

minibus vix unus reperitur qui non aliquando exarefcatur. Si qui verò fint, qui perpetuò fluant, illi non è longinquo adveniunt. Nifi enim e multis magnisque montibus magna fiat aquarum collectio, haud longè progrediuntur ; cùm tanta fit ferventium arenarum fitis, ut etiam complures amnes, post centum & plurium leucarum curfum, penitus imbibantur & deficiant, priusquàm exeant in mare. Complures tales funt in regionibus quæ Soli fubjacent, & præcipuè in Lybia atque Æthiopia, quæ à Leone Africano & aliis recententur. In iis terris quæ vulgo temperatæ vocantur, pauci admodum occurrant ; &, præter Chryforrhoam, vix est alius qui dignus fit memorari. That is ( for the Benefit of my unlearned Reader ) *'Tis very frequent in Africa, as Voffius, Cap. 7. well observes, that of a Hundred of thofe Streams, hardly one is found that is not fometimes dried up. And if there be fome that flow perpetually, they come not from far. For unlefs they are fupplied by a large Collection of Waters from many great Mountains, they run but a little Way ; fince fuch is the Thirft of the burning Sands, that many Rivers, after a Courfe of above a hundred Leagues, are quite foak'd up before they reach the Sea. Many fuch Rivers are found in the Countries under the Torrid Zone, efpecially in Lybia and Ethiopia, as we are inform'd by Leo Africanus and Others. . Under the Temperate Zones very few of 'em are to be met with ; and hardly one, befides the Chryforrhoa, that is worth Noting.*

After this, I obferv'd to him, that the ftanding Waters, in the Channels, becoming brackifh and falt, the neighbouring Inhabitants, who had no good Spring near 'em, wete put to no fmall Difficulties for fresh Water, and took not a little Pains to provide

vide themselves from distant Places. That the Cattle in the Neighbourhood of those Channels, had, at those Times, Nothing to drink in the Day but those brackish or salt Waters; but they were so us'd to 'em, that they made but little Boggling at 'em. In the Evening, when they were driven home, they were refresh'd with a little sweet Water, if their Owners had any to spare for 'em. Some Planters in the Colonies are, at those Times, oblig'd to send above a Couple of Leagues for fresh Water.

Next, I observ'd to him, that there were several Springs about the *Cape*, which, in the Winter, had a Brackishness; which Brackishness, in the Rains, either went quite off, or was considerably diminish'd. That in dry Weather the Brackishness return'd, and increas'd, as the Summer advanc'd, till the Water became as salt as Brine.

That the sweet Springs about the *Cape* were found on Hills and Rocks, and not so much as one perfectly sweet Spring in any of the Vallies throughout all the *Cape*-Countries. That these Springs, for the most Part, furnish'd very plentiful Streams to the Vallies, and were the Sources of several Rivers; particularly the *Salt-River*, the *Stellenbosch* River, and the *Hottentot-Holland-River*; the Waters of which are clear, sweet and wholesome as any in the World.

From the Sweetness of the Streams that have their Sources on the Rocks and Hills, and their suffering no Alteration in that Quality; and from the Brackishness of the Springs in the Vallies, and their becoming, as the Summer advanc'd, more briny, I inferr'd to my Correspondent, that the Soil in the *Cape*-Vallies must be of a salty Nature; adding, that this was, in a Manner, confirm'd by the Grass  
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in the Vallies, which has a brackish Taste the Year round ; and that the *Dutch* therefore give to the Pastures in the *Cape*-Vallies the Name of *Brack*-Ground.

'Tis owing to the falfuginous Nature of the Valley-Grafs, that the *Cape*-Graziers never give, either to their great or small Cattle, any Salt to lick ; as is frequently done in *Europe*.

Finally, I observ'd to my Correspondent, that in the Winter the best Pasturage was in the Vallies ; and that in the Summer the best was upon the Hills. The Sun, acting with more Vigour on the Hills, exhausts the falfuginous Moisture it finds in the Soil on 'em ; while in the Vallies, where the Sun has not so much Power, the Grafs is continually salty ; and constantly, as the Summer advances, becomes more so.

Such were, summarily, the Observations I communicated to my Correspondent, touching the Waters in the *Cape*-Countries, in Order to have his Opinion touching the Nature of the Salt produc'd there. And his Answer ( which, standing on a Part of Natural Philosophy I am much a Stranger to, is very mysterious to me ; but will not, perhaps, be so to Persons who have any Knowledge of that Part ) was as follows.

It seems, said he, by several Circumstances, that the Ground in the Vallies and flat Countries is of the Nature of that which teems with Nitre ; the Elements of which are, primarily, in the Air ; from whence they fall gradually into the Earth, where being shut up, they are digested by the Sun's Heat. Rains falling, and the Heats encreasing, the digested Elements are, by those Means, drawn out of the Earth, and appear, upon their first Extraction, in the Form of a *Lye* ; from which, in due Time, they are

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are brought to the Form of a Salt. But as I am not us'd to be positive in my Notions, and love to deliver them problematically, I shall, on this Occasion, set down an Experiment, which may give some good Account of the Generation of Salt at the *Cape of Good-Hope*.

I am not a Stranger to a certain *Caput* (which, to me, is the *Cape of Good-Hope*) where, at certain Times, blow the *real* Winds. When these Winds are receiv'd into a proper Vessel, they beget a Dew on the Inside; which Dew, as it encreases, flows together, and, at Length, fills the Cask with a bright Chrystalline, *Heavenly* or *Airy* Water; in Taste not unlike fresh Spring - Water, but much brighter. I have had by me Eight Ounces of this Water for above Twelve Years. I keep it well clos'd up in a Vial. It retains its original Clearness, and has not had to this Day either a disagreeable Taste or Smell. The only Thing in which it differs from its original State, is, that a few greenish *Fæces* are settled to the Bottom.

A Vessel, of due Proportion, being fill'd with this Water, and plac'd where a continual warm Air can, at the same Time, work into the Water, and act on all Sides of the Vessel, the Water, in the Space of 3 or 4 Hours, becomes heavy, falfuginous and whitish, intermix'd with a Sea-Green and a Sky-Blew: And the *Fæces* take the Form of a Jelly, and quiver.

When, after this, the Vessel is lightly cover'd, and set upon an Oven, to evaporate, the Water turns yellow, and then reddish; and after several Changes from one to the other of these Colours, it takes a Crimson; and, finally, appears in various Forms; as *nitrous*, in a sexangular, channell'd,  
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oblong Figure ; *Vitriolous*, in a cubical Figure ; *Urinary*, in a round sexangular starry Figure. Salt-Forms are seen likewise, partly yellow, and partly white and glittering.

The Basis of this Experiment being only an *airy* Water, which by the Action of the circumambient warm Air, becomes *salsuginous*, and at length a Salt, I leave it to the Judgment of the Learned this Way, whether the Rain-Water at the *Cape* is not the *Principium materiale* of the Salt produc'd there, and the Cause of the Saltness of the Flat- and the Valley-Soil.

Such was the Answer of my Correspondent ; who added, that he had made the Experiment, just now recited, Seventy -Two Times, and ever found it to answer ; and that in several he had, beyond all Expectation, from this *airy* Water, as he calls it, extracted the *Three first Principles*. But 'tis all a Mystery to me ; and as such I leave it to be unravell'd by the Reader.

*Some Observations concerning the Sea about the  
CAPE of GOOD HOPE.*

**T**HIS pretty well known, that the Sea-Waters are not equally salt in all Places. *Varenius*, in his Geography, says, the Rain, which falls in the Midst of the Sea, is perfectly sweet, containing no Salt. I only mention this, to the End the Reader may consider it with the Rain which falls at the *Cape* ; which, when it falls, and for some Time after, is very sweet ; but at Length it becomes, as has been shewn, salt. I

I have said, in the History of the *Hottentots*, that the Sea about *Cape Verde* appears green; while in other Parts 'tis seen of a different Colour. This seeming Greenness of the Sea about *Cape-Verde*. is owing to Nothing, in my Opinion, but the vast Quantities of Grass that grow in it, and the vast Quantities of Grass that are almost always seen floating upon the Sea in that Neighbourhood. So the Water in the Harbour of the *Cape of Good Hope* seems green; but this Appearance is much owing to the Reflection of Reeds and Grass from the Hills and Rocks about it. Great Extents of Sea, at a considerable Distance from the *Cape*, every Way, are cover'd, in a Manner, with floating Reeds and Grass, which give to the Sea in those Parts likewise a greenish Hue. When Ships, on the other Side the Line, come in View of those Floats of Grass and Reeds, they are ever reckon'd to be not far from the *Cape*. The Reed, I mention here, is from 3 to 4 Yards long, wide at the Bottom, and narrow at the Top, to which, from the Bottom, it runs tapering. This Reed is often gather'd and bent to the Shape of a Trumpet; at which Work I have known Several to have a very dext'rous Hand. When 'tis adjusted to the Trumpet-Form, 'tis laid in the Sun to dry; and when 'tis dry, the Bendings are tied nicely together; and then the whole Instrument has a very great Firmness, and gives as fine a Sound as any Trumpet whatever. I knew a Negro at the *Cape*, who perform'd upon this Reed-Trumpet to a Miracle. And I question very much whether ever the Musick of an *European* Trumpet came up to the Musick of this Reed-Trumpet in the Hands of that Fellow.

