A New
VOYAGE TO THE
East-Indies
by
FRANCIS LEGUAT
and
His Companions.
Containing their
ADVENTURES in two Desart Islands,
And an Account of the most Remarkable
Things in Maurice Island, Batavia, at the
Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. He-
las, and other Places in their Way to and
from the Desart Isles.

Adorn'd with Maps and Figures.

LONDON:
Printed for R. Bowyer, W. Freeman, Tim. Godwin,
J. Woodhouse, M. Low, J. Mansley, J. Nicholou, B. Tooke,
R. Parker, and A. Smith, MDCCVIII. 1708.
To the most Honourable
HENRY,
Marquess of KENT,
Earl of Harrold, and Viscount Goderich,
Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's
Houshold, Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Hereford, and one of the
Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council,

MY LORD,

THE only Excuse the Translator of this Voyage has to make Your Lordship, for presuming to put your Name before it, is that he found it in the Original, and hop'd your Lordship, who has distinguish'd your self by your Humanity and Love of the Belles

A 2 Let.
The Dedication.

Lettres, will be as well pleas'd to see it in an English, as in a French Dress. The Original tis true, has the advantage of being known to more Nations, and the spreading your Lordships Fame, was a Justice the Language of our Enemies ow'd to the many high Qualities that have plac'd you in one of the first Posts of the British Empire, and one of the nearest to Her Majesties Sacred Person and Favour. I cou'd not have forgiv'n my self, if any Foreigner should have shew'd more Respect for your Lordship than an Englishman, or if a Traveller in rude and desolate Islands should be more ambitions of your Protection, than one who has had the honour at other times to frequent the delicious
The Dedication.

cious Plains of Parnassus, a Region that is immediately under your Lordships Government, and that has visibly flourished, since you have condescended to make it a part of your Care, which is otherwise more nobly employ'd for the Service of the best of Princes, and the best of Countries. Let it be said my Lord; Notwithstanding our unhappy Divisions, against which all your Lordships moderate Counsels have vigorously declar'd, and endeavour'd to unite us all in our Duty to Her Majesty, and Peace among our selves; but Division is so natural to Mankind, that who can hope to see an end of it in his Time? We find the solitary Inhabitants of Rodrigo had their Debates and Dis-
The Dedication.

Disputes; and 7 Men united by common Interest, and common Danger, were divided by their Passions.

May Your Lordships eminent Worth always meet with the Prosperity it deserves, may it never be wrong'd by Jealousy, nor reach'd by Envy, too Common in this degenerate Age, to the prejudice of the most Heroick Virtue. This my Lord will always be the hearty Prayer of,

Your Lordships most Humble,

most Obedient,

and most Devoted Servant,
A Catalogue of Books newly Printed or about to be Printed, by the Persons that print this.

NEW Voyages to North-America; Containing an Account of the several Nations of that vast Continent, their Customs, Commerce, and way of Navigation upon the Lakes and Rivers; the several Attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another, with the Reasons of the Miscarriage of the former, and the various Adventures between the French and Iroques Confederates of England, from 1683, to 1684. Together with a Geographical Description of Canada, and a Natural History of the Country, with Remarks upon their Government, and the Interest of the English and French in their Commerce: To which is added a Dictionary of the Algonkine Language, which is generally spoke in North-America; illustrated with Twenty three Maps and Cuts: Written in French by the Baron Labontan, Lord Lieutenant of the French Colony at Placentia in Newfoundland; Now in England. Done into English in two Volumes in Octavo.

A Collection of Voyages undertaken by the Dutch East-India Company for the Improvement of Trade and Navigation, Containing an Account of several Attempts to find out the North-East Passage, and their Discoveries in the East Passage, and their Discoveries in the East-Indies, and the South Seas; together with an Historical Introduction, giving an Account of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of that great Body: Translated into English, and illustrated with several Charts, in Octavo.

A New Voyage to the Levant, Containing an Account of the most Remarkable Curiosities in Germany, France, Malta, and Turkey. By the Sieur De Mors: Done into English; the 4th Edition in Octavo.

The Solitary or Carthusian Gardiner, Containing the Method to make and cultivate all sorts of Gardens, also a compleat Florist. Translated from the French: In Octavo.
A Catalogue of BOOKS.

The Roman History Compleat in 3 Vol. The two first done by Mr. Eckard, and the three last continued by an Accurate Hand: In Octavo.

A Compleat Body of Chirurgical Operations, Containing the whole Practice of Surgery, with Observations and Remarks on each Case, Illustrated with Copper Plates: By M. De la Vauginie: Done into English. The 2d Edition: In Octavo.

The Compleat Surgeon, or the whole Art of Surgery explained in a most familiar Method: By Mon- sieur Le Cler. The 4th Edition Enlarged: In Twelve.

The Anatomy of Human Bodies improv'd, according to the Circulation of the Blood, and all the Modern Discoveries: By Monsieur Denis. With an ample Differentiation upon the Nature of Generation, and several new Systems: In Octavo.

Recreations Mathematical and Physical; laying down, and solving many Profitable and Delightful Problems of Arithmetick, Geometry, Opticks, Gnomonicks, Cosmography, Mechanicks, Physicks, and Pyrotechny. By Monsieur Ozanam, Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris. Done into English, and illustrated with several hundred Cuts: In Octavo, Price 6 s.

Proposals are also offered for Printing Mr. Ozanam's whole Course of the Mathematicks in 3 Vol. in Octavo. Done into English by several Hands, and each Vol. illustrated with several hundred Cuts, being much more Copious, Exact and Useful, than any yet done: Any Person that enters his Name with the Proprietors that print this, and pays 5 s. shall have a perfect Book when finished, on paying 17 s. 6 p. more, and their Name printed before the same. Price to Subscribers 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. to others 30 Shillings.

Proposals also for Printing Mr. Guillim's Display of Heraldry, carefully Corrected from the Errors in the former Edition, and enlarg'd near one Third: In large Folio.

Proposals also for Printing the Gentlemans Recreations in large Folio, with great Additions throughout, and one entire Book added, being a compleat Body of our Forelts, Chase and Game Law, as they are now in England, with notes of Prince, Germany, &c. In large Folio.
THE

Author's Preface.

LET who will say what they please against Prefaces, for my part I always read them with Profit. To deprive oneself of so necessary a Thing, is to leave off a good Fashion at the peril of Reason and Instruction: He that exposits a Work to the Multitude, brings himself into such great Danger, let his Design be ever so just, and the execution of it ever so perfect, that in Prudence he ought to neglect nothing to prepare the minds of his Readers, and prevent the ill effects of Ignorance and Malice: But if the Author do's this for his own Advantage, the Readers also in my Opinion benefit by it; for by this he smooths the way for them. He enlightens them, and makes several things easy, in which otherwise they would find a great deal of Difficulty. Be it as it will, I beg the favour of you, courteous and just Reader, to suffer me to Discourse with you a little before you turn to the Relation of my Adventures, which I am about to present to you.
The Author's Preface.

When the Companions of my Fortune and myself embark'd aboard our Ship the Swallow at Amsterdam, abundance of our Friends attended us to the Water-side, and when they took their leaves of us, they cry'd as long as they could see us; Pray let us hear from you, send us all the News you can, and fill your Letters with the particular Circumstances of your Adventures. From that very Minute I form'd to my self the design of giving them Satisfaction. But you will find when you have read my History, that my Design could not be executed. After my return, I could neither refuse them the demand they made of seeing my Journal, nor excuse my self from answering a hundred Questions they ask'd concerning things which I had not inserted in it, but which were however still in my Memory. I have met no Body ever since who has not been very Inquisitive, and I have endeavour'd to satisfy the curiosity of my Friends to the utmost of my Power. Tho' if I may be so free, I have met with Persons who have been so Importunate, that they became troublesome with their Inquiries.

To save my self answering an infinite number of Questions, and being continually teaz'd by the like importunity, it one day came into my Mind, that the best way to do it would be to write down a Relation of my Voyage and Adventures, and to shew it
it to those of my Friends and Acquaintance who desir'd to see it. Accordingly I wrote these Memoirs, they were presently seen in the World, and I fainly'd I saw in the looks of those that had read them, when they return'd them, an air of Content, which I took for a very good Omen, and was pleas'd with it. I perceiv'd they interested themselves in every thing that had happen'd to Me, and some of them went so far as to say, Print them, fear nothing, the Book will be very Entertaining: A Man should be Modest, but not a Coward. There is something in them very extraordinary and singular, with which all the World will be pleas'd. Take your Friends words for it, and publish them. Thus did they persuade me. To which they added one thing that weigh'd very much with me, and help'd to overcome the repugnance I had to Print them; which was their naming to me a great number of false Voyages, and some of them ill enough related, which however went off. Indeed, said I to my self, there's such a one, and such a one, (I can scarce forbear naming fifteen or twenty) such a one, and such a one, have had the Impudence to impose on the Publick, and their ridiculous Follies have been very well receiv'd. Why therefore is it not lawful for an honest Man to tell things which are true, and of which some use may be made. Wretched Romances, and ill contriv'd Fables, find a Vent; why may not my true Romance have as favourable a fate?
The Author's Preface.

I expect the Critical Reader shou'd say here; there's a manner of expressing things: A Story well told, is read with Pleasure, tho' 'tis even a little Romantick or Trivial in its self. People are now more earnest than ever for perfection of Language. As for Example, the little Nothing of the Abbot of Ghostly in the Voyage to Siam, have an incomparable Grace in them, and please much more than many other things made of more precious Materials. We call Anchor: We made ready to Sall, The Wind took Courage, Robin is dead. We said Maff. We Vomited. Tho' they are poor Words any where else, yet in his Book, which is half compos'd of them, they are Sentences, and the worth of them is not to be told. His Phrases are so fine, so pretty, that we should be more in love with them, than with Discoveries. And what then can you hope for, you a Country Gentleman who relate your Affairs grosso modo, and speak plainly without glyphs or disguise, what you have seen, or what you have heard: You are in the wrong to imagine your History, tho' true, singular, nay even moral, and as political as you please, can enter into Comparison with a Book that is well Written.

I own all this, I am no Polite Author, nor indeed any at all. Neither did I ever believe I cou'd ever set up for one, till I was as it were forc'd to give way to importunity, which last'd five or six years. 'Tis true, and
and most true, that I am very far from having the Abbot Christy's rare Talent. His Delicacy is without doubt extream. He writes politely, and the fine simplicity of his, Esater approaches: His Calm quite flat: I see nothing but Water. The same Song, To tell you nothing is a new Raguen, which pleases and Charms, tho' I must indeed own, I have not been able to relish it. Perhaps it may be too high season'd for me. Simple and naked Truth, and the singularity of our Adventures, are the Body and Soul of my Relation. But since the Prince of Roman Eloquence has commended Cesar (or the Author of his Commentaries) for writing without Artifice or Ornament, I hope I shall also find Men of a moderate Tast, who without lessening the extraordinary value of the Abbot of Christy's admirable Simplicity, will readily bear with mine tho' Common.

There's decent in this Simplicity, so very simple; and 'tis very well known the Inhabitants of the Republick of Letters, as well as those of the Friperie, * make use of several kinds of Lights: I know also that a Latin Cloak is as Convenient as Venerable, and often proves a great help to such as have nothing to say, and yet would raise Admiration; and that the politeness of a gay gallant Stile, and the Convenience of Romes are a good cover for many Authors: Juvenal and Buteau are in the Right to rail at whom
they please, as long as they rail in Verse; and the most Scoundrel Rivets find also their Account in their Songs and Lamps. If my Voyage was written in Hebrew, I am very well assured it would at least succeed as well as that of Rabbi Benjamin: And if it was only in Latin interlarded with Greek,  * a la Montfauconne with a word or two of Arabick to relish it a little, I should without doubt have at least Admirers, if I wanted Readers. For who with Impunity, and even with Success, would publish a hundred useless and impertinent things; a hundred several sorts of insipid Literature, a hundred Copies of things that have been said again and again by others, a hundred Lyes and Invertives: if they had not been in Latin, or in Verse, they would never have gone off as they did.

There's a certain Reverend Father of our Acquaintance, whose Book is full of Faults, of things ill Chosen, of Shocking Repetitions, of Trifles, of Pedantick Intolence, of Injurious and ill-grounded Contradictions; but then 'tis all in Latin. This Learned Doctor endeavours to give the World a Relation of his Voyage, in imitation of Father Mabilon, whose Scholar he is; and whose Novelty consisting wholly in Catalogues of Bulls and Decretals, and of other Species of late allays, which have been a hundred times examin'd, and a hundred times confuted with a Manuscript of poor Vucci, which till now
now was despis'd by every Body: What could he do? He could write tolerably in Latin, add Rhapsodies to his Trifles, and give them a Latin Pass-port, and a Latin Dress.

But had he not done better if he had written in his own Tongue, Judiciously, Civilly, Wisely and Briefly? Or rather if he had not written at all. What had the Turba Eruditorum, which he explains so ill, and yet with so much Pomp and Variety, to do with his Journal? There's but very little in it that deserves to be publish'd; and that that is, may be found in Melf. Trevaux and elsewhere. Who is concern'd in his German Quarrel, and his Chimerical Triumph about St. Mark's Gospel, being written in Latin with the Apostles own Hand. If this Fantastick Monk had told his Reasons modestly; if he had not with as much Rudeness as Injustice, offended those who never thought any thing of him, good or ill, and who are in a condition to Chastize him when they think fit, he had been more Excusable.

As for Me then, I write in French, and in plain French, not aspiring to any higher degree of beauty of Style, than what is necessary to be understood, nor to any Supernatural Language. I must desire the Reader to remember, that it cannot be expected that a Delart Island should furnish me with such ample Matter, as Travellers commonly meet with in the inhabited Countries which they visit.
I found neither Cities nor Temples, nor Palaces, nor Cabinets of Rarities, nor Antique Monuments, nor Academies, nor Libraries, nor People, on whose Religion, Language, Government, Manners and Customs, I might make Observations. I have said already, and I say it again, that all that can make this small Treatise, which I have been encourag'd to present you with, any way valuable, is in the first place, the particularity and variety of the Facts and Adventures. To dwell two years in a Desart; to be sav'd by a Miracle; to fall from Charybdis upon Scylla, as the ancient Proverb says; to suffer a thousand Miseries for three years together on a dry Rock, by an unheard of Persecution; to be deliver'd contrary to Appearance and Hope, and with such strange Circumstances, must certainly have something very Singular in it. What is Secondly valuable in this Relation, is the pure and simple truth of all I have related. It never enter'd into my Thoughts to adorn my History, to exaggerate any thing at the expense of that Truth, which I have always Respected. And I will add, for your Satisfaction, that there are living Witnesses of every thing I have reported. Among the things which those that have Travell'd last in the Countries that are known and describ'd, report, 'tis unavoidable but there must be something which the first Travellers make no mention of: Be it as it will
with respect to myself, when I talk of the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, and other Places treated of in other Voyages, I speak of those things that I thought worth observing, without troubling my self whether others have made any mention of them before me or not. If on those occasions I make some Remark which have not entirely the grace of Novelty, it will be some amendments for that Deficiency, that they will doubtless be accompany'd with new Circumstances: For when did it happen that Men who are not Copyists, but Eye-witnesses and Judges of things, spoke of the same Subject in the same manner?

I shall conclude with making some Reflection on three Difficulties that have been flattered to me. For, Dear Reader, I will dissemble nothing with you, nor neglect any thing to satisfaction.

'Tis said I have too many Digressions.

Upon this I desire you to consider two things, I confess that in writing these Memoirs, the same thought came often into my Head, as it did in the Abbot of Choisy's, of whom we have more than once spoken. I am sorry (says he from time to time) that the Matter did not present itself as I would have bad it—I give what I have—I wish I had something more pleasant to tell you. The truth is,
is, I frequently find my self in the same case: My Delart Islands did not furnish me with variety enough, and I confess I was sometimes oblig’d to go a little out of the way for it.

Nevertheless if you do me Justice, I hope you will approve of the second Answer that I have to make. The true character of a good Relation, in my Opinion consists in containing the Remarkable things which the Traveller saw or heard, or which happen’d to him, and in such a manner, that the Reader may be as well inform’d of it, as if he had Travell’d himself, and had been an Eye-Witness of all that had happen’d. Granting this to be true, the Traveller ought to Communicate every thing that came to his Knowledge; his Conversations, Discourses, Adventures, Reflections, provided they have so much relation to the Voyage, that they cou’d not be learnt without it. On the contrary, the best and most agreeable thought will come in very Mal a propost, in a Relation of this Nature, if ’tis not, as one may say, born in the Voyage, and do’s not properly and independently belong to it. Pursuant to this Idea, I might report at length, and keep still in my character of a Traveller, all the long Discourse upon the Subject of Women: All that is taken out of the Golden Sentences, all that is said on the Rights of Mankind, and almost every thing else which I have spoken of, that seems to go from the Subject.
II. Some advis'd me to put my Name to those Memoirs, and others were of Opinion that I shou'd not do it. The latter grounded theirs on a Principle of Humility or Modesty, as the thing explains it self: And the former pretend that every Man who affirms a Fact, is oblig'd to make himself known.

I am entirely of their Sentiments. I believe that whoever speaks as a Witness, ought, as we say in French, to decline his Name, and to omit nothing that may serve to convince the Reader of his Candour, and the most exact truth of all he says. As to myself in particular, I own I never had any Opinion at all of a Voyage, without the Authors Name to it; nor even of the Relation of a Voyager of an indifferent Reputation, tho' he puts his Name to his Work, if he does not also produce Witnesses, especially if he comes from a far Country. Who do's not know the Disposition of all Men? A Traveller of an ordinary Character for Fidelity, and one who has no Witnesses to prove what he affirms to be true, is under a great Temptation when he conceals his Name to lace his History a little, to render it the more agreeable. And we have so many proofs of this Truth, that no body can doubt of its being true.
I therefore conclude again, that those who tell the World any thing that is Rare, and that they saw in very remote Countries, are under an indispensable necessity to let the Publick know clearly, and distinctly who they are, and even to intimate without Affection, all the Particularities which are proper to acquire Credit. From whence it naturally follows, that the Authors of Relations which have no Name to them, are almost always Rogues and Cheats who impose on the Publick, and generally propose some base End to themselves by it.

Such a one most certainly is the Author of a Wretched Book that appeared two years ago, under the Title of Historical and Critical Remarks, made in a Journal from Italy to Holland, in the year 1704. Containing the Manners of Carniola. This Impudent Anonymous Author, whom we know, and who forg'd his Collection of Tables according to his common Practice, had no other view, besides a little vile and shameful Profit; but to insult against all the rules of Justice, a Person whom he ought to Honour, and one who has spar'd him too long; 'tis fit sometimes that certain Rascals should have a mark set upon them, and that the World should know their Villainous Tricks, of which there are very few Persons that won't be sensible, if they were not told them.
Ill. It has also been said to me, when I was once like to die of a cruel Scurvy, at another time persecuted by an Army of Rats; when I have been expos'd to the fury of Tempests and Hurricanes, or have been the Sport of a little Tyrant; * Why did you engage your self in such an Enterprize? did not you know that there is nothing more uncertain, nor more difficult, than Settlements in the New World, notwithstanding the fine Colours in which the particular Interests of some Persons will have them Painted? Cou'd you be ignorant of the great Labour, and the great Danger that attend the execution of such Projects as these?

In a word, My Reason was this: After having been forc'd to leave my Native Country, with so many Thouands of my Brethren, to abandon my small Inheritance, and to forfife for ever, according to all outward appearance, those Persons that were dear to me, without finding in the New Country, to which I first Transported my self, that sufficient Relief which my present Necessity demanded, I gave my self up entirely to Providence, and determin'd humbly and patiently to make use of the Means that offer'd
fer'd for me, perhaps to preserve my Life. Weary of the bustle of the World, and fatigu'd with the Troubles I had endur'd in it, I quitted Variety and Tumult without any regret, and at an Age already advanc'd beyond its Prime, I thought I wou'd endea-
vour to live in a Place where I might be free from the common and frequent Dangers to which I was expos'd. I had nothing to lose, and therefore risk'd nothing; tho' I had a great deal to hope, at least that I might find that delicious Repose which I never knew; but for the two years that I remain'd in the Deart Island, where I had without doubt finilh'd my Course, if the wicked Man who carry'd us thither had not betray'd us, and ruin'd the Design that had been form'd in Holland.

After all, I breath'd an admirable Air there, without the least alteration of my Health. I liv'd like a Prince at ease, and in abundance without Bread, and without Servants. I had there been Rich without Diamonds, and without Gold, as well as without Ambition. I had tafted a secret and exquisite Pleasure, and content in being deliver'd from an in-
finity of Temptations to Sin, to which Men are liable in other Places. Collected in my self, I had seen there by serious Reflection, as plain as if it was within reach of my Hand or Eye, what Nothings the Inhabitants of this wretched World admire; of this World, I say, where Art almost always destryes
The Author's PREFACE.

destroyed Nature, under pretence of adorning it: Where Artifice worser than Art, Hypocrisy, Fraud, Superstition and Rapine, exercise a Tyrannical Empire over Mankind; where in short, every thing is Error, Vanity, Disorder, Corruption, Malice and Misery.

I cannot help adding here by way of Advance, that whatever Inconveniences might have attended a longer stay in this Island, I had never left it, had I not been forc'd to do it: And nothing but the boisterous Humour, the wild Precipitation, and the rash attempt of Seven, in that, Inconsiderate young Men, cou'd have constrain'd me to have abandon'd that sweet Abode.

What do I say,—No, 'twas not Man but Providence that conducted me thither, and that brought me thence. 'Twas Providence that conducted me safely thro so many Dangers, and has happily transported me from my Desart Isles, to this vast Powerful and Glorious Island of Great Britain, where the charity of the Generous Inhabitants has held out its Hand to me, and fix'd my Repose as much as it can be fix'd in this lower World.
March 29, 1708.

PROPOSALS

For Printing

Mr. OZANAM's

Whole Course of the Mathematicks,

In Five Volumes, in Octavo;

Illustrated with many Hundred Copper Cuts.

The UNDERTAKERS are

R. Bonwick, at the Red Lion, in S. Paul's Church-Yard.
W. Freeman, at the Artichoke, near Temple-Bar.
Tim. Goodwin, at the Queens Head, against S. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street.
J. Waltho, in the Temple Cloisters.
Mat. Wotton, at the Three Daggers, in Fleet-street.
Reni. Tooke, at the Middle Temple-Gate, near Temple Bar.
John Nicholson, at the Queen's Arms, in Little-Britain.
Sam. Mansell, over-against the Royal Exchange.
Ric. Parker, and J under the Piazza of the Royal Ex.
Ralph Smith, J change, in Cornhill.

Who have lately Printed,

Recitations Mathematical and Physical, laying down and solving many Profitable and Delightful Problems of Arithmetick, Geometrick, Opticks, Gunnerick, Caligraphy, Mechanick, Physick, and Pyrotechny; by Mons. OZANAM, Professor of the Mathematicks in Paris.

Done into English, and illustrated with very many CUTS. The Two Volumes in French being contain'd in One, and sold for 5s. Ed.

A
The whole Five Volumes, will contain as follows, viz.

The First Volume contains an Introduction to the Mathematicks, with the Elements of Euclid. The Introduction begins with the Definitions of Mathematicks, and their most general Terms; which are follow'd by a little Treatise of Algebra, for understanding what ensues in the Course; and ends with many Geometrical Operations, perform'd both upon Paper with Ruler and Compasses, and upon the Ground with a Line and Pins. The Elements of Euclid comprehend the first six Books, the Eleventh, and Twelfth, with their Utes.

In the Second Volume we have Arithmetick and Trigonometry, both RectILINEAL and SPHERICAL, with the Tables of Sines and Logarithms. Arithmetick is divided into Three Parts; the first handles whole Numbers; the second Fractions; and the third Rules of Proportion. Trigonometry has also three Divisions or Books; the first treats of the Construction of Tables; the second of Rectilineal; and the third of Spherical Trigonometry.

The third Volume comprehends Geometry and Fortification. Geometry is distributed into Four Parts, of which, the first teaches Surveying or Measuring of Land; the second Longimetry, or measuring of Lengths; the third Planimetry, or Measuring of Surfaces; and the fourth Stereometry, or Measuring of Solids. Fortification consists of six Parts; in the first is handled Regular Fortification; in the second the Construction of Out-Works; in the third the different Methods of Fortifying; in the fourth Fortification Irregular; in the fifth Fortification Offensive; and in the sixth Defensive Fortification.

The fourth Volume includes the Mechanicks and Perspective. In Mechanicks are three Books; the first is of Machines Simple and Compound; the second of Staticks; and the third of Hydrostaticks. Perspective gives us first the General and Fundamental Principles of that Science, and then treats of Perspective Practical, of Scenography, and of Shading.

The fifth Volume consists of Geography and Dialling. Of Geography there are two Parts; the first concerning the Celestial Sphere; and the second of the Terrestrial. Gnomonicks or Dialling hath five Chapters; the first contains many Lemmas necessary for understanding the Practice and Theory of Dials; the second treats of Horizontal Dials; the third of Vertical Dials; the fourth of Inclined Dials; and the fifth of Arches, of Signs, and of other Circles of the Sphere.

The PROPOSALS.

I. The Price to Subscribers is 1 l. 2s. 6d. in Quires; those Persons that pay 3l. down, and enter their Names with any of the Persons above, shall receive a perfect Book in Quires, on paying 17s. 6d. more; none else to have it under 1 l. 7s. 6d. in Quires.

II. The
II. The Book will go on with all Expedition; and those that subscribe will have their Names, Titles, Professions, &c. printed before the fame.

III. This is recommended as the most useful System yet extant; and, considering what it contains, is much cheaper than any thing yet offer'd in this kind, in any Language.

PROPOSALS
For Reprinting
The Gentleman's Recreations,
In TWO Parts;
The First, containing a clear and ease Introduction to all the Arts and Sciences.
The Second, contains Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, Fowling, Fishing, Agriculture, &c. All carefully corrected and much enlarged by several Hands that are Masters in the said Arts and Recreations; with CUTS of all manner of Nets, Traps, Engines, &c. for taking all sorts of Vermin, Beasts, Fowls, Fish, &c. not hitherto publish'd by any.

To which is now added, a THIRD Part,
Being a compleat Body of the Forest, Chase, and Game-Law, as now in England, with those of France, &c. And other Tracts.
The whole illustrated with near 100 curious Copper CUTS, design'd by Mr. Wyke, Mr. Barlow, and other the Best Masters.

Where may also be had,
PROPOSALS for Reprinting
Mr. Guillim's Heraldry,
Carefully corrected from the Errors in the last Edition; and with One Third Additions.
The Small Paper 30 s. The Royal Paper 3 Guineas.
THE Life and Adventures of Gusman D'Alfarache; or the Spanish Rogue, newly done into English from the Original first printed at Anwerp, and illustrated with about Twenty new and curious Cuts, design'd by Boscetti of Anwerp; to which is added, The Spanish Bond, in 2 Vol. 8vo. Price 12."
THE STATE OF THE AFFAIRS OF RELIGION IN FRANCE, OBLIGING ME TO SEEK AFTER SOME MEANS TO LEAVE THE KINGDOM, I MADE USE OF THAT WHICH PROVIDENCE FURNISHT ME WITH, TO PASS INTO HOLLAND, WHERE I ARRIV'D THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1689.

I HAD SCARCE BEGUN TO TASTE THE SWEETNESS OF THAT PRECIOUS LIBERTY, WHICH I FOUND IN MY ABODE THERE, AND WHICH I HAD BEEN DEPRIV'D OF FOUR WHOLE YEARS, EVER SINCE THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NAMS, IN 1685, WHEN I UNDERSTOOD THAT THE MARQUIS DU QUESSIN WAS BY THE GOOD PLEASURE, AND UNDER THE PROTECTION OF MY LORDS THE STATES GENERAL, AND MÉLIEUX.
The Voyage and Adventures.

sieurs the Directors of the East-India Company, making Preparations for a Settlement in the Island of Mascarenne. To this Purpose two great Ships were equipp'd at Amsterdam, aboard which all the French Protestants, who were willing to be of this Colony, were receiv'd gratis. The Description of this Island, which was made publick at that time, and the Name of Eden, that was given it on account of its Excellency, made me conceive so good an Opinion of it, that I was tempted to give it a Visit, resolvling to end my Days there in Peace, and out of the Care and Confusion of the World, if I found 'twas but, in some measure, so Pleasant and Commodious as 'twas describ'd to be.

'Twas so easy for a Man to enter himself in this Colony; and the Idea I had of the Quiet and Pleasure I hop'd to enjoy in this lovely Island, was such, that I got over all the Obstacles which lay in my way. I offer'd my self to the Gentlemen who were concern'd in the Enterprize: They receiv'd me very favourably, and honour'd me with the Post, or rather Name, of Major of the biggest of the two Ships, which was call'd La Droite.

All Things necessary being aboard, and the Matters ready to set sail, waiting only for a fair Wind, we understood that the French King, who had formerly taken Possession of this Isle, had sent a Squadron of Seven Men of War that way. The Uncertainty we were in of the Design of that little Fleet, and a just Fear grounded on some Advices lately come from France, were such powerful Motives with Mr. du Quesne, that he disarm'd the two Ships, and disembark'd the Goods and Necessaries, being
being afraid to expose so many poor Wretches, who were already miserable enough, to Danger; the greatest part of them being Women, and other Persons who could not defend themselves. But that he might fully inform himself of the Design of that Squadron, if there was such a one, he resolv'd to set out a little Frigate, and send her away upon Discovery. Some Persons were chosen to go aboard her, and they had Orders given them concerning the Design of the Voyage: The Subsistance of which was,

1. To visit the Islands that lie in the Way to the Cape of good Hope; particularly, those of Martin Vat, and Tristan.

2. Afterwards to pass the Cape of good Hope, to learn, if it was possible, more certain News of the Isle of Eden, and the Design of the French Squadron, which was said to be at Sea.

3. To take Possession of the Isle of Mascarenne, in the Name of the said Marquis, who was authoriz'd to enter upon it, in case there were no French there.

4. If it could be done without running any considerable Risk, to proceed as far as the Island of Diego Regis, which the French call Rodrigues.

5. If that Island was found to be sufficiently provided with Things necessary for a Settlement, and the Subsistence of those that would live there, then to take Possession of it, in the Name of the said Marquis.

6. To send the Ship back, after unloading the Things that were for the use of the Colony, that intended to settle in this new World.
7. And lastly, to take an exact Account of the Isle, where those that were left behind staid in expectation of the rest of the Colony, who were to come after, in two Years Time at farthest, and then to possess themselves of the Isle of Eden, under the Protection, and by the Assistance of Missions of the Company.

This Project being thus form’d, all Hands were set to work to forward the Execution of it; and ’twas done with so much Warmth and Expedition, that the Ship was soon ready to put to Sea. Care was taken to provide every Thing necessary for such an Enterprise; and the Vessel was so little, and so good a Sailer, that she was nam’d the Swallow. Her Flag had Monf. du Queule’s Arms in it, with this Device, Libertas sine Licentia; which was us’d by that wise Pope Adrian VI. Our little Frigate was mounted with six Guns, and had ten Seamen, commanded by Anthony Vallaus, of the Isle of Rhé. When ’twas ready to sail, several of the Passengers, whose Names had been enroll’d for this Service, shrunk back and chang’d their Opinion; which was the occasion of the small Number that embark’d; for the first Complement that design’d to go in her were five and twenty. The Ten who continu’d in their Resolution to the last, were,

Paul Be—le, twenty Years old, a Merchant’s Son of Metz.

Jacques de la Cafe, thirty Years old, a Merchant’s Son of Nerc, who had been an Officer in the Elector of Brandenburgh’s Army.
The Flag of the Swallow

On the other side was Libertus Sine Licentia.

LIBERTAS

SINE
Jean Tofard, a Druggist, twenty six Years old, a Merchant's Son of St. Quinit in Picardy.

Isaac Boyer, a Merchant, about twenty seven Years old, Son of an Apothecary near Nesac.

Jean de la Haye, a Silversmith of Roan, twenty three Years old.

Jacques Guiguer, twenty Years old, a Merchant's Son of Lyons.

Jean Pagni, thirty Years old, a Convert and Patrician of Roan.

Robert Anshein, eighteen Years old, a Miller's Son of Picardy.

Pierrot, twelve Years old, of Roan.

* And Francis Leguat, Esq; above fifty Years of Age, of the Province of Burgundy, was omitted.

Tho it cou'd not but be a very great trouble to us to see our selves depriv'd of fifteen of our Companions, when we least expected it, and look'd on them as Persons destined to the same Fortune as we were, who perhaps might be a Comfort and Help to us: Yet we cheerfully resign'd our selves into the Hands of Providence, and parted from Amsterdam the 10th of July 1690. The 14th we arriv'd in Texel Road, where we lay till the fourth of September following. We then set Sail, in company of 24 Ships, English and Dutch. We bent our Course Northward, by favour of an East South-East Wind, which fill'd our Sails to our Hearts content; but the next Night it chopp'd about, and became contrary: there rose also a Tempell, which, however, did us no more hurt than to make us pay the usual Tribute to the Sea.
The 14th the Wind shifting to the South-west, our Admiral fir'd a Gun, to make us keep our Way Northward. The next Day we spy'd the Isles of Schetland, in the height of 29 deg. 42 min. The 18th we made those Isles, and our Ship doubled the Cape, but with much difficulty; the Man that was at the Helm, and had not perceiv'd that our Vessel was carry'd away by a rapid Current, was surpriz'd when he saw a flat Rock, which was not above a Foot under Water, and but seven or eight Fathom distant from us; he cry'd out so terribly, that we were all frighted, and every Man began to strip, in hopes of swimming to the Island; but the Water was deep enough at the side of the Rock for our poor little Frigate to pass, and we had the good Fortune to escape being Shipwreck'd.

Such as have been as far as this End of the World, says an ancient Author, as far as the famous Thule, have a Right to Lye with Impunity, and to make themselves be believ'd, without fear of being reprehended; and certainly the Number of those that make use of this Privilege is very great, conformable to an old Proverb of ours, A Beau mentier qui vient de Loin; A good Lyer ought to come a great way. As for us, we shall say nothing but exact Truth, no more than if we had never been as far as Thule.

This Island makes us still afraid as often as we think of it, and as we were all of us busie endeavouring to preserve our selves from this new Danger, one of our Seamen spy'd a French Privateer bearing down upon us with all the Sail she could make. We went to Prayers, and prepar'd to defend our selves; but
of Francis Leguat.

but we were so happy as to escape this Enemy also; for after we had doubled the Cape, we found she cou'd not gain upon us: however, she pursu'd us six Hours, till Night coming on we lost sight of her, and ran back the false Course we had kept to escape him. We were all of us convinc'd by this double Deliverance the same Day, that we had been under the singular Protection of the Almighty, and we render'd the Thanks that were due to his Divine Favour.

The 22d we took a sort of Curlew by hand, for it came and perch'd upon our Sails: abundance of Pурс follow'd us, flying about our Ship.

The 28th an innumerable Army of Porpuses past by us; at which Sight we were very well pleas'd: they seem'd to us to march really along in order of Battel, and they leap'd up and down by turns, still keeping their Ranks; they approach'd so near to us that we struck one; we darted at him with a Trident, fasten'd at the End of a Rope: when they are wounded they grow weak, through loss of Blood, and then may be easily taken up: The Blood of these Animals is hot; they bear their Young in their Bellies like Whales, Lamantines, and some other Fish; the inside of their Body is very like that of a Hog; but the Flesh is Oily and has an ill taste.

The 6th of October we spy'd a Squadron of 13 great Dutch Men of War, of which one gave us chase; for, not knowing what she was, we made the best of our way from her; when she came up to us, she hung out her Colours; we did the same, and then we both continu'd our several Courses.
The 22d we discover'd the Canary Islands by Moon-light, and fell in with the Trade-Winds, which never left us; or, rather, which we never left till we came in the 9th Degree. By our Account we were 50 Leagues to the Windward of Palma, between Forteventura and the Grand Canaries.

We coasted along the Island Forteventura, with a Larboard Tack, a whole Day, and in the Evening about Sun-set we perceiv'd the Grand Canaries; we pass by it in the Night without meeting with any Ship, tho' commonly they are to be met with thereabouts, especially Turks; they post themselves there to lie in wait for the Ships that come out loaden with Wines, in hopes of picking up some of them.

The 28th we were in the height of 24 deg. 29 min. and saw a vast Number of flying Fift about us. I observ'd one of them very exactly; 'twas about 10 Inches long; there are few larger, and abundance shorter: Its Back was of a Ruffer-brown Colour, speckled with blue Spots, inclining to a greenish, with a little black amongst it. Its naked Belly was black and blue, and its Sides cover'd with little Scales of dark red. Its long Wings or Fins were brown, with Seagreen Spots upon them. The young Ones are of a light grey, and their Tail the same. Its Eye is great and rais'd; the Sight of it large and blue, the rest black. The Prickles upon the Head of it are of a greyish Colour, and like a sort of very rough Chagreen.

Our Books represent this Fish after another manner; and I doubt not but there are some of them of different sorts of Figures; for Nature varies in every thing. The Irish Horses are
are not of a like make with those of Friseland, nor Kentish Cows like Middlesex, tho' those two Countries are contiguous; much less are they like those of Iceland, which have no Horns. And, without going out of our own Species, one Man is a Negro, another a Dutch Man, and another a Chinese.

To return to our Fish. A certain Naturalist calls that which is mark'd A, a Sea-Swalow, and attributes a great many Properties to it, which I shall not repeat. That which I have mark'd B, is called a Mullet, in Sanson Marius's Journal; he was a famous Pilot in the Mediterranean, and us'd to see them in the Gulf of Lyons and elsewhere. The 3d mark'd C, was taken from the K. of Denmark's Cabinet, where I have some reason to believe 'tis not exactly design'd: For when these Animals grow dry, 'tis a hard matter to observe their true Form. There are some of them that have four Wings. Those we eat tasted something like a Herring.

These poor little Creatures, that may be taken for an Emblem of perpetual Fear, are continually flying and rising to save themselves: they are very often caught in the Ship's Sails: they fly as long as there remains any Moisture in their Wings; which, as soon as they are dry, turn to Fins again; and they are forc'd to take again to the Water, or else, their Fright is always so great, they would fly to the End of the World.

The Efforts they make to become rather Inhabitants of the Air than of the Water, is to avoid the Persecution of the Goldfish and the Bona'is, who are at eternal War with them. But these wretched Animals fly from one Peril, and are immediately overtaken by another; for
for the cruel Birds are their irreconcilable Enemies, and always on the watch in great Flocks to devour them, as soon as they enter the new Element, where they thought they shou'd find an Asylum from their Foes of the Sea. The Porpoises make the same War upon the Goldfish, as the latter do on the Flying Fish; and all this gives us a true Image of human Life; which is nothing but continual Dangers, and in which the Weak commonly fall a Victim to the Strong.

Our Ship wanting Ballest, we put into the Island of Salt, one of the Isles of Cape Verd, which we discover'd the 29th of October, and arriv'd the next Day in the Road, where we cast Anchor in a Creek to the Southward of the Island, in eight Fathom Water. A great Number of Sea-Birds came to visit our Vessel, and perching on our Yards, let us take them by Hand: we eat some of them, but we did not like them. We caught Fools, Frigates, Longtails, and other Birds. Perhaps I shall have room to speak of these Animals hereafter. We had a Swallow ever since we came from the Canaries, which we let go every Morning, and it return'd to us at Night; 'twas kill'd here by an Accident.

The 31st we went ashoar, early in the Morning, with our Arms and Dogs to hunt; we found presently a prodigious Quantity of Goats; we cou'd easily see them, tho' at a great distance, for the Island is extremly dry, with our Tree or Bush, producing nothing but a sort of short Grass, at least in the greatest part of what we saw: We kill'd some of them, and left 'em on a Bank, to take them with us when we came back; for we went farther into the Island,
Iland, and search'd about two or three Hours for fresh Water, but all that we met with was brackish; by which means we were almost dead with Thirst. The Sun shines very hot in this Isle, and there being no Shade, the Heat was very troublesome to us; we therefore return'd to our Goats, and thence to the Seaside, where we arriv'd about Sun-set. When we came back we found there a very handsome Horse, of a reddish bay Colour, his Main and Tail trailing on the Ground; 'twas fierce, and never had any Horse a better Shape, nor a more magnificent Chest: he ran away immediately, and let us see that his Heels were good. I know not what Name to give to another Animal which we also saw, but were not so near it; I believe 'twas a sort of Cat, but one of our Company would have it to be a Fox: And I am mistaken, if he is more happy in his Conjecture, than the Translators of the Psalms into French, when they make David say, His Enemies should be a Prey to Foxes. We found most of our Companions aboar catching Turtles, we went along with them up into another part of the Country and digg'd, in hopes of meeting with fresh Water, but all our Labour was in vain, Night came upon us, and we slept on the Sand, it being a Star-light Night. Nor were we les weaken'd by Hunger and Thirst, than tir'd with Hunting. As we lay all of us in a sound sleep, we were on a sudden waken'd by the braying Musick of a Ruffick Regiment of Asses, of which we cou'd not rid our selves, but by braying as they did, and firing twice or thrice a Fuzee at them; but they had scarce turn'd their Backs upon us, when another Troop of the same Beasts entertain'd.
tain'd us with the same Song: They were accompany'd by above five hundred Goats, which surrounding us, we cou'd sleep no longer: At last these Animals retir'd, and we imagin'd if we follow'd them, they might perhaps lead us to some hidden Spring. As we believ'd, it happen'd, part of them descend'd into a little Pit, where there was Water, which they drank: We rejoym'd all of us, as if we had found a Treasure; but this Water was also salt. These Beasts having been for'd to drink of it from their Births, 'tis now become customary to them.

Day broke, and Hunger still pressing us, we had a mind to roast a Leg of a Goat, I dare not say of a Kid, 'tis too honourable a Term for it, and I am sorry that ever I should call these Beasts Goats. For want of Wood, we heap'd Asses and Horse Dung together, made a Pyramid of it, like one of Dutch Turfs, hung Pieces of Flesh on Strings, and turning 'em round by a good Fire, our Meat was soon ready. But, alas, such Meat, such a Taste, such a Smell, that I can scarce forbear vomitting when I think of it. There's no Sawce like a good Stomach. Every Man's Teeth went to work, we tore it to pieces, chaw'd it as well as we cou'd, and down it went without Water. 'Tis probable the Reader will say here, we were in the wrong to amuse our selves in this Rascally Island, whereas we might have gone aboard and have eat and drank our fill: He must therefore know, That the Seamen who had set us ahoar, were return'd with their Long-boat to the Ship, and, whether we wou'd or no, we were oblig'd to stay till they came for us: They cou'd not think that we far'd so ill; they saw us making good Cheer by a good
good Fire afar off, and did not doubt we were very well at our ease. At last they brought the Boat for us about Noon, and we return'd to our Swallow.

The Isle of Salt is not eight Leagues about, 'tis so-call'd, because Ships go thither to load Salt, which is there excellent in its kind, and in abundance, lying in the crevices of the Rocks, on the South Coast of the Island. 'Tis made without Art by the Sea and the Sun. Here also Sailors come to turn the Turtle, a Term us'd by them for killing it, because they turn the Turtle on its Back when they catch it; all the Shores is cover'd with these Animals especially in the Season when they lay their Eggs. We turn'd some of these stupid and low Creatures, and amongst the rest, two which according to the guels of the Skillful, weigh'd 500 Pound each. We carry'd all that was good of them aboard with us.

There is nothing more to be said of the Isle of Salt. We found some Cow-dung there, but could see no Cow; and all the Birds we met with were Sparrows, they are like ours except in their size, for they are not half so big.

We must not forget the fine Shells that are spread over all the Coast, the variety of them is Charming, and I never saw any in any other Place so beautiful as here; they are certainly the work of an excellent Workman. The shining of the Enameling, the mixture and diversity of the Colours, the Form, the Delicacy, the Symmetry, every thing Charms, and raises in us a just Admiration of the Great Creator. I was bound for the Indies, the Antipodes, I did not know whether; for Desert Islands from whence I thought I should never return: And
my Head being full of such Thoughts, I could not amuse my self to gather Shells; but had I touch'd at this Island when I came back, I should certainly have furnish'd my self plentifully with them.

I must own, now it comes into my Mind, I was sorry that as I walkt about the Island, I could not meet with any of those great and beautiful Birds call'd Flamants, from Flamboyants Flaming, which by relation of Voyagers, are the most considerable of the Place. 'Twas not only a simple desire to see these Birds; the greatest Pleasure I propos'd to my self by it, was to compare the different draughts I had of them with the Original; For all that have de- ferib'd them, except Mr. Willoughby, at least all the Authors, (and they are not a few in number) which I have seen who have spoke of them, make the beak of these Birds like a Spatula or a Spoon, whereas Mr. Willoughby desigts them with a sharp Beak.

This curious Naturalist adds, that he believes these Birds had the name of Flamantes given them, rather on account of some of their Feathers, whose colour is like that of flaming Fire, than because they were originally of Flanders. And certainly our learned Author is in the Right; for 'tis most sure that such Flemings as these are as great Strangers in Flanders, as in England.

The 6th of Novemb. we weigh'd Anchor the Wind being fair, and sail'd towards the Isle of Martin-Var, according to our Orders.

The 7th the Wind continuing still fair, we saw and doubled the Island Bonavist, which is as bad as the Isle of Salt; 'tis longer and more Mountainous. We could see no more Trees on this Island, than we had done on the other.

The
The 11th we the first time made tryal of one of those short but troublesome Tempests, which the Seamen call Gufts, and we had ‘em from time to time afterwards till we croft the Line. These are a sort of violent Whirlwinds mingled with Rain, which rises at once, but do’s not commonly last above a quarter of an Hour. We always prepare to receive them; for we canspy the Gufts afar off: we immediately furl our Top-sails, which otherwise would be carry’d away, and the Masts broken.

When the Wind is too strong we lower all our Sails, or carry as little as we can. While this Tempest lasts, the Sea is in an extreme agitation, and seems to be all on Fire. These Gufts often happen several times in the same Day, during which the Ships Crew is ev’ry Man hard put to it; a Calm commonly succeeds in a very little while after the Storm. We also escap’d several warry Dragons, and on the 12th the Wind ceas’d in the height of 7 Deg. 15 Min.

At Night we caught a Bird something like a Woodcock, which flew about our Ship all day long; The Mariners kill’d her not so much for the pleasure of eating her, tho’ that was worth their while, as to revenge her driving away four Swallows which had follow’d us some time, and every Morning and Night entertain’d us with Musick the more agreeable, because it puts us in mind of the dear Land, which is so well belov’d by all Men that are falling in the middle of the vast Ocean.

The 13th an hour after Day-light we met with a furious Guft, which brought our Main-top-mast by the Board, having broke the Iron Hoop
Hoop that bound it. I observe this only because all our Crew were very much amaz'd at it.

The 14th we saw a prodigious number of Gold-fish and Bonita's, of which I have spoken. These Fish being well enough known, I did not describe them; but since I have occasion to speak of 'em again, I have a great mind to tell what sort of Fish those were that I saw. The Gold-fish of America, of which Mr. de Rochefort writes have sharp Heads, I know nothing of such Gold-fish as these; those that I saw had a round flatfish Snout, that gives them a certain Phyniognomy, in which I did not take much delight. Neither do I believe that any Body values this Fish for the beauty of its shape, but that of its Colours are admirable: There are two sorts of Gold-fish, that which I have giv'n the Figure of, is enamelled on its Back, with Speckles of a bleuish Green on a black Ground: Its Belly is of a bright Silver Colour, its Tail and Fins as if gilded with fine Gold; Nothing can be more bright and shining when 'tis in its Element, or before it begins to Mortifie, which it does presently when 'tis out of it: 'Tis four or five foot long, and not thicker than a Salmon. Rondelot calls it the Sea-Bream, our Mariners told me, that the other Species of the Gold-fish differs from this only in that its Jaw flicks out a little more, and that its Speckles are a beautiful Azure on a Golden Ground. The Flesh of this Fish is firm, and tastes very well.

The Bonita is generally three or four Foot long, very thick and Fleshy, its Back is cover'd with a little Scale, so thin, that one can scarce perceive it; 'tis of a Slate Colour, and a little
THE DORADO FISH

A BONITO FISH taken in the Sea of Guinea
A Bonito taken on the Coasts of Kent
of Francis Leguat,

upon the Green in some Places. Its Belly is of a grey Pearl colour, and turns brown near the Back; four streaks of a yellowish colour begin at the side of its Head, run along the Body almost at a Parallel distance, and join at the Tail, which is not unlike that of a Makarel. Its Eye is large and lively, resembling a Jet-stone set in a Silver Ring. I have designd the Shape of its Body, and the Disposition of its Fins. Near the Tail of it, there are six little things like Square Fins on the Back of it not an Inch high, and over against them under its Belly there are seven.

As I was writing this, a Friend of mine who is always admiring the Divine Wonders of Nature, and very nicely considers them; told me that he had measur'd and designd a Bonita which was taken in the year 1702, near Rye, on the Kentish Shoar, and which differ'd in several things from that I have been speaking of. The Reader will I doubt not be pleas'd to see the Billet which my Friend wrote me on this Subject, when he sent me the draught of this Bonita.