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But the seeming Greenness of the Sea near the *Cape* is not owing only to the floating Reeds and Grass; nor the seeming Greenness of the Water in the *Cape-Harbour*, only to the Reflexion of 'em from the Hills and Rocks about it. This Appearance likewise is not a little owing to *Coral-Shrubs*, which float in large Quantities on the Sea near the *Cape*; are seen in Numbers in the Harbour too, and are, while they remain in the Water, of a Grass-Green. In the Water too they are soft. But when they are thrown on the Shore, they harden, and become, some white, some black, and some take a deep Red. I have frequently gather'd *Coral-Shrubs* at the *Cape*. Such as turn'd red I preserv'd: The Rest I threw away.

About the *Molucca* Islands are seen white *Coral-Rocks*; out of which the *Dutch* burn Lime. The *Red Sea* owes its Name to its seeming Red; and its seeming Redness is owing to the vast Quantities of red Coral it produces. But this is wandering from the Purpose.

But 'tis Nothing of my Purpose to treat here of the Properties or ordinary *Phænomena* of the Sea-Waters. My Eye being only on the Peculiarities I observ'd in the Sea about the *Cape*, I have only to add here an Account of some extraordinary *Phænomena* which happen'd, in *September 1707*, in the Tides at the *Cape*.

On *September* the 24th. 1707, in the Morning, being on a Visit to a Friend of mine, one M. *Ortman* at the *Cape*, we were breakfasting at his Tea-Table, with several others, particularly one M. *Rotterdam*, a Friend of mine, who was lately come from *Batavia*; when a Gentleman of the Company, stepping to the Door, quickly return'd with a  
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“ What’s the Meaning of this? It began to ebb  
“ but a Quarter of an Hour ago ; and ’tis Flood  
“ again already”. Upon this, M. *Rotterdam*, a  
Gentleman of 70 Years of Age, and my self, started  
up and went to the Sea-Side, and found the Matter  
very true. And while we were reasoning together  
upon this *Phænomenon* ( Nothing like which, M.  
*Rotterdam* declar’d, he had ever seen or heard of )  
the Water fell again, and with such Velocity, that  
Stones we saw, a considerable Way in the Sea,  
were quickly deserted by it. This was Matter of  
new Wonder. It was then about Eight in the Morn-  
ing. We return’d to M. *Ortman’s* ; and having  
got some Chairs out, we seated our selves with some  
others, in such Manner, that we had a full View  
of the Shore. And we were hardly seated when we  
saw the Flood return. About a Quarter of an Hour  
after, it ebb’d again. In short, from Eight to Ten  
that Morning, the Sea at the *Cape* ebb’d and flow’d  
Seven Times.

The Reader will easily imagine the Astonishment  
we were in on this Occasion. Every one of us la-  
bour’d hard to find out Something that might be  
consider’d as a probable Reason of the Tides we had  
seen ; but none of us succeeded. None of us had  
seen or heard of the Like. And we parted without  
any other Satisfaction upon the Matter than that we  
had beheld it.

I have bestow’d many a thoughtful Hour upon  
this Matter since, but to no Purpose. The Reason  
of it flies me as much as ever. And I must leave it  
to be discover’d by such of my Readers as have Cu-  
riosity and Talents for the Enquiry. For their As-  
sistance herein I communicate the following Obser-  
vations.



*September 23d.* 9h. 53m. 19 sec. P. M. the Sun came to the Equator, making at the *Cape* the Vernal Æquinox (in *Europe*, the Autumnal).

All the Forenoon of that Day it was so excessively hot at the *Cape*, that People were at a Loss for good Shelter against the Rage of the Sun. And all that Day it was a stark Calm.

Through all the Night of the 23d of *September* it rain'd hard at the *Cape*; pouring down, as it were, in Spout-Streams.

The Morning of the 24th of *September* was usher'd in at the *Cape* with Thunder and Lightening. The Wind was at N. W. and held there all that Day; but was so small, that it was not perceivable but by the Vanes of the Ships.

*September* the 25th. 52m. 9 sec. P. M. there was an Eclipse of the Sun; but it was not visible at the *Cape*.

The Time from the Sun's Coming to the Equator to the Appearance of the extraordinary Tides, was about 10h. 6m. 41 sec. The Time from the Sun's Coming to the Equator to the New Moon, was 2 Days, 2h. 58m. 50 sec. And the Time from the Tides to the Eclipse, 1 Day, 3h. 52m. 9 sec.

'Tis well known, that at Full and Change of the Moon, the Tides, in most Sea Ports, are larger than they are at any other Time; and that at the Æquinoxes they are much fiercer than they are found to be in any other Part of the Year. The extraordinary Tides at the *Cape*, then, happening so near the *Cape* Vernal Æquinox, on the one Side, and so near a New Moon, on the other, I leave it to be consider'd whether the Sun's Coming to the Equator, and the New Moon, are not to be allow'd as Causes of 'em.

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If no Satisfaction is to be obtain'd upon the Matter in this Way of Thinking, let my Readers consider whether the Winds, springing up from the Holes and Caverns at the Bottom of the Sea, were not the Occasion of those Tides? Had there been any Ships in the Bay at the Time those Tides appear'd, I should, perhaps, have gain'd some Satisfaction upon the Point; since Sailors pretend to know very well when the Ships, they are on board of, are heav'd up and tofs'd by the Winds under the Water. But it happen'd that at that Time there was no Ship in the Bay.

These are all the remarkable Things that fell under my own Observation with Regard to the Sea at the *Cape*. I could relate many other Things upon the Subject, which were told me by Sea-faring People: But as Sea-faring People are mostly a superstitious Generation, whose Talents are but awkwardly turn'd either for the Discovering or the Relating of Truth, I shall trouble the Reader with none of their Reports.





*Of the Earth, Stones and Minerals in the  
CAPE-Countries.*

**H**AVING led the Reader through all the Classes of the Animal Creation at the *Cape of Good-Hope*, I shall now give him an Account of the Earths and Stones, and of the Mineral Kingdom there, as far as I was able to discover it.

But I must preface my Account of those Matters by saying, that the Reader must not expect that I deliver my self like a Man of any considerable Skill in 'em. Mines, tho' abounding in my native Country, I never much consider'd there. And, my Studies having always lain another Way, I am but little acquainted with the Terms of Art and the Dialect of the Miners, Smelters, Refiners, &c. The Reader will therefore be pleas'd to pardon me, where, either in my Reasoning or Expression, I appear a Novice in those Matters; and to be satisfied with the Sincerity of my Endeavours where my Endeavours fail. My principal Intent is to shew him, that the *Cape-Countries* are enrich'd, as much as most others, with Variety of Mineral Treasures. But the Mines are but little open'd for two Reasons: One is the Want of sufficient Hands to work 'em: The other is the Want of Wood, so necessary for propping up the Ground in Mines, and for melting the Ore. Wood is so scarce at the *Cape*, that the Colonies and the Ships are hardly supplied with sufficient for Fuel. And the Trees there, Natives of the

the Country, being mostly a crippled distorted Race, good for Little besides Burning, almost all the Timber in the Colonies, for Building, is imported, at a very great Expence, from *Europe* and *Asia*. Under these Necessities, it being next to impossible to penetrate far into the *Cape*-Mines, it was impossible for me to get up a particular Account of 'em ; tho' there have not been wanting at the *Cape* projecting Heads, which took no small Pains to render those Mines practicable.

My Discourse here shall consist of Three Parts. In the First I will describe the different Sorts of Earths at the *Cape*. In the Second I will treat of the Stones there. In the Third I will give an Account of the several Oars in the *Cape*-Countries.

The *Cape*-Earths are of various Sorts, differing much both in Colour and Quality. The Earth, in the Vallies that are sown or planted, is very fertile, and all the Vallies near the *Cape* are sown or planted, excepting the *Tiger*-Valley, which is stony, much cover'd with Sand, and produces Nothing but Heath and some sorry Shrubs. In those Vallies the Earth, in some Places, has a Mixture of Sand, and is reddish, or of a brown-red. The Rest is black and heavy, appearing very rich. These Lands have, at any Time, hardly any Need of Dung.

The *Cape*-Countries produce Plenty of Clays, of various Colours and Uses. Some are very white, shewing Something like a Mixture of Silver-Sand. Of These the *Cape*-Potters make their Ware. Others are of a grey or ash-colour ; and are mix'd with Something like Hair. Of These more when I come to treat of the Production of Salt. Others are yellowish and reddish. Of these Clays are made Bricks, of which are built most of the Houses in the *Cape*-

Colonies. Others seem to be work'd up with the Rust of Iron ; and are mix'd with little reddish Stones. Of these last the *CAPE-Europeans* make no other Use than to lay 'em, now and then, on Corn- Vine- and Garden-Lands, to which, they are not a little strengthening.

The *Cape-Countries* likewise yield not a Little of red and white Chalk. With the First the *Hottentot-Women*, on Occasions of Festivity and Rejoicing, are us'd to spot their Faces, by Way of Painting. With the other the *CAPE-Europeans* plaister and white-wash their Houses.