The Fish which in the Indian Sea is call'd Bonita, is known on the Coasts of France, and particularly between the Lorient and the Gartempe, by the name of Germen. It very rarely enters the Channel, which I note en passant is quite contrary to the Makarel; for the Coasts of Normandy, especially the Belfin and Cofentain are full of them; whereas they are never, or very rarely seen about Rochelle. The Germen or Bonita of our Seas, is certainly a Fish of the same Species with the Bonitas you saw in your Voyages, but the Species varies a little, a thing that may be ob-
serv'd in all sorts of Animals, as soon as we change the Country, as you have your self taken notice. The last Bonita which I saw, and which was taken near Rye in the beginning of June 1702, was just three Foot long, and its Body proportionably greater than that which you design'd in the Figure you shew'd me; for thrice the breadth of it where 'tis broadest, made compleatly its length. I send you an exact draught of it. At the first view one would think that this Fish did not open its Mouth very wide, but there's a secret help for that, and it opens it as far as the place mark'd a. Its Teeth above and below are so little, so short, and so weak, that one would think they were only made for Scratching: Its Tongue is broad, blackish and hard at the Root, but soft and a little reddish at the Tip. Its Eye is a good Inch Diameter: The Sight like very white and transparent Chryystal, and the Circle that surrounds it, is more Brilliant than polish'd Gold.

The colour of this Fish is the same with that of which you have giv'n us a Description, tho' it has no Scales on its Back, it has nothing but a smooth Skin on its Back and Belly, and on its Side between the Tail and the Fins near the Gills, there's a scaly Lift two Inches broad, the Scales so little and so fine, that they are scarce perceptible: Its two Fins, if I may call them so, which are mark'd B, are bony and immovable. In the narrowest part of its Tail, there's a knot on each side, out of which grows a little hairy Tuft that is not above an Inch and a half long.

Whereas your Fish has but six of those little Fins which you have represented in your Draught,
of Francis Loguat.

Draught, to be upon the Back toward the Tail, and seven under it; this has nine above and eight below. c. c. Shews where the Gills are which open one another very easily, and d. d. is like a great Scale, which cannot be but very little lifted up all about it.

The Trade-winds having left us in the 9th Degree, we had nothing after that but Gufts and Calms till we came to the Line, no sooner was one gone, but another came. The Heat was not excessive, we cou'd very well bear our Night-gowns all Night long.

We crost the Line the 23d of November, and were oblig'd to undergo the impertinent Ceremony of Baptism, at least all those who had not afflited at the same Festival before, or would not buy themselves off for a piece of Money.

'Tis an ancient Custom, and will not be abolish'd without difficulty; 'tis also sometimes done when we pass the Tropicks. I shall in a few words report how this fine Ceremony was perform'd in our Vessel. One of the Seamen who had past the Line before, dress'd himself in Rags, with a Beard and Hair of Hairs of Hemp, and black'd his face with Soot and Oil mix'd together. Thus Equip'd, holding a Sea-Chart in one Hand, and a Curlas in the other, with a Pot full of blacking Stuff standing by him, he present'd himself upon Deck attended by his Suffragans, Dress as whimsically as himself, and arm'd with Grid-Irons, Stoves, Kettles and little Bells; with which rare Instruments they made a sort of Musick, the goodness of which may be easily imagin'd.

They call'd those that were to be initiates into these Rites and Mysteries one after another,
ther, and having made them sit down on the edge of a Tub full of Water, they oblig'd them to put one Hand on the Chart, and promise that on the like Occasion they would do to others, what was at that time done to them. Then they gave them a mark in the Forehead with the stuff out of the Pot, wetted their Faces with Sea-water, and askt them if they would give the Crew any thing to drink, promising them they would in such case let them go without doing any further Pennance. Those that gave were presently discharg'd, and some avoided this unpleasant Préliminium to what was to follow, by giving 'em something Extraordinary: It cost me but a Crown to have the same Privilege with the Latter. As for those who paid nothing, they were thrown into the Tub of Water over Head and Ears, and then wash'd and scrub'd every where with the Ships Ballast; and I believe this scrubbing and washing lasted much longer than those who were so treated before.

Our Frigate and Boat having never past the Line, they were subjected to the same Law. The Captain was oblig'd to give something to lave the Beakhead of his Ship, the Seamen al- ledging, twas their Right to cut off the Boats Nofe else. The Money the Men got by it, was laid up to be spent on the whole Crew when opportunity offer'd. Every Nation practices this ridiculous Custom after a different Manner.

We kept on a straight course towards the Isles of Martin-Vas, which are in 20 Degrees South Latitude, and we had the Captain put in there, that we might go a-shore and visit them according to our Orders. He having no design to touch
touch there, reply'd, That the Round-top of our Fore-Mast was half broken, and we should have a great deal of trouble to make those Islands, because we must go near the Wind, and rack all the Way: He therefore chang'd his Course, notwithstanding all our Entreaties to the contrary, and the Contempt we shew'd for his false and trivial Reasons. Thus we made the Cape of the Island of Tristan d'Acunia, which is in 37 Deg. of South Latitude.

The 10th of December we pass the Tropic of Capricorn, and enter'd the Southern Temperate Zone.

The 13th we were visited by several Birds, there were abundance of those which are call'd Great Gullers, and which rather shou'd have the name of great Craws, on account of their great hanging Breast. They are almost as big as a Goose, are very tall, but neither handsom nor good to eat; their Flesh being tough, and having a strange Taste. Their Heads are big, their Beaks long and sharp, their Bodies white, their Wings brown or ruffler, their Neck sometimes short, sometimes long, according as they please, either to stretch it out or shrink it up. This melancholy Bird that passeth whole days on the brink of a Rock, hanging its Head over into the Sea, like a Fisherman with a Line to catch little Fish. Though the figure of this Creature was not at first sight very pleasing to us, they were however very welcome, because we were weary of feeing nothing but Water, and the least new Objects diverted us. Like their Highnesses in those little out-of-the-way Courts, where no Company comes to interrupt their Solitude; or like the Nuns who are so greedy of Society in their Solitary Convents.
The 17th we heard the Seamen cry a Whale, another Marine Pleasure; every Body rose immediately to pay our Compliment to the Eminency of a great black Back, which swam up and down slowly about our Ship.

A Moment after we saw fifteen or twenty more, which put me in mind of what Mr. de Gédan says elegantly in his Poems.

Thou, for the Beauty of the Universe,
With Monsters various in their Forms
Hast Peopled all the Liquid Plains;
And wiltst that all within the spacious Deep,
To the huge Whales should Homage pay,
Whose look like floating Rocks upon the Sea.

Indeed such as have no more Experience of the Sea than honest Alcibiades had, and all his Ships Crew imagine, that these huge Beasts seek after to devour them. This celebrated Voyager in the I. Chapter of the History of his Navigation tells us, they were all very much afraid of a terrible Monster, whose Fins were like the Sails of a Windmill, which came down upon them, but they escap'd that Danger, by clapping all their Sails to, and flying faster than the Monster could pursue them. As for us, we were so far from being afraid, that we were extremly delighted to see those Colosses play in the Waves with as much agility, as a Bird flies in the Air. One of these Whales was much bigger than any of the rest, and look'd like a little Isle with a little Mountain in it, on the surface of the smooth Ocean.

I question whether that prodigious half of a Jaw which is thought worthy to be fasten'd to the Wall of the Palace of St. James's in Lon-
of Francis Leguat.

day, belong’d to an Animal of a more Monstrous size. Our Seamen who had Patricius Varoniani’s Relation, cou’d not help laughing when they read what that famous Author writes of Whales that pis’d as high as the Clouds.

But if they had read Pliny and Solinus, venerable for their Antiquity, with their Whales 960 Foot long, their inclination to Laugh, had been chang’d into a mortal Fright, for fear of being all Swallow’d, Ship, Anchors, Sails, Masts, Men and Goods: For tho’ those that are commonly call’d Naturalists, have for a long time us’d themselves to affirm, that θενας could not be Swallow’d by a Whale, because the Throat of those Animals is so straight, that hardly a Pitcher can go down it; yet every Body do’s not believe what they say, as a matter beyond all Dispute. There are few Men who have themselves Diflected Whales, and have seen with their own Eyes, what sort of Throats they have; besides, we must consider there are several different kinds of these Marine Monsters. And as I cannot refuse believing P. George Fourmer, a very curious Man, and very knowing in every thing which belongs to the Sea, who assures us in his Hydrography, that two Men were found in the Belly of a Whale that was thrown ashore at Vallentia, on the Coast of Spain, a Jaw of which is preserved in the Ecurial, so I am surpris’d a Whale of the size Solinus speaks of, would have Swallow’d us up as easily, as they do Sack and Looches in England. Signor Calsamulo says, that his Leviathan was bigger than the Whale; but the Dispute concerning the Whale and the Leviathan, is about a word only; for the Animal that in all Languages is call’d a Whale, is the biggest
of all Fish, and even of all Animals. And from thence Mr. Bochart writes (Phal. Vol. II. Book 1. Chap. 1.) that the word Baleine or Whale is a Syriac word, which signifies Lord of Fishes.

I could willingly say one word more on this Article, to confute the Error of those who imagine the Whale-bone which Women use in their Stays and Gowns, is taken out of the Tail and Fins of this Fish; for what I say, I know very well, and that is, the Whale-bone we speak of is never found any where but in the Mouth of several kinds of these Animals which have no Teeth: Enough of this, 'tis time to keep on our way, and that I may not be accused here of loving Digressions, I shall say nothing of the Battle between the Sword-fish and the Whale, which our Mariners told us of, tho' it could not properly be call'd a Digression, and the thing is curious enough, much more so than the fighting of Cocks, or that of Dogs and Bears, in which whole Nations take delight.

The 21st we again met with abundance of Whales, and there was one which I believe scratch'd her self against our Ship, but so rudely, that she was bleed with it; she found some Fracture which rub'd off the Skin, for when she was at a Distance from us, we perceiv'd she was all bloody, and her scratching had giv'n our Vessel a little shake.

Arriving in the height of the Isle Tristan we sail'd Eastward to endeavour to gain it, but we could not succeed because of the Fogs and hazy Weather, which we had for five or six days; we lay by all that while, that we might not go beyond it, nor come too near it. The Weather
ther not clearing up, we were afraid of losing our time there, and resolv'd to take hold of the opportunity of a fair Wind which then presented, and might bring us in a few days to the Cape of Good Hope: But we had not kept on our Course thither six Hours, before the Wind shifted again, and was in our Teeth, which oblig'd the Captain to tell us, he must make a new effort to put into the Isle of Tristan. His pretended design succeeding in some sort, we saw that Island Thursday the 27th of December, about six in the Morning, and coasted it from the North, to the South and by East, but we could find no place to cast Anchor, we were always Sounding, but never reach'd the Bottom.

We perceiv'd plainly enough that the Captains Chart was false, because there was a Bay mark'd to be in that part which we saw, where there certainly was none at all; and having no intention that we should land there, he would have persuad'd us the Isle was inaccessible: But we were sure Ships had formerly anchor'd there, and were confirm'd in that Opinion by a good Chart of the Sieur Testard's, where a Bay was mark'd in another place to the Westward, and it represented the Coasts that were before us, to be, as indeed they were, very high and steep.

We observ'd a little Island to the Southward, but we did not come near it. That Coast of the Isle of Tristan which we saw, was about two Leagues long; it seem'd to be extremly agreeable, tho' very steep, as I have said; and tho' we had Mists from time to time, which depriv'd us in part of the sight of it, and sometimes hid it all entirely from us, yet we could see
see the Hills from the top to the bottom, were
adorn'd with the most beautiful verdure in the
World, and we saw the Sun with Pleasure thro'
tall and straight Trees, with which the tops of
the Mountains were cover'd, Birds were every
where flying about; the running Waters flow'd
abundantly in several places, from Bafon to
Bafon, making admirable Cascades; and from
the foot of the Hills, to which they rapidly
tawl'd, they fell precipitately into the Sea.
All the different Beauties of this charming Pro-
spect, made us more desirous to have a nearer
view of it, and refresh our selves in so delic-
ious a Place; but we delir'd it in vain.

The Sea was almost cover'd with Whales and
Sea-Wolves, which swam to the very Shore of
the Ille playing with the Water, and some of
them ran against our Frigate; about which flew
a great number of Sea-fowl of several kinds,
some as big as our Geese, others no bigger than
Ducks. The sight of them fill'd us with new
Joy, as did every thing that brought the much
desire of Land to our Remembrance: 'Twas to
no purpose for us to flatter our selves with hopes
of Landing on the lovely Ille that lay before
us, and perhaps we might have stay'd there
too long if we had. There was the greater like-
lihood of it, inasmuch as our Healths were very
much impair'd, the most Vigorous finding his
Strength extremly decay'd, but we cou'd dis-
cover neither Bay nor Port, our Captain not
having done all that was in his Power to search
after one: We durst not stay near the Shore
in the Night-time; besides, we were too much
expos'd to violent gusts of Wind which blew
off Land from between the Mountains, so we
put by'd our Voyage towards the Cape.
In the Night the Wind rose so high, that all our Hands found business enough to employ them. The Waves flew up to the top of our Masts, and there fell so much Water upon Deck, that our young Lad had been drown'd if he had not been very nimbly assist'd.

On New-Year's-day, 1691, we were entertain'd with the sight of a Sea-Cow of a ruflet Colour; sometimes her whole Head, and sometimes above half her Body appear'd above Water; she was thick and round, and seem'd to be more bulky than the biggest of our Cows. Her Eye was large, her Teeth or Tusks long, and her Muzzle swell'd out a little: One of our Mariners assur'd us, this Animal had Feet the same as you see in this Figure.

The 11th and 12th we saw abundance of Birds as big as Partridges, and very near of the same Colour, which our Ships Crew call'd by the Name of Grifflards or grey Birds: There were several other sorts, and all of them different from those of our Continent. You may imagine these new Objects were not disagreeable to us, but what pleas'd us most was, that they were a certain sign of our being near Land.

The 13th in the Evening we saw and knew the Cape of Good Hope, but lost sight of it again in a great Fog, which rose on a sudden, and oblig'd us to keep out to Sea all that Night.

The next day we drew near and saw the Isle Robben, which is at the entrance of the Port. This little Island is flat, and has no Dwellings upon it but some Huts, where the Lime-burners live, when they are sent thither to make it.

All of us had a long while earnestly desir'd to arrive at the Cape, for we all wanted Refreshment.
freshment extremity, being almost eaten up with the Scurvy, and the Grapes beginning to ripen, the Season was very favourable to us. After having Coasted along the Cape two days, sometimes with a Larboard, and sometimes with a Starboard Tack, because of the contrary Wind and Current, we at last enter'd the Bay the 26th of January, 1691, and call Anchor about four in the Afternoon.

Tho' this seems to be an admirable Bay, its vast Basin being enclos'd on one side by a ridge of Mountains, and on the other by a long tract of Earth, which seems instead of a Mole for it. 'Tis however very often dangerous to ride in, the reason of which is, partly for that one of those Mountains which ought always to be a shelter to it, is sometimes, and even frequently a fatal Source of those imperious Gulls, that presently put all the Ships into a terrible Disorder; besides, the Sea-winds are very furious, they blow with a frightful force, and the Anchorage not being very good, Ships are in great danger of running a-hoar, or oversetting, and no Boats are then suffer'd to come off to them. This bad Mountain is near the Point of the Cape, and call'd the Devil's Mountain, on account of the mischief it do's. 'Twas in the year 1493, that Bartholomew Diaz was sent by John II. King of Portugal to discover this Cape; but he says, the dreadful Winds that always blow there, hinder'd him from Landing, and for that Reason he gave the Place the Name of Tormentado the Tempe
tinuous. The story adds, the King reply'd they shou'd not be so soon discourag'd, and that he wou'd himself give that Land the Name of the Cape of Good Hope.
A SEA-COW
There are two other Mountains near the Devil, one call'd the Lyon's Mountain; for that when we see it from the Bay, some Men fancy it looks like a Lyon Couchant. On the top of it there's always a Guard, and ten pieces of Canon: And when any Ships are discover'd at Sea, notice of it is given to the Port.

The other Mountain is call'd the Table Mountain, and with good reason; for its Summer being cut off Horizontally, it naturally enough represents the figure of a Table. There's a little Lake or Pond at the top of it, which supplies part of the cultivated Lands in the bottom with Water: We had several Charts, and took several views of the Bay, but this seem'd to us to be the best.

We found four Ships there, two Dutch (the Black Lion and the Mountain of China,) one English, and one Danish. Our Guns being still in the Hold, we could not Salute them at first according to Custom. 'Twas the next day before they were ready, and when fir'd, it had been better we had let it alone, unless we could have come off more luckily; though as it happen'd, 'twas well it was no worse: for one of our Guns which was loaden with Ball ever since we came from the Texel, and had not been discharged, was forgotten to be loaden, and being fir'd struck the Wall of the Fort, after having past through the middle of thirty Persons, and brush'd a little the Beard of the Sergeant, who return'd us our Bullet: We were chid for our Negligence, and that was all. I remember to have read in Lambard's Description of the County of Kent in England, a like violent Salutation of a Bullet which was shot thro' the Palace of Greenwich, and whil't in the
the First Queen Mary's Ears. Kings don't love such sort of Honours, and our Serjeant was of the same mind with Kings.

The next day we went to deliver our Letters to the Governor, who check'd us for the Blunder we had made in entering the Port, and indeed we deserv'd it: However, he receiv'd us very civilly out of respect to the Treaty Monsieur du Quesne had made with Messieurs the Directors of the East-India Company, from whom we also brought Letters of Recommendation. We afterwards made the necessary Inquiries for the prosecution of our Voyage, particularly if the French had again taken possession of the Island of Mascarene, and if there was any news of their Squadron at the Cape? But we cou'd meet with no certain account of either the one or the other.

Some told us, the Squadron of Seven Men of War had put three hundred Men ashore there, in their way to the Indies: Others said, the French who were driv'n out of Siam, had seiz'd the Isle. And others assure'd us, that Squadron never touch'd there, and that there were only a few Families at Mascarene, who had dwelt there a long time. These Reports being all different, were of no use to us. All agreed, that nothing cou'd compare with the Island of Mascarene for Beauty and Fertility. That Corn, Grapes, and every thing else proper for the Nourishment of Man, grew there in abundance, and almost without Cultivating. This made us resolve to depart with all convenient Speed for Maurice Isle, which is not far from that of Mascarene or Eden. We might expect there to be better inform'd of things, and enabled to concert our Measures better, to fol-
of FRANCIS LEGuat.

low the Orders that were giv'n us in Holland.

Those of us that were sickest Landed at the Cape, as soon as we arriv'd, to cure our selves of the Scurvy, stay'd at Land being the only true and sovereign Remedy for that Distemper.

The Grapes were just beginning to grow ripe when we came there (which was an excellent Refreshment for our selves, and our Ships Crew:) We stay'd there Weeks at the Cape, as well to recover our Health, as to refit our Ship. Since my design is to speak more largely of the Cape of Good Hope in the sequel of this Relation, and to give an account of what Remarkable things I saw there in my Return, I shall not detain the Reader any longer about it now, our good Swallow having been refresh'd as well as we, and all our Company being in a good state of Health, we weigh'd Anchor the 15th of Feb. 1691. after three Weeks rest a-shore. We Saluted the Fort with five Guns, and to set Sail, tho' the Wind was not quite fair for us. After having tack'd to and again some time, we went on in a straight Course to double Cape Needles; we came into 40 Degrees, and the Wind continu'd changeable till the 15th of March, when we had all the Prognosticks that fore-run a terrible Tempest.

The Wind became Impetuous in a very little time, and the Sea foaming and lifting up its Waves, form'd Mountains that seem'd higher than our Masts: the Air appear'd to be all on fire, Lightnings struck us almost blind, and the Waves roll'd dreadfully in upon us. But our Crew were most of all terrify'd at the sight of St. Elme's Fire, which fluck to our Masts; Our Ship
Ship was so little, that People were amaz'd at the sight of it at the Cape, and 'twas now driv'n along with inconceivable swiftness: All things were in Confusion, and horrible Disorder. Our Tackling broke, our Cheeks, our Arms, Beds, the Mariners and Passengers were tumbled Pell-mell, from one side to t'other: The Heavens which appear'd at first to us to be all on fire, were now hid from our Eyes by black Clouds, from whose profound depths issu'd such Torrents of Water, as threaten'd to overwhelm those that handled the Ropes with present Destruction.

Our Deck was always a Foot deep in Water, for the Sea threw it in faster, than it cou'd run out; and it added to our Terrors, that nobody there had ever seen the like before, so extraordinary was this Storm; the same Wind encreas'd still to a certain Point: after which all the others blew successively, and sometimes mingled together with equal fury to make Sport with our poor little Vessel, which this Minute they toss'd up to the Skye's, and the next sunk down to the Earth. During the ten hours that this Tempest lasted, all the Winds conspird to make an entire tour of the Compass; and it being impossible to handle the Ropes and Sails to work the Ship regularly, we were all that while oblig'd to abandon ourselves to the caprice and fury of the Waves.

At last the Storm decrease'd by little and little, we recover'd Hope in the midst of Despair, and heartily Congratulated one another on our common Deliverance, each of us feeling a secret Joy, which none can be sensible of, that has not escap'd the like Danger, and been deliver'd out of so great and so just a Fright.
Fright. We therefore return'd thanks to him, that had preserv'd us in the midst of it thro' his infinite Mercy.

When we were a little come to our selves, we lookt upon those dreadful Billows which threaten'd still to swallow us up, as if they only play'd with us, and concluded that the Tempest in which we had been, cou'd be nothing lessthan a Hurricane. We found a true and lively Description of it in the CVII. Psalm, which we read with great Pleasure and Admiration, as we did also the XXIX.

Let who will boast of the famous Idea's of Virgil on the same Subject: What he says, do's not come up to the Sublime of these two Psalms. And indeed all the Places admir'd by the Pedants in the Greek and Latin Poets, are but Trifles, in Comparison with the Magnificent and Inimitable Canticles of David.

We Discours'd a long time on the terrible and almost incredible effects of the Matter of Air, which is in appearance so soft, so weak, so light, so invisibl, and like to nothing, and which in the impetuous Agitations of these Whirl-winds, tear up the greatest Trees by the Roots, break Ships to pieces, throw down Houses, and in a few Minutes caufe such great Disorders.

What's most to be admir'd in it, is, that the surest Prefage of a Hurricane (an Indian Word which we have adopted) is a perfect Calm; the Sea puts on a deceitful Mien, she smooths all her Furrows, and leaves not the least wrinkle on her Brows, but looks on you with a gay and smiling Air.

I wish those Gentlemen whom we call Philosophers, wou'd shew us distinctly the secret
Springs of these several wonderful Movements; instead of filling their famous Writings with their little superficial Reasons, which are almost always false. True Sages humbly confess that Nature has her unsearchable Depths, and that to speak properly, all these are things Divine. They acknowledge also, that one of the greatest Sciences of true Philosophy, is not to be ignorant of ones Ignorance.

It has been thought, that the Rain is salt when the Hurricane is at the height; several Vo
gers have written so much, but tho' I will not positively deny the matter of fact, I am very apt to believe they confound the sprinklings of the Waves with the Rain: If 'tis said that the Rain has been found to be Salt a-foar, in the middle of certain Islands; I answer in the first place, that I doubt it, and add, that the fame Whirl-winds that lift up the greatest Vessels, may also raise up great quantities of those broken Waves, and scatter them to a vast distance, in these Isles or other Places far from the Sea, where falling down in drops, they may easily be mistaken for Rain.

I shall say one word only of St. Elmo's Fire, which I saw flicking to our Masts when the Storm was at the strongest, because I did not make any particular Observation of that Phæ
monena. I saw it but by chance, and my Mind was then so employ'd about things of another Nature, that it had no time for matters of Curiosity. I observ'd a Body of bleuish Light, as it were curl round one of our Masts, and I did not look to see if there was any more; what makes me believe there was but one, is, our Seamen were frighted at the sight of it; whereas had there been two, these poor Wretches
Wretches would have taken it for a Happy Omen. 'Twas without doubt according to this Idea, that the Name of one of these two Fires only, is not mention'd by St. Paul speaking of the Ship he was in, but of both together; I say of both, because two was then spoken of. The two Children that came out of the same Womb with Hellen and Clytemnestra, the two Eggs of Leda, which some have transform'd into the Constellation of Gemini, and others adore under their Primitive Name of Castor and Pollux, as Gods of the Sea, because they support Pirates: But I know there sometimes appear four or five together, and perhaps more. As for Monsieur St. Elme succeeding Monsieur St. Castor, and Monsieur St. Pollux, 'tis a question that I leave to some Seraphick Doctor to decide how it came about.

The 2d of April we saw Land, great News! What it was we could not tell, for we had lost our Tramontane: Nevertheless we flatter'd our selves with Hopes that 'twas the Isle of Eden; and we made Merry with the thoughts of setting foot on the Land we so much desir'd, as design'd for the place of our Habitation. The Wind seem'd to have a Spirit of Contradiction, and would not let us approach it, however, we disputed that Matter so effectually with it, that in spite of its Obstination we drew so near it, as to perceive after a strict Examination, 'twas the same we sought after, and had now found with equal Surprize and Joy.

We discover'd several Beauties in this admirable Country, from the place where we stop'd to view it: All that part of it which presented itself to our View appear'd to be a Level, with Mountains rising in the Middle; and we could
could easily discern the agreeable mixture of Woods, Rivers and Valleys enamelled with a charming Verduré: If our Sight was perfectly well pleas'd, our Smell was no less; for the Air was perfum'd with a Delicious Odour that ascended from the Ile, and that plainly arose from the abundance of Limons and Oranges which grow there. This Sweet Odour struck us all alike, when we came at a certain distance from the Island; some agreeably complain'd, that the Perfume hinder'd them from Sleeping; others said they were so embalm'd with it, that 'twas as much a Refreshment to them, as if they had been fifteen days a-float.

The Account which Monseur D'Uqueur order'd to be publish'd of this Island, has not this Particular, but Mr. Delam did not forget it; and he even writes, that he believes the Reason why there are no Serpents, Rats, nor Venemous Insects in that Ile, is, because the great number of Odorous Flowers with which it is cover'd, are Poyson to those Animals, which he says he has experienced. We could not help praising this Paradise, all of us extoll'd it but the Captain, who affected to speak the quite contrary, whatever Disposition he then shew'd to it, and however positive his Orders were to Land on that Island, he never intended it; and 'twas pure chance that brought him so near it, for he thought he was above forty Leagues off when we discover'd it. He seem'd to be surpris'd when the Pilot told him he say'd Land, and believe'd 'twas that we sought after. I shall not pretend here to give this Man's secret Reasons for what he did, because I know nothing but by Conjecture; and besides, 'tis not to our purpose, be it one way or t'other. (Alas, I can hardly
hardly hold my Pen in my Hand to say it;) this Chear, this Rascal, took hold of the weak Condition we were in, drew farther off from the Island by little and little, and sail’d directly to Diego-Raya. His Ships Crew were all at his Disposal, and we the Passengers being all Sick, could not pretend to force him to execute his Commission. Tis easy to imagine how we were surpriz’d and troubled.

As for the Description of this Amiable Country, since I was not so happy as to visit it my self, which the Reader has expected I should do from the beginning of the Voyage: I believe he will not be displeas’d, if I have recourse to a means to procure it for him that will in a great measure make amends for my disappointing him. To this end I will abridge the Relation of the most Remarkable Rarities of this Island, which Monleir de Quesne made publick before our departure from Holland. Tis true, this Relation may be suspected by those who think twas his Interest to propagell the World with an advantageous Opinion of the new World which he was going to Inhabit. But to this I shall first reply, that Monleir de Quesne was so very far from adding to the truth, that he would not suffer any thing to be inserted in the Book he order’d to be Publish’d, which had the least air of Exaggeration: And in the next place I add that as Maurice Island, Botania and the Cape, I can my self Witness, every Body allow’d there was nothing in that Relation, which was not exactly conformable to Truth.

"This Island was at first call’d Mafurora, by the Portuguese, who took Possession of it in D 3 [the..."
the Reign of their King John IV. in the Year 1545. M. de Flacour set up the Standard of France there, one hundred and eight Years afterwards, in the Name of Lewis XIV. now reigning, and gave it the Illustrious Name of Bourbon. What he wrote concerning it is to be seen. He put the Arms of France on the very Monument where he found those of Portugal, having done the same at Madagascar.

I believe the French have as good as abandon'd this little Island. Others that have since landed there, have found it to be so excellent and so beautiful, that they look'd upon it as a Terrestrial Paradise, and gave it the fine Name of Eden; that is, The Country of Delight.

The Relation out of which I have taken this Abstract, says, no Body ever went quite thro' the Island, which was for want of good Information. The Map I have plac'd here, was taken from a Description given by Persons that visited it all over, and liv'd there several Years.

Monseur du Queyne adds, Be it as it will, 'tis certain the Isle of Eden is of a sufficient Extent, to contain easily a long Descent of Generations, of whatever Colony will settle there.

'Tis most true, says our Author, That Voyagers have not made mention of any Country where the Air is more healthy than in this Isle; which is a very important Article. 'Tis well known abundance of sick People have gone ahoar there, and have recover'd their Health in a very little time. The same have those said, who have remain'd there much
much longer; tho' they wanted several Conveniencies, and were but too much expos'd sometimes to the Sun, and sometimes to the Dew. The Sky is clear; the Exhalations of the Earth, as well as those of the Aromarick Plants and Flowers, with which 'tis cover'd, perfume the Air, and they breath'd in a Balm-y Spirit equally wholesome and agreeable.

This charming Isle lies between 21 and 22 deg. of S. Latitude, and has one Advantage in common with other Countries near the Line, that the Heats are temper'd by certain cool and regular Breezes, which Providence, admirable in all its Ways, has so dispos'd to render these Countries more Commodious for Habitation.

The abundance of Springs that are found in this Isle, is one of its Rarities. The Water is clear and wholesome, and some of it Purgative. From these Springs flow Rivulets, and even some Rivers, which water all the Plains, and are so full of Fish, that Voyagers affirm, Those who fish them find it so slippery, they can hardly stand for the Number of Fish. There are several Lakes, and one among the rest, so plentiful of Springs, that seven great Rivulets run out of it into a vast and rich Plain.

There is no venomous Creature upon it, neither in the Water, neither on the dry Land; whereas almost all other hot Countries are full of Snakes, and such sort of Animals, whose Sting or Bite is dangerous, if not mortal. The same thing is affirm'd of the Plants and Fruits here.
The Voyage and Adventures

I shall say nothing of the admirable Shells that are pick’d up on the Sea shore, nor of the Coral and Ambergris that are found here, tho' they are both valuable and useful Things. But I must declare, that the Sea is full of Fish, and that its Turtles only would abundantly and deliciously subsist the Inhabitants. The Land Turtles are also some of the Riches of the Island. There are vast Numbers of them: Their Flesh is very delicate; the Fat better than Butter or the best Oil, for all sorts of Sauces. Some of the Sea Turtles weigh above 300 Pound weight. The Land Turtles are not so big; but the great ones carry a Man with more ease than a Man can carry them. This Oil of Turtle, for’tis a sort of Far, which do’s not congeal as other Far do’s, is an excellent Remedy in several Distempers.

The Forests are not so thick but one may easily go thro’ them, and the Shade do’s not hinder the Fruit from ripening. There is abundance of Cedars, of Ebony, and Timber for Carpenters use, Palm-Trees, Fig-Trees, Plantanes, Oranges, Limons, &c. We might name 20 other different kinds of Trees that bear Fruit good to eat, and the variety of their Tastes are enough to content those of all Men. Aloe, Indigo, Sugar Canes, Cotton, Ananas, Bananas, Tobacco, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Land and Water Melons, Cucumbers, Caribbean Cabages, Beans, Artichokes, a certain sort of Pea, and a hundred other Plants; Fruits or Roots of this nature grow naturally every where. 'Tis experience’d that Indian Corn, Miller, Rice, Wheat, Barley, and Oats, grow very well there, and that one may
may have above one Crop a Year of all these several sorts of Grains. People have had the Curiosity to sow some of each sort of our Pulse and Garden Herbs (which I shall not particularize, for fear of being tiresome) and they all came up to a wonder. The reason is, 'tis an excellent Soil, and the Father of Nature has render'd it admirably fruitful. Since we find very good Grapes there, we have reason to believe one may have very good Wine; and, no doubt, might with the same success raise any of the Fruit-trees peculiar to our Continent.

The black Cattle, Hogs and Goats, that were formerly left there by the Portugaise, are so multiply'd that we meet with them in Drovers in the Forrests; and one may reasonably expect that Dear, Sheep, and all Animals that we find any where else, in the same Climate, would in the same manner succeed there.

The Fowl that are most plenty in this Island, are Partridges, Doves, Ducks, Wood-Pigeons, Woodcocks, Quales, Black-Birds, Pheas, Thrushes, Geese, Coots, Ducks, Bitterns, Parrots, Herons, Peacocks, Fools, Frigates, Sparrows, and abundance of other small Birds, as also Birds of Prey, and other Birds. There are Bats whose Bodies are bigger than a Hens, and the Flesh of them very pleasant to eat, when a Man gets over that Aversion to 'em which is begot by Prejudice. The Parrots are also excellent Food. The Peacocks, are great Birds mounted upon Sticks; they frequent Lakes and Rivers, and their Flesh tastes much like that of a Bittern. The Partridges are all grey, and half as little again
as ours. The Males of the Sparrows have
red Breasts, and when they make Love, redder than ordinary: But these little Animals,
which, like Flowers and Butter-flies, seem to
be made only to embellish Nature, multiply
so fast, that, to say the Truth, they are trou-
blesome. They come in Clouds, and carry
away the Corn that is sown, if great Care is
not taken of it; which is doubtless an Incon-
venience; but a little Gunpowder soon fright-
tens 'em away. There are also Caterpillars
and Flyes, which are a little vexarious. And
lastly (for we must say all we can, if we
would give a true and entire Idea of Things)
those dreadful Tempests, that are known by
the Name of Hurricanes, are a dismal Article.
However, we are assured they are much less
violent than those of America; and, after all,
do not last above four and twenty Hours.
Besides, these terrible Tempests never happen
but once a Year, and there are infallible ways
of providing against them: to which we may
add, that for one bad Day there are three
hundred sixty four wonderfully fair ones. And
this Consideration is very comfortable. Wise
Men, who have had a little Experience of
the World, and travelled a little, know that no
perfect happiness is to be expected in it, nei-
ther under the Line nor under the Poles. Ev-
ery Thing has its For and Against, and the
best is but the least bad. All that can be
done therefore on this Occasion, as well as in
others, is to take the Balance and weigh
Things before we determine what to do. If
some Inconveniencies in our Eden trouble
you, says Mr. du Buesne, Put the Caterpil-
lars, the Flyes and the Sparrows of this Isle,
together with one Hurricane a Year, in one Scale, and add Health, Liberty, Safety, Abundance and Peace. To counterbalance these three sorts of little troublesome Animals, put all those strange Beasts that our famous Molieres calls Harpagoons, Purgons, Ma-
cratons, Mascarils, Metaphrasts, Trillotins, Town-Fops, all the Race of Milers, Cheats, Coxcombs and Blockheads, add to that Dra-
gons and Beetles, Cellar-Rats, Barn-Rats, Slavery, Poverty, Alarms, and a thousand Mili-
ries, and see which Scale is the heaviest.

I must again declare, 'twas to our great Regret, that we saw our selves leaving this Island behind us, this charming Island, so much de- sir'd by us. We were so weak and so trou-
bled, that we consented to what we could not help; and the Commander of our Swallow en-
deavour'd to persuade us he would carry us to a Place every whit as good as that of which we were so fond. 'Twas but one hundred and fifty Leagues from this Island; but the Wind was so contrary, that we were forc'd to tack to and again for a Month together.

Poor John Pagni, one of our Companions, dy'd between the Ille we had found and that we were seeking: He cou'd no longer resist the Violence of the Scurvy and the Oppression that tormented him.

On Saturday Morning, the 25th of April, 1694, Old Stile, we spy'd Land, which was the little Island Diego Ruyz, where our Captain re-
solv'd to carry us; we came very near it, by the Eastern Point sailing Southward. It ap-
p ear'd to us to be difficult of access, it being sur-
rounded with Rocks call'd Shelves, which run very far out into the Sea. We did not at
first perceive either Port, or Bay, or any Place where we might land. In the Evening we found and met with the Bottom, three Leagues from Shore. We call Anchor, 'twas a Calm, and we stay'd there till Monday the 27th, for what reason I know not. That and the next Day we spent in examining the outside of the Isle as much as we cou'd, to endeavour to discover some Place that was accessible. The 28th, about four in the Afternoon, we per- ceiv'd an Opening, which seem'd proper for our Design: But the Night following we were driv'n out to Sea, and beat there till the next Day. About 11 a Clock in the Forenoon a Calm took us, and brought us into great Danger; for a rapid Current plainly carry'd us among Rocks, that run out above a League into the Sea. We were so near that there was no likelihood of avoiding them, when by the special Mercy of Heaven there sprung up a brisk and fair Wind that drove us back. We then made the Cape towards the North Point, and at Noon the Captain put out his Boat to seek for a Place to enter. In the Evening we sail'd towards the Northeast Point, and the Boat gave us a Signal that it had found out good Anchorage: We were then on the Rock in eight Fathom Water only, which oblig'd us to be always sounding. We call Anchor in nine Fathom, a sandy Mud at Bottom; our Ship was tow'd along by the Boat: We lay there till the next Day, when we intended to look out for a better Place. Accordingly, early in the Morning, the 30th of April, we call Anchor in nine Fathom Water, a good Bottom of Oozy Sand, and shelter'd from the East and South-East Winds, which blow almost always in that Country.
The Island afar off, and near at hand, appeared to us very lovely: The Captain, who had his Reasons for not landing us at Tristan or Masarenga, desir'd nothing better than to leave us at Rodrig, and with that Design he highly extol'd the Beauty and Advantages of this Island; and indeed this little new World seem'd full of Delights and Charms. "Tis true, we did not see so many Birds flying about as at Tristan, and our Road was not so perfum'd with the Odeur of the neighbouring Shoar as at Eden, from whence we had been come about a Month. But we cou'd not thence conclude there were no Birds in the New Island, nor no Flowers to lend up grateful Sweets. Besides, the Face of it was extreamly Fair. We cou'd hardly take our Eyes off from the little Mountains, of which it almost entirely consists, they are so richly spread with great and tall Trees. The Rivers that we saw run from them water'd Valleys, whose Fertility we cou'd not doubt of; and, after having run thro' a beautiful Level, they fell into the Sea, even before our Eyes. Their Banks were adorn'd with Forests; and some of us, at the sight of this Lovely Isle, call'd to mind the famous Lignon, and those several enchanted Places, so agreeably describ'd by Mr. d'Urfe in his Romance: But our Thoughts were immediately carry'd away by other Contemplations. We admir'd the secret and wonderful Ways of Providence, which, after having permitted us to be ruin'd at home, had brought us thence by many Miracles, and now dry'd up all our Tears, by the sight of the Earthly Paradise ir presented to our view; where, if we would, we might be rich, free and happy; if contemning vain Riches, we would
would employ the peaceable Life that was offered to us, to glorifie God and save our Souls.

We were all of us more busy'd with these sweet Meditations, than possessed with Transports of Joy, when the Boat was put out again, and we were ask'd who would go a-hoar? Upon which every one rose up hastily, tho' there was not one but was sick. All my Companions got into the Boat, but seeing it was full, I made no great haste after them. I was older by much than any of them, and consequently more Master of myself; and being full of I know not what, mixtures of Grief and Joy, I spent the rest of the Day in profound Silence.

In the Evening the Captain return'd, and told me Wonders of the Country, which he exaggerated much beyond the Truth, as I had time enough to discover. He talk'd to me of Animals and Fruits that were never seen in that Island. 'Tis true, he brought back several sorts of great and good Birds: I experience'd the Truth of that by making an agreeable Meal on this new and unknown Day. The next Day, (the 1st. of May 1691.) I follow'd my Companions, and went a-hoar.

This Ille, which is call'd either Diego-Rodrigo, or Diego-Ruyts, or Rodrigo, is situated in nineteen Degrees of South Latitude. 'Tis about twenty Miles in Circuit. Its Length from East to West, and its Shape, are as may be seen in the Map.

We feared our selves near the Sea, on the North North-West Shoar, in a lovely Valley, by the side of a great Brook, the Water of which was clear and good. We went all over the
A Plan of the Settlement

1. The House of Peter Thomas
2. Of J. de la Haye
3. Of Rob. Aujelin, and the Common Kitchin
4. The Common Garden
5. The House of F. LeQuat
6. Of J. de la Case
7. Of J. Testard
8. Of Paul. B. & S. Bayer
9. The large Tree under which they eat.
the Island, and chose this Place as the most convenient, and that which Providence design'd for us, by conducting us first to it.

I have observ'd, that every one to whom I have told my Adventures, have had a great Curiosity to know the Disposition of our little Habitations; 'tis for that reason I now lay down a Plan of them. For by my own Experience, I know very well, that when the Reader by this means conceives any Idea of the Places where Things happen'd, he is the more concern'd about the Things themselves.

Let him therefore cast his Eyes on the Map I set before him, he will see I distinguish it from the General Plan of the Island, because Things cou'd not have been so distinctly mark'd there. I desire he wou'd pardon my deficiency in Designing, which I profess not to understand, I give him what I have, and I can do no more. As I have made but an imperfect Relation of Things, so I have drawn but an imperfect Design, in this small Delineation of our poor Settlement. And I hope my Defects will not be found to be so great, but he may himself easily supply them.

The little River he sees, comes from the middle of the Island, and at four or five thousand common Places below our Cabins, it forms several Cataractes, falling from Rock to Rock, and several Falls, that wou'd adorn a Prince's Garden. In a hot and dry Time it receives very little Water from its Fountain: But in all Times the Tide fills it to the Brink of the Banks. The little Space which I have mark'd towards the Left, and at the Mouth of it, is Low Ground, which the Sea covers as often as it rises. This side of the Water is in general lower
lower than the other, and subject to frequent Inundations by the Floods in Hurricane time.

Peter Thomas, one of our Pilots, of whom I have made mention, chose to inhabit a little Island form'd by the River. He built his Cabin there, and made a little Garden with a double Bridge. He was a very pretty Lad, and used to perch upon a Tree in an Inundation; which brings to my Remembrance the glorious Monarch Charles II. when he was mounted up in the famous Oak at Boscoebel, whose Relicks are Venerable to this Day. But whereas that King durst not say a Word, or only Whisper to Captain *Sans-Soucy, the Companion of his Fortune, Master Peter Thomas play'd on the Flute, or fung, or chatter'd freely with his Friends. He was the only Man of the Company that smook'd Tobacco: He was also a Mariner. When his Tobacco was gone he smook'd Leaves.

The next Cabin to the Isle on the Right-hand towards the Sea, was Mr. de la Haye's. He was a Silversmith, and had built a Forge, so that he was oblig'd to make his House a little bigger than the rest. La Haye was always singing of Psalms, whether he was at work or walking.

The Cabbins were ten or twelve Foot square, some more some less, according to the Fancy of the Builder. The Walls were made of the Trunks of Plantanes, and the broad Leaves of the same Tree serv'd to cover them. The Dots
Dots about every Cabbin shew where the Pallisado's stood, which enclosed our Gardens.

The Doors are also mark'd by the void Spaces.

The Plan shews at what distance these Hutts were one from the other.

Near poor la Haye's, on the same side of the River, and not far from the Water, was the Studi-House, or, if you please, the Place of Rendezvous for our Republick, whose chief Councils concern'd the Affairs of the Kitchen. This Edifice was about twice as big as the others, and Robert Anselm lay in it. 'Twas there we prepared the Sauces for our Dishes, but we eat under a tall and great Tree, on the Bank of the Rivulet, over-against the Door of that Cabbin. This Tree afforded us a very fine Shade, and defended us from the burning Rays of the Sun. 'Twas in the Trunk of this Tree, which was very hard, that we cut a sort of niche, to leave there the Memorial and Monuments, of which I shall speak hereafter. On the other side of the Water, opposite to the Common Hall, was the Common Garden. 'Twas fifty or sixty Foot Square, and the Palisado's that encompass'd it of a Man's height and very close: Intomuch that the least Turtles cou'd not go between them. For that, as may be imagin'd, was the only reason which oblig'd us to enclose our Gardens.

But let us re-pass the Bridge, and come back to Francis Leguat, the Author of this Relation's Cabbin; you see 'twas between two Parterres, and upheld by a great Tree, which also covered it on the side of the Sea. This Tree bore a Fruit something like an Olive; and the Parrots lov'd the Nuts of it mightily.
A little lower and nearer the Water on the same side of the Brook, lived Mr. de la Cade's Lodge. This brave Man, who is now in America, had been an Officer in the Brandenburgh Troops, and knew already what it was to live in Tents. He was a Man of a good Presence, Ingenious, full of Honour, Courage and Wit.

On the other side of the Rivulet between the Isles and the great Garden, was the Cabin of poor Mr. Testard, whose sad Destiny we shall see in a short time: He was a flour Man, and one whom I very much regretted the loss of.

Meff. B***le and Boyer liv'd together, and built their Hutt a little farther from the Brook, and nearer the Sea. The Reader will find a true Picture of honest Isaac Boyer in his Epitaph; for I must tell him before-hand, that this dear Companion of our first Adventures, laid his Bones in Rodrigo. And since I have given a Character of those whom I have spoken of, I shall add concerning Mr. B***le (who is thanks be to God, now alive and in Health) that we all lov'd him for the good Qualities with which he is adorn'd. I observ'd with pleasure in this young Man (for he was not above twenty years old) an honest and upright Soul, good nature'd and lively; He had by his Studies acquir'd more Knowledge, than the generality of Mankind can pretend to. He was always Gay, and in good Humour, and 'twas chiefly owing to his faculty of Invention and Address, that we built the rare Vessel, of which we shall lay more hereafter; as also that we Manufactur'd certain little Hatts, which were very great Comforts to us in our great Distresses. To conclude, I must inform the Reader,
der, en passant, that except P. Thomas and R. Anselin, Men of mean Fortunes, all the rest of our Friends were not driv'n out of Europe by Misery, nor did they desperately cast themselves on Desert Islands, because they knew not where to set their foot in the World. They were Men of good Families, and of no contemptible Estates; but Mr. du Quesnè's Colony made such a noise, that having no ties of Families or Affairs to detain them, they had a mind to make this Voyage.

I believ'd, Reader, you wou'd be better pleas'd with the Continuation of our Adventures, after I had given you some light into the Characters and Circumstances of the Adventurers.

You see Trees scatter'd up and down in our little Town, they are Remainders of a much greater Number, which we thought fit to fell, and 'twas no hard matter to do it; for the Ground is extremely light, and the Roots were easily taken up. I don't doubt, you Laugh to hear us talk of our little Town, but what I pray you was the famous Rome in its beginning? Had there been Women amongst us, 100 years hence, instead of seven Hutts, one might have reckon'd seven Parishes.

When we had finish'd our Preparations for building our little Houses, the Captain who stay'd fifteen days in the Road weigh'd Anchor, after having deliver'd us the greatest part of the Necessaries we brought for a Settlement, and taken fresh Provisions Aboard. We sent Letters by him to our Friends in Holland, where-in we had set out his Panegyrick as he deserv'd, but he was not such a Fool as to deliver them, as we understood afterwards, and indeed, as we expected
expected from him. What he left us was chiefly
Biskers, Fuzees, and other Arms, Powder
and Bullets, Tools for Husbandry and building
our Cabbins, as Saws, Hatchets, Nails, Ham-
mers and Sheers, Household-stuff, a Turn-broach,
Fishing-Nets and Lines; in short, every thing
except Drugs, which I believe, the Captain ra-
ther forgot, than maliciously kept from us:
Besides this, every Man had his particular Goods,
Necessaries and Provisions.

Peter Thomas, whom I have mention'd, having
quarrell'd with the Captain, and fearing to re-
turn with him, resolved to stay in the Island,
and that would have made up the los of one
of our Companions who dy'd at Sea near Masca-
regne, if the Captain, the Night before he left
us, had not taken away two of our Company
(Jacques Gaier and Pierre) so that we had but
eight left.

When the Ship was gone, and each of us
were well recover'd of the Fatigues of the Sea,
we made the tour of the Island to see whether
we cou'd discover any better Place to settle in,
than that where we first Arriv'd; but we found
'twas much the same all over it, and even tho'
there were about twenty several forts of level
Land, and almost as Commodious as Ours, yet
we met with none that was not somewhat In-
ferior to it in Beauty and in Goodness; so that
we resolved to stay in the place where we first
sat down.

As soon as we had clear'd the Earth as much as
was necessary for Tillage, we dug it, and sow'd
our Grain. We had abundance, and of all sorts;
but that which we brought from Holland, was
spoil'd by the Air of the Sea, we having forgot
to put it into Earthen Pots, and Seal them down well. We furnished our selves with other Seed at the Cape of Good Hope. Only five Seeds of Ordinary, and as many of Water-Melons came up; three of Succory, three of Wheat, some Artichokes, Purslin, Turnips, Mustard, Gilly-flowers and Clover-gras. The Gillyflowers rose high, but they did not blow, and at last they all perish'd.

The Turnips did the same, and were entirely destroy'd by the Worms before we cou'd eat them. The Melons which I call Land, to distinguish them from Water-Melons, came up almost without Culture in abundance, prodigiously Large, and excellently well tasted. I do not believe there can be better any where, and we found by Experience they had this rare Quality, that tho' one did eat of them a little to Excels, no Inconvenience happen'd afterwards.

We put 'em into all our Sauces, and they were admirable in all: We might have had them all the year long; but we observ'd that those which came up in the Winter, that is, when twas not so hot as at other times, towards the Months of June and July, were a great deal better than the others.

We thought at first we must expose them to the Sun, as we do in France, but we soon found they would thrive better in the Shade, which we may suppose is caus'd by the difference of the Climate and Soil.

Among our five Plants of Water-Melons, there were two sorts, Red and White; the first were the best. The Rind was Green, and the inside Red; they are very Refreshing, and never do any hurt no more than the others: They are
are so full of Water, that one may easily go without Drink when they are eaten: Sometimes they were so big, that all Eight of us could hardly eat up one of them.

These several kinds of Melons grew without taking Pains about them, as I have said already, and produc'd Fruit in great Abundance. When we mingled a little Ashes with the Earth in the place where they were Sown, it made 'em grow and fructifie extraordinarily, and the Fruit was more than ordinarily delicate. We had great hopes of our Artichokes. We cou'd almost see them grow. They spread very much, but they yielded very little Fruit. Indeed we cou'd not be sure that the Seed was true Artichoke-Seed, tho' it had the figure of it, and the Plant was like that of an Artichoke. We brought it from the Cape of Good Hope, without knowing what it was. We did our utmost to make the sides of it whiten, but to no purpose, tho' we were not ignorant of the several ways of doing it. And we had as bad Success with the Succoury: It came up to a wonder, so did the Purlain and the Mustard-Seed; but do what we cou'd, we cou'd never take off its bitterness. Of three Grains of Wheat that came up, we cou'd preserve but one Plant: It had above 200 Ears, and we were full of Hopes that it wou'd come to something, but it produc'd only a sort of Tares, which very much troubled us, as you may imagine; because we found our selves deprived of the Pleasure of eating Bread.

However we shou'd not from hence conclude, that Wheat Corn will always turn to Tares here, since in Europe such like Degenerations are often to be met with. And if our young Men instead of precipitately sowing all our Seed
Seed in one Place, and in one Day, had kept some for other Soils, and other Seasons, perhaps we might have had an ample Harvest, and better luck with all our other Grain.

The Air is very clear and healthy at Rodrigo, and none of us having been ill all the while we liv'd there, is a very good proof of it, considering the great difference of the Climate and Food. He who dy'd just as we were about to leave it, as I shall relate in the sequel of these Memoirs, was perfectly born down by the violence of Fatigue.

The Sky is always fair and serene, and the heats of the Summer very Moderate; because precisely at Eight a Clock in the Morning there rises every day a little North-East or North-West Wind, which agreeably cools the Air, and tempering the hottest Season, causes a perpetual Spring all the year round, and a continual Autumn, no part of it deserving the Name of Winter, insomuch that one may bath one's self at any time. The Nights are cool and refreshing; it seldom Rains, at least we saw no Rain, except for four or five Weeks after the Hurricane; that is, in January and February. There fall great Dews, and frequently, which serve instead of Show'rs. As for Thunder, which is so formidable in our Europe, and in several other parts of the World, I believe it was never heard in this Island.

'Tis as I have hinted, compos'd of lovely Hills, cover'd all with fine Trees, whose perpetual Verdure is entirely Charming. These Trees are very rarely entangled one in another by the nearness and thickness of their Branches. They naturally form Ally's to defend us from the Sun's Heat; and the Prospect is

\[ \text{every} \]
every where adorn'd by the sight of the Sea, throu the Boughs which are almost in all Places open enough, to admit a View of the vast Ocean between them.

At the foot of these Hills are Valleys, the Soil of which is the most excellent in the World, as we may easily conceive, if we consider it consists chiefly of rotten Trees; whose Matter being reduc'd to dust, is driv'n by the Floods down the Hills. This Mould is very light, and produces almost without Cultivating. It abounds in fruitful Juices.

The Valleys are cover'd with Palm-Trees, Plantanes, Ebony's, and several other sorts of Trees; the Beauty of whose Leaves and Branches may compare with that of the finest of our European Trees. In the low parts of these Valleys we frequently meet with Rivulets of fresh Water, whose Springs are all in the middle of the Island. These pure Streams are never dry, and so conveniently dispos'd for watering all this little Country, that nothing can be more Commodious. What pity 'tis that a Place so Delicious in all things, should be useless to the Inhabitants of the World. I insist the more on these charming Rivulets, because there are a great many Islands that have none; and 'tis doubly a wonder to find so many here, and all so happily distributed.

Several of the other Rivulets besides that near which as I have said we built our Cabbins, form Cascades by falling from the top of Rocks; I reckon'd seven Basins, and as many Cascades all together, and form'd all by the same River.

There are abundance of Eels in these Rivers, some of them very big, and all excellently
ly well rafted. We have taken some to Mon-
frous, (I am afraid to tell it) that two Men
could hardly carry home one of them; 'tis easy
to catch them, for you can scarce put your
Bait into the Water, before the Fish bite. This
Water is seldom deep, and being very Transpa-
rent, we could easily see these huge Eels creep-
ing at the bottom; and if we pleased, might
have taken them with a Harping-Iron: We
have sometimes shot them with a Fusée and
Hate-shot.

The Valleys I am talking of, Water'd and
made fertile by these little Rivers, extend them-
selves Insensibly as we draw nearer the Sea,
and form a Level, which in some Places is
two Miles broad, and two long. The Soil
of these little Plains is excellent eight or ten
foot deep, and there those great and tall Trees
grow, between which one may walk at ease,
and find such refreshing coolness in their shade
at Noon; so sweet, so healthy, that 'twould
give Life to those that are dying. Their
spreading and tufty Tops, which are almost all
of an equal height, joyn together like so ma-
ny Canopy's and Umbrello's, and jointly make
a Cieling of an eternal Verdure, supported
by natural Pillars, which raise and nourish them.
This is certainly the Workmanship of a Divine
Architect.

What is more Remarkable, is the greatest
part of the Trees of this little Eden, are not
less useful or necessary for the Conveniences
of Life, than pleasant to the Eyes or the Mind.
For Example, the several sorts of Palm-Trees
and Plantanes are Admirable Magazines of
Necessaries for those Sages, who believe and
Practise what St. Paul says. The Fruit of them
is excellent, and the Water which the Trunks of these Trees yield, and which runs from its Spring without Preparation, is a kindly and delicious Liquor; some of the Leaves are good to eat, others serve instead of Silk or Linen. There are abundance of these wonderful Trees all over our Isle. Perhaps the Reader may expect that I should explain myself a little on this Head.

I shall not undertake to give a Description of Palm-trees and Plantanes, a Thousand and a Thousand Men having written of them, and I know there are above thirty several sorts of them: Neither shall I enlarge in the Description of those I am speaking of, but give a small Idea of them, for the sake of such as do not know what sort of Trees these are.

Our Palm-trees are commonly thirty or forty Foot high; their Trunk is straight, and without Leaves, but ’tis cover’d with a sort of prickly Scales, whose prickles stand out a little; Some have a smoother Bark than others. On the top of the Trunks grow those Boughs of Palm, of which no Man ever saw a lively Picture. These Boughs form a great Knot, and fall down all about it in Plumes: Below these Boughs, or rather below the Trunk from which they grow, are produc’d long Bunches, each Fruit or Grain as big as a Hens Egg, and of the same Shape, known by the Name of Dates.

In the center of this great Knot, and at the Summet of the Trunk, is what we call the Cabbage. One cannot see it, being hidden by the Boughs that rise a little all about it. This Summet consists of tender Leaves, which closely embrace each other, join together,
gether, and form a Mafi something like that of a Cabbage-Lettice, or common Cabbage; 'tis about two Foot high if the Tree is large, and of the same bigness with the Trunk. The large outside Leaves of this Mafi are white, soft, pliable, and as strong as Buff, which it resembles. They will serve also for Linen, Satin, for Napkins, Table-Cloths, and anything what you please. The Membrana or inside Leaves are tender and brittle, like the Heart of a Lettice: They are good to eat raw, and taft like a Filberd; but we made an admirable Ragout of them when we Fricas'd them with the Far and Liver of a Turtle. We put them also in our Soops.

We come now to the Liquor, or rather the Nectar of the Isle of Rodrigo. 'Tis call'd Palm-Wine all over the Indies: There are two ways of drawing out the Juice. We make a hole in the Trunk of the Tree at about a Mans height, as big as ones two Fifts. We presently put a Pot or other Vessel there to receive the delicious Liquor, which runs out fast enough, otherwise we dig the Cabbage, and make a little Ciftern at its Head. We need only go twice or thrice a Day, and draw this rare Wine at the Fountain Head, and we may be abundantly supply'd with it. The Wine of the Trunk, and that of the Cabbage, are in my Opinion of an equal Goodness.

But those who would be good Husbands of their Trees (for as for us we were lavish enough of them), the first way is the best, because after the Cabbage has yielded its Liquor for about a Month, it Withers, and the Tree decays and dies. 'Tis the same thing if you tear off the Cabbage, when its Head and Brain are gone, it dies almost suddenly.
Whereas if you only pierce its Side, the Tree do's not die, provided the Wound is not too deep; but the Liquor will not run out at that Hole above four Days: The wounded Tree must afterward have time to recover. I do not know what is done elsewhere, but I can tell by Experience what I have said here, we having made trial of it daily for two years together. The Bark of this Tree is very hard, 'tis an Inch thick, Porous and Tender in the Inside. If one make the Hole on the side of the Trunk too wide, there is reason to fear 'twill weaken the Tree there, and that then the next Hurricane will break it.

The Plantane is a sort of Palm-tree, and the Arborists place it in the same Clas. Our Plantanes have a straight Trunk, which seems to be form'd of large Rings at an equal Distance. They have no such prickly Scales as I have talk'd of. At the top of the Trunk is a Cabbage, very like to that I have describ'd. At the foot of this Cabbage instead of Palm Boughs are broad Leaves, with Stalks about six or seven Foot long: These Leaves are strong and thick, and like a Fan when 'tis open: the Sticks of which come a little out of the Circumference, and are pointed at the end. Some of these Leaves are eight Foot Diameter, in somuch that they serv'd to make rare Coverings for our Cabins. We cut 'em out into little pieces, and made Hatts and Umbrello's of them. The Stalk is four Inches broad, an Inch thick, and a little roundish at the sides; at the bottom where it joyns to the Tree, it widens, and grows like a flat Shell which sticks to the Trunk, and in part embraces it. This wide and hollow Plate is sometimes above a Foot Diamo-
of Francis Leguat.

Diameter, and of the thickness of a Crown-Piece. We made use of it for Dishes, Plates and Sawcers. The first Rind of the Stalk serv'd us instead of Ropes, and the Fibres of the second made good Thread to Sow with. One might have wove Stuffs with it, had it been prepar'd.

We cou'd not perceive any difference in the Taff, or in any other qualities of the Palm-tree or Plantane. This Liquor is whitish like white Whey, and so sweet, that no other sweetness, if I may judge of it, can compare to it: The newer it is, the more agreeable. In three or four days it begins to turn Sowre, and in seven or eight, 'tis as sharp as the strongest Vinegar without changing its Colour.

The Dates of the Plantane are bigger than those of the Palm-tree. Having abundance of better things to feed on, Fish and Flesh, Fruits, &c. we left the Dates for the Turtles and other Birds, particularly the Solitaries, of which we shall hereafter make mention.

About the Cabbage of the Plantane, near the bottom of it, and between the Stalks of its broad Leaves, is a sort of Cotton of a Limon Colour, which all thro' India is known by the name of Cape. We made very good Quilts of it. It may be Wove, and Manufactur'd for all the Uses that Cotton is put to: Perhaps we might have thought of making a sort of Stuff, both of the Cape and the Fibers of our Plantane Leaves; but we had Stuff enough of our own to serve a long time, and the Air is so mild, so sweet, that we did not make much use of our Cloaths. Happy for us had we fav'd them; for the time when the Persecution of a New & give'n of God, whom we shall speak
The Voyages and Adventures

speak of, expos'd us to a thousand Miseries on the fatal Rock, whither that wicked Man banish'd us.

There are several other kinds of Trees in this Island, which yield tolerable Fruits. Those that bear a sort of Pepper, are not a little like Plum-trees of a moderate size: Their Leaves are much like that of the Jaffamine; they bear their Fruit in little Bunches, and it did very well in our Sauces.

The Sea having thrown us up some Cocos which began to bud, we planted some of that Fruit some Months after our Arrival, and when we left the Place, the Trees were four Foot high.

I leave it to the Reader to guess how these Cocos, some of which weigh'd five or six Pound, can be thrown on the Coasts of Rodrigo, and come three or four Score Leagues by Sea without Corrupting. For we are very certain they come from the Isle of Ste. Brande, which is to the Windward, to the North-East of Ours, and at least as far off as I have said.

The Sea brings in nothing but from that side, from whence we may conclude, there are certain Currents which contribute very much together with the Wind and Tide, to throw abundance of things on the Coast. We may therefore suppose, these Fruits were blown off from the Isle of Ste. Brande, very far into the Sea; and from thence brought to us by the Tide and the Currents.

There's a wonderful fine Tree at Rodrigo, whose Branches are so round, and so thick, 'tis impossible for the Sun-Beams to penetrate thro it: Some of these Trees are so big, that two or three hundred People may stand under
KASTOR or PARETUVIER a particular sort of Tree.
under them, and be shelter'd from the Sun or the Weather.

The vast Extent of it is occasion'd thus. Some of the great Branches naturally tend downwards, and reaching the Ground take Root, and become new Trunks themselves, which make a sort of little Forest.

The first time I saw this Tree, I remember I had read in some Voyages, that they are to be met with every where in the Indies, and in the Continent and Isles of America. I do not think there's any of them in Europe. The Eastern Idolaters have a great Respect for them, and commonly build their Pagods under them.

La Boulaye le Gouz writes, that this sacred Tree is call'd Kajta, and that the Indians say, 'tis cherish'd by the Saints; because their God Pan diverts himself with playing upon the Flute, under the shade of its broad Leaves.

The same Author adds, that no Man dares pull off one of those Leaves for fear of dying within the year; and refers his Reader to what Herodotus and Quintus Curtius have said on the same Subject. Tavernier also speaks of it, and tells us the Persians call it Lull, but that the Franks have giv'n it the Name of the Baniants Tree; because the Penitents of the Papuarts and Baniants dress their Meat, and pay their Devotions under this Tree. Mr. de Rochefort calls it Pari

tonier in his Natural History of the Antilles, and says, its Leaves are broad, thick and long, without saying any thing of the Fruit: And the two Voyagers before mention'd, tells us nothing either of the Fruit or of the Leaves.

The Rodrigo Kajtas (for I ought to keep the Indian Name at least in the Indies) bear Leaves as broad as one's Hand, pretty thick, and some-
what like that of a Lilach or a Heart in shape, they are softer than Satin to touch. Their Flower is white, and smells well: Their Fruit is red and round, and as big as a black Damask Plum. Their Skin is hard, and within it is a thin Seed, a little like that of a Fig. The Fruit is not prejudicial to Health, but 'tis insipid. The Bats commonly feed upon it, and multitudes of them nest in the tufted Branches of this Tree.

The Wood of all the Trees in this Island, is generally hard. We made this Observation in building our Cabbins: The Timber we us'd about them, in a few Weeks after 'twas cut, wou'd be full of Worms, till to prevent that Inconvenience, we let it lie three Weeks in the Sea, and then the Worm never came into it.

There is a Tree we call the Nasty Tree, because it stinks: 'Tis the best Wood of all for Carpenters use, but 'twas of no Service to us, for it stinks so, that it makes all the Places about it smell of it, and the Smell is very Offensive.

We did not find in this Island any Plant, Tree, Shrub or Herb, which grows naturally in any part of Europe, that was known to us, except Purflain, which is small and green. There's plenty of it in some Places of the Valleys, and that which we sow'd having brought some of the Seed from the Cape, came up exactly like the Purflain of the Island.

We saw no four-footed Creatures, but Rats, Lizards and Land-Turtles, of which there are different sorts. I have seen one that weigh'd one hundred pound, and had Flesh enough about it, to feed a good number of Men. This Flesh is very wholesome, and tastes something like
Mutton, but 'tis more delicate: The Fat is extremely white, and never Congeals nor rises in your Stomach, eat as much as you will of it. We all unanimously agreed, 'twas better than the best Butter in Europe. To another man's self with this Oil, is an excellent Remedy for Surfeits, Colds, Cramps, and several other Distemperers. The Liver of this Animal is extraordinarily delicate, 'tis so Delicious that one may lay of it, it always carries its own Sauce with it, dress it how you will.

The Bones of these Turtles are Maffy, I mean they have no Marrow in them. Every one knows, that these Animals in general are hatch'd of Eggs. The Land-Turtles lay theirs in the Sand, and cover them, that they may be hatch'd: The Scale of it, or rather the Shell, is soft, and the Substance within good to eat. There are such plenty of Land-Turtles in this Isle, that sometimes you see two or three thousand of them in a Flock; so that one may go above a hundred Paces on their Backs; or, to speak more properly on their Carapaces, without letting foot to the Ground. They meet together in the Evening in shady Places, and lie so close, that one would think those Places were pav'd with them. There's one thing very odd among them; they always place Sentinels at some Distance from their Troop, at the four corners of their Camp, to which the Sentinels turn their Backs, and look with the Eyes, as if they were on the Watch. This we have always observ'd of them; and this Mystery seems the more difficult to be comprehended, for that these Creatures are incapable to defend themselves, or to fly.
We have also great plenty of Sea-Turtles here: Their Fleth tasty like Beef, that of the Breast is admirable. The fat is as good as Veal Marrow, but being green, it has something the Air of an Ointment, which at first renders it Nauseous. This fat is not only delicate, but wholesome, and purges gently. The Indians make use of it as a Sovereign Remedy in the Venereal Disease. When we eat this Fat, (shall I tell it you) the Water we make is as green as a very fine Emerald.

The Sea-Turtles are prodigious big, we have seen some that weigh'd above 500 Pound. When we would take them, we turn'd them on their backs by strength of Arms, or with Leavers; and when they are overturn'd, 'tis impossible for them to get up again. They lay their Eggs in sandy Places near the Sea, and always in the Night-time; they make a hole about three Foot deep, and a Foot broad for that purpose: The greatest of them will lay near two hundred in less than two Hours. They cover them with Sand, and in six Weeks time the Sun hatches them: As soon as they are hatch'd, all these little Animals which are not so big as a Chicken, just coming out of the Shell, go directly to the Sea, do what you will to hinder them; they are generally hatch'd in an Hours time.

We have often, to divert our selves, carry'd some of them a quarter of a League off on the Mountain, and as soon as we put them on the Ground, they immediately went directly to the Sea. They then go faster than when they are grown bigger.

The Fools, the Frigats, and several other Birds which lie in wait for them upon Trees, destroy abundance of them when they are so young;
young; inomuch, that hardly ten in a Hundred of them are sav’d. Yet there are such prodigious Numbers, that twould have amaz’d one if we had not consider’d, every Turtle lays two thousand Eggs a year at times, that they have multiply’d thus from the beginning of the World, and perhaps have not met with any Destroyers but our selves.

Their Eggs are not quite so good to eat, as those of the Land-Turtles, neither is their Flesh so Delicacy. They are of the same size, and the white both of the one and the other cannot without a great deal of difficulty be chang’d; but in length of time it changes so entirely, that it turns quite yellow. The Liver of the Sea-Turtle hath not at all the Tast of that of the Land; besides, ’tis very unwholesome, it smells offensive like bad Oil: ’Tis Rank, and riles in the Stomach a good while after it is eaten.

These Animals feed upon Weeds at the bottom of the Sea, and never come ashore but to Lay. And I must observe here en passant, that before that time they couple for nine days together without Disjunction.

Their Fat remains Liquid when ’tis melted, and tastes Admirably, as well as that of the Land-Turtles. It may be made use of in all sorts of Sauces, either for Flesh or Fish.

The Turtle is a dull, heavy sort of a Creature. It can live without eating a whole Month, provided ’tis discharge’d of the burthen of its Eggs, and you water it from time to time with some Pails of Sea-Water.

The Lamentins, which other Nations call Manas, that is, having Hands, abound in the Sea about this Isle, appearing often in nume.
rious Troops. Its Head is extremely like that of a Hog, whatever is said in Mr. Cornelle Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; for in the Article of this Fifth, of the difference of Palm-Trees, and several other things that have fallen within my Knowledge, he is apt to erre frequently and grossly, as is the least imperfect Dictionary that ever was. He borrows the Heads of an Ox, of a Mole, of a Horse, and a Hog, to compose that of a Lamentin; and in this case falls into the same Confusion, which happens to all that undertake to describe things they never saw, and have no distinct Idea of. As for my self, I have seen, and carefully and nearly examin'd several; wherefore I say again, that not only I, but my Companions also found the Head of a Lamentin was altogether very like that of a Hog, excepting that its Snout was not so sharp.

The greatest of them are about twenty Foot long, and have no other Fins but the Tail and two Paws. The Body is pretty big down to the middle, and a little below it, the Tail has this in particular with the Whales; that its breadth is Horizontal, when the Animal lies on its Belly. The Blood of this Creature is hot, its Skin is black, very rough and hard, with some Hairs, but so few, they are scarce perceivable. Its Eyes are small, and it has two holes which it opens and shuts, and for that reason may be call'd Gills and its Ears. Because it often draws in its Tongue, which is not very great, several have affirm'd me it has none. It has Hind-Teeth, and even Tusks like a Boars, but no Fore-Teeth: Its Jaws are hard enough to bite Glass, its Flesh is excellent, and tastes something like the best Veal: 'Tis very wholesome Meat.
The Female has Tets like Women's: Some say it brings forth two young ones at a time, and gives them Milk together, carrying them both at its Breast with its two things like Hands: But since I have never seen it hold but one, I encline to believe it bears no more at once.

I never saw this extraordinary Nurse, without remembering with double Reason my own Condition, that of an Exile, and that Passage of the Prophet Jerem, in his Lamentations, where he there Complains thus. *Even the Sea-Monsters draw out the Breast, they give suck to their young ones; the Daughter of my People is become cruel like the Ostriches in the Wilderness.*

This Filh is very easily taken, it feeds in Herds like Sheep, about three or four foot under Water; and when we came among them did not fly, so that we might take which we wou'd of them, by either Shooting them, or falling upon them two or three at a time upon one without Arms, and pulling it a-shoar by main force. We sometimes found three or four hundred together feeding on the Weeds at the bottom of the Water, and they are so far from being Wild, that they wou'd often let us handle them to feel which was fatterst. We put a Rope about its Tail, and so hale it a-shoar. We never took the greatest of them, because we cou'd not master them so easily, and they might perhaps have master'd us: Besides, their Flefh is not so Delicate as that of the little ones.

Their Lard is firm and excellent, no Body that ever saw and tasted the Flefh, took it for any thing but Butchers Mear. This poor Animal dies as soon as it has lost a little Blood, We discover'd that they were to be met with in these Seas, by finding one dead on the Shoar.
some Months after our Arrival on the Island. We did not observe that this Creature ever came to Land; we imagin'd it might be thrown there, for I do not take it to be Amphibi-
ous.

We found several other sorts of Fish, and all different from those of Europe, except Oysters and Eels.

We easily caught Sea-Eels with a Line, as well as Fresh-Water. Between the Shelves and the dry Land, there are certain spaces of Ground which are cover'd when the Tide is in, and dry when 'tis out. In this Extent there are Ditches or sorts of Reservoirs, which the Sea has dug, and which remain always full of Water, and also full of Fish. 'Tis there that we fish'd with Ease and Pleasure; for the Water being very clear, we cou'd see the Fish catch greedily after the Bait; and sometimes there would be a kind of Battel about it, who shou'd bite first; insomuch that we might catch abundance in a very little time.

The fishing with a Net is not less Diverting, for we had the pleasure of taking a great num-
ber of Fish, whose Variety was very agreea-
bly.

About a thousand Paces from our Lodges there was a Creek, which was full of Sea-Wa-
ter, and at its entrance we cast our Net; so that when the Sea went out, abundance of Fish remain'd dry, and we took up what we pleas'd, letting the rest go, as long as there was Water enough to carry them.

We had also another Creek on the other side of our Cabbins, and full of Oysters, flicking to the Rock. We went often to Breakfast there, and brought some home, with which we made
The Solitary Bird.
an excellent Ragout with Palm-Tree-Cabbages and Turtles fat. Of all the Birds in the Island, the most Remarkable is that which goes by the Name of the Solitary, because 'tis very seldom seen in Company, tho' there are abundance of them. The Feathers of the Males are of a brown, grey Colour: The Feer and Beak are like a Turkeys, but a little more crooked. They have scarce any Tail, but their Hind-part cover'd with Feathers is Roundish, like the Crupper of a Horse, they are taller than Turkeys. Their Neck is straight, and a little longer in proportion than a Turkeys, when it lifts up his Head. Its Eye is black and lively, and its Head without Comb or Cop. They never fly, their Wings are too little to support the weight of their Bodies; they serve only to beat themselves, and flutter when they call one another. They will whirl about for twenty or thirty times together on the same side, during the space of four or five Minutes: The Motions of their Wings makes then a noise very like that of a Rattle, and one may hear it two hundred Paces off. The Bone of their Wing grows greater towards the Extremity, and forms a little round Mals under the Feathers, as big as a Musket Ball: That and its Beak are the chief Defence of this Bird. 'Tis very hard to catch it in the Woods, but easie in open Places, because we run fatter than they, and sometimes we approach them without much Trouble. From March to September they are extremly far, and tuff admirably well, especially while they are young, some of the Males weigh forty five Pound.

The Femals are wonderfully beautiful, some fair, some brown; I call them fair, because they
they are of the colour of fair Hair: They have a sort of Peak like a Widow's upon their Breasts, which is of a dun Colour. No one Feather is fragling from the other all over their Bodies; they being very careful to adjust themselves, and make them all even with their Beaks. The Feathers on their Thighs are round like shells at the end, and being there very thick, have an agreeable effect: They have two Risings on their Craws, and the Feathers are whiter there than the rest, which livellly Represents the fine Neck of a Beautiful Woman. They walk with so much Stateliness and good Grace, that one cannot help admiring and loving them; by which means their fine Meat often saves their Lives.

Tho' these Birds will sometimes very familiarly come up near enough to one, when we do not run after them, yet they will never grow Tame: As soon as they are caught they shed Tears without Crying, and refuse all manner of Sustenance till they die.

We find in the Gizards of both Male and Female a brown Stone, of the bigness of a Hens Egg, tis somewhat rough, flat on one side, and round on the other, heavy and hard. We believe this Stone was there when they were hatch'd, for let them be never so young, you meet with it always. They have never but one of 'em, and besides, the Pallige from the Craw to the Gizard is so narrow, that a like Mols of half the bigness cou'd not pass. It serv'd to whet our Knives, better than any other Stone whatsoever.

When these Birds build their Nefts, they choose a clean Place, gather together some Palm-Leaves for that purpole, and heap them up
up a foot and a half high from the Ground, on which they sit. They never lay but one Egg, which is much bigger than that of a Goose. The Male and Female both cover it in their turns, and the young is not hatch'd till at seven Weeks end: All the while they are sitting upon it, or are bringing up their young one, which is not able to provide for its self in several Months, they will not suffer any other Bird of their Species to come within two hundred yards round of the Place: But what is very singular, is, The Males will never drive away the Females, only when he perceives one he makes a noise with his Wings to call the Female, and she drives the unwelcome Stranger away, not leaving it till 'tis without her Bounds. The Female do's the same as to the Males, whom she leaves to the Male, and he drives them away. We have observ'd this several times, and I affirm it to be true.

The Combats between them on this occasion last sometimes pretty long, because the Stranger only turns about, and do's not fly directly from the Nest: However, the others do not forsake it, till they have quite driv'n it out of their Limits. After these Birds have rais'd their young One, and left it to its self, they are always together, which the other Birds are not, and tho' they happen to mingle with other Birds of the same Species, these two Companions never disunite. We have often remark'd, that some days after the young one leaves the Nest, a Company of thirty or forty brings another young one to it; and the new fledg'd Bird with its Father and Mother joyning with the Band, march to some bye Place. We frequently follow'd them, and found that after-
afterwards the old ones went each their way alone, or in Couples, and left the two young ones together, which we call’d a Marriage.

This Particularity has something in it which looks a little Fabulous, nevertheless, what I say is sincere Truth, and what I have more than once observ’d with Care and Pleasure; neither could I forbear to entertain my Mind with several Reflections on this Occasion. I sent Mankind to learn of the Beasts. I commended my Solitaries for marrying young (a piece of Wisdom practis’d by our Jesus) for satisfying Nature in a proper time; and when she wants to be satisfy’d according to the state of the same Nature, and conformable to the intention of the Creator. I admir’d the Happiness of these innocent and faithful Pairs, who liv’d so peaceably in constant Love; I said to myself, if our Pride and Extravagance were restrain’d, if Men were or had been as wise as these Birds, to say all at once, they would marry as these Birds do, without any other Pomp or Ceremony, without Contracts or Jointures, without Portions or Settlements, without Subjection to any Laws, and without any Offence, with which Nature would be most pleas’d, and the Common-Wealth most benefited; for Divine and Human Laws, are only Precautions against the Disorders of Mankind. Know, kind Reader, that my chief Employment in this Delart Island was thinking, and suffer me therefore sometimes to speak my Thoughts. I have already given you notice, that you were not to expect a Dissertation on the Antiquity of Greek Accents, nor on Manuscripts of our Eden, nor on the Medals found there, any more than Descriptions of its Amphitheatres, Palaces and Temples.
Our Wood-hens are fat all the year round, and of a most delicate Taste: Their Colour is always of a bright Gray, and there's very little difference in the Plumage between the two Sexes. They hide their Nefts so well, that we could not find 'em out, and consequently did not taint their Eggs. They have a red Lift about their Eyes, their Beaks are straight and pointed, near two Inches long, and red also: They cannot fly, their fat makes 'em too heavy for it. If you offer them any thing that's red, they are so angry they will fly at you to catch it out of your Hand, and in the heat of the Combat, we had an opportunity to take them with ease. We had abundance of Bitterns, as big and as good as Capons, they are more familiar, and more easily to be caught than Wood-hens.

The Pigeons here are somewhat less than ours, and all of a Slate-colour, fat and good. They pearch and build their Nefts upon Trees; they are easily taken, being so Tame, that we have had fifty about our Table to pick up the Melon-Seeds which we threw them, and they lik'd mightily. We took them when we pleas'd, and ty'd little Rags to their Thighs of several Colours, that we might know them again if we let them loose. They never miss'd attending us at our Meals, and we call'd them our Chickens. They never built their Nefts in the Ille, but in the little Illets that are near it. We suppos'd 'twas to avoid the persecution of the Rats, of which there are vast Numbers in this Island, as I shall report in the Sequel of this Relation: The Rats never pass into the Illets. The Fools, the Frigats, and perhaps some other Sea-Birds who live upon Fish only, build their Nefts on
on Trees; but there are some other Birds that sit on the Land, in the same Isles where the Pigeons nest. All these Birds have a rank Taste, which is not agreeable; to make amends their Eggs are very good. The Fools come ev'ry Night, and Roost in the Island; and the Friga, which are larger, and so call'd, because they are light, and admirable Sailors, lie in wait for them on the top of the Trees, from whence they flounce down upon them like Falcons on their Prey, not to kill them, but make them bring up the Fish that is in their Craw, which the Fool as soon as it is thus struck, is forc'd to do. The Frigat catches it always before it comes to the Ground: The Fool cries, and sometimes is very unwilling to part with its Prog, but the Frigat who is a bolder and stronger Bird, laughs at its Cries, mounts into the Air, and down he flounces again upon it, seiz'd upon the Throat, and do's to till he has compell'd it to obey.

The Frigat is blackish, and about the bigness of a Duck. Its Wings are very large, 'tis a sort of Bird of Prey; for it has Talons, and its Beak which is above half a Foot long, is a little crooked at the end. The old ones of the Males, have a kind of red Flesh like a Comb under its Neck, as our Cock's have. The Fools are so call'd, because they inconsiderately come about Ships, Perch on the Ropes, and innocently suffer themselves to be easily taken. Their Simplicity is so great, that they judge of others by themselves, and do not take Men to be Mischievous Creatures. Their Backs are of a Chestnut Colour, their Bellies whirish, their Beaks sharp, four Inches long, and big towards the Head; a little indented at the edges. Their
Legs are short, their Feet like those of a Duck, and of a pale Yellow.

There's another sort of Bird as big as a Pigeon all over white, its Beak is short and strong, it has a Feather at its Tail a Foot and a half long, from whence it takes its Name, being call'd Straw-Tail. These Birds made a pleasant War upon us, or rather upon our Bonnets; they often came behind us, and caught 'em off our Heads before we were aware of it: This they did so frequently, that we were forc'd to carry Sticks in our Hands to defend ourselves. We prevented them sometimes, when we discover'd them by their shadow before us; we then struck them in the Moment they were about to strike us: We cou'd never find out of what use the Bonnets were to them, nor what they did with those they took from us.

I shall speak of the Plato and the Tag in Maurice Island: There's but one sort of small Birds at Rodrigo, they are not much unlike Canary Birds; we never heard them sing, tho' they are so familiar, that they will place themselves on a Book which you hold in your Hand.

There are abundance of green and blew Parrots, they are of a midling and equal bigness; when they are young, their Flesh is as good as that of young Pigeons.

There are Punn and a few Swallows.

The Batts fly there by Day as well as other Birds; they are as big as a good Hen, and each Wing is near two Foot long: They never Perch, but hang by their Feet to the Boughs of Trees, with their Head downwards, and their Wings being supply'd with several Hooks,
Hooks, they do not easily fall tho' they are struck. When you see them at a Distance, hanging thus wrap't up in their Wings, you would take them rather for Fruit than Birds: The Dutch whom I knew at Maurice Island, made a rare Dish with them, and preferred it to the most Delicate Wild-Fowl. Every Man has his Taste: As for us, we found something in these Birds that we did not like, and having a great many things that were much better, at least in our Opinion, we never eat any of these filthy Creatures. They carry their young about with them: We observed they had always two.

The Palmytrees and Plantanes are always laden with Lizards about a Foot long, the Beauty of which is very Extraordinary; some of them are blue, some black, some green, some red, some grey, and the colour of each the most lively and bright of any of its kind. Their common Food is the Fruit of the Palm-Trees. They are not Mischievous, and so Tame, that they often come and eat the Melons on our Tables, and in our Presence, and even in our Hands; they serve for Prey to some Birds, especially the Bitterns. When we beat 'em down from the Trees with a Pole, these Birds would come and devour them before us, tho' we did our utmost to hinder them; and when we offered to oppose them, they came on still after their Prey, and still followed us when we endeavoured to defend them.

There's another sort of Nocturnal Lizards of a grayish Colour, and very ugly; they are as big and as long as one's Arm, their Flesh is not very bad, they love Plantanes. We found Salt enough in holes on the Rocks upon our Coasts,
and had the Island been full of Inhabitants, they might have been supply'd there. The Waves throw up the Sea-water in their Agitation, and the Sun, that admirable Workman of all the Metamorphoses of Nature, turns it into Salt. The sea brings yellow Amber and Ambergris. We found a great piece of the latter, which we did not know, and which prov'd the cause of all the Misfortunes that happen'd to us afterwards, as will be related in the sequel of this History. We found also abundance of a sort of black Bitumen, to which we gave the name of Amber, but I believe 'tis properly Jet.

There's a certain admirable Flower in this Island, which I thou'd prefer to Spanish Jasmine, 'tis as white as a Lily, and shap'd some think like common Jasmine. It grows particularly out of the Trunks of rotten Trees, when they are almost reduc'd to the Substance of Mould. The Odour of this Flower, strikes one agreeably at a hundred Paces distance.

The Air of this Isle will not suffer Lice or Fleas, as one may be assur'd by Experience after such a Voyage as ours. Neither were we troubled by any flying Flies, nor other Insects that are so troublesom in the Night, or rather so intolerable, in other Places.

In those little Islands before-mention'd where the Pigeons build, there are an infinite number of Sea-Fowl; their Flesh nor pleasante to the Tast, nor very wholesome, but their Eggs are very good. There's such abundance of these Birds, that when they rise, the Sky is even darken'd by them.

They hatch on the Sand, and so near one another that they touch, tho' of different Kinds. These
These poor Creatures are so Tame, and so little Diffident, that they will not rise tho' you are almost upon them. They lay three times a year, and but one Egg at a time, like the Solitaries; which is the more Remarkable, for that if I am not Mistaken, we have no Example of any thing like it among our European Birds. I shall add one very particular thing, which I observ'd in some of these Birds in Maurice Island, when I come to treat of that Ile.

Thus have I related the most considerable Observations we made in and about the Island of Rodrigo. I must now, to give the Reader a true Idea of the Place, take notice of the disagreeable and inconvenient things in it: I shall begin with what we first felt. As soon as we Landed, we were surrounded by a prodigious Number of certain little Flies which cover'd us. Twas in vain to kill them, for after you had bruised ten Thousand of them to pieces, they would be no more stuff, than ten drops of Water in the Sea: 'Tis true, these little Creatures did not Sting, all the Inconvenience they put us to, was a little tickling when they touch'd our Faces. They retire to the Trees as soon as the Sun is down, and leave them when it Rises. They always seek shelter, and the mild cooling Breeze; and after we had fell'd the Trees about the Place where we built our Cabins, it expos'd them so much to the Wind, that it drove em to the Woods, and deliver'd all the extent of our Habitations entirely from them: But we met with them every where when we walkt our into the Island.

There's also a kind of great Flies which do not fear the Wind as the others do, and are very Troublesom. Their Bellies are full of Worms, which
which they lay on our Meat, and sometimes let 'em fall as they fly along, so that those Provisions quickly tainted, when, instead of leaving them open to the Air, we wrap't them up in Linen. The only means we found out to cure this Evil, was to dip them in Sea-Water from time to time. The Nerves or Fibres of the Stalks of our Plantâne-Leaves, would have made an excellent fine Trellis which those Flies could not Penetrate, and with which we might have made a Safe to secure our Meat, but we did not think of that Machine.

The Rats were our second Plague, they are like those in Europe, are very Numerous, and very Troublesome.

They did not only eat the Seed we sow'd, but came into our Cabbins, and nibbled every thing they found there. I am apt to doubt whether Mr. de Rochefort was well inform'd, when he wrote there were no Rats in the American Islands, before our Discoveries there; for I have often found in the Relation of Voyagers, that they met with prodigious quantities in Desert and unknown Islands. It's not impossible that some Ship might have touch'd, or been cast away there; but let our Modern Philosophers say what they will, I have very good reason to believe, that Rats as well as other kind of Vermin are engender'd sometimes by Corruption, tho' they are also brought forth by the common way of Generation: If 'tis the good pleasure of God, the Great Master of the Universe, that it shou'd be so, what shou'd hinder Rats being found in those Islands where never any Vessel was?

Whereas the Americans have Adders which are naturally bent to exterminate this Villainous
uous Race, as also Cats and Dogs that are taught to make War upon them: We had no-
thing to assist us but Owls and Traps. We
sooon banish'd them from our Quarters, by the
help of the latter; however we must own,
that a new Multitude sometimes return'd, and
found us new Work to clear them. The most
ready and sure way of getting rid of great
Numbers of them, would be to lay poison'd
Meat for them: The Island not being very big,
this wou'd soon have a very good Effect; and
nothing cou'd come of it that we needed appre-
 hend, if it happen'd before the Ile was well
settled.

The several Inconveniences occasion'd by
these Animals when they come thus by Ar-
 mies, render Credible what is said of that young
English Adventurer (Richard Wittington, in the
year 1397.) who made his Fortune by a Cat
which he carry'd out of his Country by chance,
and which he presented to a Lord in some
Island in the Indies. This little Prince charm'd
with the Cats admirable Hunting, liberally
 Rewarded him who brought it; and who ha-
ving set a high Price upon it, return'd Rich
to London, and became Lord Mayor. He is
often to be seen painted with his Car in his
Mayors Habit, and serves for one of the Signs
in that City.

The Land-Crabs were our next Enemies:
'Tis impossible to destroy them, there's such
a prodigious quantity of them in the low
Grounds, and 'tis very difficult to get them
out of their Holes. Their Burroughs are ve-
ry broad, and have several Entrances: They
never go far from them, standing always upon
their Guard.

They
They tore up our Plants in our Gardens day and Night, and if we shut up the Plants in a fort of a Cage, in hopes of saving them; if they were not far off, they would dig under Ground from their Burroughs to the Plants, and tear them up under the Cage. The back Scale or Shell of this Crab is of a dirty Rusty Colour is almost round, and about four inches Diameter. They march directly with eight Claws or Paws, about four inches from the Ground, and have two that are indented of an unequal Bigness, as we know all sorts of Crabs have, the Right Claw or Paw being bigger and stronger than the rest. You cannot see the Mouth of one of them when it goes along, because it is downwards, but its Eyes are much like those of the Crabs in France and England, are a good Inch one above another on the Brink, and without the Shell.

When one approaches it, it presently retires; but when we throw Stones after it, 'twill always run after the Stones, by which it is easily struck: 'Tis dangerous venturing to be pinch'd by it. This Animal often cleans its Hole, and after having made a little heap of the Ordinaries it finds there, it carries them out by pressing them against its Belly with its Claws: This it does often, and with so much nimbleness, that it soon removes what is Troublesome to it. Its Flesh is pretty good, and tastes something like River-Crabs.

A little before and after the Pull-Moons in July and August, these Crabs march by Millions, from all parts of the Island to the Sea. We never met with one but what was laden with Eggs: We might then have destroy'd great quantities of them with ease, for they go
The Voyage and Adventures

in prodigious Troops, and being far from their Burroughs, have no place of Retreat. We have sometimes kill'd above three Thousand in an Evening with Sticks, yet we cou'd not perceive the next Day, that their Number was at all Diminishing. The Second year of our abode in this Ille, we thought of a way to rid our selves of them, in some measure; which was, by Sowing abundance of Seed in the places where they most Inhabited; that finding Occupati

on enough at Home, they might save our Plants, which if they had time to grow to any bigness, were out of Danger. This helpt us a little, and we were so cautious as to Sow those Plants which we were willing to Cultivate, in Places they did not frequent, as well in our Gardens, as in Hills far from the Rivers where the bottom was Rock.

One of our Companions who at all ventures had brought two great Chests of Merchandise with him, which were in demand in India, and also a good quantity of Louis d'ors, but was at least as Discontent as Rich, was pleasantly caught by one of these little Beasts. His Pitoles were in several Purses; and we obser'ved, if he went at any time a little way from his Cabbin, he took them along with him. He never fail'd to hide them every Night before he went to Bed, in the safest place he cou'd think of; but as cunning as he was, he found one that was as cunning as he, and was baffled by a Thief he did not think of, I mean, some Crab or Rat that took away one of his Purses from him; which, being of Leather, was no doubt very agreeable to the Robbers Tail. The next Day we perceiv'd he was Chagrin, and search'd for something with great Application;
cation; we preat him to tell what he had lost, and at last thro Importunity, or hoping we would help him in finding it, he told us the whole truth of the Matter. Tho' we could not forbear Laughing a little, we however went about with him to seek it, but all our seeking signify'd nothing, and the Person Rob'd was forc'd to comfort himself for the Robbery: 'Tis true, he ever after made War upon the whole Nation of Crabs, and we assist'd him in it. He never kill'd one without giving him some blows after he was dead.

The Sea-Crabs are much better than the Land, and the Flesh easier to Digest.

There's also another sort which I am inform'd goes by the Name of Toulouroux in the Antilles, and are very like the first Crabs I spoke of, but somewhat less: They dwell between the Sea and the Land like true Amphibious Creatures, as they are; insomuch that the Sea twice a Day fills their Holes with Water, and they are continually at work to keep 'em clean.

The Hurricanes which we were terrify'd with every year, in the Month of January or February, as I have already noted, is also a dreadful Enemy. We felt its rude Attacks twice: This furious Wind rises commonly after fair Weather, and even after a great Calm; and its greatest Violence lasts at least an Hour. We then saw several huge Trees torn up by the Roots in a Moment, and our Cabins utterly over-whelm'd. The Sea Raging and Foaming roar'd so, that it frighted us; and lifting up its foaming Waves like Mountains, dash'd 'em against the Coasts with so much Impetuosity, that it seem'd as if Nature was in such Convulsions.
vullions, as would soon reduce her to her Original Chaos. Heaven and Earth mingled a thick Darkness involv'd the Sky, and the Clouds breaking discharg'd a Deluge of Rain, like that which immerg'd the first World. Our fair and fruitful Valleys were immediately drown'd, and look'd like a new Ocean: The Torrent overwhelm'd every thing that lay in its way; and I believe if this Violence had last'd three Hours, there was not a Tree in the Island that cou'd have resist'd it. The Beasts by a natural Instinct of Gracious and Wise Providence, foresaw these Storms before they happen'd, and sav'd themselves in the Cavities of the Mountains; but the next Day they appear'd abroad as before, for the Weather return'd to be as fair and clear as ever. The last Hurricane we felt at Rodrigo, was much more terrible than the first: In the midst of its greatest Fury, there was a sudden and profound Calm, not the least Noise was heard, and we believ'd all was over, when immediately the Storm return'd with more Violence than ever. It entirely destroy'd all our Gardens; for the force of the Wind rais'd up the Waters of the Sea, and blew about ev'ry where a deluge of Salt Water that burn'd up or kill'd all our Plants. But it doing no hurt to the Soil at bottom, as soon as we got out of the Holes of the Rocks to which we fled, we sow'd more Plants, and they came up as before.

In fine, The fourth and last Enemy we had to Combat with, were little green Caterpillars, which always come after a Hurricane, and are certainly one of its secret Productions. These Insects troubled us very much, from the Month of February, to that of April; for they eat up our Melons, not leaving a Leaf on the Trees.
Trees. Experience taught us the way to prevent it, which was by covering 'em all Night, and uncovering them in the Morning: Glais Bells would have been a good Buckler for them. These Vermin did not touch our Scurvy, nor our Purslain; and we may therefore reasonably conclude, that there are several sorts of other Herbs and Plants which they will not meddle with, as not being to their Gust.

In some Places we met with little Scorpions, especially on the Plantanes; but we did not find that they were any way dangerous, because we were several times flung by them, without any Inconvenience afterwards. It only caus'd a little Pain for a Moment or two, like the prick of a Pin.

When we bath'd our Selves in the Sea, or when we were oblig'd to walk in our Fishing, we were often surrounded with a great Troop of Sharks, among which some were very great, yet we were never attack'd by them. And when we were on that fatal Rock of the Isle Maurice, which I shall say more of hereafter, I have a hundred times seen a great Pack of Dogs follow a Stag into the Sea, and Swim after him in places where were abundance of Sharks; yet they never did them any hurt, any more than they did us when we were Bathing. Let the Reader therefore judge, whether this is such a Voracious Animal as 'tis represented to be, or whether the Sharks in these Seas, are different from those in others. The Relations of such as have made Voyages to America, and several other parts of the World, tell us unanimously, that the Sharks in those Seas are extremly dangerous and ravenous, and several Persons speak as if they had been
been EYe-Witnesses of it; wherefore 'tis most reasonable to conclude, that all the Sharks are not of the same kind. This Fishe is commonly fifteen or sixteen Foot long: Its Mouth is so made, that it must necessarily turn upon its Back to swallow its Prey, or must thrust half its Head out of Water: It has several rows of Teeth which are extremly sharp, and like those of a Saw. I was told at Batavia, and elsewhere, that the Brain of a Shark had a Virtue in it, which made Womans Pains in Child-Bed not so racking to them, as they generally are; but we cou'd not try the Experiment in our Island: Some say, the little Fishe which we call Succet, or the Shark's Pilot, is his Guide, but that's a Chimera, which Father Tachard has very well Confuted. This Succet, which is reasonably enough thought to be the Rhemora those good Men of old (who are venerably call'd Antients, and who often did not know very well what they said) have render'd so famous and formidable: This Succet, they say, has on its Head, and on the forepart of its Neck a grilly Membrane flat, and in Folds by which it flicks fast to the Back of the Sharks and Sea-Dogs, and sometimes to inanimate things as Wood; for we have seen it flick to the Deck of the Ship with its Belly upwards. There are at least two sorts of them different in Signes and Colour, but they're alike: They have no Scales, and their Skins is as flick and slippery as an Eel's. Those of the biggest sort are two or three Foot long: The colour of their Backs is a greenish Brown, which towards the Belly turns whitish. The others are not longer than Herrings, hardly so long. Their Snouts are shorter, and not so dark Co-

lour'd,
foured. The Flesh of both the one and the other is not firm, but 'tis not ill tasted: They are very well provided with Fins, and are thin and long; so that they dart into the Sea like an Arrow out of a Bow. Their Teeth are a little round at the end, and so short, they are scarce perceptible: 'Tis most certain that these Fish often stick to the Ships in the Water, and when they do it in a great Number, they doubtless hinder her Course, because she cannot run so lightly over the Waves. I was the more willing to speak of this Animal at large, for that others have not done it; and I cannot help saying, en passant, that I sometimes wonder at the mighty Reputation the Famous Rondelet acquir'd; for I never consulted him concerning any thing within my Knowledge, but I found him very false and very dry.