About the Hot Bath is found a brown-red Earth, which, Painters say, makes as fine a brown-red Colour as any painting Matter or Composition in *Europe*. In the Niches of the Rocks are found several bituminous Substances ; some of a green ; others of a white, others of a yellow, and others of other Colours. There is a Sort which trickles down on the Sides of Rocks in great Quantities, and sticks to and hardens on the same : And when 'tis wanted, 'tis beaten down. I cannot join Opinion with Some, that this is a Sort of *Jewish Pith*, since it will not burn when put in the Fire. Nor can I agree with Others, who, from its Issuing out of Rocks, and from its Colour, which is black, conclude it to be a Sort of the *Babylonian Naphtha*, which issues out of the like Places, and is of the like Colour. 'Tis much more probably a Sort of *Stone-Pitch*, since it blackens the Water 'tis put in, and throws a greasy Substance over the Surface. It has, besides, a strong disagreeable Smell, not unlike that of stale Urine : And, in my Opinion ( tho' I am not sufficiently skill'd in such Matters to make my Opinion of much Weight here ) 'tis to be rank'd among the Natural  
Stone-

*Stone-Oils*. Be it what it may, this is certain, and I have prov'd it on my self, that being dissolv'd in warm Water and applied, on a Linen-Rag, to a Wound, 'twill quickly heal it. The *Hottentots*, who, from their long Acquaintance with it, deserve not a little Attention upon the Matter, affirm, that 'tis the Urine of *Ermins*, mixt with very fine Dust. They make a Drink with it for their Cattle, by dissolving it in Water. This Drink they give, with great Success, to open the Bodies of their Cattle, and remove Obstructions of the Urine. But the *CAPE-Europeans* (for what Reason I know not) have not yet thought fit to follow the Example.

Tho' I could never learn, that *Amber-Grease* or *Tripoli* were found in the *Hottentot-Countries*, I cannot help thinking but those Countries produce 'em; and that a little Diligence would soon discover 'em. But the Island *Mauritius*, which belongs to the *Dutch*, yielding those Commodities plentifully, and Every one being conveniently supplied from thence, no Pains is taken to look for 'em at the *Cape*.

There are some other Earths at the *Cape* besides those I have mention'd; but those I have mention'd are the principal. The *Cape-Countries*, as I have already observ'd, produce some *Turf-Earth*, as good as any in the *European-Low-Countries*. And with This I close my Account of the Earths about the *Cape*.

2. I shall now treat a little of the Stones found about the *Cape*. I have deliver'd several Things upon the Subject already, but not enough to render unadvisable the Resuming it here.

With the Stones in the *Table-Hill*, the *Hottentot-Holland*-the *Stellenbosch*-the *Drakenstein*- and other high Hills, Nature seems to have play'd the Mason, the

the Stones lying in Rows one upon another; and being cemented with a Matter like Marrow. These Stones are as hard as Pebbles, and are dug out for the building of such Walls and Places as are requir'd to be of the greatest Strength and Resistance. Great Quantities of these Stones were us'd in building the *Cape-Fortrefs*.

In the Brooks and Rivers, up and down the *Cape-Countries*, are found Abundance of Sand-Stones. The Sea casts ashore not a few Spunges, in each of which there is a green Stone, generated of the Sea-Sand, and easily friable.

There are about the *Cape* several Quarries of *Split-Stone*, as 'tis call'd; out of which, I am perswaded, might be burnt great Quantities of good Lime. But as the Colonies are well provided with Muscle-Shells, of which Lime is made with much less Expence of Fire than it can be with any Stone, None have thought it worth while to try for Lime with these Stones; and they are only us'd for the Foundations of Houses.

I have already said Something, and enough perhaps, of the Stone produc'd at the *Cape*, which has been found proper for Mill-Stones. But the Labour of working this Stone for the Mill is so difficult and expensive, that 'tis now rejected; and the Colonies Mills are supplied with those Stones wholly from *Holland*.

There is, near the *Cape*, a Quarry yielding a very hard brown-red Stone, on which are many blue Spots, and through which run several white Veins. This Stone, wrought and polish'd, contends, for Brightness and Beauty, with the finest Marble. The *CAPE-Europeans* call it *Heart-Stone*. The Governour *Simon Van der Stel* had the first Floor of his  
House

House here laid with this Stone. The Grand Stairs in the same were likewise of this Stone. And both Floor and Stairs were so curiously polish'd, that they reflected the Face like a Mirror, and made a very beautiful and a very splendid Appearance.

The *Cape* likewise furnishes not a few of both Touch-Stones and Whet-Stones. The Sea, beating against the Rocks, loosens and washes off long thin Pieces, some grey, others blackish. These, when smooth'd, are, the grey, excellent Whet-Stones; and the blackish, Touch-Stones and a Sort of Hones. Flints are seen in great Numbers up and down the Roads about the *Cape*.

There is found, among the Gravel, and in the Marshes of the *Cape-Countries*, a hollow roundish Stone, call'd by the Naturalists the *False Eagle-Stone*. 'Tis of the Bigness of a Chestnut; is generally fill'd with Sand or other Matter; and its Outside seems cover'd with Rust. The *CAPE-Europeans* present it to Strangers as a Curiosity.

'Twere an endless Work to describe all the Sorts of Stone in the *Cape-Countries*. Some resemble Snail-Shells. Others are like Chrystal. There is an endless Variety among 'em both in Shape and Colour. But hoping that what I have said of 'em will be judg'd sufficient, I shall now treat of the Oars in the *Cape-Countries*.

3. Neither *Europeans* nor *Hottentots* having taken any considerable Pains to discover the several Sorts of Oar produc'd in the *Cape-Countries*, I could meet with but very little Information about 'em from any One at the *Cape*. All I did therefore, or could do, towards the Discovery, was, that happening to have with me the *Compleat Description of the Fichtel-Hill at Nordgau in Germany*, in which there is a Piece entitled,



titled, *A Guide to bidden Mineral Veins*, I compar'd such Appearances as are deliver'd by the learned and ingenious Author, as Arguments or Tokens of Mineral Veins, with Appearances in the *Cape-Countries*. And I found many of 'em to answer with such Exactness, that the curious Reader will, without Doubt, be pleas'd with the Particulars; and, in all Probability, be of Opinion with my self, that the Exactness of the Comparisons brings the Discovery of all the *Cape-Oars* to little less than a Certainty:

First, the Author says, that Oars are generated for the most Part in Heathy Desert-Grounds, unfit for Sowing or Planting; and in large rocky Hills. This is confirm'd by the *Silver-Mines* that have been discover'd in the *Table-* and *Drakenstein-Hills*, and elsewhere about the *Cape*. Out of which Mines has been drawn some of the finest *Silver-Oar*: And, were it not for the Difficulties above-mention'd, no Doubt but the Company would immediately order the Working 'em.

In the next Place, the Author says, that where Stones are found, or earthy Concretions, of a more than ordinary Weight; likewise where the Ground is roughen'd with Impositions or Bunches, sending out a Sort of Chrystalline Matter, there the Ground is enrich'd with Oars. These Indications are met with at the *Cape*. In the Pits near the *Prince's Castle*, I found Abundance of Stones and earthy Concretions, of a very extraordinary Weight. Both Stones and Lumps were of a reddish Colour, with Specks of White. And near the Hot Bath at the *Black Hill* are seen many Impositions of the Soil, with many Issues of a chrystalline Matter. On the Top of the *Black Hill* there is Nothing to be found besides very heavy Stones, which are white.

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A Third Indication, deliver'd by this Author, for the Discovery of Mineral Veins, is Sulphureous Exhalations. Of these I have observ'd none about the *Cape*, but on the *Black Hill* above-mention'd.

Fourthly, this Author says, that where the Grass is short, and of a thin and narrow Blade, with darkish Flowers; and that both Grass and Flowers, when the Sun plays warmly on 'em, wither away, the Ground contains some Mineral Veins. These Things I have observ'd on many Hills about the *Cape*; the Grass and Flowers on which, when the Sun has parch'd 'em, the Wind sweeps quite away; leaving the Soil so naked, that you would not imagine any Thing had grown there.

I pass to his Seventh Indication, where 'tis said, that nitrous Exhalations, from the Cracks or Rents of Hills, are Tokens of Minerals within. There are Rents and Cracks in most of the Hills about the *Cape*. There is a very large one in the *Table-Hill*. There are others in the *Hottentot-Holland*-, the *Stellenbosch*-, the *Drakenstein*-, the *Horse*-, and the *Pearl-Hills*; from all which Cracks or Rents issue nitrous Exhalations.

I pass to his Ninth; where 'tis said, that Plants and Shrubs appearing wither'd and half burnt up, are Signs of a Mineral Ground. According to this, the *Black Hill* above-mention'd is impregnated with Oars; the Plants and Shrubs on that Hill appearing wither'd and half burnt up.

In the Tenth Place this Author says, that very knotted Trees, with wriggling distorted Trunks and Branches, and appearing frozen or dried up, are Tokens of a Mineral Ground. If so, then all the Ground from the *Table-Hill* to the *Stone-Hills* is Mineral, the said Ground yielding such Trees in  
Abundance, In

In the Eleventh Place, says my Author, Where Trees are short trunk'd and of a slow Growth ; and their Leaves are of a pale or faded-Colour, and subject to sudden Witherings, the Ground is Mineral. These Indications I have observ'd on most of the Hills about the *Cape*.

The Author's Twelfth Indication of a Mineral Ground, is the Paleness or the blewish Hue of the Leaves of Trees in the Spring ; together with the blackish or other Colour of the uppermost Twigs, different from their Natural one. These Things are seen about the *Cape*.

I pass to the Author's Fifteenth Indication, which is, that the Hills, on which prickly Trees, Shrubs and Plants grow in any considerable Numbers, are Mineral. Prickly Trees, Shrubs and Plants are seen in great Numbers not only on the Hills but likewise in the flat Countries about the *Cape*.