All our Employment as long as we staid in this Island was very Insignificant, as may be easily imagin'd; however, we cou'd not live without doing something. The looking after our Cabins, and Cultivating our Gardens, took up one part of our Time, Walking another: We frequently went to the South of the Island, either in crossing it, or going about it: There's no Place upon it but we visited very nicely; none of the Mountains or Hills are without Verdure, tho' they are very full of Rocks. The bottom which is Rock, is spread with two, three or four foot Earth, and amongst the Stones where there's no appearance of Earth, great Trees tall and straight grow, which at a distance gives one a better Idea of the Island than it deserves, because one would think it was compos'd of a Soil universally Excellent.
The Voyage and Adventures

One may go every where all over it with ease, there being few or no parts of it, which are not very Accessible, and no Place but affords abundantly Meat and Drink. Go where you will, and if you see no Game, you need only strike against a Tree, or cry out as hard as you can, and Game will immediately offer itself of all sorts, which you may knock down with a Stick or Stones: Twas Chance made us experience this, because when we walked our together and wandered in the Woods, if any one of us loft Company with the rest, we were forc'd to cry aloud to let him know where we were, that he might come to us. We were then amaz'd to see what quantities of Birds flew out, and ran up and down from all parts about us: Providence as it were bid us Kill and Eat, and we had nothing to do but to fire a Fuzee, and roast what we kill'd to provide a Feast; Turtles are to be met with every where. The Air is so sweet and so temperate, that one might lye down boldly under the Canopy of the Sky: but if we pleas'd, might at any time make a fort of Hutt immediately with five or six Plantane-Leave which we have spoken of.

To return to our Employments, and the manner of spending our tedious Hours, I shall add without Boasting, that we had every day our exercises of Devotion. On Sundays we did as far as we cou'd what is practis'd in our French Churches, for we had the Bible entire with us; some Hymns, a large Commentary on the Testament, and several Sermons upon the Old Rock, which were sensible Discourses. If we had believ'd we shou'd spend the rest of our Days there, or at least stay some lon-
ger time than we did, or intended what should have hinder'd the Wiselest among us from taking upon him the Ministerial Office; and that these two or three meeting together, and in the Name of God, should not have form'd a true Church, and have receiv'd those particular Consolations which are participated in the Holy Communions. I often thought of proposing it to my Companions; but on one hand, I saw they were all dispos'd to endeavour suddenly, at the hazard of their Lives, to return into the inhabited World: On the other I had reason to fear there would be thought some kind of Affectation in that Design, which they would not have been pleas'd with. For in the Reflections we sometimes made upon Religion, we were always on our Guard in an extraordinary manner, lest we should fall into any Practice, or have any idea which tended in the least to Superstition, the most dangerous and most fatal Pest of Christianity: We were so happy, as to be united all in the same Spirit, without the false Wisdom of the Sages, and that Pernicious Knowledge of the Learned; the Disputers and Innovators of this Age, which have caus'd so many wicked Sects, and other Disorders in the Christian World; the Errors of the Roman Catholics, and some others in the matter of the necessity of Baptism; ought to be a Lesson to us, not to fall into the like Mistake, in the use of the other Sacrament, the Practice of which by the common consent of all the Christians this day alive is not in itself necessary. We found a great Comfort in our selves, in keeping closely to that Pure and Primitive Evangelical Doctrine, which all Divines without exception say,
say, contains the Soul and Essence of saving Faith, without entering into any Inquiries, which had the least appearance of Unprofitableness or Curiosity we delighted in, and often Repeated Passages out of the Scripture, and these offer'd themselves to our Remembrance. All that I propose to you is to know Jesus Christ, and him Crucify'd. This is eternal Life to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. If thou confessest the Lord Jesus with thy Mouth, and believe in thy Heart that God has raised him from the Dead, thou shalt be Sav'd. Whoever believes in me, has eternal Life; Whoever calls upon the Name of the Lord shall be Sav'd. I have declared unto you all the Counsel of God, to wit, Repentance towards God, and Faith in Jesus Christ. The Religion that is Pure and without Spot towards our God and Father, is to visit the Orphans and Widows in their Tribulations, and to avoid the Desolations of the World, &c. We were free from the accidental Theology of Controversies, from Chimerical and Heretical Ideas, which we look'd upon, as if they had never been; from all Superstitious Fooleries, from all vain, impertinent rash Thoughts, which are as Pernicious to the Soul, as they are unreasonable; and had a delicious Taste of the excellency of simple and pure Religion. We abhor'd as the sacred Writers did, those Makers or Butchers of Religion, who accommodate the Doctrine and Worship of Christianity to their own Fancies, pretending to be more wise than Wisdom itself; We ador'd God the Creator in purity and simplicity of Heart. We worship'd Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the Terms and Rules of Revelation, without valuing our selves on foolish Explanations, or en-
deavouring to unfold the sacred Mysteries, which by the confection of all Men are necessarily, and will always be hidden from mortal Men, and impenetrable to Human Eye; or they would cease to be Mysteries. We thus invoked the Almighty with Joy and Confidence, (doing good as far as we could) by the Meditation of our Redeemer and Saviour Jesus Christ, the way, the Truth and the Life. In these happy Dispositions we look'd on Death, not as a Terror, but as the Messenger of glad Tidings.

Besides those great Walks, or rather those little Journeys we us'd to take, we never mist walking out in the Evening, in the Neighbourhood of our Habitations. We had one Walk among others on the Sea-shore to the left of our Rivulets, and 'twas a very lovely one: 'Twas an avenue to it form'd by Nature, as straight as if it had been planted by a Line at a parallel Distance from the Sea; and about twelve hundred Paces long, which is exactly the length of the Mall at London, in the fine Park at St. James's. We might have lengthen'd it to seven or eight Miles if we would, and upon firm Ground, which was a perfect Level, We had on one side of this delicious Walk, a View of the vast extended Ocean, and heard the confused murmur of the Waves breaking against the Rocks, about a League off, so that 'twas not loud enough to disturb our Conversation; it only threw us often into Contemplations, to which we gave our selves up with the greater Pleasure, because we had not much to say to one another. On the other side our Prospect was agreeably bounded by charming Hills, and the Valleys which reach'd to it were like
a fine Orchard in the sweet and rich Seasons of Autumn.

Among the great number and variety of Trees in this Island planted by Nature, there is one which is wonderful and worthy our particular Observation, for its Beauty, Bigness, Roundness, and the rare Symmetry of its exact Branches: The ends of which are every where very much twisted, and its Leaves so great and thick, that they fall down almost to the Ground all about it; so that come which way you will at this Tree, you can perceive but a small part of its Trunk, and that at the bottom of it: And sometimes you can see nothing at all of it.

It being as one may imagine, all shady in the middle, the Branches are within side like dry Poles, which seem to be the work of a Carpenter, and set there to bear up the Plumes or Branches which are quite about it, and thus make a sort of Cage or Tent of the Tree. 'Tis true, the greatest beauty of this Tent, is in its charming Outside, though the coolness and shelter of the inside have also their Charms: 'Twas unhappy that its Fruit was not good to eat. Those of us who had the Curiosity to eat it, found it Sour, and knew by Experience, that was all the hurt that was in it. It had the smell of a very fine Quince: 'Tis a sort of a Grape, the Seeds of which are close and all together. It lookt at a distance like the Fruit of the Ananas. For which reason we use'd to call these Trees Ananas, tho' there's a great difference between the two Plants. As for me, I was for calling it the Pavillion or Tent. The Leaves are of an admirable Green, and the Stalks of them are so short, that one would
would think they grew immediately to the Wood. The greatest are four or five Inches broad, sharp at the end, and about five Inches long. They form a great Bunch, and here and there one may see the Grapes, which are of divers Colours, according as they are more or less Ripe. I have often taken Pleasure to Survey thele natural Palaces, and was equally ravish'd with its largeness and singular Beauty.

We sometimes play'd at Chefs, at TricTrac, at Drafts, at Bowls, and at Scales. Hunting and Fishing were so easie to us, that it took away from the Pleasure. We often delighted our selves in reaching the Parrots to speak, there being a vast number of them. We carry'd one to Maurice Ille, which talk'd French and Dutch.

We shall soon see that all the last year of our abode here, we were employ'd in building the fine Bark, of which we must speak in the Sequel of these Memoirs. If any one desires to know how we lighted our Cabbins when 'twas dark, or the Places we were then in, I must acquaint him that we brought Lamps with us; and instead of Oil, made use of Turtles fat, which as I said before, never Congeal'd. We lighted our Fires with Burning-Glasses.

The Reader finding we had Abundance of Variety of Flesh and Fish, Roasted and Boil'd, Soops, Ragouts, Herbs, Roots, excellent Melons, other Fruits, Palm-Wine, clear and fresh Water, do's not apprehend the poor Adventurers in Rodrigo, were in any danger of Starving.

But since he's so kind as to concern himself a little in their extraordinary manner of Living, I al-
I assure him they made very good Cheer without Surfeits, Indigetsion, Diseases, and thanks be to God without Bread. The Captain had left them two great Barrels of Bisket, but they seldom made use of it, except 'twas in Soops or Broth, and often they quite forgot it. When we had stay'd above a year in our new Island, we began to wonder we saw no Ship come; for to say truth, some of us were not a little tir'd. They regretted the loss of their Youth, and were troubled to think they shou'd perhaps be oblig'd to pass away the best part of their Lives in a strange Solitude, and intolerable Idlenesfs. After several Deliberations, 'twas at last almost unanimously agreed, that when we had stay'd two whole years in expectation of News from Mr. Du Quefne, which we at first resolv'd to do, then if none came, we wou'd do our utmost to get to Maurice Island, which belong'd to the Dutch, where we might embark to go where we please'd, there being a Governor, and Ships coming every year from the Cape of Good Hope. This Ile is above one hundred and sixty Leagues from Rodrigo, a great way for us to make; but we consider'd the Wind blew generally one way, and that fair for that Island; wherefore we put all hands to Work to build a Bark as well as we cou'd, and if there was any likelihood we might make use of it, we wou'd convey our selves thither in it, after having implor'd the assistance of him, who Commands the Winds and the Seas.

This Enterprize appear'd very difficult, even to those that Projected it; but however, it did not seem to be wholly impossible. We were to build a pretty big Boat, but we had no Skill-
ful Workmen, and few Tools; we had neither Pitch nor Tar, nor Cordage, nor Anchor, nor Compass, nor a hundred other Necessaries, and near two hundred Leagues by Sea was a great Voyage. The Wifets of us law a thousand other Difficulties, and were afraid our Design cou'd never succeed: But those that Projected it, were fix'd in it; and 'twas agreed upon, that we shou'd prepare to put it in Execution, and by way of Diversion, to undertake the building of a Bark, tho' we loft our Labour: No sooner said than done. And all eight of us without serving any Apprenticeship, became Carpenters, Smiths, Rope-makers, Mariners, and generally every thing that was necessary for us to be. In this Undertaking necessity was a Law to us, it supply'd all our Defects: Every one propos'd what he thought would be most proper and advantageous, and we went all cheerfully to Work, having a good Understanding one with another, as 'twas our Common Interest.

Among other Instruments we had a great Saw and a little one, with which we began to saw Boards, and very happily made use of a Beam of Oak which the Sea had sometime before thrown on our Coasts. If the Curious Reader demands by way of Parentheses, from whence that Beam came, I must answer, that truly I cannot tell. Let it come from whence it will, we had it, the Sea brought it to us, and we us'd it for the Purpose I tell him. We saw'd out some good Boards, but the great Saw breaking thrice, and being handled by unskilful Persons, the greatest part of those Boards were of an unequal thickness, and consequently not very good to the Eye, nor indeed fit for Use.
The Voyage and Adventures

Our Bark was twenty Foot long at the Keel, six broad, and four deep, we rounded it at both ends. We had some Nails, but John de la Haye who was a Silver-Smith, had some Forge-Tools and other Instruments, help'd us to more: He mended our Saw for us several times. For Calking we made use of old Linen; and instead of Pitch and Tar, mingled Jet with Gumms which we found on the Trees in Plenty, and temper'd it with Oil of Turtle. We work'd up several sorts of Ropes with the Threads or Fibres of the Stalks of the Plantane-Leaves; which Ropes were strong enough, but not very Supple, and were proper only for fix'd Work, but were always frizing out and untwisting when we employ'd 'em about running Work. Instead of an Anchor we provided our selves with a piece of Rock, which weight'd one hundred and fifty pound Weight, and we made a Sail as well as we cou'd.

Every Man was Industrious as it lay in his Power to be, to carry on this Work, and the two years being almost expir'd, we were so forward in it, that the Bark was Lanch'd, no one of us sparing his Labour on this Occasion.

As for Provisions we dry'd Lamentins Flesh, we fill'd the Barrels we had for that use with fresh Water; the little Bisket that was left us we put aboard, and supply'd our selves with Land and Water-Melons. The latter wou'd keep a long time; what I have said is true, we began the building our Boat knowing we had no Compass, and so we finish'd it; but every Body seeking for something Useful towards supplying its Place, one of us found a little Solar Quadrant of Leadstone which cott him
him three Pence at Amsterdam; and tho' 'twas not good, we were glad he had found it, hoping to reap some Benefit by it.

When the Bark was in the Water, we were all surpriz'd to find she did not obey the Rudder, and that to turn it we must make use of an Oar.

The day of our Departure was fix'd to be Saturday the 19th of April, 1693. The Moon being then near at the Full, the Sea would be high, and consequently the easier to pass above the Shelves. The Reason why we did not choose the time when the Moon would be quite at the Full, was, because we would have as much as we could of her Light.

These Shelves of which I have often spoken, are (to inform, en passant, those who do not understand the Term) Rocks rising up in the Sea like a sort of a Wall, with which the Island is encompassed at an unequal Distance; except in two Places, where there's a Breach about 10 or 12 Foot broad, that gives access to the Isle. This is not to be seen in the Map.

When we arrived on the Island, we perceived the Names of some Dutchmen who had Landed there before, Written on the Bark of some Trees, with the date of the Time; and this put us in mind of doing the same when we left it. We therefore wrote an Abridgment of our History in French and Dutch, with the date of our Arrival, the time of our Abode, and our Departure. We put it into a Viol, with a Note to Passengers to look into it. We placed it in a sort of a Niche Dug in the Trunk of the great Tree, under which we used to eat, and which we had experienced to be proof against Hurricanes.
At last the appointed Day for which my young Companions heartily long'd, arriv'd, and having put up our Prayers to Heaven for the Divine Assistance, we embark'd about Noon with our Provisions and Goods. The Weather was extremely fair, and the Wind the same; so that tho' we wanted a Rudder, Cordage, Anchors, and almost every thing necessary for our Boat, weak and ill built as it was, we were full of Hope, that we shou'd do very well in her: We reckon'd the fair Weather would continue, and if so, we might depend upon the Trade-Wind, of which I have spoken; and which according to our Calculation, founded upon what we had heard the Captain and Seamen say, always blow'd at that time of the year, and as long as the Weather was fair. In such case we might expect to make St. Maurice Island in two Days and two Nights.

We therefore departed with Joy, and earnestly desiring to arrive in some Place where we might see the Inhabitants of the World, we pass'd swiftly enough to the Shelves; But instead of seeking for one of the two Breaches before-mention'd, and to Hale the Ship by Land or by Sea, to a Place where 'tis easie to pass, we depended too much on our good Fortune, and thinking to go thro' directly, we happen'd to strike. We went so swiftly along, that we cou'd hardly perceive when we struck, and thought we only brusht by the Rock. Wherefore we proceeded, and were got about fifty Paces beyond the Shelves, flattering our selves we were past the greatest Danger, when on a sudden we were sadly convinced of our Mistake; for the Water came pouring in, and we saw twas time for us to return as fast as we cou'd
Domine, salva nos.
cont'd to Land. In the mean time the poor Boat fill'd apace, the Rudder cou'd not guide us. The Wind in spite of us, drove us farther off Shoar: Fear depri'd us of the little Skill we had, and as for my self in particular, I believe'd our time was come; one may easily imagine the Condition we were in, our Peril was so terrible and apparent. The De- sire of Living made us set to work to save our selves; but the truth is, 'twas to no purpose; one endeavour'd to lave the Water out of the Bark with his Hat, another employ'd himself with Labour every whit as unprofitable, and all cry'd out or Pray'd like lost Men. However at last one of us handled an Oar so effectually, that the Bark tack'd about, and the Wind being brisk, it drove us in four Minutes time on the other side of the Shelves; but thirty Paces from thence nearer the Island the Bark sunk down to the Bottom. If that Misfortune had happen'd to us half an Hour before, we had been drown'd every Man of us; but there being not above six foot Water, and the Bark not Over-letting, we flood all of us upright on the Deck, with the Water up to our Middles. 'Twas a Happiness in our Trouble, that the Rock on which we strick made such a hole in the Boat, that we saw the Water enter immediately; for if we had not so visibly and readily seen it, we shou'd have kept on our way, and then had infallibly Perish'd. However, as it was, we were very unpleasantly Posled in the Water on one end of the Deck. Tho' it began to Ebb, and we were but half a League from the Shoar, we cou'd not tell what to resolve on. 'Twas concluded after we had thought of it a little, we wou'd stay till the
Water was so low that we might get to Shoar, haling our Cheests and Barrels after us as they floated in the Water ty'd to one another.

This was accordingly done, but not without putting us to terrible Fatigues; for we had several Voyages to make, sometimes up to the Neck in Water, the Bottom being uneven, and sometimes we were oblig'd to Swim, it being out of our Depths, and draw our Cheests after us with Ropes ty'd about our Waists. We all of us stript, that we might have the more liberty in Swimming, and the sharp and keen Stones made our Feet all bloody. To add to our Misfortunes, the Current ev'ry now and then carry'd away part of our Baggage, nevertheless we sav'd most of our things the same day, and put the heavy part of our Luggage out of the Bark on the Land; the Sea could not sweep that away, and when the Tide was quite out, we might at our Leasure recover it, which we intended to do next Day, and see if we cou'd hale our poor Boat after us. We now ty'd it to a Rock, and at last got to Land with much Joy, and much Sorrow, having made proof by a woeful and happy Experience, that evil and good things are often mix'd together by Fortune.

The next Morning as soon as 'twas Light we went to the Bark, which now lay a-shoar, to Refit her as well as we cou'd: We Launch'd her when the Tide came in, put our heavy Goods aboard, and got safe to a Place where we cou'd conveniently Land them. Each of us lost something in this Shipwreck, and what we had left was generally damag'd; but we had sav'd our Lives almost by a Miracle. We return'd our most humble thanks to God, the
Gracious and Mighty Protector, who had assisted us in our extremest Peril.

In the mean time one of us who seem'd to be the most Strong and Vigorous Man in the Company, found himself very much out of Order after so great a fatigue. As soon as he got a-swoon naked and frozen, as he was, he laid himself all along upon the Sand, which the Sun had heated extraordinarily: He thought at first he wanted only a little Rest, but while after his Face turn'd as red as Scarlet: His Head grew very heavy, and his Distemper increased ev'ry Minute. We carry'd him to his Cabbin with much ado, and being of a very vigorous Complexion, 'twas three or four days before he would confine himself to his Bed, but at last he yielded: His Head swell'd, and so many Imposthumes appear'd in it, that we cou'd scarce open all to let out the Corruption. We were at first sorry that our Rogue of a Captain had left us no Unguents or Drugs, as I have said before: However, we consider'd none of us understood very well how to administer them, if we had had them; and indeed, that take it all together what we call Phywick or Pharmacy, is commonly nothing but a Cheat more Pernicious than Useful to Mankind; so we did not trouble our selves much for the want of it till now. We had a Consultation, whether the Patient ought not to be Blooded: Some cry'd he would die in the Operation, if he lost one drop of Blood only, others cry'd our louder, that he would give up the Ghost in three Minutes, if he was not Blooded; and we were all so warm in the Vindication of our several Opinions, that whoever had seen us, would have taken us for true Physic.
Physicians. Nevertheless we did not come to Flows, and there being four out of seven Voices for Bleeding, 'twas not necessary that we should stay for any other way of deciding the Question, tho' the Sacred Ministers of Asclepius have recourse sometimes to others in such Cases. The Boldest of the four Phlebotomists sharpen'd as well as he cou's the point of his Pen-knife, and made Incisions in several parts of the poor dying Man's Arm, but 'twas all to no Purpose: The Fever Augmented, he grew Delirious, and remained so some Days. We cou'd then do nothing for him, but apply to the Great Physician of Body and Soul, which we had done all along. Before this Struggle was over, we had the Satisfaction to see our Dear Brother recover his Understanding, and give us the most certain and most edifying Tokens of a sincere Repentance, and holy hope of his Salvation. Thus it continu'd with him till the eighth of May, 1693, when he expir'd in the 29th year of his Age, after three Weeks Sickness. Such was the end of honest Isaac Boyer, the eighth part of the Kings, and the Inhabitants of Rodrigo. And that you may nor, kind Reader, go so far as this New World without seeing some Monument, Read if you think fit, the Epitaph that I add here.

Neither our Sorrow for the los' of a dear and useful Friend, nor the bad Success of our first Enterprise, hinder'd us from thinking of leaving the Island. These young Men had, as Horace says, Hearts of Oak and Brass, which made them freely expose their Lives in the weakest of all Boats, and rally to definite the fury of the Winds. They persisted therefore obstinately in their first Resolution, and added to the Fundamental Reasons
Reasons alleged in the beginning: That they would benefit themselves by the Misfortune that had happen'd to them, and take better measures for the future. They said they would strengthen the Bark in Repairing it, that they would lay some Buoys, or some other Tokens in their way to direct them in this Case, and would depart when the Tides were highest, that they might not run the Risk of touching the Shelves, without spending time in seeking after other Breaches, if they could not follow exactly the way mark'd them out by the Buoys.

I was, as well as they, a little weary of Confinement, and could not with Pleasure think of living all the rest of my Days in one of the Islands of the Antipodes; but I did not imagine such a sorry Gondola as our Boat, was capable of carrying us such a vast way, especially having no necessaries for the Voyage: Wherefore I oppos'd the execution of the first Design with all my Might. As Resolution as they seem'd to be, to be gone, I beg'd them in the most persuasive Terms I could use, to reflect a little more upon what they were going about; and not to shock them too much at first, I highly commended their Courage, and gave way to their most plausible Reasons; but I conjur'd them also to consider, that this was an Affair of the last Importance, both for the Body and the Soul; that without a second Miracle, we must be a second time Ship-wreck'd, and that then they would never be able to avoid Reproaches very like Despair, for having tempted God: I added, Experience ought to make us wiser than we were before. That it had already cost us one of our Companions Lives,
Lives, and we shou'd look upon that sad Accident as the Warning of Providence, and the Manifestation of God's Will, of whom we had demanded with Fasting and Resignation, that he would be pleas'd to inspire us what we shou'd do. I told them farther, that since those that were to follow us, had not promis'd to come till after two years, 'twas convenient to outlay that time a little; Perhaps Succour was now upon Sea for us, and might arrive ev'n when we were the deplorable sport of the Waves, if we were not before that. Food for the Monsters of the Sea: Besides, since we were in a good Place, we ought to have a little Patience; and in the mean time have Recourse to a reasonable Means, which no Body had yet thought of. And that was, to light great Fires on the top of our high Mountain, and set Lanthorns all about the Island, to invite Ships that paft by us, to come to our Assistance. The Cotton of our Plantanes, and our Turtles Oil, made the execution of this Design easy; and we had stuff enough to cover it with, and make a kind of Lanthorns if it had been necessary.

I had a thousand things more to say, if I had had to do with Men of ripe Understanding, and well reclaim'd from the follies of the World. For to call up all things, what could be comparable to the Sweetness, the Innocence, the Advantages, and Delight in a Solitude so much resembling an Earthly Paradise as ours? What can be imagine'd more happy, after having groan'd and suffer'd under the Yoke of Tyranny, than to live in Independance and Eafe, without danger of Worldly Temptations; But when a Man is young, he is not capable
pable of making such Reflections. I therefore finish'd my Speech, in representing further to them the length of the Voyage, the weakness of our Vessel, the wretched Tackling we had, and their Unskilfulness. They heard me patiently; several of them seem'd not to digest it, and one of them whom I had touch'd in a fore Place, of which I was not aware, alledg'd briskly, a new Reason for our Departure; which was so agreeable to the relish of the rest, that it occasion'd a new Discourse, and all my Arguments were forgotten. Do you imagine, said this young Man, That we will condemn ourselves to spend all our Lives here without Wives. Do you think your Earthly Paradise more excellent, than that of which God prepar'd for Adam; where he declar'd with his own Mouth, it is not good that Man should be alone: I reply'd, My Dear Friend, Adam's Wife prov'd such a Curse to him, and all his Posterity, that certainly our Paradise would not be much improv'd by the Company of such an Eve among us. They all Laugh'd, and what I little thought of, all the Discourse was afterwards on the Subject of the Ladies, which was, as is said, the Gospel of the Day. I soon saw where the Shoepinch'd, and in the Reign of Suchus some fine Wits would certainly have laid on this occasion, there was not one of my Adventurers who would not have lov'd a Chimene much better than a Rodriguez. The most Moderate of us (and 'twas time to be moderate after Fifty and I do not know how many more Winters) put on a serious Air; and the business of Marriage and Women not being a question that is entirely decided, for or against it, more than one of our Company joynd with him, as to the Inconveniences that attended them. 'Twas said
said, that an eternal Slavery, and a just and natural Love of Liberty, were incompatible: That 'twas a strange Resolution to subscribe ones self voluntarily, to a Bondage that has no end. And if all Animals were born with a desire of Conjunction, Nature had for all that, loaden them with Irons. The Cares and Tribulations mention'd by St. Paul, were also urg'd against them; and 'twas said, the Beauty of Women was no more durable, than that of Flowers. That the Sweets which we fancy we may enjoy with them, are no solid good; and after all this just devise of Marry'd Men, will be eternally true; for one Pleasure, a thousand Paints. That notwithstanding all the Precautions we endeavour to take, we shall often find our selves coupled with Harpies and Traiteresses, and the Rage of Jealousie, together with all the Misfortunes that accompany Marriage, are often the fruit of the greatest Love. The quarrellome Contentious Women, of whom Salomon speaks, were not omitted; nor the famous Passages in the XXV. and XLII. Chapters of the excellent Book of Ecclesiasticus, where 'tis said, All Malice is little, and all Wickedness supportable, provided the Malice of a Woman is excepted; and the Iniquity of a Man is of more Worth, than the Woman that do's good, or than the goodnes of a Woman, as some Authors Translate it. Besides we consider'd, that if such a thing has been heard of, that the Union between Man and Wife is very great, the thoughts of an unavoidable Separation, and the grief of Parting, must be most Cruel, and most Bitter.

The Subject being fertile, it gave occasion to other Reflections against the Sex, with which I would not tire the Ladies, who shall
vouchsafe to cast their fair Eyes on this Relation.

One of the youngest said with a modest and pleasant Air, that he did not believe any one of the Company thought then of Marriage or Debauchery; but that in truth 'twas very hard to him, to think he must for ever be depriv'd of the Company of a Woman; and the more, because God had otherwise order'd things from the Beginning. That all that had been said against them in General, seem'd to him to be very unjust; and for his part he own'd he look'd upon them as the most lovely half of the World.

Reader, 'Tis at your own choice to look over, or pass by this Discourse; when once it was a foot, our young Men who did not want Wit, said several pleasant things which I put here together, and the more willingly, because these sorts of Subjects are rarely disagreeable.

'Tis not enough, said he with a loud Voice who had demanded Eve's for the Adam's of our Eden; the Women are not only the most lovely half of the World, they are also the best half. (His Temper being a little quick, his Expressions also were sometimes a little Vigorous.)

'Tis a shame, added he, to talk of Women, as some among us have done, and I cannot bear their Injurious Reflections: If there are wicked Women, there are without Comparison, a much greater Number of Rogues of our own Sex. If there are Impudent Women, 'twas certainly the infamous Temptation of Men that corrupted them. Whoever have said or Thought, that the Wickedness of Men is Preferable to the Goodness of Women, have said so Impertinent and Extravagant a thing, that 'tis not worth
worth Answering. No Body denies, but there are scolding, Contentious Women; and what Consequence can be drawn from thence to the Prejudice of those Wise and Virtuous Women, of whom the same Salomon speaks. Those worthy Wives, who, according to him, are the Happiness, the Joy, and the Crown of their Husbands; a Gift of God, and a Favour of Heaven: Those excellent Women whom St. Paul calls the Glory of a Man. The first of whom was the Master-piece and Crowning-Work of the Creation.

We may with boldness affirm, that the positive Will, and the certain and manifest Destiny of the Master of the World, is, that all the Descendants of Adam, should each have his Help-Mate, as he our Common Father had. Those Continent Persons St. Paul speaks of, who either by their Stripes, their Fasting or Mortifications, have vanquish'd or overwhelm'd Nature, as being born with a Constitution that render'd them Monstrous; that is, Animals, whose Disposition was against the Order of Nature, these Persons I say, are of a particular Species, so rare, that the Laws were not made for them. Encrease and Multiply: It is not good that Man should be alone: A Man shall leave his Father and Mother, and cleave unto his Wife. These are Oracles pronounced when the World was made: The Primitive Indispensable Laws that ought to be deeply engraven on Marble and Brass, and transmitted to Posterity in Letters of Gold in civiliz'd Governments. I call them Laws, and not a simple Permission, which leaves Man at his liberty to do what he pleases, according to his Fancy or Caprices. The first Eve was not made to live a Virgin, but to be-
come a Mother, and begin to People the World; and the Eve's of the following Ages are not given us, let 'em be what they will, but to perpetuate the Work of the Creation. If there are a sort of Men, who like those vile Insects, of which some sneak, grow out of Mud and Corruption: Let those Men live by themselves as long as they please, and wallow as much as they please in the Filth and Ordure of their Origin: But 'tis not thus, that the Noble Race of the Children of Adam are Immortaliz'd. A single Man, to a single Woman, are not each properly speaking, but a part of themselves. These two half's together, make one whole: How unjust and cruel is it, to keep these imperfect Portions always naturally desiring to be joynd and desir'd to Union by Eternal Wisdom in a state of Separation. Let us therefore conclude thus, Dear Companion, That Women are entirely all that's Fine in the World, all that is Lovely, all that is Necessary; and that we ought to be unspeakably pleas'd in Loving them, and being belov'd by them, as also in seeing them bring forth, and breed up the Pledges they give of Mutual Love. Call them Yoaks or Fetters, or what you please; and give the Union of Marriage, the odious Name of Chains, but let us remember we are never weary of enjoying what we Love, and should not think it a tiresome slavery, to keep our Treasure a long time. Our sorrowful and imperfect Society, can have no Relief, no Support here; we shall die, and our Island remain Desert. He who dies last, will have no Body to Assist and Comfort him, his Corps have no other Burial but the Belly of those filthy Bats, that seem now ready to devour us alive. A little Water would perhaps
perhaps Refresh him in his Bed of Languishing Sicknefs, but his weaknefs not permitting him to fetch it, he will fee himself consum'd by a heat without Remedy, and all his Distrefles will be extrream. Let us therefore save our felves from this fate, and for a more happy Society. We have Philosophers among us, who they say, love their Liberty, with all our Hearts, let them enjoy it. The Ille is their own, and they may be as free as they please in these Forests. They need not fear that any Nymph will come and trouble the Pleasures of their Contemplative Life: As for us, Let us go and submit to the agreeable Yoak (if it must be a Yoak) the amiable Yoak of those whose Victorious Charms ought, in my Opinion, to be preferable to the most sweet Oil of our Turtles: But we lose Time, we have faid enough on this Subject; Follow me, my Friends, and let us immediately think of what we ought to do, in order to our Departure.

The truth is, we role up all hastily, and as if the question had been decided by an Oracle, not a Word was faid, but of refitting the Bark, and preparing things necessary for our Voyage. However I made a new Proposition to gain Time, but they would not hearken to me, and 'twas resolve'd we fhould reembark the next time the Moon was at the Full.

Since nothing could happen worse to me, than to Live and Die alone in an Illand of the other World; I resolve'd, yet not without some contrary Reflection, to go with them. The day prefix'd arriving, we had this Charming Illand adieu, and with the Illand, what is worth of all, we bad adieu to our true and noble Tities.
Nos Patria pulsos. Pelagique extrema sequentes.

Fortuna omni potens & ineluctabile Fatum His positi in loco.

An Dom. MDC. ICI. III Aprilis.


Biennio Com II diebus ibidem peractis. Fragilem trucidalem commissum ratem.

Die II Mai. An Dom. MDC. ICIII.
of Freeman, to become c'er long the Sport and Prey of a little Scoundrel Tyrant.

I have already shewn, that the day before our first Departure, we left a little Monument behind us, to inform all such as might one time or other happen to Land in this Isle of our Adventures: But that being very short, and containing some General Things, I had a mind before our second Departure, to add some Particulars in a little Writing, a Copy of which I have here very freely inference. If the Reader is of Opinion, that it breaks off the Thread of the History, it is easy for him to turn over and pass it by, and he will soon come at what he seeks after.
DEAR ADVENTURER:

Read, if thou wilt, this weak and slight Monument.

FRANCIS LEGUAT,

Who now writes these Lines with his own Hand,
Was born and honourably bred,
In the good and little Province of Bresse;
Which our Predecessors call’d the Country of the
Sebusians some thousands of years ago.
'Tis a fruitful Peninsula,
Form’d by the Rhone and the Soane,
And blest with the most benign Aspects of the Father of Nature.
There I liv’d innocently in Prosperity and Peace,
When an Irruption of wild Beasts,
Which rose out of the bottomless Pit,
Like a Vomit of Fire,
Impetuously falling from the horrible Vesuvius,
Cruelly plunder’d my Habitation.
A little after a Hurricane quite over-whelm’d it,
And Transported me and several of my Countrymen
Into the Republick, blest by Heaven,
Which is Famous all over the World,
By the Name of

HOLLAND.

I was scarce recover’d of the Fright I was in,
Which seem’d to me to be the Effects of a Dream,
When a Voice call’d me
From within a Ship then ready to Sail.
I ran,
And after a long and dangerous Voyage,
I was brought to this Island with my Companions,
Whose Names are not unknown to thee.
And one of whom is departed a Moment since
For his true Country.
We have seen in this delicious Aged,
Two whole Resolutions of Years,
Which I thought was a little Golden Age;
I, who in an Age of Reflection,
Desire nothing more than what is truly Necessary;
But my Companions who were but just
Coming into the World,
And knew not the little worth of it,
Cry'd, that they would have Wives.
Wives! said they, the only joy
Of Man,
And the Masterpiece of the Creator.
The Latent Fire of their Imagination kindled,
They would have Wives.
And such was the wretched Bridge they made themselves,
To pass over it in quest of the Sovereign Good,
I must therefore stay here alone,
Or suffer my self to be torn away from my Repose;
By the Violence of the Torrent,
Which drove me into a thousand Dangers,
Pity my Distress I pray thee,
Thou Dear Confident of my Adventures;
And let no more hurt ever happen to thee,
Than what I would do thee!
Further,
I could not leave thee this Memorial,
In a more Universal and more Noble Tongue,
To an that of Glorious and Formidable France,
My Dear and Deject Country.
Given in the Palace of the Eight Kings of Rodrigo,
The Twenty First of the Month we call May,
And the Year which the Chrisrians, Succellors to the
Israelites,
Compute to be One thousand six hundred ninety three,
After the coming of the Messiah;
The fourth Year of the Reign
Of the Most Wise, and most Mighty Princes,
WILLIAM and MARY,
Defenders of the Faith;
Restorers of Religion,
And of Liberty when they were shaken in Europe:
In that Year of the World which no true Learned Man
Will ever be so bold as to pretend to Design.

Thou
Little and lovely Island,
I would render thee famous above all the Isles of the East,
If my Power was answerable to my Will.
My Mouth confesses from the abundance of my Heart,
That my Soul is touch'd with Sorrow,
Now I am about to leave thy wholesome Air,
Thy good Palm-Wine, thy excellent Melons;
Thy Solitaries; thy Lamentines;
Thy Hills always Verdant;
The clear Water of thy Rivers;
The fruitful and smiling Sun;
And all thy Innocent and Rare Delights.
Can I forget the precious Treasure of Liberty?
Thou shalt never be call'd barren,
Since thou broughtest us forth Plenty of exquisite Meats;
And at the Day of Eternal Doom,
A new ISAAC, who has been sworn in Corruption
In thy Earth,
Shall rise to Immortality and Glory.
O Isle, most desirable among the
Daughters of the Ocean!
How many good and laudable Things may be said of Thee!
May a wiser and happier People than We,
One day Cultivate with joy thy fertile Soil;
And without Interruption, enjoy all thy Natural Riches;
May that People Multiply!
May they Prosper without Trouble and Alarm,
And no Successor in the Governorship.
Ever call thy Inhabitants his Inheritance,
And never become their Enemy and Destroyer.
May never King nor Victor yeucky Blood,
Nor break thy Bones.
May Heaven preserve thee from all wicked Judges,
From all pretended Distributors of Justice,
Who sit in the Seat of Discord, Rape and Iniquity.
May Heaven preserve thee from the Pride of the Great,
And the Wantonness of the Rich.
May Heaven forever preserve thee,
From that pernicious Race of Animals,
Who without Wisdom, Virtue, Courage or Honour,
Assume the fair Name of Noble.
May the Cry of the Poor in Distress,
Never be heard on thy Coast.
May never Regretting Ambassador
Carrying on his Shoulders
The Miserable, Dirty Train that seem to follow him,
Raiseth Pity in thy People.
May never any wicked Heretic, nor Orthodox Fool,
Nor Rascally Monk,
Trouble thy Peace.
May thy holy Religion never depend
On the Sword, or on Custom.
May no Sellers and Buyers of Holy Things,
Ever set foot on thy Land.
May no Proud Youth and Ignorant Deceiver,
Ever found his poor Orations in thy Land,
Nor his Antichristian Satyr,
Under the Name of Preaching.
May no unskilful Copyist, nor bold Parrot,
Have the liberty to pretend to teach thy People.
May thy sacred Sanctuaries,
(The Palaces of the Holiness of the Almighty)
Never be miserably chang'd
Into Theaters, Shops, and Retreats for Robbers.
Let never Dispute upon a Word, create Schism, Hatred or

Cruelty
The *Voyage and Adventures*

Cruely among thy Children.

Let never any foolish or superstitious bigot,
Corrupt or disconce the Divine Laws,
By his Trifles or Fables.

Never let any Man by his extravagant Devotions,
Expose Piety to Laughter,
Nor render the sacred Truths suspected, Scandalous and Ridiculous.
To such as want Knowledge and Discernment.

May Heaven to the end of the World preserve thee,
From all those presumptuous Earthworms,
Who proudly boast they can explain Mysteries,
And pretend to Emblazon Faith and Worship,
According to their Folly or Rashness.

May no Astrologer ever be permitted in thy Common-wealth.

No learner of Passages out of Homer,
No Slave of musty Otho's,
No Searcher after the Philosophers Stone,
No Poetaster.

And may no Man be ever so Ridiculous,
As to hope to get Honour by vain Sciences,
Or other such like things which he has Learn'd,
And of which wise Men know only enough to despise them.

May no mad Pedant
Ever Dedicate within the Bounds of thy Coasts,
The short course of his Life,
(Which ought to be employ'd about Important Duties)
To such sort of Studies that bring no Content to the Mind,
And that are made Famous only
By miserable Custom,
Founded upon popular Prejudice.

May never any Echo of the Multitude,
Be taken by thee for any thing else but an Echo.

May no Honourable Robber or Murderer
Set up the obliging Trade
To cheat thee of thy Money,
By shortening with Impunity the Days of thy Inhabitants,
After having a long time kept them on the Rack in a Bed of Sickness,
May no unprofitable Visitors Ever come to disturb the good Employments of thy Sages.
May never Dragoons, nor Highnesses, nor Monks, Nor Lewures, nor Dungeons,
Nor Reprisals, nor Complements, Nor Slavery, nor troublesome Fashion,
Nor Powder for the Cartridge or Dressing-Box, Ever be known
Among thy Peaceable, Reasonable, and Happy Society; May it thou ever be free
From Fraud, Ambition, Avarice, Tyranny, and all Villany.
May
Virtue, Wisdom, Truth, Fidelity, Innocence, Justice, Safety, Abundance, Happiness, Peace and Joy,
Make thy little Terrestrial Paradise the Desire or
Envoy of all Men,
As a Taste or Semblance
Of the Paradise which the Angels Inhabit.

As I had done writing these my Vows for this charming Ille, I remember'd I had read in the History of the War with the Vandals, Written by Procopius; that when that Author was in Africa with Belisarius, he found in a City of Numidia, two Stone Pillars, on which was Ingraved this Inscription in the Phenician Tongue; We are some of those that fled from Joshua the Great Robber. I had neither Stone nor Marble to make any thing like a Pillar; but having a small piece of Vellum which may last as long as Brass, if it was kept in the Vial.
have spoke of, I made a Draught of a Pillar after my Way; on the top I plac’d the Crofs and Thorns of our Tribulations, wrote our Names on one side, and thefe words on the other.

We are some of thofe
Hundreds of Thousands
To whom Wings have been given
To
Escape the furious Dragons
Of
The Great Loyola.

But after I had a little reflected upon it, two things oblig’d me to blor out this Incription. First, I thought the Comparison was not very Just: And Secondly, I imagin’d it might difplease the Jofuits, a Venerable Society, somewhat falfe and Dangerous, ’tis true; but my Companions and I were very much oblig’d to them. I therefore took away this Incription, and put two Verses of Virgil in the place of it; which represent our Condition plain enough, as the Reader may fee by looking upon the Pillar here prefented to him. I do not love Latin in French Books, and indeed I have almoft forget all I knew of that Language, but ’tis difficult to Translare thefe Verses, without taking away their Force and Beauty.

The End of the First Part.
THE VOYAGE AND ADVENTURES OF Francis Leguat, &c.

PART II.

At length the time for our Departure came, when having recommended our selves to the Almighty Power, which even the Winds and Seas obey, we re-embark'd on our poor Gally the 21st of May, 1693. At first we only made use of our Oars, little or no Wind being stirring; and also that we might more exactly observe the Sea-Marks we had set up, by which means we in a short time safely pass'd the Rocks and Shoals: But a Moment after, one of our Oars broke, as we were endeavouring to avoid the Rapidity of a Current which would have
have hurry'd us into a dangerous Eddy; and the Calm rending our Sails useless, we thought we must inevitably perish. True it is, we were all seiz'd with a great fright, and I dare say, not one amongst us but would have preferred a favourable Wind to the finest Woman in the World. At last a small Gale arose, which assisted by our other Oar, help'd us to escape the Rock. There was another Rock about two Leagues off, towards which the Current, which was stronger than the Wind, was driving us; but the time we had to refit our Oar, made us likewise to escape that Danger. I am ashamed to tell that such was the blindness of our Owners, that they had not provided us above two Oars: They thought, I suppose, that Precaution would have been needless, because they reckon'd upon a Trade-wind, which would infallibly have blown in our Prow; but it was well for us, this instrument of our Deliverance was refitted, otherwise we had certainly gone to the Bottom, the Current dragging us along with Rapidity, in spite of the small Gale that assist'd us. The Sea which dash'd impetuously against the Rock we were apprehensive of, roar'd terribly; and the misfortunes of the Night redoubled our Fears and Apprehensions; nay, to compleat our Misery, the violent agitation of our Vessel made us so Sea-sick that we had hardly any Strength left; and our Interpreter himself, the Champion that had put himself at the Head of his Party, remain'd motionless in the Hold of the Ship. Then both he and the other contrivers of this Enterprize, had reason to be convince'd of the vanity of their Imaginations, in that they had form'd to themselves an Idea of the calmness of this Passage,
Passage, while not one of them but would willingly have return'd immediately back, had such a design been Practicable. But we were forc'd to continue in this sad Condition, from eleven a Clock at Night, to two in the Morning; at which time we found we had pass'd all the Rocks, by reason we heard no more the Waves beat against them. We had hitherto ply'd our Oars only, but now we began to make use of our Sails, and take a little Breath. Next day we had the Wind very Variable, and for six days after, it was altogether against us; which as we since understood, is not a little extraordinary in those Seas. I remember we were oblig'd to throw our boil'd Provisions over-board, being full of Worms, and referv'd only a little Lamanin (a sort of Fish) broil'd, and some Water-Melons, of which we resolv'd to content our selves with two or three Ounces a Day, to lengthen out our miserable Lives, in case we shou'd have the Misfortune to over-shoot Ile Maurice, which was the nearest Land to us, and whither we were bound. This doubt of ours was well grounded, and 'twas no less than a Miracle, that we lit upon that Island, as I shall satisfie you more at large hereafter. The Wind which we had had almost always contrary, even to the beginning of the eighth day of our setting Sail, was succeeded by a violent Tempest. The day began bright enough, but towards Noon the Heavens pour'd, and pour'd down such a prodigious quantity of Water, that our small Vessel had been soon fill'd with it, had not we labour'd incessantly at the Pump. This Rain lasted above four Hours without any other Storm; but as soon as Night came, the Wind arose,
aroze, and that feeble Light we had remaining, was follow'd by a profound Obscurity.

The Tempest encreasing, we were oblig'd to strike our Main-Sail; and as we cou'd not keep our Lights in, and consequently not consult our Compass, we made but little way, and suffer'd our selves to be driv'n before the Wind with our Fore-Mast up. The Night not continuing equally dark, we cou'd sometimes observe the Waves, which we endeavour'd not to tiste fight of, because if we had not taken particular care to manage the Waves, one of them wou'd have been sufficient to have over-set us. What gave us the more reason to apprehend this danger, was, that our Vessel was Deck'd only at one end, as I have already observ'd, a fault committed thro' vain Hopes, that we shou'd always have fair Weather, but we found our selves very much out in our Calculation, for this Night was the most dreadful that cou'd be imagin'd. The Hurricane we underwent between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Matavulga, had been terrible enough, but then we were under the Conduct of Experience'd Seamen; and our Vessel was much better provided to resist a Storm than this poor Cock-Boar, whose deplorable Condition my Pen is not able to describe. Amidst these Obscurities, the Heavens once more pour'd down a Deluge upon us, which indeed was like to overturn us. The Winds which a small shower sometimes abates, became now but more furious; Sometimes we were lifted up to the Skies, and then immediately precipitated to the profoundest Abyss. A certain Noise in the Hold of the Ship, occasion'd, as we afterwards understood, by the Water's squallining between
between two Planks, made the most Courageous of us feign our from time to time, thinking it was our last Moment, each Shock making us believe the Vessel was about to split. We looke'd upon present Death as inevitable; we had lost our Route, and according to our Calculation, there was no likelihood of meeting either with Isle Maurice, or any other Land. Being under Despair, we knew not what to do, and debated whether we shou'd forlacke the Helm, and without relying any longer on Human Endeavours, wait amidst our Prayers for our last Moment; but it was carry'd, it was our Duty to make our utmost efforts to the end. This made us recollect our Courage, and some prepar'd to Swim at such time as the Ship shou'd be swallow'd up.

Whilst we were under this Dilemma of Life and Death, the Sun began to brighten the Horizon, and the rage of the Wind ceas'd. The Sky clear'd up, and the Light as a Messenger of good News, made us to perceive a large Cape, which belonged to Isle Maurice. This Sight caus'd no small Joy among us, and every one disengag'd himself from his Cloak, where we had as it were buried our selves in expectation of Death, one might reasonably have taken us for so many Persons newly risen from the Dead. Hope soon took place of our dismal Apprehensions, and Strength returning to us at the same time with our Joy, we began to make Reflections at our ease. But we did not above all omit to admire the Divine Providence which had turn'd to good, all the Misfortune of that terrible Storm; for doubtless if we had not been forc'd out of the Route we propos'd to our selves, we had never lit on the Island where we design'd to land.
About five at Night, on the 29th of May, and the ninth Day after our setting Sail, we arriv'd in a small Bay of Isle Maurice. We went up a tolerable large River with the Tide, and Landed at a Place agreeable enough, at the foot of a small Mountain all cover'd with Trees. We had been so tumbled in our poor Weather-beaten Bark, that we stagger'd about like so many Drunken Men, and were hardly able to keep our Legs, nor resift this kind of Vertigo; but a good Sleep, with some Refreshments that Hunting furnish'd us with, soon brought us to our selves again. Thus we escap'd the Desarts of Rodrigo, and the great Hazards of a terrible Storm. But alas! Our new Island was no Port of Safety to us, for we got free of these Dangers, only to fall into greater, as we shall shew by what follows.