The Author's Eighteenth Indication is, that Hills extended, from their Feet upwards, from East to West ; that is to say, their Feet stretching to the East, and the Brows rising towards the West, have been generally found to be impregnated with *Silver-Oar*. If this be true in the Northern Part of the World, I apprehend the Tables must be turn'd for the Southern, and the Observation taken, as in Calculations of Eclipses, the contrary Way. We must say then, for the Southern Parts, that Hills, the Feet of which stretch out to the West, and their Brows rise to the East, are generally enrich'd with *Silver-Oar*. And such is the Situation of the *Table-Drakenstein*- and other Hills about the *Cape*, in which *Silver-Oar* has been found.

His Nineteenth Indication is, that the Land, which is of various Colours, and appears with a  
Sort

Sort of Glos or Glittering upon it, is Mineral. This Indication is seen in the Road between the *Flot-tentot Holland Hills* and the Hot Bath; which Road leads you over a Hill, call'd the *Wood Corner Hill*, where the Land appears, to an Eye at some Distance, to glitter. In the Road are seen several bright sparkling Sand-Stones. The Trees on the Hill in this Road answer to the 10th and 11th Indications.

In the Twentieth Place, the Author observes, that the Colour of Earth, Stone, or Sand, shews the Sort of Oar underneath. The Hill, says he, of a black light Earth, has *Gold-* and *Silver-Oar*. Yellow, brown Yellow, and red Earth, he says, are Tokens of the same, but with a Mixture of Iron. Earth of all those Colours is seen about the *Cape*. Green and blew Earth are Indications of *Copper-Oar*. And such are the Colours of the Hills behind the Greater *Namaquas*, which abound with *Copper-Oar*, and are therefore call'd the *Copper Hills*. Red and stony Earth, which is found up and down all the *Cape-Countries*, are Indications of *Iron-* and *Copper Oar*. A pale Earth, which betokens *Iron-* and *Lead-Oar*, is likewise found up and down those Countries. About the Hot Bath is found an Ash- and dark-colour'd Earth, which betokens Sulphur.

These Arguments for Oars, from the Colours of Earth, are of but little Weight by themselves; but they are a great Support to the above-mention'd and the following; in Conjunction with which, they shew, beyond Contradiction, that the *Cape-Countries* are far from being poorly provided with every Sort of Oar.

I pass to the Author's Twenty Third Indication, which is, that where *Cinnaber*, is found, *Gold-Oar* is not far off. Now *Cinnaber*, in the Hills where 'tis found

found, mixing with the Streams that fall from those Hills, and giving the same a reddish Tincture, 'tis reasonable to believe, that the *Stone-Hills*, from whence flows Water of a red Tincture, are impregnated with *Cinnaber*, and *Gold-Oar*, and that not far from the Surface.

There are Appearances about the *Cape* to answer to the Author's Twenty Seventh Indication, which is, that the Hill, from the Top and Sides of which there issue Springs, contains Mineral Veins. This Indication, particularly, is seen on the *Table-Hill*.

The Author likewise says, that hot and sour Springs are Tokens of Mineral Veins. This is another Argument of those Veins in the *Black Hill*; where there is a Hot Bath, and, Two or Three Leagues from thence, another.

These and many other Indications of Mineral Veins has this learned and ingenious Author deliver'd and applied to the *Fitchel-Hill*. I shall now give the Reader a little Matter of Fact upon the *Cape-Mines*.

'Tis certain the *Cape-Countries* are not a little provided with *Iron Mines*. The *Hottentots* work frequently in 'em; arming their Weapons with the Iron they get. And This they have done from Times immemorial.

'Tis certain too, that several *Silver-Mines* have been discover'd in the *Cape-Countries*. And were it not for the Difficulties before-mention'd, which put People by the Search, 'tis not to be doubted but many more had been discover'd there by this Time.

'Tis certain too, that *Copper-Oar* is found in the *Cape-Countries*. The High Hills, call'd the *Copper Hills*, behind the Nation, call'd the *Greater Namaquas*, about 100 Leagues from the *Cape*, are so richly

richly furnish'd with it, that, as Travellers affirm, the Copper, under very hot Suns, melts out and runs down the Hills. The *Narraquas*, and other *Hottentots* in the Neighbourhood of those Hills, have a Method for Melting the Copper out of the Oar, and make of this Copper an Ornament for the Forehead, in the Shape of a Half Moon, which they wear continually. This Copper being very rich, 'tis not improbable, that there are *Gold-Veins* in those Hills, since the like Veins are frequently discover'd in the *Copper-Mines* in *Hungary* and else-where.

The Stones about the Hot Springs resembling Flakes of Iron or Steel ; and the Earth there, that is under Water, being cover'd with Something not unlike the Matter which settles and sticks to the Bottom and Sides of a Smith's Slake-Trough ; and the Water being cover'd with a thin blewish greasie Substance, and having a steely Taste ; these Things shew, that, besides other Oars, those of *Iron* and *Steel* are to be found thereabout.

I could never hear of any Discovery of *Tin*- or *Lead*-Oar in the *Cape*-Countries ; but I make no Question but they are to be found there.

I have already given some Indications of *Gold-Veins* in the *Cape*-Countries. To them I have only to add, that the bright sparkling Stones, I have mention'd, seen in the Road over and near the *Wood Corner Hill*, being view'd through a Magnifying Glass, appear to contain Abundance of Gold. This I have often tried my self.

Here finishes my Account of the *Cape* Countries.





*Observations on the Winds and the Air at the*  
**CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**

**T**HE Fame of the Raging Winds at the *Cape of Good Hope* being long ago blown all over *Europe*; and None having hitherto, that I know of, given the World, from the Press, any good Account of the Nature, Rise and Continuance of 'em, I shall here communicate my Observations with Regard to those Particulars. A tolerable Account of the *Cape-Winds* may indeed be gather'd from What I have said of 'em occasionally in the History of the *Hottentots*, and the preceeding Part of this; but not such a one, perhaps, as the World will expect from me, who resided at the *Cape* so long, and have undertaken to write a *Natural History* of the Country. But What I have said already concerning those Winds, will make my Stay upon 'em here the shorter.

The *Portuguese*, before they knew the Use of the *Cape-Winds*, and the proper Method of Struggling with 'em, call'd the *Cape*, as I have said, in the History of the *Hottentots*, *Capo de los totos Tormentos*, i. e. *the Cape of all Plagues*; and not with a little Appearance of Propriety; for there is not certainly another *Cape* in the World, so harrass'd by the Fury of the Winds:

As the Year at the *Cape* is divided between Two Winds, the South-East and the North-West, which succeed each other half-yearly, the *Europeans* at the  
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the *Cape* consider the Year as divided only into Two Seasons ; and these they call *Monsoons*. The Winter- or Wet-Season at the *Cape*, which begins when the Spring opens in *Europe*, that is, in *March*, when the Sun enters *Aries*, they call the Bad *Monsoon*. The *Cape*-Summer, or Dry-Season, which begins when our Summer ends, that is, in *September*, when the Sun enters *Libra*, they call the Good *Monsoon*. In the Good *Monsoon*, when reigns the South-East Wind, Ships in the Harbour ride with a great Deal of Safety, the Wind passing for the most Part over them. But the *Table-Bay* is not to be enter'd in that Season without a great Deal of Hazard and Toil : And therefore Ships, arriving at that Time, generally anchor in the *Saldhana-Bay*, or at the *Taxen-Island*; and such as do, by struggling hard with the Wind, enter the *Table-Bay* at that Time, cannot at the same Time reach the proper Road, but are ever oblig'd to anchor at the *Robben-Island*, till the Fury of the Wind is over.

In the Bad *Monsoon*, when reigns the North West Wind, Ships from *Europe* are, by that Wind, carried very readily into the *Table-Bay*, and sometimes with more Haste than good Speed ; that Wind blowing full into the Mouth of the Bay, and, at Times, with such Rage, that the Ships are in Danger of Running foul upon one another, or of being torn from their Anchors and dash'd against the Rocks. And the Danger is not a little augmented by the great Fogs which prevail about the *Cape* in that Season. In the Bad *Monsoon* People keep much at Home ; the Wind and the Rain together making it a very uncomfortable Thing to go abroad. And in the Good *Monsoon* they are subject, when abroad, to be plagued, blinded and bewilder'd



with Clouds of Dust and Gravel, which the South-East Wind drives very furiously before it. This Wind, in its Rage, shakes every Thing in the Colonies. I must confess, I have, at my Garden-Lodging, been more than once frighted out of Bed by it. I apprehended, the Apartment would be blown away, and my self along with it, or that it would be shatter'd about my Ears, and therefore jump'd out and took Sanctuary on the Stairs (which were of Brick and very strongly built) till the Fury of the Wind abated. When this Wind rises, all the Doors on that Side are kept shut, and all the Windows well secur'd. The Damage it does to the Corn on the Ground, and the Fruit on the Trees, has been often mention'd.

The *Portuguese* Sailors call the *Cape-Winds Travado-Winds*. And *Varenius*, the Geographer, places 'em in the same Class, where he says, speaking of the *Cape*, *Venti quidam subitanei sunt & impetuosi, non diu durantes. i. e. There are certain sudden impetuous Winds, of no great Continuance.* This is a great Mistake. A *Travado* Wind is a Sea-Wind, suddenly bursting from a black Cloud, and often opposing another Wind of some considerable Standing. 'Tis a sudden, short, but impetuous Flurry, which puts the Ships, that are not prepar'd to receive it, into the greatest Danger. Mariners therefore, when they 'spy a *Travado-Cloud*, either drop Sail, or stand upon the *Travado-Tack*. But a *Travado-Wind* rarely continues above Half an Hour. It happens alike in the Day and in the Night. And sometimes several *Travado-Clouds* are seen together. The South East Wind at the *Cape* is different from this. It gives such Warning of its Rise, that Ships about the *Cape* have Time to alter their  
Tack

*the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.* 325

Tack before 'tis much felt. But suddenly after such Warning, it bursts out in the wildest Fury, ready, as it were, to clear the Face of Land and of Sea of every Thing upon 'em ; and continues its Rage never, as the *Travado-Wind*, for Half an Hour only, but for one, two, three, to Eight Days, and sometimes for a Month together. The Ships in the Harbour receive no other Damage from this Wind than What they get by being tofs'd and shaken by the great Swelling of the Waves. In this Wind a little more Cable is every now and then given to the Anchors.

While the South-East Wind reigns, the Sky over the *Cape* is clear of Clouds, excepting the Wind-Cloud on the *Table-* and *Devil's-Hill*; and the *Cape-Air* is very serene. But when the North West Wind blows, dark Clouds, swagging with Oceans of Rain, pass over the *Cape* ; the *Cape-Air* is very heavy and unwholesome ; and throughout the Months of *June* and *July* the Sun sometimes is not once seen. The *Cape*, in that Season, is subject to very thick Fogs ; in which Ships, entering the *Table-Bay*, must proceed very warily, or they will be in Danger of Running foul upon those at Anchor, or of Running against the Rocks ; neither Ships nor Rocks, in those Fogs, being to be discover'd till you are close aboard 'em. During the Bad *Monsoon*, or the Wet Season, a Beakon is lighted every Night at the *Robben-Island*, for the greater Safety of Ships coming in. But it rarely contributes any Thing to it.

The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the *Cape*. The Ships homeward-bound, from *Batavia* and *Ceylon*, are always to be dispatch'd from those Places in such Time, as that they shall, in all Pro-

bability, reach the *Cape of Good-Hope*; take in Provisions there; and set Sail from thence before the Good *Monsoon* is at an End; because the South-East Wind, which then reigns, drives 'em merrily homeward: Whereas, were they to stay at the *Cape* till the Bad *Monsoon*, the North-west Wind, which is then in Play, would, in a Manner, lock 'em up there. And it being the Practice for all the *Retour-Ships* to rendezvous at the *Cape*, and proceed from thence together, some of those Ships stay there near a Couple of Months, waiting for the other.

There is no Time fix'd for the Arrival of the Company's outward-bound Ships at the *Cape*. They arrive at the *Cape* sometimes in the Good *Monsoons*, and sometimes in the Bad. The Sailors, when they approach the *Cape*, in a Voyage out, are very watchful and active to discover it, because the Company allows Ten Crowns to the Man who first does it. When they have got the *Cape* in their Eye, they can manage well enough, be the Wind as it may. The Ships going out, being mostly new-rigg'd, and provided with new Cables, are much fitter for a Tug with the Winds than the Ships bound home; and they hardly stay a Moment at the *Cape* after they are victuall'd there, which they are in about a Fortnight.

With Regard to the Effects of the *Cape*-Winds upon the Air there, I have said already, that while the South-East Winds blow, the Air is serene and very wholesome; and that in the Time of the North-West Winds the Air is heavy and unwholesome. The Necessity of the South-East Wind for the Health of the Inhabitants of the *Cape*, in the Good *Monsoon*, or Summer-Season, is seen upon that Wind's Ceasing for three or four Days in that Season; as it frequently does. For the Summer-Air, when this  
Wind

Wind is still, becomes corrupt and sickly. The *Trombaes*, or Reeds they call *Sea Trumpets*, and the Sea-Grafs driven ashore, rot and fill the Air with most offensive Stenches. The CAPE-*Europeans* are seiz'd, in great Numbers, with the Head-Ach and other Distempers, which attack them not when the Wind is up. The Air is darken'd with Swarms of Flies, Gnats, &c. which are excessively troublesome: And 'tis ragingly hot. When the Wind rises again, the Air becomes again serene and wholesome: Offensive Stenches are no longer felt in it. The Inhabitants recover quickly of their Disorders; and Flies and Gnats are immediately driven out of the Region.

Upon the Departure of the South-East Wind, and before the Setting-in of the North-West; and upon the Departure of the North-West Wind, and before the Setting-in of the South-East, the gentle South-West Wind passes, as the Reader has been told already, in pleasant Gales, over the *Cape-Countries*, till one or other of the Tyrant-Winds sets in. Sometimes, in the Months of *March* and *September*, which are, as it were, the Hinges of the *Cape-Seasons*, the South-East and North-West Winds meet o'er the *Cape*, and engage, as it were, for Victory, tearing up the Ground in furious Eddies, and shaking every Thing upon it, and making a terrible Racket and Confusion in the Air. Upon which Account the Sailors call those Months at the *Cape* the *Dubious* Months, as it seems to be uncertain which of the Tyrant-Winds, at those Times, will get the Victory.

I have said already, that the *Cape-South-East* Wind bursts out of a Cloud on the *Table-Hill*. I shall now deliver my Observations on that Cloud, from its first Appearance to its Dispersion. But first

I will give the Reader the Sum of the Accounts of it that have been publish'd by other Hands.

All the Travellers and Geographers I have read, who treat of the Cloud, from whence issues the *Cape-South-East* Wind, agree, that this Cloud, on its first Appearance, is not bigger than a Barley-Corn. That, soon after, it is of the Size of a Walnut; when 'tis call'd, by the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, the *Ox's Eye*, from Resemblance that is fancied to the Eye of that Animal. That, soon after, it becomes so large as to cover the Summit of the *Table-Hill*; when the *Dutch* say, *The Table is spread*. That quickly after this, the South-East Wind bursts out of it suddenly, and with such Rage as to overset the Ships at Anchor in the *Table-Bay*. And that 'tis now therefore the Custom for Ships in that Bay, as soon as the Cloud is observ'd to be ready to let go the Wind, to weigh and stand out to Sea. This, particularly, is the Sum of the Account of this Cloud, in *Varenus*. But 'tis a Heap of Mistakes, collected at first, I suppose, from the idle Accounts of Sea-faring People.

My own Account of the Matter is this. The Cloud on the *Table-Hill* is never so little, on its first Appearance, as the above-cited Account makes it. At least, 'twas never so in all the Time I resided at the *Cape*. I never observ'd it, on its first Appearance, to be less than a large Ox; and, for the most Part, it was much larger. It hangs in several Fleeces over the *Table-* and the *Wind-* or *Devil's Hill*; which Fleeces encrease gradually, and at Length join, making a large Cloud, which covers at once the Summits of the two Hills. This Cloud having rested for some Time over the two Hills, without Change or Motion, out, suddenly, bursts the Wind with the  
highest

highest Fury. Sometimes, but very rarely, this Cloud, from its Infancy to its Maturity ( if I may so express my self ) is only seen in one Piece, which encreases gradually.

This Cloud is different from all others. The Skirts of it are white ; but much compacter than the Matter of any other Cloud. The upper Parts of it approach to a Lead-Colour, which I take to be owing to the refracted Rays of Light. No Rain has been discover'd to fall from this Cloud ; but sometimes, tho' very rarely, there is a great Humidity in it, which gives the upper Parts of the Cloud a Colour little short of Black. When this is the State of the Cloud, the Wind is broken, and rages only by Fits, of no great Continuance. But this, as I have said, happens very rarely.

When the Cloud is in its ordinary State, the Wind keeps up all the Rage, with which it first bursts out, for one, two, three, to eight Days, and sometimes for a Month together ; and the Cloud, in Appearance, neither encreases nor diminishes, tho' all the Time little Fleeces are seen to be torn from the Skirts of it, and hurried down the Hills ; taking, in their Descent, a Lead-Colour, from the Shadows of the Hills, and vanishing when they arrive at the Bottom. But, without Doubt, while the Wind rages, the Cloud is, some Way or other, supplied with fresh Matter. The Wind abates not till the Cloud begins to brighten ; and then, doubtless, the Supplies begin to fail. The Cloud, at Length, wears and brightens up to a Transparency ; and then the Wind is quite spent.

When the South-East Wind rages, the *Table-Valley* is torn with furious Whirlwinds ; owing, without Doubt, to the Hills which enclose the Valley

ley on all Sides, excepting That towards the North-East, which is quite open, and is the only Outlet the South-East Wind has.

When the South-East Wind blows warm, 'tis a sure Token it will not hold long. The Cloud, in such Case, suddenly appears, and suddenly vanishes. The Wind rarely blows after Sun-set, and never longer than till towards Midnight; tho' the Cloud sometimes remains till after that Time; but then 'tis thin and bright. But when the Wind blows cold, 'tis a sure Token that it will rage for a Week or more, excepting an Hour at Noon and an Hour about Midnight, when it ever lies pretty still, as if to recover it self a little. In about an Hour's Time, out it rushes again with a rattling Fury. If, when the Cloud appears on the *Table-* and the *Devil's-Hill*, Clouds are likewise seen on other Hills about the *Cape*, 'tis a Sign the Wind will rage for a Month together, excepting, as above, the Noon- and the Midnight-Hour.

When the Cloud is seen on the *Table-Hill*, the Commanding-Ship in the Harbour drops her Flag; all her Sails are forthwith close furl'd; and she is anchor'd in the properest Manner to secure her. Upon which, the same is forthwith done to the other Ships in the Harbour.