Being thus a little come to our selves, we re-enter'd our Vessel, and coasted along the Island in search of some Inhabited Place. After five or six Touchings on the Coast, where we always lay a Night or two, we came at length to the Black-River, where we found three or four Huts inhabited by Dutch Families, who receiv'd us very kindly. These People have discover'd and cultivated as much Land, as they thought fit in a pleasant and fertile Valley. Their Gardens abound with our Plants, as well as those of the Indies, and they have a particular fancy for Planting Tobacco. Their Back-yards are full of our Poultry, which was no small Pleasure for us to see, after the long Residence we had made in our Island, where we had hardly met with any thing we ever saw before. I believ'd my Companions, who had been so long distant from Women, would not
not be able to contain themselves, when they again beheld those amiable Objects, or at least that they would forswear themselves with looking on them; but I was not a little mistaken, when I found they were no more mov'd with them, than with the sight of Cows: So true it is, the shadow of Enjoyment many times mortifies the strongest Inclinations. The Huts of this little Colony were cover'd, in like manner with ours, with Plantain-Leaves, but then the Roofs were higher, and the Rooms much larger, because this Island is less expos'd than Rodrigo to Whirl-winds and Tempests.

These good People live partly upon Hunting, having Dogs proper for that Sport. After we had continu'd with them about a Month, five of our Company were pitch'd upon to go and give the Governor Advice of our Arrival. The Place where he Resides, bears the Name of Frederic Henry, and lies on the South-East of the Island, about 18 Leagues from where we were. His Name was Rodolfo Didati, and he was born at Geneva. Whilst our Deputies were going in search of him, (one of which by the by was like to stray in the Woods, having stray'd from his Companions) he happen'd to pass by the Place where we were, in his Progress round the Island, which he was accus'tom'd to make every year. As soon as I came to know it, I went with the other Person that remain'd with me, and beg'd his Protection, which he granted with all the Civility I could desire, and gave me a kind Reception. When he and his Attendants had heard our Story, and consider'd our poor Vessel, they cou'd not but wonder at our rash Undertaking. The Governor promis'd to lend us an Anchor, to a
Port on the North-West side of the Island, which, he said, we might make use of, as occasion shou’d serve, in our way to his Lodge. So the Houses of the Governors of these Islands are call’d after what manner forever they are built. He affir’d us at the same time, we shou’d want for nothing, and added we might thus wait at leisure for a Vessel that would arrive in a short time.

Upon these good Words, which he repeated several times, we left the Black River, where our Companions had just joyn’d us, and soon got to the North-West Port. As a fore-runner of the Misfortunes we were yet to undergo, we found no Anchor there, as the Governor had promis’d, but instead thereof perceiv’d we had not those Instructions given us were necessary; for whereas they ought to have told us, how we were to continue our Voyage to the Lodge by Water, they let us know we must resolve to carry our Baggage by Land as far as Flac, a Small Village eight Leagues off, where the Company have a Garden. As this was a Force-pur, we immediately resolv’d to undergo what was imposed on us, and transported our Goods in seven or eight Turns; but which were very fatigueing, and wherein we many times lost our way by travelling untrack’d Forests.

Before we continue the thread of this Relation, it will not, I imagine, be foreign to the purpose, to acquaint you that as soon as we arriv’d at the Lodge, we found the Surgeon of our Vessel, one Clav, there, with the Sieur Jacques Gaugiers, one of those Pilgrims formerly mention’d, whom Valletau, our Captain, had forc’d from us at Rodrigo. He had his Reasons
fons for playing us that Trick, and I suppose he had others for leaving Garguer and Cloz in Ille Maurice. For my part I shall not trouble my self to dive into these Matters: I shall only tell you in a word or two, what these two Men told us. They acquainted us, that a little after they had weigh'd Anchor in the Bay of Rodrigo, the Captain open'd our Letters, read them without Iteruple to the whole Ships Crew, and afterwards threw them overboard: Whatever Complains we made concerning this ill Treatment, had no effect upon him, and, to say Truth, we expected no better from him. They inform'd us likewise, that two days after their Arrival at Ille Maurice, Valleeo continuing there at the same time, an English Captain chanc'd to come in with his Boat, having fav'd him self from Ship-wreck with his whole Crew, when his Ship bulg'd on the Sands near Rodrigo: That the said Captain propos'd to Valleeo to go to the said Ship, which yet appear'd above Water, and see if they cou'd have any of the Merchandise; that Valleeo consented, and the two Captains with their respective Crews, took Oaths reciprocally to keep the Secret. Valleeo, who was oblig'd to give an account of his Actions to the Governor of Ille Maurice, then the Sieur Lamocius, thought to conceal his Designs, by telling him the eight Adventurers he had left at Rodrigo, being like to stand in need of Necessaries, he could not but esteem it the greatest Charity to send them some Speedy Relief; and at the same time gave in a Lift of such things as he believ'd we wanted. This weigh'd very much with the Governor, to whom we had been earnestly recommended by the Governor of the
Cape of Good Hope, and thereupon the former immediately order'd our small Vessel to be laden with Deer, Calves, Goats, Hogs, Turkeys, Ducks, Poultry, Citron-Trees, Orange-Trees, Ananas, Banane-Trees, Vine-Plants, Tobacco, Potatoes, Rice, Miller, and other Trees, Fruits and Grains in great abundance. But all this was only a Pretence in our good Captain; for either out of Malice or Avarice, he depriv'd us of every Jot of those good things had been so charitably sent us. This, it may be, caus'd his Enterprize to Miscarry; for after he had fail'd several times to and fro in light of our Island, and rounded the Bulg'd Ship as many, he was roughly repuls'd by the revenging Waves, and could not recover the least part of what he pretended to. This is what we learnt from the Sieur G. Ligeur and Clus: Now let us return to our unfortunate Adventures.

John de la Haye our Gold-smith, having several ponderous Tools which incommode him, he resolv'd to sell part of them to one of the same Trade, whom he met with at the North-West Port. Among these Tools was that fatal Lump of Amber-greece formerly mention'd, which had been found at Ribble, and weigh'd about six Pounds. La Haye having ask'd the Gold-smith what it was, he answer'd coldly, it was a sort of Gum made use of in the Isle of Maurice, instead of Pitch, and that great quantities of it were to be met with about certain Trees, but that it was worth little or nothing. La Haye giving credit to this Account, and having no occasion for Pitch himself, he let the Gold-smith have it into the Bargain, only he kept two or three small pieces out of Curiosity.
Next day somebody having inform'd him that this insignificant gum was really Amber-greece, he went, in all haste, to the Gold-smith to demand the lump of Pitch again of him; but he answer'd, he had pitch'd his Pails with it, and therefore cou'd not restore it to him. This occasion'd great Heats, and they parted with a great deal of Anger, the former threatening the latter, to complain of him to the Governor. Now as the Gold-smith that bought this Amber-greece, had several times found of it at Isle Maurice, and knew that the Inhabitants were forbid either to buy or sell it, under severe Penalties, being oblig'd to carry all they got to the Company, and part with it at a certain rate; he to prevent poor La Haye, went immediately and carry'd the lump of Amber-greece to the Governor, telling him after what manner it came to his Hands. La Haye hearing this, went likewise and made his Complaint, but the unjust Judge being prepar'd, and Self-interested, affur'd him that lump of he knew not what, was no Amber-greece, but a certain gum of little or no value, and which he knew by Experience. La Haye reply'd, he had reserved several Pieces of it, to justify the truth of what he asserted, and therefore demanded Justice: What further plainly shew'd it to be true Amber-greece, was, that certain days after the Contest, the Gold-smith that purchas'd it for Pitch, had been so unadvis'd as to offer 60 Crowns for the pieces that remain'd, which we look'd upon as done by the Governor's Order, who could now no longer dissemble his Sentiments. It appear'd by their Subtleties, that the greatest part of this Amber-greece had been melted, nobody knowing what to make of it, and that

only
only a small piece remain'd, which being pro-
duced, was adjudg'd to belong to the Company,
and sent to Batavia. He of our Companions
that was a Druggist, and very Skillful in his
Profecition, had learnt at Rodrigo that this lump
was really Amber-greece, but he dissembled
what he knew, and pretended in spite of our
Suspicions that it was no such thing, out of
hopes, I suppose, that he might one day have
an opportunity to appropriate it to himself.
This was so much the greater Villany, in that
it not only occasion'd us the Misfortunes that
happen'd afterwards to us, but likewise de-
priv'd us of an Opportunity of enriching our
selves by searching for more Amber-greece,
which we might undoubtedly have found in
great quantities in that Island, during the
stay of two years we made there; besides,
it is likely we might have stay'd much longer
there on that account. I could bring divers
other Reasons to prove that the Druggist must
needs have known it was Amber-greece from
the very Minute it was brought into the Hutt
at Rodrigo by La Hoya, but I shall insist no more
upon that Point. I have already told you,
the first time we saluted the Governor, he re-
ceived us with great Civility, and promis'd us
all the best Treatment we could desire; but as
soon as ever this business happen'd we were at
a Loss for all those fine Promises. As we
could not attribute this alteration in his Hu-
mour to any Disrespect we show'd him, we did
not doubt but he was chagrin'd on account of
not-carrying his Point. He had reason to ap-
prehend we might relate this Story at Batavia;
and that the Company might call him to account
for the Wrong he did, first to us that had found
this
this Amber-greece in an Island that belong'd
to no body, and consequently we ought to
have been left quiet possessors of it; And Se-
condly to the Company, in case it had been ad-
judg'd to have been their Right. All this con-
sider'd, made him to form a barbarous Resolu-
tion against us, as shall appear hereafter. The
first Injustice he did us, was to seize upon our
Vessel without letting us know a word of it,
and the second was burning it.

Instead of restoring our Sails, which were
made of a good piece of Flanders Cloth, he
gave them to his Hunts-Men to make Cleaths,
and this notwithstanding, all we could fly to
him.

He began likewise to give us Instances of his
Hatred and Malice, by lodging us in a Hut
where we had nothing lent us to eat, but what
the Company's Servants had left.

Afterwards he kept us in a manner Pris-
oners, by forbidding us to go beyond our Hut
above a thousand Paces. He took the only Ser-
vant that remain'd to us, away from us, and
laid him in the Company's Service; so that he
whom we had brought from Rodrigo, having
likewise joyn'd with him, our Number was re-
duc'd to Five.

These methods of Proceeding, so contrary
to the Civility we at first receiv'd, gave us rea-
ton to apprehend that worse would follow;
Nevertheless, we rely'd entirely upon Provi-
dence, which had hitherto assisted us in all our
Calamities.

But as in all Societies there are some Spirits
more restless and impatient than the rest, two
of our Number, viz. the Sieurs La Case and
Testard, projected to retrieve our ill Circumstan-
ces
ces by a Proceeding, that to speak Truth, was not altogether Just. This was, as a Reprisal for our Vessel and Sails, to seize upon one of the Company's Chaloupes; and make our escape to Mascarena, which was not above 25 Leagues from Ille Maurice. Now as they thought, whatever colour they might give to their Design, the two others and I would never approve of it; they did not think to let us know any thing of the matter: However, as they could not well execute their Purpose without Assistance, they apply'd themselves to a Soldier of the Company's, one John Numur, who had giv'n them to understand, he was not over-well pleas'd with the Governor. This Soldier no sooner came to know their Secret, but he went and acquainted the Governor with the Proposal had been made him, adding, that three of our Number were entirely Innocent, and knew nothing of the Plot. Some Weeks pass'd before the Governor took any notice of what had been Reveal'd to him, causing, nevertheless, our Conduct to be strictly observ'd, especially that of the Accus'd: But perceiving at length that nothing came of all his Politicks, and fearing if he delay'd any longer, he might altogether be depriv'd of his Revenge, he on the 15th of January in the Night, sent a Troop of arm'd Soldiers to seize on us, who Conducted all five into his Presence. The first words he spoke were to justify us Thrice that were Innocent, declaring he all along knew we were guiltless, and therefore had nothing to say to us. After having put some questions to the other Two, they own'd ingenuously the Design they had, but added withal, that the Vessel we had loft was more worth than the Chaloupe they design'd
to take, intimating moreover that their Inten-
tion was to pay for it, as the Soldier him-
sell confes'd. We were, however, all hurry'd
away together, both Innocent and Guilty, to
an obscure Prison which I may well call a
Dungeon, and there laid in Stamps. These
Stamps are a sort of Stocks compos'd of two
thick Beams of Wood, which having two Semi-
circular Holes made in them, were let down up-
on our Ancles; moreover, we were to lie up-
on the Ground with our Heels higher than our
Heads, which is a Posture you may conceive
not very easie. The difference between us
Three, and our two Comrades that had own'd
their Crime, was, that they had the next day
Irons of thirty Pound weight added to their
Misery. We continu'd in this bad Condition
two Days and two Nights, at the end of which,
we Three that were Innocent were set at Li-
berty. We were immediately carry'd to the
Governor as before, who declar'd to us anew,
that our Innocence was well known to him,
and that we had been entirely clear'd both by
the Accuser and the Accus'd: He added more-
over Treacherously, that he should always have
a kindnes for us, and that we should find our
Treatment answerable to his Promis at our
first coming, not forgetting to inti'mate how
much we were oblig'd to him, for thinking
our Sails worthy to Cloath his Huntsmen, and
for giving us his Servants Bones to pick, but
all this while he took no notice of the Injury
and Injustice he had just done us. All these kind
Promises however vanish'd in a Moment, for
he soon after set Guards over us, who wait'd
upon us Day and Night. Some few days after
one came by his Order to seize upon all we
had,
had, Money, Arms, Husbandry-Tools, Kitchin, Utensils, Bed-Cloaths, Table-Linen, and in a word, almost all we were Masters of, excepting a little Linen, our Beds, our Cloaths, and part of our Books. Our Gold-smith too had all the Instruments of his Trade taken from him, not leaving him so much as one: After this we were put into a Chaloupe together with the Accus'd, who were strip'd to their Shirts and loaded with Irons, without knowing what they intended to do with us, but we soon found to our Cost and Deteriment. We were Transported to a Desart and frightful Rock about two hundred Paces long, a hundred broad, and near two Leagues from Shoar: Here we were to live, tho' it was almost impossible to walk, by reason of the many Holes and sharp Stones we were to tread upon. 'Tis true, we could sometimes go to some neighbouring Islands, which I shall speak of hereafter. They fed us here in a vile Hutt, built upon an Eminence near the Sands and Shoals, and about two Paces from the Sea when it was full, and exactly in the Leason of the Hurricanes. This Hutt half ruin'd by Time, and which it was impossible for us to Repair, having nothing to do it withal, had formerly serv'd for a Prison to some Criminals, who a few years before had been banish'd thither.

This was the place my Lord Diodati was pleas'd to send us to, and where we continu'd near three years, I mean such of us as did not die before that time. Thus we became the sad Repreresentations of those unhappy Flying-Fish, who have no sooner escap'd the Jaws of one Enemy, but they fall into the Claws of another. This wicked Governor fed us only with
with Salt-flesh which was often Corrupted, as may easily be imagin'd, if one considers the excessive Heats of these Countries. Our Water likewise almost always stunk, because it was brought us in Vessels that were never clean, and we had never enough of it neither. At first we had our Provisions every eight Days, but afterwards they did not come in fifteen, and sometimes in twenty, so that we had hardly ever any Refreshment. Thus either thro' the Malice of our Persecutor, the Negligence of his Purveyors, or oftentimes bad Weather, we were oblig'd to stint ourselves to shorter allowance of Meat and Drink, than we had ever done, however nauseous and unhealthful the miserable Nourishment was that was brought us: All this occasion'd us to desire Nets for Fishing, and Vessels to catch Rain-Water in, but we were deny'd both one and the other. It was impossible but all this ill Usage, and bad Diet, must alter our Healths, and more particularly mine, for I was then above three and fifty years old. At first I was attack'd with a Sort of Malady, which we Frenchmen, in that Country, call'd Le Perse. This was a continual flux of Blood, by which I was in a very short time reduc'd to a very lamentable Condition: My Distemper encreasing to a dangerous Degree, the Governor was advis'd of it, and desir'd to let me be brought back to his Island: He sent a Surgeon, who after he had visit'd me, declar'd, I should never recover unless I went a-fish; but his Opinion had no better success with the cruel Governor, than my Prayers; for he desir'd nothing more than to see us all Perish. He was conjur'd at length to send at least once in fifteen days some
some fresh Provisions, that I might have some Broth made me, but which was likewise barbarously refused; so that wanting every thing that was proper for me, I was at last brought to Death's Door. My Cure was absolutely despair'd of; but as there was no Body on that Rock that would undertake to dispatch me, Nature began to fortify her self a little, and I quickly recover'd as it were by a Miracle. If the good Reader is touch'd to see me in so sad a Place, and so sad a Condition, he will no doubt be glad to hear how in the Moment which I thought the last of my Life, I directed divers pious Exhortations to my Companions, which I trust have not been unprofitable to them. Young People may think and talk what they please, but after all they must die; and Happy, thrice Happy are they who are truly prepar'd for their last Hour. The Sieurs La Caze and Téjard, the two Persons Accus'd, were likewise attack'd with the same Malady some time after; but as they were young, and of a stronger Constitution than I, they resisted the Distemper better. We had continu'd in this miserable Condition near four Months, when on the 15th of March, 1694, we saw a Dutch Vessel call'd the Perseverance come into the Harbour of the Island; which according to the Law of the Country, ought to Transport us to Batavia, or the Cape, whether Criminals or not; but we were acquainted by our Purveyors, that we must not expect to go with that Vessel. This made my two Companions and I, who were not in the case of the Accus'd, take a Resolution to hazard all, rather than not go a-shoar, while the Officers of the Ship newly arriv'd were there,
to the end that we might make our Complaints in their Presence: But the execution of this Project was highly difficult; we wanted everything that Men could want; the Passage was two Leagues, and above all, we could not judge whether the Current ran out to Sea or towards the Shore. Nevertheless, that there might be nothing to Reproach us with, we made a Float of Sea-Weeds, and fasten'd to the two ends the two Hogheads we kept our Water in, when the Sieurs Bt-le and La Haye, those two of my Companions that were Innocent, tho' treated like Criminals, ventur'd to Sea upon this sort of floating Bridge; and being better Swimmers than the rest of us, and more able to bear fatigue, they arriv'd safe at the Island in twelve Hours.

They found at the Governors House, who was very much surpriz'd to see them, the Officers of the Vessel, before whom they made their Complaints; demanding, that we should be sent away pursuant to the general Orders, and the Custom of the Company; and moreover, according to the repeated Promises the Governor had made us. They added, That if the Accus'd were to be retain'd, that was yet a Cause to be try'd; but as for us, that were Innocent, and had been so declar'd twenty times, we ought to be treated after another manner.

Diolati not being able to contradict this Truth, answer'd, He had nothing to say against us Three; only, if we had not been so well treated as we expected, we must impute the Cause to our Comrades, and that we being all French, he could not trust one more than another; a reason altogether impertinent, and
and which was laugh'd at, as it well deserv'd.

The Officers hearing what was said, and believing it bold and sincere a Proceeding as ours seem'd to be, could not come but from a good Conscience, they conceiv'd a good Opinion of us; and altho' our Enemy the Governor had endeavour'd to perwade them we were nothing but Scoundrels and Villains, yet they saw plainly they had been imposed upon by him; however, they could do us no Service, being not qualify'd to determine our Cause, only we hop'd they would intercede in our behalf, and report the State of our Case to their Masters. When our two friends found that the Governor pretended still to be apprehensive, lest we should escape with some one of his Chaloupes, they offer'd themselves voluntarily to be laid in Irons again, chafing rather to undergo any thing a-float, than be convey'd any more to that miserable Rock, but even this was refuse'd: Being order'd to Prison they were put in the Storm as before, and next Morning early were convey'd to us, with express Orders not to flir from thence on the severest Penalty: And to the end we might no more pretend to come to Land, they sent us back but one Barrel, and that without a Head.

The Officers were nevertheless sufficiently inform'd of our Condition, as well by what they had from the Governor and our two Comrades Mouths, as by a Memorial which was filly flipp'd into their Hands; where, among other Things, they were desir'd to make known to our Relations in Holland how we far'd, that they might procure us an Enlargement. These Gentlemen, mov'd at our ill Hap, were so kind
as to come and visit us on our Rock, that they might more fully inform themselves of the Truth of what we asserted. They were then altogether convinced of the Hardships and Barbarities we underwent, and found we had inserted nothing in our Petition or Memorial but what was too true; nay, this inhumane Usage to incensed them, that they vow'd to see our Grievances redress'd; and, moreover, affirm'd us it was no fault of theirs if they did not receive us on board; but that they could not do it openly, without the Consent of the Rascal Governor, who, they could plainly perceive, was highly averse to it. However, they told us, if we could so contrive as to get on board them, without any manner of Assistance of theirs, then they said they both could and would receive us, and we should be transported whither we pleased. Some few Days after they sent us out of Charity three hundred Weight of Rice, some white Biscuit, and a few Bottles of Liquor, and Spanish Wine. All this was highly useful to us afterwards, especially the Rice, which we sometimes stood in great want of. These Provisions we took great care to conceal in the Holes of the Rock, lest they should come to be seen by the Seamen that brought us our Provisions, or lest that malicious Devil Duradi should order them to be taken from us. Now as our good Friends the Officers had promis'd to take us on board, in case we could get to their Ship without their Help, we, like drowning Men that catch at any thing, made two Attempts for that purpose. La Cafe, who was a good Swimmer, us'd his Endeavours to get to them that way, which was yet not a little dangerous.
ou to do, by reason the Passage to the Ship was a good half League, and that Sea exceeding full of Sharks which are very dangerous Creatures. Notwithstanding all this, after we had a long while work'd at getting off his Irons, by rubbing them with Stones, and the like, he being at liberty, put himself into the Water. When he had swim above three quarters of the way, his Strength began to fail him, and, having both the Wind and Tide against him, could not advance a jot; moreover, the Waters covering him every Moment, hinder'd him from making any sign of Distress. All this consider'd, the Seamen perceiving him, began to think him in danger; therefore houling out their Boat, immediately row'd to his Assistance, and came just time enough to save him. They had brought him to the Ship, the Captain kept him till such time as he had recover'd his Spirits, yet afterwards sent him back again, but with this Assurance, that it was with all the Regret imaginable he did so. I am of Opinion he herein acted a little too cautiously, and that whilst the Gentlemen were with us we might have concerted Measures of saving our selves without exposing them to any Danger. As they were thoroughly satisfy'd we were Persons unjustly detain'd, and inhumanly treated by that cruel Hangman of a Governor, who would needs he both Judge and Witness in his own Cause; they might so have order'd Matters, as to have cast Anchor, seemingly and without any Design nearer to our Rock, which was free for them to do, or at least fail'd to near us on their Departure, that they might have pretended it but common Charity, to have taken up poor Wretches whom they law float-
ing on the Water on Planks, without troubling
their Heads any farther. Moreover, 'twas prob-
able for them to imagine some Vessel had
been shipwreck'd, and that we five were part
of the Crew that had labour'd to save our
Lives, and stood in need of their Relief. Let
what Difficulties then will be rais'd, a way
might have been found out to have dealt with
them; and if any Dangers were to be appreh-
hended in Holland, or at Batavia, it is we must
have answer'd, who broke our Chains, and
surpriz'd our Deliverers, and not they who
would have been suppos'd to have known no-
ing of the matter. But nothing of this came
into their Heads, and the poor Le Cape return'd
the same Evening very much concern'd, that
he could not bring his end about. This ill Suc-
cess of his, occasion'd others who were prepa-
ing to attempt the same method of Escape, to
alter their Resolutions.

Some few days after the Ship went and An-
chor'd above a large League from us, yet we
resolv'd to make a second and new Attempt.
For this purpose we tyr'd all our Chests toget-
ther after we had fill'd them with what we had
left, and made a fort of Float, thinking to reach
the Ship while it was Night, that we might
not be discover'd from the Island. As I was
generally Sick, they were fain to carry me to
the Machine, soon after which we put our
selves off to Sea; but met with such rapid
Currents and Eddy's, that we thought we
were happy that we could get safe back again.
Thus we were entirely disappointed of all Hopes
of freeing our selves from that miserable Con-
finement by these means; for soon after the
Ship let Sail in earnest, and we heard no more
of
of her. One day as the Governor was going to be marry'd to the Daughter of an ancient Inhabitant of the Island, he happen'd to be in so good a humour, that he order'd me to be brought a-spring. I had then languish'd under my Infirmitie eight Months, which he very well knew. Tho' I were thus fortunate, I had no opportunity to leave my Companions, since I never saw the Governor; yet I reap'd this Advantage to my self, that being better fed, and having better Air to breath in, I began to recover part of my former Strength. In the meantime my two other innocent Companions, who still remain'd with the Accus'd, having a long time resifted the Inclemencies of the Air by their Youth and Vigour, fell sick of the same Disease that I had.

They wrote as soon as they possibly could to the Governor, to intreat him that they likewise might come a-spring, offering to do any work for the Company without Wages, but they were not heard. Then they beg'd of him to send them some fresh Provisions, which prevail'd on him one day so far, that he sent them a Calf, giving them at the same time to understand, that if any of them all did but presume to come a-spring on the Island without his Leave, they should repent of it as long as they liv'd.

They continued in this bad Condition till the Season for the Rains and Winds came, which very much augmented their Indifposition: The Ninth of February, they underwent a furious Hurricane. That dreadful Tempest, over-turn'd the greatest part of the Huts, and more solid Buildings of the Island; all the Plantations were destroy'd, and a great number of Trees
torn up by the Roots. None knew where to shelter themselves, and even those that were in the strongest Stone-Houses, were hardly secure.

What then, thought I, must become of my poor exil'd Brethren, whereof one, the Sieur Toffard, had but that day let himself Blood with a Pen-knife? Their vile Hut was carry'd away like a Reed, and what remain'd of their Provisions, &c. was wet by the Rain and spoil'd; nay, 'twas a particular Mercy they were not carry'd away themselves by this Whirl-Wind; for had not Providence directed them to a Hole in the Rock, or a Cave, they had been in Danger. Here they peaceably sung the praises of the Almighty amidst the Tempell, tho' before afflicted with Hunger, Cold and Sickness: They continu'd there twenty four Hours and above, without daring to peep out, during which the sick Persons suffer'd exceedingly. The hard-hearted Governor nevertheless had no Pity upon them; on the contrary, two days after they had undergone these Torments, he had the Inhumanity to order, without any Reason or Pretence, that the two accus'd Persons should be chain'd together, notwithstanding they were already in Irons, and so weak, thro' Sickness, that they could hardly stir.

Over and above a Bloody-Flux, which one had been torment'd with above a year, he had likewise a lingering Consumption. 'Tis true, they were not thus bound above ten Days, but then they were still continu'd in their first Irons; and the sicklest of them was conduct'd a-shoar and put in the Stombs in Prison. Fifteen days after, the Tyrant who spelt with us,
just as a Cat does with a Mouse, order'd him to the Rock again, whatever the Surgeon could say to the contrary; and made me he carry'd along with him, without suffering me to see or speak with him. Altho' I was pretty well recover'd, I was soon over-taken with my Bloody-Flux, and whatever Instances I could make to come a-froar again were rejected. This Bushire would needs Murther us with a slow Fire, not daring to do it all at once.

The Sieur Taffard, one of the Accus'd, finding his Malady encrease to a dangerous Degree, did all he could to be likewise carry'd a-froar, but in vain. He wrote Letter upon Letter, offer'd to part with all he had in the World; and in fine, consented to be laid up in the Stomps in Prison if he might but have this Favour, but all to no purpose.

At length perceiving all his Endeavours fruitless, he resolv'd to pass over without leave, in case he could bring his design about, and seek for that Relief in the Woods from Brutes, which one, who call'd himself a Christian, refus'd so oblinately. But before we enter upon that melancholy Adventure, and to interrupt a little so disagreecable a Relation, I thought it not improper to insert here a few Particulars of the Place of our Exile, and of divers Matters that happen'd there to us:

As we did all we could to divert our Melancholy, some amongst us that were Ingenious, amus'd themselves with making Hats of Plantain-Leaves. There were some of these Trees in one of the two Islands that lay on each side of our Rock, as may be seen by the Map. We could go to these Islands at low Water in the full and new of the Moon, so that it was not very
very difficult for us to get those Leaves. This Invention did not only serve to divert us, but likewise procur’d us Sustenance; for those that brought us our Provisions, were so taken with our Ingenuity, that we gain’d their Affection considerably, by presenting them with some of them. The Inhabitants of the Island also were so well pleas’d with our Work, that they sent us fresh Provisions, unknown to Diedari, in exchange for some of it. These Refreshments were a great Comfort to us, and we got some sometimes from those that brought us our Salt-Edbibles. As we had always been very desirous to take some Fish to relieve our Necessities, and were frequently refus’d even the very pieces of our Nets to fish with, we thought of an Invention to serve us instead of them. The Hurricane having left some ruins of our Hut, we took a long Pole, and having found a large Nail among the Boards, we fix’d it with the point outwards, at the end of the Pole, and with that Instrument darted the Fish where-ever we could see them. Now between the Rock and the Road where the Vessels ride, there is a large space which remains dry when the Sea is gone out, as it always does at the full and new Moon. There, at certain distances, you find Pits of three or four Foot deep, where the Sea ever leaves some Fish when it retires. It was in these Pits or Pools that we darted the Fish we speak of.

After we had once hit upon this Invention, we made so good use of it, that we never wanted Fish: We made Provision of them for eight or ten days, and had a way to keep them Sweet. We one day darted one, or rather knock’d him o’th’ Head, that was like to have...
cost us our Lives: It was a frightful Sea-Serpent, which weigh'd above 60 Pound, and which we in our great Simplicity, took for a large Lamprey or Eel. This Animal seem'd to us very extraordinary, for it had Fins, and we knew not that there were any such Creatures as Sea-Serpents: Moreover, we had been so accustom'd to discover Creatures that were new to us, both at Land and Sea, that we did not think this to be any other than an odd sort of Eel that we never had seen before; yet which we could not but think, more resembled a Snake than an Eel. In a word, this Monster had a Serpent or Crocodiles Head, and a Mouth full of hook'd, long and sharp Teeth, not unlike those of the Rattle-Snake so well known in America, but much larger. This is a strange Eel quoth we, what Teeth he has? But have not Sharks, Pikes, and a thousand other Fish Teeth too? No matter, Teeth or not, we must taste of him. We then began to poke him about the Mouth and Head with our Pole, and at length carry'd him off in Triumph, like St. George when he kill'd the Dragon. We found his filthy Flesh very tough, and of a bad Taf't; so that as good luck would have it, we Swallow'd none of it, it being in truth Poyson. We were all over-taken with a strange Weakness, we sweated exceedingly, we vomited even Blood, and for my part, I can affirm with a great deal of Sincerity, that I was terribly Sick: For a Monch together I felt sharp pains in my Belly, and every day towards Night, I had a fit of a Fever, a Distemper altogether unknown in this part of the World. My Companions were all sick likewise, and in this bad Condition we made Signals to demand Relief
Relief, but in vain. When our Purveyors came, we related to them what had happen'd to us, and shew'd them the Eels Head, but they only said they had never seen the like: These fort of People take but little notice of any thing. At length we began to come to our selves again, fully resolv'd to eat no more of that fort of Eel, for it never came into our Heads that it was a Serpent: Nevertheless we were ready to leap out of our Skins, when the Governor sent us a Salt-Hind, and certain dangerous Citrons, which always do harm; he had his Reasons for it, I suppose, for he did not think fit to assassinate or poison us openly.

As we had no likelihood to get rid speedily of our unhappy Confinement, we thought it but Prudence to manage our Rice, which the Sea-Officers had left us, cautiously: We eat of it but twice a Week, and when we did, it was a feast to us. After we had reduc'd it to Meal, we mix'd about two pounds of it with a certain fort of Gourd well enough rafted, which some of our Correspondents in the Island had sent us privately in exchange for our Harts: We had a kind of Game among us, which sometimes divert'd us. The Cake we made was divided into four Parts, and we were to throw a Die which should have each Part, so that one must be excluded; and who no doubt was not a little mortify'd to see the others eat, whilst he must fast.

In the Gallies, Dungeons, and such-like miserable Places that are like to stick by a Man, it is a common thing to reconcile one's self, in some measure, to ones Misery, and amuse ones self one way or other. I have already told...
you, our Rock lay between two small Islands, which at low Water one might go to, but not without Difficulty. In one of these Islands among other Trees, there were some Plantain-Trees, but the other was wholly unprovided of any. The Wood-Island was every Night the general Rendezvous of a great number of certain Sea-Birds, which are about the bigness of a Pigeon, and not much unlike one. They lay their Eggs upon the Sand very near one another, and do not lay above one at a time: If you take away one, they match him with a new one, and so will do three times together. These Birds, which we call'd Ferrès because we fancy'd we heard them found that word, have this in particular, that if you take away any of their young, the Cocks and Hens of the others will forsake theirs too. If you keep these young Birds alive, and expose them to the sight of the old ones, they will fly about them 'tis true, but never bring them any thing; and altho' they hear them cry never so much for Hunger, they will give them nothing to eat. The first time we went to that Island, we brought away three or four Dozen of these young Birds, with some old ones. As the former were very fat, and look'd well, we roasted them, and found them to have somewhat of the taint of a Swipe, as they resembled that Bird in Colour; but they did us a great deal of harm, and we were never tempted to eat of them afterwards: The old ones have yet a more disagreeable Taint, and no doubt are more unwholsome. The next time we return'd to that Island, after we had taken away these young Birds I have been speaking of, we found all the rest of the young ones abandon'd by the old
old ones, and whereof great numbers were dead, and many dying for Hunger. If the Flesh of this Bird is so crude and pernicious, their Eggs make you sufficient amends, nothing being more wholesome and delicious. I counted that during our stay under this Confinement, we eat above twelve Thousand, and we were never incommode in the least by them: These Eggs are spotted with Grey, and larger than those of Pigeons. It happens exactly, that the three Months when these Birds lay their Eggs, the Deer are in their Rutting-time; so that the Flesh of that Beast be unwholesome, and flinks abominably at that Seaon, which nevertheless was our ordinary Food, we made our selves ample amends by these Eggs, especially when our Fisheing was not Prosperous, as we could not expect it should be always. Altho' these Eggs were many times ready to put forth their young, we stole them up in a Fricassee, and cruched them between our Teeth, as if they had been the best Dish in the World, though I know some squeamish and scrupulous People, would not have the same Opinion of it. This Fricassee made me to think of the famous Guzman d'Alfareche, who complain'd that his Guts came up to his Teeth when he crack'd the Still-born Chicken-Bones; yet this Remembrance did not at all disgust me, so true the Proverb is, which I think I have made use of before, that Hunger is the best Sauce, especially where that which one eats is not bad, but thro' Opinion. There came also upon our Rock divers other Birds, which we call'd Pluto's, because they were as black as Crows; they had almost the same size and form, only their Bills were longer, and hook'd at the end. Their
Feet were like those of a Duck: These Birds remain six Months of the year at Sea, without being ever seen at Land; and the other six, those of the Neighbourhood come and drive them from our Rock where they lay their Eggs. Their cry is almost as loud as that of a Calf, and they always make the greatest noise at Night: A Days they are very quiet, and so exceeding tame, that you may take their Eggs from under them without their Stirring. They lay in the Holes of the Rocks, as far as they can. These Birds are excessive fat, very ill tailed, extremely nasty, and very unwholesome: Although their Eggs were not a whit better than their Flesh, we did not fail to feed on them when necessity required. They are white, and as large as those of two of our Pullets. When you have taken their Eggs from them, they go out of their Holes and fall a fighting with one another, till they fetch Blood.

Going a walking one Night, we found a Sea-Turtle which came very apophas, because we at that time stood in great need of Refreshment. It was very large, and afforded us near 150 Eggs. This was the only Creature of this kind, we had seen all the while we had been there. In the place where we went to dart Fish, we found Shells of an Oval Figure, and wonderfully speckled and streak'd like the Skin of a Tyger. These Shells we made use of for Cups.

At length the two just Reasons we had to believe that tho' any Vessel should arrive, the Governor would not suffer us to go on Board it, made us resolve anew to think on some means that might baffle his Malice: For this purpose we form'd a Design, to build us a sort of
of Boat. Now having gain'd mightily upon our Purveyors, and divers Inhabitants of the Island, by sending them our Leaf-Hats, we obtain'd from them in exchange several Deer-Skins, and Ox-Hides, under pretence that we wanted them to make Shooes of. They sent us likewise several Poles that we desir'd of them; and we by other Pretences, got at different times a good quantity of Pitch from them. Having thus provided all that was necessary for our Design, we cover'd the Carcasses of our Boat with Skins few'd together; and upon Tryal, found it would do our business well enough; and to the end that our Purveyors might know nothing of the matter, we hid our new Skiff carefully in the hole of a Rock. Now it happen'd one Night, that one of our Company being awake, and looking towards the Island, he discover'd a great Fire; he call'd to us, and we presently judg'd it was the Fort that was on fire. The Governors Appartment, the Magazine and Guard-House were of Stone; but the other Buildings, and even a little Chapel, were compos'd of nothing but Branches and Leaves. We presently concluded, that if the Authors of this Fire, which we look'd upon as done out of Malice, were not soon known, the Governor would not fail to suspect us of it, or at least pretend so to do, that he might treat us after a more rigorous manner than he had hitherto done, if that were possible. This made us think he would soon visit us, and if he should find the Boat we had just made, there would be no Mercy for us. To prevent this, we immediately pull'd that Machine to pieces, and to dispose of the Materials, that was impossible they should occasion the least Suspicion.
Suspicion. A few days after Experience convic'd us we were not in the wrong in our Conjectures; for our Purveyors acquainted us that we had been Suspected. They also related to us some Circumstances of this Fire, which I shall beg leave to inform the Reader of. The Governor understanding a Negro Slave had committed a piece of Robbery in his Kitchin, he told him he would have him chastis'd. Now the way here to punish these fort of People when they were found in any fault, was to bind them naked to a Ladder, and scourge them with a Rod made of Reeds, with knots at the end: When they had made their Bodies all bloody, they were to be rubb'd with Pepper and Vinegar. This unhappy Negro fearing this Punishment, fled soon after he had been thus threatened, and plotted with one of his Comrades and two Negro Women to set fire to the Fort; they executed their Purpose, but they were soon after taken and punish'd, as they well deserv'd: The Men were broken alive on the Wheel, and the two Women were hang'd. We have been so confidently assur'd of a singular Action relating to one of these unhappy Wretches, that I can't doubt the truth of it. He had, it seems, ever had an extreme Passion for Dice, so that when he came to the place of Execution, he requir'd with great earnestness, that some one of the Stander-by would oblige him so far, as to play a Game or two with him at Raffle, protesting that after that he should die with all manner of Satisfaction. If he had any design in this, no body was able to dive into it; however there was no Stander-by that would oblige him in what he desir'd.
To speak Truth, the Governor had taken too much liberty upon this occasion; for by reason of the many unjust proceedings of his Predecessors, the Company had left them only a Power of accusing as well Blacks as Whites, as our Tyrant himself once confess'd, in relation to our accused Brethren; for one of them having petition'd him to be brought upon his Tryal, and not suffer'd to lie any longer in his Irons, he answer'd, He had no power to try him, and that if he had had any, he should have been dispatch'd long ago. Since I am engag'd in these little Diggellions, I must tell you, that 'twas all that the Governor and some of his Friends and Attendants could do, to save themselves in their Shirts: They ow'd the saving of their Lives to a Prisoner, who lying in Irons in the Guard-Room, perceiv'd the fire first: What was best in the Magazine was likewise sav'd.

Much about this time there came into the Road of the North-West Haven, two English Ships, but as that place was distant from our Rock above twelve Leagues, we had no knowledge of them till afterwards. Besides, the Governor forbid our Purveyors under severe Penalties to acquaint us with it; rightly judging, that if we knew it, we would use our utmost efforts to get to them.

We were told afterwards, that one of the Captains of those Ships understanding our Confinement, was going to lend for us, as well because he pity'd our Condition, as that he wanted Men. His Boat was certainly hoist'd out, and arm'd with several small pieces of Canon, in order to carry us off, but ill Weather interven'd, and hinder'd his charitable Purpose.

I now
I now come to speak further of the design the Sieur Teylard had to endeavour to get a shore; come what would of it. This poor Man was one of the Person's accused: He perceiving that his Malady encreas'd, that the Governor would hearken neither to Prayers nor Promises, and that consequent there was no hope of being speedily deliver'd, tho' any new Ship should arrive: This poor Man, I say, being no longer able to relift the violent Passion he had to breath a freer and better Air, and to go seek in the midst of Woods, Nourishment that was proper for his Health, than that he now had; he communicated to us his Project, and we conceiv'd it both difficult and dangerous to put it in execution, look on it on which side we would. We endeavour'd to make him comprehend the ill consequences of it; we referred to him, that the Paks was above twelve Leagues, that his Float could be made only of Weeds, since we had no more Barrels to put at the end of it, as we had done to that of the Gold-smith; that supposing he should have the good fortune to get to Land, it would be impossible for him to live in those Woods, because they were not such as here at Ile Maurice; there, were few Tortoises to be had, and no Birds that would suffer themselves to be taken by hand, no more than other Animals. We urg'd moreover, that in a little while he would be without Cloaths, expos'd to the Inclinations of the Air, and that after all, it was in a manner unavoidable but the Hunters must meet with him, who would assuredly resign him into the hands of his Enemy: We added, that when he should be found no longer among us, that evil Persecutor would, it
may be, accuse us of having kill'd him in some Quarrel, and that therefore he ought to leave a Letter for him, and another for us, in some corner of our Hut, that we might be able to defend our selves, when we were so ascer'd. In a word, we forgot nothing that might dissuade him from so unfortunate a Resolution, but all we could say, was to little purpose. He work'd alone at his Float, no body being willing to assist him in making an Instrument for his Destruction: He made it of bundles of Weeds and Poles bound together, but which was done very ill, and it would not have been better if we had assist'd him. He nevertheless resolved to make use of it, and told us at parting, that he would not fail to appear every Month upon one of the Mountains over against the Rock, where he would make a fire at the beginning of the Night, that should precede or follow the Full-Moon; that if we continu'd in the same place, we should answer him by a like Signal, or otherwise he should take such neglect for a Token that we were ashore, and consequently would meet us soon after at a place agreed upon; but withal assure'd us, that so soon as ever he could spy any Vessel in what part of the Isle forever, he would certainly get on board her if possible. The last time for his Departure being come, he fasten'd his Float by a stake near our Hut, and came to take his leave of us; but whilst he was longer than ordinary in acquainting us with his Design, a Sea came and wash'd away his Float, which afflict'd him exceedingly. For our parts, we were no less joyful at it, especially when we saw it was carry'd by the Current towards the main Sea, and far enough off from the Island. If
this accident had not happen'd, we might quick-
ly have seen our friend perish, without being
able in the least to have help'd him. One would
have thought this happy Misfortune might have
made him more Wise, and enclin'd him to forego
his Resolution, but he continu'd obstinate
for all that, and would not hearken to the
Reasons we gave, that what had happen'd cou'd
never be by chance, but that Providence must
needs have a hand in it, and that he ought
to acquiesce with Patience in what had been
done, and resolve with us to endure Submis-
ively, wherever God was pleas'd to impose fur-
ther upon us. Now as nothing of all this had
the desir'd effect upon him, in that he pro-
test'd he would make another Float to exec-
cute his former Design, I thought my self ob-
lig'd in Conscience to tell him, I would do
all I cou'd to hinder him; that we must treat
him like a Mad-man, if he would throw him-
self away after that rate, and that even tho' I
should be alone, I would do the best I cou'd to
prevent his Ruin. He said no more to me, and
seem'd to acquiesce in what I desir'd, imagi-
ning doubtless, that we were resolv'd to make
our selves Masters of him, but secretly he still
meditated the same Design. Perceiving it was
impossible for him to make another Float with-
out our Knowledge, he resolv'd to build a
small Boat with the Beaul-skins, that we should
know nothing of. As he was one that afflict
in making ours, and knew we laid the things
under our Mattresses, he stole some away pri-
ately, and carry'd them to a Grot in the Rock,
where he wrought on the Boat at spare hours.
He finish'd this Machine in a short time, and
departed on Sunday Morning the 10th of Ja-

mary,
uary, 1696. without saying a word to any Body. Next Morning calling him to our usual exercise of Prayer, we were surpriz'd to find him gone: You may guess at our Concern. We went immediately and search'd among his Goods for Letters, not doubting but if he was really gone, he would leave some according to Promise. We found two; in that directed for us, he gave us a long account of his Intentions, affuring us if God was pleas'd to let him get safe to Land, he would break his little Boat to pieces, sink the Skins in the Sea under a heap of Stones, and dispose of other matters, that it should be impossible to find out that we afflicted him in his escape. *The* other Letter was for the Governor: It contain'd in Substance, that it was he that force'd him to take that melancholy Resolution, by his cruel and obstinate refusall to suffer him to go a-shore for recovery of his Health; that he was now going into the Woods with the same design, and that he did not remove himself from Justice, since he would not fall to surrender himself into his hands, as soon as any Ship should arrive in the Port. He carry'd along with him only a little Skillet, a Burning-glass to light fire, a Prayer-Book, and some few Cloaths.

Since this fatal Departure, we have never had the least News of him, whatever enquiries we made after him. We perceiv'd none of the Signals he promis'd to give us, and all our searches after him were vain.

According to all probability this poor Man perish'd in his Passagé, or died miserably in the midst of the Woods, soon after his arrival in the Island. A report indeed came to our Ears,
Ears, that the carelessness of his Boat was found beaten to pieces after the manner he promised in his Letter, but this was never confirm'd; and about two years after, when we were at the Cape of Good Hope, a Vessel that came from Isle Maurice, affur'd us, there was never anything heard of him. See how our unfortunate Company was reduc'd to four Persons, thro' the Tyranny of this hard-hearted Governor. After he came to understand the Escape of the Sieur Tefard, both by our Purveyor, and the Letter we sent him, he became never the better, and did not alter a whit of his Severity towards us that remain'd. On the contrary, he caus'd Irons to be put on the Legs of the Sieur Le Haye, altho' he had never accus'd him of any thing, and tho' he was exceeding sick thro' the hardships he underwent.

Now as the Sieur Le Cafe perceiv'd that his Malady began to augment upon him, and that he must speedily take to his Bed, he resolv'd whilst he was able, to imitate the Sieur Tefard in his Enterprise, and go into the Woods in search of Health, as he had done. He communicat'd his design to us, and begg'd of us not to oppose him, since it would be but in vain, adding, that if we would not consent, he would venture to swim over in the Night, rather than undergo any longer that miserable Confinement. We perceiv'd that he was fully bent on what he said, and that our refusal to comply with him might carry him to some desperate Action, contented to what he suffered, and help'd him to make a Float of Weeds and Boughs; and we even repented of not having done the like for the poor Sieur Tefard. We moreover set up a Mat made of Plantaine-Leaves.
Leaves on his Board, to serve him for a Sail. He waited for a Night when both the Wind and Sea were high, and shipwrecked with us the same. Conditions the Sieur Tiffard had done. The Wind which was very violent, over-let the Machine twice, but the Sieur Le Caft who was a good Swimmer, easily got up upon it again, and gain’d the Land in a short time, the favour of the Wind having preserved him from the fury of the Current. As soon as he was got a-shore he made a fire, and we understood the Signal: He retir’d afterwards into the thickest Woods, and there pass’d the remainder of the Night. Next Morning as he has twice inform’d us, he rambled about all day without knowing whither he went, and that without finding ought either to eat or drink. It was the same thing for eight days following, so that if he had not taken some Provisions along with him, he must inevitably have perish’d with Hunger and Fatigue, and moreover his Malady still augmented upon him. The eighth day he caught an Eel, which he greedily devour’d raw: The ninth he found a Path which led him to the House of an Inhabitant of the Island, who instead of relieving him, deliver’d him up to Soldiers, who carry’d him to the Fort.

The Governor apprehending least we should all escape one after another, and those who brought us Provisions confirming the same thing, he was at length constrain’d by these Reasons, and some others, to let us come all a-shore. But to the end that this enlargement might not occasion us too excessive Joy, he had the charity to temper it by taking from us about 200 pounds of Rice that had been left us.
and which we had hitherto so carefully manag'd. This was about that time when Potatoes are good for nothing, and then the Soldiers were oblig'd to buy Rice of the Governor at their own Charges. He gave them to understand, that what Rice he had sav'd from the Fire, was his own, and that belonging to the Company had been for some time exhausted. For our parts we could neither buy that, nor any thing else, having no Money, the Governor having taken care to rob us of it.