Several Authors have deliver'd their Opinions concerning the Natural Causes of this Wind. *Varenus* and Others, who reckon it of the *Travado*-Class, conjecture it to be owing to a violent Pressure or Shock of the Air, by the Descent of a heavy Cloud. They suppose, that the Air abounding with sulphurous Exhalations, rushes, when 'tis press'd by a heavy Cloud, very furiously through narrow Passages;

sages ; and that this is the Cause of the Hurricanes that harras the *Cape*.

These are Conjectures in which I can by no Means join. I think the Account I have given of the first Appearance of the Cloud destroys the Notion concerning the Descent of one. And the Colour of the Cloud, and the Wind's being ordinarily cool, are, I imagine, destructive of the Notion concerning sulphureous Exhalations. But as it is not fair to reason down an Hypothesis, without setting up another that will answer better, I will give the Reader my own Opinion concerning the Generation of this Wind ; which, I conceive, comes a great Deal nearer the Truth.

The Cloud, on the *Table-* and the *Devil's-Hill*, is, in my Opinion, made up of an infinite Number of small Particles, first driven by the Easterly Winds (which reign in the *Torrid Zone*, with very little Discontinuance, throughout the Year.) against the Hills at the *Cape-Corner of Afric*, facing the East, and contiguous to the Sea. These Particles, being thus stopt in their Career, are press'd together and become visible, in small Assemblages, or Clouds ; in which Bodies they are driven up to the Summits of those Hills ; where they are press'd with such Violence by the upper Air, that when they get to the opposite Descents, they are hurried down the same with such Fury, that they make a Sort of Furrows on the Sides of the Hills. At the Feet of those Hills these Particles become again invisible ; and pass over the Vallies very briskly to the opposite Hills, of which are the *Table-* and the *Devil's Hill* ; where they are repell'd with such Violence, that they turn about and become Whirlwinds. In these Eddies they are driven up to the Sum-



Summits of the *Table-* and the *Devil's-Hill* ; which being much higher than the other Hills, the Pressure of the Air on their Summits is stronger than it is on the Summits of the others ; and these Particles are therefore hurried down from thence into the *Table-Valley* with greater Fury, causing dreadful Whirlwinds and Hurricanes.

On the Back of the *Table-Hill* there appears a white Path or Tract, reaching from thence, over the *Stone-Hills*, to the Sea. With the View of this Path I have often amus'd my self ; for 'tis caus'd, in my Opinion, only by the brisk Passage of the Particles I am speaking of from the *Stone-Hills* to the *Table-Hill*.

I add to all this, that those Particles, I apprehend, are not a little embarrass'd in their March by the frequent Clashings of the Southerly and the Easterly Winds near the *Cape*. I have already mention'd the two Hills on the Points of the Bay *Falzo* ; the one call'd *Hang-Lips*, and the other *Norweguen*. When the Particles I am speaking of are driven upon those Hills by the Easterly Winds, they are, by the Southerly, driven from thence to the neighbouring Hills ; where they are stopt for some Time, and appear, as they did on the *Hang-Lips* and *Norweguen*, but more strongly, in Clouds. These Clouds are often considerable on the *Hottentot Holland-*, the *Stellenbosch-*, the *Drakenstein-*, and even on the *Stone-Hills* ; but always, and most of all, on the *Table-* and *Devil's Hill*.

Finally, there appears, for the Support of my Opinion, ever a Day or two before the Rushing out of the South-East Wind, several little black Clouds hanging about the *Lion's Head*. These Clouds, I take it, are compos'd of Particles such as those I  
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*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 333

have been speaking of. If the North-West Wind is stirring, they are mov'd a little this Way and that, never far, till the South-East Wind breaks out ; when they often let out an opposing Wind, which fights with the South-East Wind very furiously before it falls.

I can help the Reader no farther upon the Matter than by advising him to compare my Account of it, if he thinks it worth While, with the Accounts publish'd by *Halley*, *Scheuchzer*, *Varenius* and Others ; who assign the Hills and Situation of the Country as the only Basis on which the *Cape-Monsoons* are to be accounted for.



*Some*



*Some Account of the Diseases incident to the Europeans at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE ; and of the ordinary Methods of Cure there.*

I Shall not say any thing here of the Distempers which attack the *Hottentots*, or of the Methods of Cure that are practis'd by that People ; having already, in my *Present State of the Cape*, deliver'd every Thing I could learn concerning them. My present Intention is only to give some Account (the best I can) of the Diseases which attack the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, and of the Methods of Cure which the *Europeans* ordinarily practise there. But before I enter upon such Account, I must acquaint the Reader, that I am skill'd in no Part of the Province of a Physician : I never made either Medicine or Disease any Part of my Study. I am, therefore, much at a Loss on this Occasion both for Method and Phrase ; and he will, therefore, be so good as to pardon me where he finds me defective in either.

I shall open this Account with some Remarks upon the *European Lying-in-Women* in the *Cape-Colonies*, and upon the Children that are born of 'em. The Divine Sentence upon the Sex, recorded in *Genesis*, Chap. 3. v. 16. 'tis most certain the Sex suffers under to this Hour in all Parts of the World. But 'tis as certain, that the Women, in every Part of the World, suffer not under it in a like Degree. In some Climates the Pains of Travail are sharp and dreadful :

ful : In others they are but light Afflictions. Of the last Number is the *Cape-Climate* ; the Women at the *Cape*, when brought to Bed, being ordinarily neither pain'd nor hazarded to any Thing near the Degree, to which, in that Case, Women ordinarily are in *Europe*. The *European* Women at the *Cape* suffer but little in Travail, and are very quickly deliver'd. They are subject to no After-Pains ; and are, therefore, quickly on Foot again, and as well as ever. They are not, therefore, daunted, as are ordinarily the Women in *Europe*, at the Approach of the *Hour* ; but, on the Contrary, are as chearful and secure as at any other Time ; no such Thing as a *hard* Time, or any ill Consequence, being so much as once apprehended among 'em. Women born in *Europe*, and brought to Bed at the *Cape*, have altogether as *happy* a Time as the Women born in the Settlements.

The *European* Women at the *Cape*, are never seiz'd with Fevers in Child-bed. They are generally on Foot again in 5 or 6 Days, and giddy to be gadding abroad with the New-born. A Confinement for Three Weeks, which Custom and a Regard to Decency lay 'em under on this Occasion, is a much greater Terror to 'em than all the Pains of Travail : For Gadding and Gossiping are as much the Delight of the *CAPE-European* Women, as of any other Women in the World. At the End of Three Weeks they are church'd, as we say ; and then they run the Settlements round a visiting. Some of the Top Dames, indeed, who affect to be thought more tender of Constitution than ordinary, fall not out till a Month is expired. But the poor working Women trouble their Heads very little about Formalities ; and are ordinarily abroad in less than a Fortnight. In

In all my Time at the *Cape*, I knew but of one *European* Woman who died in Child-bed there : And 'twas said, her Death was wholly owing to the Ignorance and Mismanagement of the People about her. Midwives are sent, from Time to Time, to the *Cape* from *Holland*, being first approv'd by a Committee of Physicians, who weigh very carefully their Pretensions to Midwifry, and give 'em not their Approbation till they are thoroughly satisfied of their Skill in the Business. But there being not enow of These in the *Cape-Colonies* to attend all the Teeming Women there, a great many ignorant prating Creatures among 'em set up for and practise as Midwives, as the like nonsensical tattling Gossips do in *Europe* ; and sometimes, through their Unskilfulness, occasion not a little Mischief. And it was under the Hands of one of those idle Pretenders that the Woman above-mention'd died.

Nor did I, in all my Time at the *Cape*, know of more than one Woman in the Colonies there, who had (in our Phrase) a tedious *hard* Time : And the Case of that Woman was indeed very terrible, and amazing to all the Women in the Colonies ; among whom the like had never happen'd. She underwent the most racking Pains, for Three Days and Nights together, before she could be deliver'd ; and at Length she was deliver'd of a dead Child. A little before the Pains came upon her, she felt the Child quick. But from the Moment they seiz'd her to the Hour she was deliver'd, the Child, it seems, had no sensible Motion. Yet neither she, nor Any one about her, once imagining the Child was dead, she was plied in the ordinary Way for Three Days and Nights together, but without any good Effect, or once stirring the Infant. At Length, Some-body  
about

about her, seeing the Case so obstinate, call'd to Mind, and advis'd her to take the Tobacco-Decoction which the *Hottentot* Women drink, to bring on an obstinate Birth, and which I have mention'd in my *Present State of the Cape*. The Advice was immediately follow'd. A Handful of *Virginia* Tobacco was cut small, and boil'd in Fair Water. The Water was then strain'd through a Linnen-Cloth, and set to fettle and cool. When it was become pretty cool, a Cup of it was given to the Woman in Labour; who had no sooner drank it than it operated both upwards and downwards; and quickly it deliver'd her of a dead Child, which had already begun to corrupt. And she did very well after.

I have said, that the *European*-Women in the *Cape*-Colonies are undaunted at the Approach of the Time of Travail. Of This likewise I met with but one Instance to the Contrary in all the Time I stay'd there. As the Like had never happen'd in the Colonies, and was the Subject of much Discourse there, and as the Matter likewise furnish'd some Employment to my self, I shall take the Pains to relate it here, tho' I am already sensible, that many Readers will not think themselves much oblig'd to me for the Trouble.

A very pretty young married Woman at the *Cape*, of about the Age of Fourteen, being big with her first Child, and near her *Labour*, was unaccountably seiz'd with a Notion, that she should die in it; and so strongly, that all the Arts and Reasonings of her Husband her Friends and Acquaintance together could not drive it out of her Head. She grew very pensive; her Features sunk; a melancholly Air darken'd 'em all. Her Aspect reveal'd the Sentence of Death in her Bosom; and

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her Eyes, the Funeral-Images that possess'd her Imagination. She had brought her Husband a pretty Estate. She lov'd him tenderly, and was as tenderly belov'd by him. She therefore, while under this gloomy Apprehension, was continually begging him to send for a proper Person to draw up her Will, to the End she might bequeath to him the Estate she had brought him, in Case the Child she was big with, should be still-born; the Estates, the Women in the *Cape-Colonies* bring their Husbands, going to whom they shall please to bequeath 'em, in Case they die without having had Issue, or, in Default of Wills, to the nearest of Kin of their own Side. But as much as it behov'd him to listen to This, he would not give Ear to it. Held by the Charms of Love, the Attractions of Interest could not move him. He had plac'd his Happiness too fondly in her Person, to think of Transferring it to any other Possession. He lov'd her too tenderly to think of giving the least Satisfaction to her gloomy mortiferous Apprehensions. But at Length, on her receiving the Summons to repair to Child-bed, seeing her fall into the most frightful Dejection, and thinking then in Earnest, that she was going to the Execution of the Sentence in her Bosom, and being again entreated by her to do as she had desir'd, if he had any Mind the World should see in his Hands a Testimony of her Passion for him; if he had any Mind to oblige her at Parting, by being indebted to her Love for any Thing; and if all Notions of Interest were not quite perish'd in him: Upon these Things, I say, he yielded, and sent for me (who was then Secretary to the *Stellenboschian* and *Drakenstein Colonies*) to draw up her Will, and, at the same Time, for an able Surgeon and

and experienc'd Midwife to assist her in her Travail. It was Twelve at Night when the Messenger arriv'd at my Lodgings; and the Surgeon and Midwife living not far from me, we immediately set out All Three together; and coming up to the House, found the good Man at some Distance from his own Door, with Tears in his Eyes, looking for us with the utmost Impatience. The Surgeon and Midwife were immediately conducted to the Woman in Labour, and press'd me to accompany them, for Fear Time should be lost, to her Husband's Prejudice. But being a Batchelour, and having never been present at such a Scene, my Modesty stood in the Way of me. I begg'd to be excus'd, and obtain'd Permission to wait in another Room, 'till they should send me Word that the Woman was in Danger. I waited for some Time alone, in a contemplative Way; and at Length, hearing a great Bustle, but no News, I shook off the Regards which had held me, and enter'd the Room, where the Woman lay, without Ceremony. I was immediately admitted to her Bed-side; where having receiv'd her Instructions for the Drawing up of her Will, I withdrew and went to Work. But before I had finish'd, in came her Husband to me capering with Joy, and telling me to trouble my Head no farther about the Will; for that his Wife was deliver'd of a fine Boy, and was quite out of Danger. He then took me by the Hand and led me to her. And I found, indeed, a lovely Boy come to Town, and the Woman chearful and in a fine Way. And thus this mighty Matter ended; for, in the ordinary Time, the Woman recover'd, and became as gay and hearty as ever.



The *European* Women in the *Cape-Colonies* are generally modest, but no Flinchers from Conjugal Delights. They are excellent Breeders. In most Houses in the Colonies are seen from Six to a Dozen Children and upwards; brave Lads and Lasses, with Limbs and Countenances strongly declarative of the Ardour with which they were begotten.

The Negro-Women at the *Cape* are very lascivious Creatures. As they are excus'd there from Working, and indulg'd in an idle Life, for about Six Weeks before and Six Weeks after Travail, they are the most intemperate Wretches upon Earth in the Article, and greedily swallow, and enflame themselves with, all the Provocatives they can come at, till they are got with Child. The Provocative they mostly take, and are the fondest of, is one of their own Preparing, consisting of Milk, Wine, Eggs, Sugar, Saffron and Cinnamon. The Slaves Lodge at the *Cape* swarms with Children.

All the *European* Women in the *Cape-Colonies*, who suckle Children, are most grievously afflicted with Sore Breasts. Whatever natural or even acquir'd Advantages some People enjoy above others, they are still attended with Disadvantages that bring 'em down to a Level with the Rest of Mankind. Good and Evil, Pain and Pleasure, keep the Scales in *Æquilibrio* every where. The *European* Women in the *Cape-Colonies* are favour'd, perhaps, with gentler Travails than the Sex is in any other Part of the World. This Happiness is pois'd by the Misery the Teeming Women there suffer in their Breasts. I could never hear, that Women, in any other Part-of the World, suffer Half so much that Way, as the *European* Women do in the *Cape-Colonies*. Their Breasts are frequently very cruelly pain'd;

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 341

pain'd ; and their Nipples are almost always sore, that they are shaken with Dread when they apply the Sucking Children to 'em. Some, to get rid of this Torment, wean their Children before they are a Quarter old, and dry up their Milk by certain Plasters for that Purpose, which they lay on their Breasts. I knew several Women in the Colonies, in whose Breasts this cruel Evil had made several frightful Holes ; and Others I knew who had lost their Nipples and the Use of their Breasts by it.

The *Cape*-Surgeons employ all their Skill, and are almost every Day making Experiments, against this Evil, but to little or no Purpose. It keeps its Hold, and maintains its Rage, against All they can do to remove or assuage it, if the Milk is not dried up. There liv'd, indeed, at the *Cape*, a few Years ago, one *Matthew Greff*, a *German*, by Profession a Farrier, who found out and prepar'd a Plaster that was a wonderful Mollifier of this Evil. For the Discovery of this excellent Plaster, and his Readiness and Disinterestedness in Supplying Every one with it; for he let it go to Every one for the Money the Ingredients, he bought for it, cost him ; and they cost him but a Trifle ; for these Things, I say, the Women almost ador'd him. By this Plaster they kept their Breasts in excellent Order, in every Season of the Year ; and not a Teeming Woman in the Colonies was without it. But *Greff* dying without Communicating the Secret of the Preparation to Any one, No one since has discover'd it, or any Thing of equal Virtue for the Purpose of it. All that is known, concerning the Preparation, is, that Herbs enter'd into it. But what those Herbs were, or What the other Ingredients, No body knows. The Colour of the Plaster was dark Green. This

*Greff* (who could neither write nor read) discover'd likewise and prepar'd an admirable Plaster for the Cure of outward Wounds, and was an excellent Farrier.

I shall now give some Account of the Distempers incident to the Children of the *Europeans* at the *Cape* of *Good Hope*. The *Cape*-Climate is very favourable to 'em. In all the Time I resid'd at the *Cape*, there was but one still-born ; and that was the Child, of which the Woman, I have mention'd, was deliver'd by Means of the Tobacco-Decoction, after Three Days and Nights terrible Travail. I never knew of One that died within the Month. They are, from the Moment of Birth, of such quick Growth, that One of 'em of Six Weeks old is ordinarily taken, by Strangers in the Colonies, for One of Six Months.

The Children of the *Europeans* at the *Cape* are ordinarily born pretty hale. And from the Moment of Birth to the End of Six or Seven Months, they ordinarily continue in a thriving Way. At the End of that Time they begin to get their Teeth ; the Breeding of which is attended with such Torture as generally throws 'em into strong Convulsions ; and of these Convulsions Some of 'em die, but not many. When they have got their Teeth, they thrive apace, and quickly become strong and active. From that Time to their Teens, they are rarely attack'd by any Distemper but the Measles and Small Pox. But these Distempers handle 'em very gently, and are fatal to None of 'em. I never knew One of 'em that died of, or was so much as sick, in either of these Distempers. They play about the Streets, at those Times, with as much Chearfulness and Activity as if Nothing ail'd 'em ; and are laid under no Manner  
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of Restraint or Confinement on those Accounts. Nor do their Parents at all trouble their Heads about giving 'em any Thing, in Order to their being carried better or more safely through those Distempers. All the Grief the Children suffer on those Accounts is a slight Touch of the Head-Ach; which, both in Old and Young in the Colonies, is the immediate Fore-runner of those Distempers.

But gentle and harmless as the Small Pox is at the Cape, 'tis frequently very fierce and fatal in *Batavia*, sweeping away vast Numbers of both Natives and Foreigners. Of a Hundred Natives of the Cape Colonies that go to *Batavia*, and are attack'd by the Small Pox there, not One overcomes it.

*Juncker*, in his *Vita Ludolphi*, quotes the following Words from Dr. *Melchior Leydecker*. *Pestis, in Java majore, adeo ignota est, ut vix nomen habeant, quo illam expriment. Hoc quidem mirum est: Sed magis mirandum, inter promontorii Bonæ Spei incolas nunquam visos variolos vel morbillos; qui hic in India sæpe magnam stragem edunt: That is: The Plague is so little known in the Greater Java, that the People have hardly a Term for it. This is strange. But 'tis more to be wonder'd at, that the Small Pox was never known (to be Fatal, he should have said) among the Settlers at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE; a Distemper which often makes great Havock in India.*

Children in *Europe* are ordinarily guarded and admonish'd against the Eating of too much Fruit; as an Excess that Way is generative of several Distempers; while the Children in the Cape-Colonies are neither hamper'd with Restraint nor troubled with Admonition upon this Article. They eat their Fill, and as often as they will, of Apples, Pears, Citrons, Oranges, Grapes, and all Garden-Fruits,

if they can purchase them, or their Parents or others have to spare for 'em; and never do they bring upon Themselves the least Sickness or Disorder by that Means. On the Contrary, the plentiful Eating of Orchard- or Garden-Fruits is very wholesome to 'em, and very nourishing, especially if they are much in Action, as Children generally are. But these Fruits are wholesome, nutritive and delectable to both Old and Young. And I take their good Qualities to be owing to the lively Action of the Sun, which, in my Opinion, exalts the Juices of these Fruits, and clears 'em of every Thing that is distasteful or unwholesome. So much for Health and Disease, with Regard to the Children of the *Europeans* at the *Cape of Good Hope*. I shall now give some Account of the Distempers incident to the *European* Men and Women there.