As I had left some Memoirs at Rodrigo, I likewise conceal'd some in a Hole of our Rock, (which I for a double Reason call the Rock of Zeeheler, 1 Kings 19. 9.) to which I added, an Abridgment of the History of our long and cruel Confinement in this melancholy and barren Place. I did not forget to observe in this short Relation, that a fatal piece of unknown Gum, for a long while despis'd, had been the cause of our Tyrannical Persecution, and the deplorable Death of one of our dear Companions. So true it is what St. Paul says, that Covetousness is the root of all Evil, and that those who have a mind to become Rich, fall into diabolical Snares, and many pernicious Desires, which at length precipitate them into the Abyss of Perdition.

As soon as the good News of our Deliverance came to our Ears, and that of our Departure from Isla Mauritico for Batavia, I was not a little over-joy'd, for however Industrious I was to seek for Diversion, and even to appear Gay to encourage those poor young Men with whom I was; I must own, my Mind was not less indisposed than my Body: Besides, I can't dissemble that I was exceedingly set against
against that inveterate and implacable Persecutor, but still had a greater Contemner for him, than Harred. I could not endure that he should bear the fair name of Dioscuri, or be said to be a Child of Geneva: But others affirm, he was born at Dort. If any Mahometan of Algiers had us'd me yet worse, I could have born it patiently from him.

In this extremity of my Soul lifted it itself up towards its Deliverer, and I pen'd a Song of Thanksgiving and Benediction, which I compos'd of divers passages of Scripture so happily link'd together, that I may say, they perfectly express'd our different Conditions. I busied myself a whole day about this comfortable Collection, and as it was nothing but the word of God, I thought it must needs be agreeable to this Relation of my Adventures. But I observe some People at a distance, that affirm a ridiculing Air upon this occasion; methinks I hear them say, we have a great deal to do indeed with your Cantic. Formerly, they were accounted Fools, that denied the Being of a God, but now forsooth, they must pass for Wits: Well Gentlemen, you shall not have my Cantic, you are unworthy of it. Holy Things are not your Inclination I find, and these Pearls shall not be thrown away upon you: I'll keep them for good Men, for you wise and honest Reader, who are not to be carry'd away by the Torrent of Prejudice, therefore look at the end of my Relation, and you'll find the Cantic I speak of.

The 6th of September, 1696, the Vessel call'd Somaq arriv'd, and brought Orders to carry us away. Our good and generous Friends, the Officers of the Perseverance, of whom I have already
already spoken, were so kind as to present our Letters and Petition to the Directors-General in Holland, so that when the Governor found he could detain us no longer, he thought fit to let us know what had happen'd. He told us of it first himself, and bid us prepare to embark. We expected, that according to Custom, when a Ship arrives, an Assembly should be held, where every one might make their Complaint at liberty, but he found means to prevent that, and we were sent on board without any Bodies speaking to us, and without having any part of our Effects restored. This occasion'd us to present a Petition to the Officers of the Vessel, informing them of the ill Treatment we had had from our Persecutors, who yet continu'd to exercise towards us the same Tyranny and Injustice. This made him come on board, where having seen our Petition, he call'd one of us curst Dog, and ask'd him why he presented such sort of Petitions against him. We thinking our selves in a manner out of his Clutches, answer'd boldly, That he might be sure it was not to boast any ways of his kindness to us, but to acquaint these Gentlemen, who were at length come to our Assistance with his barbarous usage of us, even to the last Moment, and that they might testify this Complaint was made even at Ile Maurice. After some injurious Expressions he rais'd a ridiculing Air, and told us, if we thought our selves aggrieved, we might seek for Justice at Batavia from the General and his Council, and we answer'd, that that was our Resolution. After Dinner he had us call'd again, when he told us, in the presence of the Council of the Vessel, that he had at first gi-
ven Orders we should be receiv'd on board as Passengers, without being oblig'd to do any thing; but since we had presented that fine Petition, we should work as the Soldiers did, before we eat. As for Moutiour de la Gare's part, added he, he must be contented to lie in Irons during the whole Voyage, and so you shall have a new subject of Complaint when you come to Batavia.

Before we leave Isle Maurice, I will relate to you some things that I have observ'd there, and what I have heard concerning it. 'Tis well known that this Island is situated in the 12th Degree of Southern Latitude; it is almost round, and its Circumference is about fifty Leagues. I have read some-where, that it was the Portuguese that discover'd it; they call'd it Crous; but when the Hollanders made themselves masters of it the 20th of September, 1598, they gave it the name of Prince Maurice of Nassau, then Governor of the United Provinces.

You may Anchor in three principal Places; at the Fort, the Black River, and the North-West Haven.

The Company maintains at the Fort, a Garrison of about fifty Men; and there are thirty or forty Dutch Families dispersed throughout the Island.

After the fire had destroy'd great part of the Fort, as we have already acquainted you it did, it was rebuilt with Stone. They then mounted there, if I well remember, twenty good pieces of cast Canon.

The Soil of this Island is almost every where reddish, and generally good, but about the Fort it is worth little or nothing.
The Road for Shipping, ever against it, is dangerous, and difficult to get out of, altho' there are two Out-lets, because they necessarily require a certain Land-Wind, which comes but seldom, and profound Calms are frequent in these parts. The two other Roads are good enough.

There are in this Island great numbers of Ebony-Trees, white and black: The black is hardest. The Soldiers who are employ'd to saw this Wood, will saw twenty foot of White before they can twelve of Black, and which is their ordinary Task for a day.

Here are Oranges both sweeter and sour, and great plenty of Citrons of the same kind. Also divers sorts of Trees fit for Shipping. A good quarter of a League from the Fort, there is a Grove of Limon-Trees, round which, as well as in many other places of this Island, they plant Tobacco, which is excessive strong: They plant likewise great numbers of Sugar-Canes. The Spirit they draw from them, and which is here call'd Arumae, is strong and unwhollem while it is new. I would say nothing of the Ananas, the Bananæ, beautiful and excellent Fruit, which they have here in great abundance, because all Relations speak of them, were it not that there are divers sorts of them. The Anana of Ile Maurice, comes out of the Ground like an Artichoke, and multiplies like it: Its Seed is in the Tutt that crowns the Fruit. This Plant bears but one of these Fruit, which is commonly about the bigness of a middling Molon, flat'd pretty much like a Pine-Apple, and dazzling the Eye on all sides with lively and beautiful Colours. It has a sort of Crown a top consisting of small Leaves, and
one can never be tired with looking on it, no more than with admiring its sweet and exquisite Sapour; but as it is extremely cold, it must be eaten with great Moderation. Its large and thick Leaf is arm'd on the sides with prickles, and resembles somewhat that of Aloes. The description we have of the Ananas of Brazil, differs something from this. They have little Leaves that come out on all sides between the grains of the Fruit.

The Banane Plant is large and fine, it rises about ten or twelve foot out of the Ground, and has very large Leaves of an Oval Figure. It bears a Fruit as long as one's Hand, and of the bigness of the siff of a Child of four years old. It is outwardly yellow when 'tis ripe, white within, a little clammy like the inside of an Apricot, and of a delicate and excellent Flavour.

There are also to be found in this Island, Coco's, Palm-Trees, Plantane-Trees, and divers sorts of Fruit-Trees.

There is a sort of Shrub call'd Stroot-boom or T---Tree, which is extremely Venomous. The middle of its Trunk is larger than either its bottom or top. Its Wood is flabby, and its Leaves would nearly resemble those of our Willows, were it not that they are a little larger. I have neither observ'd Flowers nor Fruit upon it: Both the Wood and the Rind are a speedy and deadly Poison, and which as I have heard, admits of no Antidote. One day as I was coming thro' a Wood in my return from Hunting, I chanc'd to break off a little Branch of it, and without making any Reflection, or having heard of this Tree, I put a little bit of it in my Mouth. I threw it away that instant without
without swallowing my Spittle, and yet I thought I should have died of it. For twenty four hours together, it seem'd to me as if some body was throttling me, and my Throat was so swell'd, I could hardly breath. In Countries where one is an absolute Stranger, one ought to take particular care of these sort of things. I was told the only way to distinguish the venomous Fruits in these Islands, from such as were not so, was to offer them to some Ape of the Island, who if they were naught, would undoubtedly refuse them.

In the middle of the Country in a great Plain environ'd with Mountains, there is a Wood that is very dangerous to go into. The Branches of the Trees are so thick at top, and so interlaced with one another, that it is altogether impossible to see the Sun, by which means one wanders one knows not whither, and oftentimes one is lost as it were in a Labyrinth, which Misfortune is so much the greater, in that one meets with nothing to eat.

The Governor of Ille Maurice before this last happen'd one day to enter this Wood, and plung'd himself to deep into it before he was aware, that he knew not how to get out. Both he and his followers had soon made an end of their Provisions, and they were just ready to starve, when by good fortune they chanc'd to find a way out, after they had vainly sought one for four days.

The other Woods of this Island are easy enough to traverse. There are some very pleasant, and where you find Apes of divers kinds. These mischievous Beasts do a great deal of damage to the Inhabitants, inasmuch as they take delight in plucking up whatever is fown.
This Island in general is very Mountainous, and full of Woods, as most Countries are that are slenderly Inhabited. It is water'd by divers rapid Rivers, on some of which the Inhabitants have built Mills to saw Boards. These Rivers have fish enough.

On each side of these Rivers you frequently meet with little Valleys, whose Soil is admirably good. There are great tracts of Ground level enough, especially that formerly mention'd call'd Flac or Flat-Ground: 'Tis on this Spot, the greatest part of the Colony inhabit. I don't know whether I have already told you, that the Company has a Garden here furnish'd with all our Plants of Europe, especially such as could be cultivated with Success in this foreign Climate. Wheat will not thrive there, nor any other sort of Corn.

The Vine grows well enough, and I have seen good Arbours there; but the Grapes don't ripen well, which it may be, may proceed partly from the Ignorance or Laziness of those that cultivate them, or rather that do not cultivate them at all.

It is from this Garden the Company has its Potatoes, Fruits, and other things with which it feeds its Garrison, the Negro-Slaves and all others that depend on it. A Boat goes every Week twice or thrice to the great River, whence it brings all that has been brought thither from Flac on Wagons, for the use of the Fort. This is inconvenient, and of great expence, it being above eight Leagues thither from Flac, which way is partly by Water, and partly by Land. The Earth about the Fort is extremely barren, and the Water is by no means good, being impregnated with Salt.
Petræ. There is a corner in the Island called the Burnt Country, because the Trees that were formerly there were burnt, but there have several come up since in their stead, altho' the Soil be Rocky.

Potatoes thrive here wonderfully everywhere, and are the ordinary food of the Inhabitants. These roots of *Torrshus* serve them for Bread, in like manner as to the common People of Ireland. When they have a mind to have any Rice, they buy it of the Company. It is not but that Grain will grow here, the Water and Earth being proper for it in divers Places, but these People are too Idle and Lazy to cultivate it, this sort of Grain requiring a more than ordinary Care: The common Meat here is Venison. The Deer are so fat, that after having ran a quarter of a League they drop down, and submit themselves to the mercy of the Dogs; Here are likewise great numbers of Goats, they are very fat, and their Flesh has no ill Tast. They are much eaten while the Deer are in their Rutting-time, because the Venison has a tinking and insupportable Tast: Here are Hogs of the Chinese kind. Altho' these are not near so good as our wild Beors, yet they are much eaten for all that: These Beasts do a great deal of Damage to the Inhabitants, by devouring all the young Animals they can catch.

The Bulls and Cows of the better kind, have been brought hither from Madeagascar, and they have multiply'd exceedingly: They have a bunch upon their Backs. The Cows afford but very little Milk. One Holland one yields fix times as much, neither is their Beef near so good as ours. There are wild Cows that
are originally of this Island, or at least were found there by those that first discovered it, but they must of necessity have been brought thither one time or other. Here are also many wild Horses, which are sometimes kill'd to feed Dogs with. These two sorts of Animals, I mean, Dogs and Horses, are subject to the Falling-Sickness, and several of them die of it, especially when they are young.

This Island formerly abounded with wild Geese and Ducks, Moor-Hens, Water-Quails, Sea and Land-Tortoises, but now all these are become scarce. The Sharks also, and divers other Sea-Animals have forsaken it, since the Natives have been accustomed to lay Nets for them. You shall see great flocks of Bitterns, and many of those Birds call'd Giants, because they are six foot high. They are extremely high mounted, and have very long Necks: Their Bodies are not bigger than that of a Goose. They are all white, except a little place under their Wings, which is reddish. They have a Gooses Bill, but a little sharper: their Claws are very long, and divided. They feed in Marshy Places, and the Dogs frequently surprize them, because they require a considerable time to get upon the Wing: We saw one one day at Rodrigo, and we took him with our Hands he was so fat. That was the only one we observ'd there, which made me inclinate to believe, he had been carry'd thither by some Wind he could not resist. This Game is good enough.

There are also a kind of small Birds pretty much like our Sparrows, except that their Throats are red. Parrots of all sorts are likewise to be found here in great abundance. Here moreover are Pigeons and Black-birds, but few
of them. Bats, which are much valued in this Country, are here in great Numbers, as are likewise Lizards. Rats and Mice swarm here, and do a great deal of damage to the Company and Inhabitants, by gnawing their Sugar-Canes, and devouring their Puli. If they would make use of the same means we did at Rodrigo, they might get rid of the greatest part of them; yet some few Regiments of Cats would make the shortest work with them, and soon exterminate those mischievous Vermin.

Small and green Caterpillars reign here for three or four Months in the year, and eat up almost every thing.

Sea and Land Crabs are here also to be found, but in small Numbers.

Here are no Serpents to be seen, and the People say, they have been miraculously driven from this Island, as the Irish pretend St. Patrick has banished all venomous Animals from their Country.

There are neither Lice nor Fleas, nor Toads, nor Frogs to be seen here, no more than at Rodrigo, and I fancy there are none in any of the Islands hereabouts.

This abounds with Fish, and affords sometimes yellow Amber, and Amber-greece in like manner with Rodrigo.

Hurricanes were formerly very frequent and furious in this Island, but for twenty years, or thereabouts, they have had none but that before-mentioned which we underwent on our Rock. 'Tis true, they have in their head at certain Seasons, Winds that are very violent, and accompany'd with great Rains.

It is a very singular thing in this Island, if what I have been told be true, that when-ever
THE GIANT BIRD
any Hurricane comes, it is always on the 9th of February. This passes for a current Truth.

The Inhabitants chuse for their Sowing-time this rainy Weather, which continues without Intermission, for five or six Weeks together. This Island is not unhealthy, altho' the Heats be sometimes most excessive. Fair Weather commonly lasts there from the Month of June, to that of February.

After having waited for a favourable Wind above six Weeks, we at length set sail about six o'clock in the Morning, and so escap'd the pernicious Paws of the Sieur Rod. Diesati.

The Wind having shifted all of a sudden, we found our selves oblig'd to drop Anchor: About Noon it came about to the South-East, and then we sail'd again, but we had soon after so great a Calm, that we saw the Island Maurice even on the ninth day. We return'd as far as the 39th Degree, to find the Westerly Winds, which conducted us to the Bar of Batavia, without meeting with any thing extraordinary in our Passage.

As the Governor of Ille Maurice had put us under Arrest in his Island, we were kept the same till we came to Batavia. At our Landing we were put in Prison, and we continu'd there till the next day, the 16th of December.

The Council of State of the Indies assembled that day, and we were carry'd before them. We presented our Petition, in which we set forth amply all the Injustice had been done us at Ille Maurice; and their Lordships having at first conceived the Justice of our Cause, they restor'd us our Liberty, of which we had been depriv'd for so long a time, and lodg'd us in the Saphir, which is one of the Battions of the
the Fort. The Fleet was ready to depart, but the Council were so busy with other Affairs, that they could not find time to look into Ours, so that on the 14th of February, 1697, the General call'd one of us to him that spoke Dutch, and told him, that the time was too short to examine our Preventions, and that we should not return into Holland, before more pressing Affairs were determin'd; that we must suffer this Fleet to depart, and that if our business could not be effected in five or six Weeks time, our worst would be to remain at Batavia for a year, or thereabouts, where by reason we were strict of all, we should be lifted for Soldiers; and allow'd Pay to the day of our Arrival in Holland. The General added, that in that time he would dispatch a Vessel to Isle Maurice, and so our Affairs should be happily ended. We intimated those Conditions could not be extremely agreeable to us, by reason we were not of the Dregs of the People, and that tho' we were now Poor and Miserable, that had wholly been occasion'd by the Governor of Isle Maurice, the Company's Officer, who had pillag'd us, and therefore 'twas against him that we demanded Justice, which if it were speedily afforded us, we should soon be in a Condition to submit without the mean Pay of a Soldier. But however good our Reasons might be, if they were not contradicted, they were not much hearken'd to. Our Persecutor had his Friends there, and we poor half-starv'd, half-naked Creatures, were not considerable enough to turn the Scale, so that we must submit to what they would have us, and turn Soldiers. We were posted in different Places, and as the Sieur d- d, who spoke Dutch, wrote likewise
a very good Hand, he was thought worthy to fill the Place of Clerk to the Fort, where he was lodg'd.

The Sieur de la Caffee was detain'd still in Prison, but after several Petitions, we presented jointly with him for his Enlargement, the Council considering the Information they had received from Ile Maurice, and perceiving that his Crime consisted only in projecting a thing he never executed, nor endeavour'd to execute, they pronounce'd him Innocent, and made him a Soldier like the rest.

Our Amber, greece fluck in our Stomachs, as did likewise all the other things we had been robb'd of, viz. Gold Ingots, Coin'd Silver, Cloaths, Instruments and Utensils, which without reckoning the Bark, amounted to the value of 2000 Crowns. But the various Petitions we presented on this Head, were always put off to another time.

After we had continu'd five or six Months in this Condition at Batavia, the General sent for him whom he had made the Clerk of the Fort, and told him, there had no occasion yet offer'd to send for the Governor of Ile Maurice to answer our Complaints in Person, and for that reason our Affairs could not for the present be search'd to the bottom, but he did not doubt they would do us Justice in Holland, and therefore we might if we pleas'd pursue it there, and get our Selves ready to depart with the first Fleet.

After this manner it pleas'd our Superiors at Batavia, to determine our Suit. They need not have kept us there so long, to give us no better Satisfaction. They might have let us go at first according to our Desires, and tho' they
they made us do Duty in the Vessel without Pay, as we had done in our Voyage from Isle Maurice. But those who were secretly in our Robbers Interest, thought that a lengthening out of Time, might in some measure efface the Idea of his Inhumanity's, old Crimes never appearing so crying as new.

Some time after the Sieur de la Hym, one of our unfortunate Companions, dy'd of a Bloody-Flux at Batavia, that being the ordinary Distemper reigning in those Countries; so that of five we were at first, there now remain'd but three, the Sieurs Be--le, La Caze, and my Self.

Altho' there have been many Accounts of Batavia, the Reader will not think me impertinent, if I acquaint him with what I have oberv'd there during a years Residence, without having any regard to what Descriptions have been made by others.

This City is so fine, and so considerable in all Respects, that it may well furnish new Subjects of Observation to every Traveller, and especially to the New-comers, who shall not fail to meet with continual Changes and Alterations.

It lies in a flat Country, in the Island of Java, in the sixteenth Degree of South-Latitude, and is built altogether after the manner of Holland, but with white Stone. Its form is an oblong Square, and in an Angle towards the North-West is the Sea, and the Fort or Citadel. Its Length is about two Thousand common Paces, and its Breadth about fifteen Hundred. The Houses in general were formerly low built, but now they have got a Custom of building them higher, no more
Hurricanes being to be fear'd, so that the City is become much finer than it was at first. The Streets are straight and large, and have for the most part Canals running thro' them, with tall Trees on their Banks, like those of Holland, but with this Difference, that the Trees here are always green.

The Canals are fill'd with clear Water from a certain River, which having run thro' the City, discharges it self into the Sea. The City is surrounded with strong Walls, and flank'd with many good Bastions well furnish'd with Cannon.

The Citadel is a Fort with four Royal Bastions, fac'd with large Square Stones, and built level with the Ground without any Ditch, and consequently without Water, whatever the Abbot de Choisy may lay to the contrary, whose Voyage, in other respects, is good enough. At a certain distance from the Rampart, which is not equal on every side, there are indeed Canals of twenty, and twenty five Foot broad, which defend, in some measure, the approaches to the Fort, altho' they are fordable almost everywhere, as I can well affirm who have often rounded them. You crost the Fort from North to South, there being in the middle of the two Captains, two Gates which look upon one another. As they have no reason to apprehend a sudden Siege, they have taken no care to leave the place of Arms as open as it ought to be; but on the contrary, have crowded it with Houses, for 'tis there the General, the Director-General, the ordinary and extraordinary Counsellors, and the other Officers and People belonging to the Company, live. This Fort commands both the Haven and the
Town, and is mounted with about sixty Pieces of Cannon, fifteen or sixteen whereof have the Arms of France on them, having been taken from the French. The four Battalions have the names of the Diamond, Ruby, Pearl and Sapphire. Between the Town and the Fort, Southerly of the latter, there is a considerable large Field where Sheep feed, which is travers'd by a fine row of Trees that lead to the Fort-Gate, within which is a Corps de Guard. You may there see between four Pallisadoes, a great number of Cannon for the Ships. Almost in the middle of the City there is a large square Place, where the Garrison is commonly drawn up, being about 1000 Men. Myn Heer Grevenbroeck, a very good Man, and an Officer of this Garrison, was so kind and generous to me on all Occasions, that I am glad of having here an opportunity to make my Acknowledgments to him. On one side Westward of this Place, stands the great Church; Southerly the Guild-Hall or Town-House; Northerly there is a long range of fine Houses; and Easterly there runs one of the great Canals. Over and above this great Church, where Divine Worship is exercised in Dutch, there is another in the Citadel.

The reform'd Portuguese have two Churches, one in the City, and another in the Suburbs; and these Congregations are very Numerous, because they consist of divers Foreigners that speak the Portuguese Language. The, both Protestants and Reform'd Mahauts, have also a Church in the City, where the Service is in their Language: This is a Translation of the Holland Liturgy. This Church is large, and has a very numerous Congregation. The Roman Catholic
tholicks have also Liberty of Conscience, and
do what they please in their own Houses,
without the Magistrates intermedling, but they
are to have the exercise of no Publick Wor-
ship.

The City is surrounded with an universal Suburb, which extends above half a League in-
to the Country, and which forming a Second
City much larger than the first, contains like-
wise a greater number of Inhabitants. It is
here the Chineses live, on account of their Burial-
Places and Pagodes. They have also a Resi-
dence in the City, and even an Hospital. The
Suburbs have likewise Canals of divers sizes,
with double rows of Trees. Besides the great
Canal in the middle, there are two smaller
on each side, about fifteen or twenty foot
broad, which wash the Foundations of the
Houses, insomuch that you can’t enter them
but over a Draw-Bridge: Behind are large
Gardens and Orchards, which furnish Batavia
with Pulsé and Fruits. The Gardens of the
City are small, and few in number. The Houses
of Gardiners, and other such like mean Peo-
ple in the Suburbs, are for the most part built
with Bamboos, which are a sort of hollow, light,
and very hard Canes as large as one’s Thigh,
and commonly forty or fifty foot long. These
Bamboos are very beneficially made use of di-
vers other ways, because they for a long time
refist the injuries of the Air. They have here
likewise divers other sorts of Canes: ’Tis very
common to find a-top of these Canes large
Ant-Nests, made of a fat Earth, which these
Animals carry up in the inside of the Canes.
In these Nests every Ant has its little Cell a-
part, not unlike those the Bees make. ’Tis
here they have their Residence, during the violent and frequent Rains which overflow the Country for four or five Months in the year, and which would certainly drown them, if they had not this Secret to preserve themselves from Danger.

The Bay of Batavia, is the finest and most secure of any in the World: Ships ride there without any danger all the year round; for that Sea is hardly ever agitated, as well because there are a great number of little Islands that break the Waves, as because the Winds there are never Violent. Every day, without ever failing, there rises about ten a Clock in the Morning a Sea-gale, which serves to carry the Chaloupes into the City, and at ten at Night there comes one from the Land, that carries the same Chaloupes out again to Sea. One belongs to the North, and the other to the South.

These Chaloupes and some Fisher-boats, go and come by a Freight Canal that comes out of the River, and which is form'd by two Parallel-Lines supported by Piles, and fill'd with Earth, in like manner as the Dikes in Holland, or rather those of Dunkirk are.

This Canal is twelve hundred common Paces long, and each Dike is about five and twenty foot broad. They would be wonderful fine Walks, if they were shaded with a double row of Trees. As there are no bad Winds there, those Trees would undoubtedly grow well, and I fancy their Roots would bind the Earth of the Dikes together, rather than loosen it.

Batavia being not only the general Magazine of the Company, and the Place from whence she sends most of her Fleets to all Parts of the World; and being likewise the place of Rest, and
and oftentimes the Asylum for the Ships of other Nations; it is ease to imagine, that the view of this Bay fill'd with so many large Vessels, must be wonderfully pleasant, especially if you consider that you see at the same time, fifteen or twenty little Islands always cover'd with green Trees.

The Company builds its Ships at a small Island call'd Onrust, about two Leagues from Batavia. It is well furnish'd, and provided with a good Artillery.

Altho' Batavia be far in the Torrid Zone, the Heats there are very Supportable, because the Sea-Winds, of which I have already spoken, refresh the Air extreamly, and render it temperate even at Noon-day.

The Rains also are very frequent from the Month of November, to that of April, which is the time the Heats ought to be most Violent, because they are the six Summer Months of this Country. In truth the Days being almost equal to the Nights all the year round, and the Cold being in a manner unknown, we may say, the Summer here is Perpetual. One judges of the Harvest by the Rain that falls more or less during these six Months; for when it does but Rain little, or not at all, the Earth abounds so with Insects, that the Fruits, Herbs, Pulsf, and particularly the Rice are so eaten by them, that they are altogether spoild.

Rice is so common throughout all this Island, which has about two hundred Leagues in Length, to fifty in Breadth, that a Man can hardly eat a Farthings-worth in a Day, altho' great quantities are eaten there, Rice being the ordinary Bread of this Country. No other sort of Corn will grow here. That which they

have
have it brought from Bengal; where it costs but a Farthing a Pound. There is a great deal brought to Batavia, from that Province of the Great Mogul; and Wheat-Bread is not sold dearer here than in Holland. The Natives do not at all care for it.

There are no Vine-yards in any part of Java; but at Batavia, and thereabouts, there are a great many Vine-Arbours, whose Grapes are good enough to eat, but 'tis observed they come to no great Maturity. These Vines produce Fruit seven times in two years. As soon as the Grapes are gather'd you cut the Vine, and in about three Months and a half, you will have new ones, that will be as ripe as can be here. These Vines bear Grapes the first year they are planted, and shoot more in one year, as do likewise all other Trees, than they would do in eight in Europe. For all this no Wine is made here, and that which is drunk, comes either from Persia or Spain, and costs near a Crown a Pint. Beer from Brunswick, call'd also Marm, is very dear here, but there is a sort made in the Country, which is tolerably good, that does not cost above a Penny a Pint. The Soldiers drink for the same Price, a sort of Liquor call'd Kaip, made of Brandy distill'd from Fruit, and a certain Sea-froth. This is a more pernicious Potable than Araque at Ille Maurice, especially when it is new.

The ordinary Drink at Batavia, and the most cheap, is Tea, which the Chinese sell for the most part in Rooms for that purpose. For two Dutch Pence, they give you four different Cups of Sweet-Meats, containing each half a Pound; and another like Cup of White-sugar-candy; besides which they bring you as much Tea
as four People can drink. They use ordinarily the best common Tea, which is sold at ten Pence a Pound. Imperial Tea is worth twice that Money. In these same Places you may likewise have Coffee, but it is sold a Penny a Dlth, as in England and Holland.

They have at Batavia, divers sorts of excellent Fruits, of which Grapes only, and Water-Melons, are known in Europe.

The Amanac, Coca's and Bananes, are to be met with in great abundance.

Every one knows what the Betel-Leafes, and Arequa Nuts are, which all the Natives of this Island, both Men, Women and Children chaw incessantly to fortifie their Gums and Stomach, for sometimes they swallow the Juice. This Juice is as red as Blood, and gives a like Tincture to the Spittle, which it provokes abundantly, so that all that use this Drink, have their Lips continually bloody as it were, which is no pleasant sight to look upon. When you are not accustom'd to this Drug, you find its Taff insupportably sharp, but otherwise it becoms like Tobacco, and you find it difficult to leave it. If this Betel strengthens the Gums, as all say it does, with all my Heart, but I'm sure at the same time it blackens the Teeth in that frightful manner, that these People must needs be ignorant of the sweetness and charms of a fair Mouth. Betel is a Shrub, shap'd somewhat like a Pepper-Tree, but it has triangular Leaves, and is green all the year round. The Tree that bears the Nut call'd Arequa, is very tall and straignt. They commonly wrap up a quartar of an Arequa-Nut in some Betel-Leafes, and so chaw them together: Some add a little Slack'd-Lime, but that is not in use at Batavia.
Mango is a Fruit of the Country, which passes for very good, and very wholesome. It is commonly about the bigness of an Egg, but longer, and a little crooked like a Cucumber. Its Kind is green and thick, and I have heard some say, they have seen red of them. The inside is white, and taffs somewhat like a Muscat-Grape: It is very fat by its Fibres to the Stone, which is large. This Fruit grows upon a great Tree, very proper for the Carpenter. There is a sort of Mango without a Stone, which is pickled in Vinegar like this, with Garlick, Anniseed, and some other Ingredients.

The Gardens of Batavia furnish the Inhabitants with Herbs and Pulses of the European kind, from whence the Seed has been brought. This Island moreover, as you may very well imagine, has its own particular Plants. Here follow two of them, which one of my Friends who has apply’d himself to that Study, has curiously design’d for me: I think they are little known; they say they only grow naturally in some of those little Islands, which lie between Borneo and Java.

Beef and Buffalo cost two pence a Pound, and are not much better one than the other. This Country abounds with a sort of wild Boars or Hogs, which you may have at very cheap rates. Mutton is extremity dear here, and to be seen only at the best Tables. The Reason is, that Sheep are not rear’d here without great difficulty, the Pasture being not proper for them, and the Dew besides rotting them; They dwell and die in a short time. China-Pork, so call’d because the Hogs come from that Country, is sold at six-pence a Pound: They have Pullets,
An Extraordinary Plant
Extraordinary Plants.
Pullets, Ducks and Pigeons, which are sold very near as dear as they are in Europe. Hunted Game is scarce, except Pintado's, of which I have already spoken, and whereof there are two or three kinds: You have abundance of Fish here, and that almost for nothing. There is but one reigning or common Distemper in the Island of Java, but which is very dangerous, and extremely painful. The French at Batavia, call this Distemper Le Peste: It is a continual Bloody-Flux. As there is no known Remedy for it, the Patient must wait, live sparingly, and let Nature act, the surest and safest Method in most sorts of Maladies. One may truly say, according to the Etymology of the Word, that the Drugs which Pharmacy is composed of, generally speaking, are rather a parcel of Poylons, than Remedies, and they believe in Java among the Islanders, that almost all those that prescribe them in Europe, (much more blamable than those that sell them) are the Poets of Mankind. The common Opinion is, that Buffal-Flesh and Fruit, contribute much towards causing this Distemper, and nevertheless, that is the Flesh which is most sold at the Butchers.

To speak Truth, Batavia is not a Place of very good Cheer. They want a great many Things, and what they have in common with us, are scarce, high priz'd and bad, in comparison of Ours. China-Pork, which I spoke of not long since, is luxurious and insipid: The Poultry is not much better, and consequently the Eggs. The Pasture quite different from ours of Europe, occasions bad Flesh, bad Milk, and bad Butter, but all these are to be had in small quantities.
What I have just now said of the Poultry, brings into my Remembrance the Sport of Cock-fighting, which is one of the greatest and most common Diversions of this Island. They breed up great numbers of these Animals on purpose, and arm them with sharp Iron Spurs, which they make use of with greater Dexterity than Force. The Fowlers are the Managers of these Sports, and whoever will, may come to them Gratia. Almost every Body is concerned in Wagering more or less, and sometimes considerable Sums are lay'd. Whereas in England, where this Diversion is likewise common, they disfigure their Cocks by cutting off their Tails, and plucking out Feathers out of other parts of their Body, they here leave them in their natural State. 'Tis true, they are not so nimble as the English Cocks, but that Inconvenience being equal on both sides, it is no advantage to either, and the Combatants appear Noler, and more fierce. Some of these Cocks have greatly enrich'd their Masters.

There are very fierce Beasts in this Island, such as the Rhinoceros and Tyger: These last are of a prodigious Bigness. For Wolves, they are altogether unknown in this Country, as well as Foxes.

There are abundance of Deer and Apes of all kinds. Crocodiles are extremly dreaded here, insomuch that the Company give thirtieth Florins for every one that is kill'd; some have been seen of twenty or thirty foot long. The common Opinion in this Country, as it has always been among the Naturalists, is, that this Animal grows as long as he lives, which nevertheless seems a Fable. I omit other Stories that are told of this Creature; even a Musket-ball can't
can't enter its Back, you must shoot at its Belly. He is very swift in running, and when you are pursu'd by him, you must fly dodging, because his Body being very long, and not at all flexible, must have time to turn, when you may gain Ground, and get easily from him: He is a great lover of Dogs-flesh, and as 'tis said, no less greedy of Man's, but care is taken he seldom meets with the last. These Creatures are sometimes taken with a large Hook, fasten'd to the end of a Chain, and baited with a piece of Dogs or Sheeps Flesh. I have seen one taken in a Net at Sea, about half a Mile from Batavia: He was thirty foot long. His Flesh was white, and smelt a little Muffish: It is wholesome enough to eat. Some Persons who liv'd a long time at Batavia, assure me, there is a sort of Crocodile which is a particular Enemy to the Poultry. These Animals live for the most part in the Sea, or in the disemboguing of Rivers: There are likewise Serpents in this Island. One day as the Sieur de la Caze was hunting in a Wood near Batavia, he perceiv'd one coming down from a Tree hissing: It was as large as his Arm, and seven or eight foot long. As this Serpents approach'd, and began to come furiously at him, he kill'd him with a Fusée. He had a sort of Hood upon his Head, much like that mention'd by Monsieur Tavernier. M. de la Caze was so terribly frighted at this Serpents, and dreaded so much to meet with another of them, that he did not mind looking after the Stone they say they have under their Hoods, which is an admirable Antidote. There are another sort of Serpents, which are at least fifty foot long. They preserve at Batavia, the Skin of
of one that devour'd a young Girl, and which was not above twenty foot long.

Whilst I am upon this Article of Animals in Java, I shall speak something concerning an extraordinary Ape, which I my self have often seen on the Point of the Batson call'd Sapphire, where she had a little House. It was a Female very tall, and who walk'd upright on its Hind-Legs. It conceal'd the Parts that distinguishes the Sexes, by one of its Hands, which was neither hairy without nor within. Its Face had no other Hair upon it, than the Eye-brows, and in general, it much resembled one of those Grotesque Faces, which the Female Flottesves have at the Cape. It made its Bed neately every day, went into it, laid its Head upon a Pillow, and cover'd its self with a Coverlet, after the manner practis'd among us. When it had the Head-Ach, it bound its Head with a Clout, and 'twas pleasant to see it so coiff'd a-bed. I could tell you several other odd Stories of this Animal, which seem'd extremally singular, but as I could not admire them so much as others did, because I knew she was to be sent to Europe, and for that reason might have been taught all these Tricks, I did not deduce the same Consequences from them:

In a word, this Ape died at last off the Cape of Good Hope, in one of the Ships belonging to the Fleet I was in. This Creature had much of a Human Figure, and as 'tis said, was of a particular Species of Apes, to be found only in the Island of Java, but all were not of this Opinion; and some believ'd, this Beast was begot between an Ape and a Woman. When any Female-Slave has committed a great Fault, and has reason to apprehend being severely chastiz'd
fliz'd for it, after the Custom of the Country, she commonly flies to the Woods as a frightened Beast, and lives there much like one. And Nature, who does not oppose the Copulation of Horses with Asses, may well admit that of an Ape with a Female-Animal that resembles him, especially where the latter is not restrain'd by any Principle. An Ape and a Negro-Slave born and brought up out of the knowledge of God, have not less Similitude between them, than an Ass and a Mare.

I shall add to the figure of this Ape, that of a small Lizard in the Isle of Gidelo, which one of my Friends drew according to the natural Bigness, and presented to me. This pretty little Animal, has the Bill and Feet of a Bird: Its Head is of a lightish green, its Back of a brownish red, and its Belly Limon-colour'd, spotted with Violet-blue. Its Tail has marks like Rings round it: It is a lively Creature, and very swift: It catches, and greedily devours Flies. This is the Account has been given me of this Animal.

Batavia, including the City and Suburbs, is inhabited by divers Nations, viz. Dutch, French, Germans, Portuguese, Javans, Chineses, and Moors. The Languages most in use are, Dutch, Malay, Portuguese and Chinese.

The Company is as it were Absolute in this Island, a great number of petty Sovereigns reigning there under their Protection; Nay, the Emperor of Java, who is by far the most Potent of any of them, cannot be said to be entire Sovereign of his Country, since the Dutchers have divers Forts and Garrisons in it. As for the Natives of those Provinces that retain their ancient Dominion, they are so great Slaves,
Slaves, that they choose rather to obey the Hollanders, who treat them more courteously and politically, than their own Princes.

The General of this Company is in effect King, tho' he has not that Title. He Governs with more or less Authority, according as the People have conferred on him more or less Power. The General of Batavia, King or Viceroy, or what you please to call him, is chosen by the Company by plurality of Voices, and tho' his Power be subject to be revoked by his Electors, in like manner as the Emperor of Germany's is, yet he generally enjoys his Office for Life. He has a King's Table and Train. His Coach, which is always drawn by six Horses, is preceded by a Company of Horse-Guards with Trumpets, and follow'd by one of Foot, which are often oblig'd to run. Before and on each side the Halberdiers attend and follow very close, and these Guards are no less spruce and finely set out, than the Royal Swiss. When I am speaking of Coaches, I must tell you by the by, that altho' they have Horses here in plenty enough, yet their Coach-Horses generally come from Persia: They are smaller than ours, and very strict before, yet of incredible Swiftness and Spirit. The General's Lady's Train is not altogether so Magnificent as that of her Husband, yet she has likewise her Halberdiers, and makes a very fine Figure.

Here it would be proper to speak something of the other great Officers, and the different Courts of Justice, but I understand it has been already done, and therefore shall omit it.

Of all Nations that are settled at Batavia, the Europeans are the Richest: Coaches are very common, and exceeding fine. The Horses as well
well of the City, as the Suburbs, and even those in the Country, are at present large, and well built, and most of them exceeding finely furnish’d. The Gardens are adorn’d with Canals, Arbours, Parterres, &c. and fill’d with all sorts of Flowers, and the best Fruits of that Country.

In general I may say, the Women are ex-
tremely lazy here, for as they enjoy great Plenty, and by a sort of Custom are become more Mistresses than any where else, they mind nothing but their Pleasures, and are more-
over so haughty and revengeful, that it is dan-
gerous to offend them.

When the Company first establish’d themselves here, the Women were so scarce, that even the Principal Officers were oblig’d to marry Indians, which no doubt has been the occasion of the pride of that Sex in this Country. At present there is great plenty of them; they have multiply’d exceedingly, and considering that many arrive frequently from foreign Parts, there are more than sufficient for such as re-
quire but a moderate use of them. As they not only suffer no Beggars here, but con-
derably relieve such as fall under any Necessity, the poorest of all the Women has when she goes abroad, at least one Slave that carries an Umbrella over her Head. 'Tis the same with the Men, except those that belong to the Troops, and are above the quality of an En-
sign. The Soldiers being for the most part In-
solent, and the Company desirous that all their Colonies should enjoy an entire Liberty, thought fit to bridle those that carry’d Arms, and reduce them to state of Humility; so that upon this occasion, a Cobler, for example, may have
have a Slave to carry an Umbrella over his Head, whereas an Ensign of the Garrison is not allow’d the same Privilege.

The Europeans do not make the hundredth part of the Inhabitants. Next to them the Chinese are the Richeft, and make the greatest Figure: Altho’ the Pictures we have from China, and the Relations are given us of that Country, always represent the Inhabitants Tawny, and large Vilag’d, with flat Noses, and little Eyes, yet I can assure you I have observ’d no such thing of that People at Batavia, where there are above ten thousand of them settled, and many more that come from time to time occasionally from China to Trade.

Generally speaking, those People are all as white as the Europeans, and have Faces of the same form. This is what I have seen and observ’d a hundred times, in spite of my former Prejudice: ’Tis computed there are forty Thousand Chinese in the whole Island. They pay a Crown a Head per Month as Tribute to the Company, and those who have a mind to wear one or more Gold Bodkins in their Hair, pay moreover a Crown for each Bodkin. Policy obliges the Company to afford them divers Honours, and to grant them great Privileges. They have a Head who has a place in the Council, and a right to Vote, where any Person of their Nation is to be try’d for his Life: And ’tis not without great reason they are thus distinguish’d, since without them, the City of Batavia would not be worth half what it is. They are not less Laborious, Industrious, and adroit in Commerce, than ingenious, and of a prudent and peaceable Temper. They obferve much upright Dealing among them-
selves, but play tricks with Strangers, and cheat them without scruple, whenever it lies in their way. They Game exceedingly, and do it with so equal a Countenance, that you can't tell when they win, and when they lose. The good understanding they have with one another, can never be enough commended nor admired: They look upon each other as Brothers, and never suffer any Quarrels or Differences that may arise between them, to last long. Mediators soon interpose, and all Matters are quickly Reconcil'd. Where any one happens to lose what he has by Shipwreck, or other Accident, an Assessment is immediately laid according to each Man's Ability, in order to restore the unfortunate Person to his former Condition.

The charitable and speedy manner with which these People relieve each other when in Want, is in no small part that there is neither a Beggar, nor a dissatisfied Person among them, has somewhat to surprize and astonish in it, that we must own it is a Reproof to the greatest part of us Christians. And as the Principles of the Chimes concerning this sort of Charity, are very near those of Moses, according to whose Laws there was to be no needy Person in Israel, and the same likewise that are established, and so often repeated in the Gospel, I thought I could not any ways disoblige the Reader, if I gave him an Extract of some Sentences out of the Book entitled The Golden Book, or the Golden Sentences of Huang-t’o, one of the LXXII. most excellent Disciples.

It is their celebrated Confucius, whom they commonly style the Sage King of Letters, and they
they say, he had LXXII. principal Disciples, of which number was Hoangti-Xin.

The Golden Book contains Political and Moral Maxims, which having for the most part coherence with one another, not unlike that Book of Solomon, which it has pleas'd our Translators to give the name of Proverbs to, instead of that of Sentences.

As the Emperors of China, as well as the other Eastern Monarchs, have made themselves absolute over their People, from whom they have extorted a kind of Adoration, the Sages have sometimes artfully oppos'd to pernicious a Doctrine, and so contrary to Justice and Reason. The Author of these Golden Sentences not only fulminates against Tyrants, who imaginating themselves form'd of other Matter than the rest of Mankind, look upon them as Reptiles, whom they may either spare or destroy, but also against all Governors in general, whatever Titles they bear, providing they do not at the hazard of their Lives, if occasion be, maintain, defend, and make their Subjects happy. He says, that the first thing a Prince ought to do upon his ascending the Throne, should be to inform himself diligently of the Condition of his People, to the end he may be ready to relieve them upon Necessity. He ranks Generosity, with Prudence and Courage, among the chiefest Virtues, that ought to adorn a generous Breast, inasmuch as the immense Sums which are brought from the Provinces into his Coffers, are only depoited there, that he may distribute them according to the occasions both of publick and private Persons.

Remember, says he in one Place, O Xantung ! That the chief and fundamental Law of all is, that every
every one should live, and if possible, live happy.

*** Remember that the Privilege of every Creature which has received the Gift of Life from the high and adorable Creator, is, That they should enjoy all that good and wise Nature has produced, that is beneficial for them both above and below the Moon. 

*** Remember that the sole great and adorable Power has made every good thing for us all, to sustain and divert every living Soul.

***-*** Why then, O Xantung! Hast thou reserved Peacocks and Sturgeon for thy self, whilst poor Keu-Han, a very good Man, the born of Parents as poor as himself, is sometimes reduc'd to browse on the Mountains with wild Goats? Is it that you believe that good Venison, good Fruit, and good Fish, were made only for you, and by no means for him? Why, I beseech you, do not you likewise appropriate to your self all the Salubrious Air that blesses the Coasts of Honan, to the end the unhappy may not be permitted to breath it, till such time as it has refreshed the Lungs of your Lungs, by which you seem to desire that these poor People should subsist only upon your Excrements? And why, again, have not you shut up the fair and vivifying Sun within the Walls of your Park or Palace for your sole use; not suffering the vile Populace, whose Blood is not of the same colour with yours, to have any other Light than the faint glimmerings of a lesser Planet? I know it, O Xantung! Why hast thou made all these things? It was, because it was altogether out of thy Power. Thy long Hands have prov'd too short for that Work. Thou seest bravely all that is within thy reach, and generously leave'st that which is too high for thee to arrive at. 

***-*** Keu-Han is both hungry and cold; he has neither Money, Employment, nor Health: All reject him, all abhor him. Tell me, thou that art at the Helm of the Government, O
Those whose Duty it is to take care of the People, and that are paid for it to bow, why do not they, I say, make haste to relieve him? *** Prisons abound with such wretches as he; both they, and their Fathers have been render'd poor and miserable, either by pub-

lic or private Tyrants. They suffer, they languish, they faint; their Wives and their Children are in Despair; why delayst thou then, Governor of thy People, to deliver these afflicted Creatures? ***

Keu-Han thus reduc'd to Extremity, yielded to a na-
tural Temptation, rather than die with Hunger; To free
himself from it, he took a Loaf of a Baker, and you
have thus rigorously punish'd him for it. But you
have committed a double Sin, you who bear the fine
Title of Father of your Country. You have not re-
lied the wretched ready to drop into the Ground,
but have used him without all manner of Mercy.
*** Make for good Laws, that no body may be in dan-
ger of perishing with Hunger, and then freely execute
severely the other Laws against all Usurpers. *** But
what is this Hunger and Want? You know nothing of
it, you that reap in Delight and Abundance, and you
believe doub'tless, that he alone is miserable, who ap-
ppears to you to be famish'd and starv'd with Cold.
You may nevertheless believe likewise, that a poor
Nourishment not extraordinary good, and the want of
Relief in great Necessity, weaken the poor Man, sud-
den his Soul, make him cruelly languish, and lead
him slowly to his Grave. *** Wicked Governors!
You are oftentimes guilty of the sins of the Poor, as
you are the occasion of their Misfortunes.

*** There is a necessary Consecration and Dependance
between certain Laws. As one is, so you must sup-
pose the other to be, and that one cannot subsist, unless
the other be maintain'd. Now the Law which forbids
any one to appropriate to himself what belongs to an-
other Man, is founded upon another Law, according to
which
High and Mighty Lords! says elsewhere this Chinese Philosopher, inexorable and fiendish-minded Ravers! Obstinate and inoffiable Blood-suckers! High and mighty Thieves, that you are, who haughtily seize upon what does not belong to you, but to others! Or who do not restore that which your Ancestors have usurped without Pity or Justice? By what Law of Nature or Equity, think you, all belongs to you, and nothing to anybody else? *** You are at present applauded, most illustrious Wretches, and the good Men, whom you, or the Villains whose Heirs you are, have robb'd, fall now prostrate to the Ground when you pass by with your gilded Palanquin. But from your worthless Souls shall be, if no other use, than to swell the backs of *Trades, and the poor Man who is of much greater worth, the at present approved, shall crush you to pieces. *** Whether it be that thy Ra-pins, or those of thy Fathers have enriched thee, O Ti-Pa! (for of a thousand rich Men, there is hardly one that is not either wicked himself, or an Heir to one that was so;) whether it may be thy good Fortune, or thy Industry, have heap'd on thee Gold and Pearls, know that thy Abundance does not belong to thee alone, and that the rich Man, he I mean that is lawfully so, becomes a Thief when he suffers the poor Man to want. *** Oh how great is my Concern, when I contemplate that lofty and rich Mountain of Keuantsi, which fronts the Sea whether I am retir'd! That excellent part of the Territorial Globe, is all cover'd with fine Pastures, Golden Wheat-Ears, Flax, Ginger, Cedar, and Aromatic Plants, in the middle of which, the finest and best tast'd Birds make their Nests. The perfum'd Civet-Cats run about in great numbers, together with the swift wild Goats, and the bounding Roe-Bucks! Nay, the Entrails of this
this wonderful Mountain enrich the West with Ruby's, Amethysts and Saphires. But who is it that is in possession of this fine little World? Alas! Three hundred Families that were formerly dispersed throughout it, divided it between them, till the Noble High-way-Man Xiao-ti-cao, under pretences that easily corresponded with his Rapaciousness, found means, to his Glory be it spoken, to reunite to his ancient Demeans, eighteen or twenty of these poor Inhabitants. Ye-vam his Son seiz'd upon thirty more, and in the space of sixty years, the sad Remains of these three hundred ruin'd, outed, vagabond and unfortunate Families, saw this Mountain entirely in the possession of Ti-Hohai, who for Reasons of State and Avarice, has swallowed'd up all.

What use does the Illustrious Ti-Hohai make of all these Riches? He entertains Magnificently his Dogs, his Concubines, and his Friends. He lavishes exceedingly, he is prodigal without Consideration, towards certain Rajahs that are continually about him, and all this without hearkening to either the cries of the Poor, the just demands of his Creditors, or the wants of good Men. Ti-Hohai has a great Soul; he hates all sorts of Baseness, and pillages only like a great Lord.

O fertile and delicious Mountain! My Eyes cannot look towards thee without shedding Tears. But whether shall I then carry them, these Eyes where you may see Wonder painted with Grief? See on the other side the vast and gay Plain of Oocomiao, of which an agreeable winding of the River Hoang makes a Peninsula, which is likewise the Prey to a most Noble Lord, the Lord Kiumfa, who altogether opposite to the generous squanderer Ti-Hohai, digs Gold out of the Mines of Sighem, for no other Reason, but to raise new ones in his Coffers of Iron; See the frightful Carcasses that drag along his old dislocated Chariot.
See him himself with his mean Aspect and frighted Air, as if the pitiful Tartar was ready to seize on his Treasure. The Noble Kiumfa has in a word, totally possessed himself within these five years, of the excellent Country of Oomfiao, and the fatal Executioner has already expos'd divers unhappy Wretches to the Crown, who having been dispos'd of all they had by the conqueror, dar'd, in their extrem necessity, to refuse but a small Portion of what had been taken from them. 

Shall I mount to the top of Vigean, or transport my self to the forked Brow of Canghehu? And shall I from thence contemplate the rich Provinces that extend themselves even to the Sea? But shall every where meet with the like Conquests. 

Thou art too small, O universal Earth! To satisfy the boundless Desires of one proud Mad-Man.

The Philosopher Yenam-xilin, remov'd from cruel and pressing Necessity, would pass a retir'd Life in Tranquility, would willingly cultivate some agreeable Garden to breath the fresh Air, under the shade of a Fig-Tree that he himself had planted, and to hear at certain times, the sweet and innocent Notes of the harmonious Nightingale. He would willingly adorn this little Paradise with some borders of Flowers, raise a Hive of Bees there, and turn in some clear Spring that might serve him to bath in, and in Recompence, he would never destroy the Fish that Nature had plac'd there. 

Tir'd with the vanities of the World, which he had sufficiently experienced, and pleas'd with this solitary Grot, he might go and divert his fatigu'd Imagination in the different Paths of this little Enclosure, and there repair the loss of his Spirits wasted by Study, and so make himself amends for the Misfortunes of this Life. Full of Contempt for the mad multitude which runs blindly after Chimera's, he might happily enjoy there some
new and profitable Delights. But the Earth is all invaded; all is fixed. The Great are already in possession of it, and there remains no corner for him. He must buy that dear, which is shortly to serve him for a Grave ***.

Thus the Author of the Golden Sentences abandoning himself to the fury of his Thoughts, which are, he says, Oracles of Confucius, who delivers himself oftentimes like an Orator of that Country, rather than either a Lawyer or a Politician. Nay, these Maxims have seem'd to his Country-men so just and well-grounded, that on one hand Terror and Custom, two terrible Tyrants, has made them Slaves and Idolizers of their Kings; on the other, the Lessons of their wife Men, which they have well conceiv'd and digested, has inclin'd them to relieve the distress'd, insomuch that there is not a poor Man, as I have already observ'd, to be found amongst them.

To return to what I was saying of the poor Chineses, I must likewise Remark, that there are no Beggars neither at Batavia among the Europeans. It may be Emulation in Conjunction with natural Justice and Policy, has contributed to the establishing of this good Order among the Portugizes: for as for the Hollanders, every one knows that even in Holland itself, and all the Provinces belonging to that wise and powerful Republick, all such as are able to Work, are furnish'd with such proper Means, that no one can say with Justice, that he has been forc'd to beg his Bread.

The Chineses live very well, and eat nearly, altho' without either Napkin or Table-Cloth: They do not take the Meat between their Fingers, but as it is serv'd up all cut to pieces; they carry
carry it to their Mouths with two gilded Sticks about five or six Inches long.

They wear long Gowns very light, and for the most part white, with large Breeches that reach even to their Ankles. They make great account of their Hair, which is exceeding long, and which they always suffer to grow. They wear it in Tresses, and twist it round behind their Heads, fastening it with Bodkins as I have before mention'd. I can't remember I've ever seen any fair Hair here, but it must not be concluded from thence that the People are Tawny, for if I must repeat it once more, they are generally as fair as we are.

They have little Beards, and esteem them so, that they never have them. Nay, they have no less value for those of others, for if any Person has a mind to run the risque either of his Beard or his Hair, he may wager it against a considerable Sum, and being won, it is kept as a precious Treasure by him that won it; and on the contrary, he that lost it becomes so infamous, that no body cares to deal with him any more. They carry a great Fan in their Hands which they cover their Heads with from time to time, in stead of an Umbrella, which the Europeans only make use of.

When they Salute one another, they present themselves with their Fists clinch'd, and afterwards embracing each other, toss up one of their Hands as the People do in England.

They Trade in their Country, and particularly bring from thence Tea and Porcelain. Those among them whom I shall call Strangers, that is, who are not as it were Naturaliz'd at Batavia, cannot continue there above
six Months. These have their Heads all shav'd after the new mode of their Country, except a Lock which they reserve in the middle, and which hangs down behind. The Tartar who at present reigns over this Nation, impose this Law upon them, being what is practis'd in his Country by his natural Subjects, but which serves the Chinese for a badge of Slavery.

These People in general have somewhat Noble and Magnificent in them, whatever they do. When any Chinese betroths himself at Night, after the Contract is sign'd, he at Night goes to visit his Mistress in a Magnificent Chair carry'd by four Men, and preceded by three or four hundred others, either Javan or Negro Slaves, each of them bearing a Light at the end of a Stick. 'Tis true, this Light or Lanthorn answers little to the Splendor of the rest, being only a Hogs Bladder upon a Pole, with a piece of Wax-Candle in it. The Chair is immediately follow'd by a great number of that Country Musicians, who make between them a very odd sort of Harmony.

The Priests come after on Horse-back with long Violet-colour'd Robes, and square Bonnets, about which march on all sides before and behind, a great number of the Bridegrooms' Friends, who incessantly throw up into the Air Fire-works, which represent divers sorts of Animals. The Gallant goes to visit his Mistress with this Equipage, and returns after the same manner. When they walk together, the same Pomp is obser'ved, and even when they go to be marry'd, with this difference only, that the Woman is carry'd in such a Chair, that she can see whatever is done without being
ing seen her self. When the Marriage Ceremony is ended, the Men dine together in Publick, but the Women are in another Chamber by themselves, whither the Men never come. The Tables of both Chambers are so order'd, that the two marry'd People may sit that day back to back, a Wall being only between them. At Night the Husband does the honour to his Wife, to receive her to his Table, a favour she never afterwards has granted, the Men of this Nation having that contempt for their Wives, that they look upon them to be no better than Slaves, they being like other Eastern Nations extremely jealous.

There were but three Women born in China, at Batavia when I was there, so that the Chinese were at first oblig'd to marry fawans, but their Families have so increas'd since, that now they have enough Daughters for the Sons. These People are exceedingly addicted to that abominable Sin which destroy'd Sodom. At first they never endeavour'd to conceal it, and when they were indicted for it, they answer'd, it was an innocent Action, and what was allow'd them; many of them were nevertheless put to Death for it.

Their Wives and Daughters are Invisible, at least they are never seen, and they never go abroad: I never saw but one during the whole year that I was at Batavia, and that was in a House. The Men keep fawans and Negro Women for Concubines, or make use of them when they meet them, without much Ceremony.

As the Smallness of the Women's Feet is one of their greatest Perfections, and which most charms the Men, so soon as born they put them
them into Iron Moulds, which hinder their Growth, so that when they go to walk, they can hardly keep themselves upon their Legs.

For six Months from the first day of the year they feast and make merry, keeping a sort of Carnaval, which lasts Day and Night. They then run up Theatres, on which their young People act a kind of Comedies, for which they have odd Cloaths made on purpose: Their common Subjects, are the Lives or Histories of Great Men. At Night during this Representation, they pitch Bamboo's of forty or fifty foot high, before the Houses of the most considerable of their Nation, to which they affix Fire-works that cost a great deal, and last most part of the Night. This is one of the principal of their Diversions. These People are very Industrious, and have a particular Talent for making these Fire-works. Among other things, they very naturally represent by them divers sorts of Animals: Disguised as I have told you, they run along the Streets, and make these Animals, compos'd of Paper and Wild fire, fly. They have a Feast which they celebrate on the Water, in Memory of a certain Woman of their Nation, who drown'd her self, and of whom they tell a fine and long Tale. The chiefest Diversion of this Feast consists in the swift Rowing of several light Boats, like the Gondola's at Venice. Divers of these Boats equally furnish'd with Rowers, start at the same time on a certain Signal, and they that arrive first at the Goal obtain the Prize.

The Burials of the Chinese are perform'd with great Ceremony. When a sick Person is at the point of Death, all his Friends and Relations gather about him, and ask him frankly wheth
ther he is going, and why he will leave them? Questions very edifying, and much to the pur-
pose! They tell him he need only acquaint them what he wants, and allure him very obli-
gingly, he shall immediately have all he can ask.

When he has render'd up his poor Soul to
the mercy of his Creator, they lay his Corps
in a Bed of State, the Richest and most Sum-
ptuous they can get. Some time after he is car-
ry'd on the same Bed to be bury'd, upon the
shoulders of twelve Men, in such manner that
every body may see him: A great number of
People march confusedly before and after the
Corps. Immediately next to it go the Priefs
on Horse-back, Habited as I have told you,
in long Violet-colour'd Robes, and after them
come the hir'd female Mourners cloth'd in
White, and walking together under a sort of
Linen Tent open a-top. These Mourners or
Weepers torment themselves incessantly, and at
every step almost passionately demand of the
deceas'd Person, Why he would so abandon the
World? What he wanted, and why he would
not let it be known, since undoubtedly he
would have receiv'd satisfaction in all he could
ask?

These Foolish questions surpriz'd me less from
the Mouths of these People, than they did from
the Irish Catholicks, who inhabit a part of Ire-
land, and make much the same Complaints
on these Occasions. 'Tis thus the Body is car-
ry'd to the dethn'd place of Sepulchre, which
is very near half a League from Barcoa. They
bury some pieces of Silver with the Corps, and
every day for a year together carry some Viands,
and present them at the Tomb of the Deceas'd,
with design to do honour and good to him. It would be dangerous to trust these Viands, since oftentimes they poyson them, in order to revenge the Attempt of such as should presume to carry them away. Unriddle who will the Notions of these poor Wretches, who treat their dearest Friends with the same Poyson they prepare for Thieves. 'Tis thus Religion, ill understood, oftentimes degenerates into Extravagance. As for the other Presents, I'm well assured they poyson them likewise, as well knowing the Motive of Interest, frequently prevails over that of Superstition. Among their Tombs there are some very large, and finely set off: They have divers Pagodes at Batavia. At first sight these Temples seem much to resemble the Roman-Catholic Churches.

You see there sorts of Chapels, Altars, Wax-Tapers, Lamps, Holy-Water, Pictures, Statues and Images of a hundred forms. The Priests too are set off with Ornaments, not unlike those of the Roman-Catholic Clergy. They wear at their Girdles, or on their Arms, certain Chaplets, whose Beads are not all equal, and which they make use of to count certain Prayers which they repeat machinially. The People have also their Devotions calculated, rather for a Monkey than a God, and wear their firings of little Bulletts, in like manner with the Priests.

When these last celebrate they use many Genuflexions, turn to the Right, Left, forwards and backwards, one making Invocations, and the other answering him: The By-standers seem to afford great Attention. Very often, and especially a Mornings, a Priest walks thro' the Street carrying a little I know not what, over
over whose Head is born a sort of Canopy, and a great multitude follows this Idol very devoutly. They have likewise very great Processions, in which they carry a sort of Cross, and Standards of divers shapes and colours. These are things which I have often seen.

Furthermore when you ask the most Sensible among them what they Worship, they answer very well, that they Worship but one God, no more than the Hollanders; that the Human Figures you see in their Temples, are only Representations of Men and Women, who have formerly liv'd well, and are now in a state of Happiness; that the Adoration they pay them, is not of the same kind with that they pay to God; that they honour them only on God's account, because they are his intimate Friends; and as for the other Statues of different forms, whereof some seem to Strangers so ridiculous and ill favour'd, it could not be thought that they believ'd them to be any thing but inanimate Matter, however, they affirm'd they represented mysteriously the various Virtues or Attributes, as we speak, of the most high Power which has made the World; and that these Figures were very proper to captivate the attention of a People, who could not be extraordinarily mov'd at any thing but what they fancy'd in their Imaginations, and who were accus'tom'd to call that nothing, which was invisible: That a Hieroglyphick, for Example, with an hundred Arms inspir'd them with an Idea of a great Power, and dispos'd them to the profoundest Acts of Humiliation; and that it was the same of the rest. This brings into my Memory the Christian Exposition, which the Learned Bishop of Menex has given us of the Doctrine
Doctrine and Practices of his Religion. These Idolaters, whom I cannot forbear to call by that Name, notwithstanding they pretend to make the best use of their natural Light, confess they pay also some Adoration to the wicked Spirits, not thro' Love, or any other Respect they have for them, but for the same Reason that you stroke a furry Dog, that he may not bite you, or that a Man of mean Condition cringes to a great Lord, and that Lord plays the same part over again at Court.

Tis certainly true, that both in China and elsewhere among the Idolaters, those Persons who have been capable of any Reflection, have always believ'd that there was only one Almighty Sovereign Power, the truly supream and absolute Authority not being liable to Division. But the People in general have not these Ideas.

When these Subaltern Deities have obstinately persisted to refuse those things that were reasonably demanded of them, they have been chastis'd after an exemplary manner. Sometimes their Temples have been raz'd, and their Priests driven away from their Idols. Father Le Ceste displays this so well, that I cannot help making use of his very Words.

"When the People are tired, they Densife, Reville, and even Beat their Gods. Dog of a Spirit, say they, as if they were speaking to a bad King, we lodge thee in a Magnificent Temple; thou art well girt, well fed and incens'd, and yet thou art so ungrateful, as to refuse us the things we ask of thee, and which are even necessary. After this, adds the Father, they bind the treacherous God with Cords, and drag him about the Streets loaded with
with Dirt and all Sorts of Filth, to punish him
for his unkind usage of them. If by chance
they afterwards obtain what they sought af-
ter, then they carry the Idol with great Ce-
remony back again to his Niche, after hav-
ing well wash'd and cleans'd him. They
prostrate themselves also before him, and
make him various Excuses. To speak Truth,
say they to him, we were a little too hafty,
but were not you likewise in the wrong, to
be so unkind to us? Why would you suffer
your self to be thus us'd, would it not have
been better for you to have granted cheerfully
what we ask'd?

The Chinese have a great share of exterior
Devotion, some Instances of which I have ob-
serv'd. The Butchers bless their Meat before
they expose it to Sale, and every one blesses his
Vittuals, before he puts it into his Mouth. The
Master of the House repeats divers Prayers,
and recites many Genrefections, after which
he offers what he has to those that are present.
I know this by Experience, and I know like-
wise, they would take it for an unpardonable
Affront, should any one refuse to eat what they
so offer'd him.

The third Sort of Inhabitants of Batavia, (and
who might take it ill for not being nam'd the
first, were it not that 'tis customary to prefer
the Rich to the Poor) are the Javan or Na-
tives of the Island. They are Tawny, of mo-
derate Stature, and well shap'd.

They go half-naked, and keep part of their
Hair under their Turbants, but let fall the reft. I
once saw a Javan Prince at Batavia, who went
Habited after the Holland Fashion, only he kept his
Turbant. Their Huts are made with Bamboo, and

P
cover'd
covered with Leaves, and are for the most part small and ill built. The whole Family lies, if I may so speak, in one Chamber. These People are extremely sober, and have no Appetite to eat much. They oftentimes content themselves with a little Rice, Fruit, and dry'd Fish. Being Mahometans, they use no inebriating Liquors. Tea or pure Water, is their ordinary Drink: They have the Reputation of having a great deal of Wit, and being quick of Apprehension. 'Tis said they are exceeding faithful to one another, but Strangers sometimes find they are not the same to them, being possess'd with that wicked and pernicious Maxim, not to keep Faith with such as they think Heretics, neither in Religious Matters, nor any thing else. They are Laborious, and above all, good Fishermen.

They all wear by their Sides, and in Scabbards, Daggers poyson'd half-way with a most subtle sort of Poyson, which some of them know how to temper so, that it shall never operate but when, and as often as they please. The most dangerous of these Poysons is the sap of a Tree, which grows in the Island of Borneo. The Inhabitants of that Island make use of it to poyson their little Darts, which they shoot out of Trunks. The Indians sometimes use a certain Drink to make them furious, and when they are so, they cry incessantly, Amore, Amore, which in their Language signifies, Kill, kill. They then run about like Mad Men, and kill whatever comes in their way with wonderful Address and Agility. To save your Life at that Juncure, there is no better way than to run from them as soon as you see them coming at a distance, but this
is in case you are not in a Condition to defend your self.

These Customs they have in common with the People of Macassar, their Neighbours, and those of the Isle of Celebes to the East of Java. These last make use likewise of the Cric or Crie, a Poyson'd Ponyard: They make themselves mad in like manner with the Javaans, with their Liquid Opium, of which they take a certain Dose to render them dauntless and furious. They baulk out Moku, Moku, as the Javaans do Amero. When they are in this Condition, they think only of killing, or being kill'd themselves. A single Macassar in this furious Humour, would attack a whole Regiment. They have Iron Corselets, and with their Cric, wear likewise a Sabre and a Zagay: They also shoot Poyson'd Darts out of a Trunk. Certain pieces of Paper with Magick Characters which they carry about them, are, they believe, a more powerful Preservative, than either their Arms or their Armour.

When I was at Basaviia, the Crie was forbidden to the common Javaans, and only Officers and other Persons of Distinction, had the Privilege to wear it. They were distinguishable by this Weapon, the Hilt whereof was mally Gold, as likewise by Guards, which the People of Quality were attended by. These were arm'd with Wooden Half-pikes, which they carry'd upright: Princes and Ambassadors have a number of these Guards to wait on them. The Princes, &c. are carry'd on People's Shoulders in a sort of Litter cover'd, in the middle of which they lie cross-legg'd like our Taylors,
The Forn Women, according to common Report, are extraordinary amorous, and what is uncommon, their Passion is no less constant than strong. They frequently make use of Philtres, which I have been assured they administer to their Lovers with Success: And when they suspect that any of them have been faithless to them, they do not fail to regale them with such a Drug, as quickly sends them to the Kingdom of Moles, so that it requires a Mans Consideration twice, before he engages with those sorts of Females once. There are a great many who not being so much expos'd to fatigue as the Men, are not near so Tawny, and who might pass even in Europe for Genteeel. They have likewise good Faces, especially the younger sort, according to the notion we have of Beauty. Their pretty swelling Breasts have no conformity with the dangling Duggs of the homely Africans near the Cape. Their Complexions are fine and good, tho' a little brownish, their Hands fair, their Air soft, their Eyes sprightly, and their Laughing agreeable: To put all together, there are many of them that are perfectly handsome. I have seen some Dance the most charmingly that could be. They go about Streets with a sort of Drummer after their mode, who beats time to their Motions; and after the young Wench has ended her Dance, one gives her something for Encouragement. Another Charm they have, is, that they are extreamly neat and cleanly, their Religion obliging them to wash themselves all over several times a Day, and their Custom being, as I have already observ'd, to clear their Skins of all that hinders them from being extreamly soft and smooth. After all
all this, I know not whether Java may not pass
for a gallant Country.

But after I have commended these jolly Wo-
men so much, I can't help adding to their Dis-
advantage, that if all I have heard be true,
they are not extraordinary faithful to their Hus-
bands; nevertheless, they seem extremelly Sub-
missive. They lie groveling along upon the
Ground while their Husbands sit, especially if
there be any Strangers there, (for it may be
inferred from all I have said, they do not con-
ceal themselves like the Chineses, or other Ma-
monites of Turkey, Persia, and elsewhere:) But
generally speaking, these coquettish Postures
signify little to their Honesty, and are of no
more Signification, than your most humble Ser-
vant at the end of a Letter.

These Women go in their Hair, and have for
Habit a Short Waistcoat with little Sleeves lac'd
before, which fits close without joining, and
being cut sloping a-top, discovers great part of
their Breasts. Under this Corselet which hard-
ly reaches to their Hipps, they wrap their Bo-
dies in a sort of Scarf of divers Colours, which
serves them for a Petticoat, and which being
light and thin, requires two or three folds to
keep them warm. This covers them to their Ancles, but as they wear no Smocks, there is al-
ways a Lift of brownish Flesh (which it may be,
would not be better if it were altogether white)
seen between the bottom of the Waistcoat, and
the upper part of the Scarf. This covering fit-
ting close to their Bodies, displays the bad
shapes of some of them, as it does the good of
others, which last has, I know not what be-
witching effect. The richest of Women wear
Slippers, which perhaps may be a mark of
Distinction, because few wear them, tho' they cost but little.

When these Women marry any Hollanders, or other Christians, they are likewise oblig'd to espouse the Christian Religion. God only knows what sort of Christlianness that is, for from the third and fourth Generation, the Children that are born of these Marriages, always go after the Javan Mode. It is these sorts of Converts that generally fill the Malay Church before mention'd. The number of Converts is much less, in that the Men have not the same Motives for Conversion. The Christian Women being but very few for the Christians themselves, the Javan, can get none of them, let them be as much Converts as they please, whereas the scarcity of that Sex oftentimes occasions the Christian Men to match with the Javan Women.

The Marriages between the Javan Men and Women, are concluded with few or no Ceremonies, in like manner as their Burials are. They call themselves of the Sect of Tommi, and despise the other Mubometans, altho' they are all of the same Sentiments concerning the principal Articles of their Belief.

Before we leave the Island of Jawa, I will observe some Particulars concerning it, slightly touch'd by the famous Ludovica Vertomanni, of whom I have formerly spoken. In my Opinion, exact and faithful Travellers ought not only to relate new things, but to undeceive the Readers in the Errors relating to old. Vertomanni says of Jawa, 'tis an Island in the East where very fine Emeralds are found, yet I that liv'd a whole year there, could never hear of any such thing, tho' I made never so much Enquiry. But I'll oppose
oppose Tavernier to Vertomanni: ‘Tis an ancien-
test Error, says Monseigneur Tavernier, that a
great many People have believ'd that Emer-
alds were found originally in the East. The
greatest part of Jewellers, as soon as they view
a high-colour'd Emerald, are accustom'd to
cry, see an Oriental Emerald! But they are
deceiv'd, for I am as certain as can be, that
neither the Terra firma, nor any of the Islands
of the East ever produc'd any. I have made
a strict Enquiry, said he, after this, in all my
Voyages.

There can be nothing more positive, and
Monseigneur Tavernier, an Author mean enough
in other Respects, ought certainly to be hear-
ken'd to when he talks about precious Stones
which he dealt in; He that had made six Voy-
age by Land to the Grand indies, and had vi-

ted the whole East for so many years, even to
decrepit old Age.

Vertomanni adds with some Assurance, that
the Island Java has Mines of Gold, and when
he speaks of the pretended Anthropophagi that
inhabit it, he tells you exactly what Diodorus Si-
culus, Mela, Solinus and I know not how ma-
ny other Authors have related of divers other
Countries, viz., that they carry their old and
fick People to the Market to sell, and deliver
them from their Infirmities by eating them. A
very odd sort of Food!

As I have never seen elsewhere so fine Ne-
gro Men and Women as at Batavia, I am apt
to imagine, for I forgot to inform my self of it,
that they do not bring all those Slaves from
the Coasts of Guinea, where they have all large
flat Nosces, and thick Lips; but however it be,
I met at Batavia divers very pretty Negro-Wo-

men,
men, with Faces much like ours of Europe, large brillant Eyes, wonderful white Teeth, fine Shapes, beautiful and soft Breasts, as were likewise all the other parts of their Bodies, tho' black as Jet. If one would but consider that this Complexion is, in a manner, unalterable, not being subject to any of those Paleinesses, Rednesses, Freckles, and the like disadvantages which the White Women continually undergo; and if we moreover remember that the Black Colour has its Lustre and Value, as well as any other, we must cease to wonder at their Taff, who love a fine Negro-Woman as much, or rather more than a White one.

There are so few Moors in this Island, altho' they have a Quarter assign'd them at Batavia, that it is hardly worth speaking any more of them, than of private Persons of other Nations who come to Traffick there, or to accompany Ambassadors.

I have been very sorry for forgetting to inform my self particularly of the People call'd Chocrelats at Batavia, of whom I have seen several, both Men and Women. They are white and fair, but what is most Remarkable in them, is, that their Eyes cannot endure the Light, and they always see best a-nights, so that they turn Night into Day, and Day into Night. I have often met of them trudging along, with their Eyes almost shut, because they were not able to look on the Light.

After having continued near a year at Batavia, we departed from thence with the Holland Fleet, consisting of seventeen Ships, November 28. 1697. We came before Bantam the 20th, and tarry'd there to the 6th of the following Month; We were eleven days in passing the Streights
of Francis Leguat.

Straitsof Sand, whichSeamen call the Channel. Sometimes one is above a Month in this Passage, by reason of the great inconstancy of the Winds, altho' this Strait be not more than 36 Leagues thro'.

Nothing Remarkable happen'd to us till we came to the Cape of Good Hope, unless that in our way we learnt from a Dutch Ship that was going to Batavia, that the Peace of Ryswyck was concluded and sign'd. As soon as the Fleet had understanded this News, the Cannons began to roar out our Joy, Doles were distributed to all the Ships Crews, and all the Seamen embrac'd, as if they had not seen one another for many years. Healths went briskly round, and in a word, nothing was wanting that could contribute to our Rejoycing: But, withal, we could not help thinking that this Peace would not last long. The next day we arriv'd in sight of the Cape, and about Noon approach'd the little Isle Robben, which lies at the entrance into the Gulph.

We then saw appear upon one of the Neighbouring Mountains call'd the Devils Mount, a certain Mist which was an infallible fore-runner of furious Winds, that very much incommode Vessels even in the Bay, and our Captain fore-seeing what was like to ensue, immediately gave out his Orders concerning it. But hardly were matters got ready, before we were oblig'd to drop Anchor to prevent our being forc'd out to Sea.

The Winds blew after that furious manner, that our Cables were not able to resift them, but broke like so many Threads. There was hardly one Vessel but lost one of its Anchors, and several lost three. Four of the hindermost
dermost Ships were driven out again to Sea; and the Vice-Admiral among them. This last, who had some private Reasons for not being extraordinary well satisfy'd, made use of this Pretence of the Wind, to sail directly for St. Helena: The other Ships rejoyn'd us some few days after before Isle Robben. At length the Wind being appeas'd, and becoming favourable, we Anchor'd in the Bay the 12th of February, 1698. Next day we went a-shoar, and every one provided himself with such Refreshment as the time would permit him to get.

Since we are happily arriv'd once more at the Cape of Good Hope, I'll keep the promise I formerly made, and add some Particulars to what I have before said.

The Point of the Cape, which is, as every one knows, in the 35th Degree of Southern Latitude, advances a great way into the Sea. The violent Storms that reign there are so terrible, that the most skillful Mariners are at a loss how to manage them, so that the Bay which seems to be fine, is render'd disagreeable by those Tempests. The Sea-Winds drive in such prodigious Surges, that no Cables hardly are able to oppose them.

The last Fleet had a sad experience of this, losing many of its Ships, and if the Tempest had lasterd but half an hour longer, 'tis probable not one would have escap'd, since those few that did ride it out, did it by the good hold of their last Anchor.

This Bay seems to penetrate far into the Land, and is about three Leagues long, and two broad. Ille Robben lies on the Larboard, or left side of the Ship. It is very flat, and about two Leagues about.
I lay Robben, and not Robin, as it is written by the greatest part of our French Travellers and Geographers, who not understanding the Word, have chang'd the Sense and Orthography of it, as I could prove by a great many Examples. When the French write Robin, they imagin I suppose, this Island had its Name from some Robert, whereof Robin is the Nickname, but this is grossly erroneous. The Isle was in truth so call'd from certain Fish nam'd in Flemish, Rubben. They are a sort of Sea-Dogs, found in great abundance about this Island.

The Fort is on the other side of the Bay to the Right, and almost South-Eastward of this little Island: It lies behind some Hills, so that you cannot see it till you are got a good way into the Bay. It does not command all of it, as many have unadvisedly Written. It is a regular Pentagon faç'd with Stone, and without any Ditches or Outworks. 'Tis well pointed with Artillery, and has 500 Men in Garrison. In it the Governor and all the Officers of the Company live.

About seven or eight hundred Paces from the Fort, and near the Sea, there is a little Town with about 300 Houses in it. The Streets are strait, and drawn by Line; the Houses are built with white Stones, and at a distance it promises much more than you find when you come near, nevertheless it has wherewithal to content any body, and you observe the Holland neatness enough in it. There are a great many Inns which furnish what Provisions you have occasion for.

Hard by is the Company's principal Garden: It is about 1500 Paces long, and 250 broad, but
but to deal ingenuously, I did not find it so
Magnificent, as I have seen it describ'd. 'Tis
true, you see there most charming Walks of
Orange and Citron-Trees of all kinds, which
reach to the end. It is also furnish'd with
Pear-Trees, Apple-Trees, Pomegranate-Trees,
Fig-Trees, Peach-Trees, Quince-Trees, and
all other Fruit-Trees, as well European as Indi-
ans; but all these grow low without being
Dwarfs, yet they thrive as well as one could
expect. A certain part of this Garden has been
afflig'd for Mulfat-Vines, which bear good
and fair Grapes.

It has likewise in great abundance almost all
our sorts of Herbs, Pulse, Flowers and other
Plants. It is water'd by divers Rivulets which
fall from certain Places in the Mountains,
and are distributed into several artificial Ca-
nals. All about this Garden there are a
great many thick Trees, which tho' they de-
 fend it tolerably from the Wind, yet they can-
not absolutely do it, which is the reason that
things don't thrive there wonderfully well. The
Trees themselves do not also grow so kindly as
in other Places.

A little farther on the Declivity of the Moun-
tain, you see here and there many Houses sur-
rounded with Vines, Gardens and Groves,
which together have a very agreeable effect on
the Eye.

The Company has another Garden about a
League off, which lies in a better Soil, and is
more shelter'd from bad Winds. You have there
long Walks of Oaks, as far as your Eye can
well reach, and a large Wood of young Trees
of the same kind rais'd from Acorns. One day
they may likewise make use of these Trees for
for Houses and Ships. At present there are Trees fit for the Carpenter only, in a Forest about two Leagues from the Fort.

The Governor has a pleasant House call'd Constantia, about two Leagues from the Cape. Here he lives the greatest part of the year, not only on account of the Air, which is Excellent, the fine Prospect, and the admirable Soil, but also by reason of the great quantity of Game which are thereabouts, Hunting being the greatest and most profitable Diversion of this Country.

Ten Leagues from the Cape up in the Country, there is a Colony call'd Draguistein. It consists of about 300 Souls, as well Hollenders as French Protestants, which last fled from France upon revoking the Edicts of Nantes.

This Colony extends eight or ten Leagues about; because the Soil not being equally good every where, they were fain to cultivate those Spots they found to be good, and which occasion'd them to scatter themselves abroad. The Earth produces here without much Labour, Wheat and other Corn, which yields from thirty to sixty for one. As every Grain shoots up a great many Stalks, they low here very thin; the Harvest is in the Month of January.

The Vine bears Grapes two years after it has been Planted, and that in great abundance without Cultivating, in somuch that in some Places a thousand foot of Vineyard will yield six Hogs-heads of Wine. To speak Truth the Wine is none of the best; being apt to be Green, which proceeds partly from the Peoples not giving themselves the trouble to chuse such Plants as are most agreeable to the Soil and
and Climate, and partly in that they are not accustom'd to support the Branches with a Vine-Prop. They are likewise wanting in not leaving the Vines well, for as the Soil is Rich, they shoot forth Wood and Leaves in such great abundance, that the Sun is not able to penetrate to the Grapes, and this Conjecture is the better grounded, in that I my self have frequently seen and eaten Grapes here, that have been incomparably better when expos'd to the Sun, than those that lay hid under the Leaves.

They have their Vintage about the end of February. To this Article I must add, since the occasion presents for it, that the Company buys all the Wine at the rate of twenty Crowns the Legre, which contains about a thousand Mingles, only furnishing the Cask; so that there is none sold out but what comes from them, as is the Practice at Genoa. The First Offence against this Law is punish'd with a Fine of a hundred Crowns, the Second with Whipping, and the Third with Banishment: This makes the Wine very dear. It is worth twenty Sols the Mingle, which is near the Paris Pint, and English Quart. You have likewise in this Country Ananas, Water and Land-Melons, Pulse and all sorts of Roots, so that the Inhabitants would have nothing to complain of, were they not incommoded with those bad Winds before-mention'd.

They have in this Country a prodigious number of Deer, many Oxen, Sheep, Roe-Bucks and Apes. There are also Elephants, Rhinoceros's, Elks, Lions, Tigres, Leopards, Wild-Boars, Antilopes, Porcupines, Horses, Asses, Dogs and Wild-Cats. But the most fierce
of these Animals retire into the Country, so soon as the Country-men begin to till the Ground. The Lions and Tigres are boldest in coming to search for Prey near the Habitations.

As for the Unicorn there is no such sort of Beast. The old and most curious Inhabitants of the Cape, are well satisfy'd with it, and he that made Caesar's Commentaries was a Lyar, as well as the rest. The Rhinoceros is the true four-footed Unicorn, for there are Fish, Birds, and some Insects, that have likewise but one Horn. I could heartily wish to have seen one of these Rhinoceros's, by reason of the many Fables that are told of that Beast, as well as of the Crocodiles, and a hundred other Animals. My Friends that had seen of them, laugh'd at all the Figures the Painters gave of them, and which are here subjoin'd for Curiosities sake. Certainly nothing can be more Comical, than so many pretended Embossings; all which however is fabulous. The true Rhinoceros has a Hide like to that of an Elephant, and the older he is, the more wrinkled he will be: It is the same with us in that Respect. We may very well affirm that the Rhinoceros has but one Horn, in spite of all the fabulous Relations of those we call Naturalists: This Horn is at the extremity of the Nose. He has a sort of Hair in his Tail that is black, as large as a great Knitting-Needle, and harder than Whale-bone. I'll say nothing of Camelions which are common in this Country, unless that it is not true that they live without eating, which we vulgarly call living upon the Air. They live upon Flies, and such like little Creatures.
The ordinary Game here are Partridges, both Red, Grey and White, and very large and fat Pheasants, Woodcocks and Turtle-Doves. On these for the most part the Inhabitants Subsist. The New-Comers to the Colony are forbid to kill any of their Cattle, till they have paid a certain Duty to the Company.

The Oxen are of three kinds, all pretty large, and very swift. One sort have a bunch upon their Backs, another have their Horns hanging down, and a third sort have theirs extremely elevated, and as fine as I have seen in South-Britain about London.

Some years before I came to the Cape, a Lion of monstrous size had leap'd over into a wall'd Enclosure near the Fort, and having strangled an Ox, carry'd him almost whole over the same Wall to the Table Mountain; I say almost whole, because I dare not affirm it was entirely so, tho' I have every body's word for it. Next day they went to hunt this famous Beast, and having laid a Snare for him, he was taken and kill'd. I have seen his Skin which was nail'd against a Board as one enters the Fort. There is kept the Skin of another Lion who was found dead, having four Porcupine's quills sticking on it; and of a wild Horse that was kill'd in the Woods. He had no Tail, and was spotted like a Leopard.

The Tigres of this Country are very small, whereas they are exceeding large in the Island of Java. The Dogs who tho' never so strong and numerous, dare not pursue a Lion, hunt boldly these little Tigres. When these Beasts can get into any Park, they strangle abundance of Deer, but only suck their Blood, unless they are exceeding hungry.
The Company gives twenty Crowns to any one that kills a Lion, and ten to him that kills a Tigre, which has occasion'd many Srahens to be invented for taking those Beasts. For Example one is, That they tie a piece of Flesh to the muzzle of a Gun with a brass Wire, and the other end being fasten'd to the Trigg, as soon as the Beast seizes the Bait the Gun goes off, and either kills or wounds him.

Bread here is not worth above a Penny a pound, altho' the Bakers are oblig'd to buy all the Corn of the Company, in like manner as they are their Wine, their Beef, their Mutton, and their Tobacco. The Company for three Crowns gives the Inhabitants a measure of Corn, that weighs a hundred and four-scored Pounds. The Price of Beef and Mutton is settled at two pence a Pound, and Tobacco at forty Pence, Soap is sold at eighteen pence a Pound, and Aqua vitae at a hundred Pence the Mingle. Beer is exceeding cheap.

The Slaves, all Negro's, are worth between three-score and four-score Crowns a Head, according to the Age and Condition of the Beast. The Crown is worth eight Skilling as in Holland, and the Skilling six Soes. The Pound is of sixteen Ounces. The least piece of Money at the Cape is a Soe, as at Batavia.

The Colony I have been speaking of, which is about ten Leagues from the Cape, has been frequently augmented, and is almost every day by a considerable number of French Protestants. The Company maintains a Minister and Reader for them, and affords them every day some fresh Tokens of their Respect.

I was told, if I remember well, while I was with those good People, that the Pastor of this Church,
Church, a very honest and sensible Man, was making a new Translation of the Psalms in Verse, or at least correcting, to the best of his Power, that of Marot and Beza, to render those sacred Pages more intelligible, than they were in this Jargon which is now become Ridiculous, Barbarous and Scandalous.

When our poor Brethren of the Cape had form'd a design in Holland to go and settle in that Country, they had a considerable Sum given them for their Encouragement, were transported thither without any Charge, and upon their Arrival had as much Land assign'd them as they could Manure. They were likewise furnish'd with Husbandry Tools, Viætuals and Cloaths, without being oblig'd to pay any yearly Tribute or Interest, till such time as they should be in a condition to reimburse their Benefactors. There was also a considerable Collection made for them at Batavia, which Sum was remitted to them proportionably to their Occasions. They took up their Provisions on the prices before-mention'd, which are highly reasonable considering the Place: Besides it was a very advantageous thing for them that Slaves were not dear. Moreover they have considerable Services done them by the Natives of that Province, whom the Holländers call Hottentots, because they often hear them pronounce that word. For the same reason the Spaniards gave the name of Peru to that part of the World which they had invaded.

Our Refugees make the Hottentots work in their Harvests, Vintages, and whatever else they please, for a little Bread or Tobacco. As they have leave to Hunt, their Viætuals cost them little or nothing. Hardly any thing is scarce among
among them but Wood, and that is of no great Consequence, because the Climate being Hot, they have only occasion for it for the Kirchin. For the same reason they are put to no great Expence for Cloaths, the sligheft and meaneft Stuffs being good enough. They buy moreover a great many things at very cheap rates of the Sailors, who touch at the Cape from all quarters of the World. 'Tis true, to sell their Commodities they must carry them to the Cape, which as I have already told you, is about ten Leagues from the Colony; but this Inconvenience is not over-great, because the way is good, and their Oxen will easily travel it in a day.

Every one must easily conceive there are no beginnings without Difficulties, and our honest Country-men did not meet with a few at first, but then they were charitably reliev'd, as I have already observ'd, and at length God was pleas'd so to bless their Labours, that they are at present perfectly at ease, nay, some of them are become very rich.

In some parts of the Cape the Landskips are wonderful fine, especially where our new Inhabitants were settled, and the Air is admirably good. Fine and large Rivulets contribute to the Fertility of the Soil, which furnishes Wine in abundance, with all sorts of Corn. The little Hills are cover'd with Vines, expos'd to the best Sun, and shelter'd from the bad Winds. Spring-water flows at the foot of these Hills, and waters in its course the Gardens and Orchards which are fill'd with all sorts of Fruits, Herbs and Pulse, as well European as Indian.
One of the Refugees, nam'd Taillefer, a very honest and ingenious Man, and curious above all things in these Particulars, has a Garden which may very well pass for fine. Nothing there is wanting, and all is in so good order, and so neat, that it may very well pass for Charming. He has likewise a great Yard very well fill'd, and a large quantity of Oxen, Sheep and Horses, which according to the Custom of the Country feed all the year without-doors, and find so great plenty of Nourishment, that they have no occasion for Winter-fodder. This generous Man receives and regales all those that are so happy as to come to see him. He has the best Wine in the Country, and which is not unlike our small Wines of Champagne.

All this consider'd, 'tis certain the Cape is an extraordinary Refuge for the poor French Protestants. They there peaceably enjoy their Happiness and live in good Correspondence with the Hollanders, who, as every one knows, are of a frank and down-right Humour.

The Cape Hottentots are extremely ugly and loathsome, if one may give the name of Men to such Animals. They go in Companies, live in Holes or vile Cottages, and have no other care than to rear and feed their Cattle, of which tho' they have great Numbers, yet as I have been credibly affirm'd, they will kill none for their Use, but eat such as generally die of Diseases. They are extremely Lazy, and had rather undergo almost Famine, than apply themselves to any Labour, contenting themselves with what Nature has produc'd of her self. They fer great store by a Root that resembles our Skirret's. They roast it, and oftentimes make it into Paft, which is their Bread, and some-
what like our Chestnut. They eat raw Flesh and Fish, finding them, it seems, better, and more favourly so, than when they are boil'd or fry'd: Nay, they trouble the Kitchin so little, that when they find a dead Beast they immediately embowel him, sweet or flinking, and having press'd the Guts a little between their Fingers, they eat the remaining 'Tripe' with the greatest Appetite that can be.

These People are almost all of that Stature which we call midling. Their Noses are flat, their Eyes round, their Mouths wide, their Ears the same, and their Foreheads low. They have very little Beard, and that which they have is black and woolly. Their Hair is extremelty frizlded. They are not born very Tawny, but they quickly besmear themselves so with Soot and Grease, or some sort of Oil, that they become black as Jet, upon which they lay themselves on their Backs expos'd to the Sun, that the Colour may better penetrate and dry in. This Embellishment renders them so noisome, especially when it is hot, that one cannot come near them without being ready to Vomit.

In Summer they go all naked except that part which the Men put into a Cape made on purpose for it, and which hangs to a thong of Leather that is ty'd about their Reins. In Winter they generally cover their Shoulders with a Sheep Skin: They never wear any thing upon their Heads. Their Hair is all frizlded, greasie, and powder'd with Duff, and moreover matted together in Tufts, to each of which hangs a piece of Glass, or some small bit of Copper or other Metal. They pafs thro' the lower part of their Ears which are broad and large,
a round Stick of the length of an Inch, and much thicker than one's Thumb. About this Larding-pin they hang Shells and such like Toys as they wear in their Hair, which as you may imagine occasions a pretty Jingling, such as their Horses likewise make with the same Materials. Strange that these fordid Creatures that live like Hogs, should have any notion of Ornaments! In truth they have no Religion, yet I have been told they have certain mysterious Ceremonies which seem to denote their having some Idea of a sovereign Being. I have many times seen them dance and clap their Hands, looking toward the Moon, which I know they salute at certain Seasons, from her New to her Wise. It seem'd to be a kind of Worship they pay'd that Planet, however it might be only a simple demonstration of Joy, on account of the Light that it brought them.

Some take for a sort of Circumcision, what the Mothers do to their New-born Males, whose right Testicle they always tear away with their Teeth, and eat it; but I rather think they do so to render those Children more nimble, and proper for Hunting. However it be, this is the general practice of the Hottentots at the Cape. After these barbarous Mothers have thus maim'd their poor Children, they give them Sea-water to drink, and put Tobacco in their Mouths, believing these two things in conjunction with what was before done, would render them so robust and supple, that they might overtake a Roe-buck in his full Course.

For all this naughtiness they are made use of by the Christians of these Parts, and for a bit of Bread or Tobacco, may be made to work
a whole Day. But then care must be taken of

two things, First rather to promise than threaten them, and by no means to abridge their
Liberty; and Secondly, not to give them any
thing to eat till after their Work is done, this
same Liberty which they are so fond of, always inclining them to live at ease, and Ne-
cessity being the only Spur that pushes them on
to work.

These vile Huts which I have before spoken
of, are low and almost round. They are com-
pos'd of Earth, Branches, Leaves, and so ill
built, that the Rain never fails to pour in on all
sides. Their Fire is in the middle, and they
lie all about higledy pigledy in the Attles. I
will not affirm that the two Sexes are al-
ways chast there, but 'tis certain these Barba-
rians, as barbarous as they are, profess not on-
ly to confine themselves within the Bonds of
Marriage, but also to punish Adultery severe-
ly. They cudgel all those to Death, that have
been taken in that Fact, as they likewise do
Thieves and Assassins. I have read somewhere,
that they cut off one Joint of the little Fingers
of their Women, when they offer'd to remar-
ry, and so continu'd to do Joint by Joint
where they marry'd several Husbands; but
Persons worthy of Credit, that had liv'd among
them divers years, affirm'd me the thing was
somewhat otherwise, for that they cut off on-
ly one Joint of the Women's little Fingers when
they first marry'd, and which was done in token
of their Subjection. The Men may take
several Women, but for the most part they have
but one, especially about the Cape. The Wives
have somewhat yet more ugly and more forbid-
ding Phy's than their Husbands, for over and
above
above, that they are to the full as black and nasty as they, they have moreover the loathsome custom to wear several rounds of raw Guts about their Necks and Legs in lieu of Necklaces and Garters, which being green and corrupted, stink abominably.

They wear likewise Cockle shells, and bits of Coral and Glass fasten'd to their Hair and Fingers, and large Ivory Rings about their Elbows.

But what is yet more frightful, is their Necks; they seem to have two long, half-dry'd, and half-fil'd Hogg's Bladders hanging at them. These nasty Dugs, whose Flesh is black, wrinkled and rough as Shagreen, come down as low as their Navel's, and have Filament Teats as large as those of a Cow. In truth these swinging Udders have this commodious in them, that you may lead a Woman by them to the Right or Left, forwards or backwards as you please. For the most part they throw them behind their Shoulders to suckle their Child, who is flung upon their Backs. Notwithstanding all this, the vanity of these ugly Witches is incredible. They fancy themselves the finest Women in the World, and look on us from top to bottom with their Hands to their Sides, disdainfully. 'Tis said, they are of a strange Temper, and that at certain times have a Madness comes upon them, during which they emit as strong a Vapour from their Bodies, as those of a Hind in Season. They wear a Sort of Petticoat which covers them from their Waists to their Knees, which however is not necessary, since certain Skins hanging from their upper parts like Furbelo's, are sufficient to do that Office. Some have told me they had the
A Hottentot Woman without her Petticoat
the Curiosity to look under these Veils, and an end of Tobacco procur'd them that Liberty.

Men do not intermix with Women abroad; each Sex has its Affairs apart, and go in different Companies. They neither knew what Gold or Silver was, or had any notion of Money till the arrival of the Hollanders at the Cape. Their Humanity towards one another, yields in nothing to that of the Chineses. They mutually assist each other in their Necessities, to that degree that they may properly be said to have nothing of their own; Their Address in darting their Zagaee is singular. This is a sort of Half-pike, arm'd at the end with somewhat that is hard and pointed. They are so exact when they throw this Pike, that they will do it within the compas of a Crown. Tis with this they dart Fish, so that they never want any Edible of that kind.

The Company has so considerable a Trade with them, that they have almost all their Cattle from them. They bring great numbers of Oxen and Sheep to the Cape, and the Company gives for each, as much roll'd Tobacco of the bigness of one's Thumb, as will reach from the Beast's Forehead, to the root of his Tail: or else they have for each Beast a certain measure of Aqua-vita, such as they agree upon. This Commerce is rigorously forbid to the new Inhabitants, who are not allow'd to purchase any Cattle of the Hottentots in any manner whatsoever, under the penalty of 50. Sols. for the first Offence, 100 for the Second, and being whip'd and banish'd for the third. The Company sells every Ox again for 25 Florins, and every Sheep for seven, in a manner that with-
out much burdening the Buyer, or running any Risque, they make great Profit.

However ignorant, or rather how bestial fo
ever the Hottentots are, they know something of Simples, and make use of them with Success. Let one be bit with any venomous Creature, be one Wounded or Ulcerated, or let there be any Swelling or Inflammation, they know how to go exactly to the Plant that will cure them, and administer the Remedy with greater Success, than we oftentimes do ours. The Sick that have been brought a-shore at the Cape have often experienced this, and those Wounds that very skilful Surgeons have given over, have in a short time been cur'd by these People. The most ordinary way is to pound the Herbs, and apply them so to the Wound, but the Patient swallows likewise divers Juices press'd out of the same Herbs.