When I left the *Cape*, no infectious Distemper had been known among the *Europeans* there. In 1707 a catching Distemper got, for the first Time, among the Slaves there, particularly Those belonging to the Company; and, in that and the Two or Three following Years, swept away great Numbers of 'em. Under what particular Denomination that Distemper passes among Physicians in *Europe*, or whether 'tis known to 'em, I cannot say. This Distemper begun in both the Men- and the Women-Slaves, with a Giddiness and a tormenting Pain in the Head. They were fill'd with Horrour. All Things seem'd to turn round with 'em, and with such Swift-ness, that they durst not trust Themselves upon their Legs, for Fear of being tofs'd violently upon their Heads and having their Brains dash'd out. They were seiz'd at the same Time with such a burning Thirst as neither Element nor any Sort of Liquor could

could quench. They were confin'd to Bed, and died there very miserably.

This Distemper first appear'd among the Company's Slaves ; and, in my Opinion, had its Rise from their Nakedness, their Nastiness and their Debauches. Some Account of the ordinary Life of those Creatures will, I hope, shew, that my Opinion here is pretty well grounded. and be well accepted into the Bargain.

The Company's Slaves at the *Cape* are lodg'd and dieted in a Place call'd the *Lodge*. Of this Building I have given some Description in my *Present State of the Cape*. The Bed-Steads for the Slaves, in this Lodge, are fix'd up against the Walls, and have much of the Form of Barracks. The Company affords 'em Bedding that is suitable enough to the Condition of Slaves in such a Climate ; but they are mostly such irregular abandon'd Creatures, that they make away both with their Bedding and the Cloaths allow'd 'em for daily Wear, in Extravagancies for the Swallow. The Cloaths allow'd 'em for daily Wear are likewise good enough for 'em in such a Clime ; and new ones are constantly given 'em twice a Year. Yet rarely any Thing is seen upon their Backs but filthy Tatters. In the Summer-Season they go, with hardly a Rag, or any other Covering, upon any Part of 'em ; and are therefore, in that Season, almost half-roasted by the Heat of the Sun. And in that Season they chuse to lye upon the bare Ground rather than upon a Bed. In the Winter-Season, going then almost as naked as they do in the Summer (by Reason of their Extravagancies) they are strangely maul'd and shrivel'd by the long and heavy Rains : And in that Season they mostly lie in their wet Rags ; the Provision they had for  
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Lying dry and comfortably being generally gone for Strong Liquors. They love Drinking and Whoring, as they love their Lives; and look upon Idleness with the same adoring Eye as do the *Hottentots*. The Company furnishes them, for their Subsistence, with Flesh, Salt-Fish, Rice (or, in Lieu of that, Bread) Pepper, Vinegar, and other valuable and very wholesome Things. But they are so lazy, that they will not give their Victuals Half a Dressing, if they are not forc'd to it by sharp Usage. They are not fond of the Flesh that is given 'em, because the Preparing it causes 'em so much Trouble; But they are very fond of the Fat of it, and eat it greedily with Rice. They frequently eat raw Herrings with Rice. Their ordinary Drink is pure Element: But they often get at Strong Liquors; and when they do so, they swallow 'em at such a Rate, that they are presently intoxicated; when down they fall; and where they fall, in a drunken Fit, there they lie, and stir not till they have slept themselves sober. A Drunken Fit always leaving 'em, as it does the Rest of Mankind, with a burning Thirst upon 'em, they are no sooner upon their Legs again, than away they run wildly to the next Stream of Water; and generally, without either Fear or Wit, in the Rage of Thirst, swallow such a Quantity of it, as distends their Stomachs too much, and lays 'em immediately under such other Disorders, as do not a little fret and enervate them. And under these Disorders the silly Creatures, as they retire from the Stream, frequently curse the Water for the Effects of their own Ignorance and Folly.

There is, in the Middle of the Lodge, a pretty large cover'd Place, which was design'd for the Slaves to dress their Victuals in; and, for some Time,

Time, the Slaves did dress their Victuals there. But afterwards, the Slaves becoming very hafty and remis in the Matter (being so lazy, and at the same Time so impatient, that they are content to eat both Flesh and Fish more than half raw, rather than bestow all the Pains and Time that are requisite to a due Dressing of 'em) and making little or no Use of that Place for the Purpose; the best Part of it was made, and continues to this Day, a Hog-Sty. And from this Hog-Sty issues a Stench, which fills all the Lodgings of the Slaves, and renders 'em very offensive and unwholesome.

These Things, which I have related concerning the Lodging, Diet, and Excesses of the Slaves, I look upon as the Sources of the infectious Distemper which first seiz'd 'em in 1707, and continued among 'em, more or less, from that Time till I left the *Cape*; and, according to All that I have learnt from the *Cape* since my Return Home, continues among 'em to this Day. And I have been inform'd too, since my Return, that this Distemper has at Length got in among the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, but in another Shape, for it breaks out upon them, it seems, much after the Manner of the Small-Pox.

The Slaves, while I was at the *Cape*, that were seiz'd with this Distemper, were immediately convey'd to the Hospital, and had there the best Help, by Way of Medicine, the Hospital-Physicians could give 'em, and very good Accommodation and Attendance. I visited 'em very frequently there. But not one of 'em recover'd. No Medicine was hit upon that prov'd of any considerable Benefit to 'em.

This Infection, as I have said, first seiz'd the Company's Slaves. And it no sooner appear'd among 'em than the Settlers, to prevent its getting  
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among their own Slaves, commanded them not to go near the Infected, and threaten'd 'em with severe Punishment in Case they did. But neither Commands nor Threatnings could restrain 'em from visiting the Infected of their own Acquaintance: By which Means they caught the Distemper; and from them, I suppose, the Settlers caught it.

The Bloody Flux is far from being an ordinary Distemper at the *Cape*; yet sometimes very bad Cases of that Kind are seen there. But this Distemper is mostly seen there upon New Comers; Nor are any Cases of it seen there, worth Mention, but upon them. New Comers that have liv'd any considerable Time upon the ordinary Ship-Diet, and thereby subverted or disturb'd the ordinary *Crafts* of their Blood and Humours, feeding plentifully upon the nutritious *Cape-Viands*, and drinking plentifully of the rich *Cape-Wine*, rarely escape this Distemper. But the *CAPE-Europeans* make Nothing of the Cure of it; and they generally cure it by the following Method, neither troublesome nor chargeable to the Patient.

They take some Milk (Goat's Milk, if 'tis to be had) and, having boil'd it well, pour it upon Green or Bohea Tea. They then give it the Patient, advising him to drink it as hot as he can. If the Patient drinks this Tea pretty hot, Morning, Noon, and Night, for a few Days, 'twill certainly cure him, provided he lives temperately, particularly with Regard to Wine.

The *Cape-Grapes*, when they are full ripe (which they are in March) are likewise an infallible Remedy for this Distemper. They are eaten, in such Case, without any Preparation, and in any Quantity, without any ill Consequence. I have known Many

at the *Cape* (some from *Europe*, and some from *Batavia*) cur'd of the Bloody Flux by both these Methods.

But ripe Grapes, proper for the Cure of this Distemper, being only to be had at the *Cape* once a Year ; and Milk being sometimes so scarce in the *Cape-Town* and Neighbourhood, that none is to be had there but what is sour ; which is not at all proper in the Case ; it sometimes happens, that Persons seiz'd with the Bloody Flux at the *Cape*, are either oblig'd to wait a long Time there for a Remedy, or to leave the *Cape* with the Distemper upon 'em. Many will, perhaps, wonder to hear it said, that Milk is at any Time scarce in the *Cape-Town*, since the Country about it abounds with Black Cattle more than, perhaps, any other Country in the World. 'Tis true, the *Cape-Countries* do abound with Black Cattle : But no great Number of Cows, or of the other Sorts of Black-Cattle, is kept near the *Cape-Town* : And if the Country-People were not to bring Milk to the Town to sell (as they do almost every Day in the Year, in large Quantities, excepting in very hot Weather) the Town would be in great Want of Milk for its own Consumption. But, in very hot Weather, the Country -Milk sours before it can be brought to the Town. The Country-People, therefore, in that Weather, bring none thither ; and then it is, that the Town is in grievous Want of Milk.

It was at a Time when neither proper Grapes, nor sweet Milk, were to be had in the *Cape-Town*, that a Friend of mine arriv'd there, extremely troubled with the Bloody-Flux. He had been afflicted with it Three Years ; and had taken Abundance of Physick, in order to cure it, but with little Success. It had made almost a Skeleton of him. He advis'd with one *Benrath*, an able Surgeon at the *Cape*,  
upon