Neither this Nation, nor any of the others of the Southern Point of Africa, are absolutely without Government. They have even heredi
tary Chiefs, who may reasonably be call'd Kings, because they wear a sort of Crowns as I have been often informed by a curious Traveller, who penetrated two hundred Leagues up in
to the Country. But altho' these Chiefs may have a general Right to inspect the conduct of the People, they seldom make use of it but in time of War, and then too not always. The Inhabitants scatter'd here and there, form to themselves certain sorts of little Republicks, where they observe Customs that have in time become Laws. I have already told you, they punish severely willful Murther, Adultery and Theft. They have divers other usages foun
ded upon natural Equity, which they make use of
of for conservation of their Kind, and the Republick.

The Company for the most part has a good understanding with these different Nations; but as there are some of them that have Wars with the Hottentots, Neighbours to the Cape, so the Hollanders, whose Interest it is to protect them, think themselves oftentimes oblig'd to declare on their side.

As we touch'd at the Cape the first time we saw a Detachment of thirty or forty Dutch Soldiers, who had been sent by the Governor against five or six Thousand Hottentots, return from that Expedition. They had been a hundred Leagues up in the Country, and had defeated an Army of 8 or 10000 Enemies. As soon as the Muskets had laid some few upon the Ground, the rest began to parly, and promised to live peaceably. The Dutch took above 10000 Oxen from them, but restored them again, and gave the Hottentots withal some Tobacco and Brandy, to convince them that this was a Peace without fraud.

I will here add two or three things more concerning this People: They have no use of Reading, and consequently of Writing. Some Relation which I remember to have read, speaks of them as if they were Astrologers, but then their Astrology must be no great matter, at least I'm affir'd, that they make no Division of Time, nor distinguish either by Weeks, Months or Years. The greatest part of those that are Neighbours to the Cape, have learnt to speak Dutch.

When they make Merry, their Cries or Howlings serve them for Songs. They Laugh sometimes like to split their Sides, and their Dances are grotesque and indecent, altho' the Women do not mix
mix with the Men, but Dance by themselves.

I have often observ'd young People among them, making Love after an extraordinary gallant manner. The Lover approaches his Paramour, who expects him either sitting or standing, and without saying a word to her, presents Smiling the second finger of his Right Hand just over against her Eyes, as if he would tear them out. After he has mov'd his Finger about for a quarter of an Hour, Laughing all the while, from one Eye to another, he suddenly turns his Back, and goes away as he came. Their Marriages are without Ceremony.

Sometimes they assemble by Dozens or Twenties, and squat down upon their Heels without touching the Ground any otherwise. The Circle being thus form'd, a Pipe of Tobacco goes round, and every one takes a whiff till the Pipe is out. I never observ'd that this good Fellowship was ever interrupted by any Quarrel, and to say true, they are by no means Mutinous. They feed, lie, and live together like a Herd of Oxen and Cows, doing like them the ordinary functions of Nature with all manner of Simplicity. As Avarice is no reigning Passion among them, and all that come to Want are immediately reliev'd by the rest, it seldom happens that any of them mind Stealing, so that the Christian Inhabitants let them come and go without fearing to lose any thing by them.

There are at the Cape a great number of Negro's that are brought from Madagascar, Ceylon, and other Islands. Those among them that are Slaves, go almost Naked, and are treated as you have heard; but others that are free, have Horses and Coaches. They say they worship one only God, Creator of all Things, and
and that they likewise have a great Veneration for the Sun and Moon, as his two chief Ministers, whose principal Commission is to vivify the Earth, and all the Inhabitants that inhabit it; but this Adoration is Secret and Interior. They have neither Images, Ceremonies, nor any other manner of sensible Worship; and admit no other Law than that of Nature. If they Feast and Dance at the renewing of the Moon, it is not to shew any respect for her, but like the Hottentots, to rejoice at the return of the Light. In a word they are perfect Deists, whereupon I can't forbear taking notice by the by, tho' against the common Opinion, that there is no real difference to be made between these People, and those we call Atheists, since the indolent God of the Deist is no God, and that herein they are less Orthodox than the wicked Spirits, who have a juster Idea of the Divine Being.

Moreover to say that we worship God without loving him, without fearing him, without asking any thing of him, or expecting any thing from him; without caring for him in any manner whatsoever, is properly speaking to have no God at all, and to have no God, is to be an Atheist.

When these Negro-Slaves obtain their Liberty, it is a fatal Happiness for them, for whilst they are Slaves those that have Authority over them, take care to instruct them in Religion, and teach them to Read and Write, which the French Refugees above all, employ themselves about with a great deal of Earnestness; but when they become free, while they are young, they become at the same time Libertins. It seems to me likewise desirable, that the
the same care were taken of those Hottentot Children, who are most conversant with the Inhabitants of the Cape.

Shall I remember the Reader, before I leave the Cape, that the Continent was discover'd by Bartholomew Diaz a Portuguese, in the year, 1497? He had undergone a prodigious Tempest before he got a-ashore, whereupon he told his Master, (John II.) at his Return, that he had nam'd this Territory the Cape of Storms, to which the King reply'd, After a Storm comes a Calm; therefore you ought to have call'd it the Cape of good Hope.

After we had refresh'd our selves here for near a Month, we departed the 8th of March, 1698, and sail'd directly for St. Helena an Island, as it is well known, belonging at present to the English. We got sight of it on Easter Day. It seem'd to us extremely high, and almost inaccessible on that side that presented it itself to our View.

In a word, it is on that side environ'd with extraordinary steep Rocks even to the Sea shore. About a quarter of a League to the Southward, you discover at a distance a Mountain of white Stone, on which nothing grows; you see there an infinite number of Birds that I have formerly spoken of: We Landed at the Fort built not long since on the shore, at the foot of a Rock. It formerly stood on a steep Eminence, to which you were oblig'd to mount by Stairs, like a Ladder, for a considerable while, which could not likewise be done without some Danger. There are two places on this side where one may cast Anchor; the best was that where we were, as well on account of the Bottom, which was very sound, as by reason
reason of excellent fresh Water which falls from a Mountain hard by. On this side as I've already observ'd, there is no plain Ground, for the Mountain whence the Water Springs begin at the brink of the Shoar. This Mountain appear'd to us at a distance altogether barren, but when we came near it we perceiv'd it had some Trees a-top.

The other Road is not near so good, but to make you amends when you get a-shoar, you come into a fair Plain, where every thing that is sow'd thrives admirably well.

This Island lies almost in the 46th Degree of Southern Latitude, and is about six Leagues in Compass. The Air there is very good, and the Heats of the Sun are temper'd by refreshing Winds, in like manner as the Drought of the Soil is render'd fertile by the great Dews, and small Showers that fall frequently there. Fruit-Trees, Pulse, Herbs, and all the Plants which the Portuguefe brought thither soon after their discovery of this Island, thrive there wonderfully well, and are to be found every where in great Abundance. Orange-Trees, Citron-Trees, Pomegranate-Trees, Ananas, Banane-Trees, Vines, Melons, Rice, Peas, Beans, Radishes, Turnips, &c. with all sorts of Corn. These same Portuguefe took likewise care to transport thither all kinds of Cattle, which have since exceedingly multiply'd, such as Bulls and Cows, Goats, Sheep, &c. The Horfes are become very Wild. You find there moreover Partridges, Turtles, and divers other sorts of Game. The Sea furnishes a great deal of good Fish, and we may say, the few Inhabitants of this Island might live much better, and more at ease,
safe, were it not for a prodigious number of Rats that spoil their Fruit and Corn.

After having taken on Board the Refreshments that were necessary, we set sail with a favourable Wind the 26th of April about Noon, but did not lose sight of the Island till we were got eight or ten Leagues off. We contemplated with a great deal of Pleasure, the assembl'd Mass of those steep Rocks in the midst of a vast extent of Ocean, whose impetuous and terrible Waves, seem'd to have a mind to absorb it every Moment.

Some few days after we found our selves off of the Island of Ascension, which is in seven Degrees and a half of the same Latitude, but we did not design to Land there, and so steer'd on.

This Island has neither Water, Plants, nor any other Quality that can invite any body to inhabit it. It is all cover'd over in a manner with divers sorts of Birds, whose Flesht is exceeding ill talled, and very unwholsome. Their Eggs are good enough. One sometimes goes a-lioar there to catch Tortoises, which are very plentiful, and a great Refreshment to the Ships.

We repas'd the Line with a good Wind, as we did at first, without being oblig'd to pull off our Cloaths on account of the Heat. We have experienced much hotter Weather in other parts. This depends on the condition of the Air.

I observe'd also, that our Water, no more than our other Provisions, receive'd no manner of Alteration in traversing all that Torrid Zone, which by no means agrees with what divers Travellers have writ on that Subject. Altho' each
each Ship of our Fleet had two Men that were hir'd to make every day the Sea-Water fresh, yet we found that Water so mawkish, that the best use we made of it, was to give it to our Animals, and to boil our Meat with it.

After some few more days Sailing we came to a flat Shoar, where the Sea was all cover'd with floating Weeds, whose Leaves much resembled thole of an Olive-Tree. You always find great flore of these Weeds in this Place for twenty Leagues together: Our Pilors had inform'd us of it before. They call this Place the Weed-Sea. As we left Batavia in a good Season, we met with Summer every where, and our Navigation for seven Months together till our arrival in Holland, was perfectly Pleasant and Successful. We had all along favourable Winds, no Calms, nor no Tempetts. But in this the fairest Weather in the World, there happen'd an Accident to us that was like to destroy our Ship and another. The whole Fleet being to tack about upon a Signal the Admiral was to give us, every Ship was preparing to execute that Order, and all did it punctually upon the Signal given, except our Ship. While we were bringing about our Tackle, another Ship of the Fleet, that had already tack'd, was coming towards us with full Sails, and we thought it was impossible for us to avoid her. The Officers cry'd our on one side, and the Crew on the other, but for all that our Vessel did not obey, although the Contermation became general, and the Danger was so great, and near, that the chief Pilor himself judg'd we could not escape it. The Captain however did not lose his presence of Mind, which was so necessary on such Occasions. He caus'd the
Ship speedily to be put before the Wind, and the Ship that came against us running consequently the same Danger, because it was of the same Bigness, we managed our Tackle so successfully, that we luckily avoided each other, which was the greatest chance in the World: We then began to search into the Cause that had hinder'd the Ship from obeying the Signal, and we found it had been occasion'd by the negligence of a Sailor that was at the Helm, who had not put the Whip-flaff on that side it should have been. This happen'd either by reason he had not heard the word of Command, or had slighted it, or that he had drunk too much Aragne. The Sub-Pilot whose business it was to give the word of Command, was very much blam'd, for that he should have gone himself to see whether the Sailor had obey'd Orders. See how it oftentimes happens, that you are at the very brink of Danger when you least think of it.

Some days before we arriv'd upon the Coast of Ireland, we observ'd the Sea seem'd at a distance extremely swell'd, which gave us reason to believe, there had been bad Weather in those Parts, and which was indeed true, for our Vice-Admiral, who had set sail two days before us, had undergone so great a Tempell, that he had lost his Main-Mast.

We were afterwards 15 days before we could see Land, by reason of the great Foggs which environ'd us on all sides during all that time. They were so thick that we could not only perceive no Vessel of the Fleet, but were likewise at a loss to see one another upon Deck. To prevent our stragling from one another, we had the Precaution to fire now and then a great
great Gun Day and Night from each Ship, but by reason we did not know what Latitude we were in, we stray'd towards the North much farther than Dungesby-Head, the most Northerly Point of Scotland, in sight of which we ought to have Sail'd. At length Divine Providence caus'd us to arrive at Flushing 28th of June, 1698. Our Voyage had lasted just seven Months from Batavia, and the whole course of my Travels were eight Years wanting twelve Days.
A Thanksgiving Hymn

Mention'd Page 163, and Compos'd in the Island of St. Maurice, upon Occasion of the happy News of my Deliverance.

F. L.

Let us sing to th' Eternal a new Song!
Come! Let us Rejoice,
In the Presence of th' Eternal!

Let us bless our God,
And make the sound of his Praise Echo;
For he comes to give Life to our Souls,
He delivers our Souls from Thralldom,
To the end that we may bless his Name.

Our Dwelling has been in an uncouth Place;
Our Habitation
Has been in the Holes of Rocks;
The bloody Persecutor has pursued our Souls;
He has trodden our Liberty under foot;
He has buried us alive,
In dark and gloomy Places.

But
But th' Eternal has deliver'd Us
From the bands of our Enemy,
He has made him a flam'd
That would have swallow'd us up
Th' Eternal,
The Rock of Ages,
The Rock of our Salvation,
Has been to Us a safe Retreat
In the Desart of our Captivity;
He has bid us in his Palace
During the bad Weather;
He has been both a Fortress to Us,
And a Deliverer!

Come!
To that are his Well-beloved!
Let our Mouths relate his Wonders,
And let them bless him for evermore!

Come!
To Inhabitants of Rocks,
Let us Rejoice with Songs of Triumph!

Our Days had almost fail'd Us;
Our Bones were in a manner dry'd up;
We were become like Cormorants
Of the Desart;
Like Owls,
That retire unto wild Places.
We were lying in the shadow of Death;
We were loaded
Both with Affliction, and Irris.

But th' Eternal has broken our Bonds!
He has strengthen'd our weak Hands,
And our trembling Knees!
He has bid those that had afflixted Hearts,
The Voyage and Adventures
Take Courage, and fear no more!

Come then, let us praise th' Eternal!
For he is Good.
Let us Magnifie! Let us exalt his Name altogether!
For he has done great Things;
And his Goodness lasts to all Eternity!

The red Dragon, the furious Dragon,
That makes War upon the Saints,
Is come down against Us
To devour Us.

We fled unto the Deserts,
To a Place prepar'd by the Hand of God;
His Compassion here descended among Us,
And his Bounty has comforted Us.

The profound Gulfs
Have threatened to swallow us up:
The Impetuous Storms
Have caus'd Us to mount up to the Clouds,
And then descend again to the lowest Abyss.

But
Th' Almighty who inhabits in the Heavens,
Has been more powerful than the unruly Waters,
Or the strongest Surges in the Ocean.
Th' Eternal has commanded the Winds;
He has broken the Seas;
He has turned the Tempest into a Calm;
And the roaring Floods are appeas'd.

Th' Eternal
Has made us to traverse securely
The Deserts, and Seas.
He has deliver'd us from the current of Waters
That bore Us away.
Let us bless without ceasing his Holy Name!
Let us set forth his Glory!
'Tis a good thing to praise th'Eternal!
He abounds in Compassion;
And his Goodness lasts for ever!

Rocks!
Bless th'Eternal!
Isles!
Bless th'Eternal!
Ocean, Whirl-winds, Waves, Calms, Tempests!
Bless th'Eternal!
Mountains, Deep!
Bless th'Eternal!
Rivers!
Clap your Hands! Praise th'Eternal!
Fish, Birds, Insects!
Whales, Elephants!
Praise th'Eternal!
Heavens, Stars, Moon, Sun!
Men, Angels!
Praise th'Eternal!
My Soul!
Bless th'Eternal!
Let all that is within Me,
Bless the Name of his Holiness!

I will bless th'Eternal at all times:
His Praise
Shall be continually in my Mouth.
As long as I breathe
I shall praise th'Eternal.
Let us Praise, Bless and celebrate th'Eternal.

Lord!
Thou art worthy to receive
Glory, Honour and Power.

R. 4
The Voyage and Adventures, &c.
Holy! Holy! Holy!
Is the Almighty Lord God!

To Him
That sits upon the Throne,
And to the Lamb
Be Praise, Honour and Glory,
And Strength,
For ever and ever!
Amen!

FINIS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accident (An) like to have prov'd fatal</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultery punisht severely by the Hottentots</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, healthy of the Isle of Eden 39. Of Ile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigo 55. Of the Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfarache (Guzman d')</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almanack, unknown to the Hottentots</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassadors (Begging) make a sorry Figure</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambergrice 40. A fatal Piece</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber, yellow and grey</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsor, the Javan's Cry when they are mad</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananas 166. Common at Batavia</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancienism, Pedantry</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affer, a great Number of them in the Isle of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt 11. At the Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals of the same kind vary</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals, in the Isle of Salt 13. &amp;c. —— of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Isle of Eden 41. —— of Ile Maurice 170. ——</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Java 184, &amp;c. of the Cape of Good Hope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anselm (Robert)</td>
<td>5-49-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areque, a strong Liquor made of Sugar</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arequa, a Nut much esteem'd at Batavia 183.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tree that bears it is very tall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension, Particulars of that Island</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrology of the Hottentots</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maurice, Root of all Evil 162. A Vice unknown to the Hottentots 236. 

Altars, Wax-tapers, Images, Holy-water, &c. in the Pagodes of the Chinese at Batavia 206. 


Authors, whether they ought to name themselves so? A fine Article 94. 

Ams that have their Necks a-top of the Bamboos 179. 

Ancesters, at the Cape 223.
The Table

Aper, of divers kinds 187. An extraordinary one 188. Many believe she was born of a Woman ibid.

B.

Bamboo, very large in the Island of Java 179.
Bananet 167.

Baptism, a Ceremony us'd by the Seamen upon cutting the Line or Tropicks 19.
Beards, valued by the Chinese 201.
Bark, a singular lort 98, &c.


Beauty frail 103.

Be-le (Paul) one of the Adventurers. His Country 4. His Elogium 50. 139. [He at present lives at Amsterdam.]

Betel, the Leaf of a Shrub much in use at Batavia 183.
Bigotry and Superstition dishonour Religion 117, &c.
Billars and magick Characters 211.
Bechart quoted 24.
Bonito's, Fitch 9, 16, &c.

Borneo a poisonous Tree of that Island 210.
Boscobel, Remains of the Royal Oak where K. Charles II hid himself, respected 43. (Tobacco Boxes, &c. made of them.)

Bullet (of a Cannon) fing'd a Sergeant's Beard at the Cape without hurting him 29. Another like Accident ibid.
The Table

Boyse (Izaac) His Country. 3. His Death 184. His Epi-
taph  
Brandes (St.) an Island 64
Brissart, what they are. 70
Buffalo’s at Java 184. Commonly sold by the Butchers  
ibid.

Butts as large as Hens in the Isle of Eden, and withall
good to eat 41. They are likewise in the Island Ro-
drigo 77. They are not over-good to eat 73. De-
icare Food in Isle Maurice 172

Badgers, Ornaments to the Chinese’s Heads at Bata-
via 192
Burials of the Chinesees 204
Birds of State in China 205
Book (The Golden) the Work of one of the Disciples
of Confucius 194
Beggars, none at Batavia 191
Black, that Colour has its Beauty 210
Birds of the Isle of Eden 41. Of Isle Maurice 172. Of
the Rock 155. Of St. Helena 238. Tame Birds 90
Bread (Rout) among the Hottentots 223
Breasts of the Hottentots Women 233

C.

Corn thrives well in the Isle of Eden 40. There is no
short that grows in Java 131. Brought from Ben-
gala 182
Calamus (Aloysia) afraid of the Whales 22
Coffee as dear at the Cape as in Holland 183
Coffe, see Hottentots 223
Camelions common at the Cape 223
Canaries, Islands of that Name 8
Canals at Batavia 177
Cape, a sort of Cotton 61
Careless (Captain) in an Oak with Charles II. 48
Carneval of the Chinesees 204
Coaches, common at Batavia 190
Cafe (Jaques de la) one of the Adventurers 4.50. 133:
138. 141. Is at present in America 50
Catholick (Roman) have Liberty of Conscience at Bata-
via, but they are to have no publick Exercise of
their
The **TABLE**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>their Religion</th>
<th>179</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celebes, an Island</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censure on Tyrants, unjust Judges, falle Nobles, Wanderers in Religion, impertinent heterodosh Persons, Blockheads that pretend to preach, sacrilegious Villains, falle Zealots, Pedants of all forts, Verse-makers, Admirers of the Ancients, honest Murderers, &amp;c. Makers of Visits, &amp;c. 116. &amp;c. and on impious Persons 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceremonies (Funeral) of the Chinese</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadrelalt, a People that can't bear the Light 216. They are white and fair</td>
<td>ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiefs. The Chiefs of the People are paid for endeavouring to make them happy 195. They are oftentimes Occasions of the Sins and Misfortunes of the People</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caterpillars</td>
<td>86. 172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chinese** have Burying-places and Pagodes at Batavus 176

They make a great Figure there 192. There are above ten thousand of them ibid. They pay a Crown a Month to the Company ibid. Have a Chief who sits in the Council, and has a Voice in case of the condemning of any of that Nation ibid. Their Character ibid. Are very politic ibid. Their Manners and Customs 193. Their Principles about Charity are conformable to that of our Saviour ibid. An Extract of one of their Books intitled The Golden Book ibid. Their Tables 200. Their Manner of Dressing 201. Their Trade ibid. Their Marriages 202. Their Divertiments 204. Make no Scruple of Sodomy 203. Their Burials 204. Absurd Questions they ask those that are about to die 205. Carry Presents to their Tombs ibid. Their Pagodes much like Roman Catholic Churches, as well as the Ornaments of their Priests 206. Their Worship 207. Their Beard Rolls 205. They worship but one God 207. Chaftise their infalobrable Deities when they don't do their Dury 200. Chinese that are not settled at Batavus can't remain there but six Months 201. Why they wear a Tuff of Hair 202. The Opinion of a Chinese Philosopher concerning the Duty of great Men, and of those that govern'd the People | 194 |

*Chap. (The Abbot of)*. *Pref.* 38. 60. 61

**Cabbage of a Palm Tree**

Christianity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christianity, in what it consists.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is unhappily divided, although all agree in fundamental Points.</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current, hurtful in Isle Maurice.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew, a Surgeon</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony, propos'd for the Isle of Eden or Maffarega.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection for that Colony.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the French Refugees at the Cape.</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column and Inscription left at Isle Rodrigo.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape (A) for the Hottentots Tools</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn carry'd from Holland to Isle Rodrigo does not thrive there.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column, found in Numidia.</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comedies or Farces, and Shows of the Chinesees.</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commentaries of Caucas commended by Cierro for the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplicity of their Stile Pref. Criticiz'd upon.</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPANY (The Dutch) of the East Indies abidure in the Island of Java</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The General of that Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and his Lady make a great Figure at Batavia j90. The Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeps the Soldiers under for Prevention of the Liberty of their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonies j91. Keeps up Commerce with the Hottentots.</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corte (Pere le) quoted.</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confucius still'd the wife King of Letters.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confiancia, a Pleasure-house of the Governor at the Cape.</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controversies.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock. Cock-fighting the Peoples Diversion at Java.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton of the Laurier.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom. Custom is a Tyrant.</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabs (Land) j82. Sea-Crabs j85. Carry away a Partie j9. Land and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-Crabs at Isle Maurice.</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric, a poison'd Poniard us'd by the Jauari, the check of Macassar,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Island of Celles.</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodiles common in the Isle of Java j86. What is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>said of them ibid. A Reward given by the Company to those who kill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>them ibid. The Fish is good to eat j87. Fables related of them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curiosity pernicious in Matters of Religion.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow (A Sea)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Table.

D.

Earnest of Provisions at Batavia.

Dogs that have the Falling-sickness.

Dances of the Hottentots. Superstitious Dances of the Negroes at the Cape.

Darts (poison'd).

Debon (quoted).

Demonic ador'd by the Chinese.

Desire insatiable of ambitious and covetous Men.

Device of Pope Adrian IV. Of the Adventurers Preface. ibid. Moral Devices.

Duty of Kings. Are high Officers and Officers of the publick Treasure.

Devolus popular.

Diaz (Bartolomé) discovers the Cape of Good Hope.


Diodati (Rodolfo) Governor of Ile Maurice. Loves Ambergreece.

A Person civil and rude according to his Interest.

A great Robber.

Acts treacherously. Pillages the Adventurers, &c.

Argues impertinently. Devilitously malicious.

Has a Heart of Pharaoh.

Is a Butyrus.

A Tyrant.

A Negro would have burnt him.

Is an endless Persecutor.

Stole the Value of 2000 Crowns.

Diodorus Siculus, a fabulous Historian.

Disputes of Words common and dangerous.

Disputers and false Divines.

Dorado's Fish.

Dragueflains, a Colony of the Dutch and French Protestants, about 10 Leagues from the Cape.

Drugs (Apothecaries'). Poison.

Death, a Messenger of good News to the Faithful.

Neccesity of Death.

Division (unjust) of the Goods of this World.

Dyman of Fate.
The T A B L E.

E.

England, a fine and good Country, Pref. 184

England. They love Cock-fighting 56

Eel, of prodigious size 35

Elephant, in the Maurice 166

Eden (Isle of) 230, 35. Description of that Island 37, &c. It is a pleasant Country 182

Emeralds, none to be found in all the East-Indies 215

Equipeage of Great People in the Island of Java 211

Ere, (a vulgar) corrected 24

Eve the Cause of many Evils 187. Was not created to remain a Virgin 110

Egg of divers sorts of Birds a great Relief to the Adventurers on their Rock of Exile 151. A Pêches d'oeufs excellent 151

Ear-rings of the Hottentots 230

F.

Flies at the Isle Maurice 133

Fancy, without Example 134

Ferrers, Birds 150

Fire-works, artificial 284

Flax, what it is 169

Flacot (Monsieur du) planted the French Standard in the Isle of Maessen, and gave it the Name of the Isle of Bourbon 38

Flamans or Flambeaux (blazing) Birds, why so call'd 14

Flame, odoriferous at Rodrigo 79

Flax of Brazil a common Malady at Batavia 178, 181

Fare (The) tyrannize over the weak 10

Fountains, fine in the Isle of Eden 39

Forest (A) consisting of one Tree 62, &c. A very thick and dangerous one 168

Fransier (P. George) a learned Hydrographer quoted 54

Frogs, Birds 19

Fraxers, glorious, formidable, desolate 113

Frederick Henry, a Colony of some Dutch Families in the Maurice 127

Frigate (A) call'd the Swallow, sent to the East-Indies by the
The Table.

the Marquis du Quesne 4. Oudeis given it 3. Its
Flag 4. Its Departure from Amsterdam 3

Pigeons, Birds 10. 66. 75. 76
Fricasse (A) of hach'd Eggs excellent 131
Fruits of the Cape of Good Hope 222
Fury extravagant and cruel of the Favor 210
Foes and Traitors, now in the Maurice or Rodrigo 172
Fleece which turn to living Worms 86
Fathers of their Country; the Duty of such as pretend to be so 194
Fleece, how those of the Chinese Women are rendered small 203
Flying (Flying) of divers kinds 89
Frogs, whether it be true they eat Men 11

G.

Good Hope (Cape of) 27. 28. Why so called, When discovered and by whom so called, Its Bay greatly exposed to Winds 218. In Fort 219. The Company's Garden ibid. The Governor's Pleasure-house 221. Fertility of the Soil ibid. Animals at the Cape 222, &c. The French Minister of the Cape at work upon Translating the Psalms into Verses 225

God of Women worse than Man's Malice 168. A false thing 169
Guts serve for Necklaces and Bracelets to the Hottentots Ladies 237
God, will be worship'd with Humility and Simplicity of Heart 92

Gospel of St. Mark, or the ancient MS. that bears that Name at Venice, was not written in Latin but Greek. (It will be made out to Father Montfaucon that the Reason he brings for proving that MS. to be Latin, are not worth a Farthing.) Pref.

Gallantry among the Hottentots 235. 236

GENERAL of the Company makes a great Figure at Batavia 190. His Lady's Equipage ibid.

German, fort in Pill 17

Gun (A) unknown causes great Misfortunes 130. 167

Governors of Nations are not Heirs to the People 117

Ought not to suck their Blood nor gnaw their Bones 8

ibid.
The TABLE.

ibid. Are only to procure Peace and Prosperity to the People whereof they are Members 194, &c.

Great-Whales, sort of Birds
Greenbriar, an Officer of the Garrison in the Citadel of Batavia commended for his Generosity to the Author 178

Geiger (Jacques)

Garden of the Company in Isle Maurice 169. At the Cape 219. Fine Gardens at Batavia 191

H.

H Goals (Thanksgiving) compos'd in Isle Maurice 244
Houses or Huts of Isle Rodrigo 49. Houses of the Javan 249
Huts made of Leaves, a new sort of Manufacture 146
Horse (A) very fine in the Island of Sale 11. A wild Horse 224. Horses that have the Falling-ickness

Horse-water of the Chinese 206
Horse (Jean de la) 5, 48, 98. 139, &c. His Death 176
Helena and Clytemnestra 35
Helena (the Island of St.) belongs to the English 238
Its Description and Situation ibid. &c.
Hoenglis-Nes of the LXXII. Disciples of Confucius 194
HOLLAND a free and happy Country 1. A Republick bles'd by Heaven 114
Hollander's a frank and obliging People 228. Dutch Families settled at Isle Maurice 126
Hottentots, Natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Etymology of that Name 226. They are made to work for small matters ibid. They are very ugly and lazy 228. Their Manners and Customs 229. Their Figures ibid. Their manner of Dressing ibid. Their Religion 230. Circumcision ibid. What must be done to make them work to purpose 231. Their Habitations ibid. They punish Adultery, Theft, and Murder, severally ibid. Have a great deal of Humanity for one another 233. Their Adress at darting their Zags ibid. The Trade which the Company maintains with them ibid. They are skil'd in Simples, and make use of
The Table

of them successfully in curing of Wounds 234. They have hereditary Chiefs ibid. Their Chiefs only exercise their Offices in time of War, and that too not always ibid. They have divers Customs for the Conservation of their Kind and the Republick ibid. They have no Knowledge either of Reading or Writing, nor make any Division of Time 235. Their Merry-makings and Dances ibid. The manner of the young People's making Love 236. Their Union ibid.

Hottentot Women. Why they pull out their Male Children's right Teefficle as soon as they are born 230. Why they give them Sea-water to drink, and put Tobacco in their Mouths ibid. They are generally more homely than their Husbands 231. Wear raw Guts about their Necks and Legs 232. Their Head-Dresses ibid. Their Character and Figure ibid. Believe themselves the finest Women in the Universe ibid. Their Constitution and Manner of Dressing ibid.

Hurricanes - An Indian Wind 33. Rare in Ile Maurice 172. Some pretend that they come only on the 9th of February 173

I

Iphis Fatum

James (St.) Park belonging to the Palace of that Name at London 31. 24.

Japan, the most potent Prince in the Island of Java 189

Java (the Isle of) see Batavia. Animals of that Island 186, &c. The Company is absolute there 189. The greatest part of the Kings there are under their Protection ibid.


Java Women are naturally very Amorous 217. And revenge themselves cruelly on those whose Fidelity they suspect
The Table.

I suspect *ibid.* They are very jolly and neat *ibid.* What is reproachable in them 213. Their manner of Dressing *ibid.* They cannot marry Christians without embracing the Christian Religion 214. Idols with a hundred Arms, wherefore 207. Chinese Idols reprimanded, chaffed, and dragg'd in the Dirt when they have not done their Duty 208.

John H. King of Portugal 238.

Jemal-edin, a Philosopher, cenures Ambition and Injustice in wicked rich Men 193. Laments Disorders in the World *ibid.*

Jesus.

Injustice and Pride of Great Men 194.

Inscription left in the Island Rodrigo 114. 120.

Insects bred out of Corruption 81.

Interest and Superftition two powerful Motives 206.

Jove swallowed by the Whale 23.

Jesuits.

Journal or Diary of Father Montfaucon, a Book stuffed with Errors, Trifles, folome Repetitions, and injurious Expressions, which he ought above all to have forborn *Pref.*

Jews of the Hottentots 229. 

Irish. Some ridiculous Questions which the Irish Catholicks put to their Dead 205.

Ile (A floating) 22.

Ile or Rock of Banishment 136. A sad Place 140. Two little Islands on each side of it *ibid.*

Jews marry young 74.

Jupiter (common) is nothing but Discord, Rapine, and Iniquity 147.

K.

Kaffa, a singular sort of Tree 63.

Kegoagi, a rich Mountain inhabited by 500 Families, united under the Noble Robber Xoa-site 198.

Kings, a wicked and covetous Prince *ibid.*

Knap, a strange Liqueur at Batavia 182.

Kings are sometimes afraid like other Men 48. This word has sometimes the same Signification with those of Duke, Dogy, or Prince 191. They are not Sovereigns.
The TABLE.

raigns of the People, to govern them at pleasure 194
Are made of the same Clay as other Men ibid.
Kings of China Tyrants 194

L.

Lampe, a sort of Milh 57
Lamps fed by the Fat of Tortoises 95
Languages (common) at Bonavia 189. French Language famous and universal 115. Latin Tongue serves to cover a great many things of small worth in some Treatises of the Moderns Pref.

Larding Pins (gallant) 230
Latania, sort of Trees 69, 75, 107
Leda 35
Lizards at the Cape 222
Lizard (A curious) of Gilolo 189
Lizards of Ille Rodrigo 78. Of Ille Maurice 172
Libertas sine Licencia, a Device of the Colony and of Pope Adrian IV.

Line (The) Baptism, or a Ceremony observ’d in cutting it 19
Liquor, a River of Forez 45
Lions at the Cape 222. A Reward given by the Company to those that kill them 223
Law (The Radical) among Men 194. The Law of Nature is the only one the Negroes at the Cape observe 227

Laws Divine and Humane. Precautions against Disorders 74. Laws are not efficaciously favourable to the Poor 196. Laws of the Hottentots 234
Lul, a singular sort of Tree 63
Light insupportable to the Chacrelates: They turn Night into Day 216
Lice and Fleas 172

M.

MAN sent back to the School of Beasts 74. Man was made for Woman and Woman for Man 107
Man alone and Woman alone are but part of themselves and imperfect 111
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men are commonly the Corrupters of Women</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhuman Men worse than brute Beasts</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Men have an equal Right to the Goods of Nature</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All are equal</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (The) worship'd by the Negroes at the Cape</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macassa</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahometans of the Sect of Timmi</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastiff, Protestant Proliteres that have a Church at Batavia</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manari, see Lamentin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts, those whereof Catalogues are to be seen in the Diarium Italianum of P. de Montfaucon, are but of small Consideration Pref.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango's, a Fruit of the Isle of Java of divers kinds</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackarel, a Fish to be met with only in certain places</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage at Java</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin-vao's Isles</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaranga, Description of that Island</td>
<td>See Eden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mers at Batavia</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritse. The Island of that Name is above 160 Leagues from Ille Rodrigo 96. Description of Ille Mauritse</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melani, excellent 53</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of two kinds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder punish'd severely by the Hottentots</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine and Thames two unhappy words</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines of Gold: None to be found in the Isle of Java, whatever L. Vercor inani says</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miba. Miba. a Cry of the People of Macassa</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mmes of the Cape</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moseote, a Name common to divers sorts of Animals that have but one Horn</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain of the Devil</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument (A) left by the Hollanders in Ille Rodrigo 99. By the Adventurers 114. 120. By the same upon their Rock of Banishment</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mould of Iron into which the Female Children of the Chinese have their Feet put as soon as they are born to hinder their growing large</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multitudes (The) a wild Beast Pref.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mopick of the Chinese perfect Discord</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourners (Chinese) at Funeral Ceremonies</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The TABLE.

**N.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naiar (John) a Soldier of the Garrison of Isle Maurice</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nations which inhabit Batavia</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessity does all</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negroes at Batavia are fine Men                                216.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Madagascar, Ceylon, and the Cape 236. Their Customs ibid. They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say they worship but one God, yet they pay Adoration to the Sun</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro Women have good Features at Batavia according to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notion we have of Beauty 216. Their Complexion is subject to none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the Inconveniences the Whites are</td>
<td>ibid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro-Slave (A.) being about to be executed, desires to have one</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cult at Dice before he dies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobility</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobles: Falsc Nobles</td>
<td>ibid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**O.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxen of three sorts at the Cape of Good Hope 224. Price: of those</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bought of the Hottentots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owls make War upon Rats</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ooceans, a rich Plain, the Prey of a noble Lord</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oorua, a small Island: two Leagues from Batavia, where the</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company builds Ships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium taken by the Javansi and other Islanders to render them</td>
<td>211,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearcels</td>
<td>Cie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pufse: Story of a Pufse stolen by the Crabs or Rats 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint of the Hottentots</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pufse at the Cape</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puppals have hot Blood; carry their Young like Whales, Lamentini,</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physick (common) a pure Clean, and more destructive than serviceable</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than serviceable to Mankind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Table</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians are in perpetual Contadiction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among themselves, from whence we may</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conclude they rather account by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chance than Knowledge</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their Tragical Combinations and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrels and fights, cannot decide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their Differences without drawing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts or Knives, Physicians that are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not skilful</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those of Europe look'd upon as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pernicious to the Country by the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islanders of Java</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First (Java) Has Death</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace of Inswick</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm-Trees</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramull a particular Tree</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patana's, abundance at Batavia</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick (S. I.) has banished venomous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatures from Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavillion, an extraordinary Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Tent Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridges, red, grey, and white, at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cape</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru, why so called</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrots, great Numbers of them at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Rodrigo 77. The flesh of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young ones is good to eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perse, a Flux of Blood</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People that love Images 206. Have no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idea's</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophers, according to the common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signification of the word, are prov'd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foolish Fellows, and Talkers to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no purpose</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosopher, Love Potions given by the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women of Java</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological of the Hatterians</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates, one of the Adventurers</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigments of Ille Rodrigo are smaller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and tamer than ours</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintado's of divers forts at Batavia</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe (an Ambulator)</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants and Trees of the Ille of Eden 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two curious Plants 185. Medicinal Plants</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the Cape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piny, the Naturalis, a fabulous Author</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plato's Birds whose Fleshs flinks</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamy of the Cafres</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupines at the Cape</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patoras (A) of the noble Binonfa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199 Of the noble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Hakai</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant (Protestant) have two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches at Batavia</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purshins the only European Herb found by the Adventurers of Rodrigo</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power (Arbitrary) Good Lessons against all such Power</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preachers (modern) of the Gospel will needs explain Mysteries 92. They ought not to do so</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presents: Their Benefit. See Prof.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presents, often beneficial how small forever</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priestz (Chinese)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayers Machinal</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procession (Chinese)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisor quoted</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestantse (French) have a Church at the Cape</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbs, a word ill apply'd to the Sentences: of Solomon</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psalms of David an admirable Book 33. Newly translated into French Verse at the Cape</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.

Quinsie (Henry Marquis of) his Design to form a Colony of French Refugees Prof.

Questions put to the Chinese Dead | 205 |

R.

Rain frequent at Batavia between the Months of November and April | 181  |
| Rabbi Benjamin, a bad Author, Prof.                               |      |
| Rasales, High Winds                                              | 26   |
| Regrets of the Hottentots                                         | 228, 229 |
| Rats, a great number of them at Rodrigo                          | 81   |
| Relations of Voyages: of what Materials they ought to be compos'd, Prof. They that write them ought to know themselves | ibid |
| Religion (vulgar) full of fruitless and rash things.              |      |
| Remarks: Historical and Critical made in a Voyage from Italy to Holland in 1704. A Book full of Fallacies, Prof. |      |
| Republick of Letters: Its Inhabitants imitate the Brokers, Prof.  |      |

Requins,
The Table.

Rapunz, Fish, 87. The vulgar Opinion of this Fish criticiz'd upon 181.
Rhinozeros in the Isle of Java 189. At the Cape 223
Is the only Unicorn ibid. Fables told of it ibid. Its Shape like an Elephant's ibid. Has but one Horn ibid. The Hair of its Tail is black, harsh, and large ibid.
Rice common, and the Bread of Java 181
Rovers so fill'd with Fish that one can't swim over them without touching them 39
Robben (Ile) 27. Its Situation 228. Improperly nam'd by the French. Origin of its Name 229
Rocket critiz'd upon 16
Rodigo (Ile) its Situation and Extent 46. A Plan of the Adventurers Habitations 47, &c. Temperaments of the Air 55. Description of that Island, ibid. &c. Tho' there was neither Bread nor Wine, yet we made good cheer there 95

S.

Sheep very fine at the Isle of Salt 13. Others very fine 157
Swallow, the Name of the Adventurers Frigate. See Frigate
Slippers of the Ladies of Java, a Mark of Distinction 213
Salutation of the Chinofes 201
Sabe-ganies, one fort of the Javan Arms 210
Scheerdan, one of the Islands believ'd to be the ancient Thulé 6
Scorpions not dangerous in Ile Rodrigo 87
Salt of Ile Rodrigo 78
Salt: Description of the Island that bears that Name 10
Serpent: Description of a Sea-Serpent whose Flesh was venomous 148. No Serpents in Ile Maurice 172.
Hood-Serpents in the Ile of Java 187. A Serpent 50 foot long ibid.
Saltim, a fabulous Author 215
Salloty (The) a particular sort of Bird 71. Has a Stone in its Throat 72. Never lays but one Egg 73. Ceremony of its Marriage 74
Sand (The) a Sreight 217
Stomps, what they are 135
Stromb, a flinking Tree 167
Sugar-
The Table

Sago-Canes in Ille Maurice 172
Surma, a Dutch Vessel that came to deliver the Adventurers 163
Sail of Ille Maurice almost everywhere reddish 165
Strawtail 77
Success of Renora, pretended Pilot to the Shark 88

T

The Tent or Pavillion Tree
Town (A) of 300 Houses at the Cape 221
Thieves punished severely by the Hottentots 231
Tobacco not to be bought at the Cape but of the Company 225
Taillefeur, a French Protestant living at the Cape 228
Tavernier (The Sieur), a good Jeweller, but a poor Author, made six Voyages to the East-Indies 215
Temple ought not to be turned into Dens of Thieves 117
Time No Division made of it by the Hottentots 235
Tobald (John) 5, 50, 133, 138. Ventures to Sea upon a Float, and was never heard of after 158. His Letters 189
Testicles of Male Children torn off and eaten by the Hottentot Mothers 230
Thee, the best not worth above 20 Pence a pound at Batavia 183
Thomas (Peter) 48, 51, 52
Tulip (Ille) 6
Tigers, very large at Java 189. Some at the Cape of Good Hope 222. But they are small 224. Reward given by the Company to those that kill any of them 225
Te-Hokas a great extravagant Lord 198
Tombs of the Chinese 203
Thunder never heard in Ille Rodrigo 55
Tortoises (Land) 40. There are three kinds of them 64. Their Fat is white, it never thickens, and it is better than our best Butter in Europe 65. Their Liver is excellently well tainted ibid. Their Bones have no Marrow
The Table.

Marrow ibid. Their Eggs are round, and very good to eat. ibid.
Tortoises (Sea) 46. Their Fat is green, good to eat, purging, and will never coagulate 65. Some of them have weighed 500 pounds ibid. How to catch them ibid. When they lay their Eggs ibid. These Eggs are not so good as those of Land Tortoises 67. Their Livers are very wholesome and ill-tasted ibid. Their Feeding ibid. Their Blood is cold 67. But very few of them at Isle Maurice 173.

Tourism 85.
Tristan, an Island 25.
Turk's Eridanean; nor well informed by P. Montesquieu, Pref.

Tyranny. Character and Censures of Tyranny 194.

U.

Unicorn (A) a Chimera 223.
Viands (Funeral) among the Chinese at Batavia 203. Viands not good at Batavia 185.

Vacc, a poor Author, Pref.

Vessels. Account of a Vessel cast away near Isle Rodrigo 129.
Vallisa, Master of a Frigate; a gloating Rascal 129. Deceives the Adventurers 143.

Vanity of the World, Pref.

Verfe. Writing in Verse sometimes puts People upon Satyr, Pref.

Vertuvanni (Lod.) a Traveller quoted 23. and censured 214.

Virtue. Virtue alone makes true Nobility 117.

Virtue (Royal) 194. 196.

Vines bear 7 times in 2 Years at Batavia 185. What at the Cape 221.

Visit trifling 119. The Visit of a marry'd Chinese to his Mistress 202.

Vows for Isle Rodrigo 116.

Voyages (Anonymous) to be suspected, Pref. False Voyages ibid. Character of a good Voyage, Pref.

Character of this, ibid. Living Testimonials of what is advanced, Pref.

Urfe (Howe's) Author of Astra quoted 45.
The TABLE.

W.


Wood, scarce at the Cape of Good Hope 227

Woman: Woman is made for Man, and Man for Woman 107, 110


Women proud, volup(tious), and lazy, at Batavia 191.

Formerly scarce there ibid. Slaves in China 203.

Chinese Women have very little Feet ibid.

Women (African) are very ugly at the Cape 212. Not true that the Joint of their Little-finger is cut off when they re-marry 221. Are more noisome than their Husbands ibid. Their Figure 232. Their Character ibid.

Women (Malametan) keep themselves closely concealed 213

Woodcocks and Hens of Ille Rodrigo 75

WILLIAM and MARY King and Queen of England: Their Elogium 116

Worship (Divine) of the Chinese 205, &c.

Wolves and Foxes unknown at Java 186

Wicked Rich People. The Chinese believe that wicked Rich People turn to Toads, and that the Poor tread them under foot 197

Wild Boars at the Cape 222

Winds (Trade) 8. 19. Regular Winds at Mascarenga 39. At Batavia 150

Wine (Palm) 59. Wine not good at Ille Maurice 169

Wine of the Cape 220. Bought there of the Compan-

Y

Whittington (Richard) how he made his Fortune with a Cat 82

Willoughby quoted 14

X.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>Antung, a Tyrant of China</th>
<th>193</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Your most Humble Expressions for the most part signifies nothing</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Azaye, an Indian Poniard</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rochelor, the Rock of Exile</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

The whole Critical Works of Monsieur Regis, Containing a Comparison between Demosthenes and Cicero for Eloquence, Homer and Virgil for Poetry, Thucydides and Livy for History, Plato and Aristotle for Philosophy; with the Opinions of the Wise-men of all Ages upon their Doctrine, and the different Adventures of their Sects: together with his Reflections on Eloquence in general, and particularly that on the Bar and Pulpit, on Aristotle's Treatise of Poetic, with a large Preface by Mr. Rymer: his Reflections upon History, upon Philosophy in general, upon Logick, Morality, Physicks, Metaphysicks, and the use of Philosophy in Religion. Newly done into English by several hands in two Volumes in 8vo.

The Life of Guzman D'Alfarache: To which is added, The celebrated Tragi-Comedy Celestina, written in Spanish by Mateo Alcenua: done into English from the new French Version, and compared with the Original by several hands. Adorn'd with Sculptures by Guison Bourtree in two Volumes in 8vo.

The Life and Adventures of Lazarillo de Tormes, written by himself; Translated from the Original Spanish, and illustrated with 20 curious Copper-Cuts, in 2 Parts in octavo.

The Nature of Uncleanness considered; wherein is discourse of the Causes and Consequences of this Sin, and the Duties of such as are under the Guilt of it: To which is added, A Discourse concerning the Nature of Chastity and the Means of obtaining it. By J. F. Offer, the Minister of the Church of Neufchatel, Author of a Treatise of the Causis.
A Catalogue of BOOKS.


The Gentleman's Dictionary in three Parts; viz. The Art of Riding the Great Horsie: Containing the Terms and Phrases used in the Manage, and the Diseases and Accidents of Horsies. 2. The Military Art, explaining the Terms and Phrases used in Field or Garrison, the Terms relating to Artillery, the Works and Motions of Attack and Defence, and the Post and Duty of all the Officers in the Army: Illustrated with Historical Instances taken from the Actions of our Armies. 3. The Art of Navigation: Explaining the Terms of Naval Affairs; as, Building, Rigging, Working, and Fighting of Ships, the Post and Duty of Sea-Officers; with Historical Examples taken from the Actions of our Fleets. Each Part done Alphabetically from the 16th Edition of the Original French published by the Sieur Guillot, and dedicated to the Dauphin. With large Additions, Alterations, and Improvements, adapted to the Customs and Actions of the English; and above 40 curious Cuts that were not in the Original. In 8vo.


The Compleat Horseman, or Perfect Farrier; in two Parts: Part 1., discovering the justest Marks of the Beauty, Goodness, Faults, and Imperfections of Horses: the best Method of Breeding and Backing of Colts, making their Mouths, Baying, Dieting, and otherwise ordering of Horsies. The Art of Shothing, with the several Sorts of Shooses adapted to the various Defects of bad Feet, and the Preservation of good. The Art of Riding and Managing the Great Horsie, &c. Part 2., contains the Signs and Cautes of the Diiases, with the true Method of curing them. Written in French by the Sieur de Salesjol, Querity to the present King of France, and one of the Royal Academy of Paris. Abridged from the Follo done into English by Sir William Hope, with the Addition of several excellent Receipts by our best Farriers, and Directions to the Buyers and Sellers of Horsies. Illustrated with several Copper-Plates. In 8vo.
Central Archaeological Library,
NEW DELHI. 18213

Call No. 910.4/ Leg

Author— Leguat A

Title A new voyage to the East Indies

Borrower No. Date of Issue Date of Return

"A book that is shut is but a block."

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book clean and moving.