

about the *Cape*, are, during the Months of *June* and *July*, which make the Depth of the *Cape-Winter*, cover'd with Snow and Hail: And from that Time both Snow and Hail are seen upon 'em to the Middle of *August*, sometimes till the Beginning of *September*. The Melting of the Snow and Hail fills all the Channels in the Colony Top full of Water: And indeed no Part of the Colony, at any Time of the Year, is in Want of that Element.

As you go from the *Turn-again* Mountain to the Church, you see, on the Left, a Road which leads to *Stellenbosch*; which Road, on Account of the many Dangers to which it exposes those who travel it, is call'd by the neighbouring Inhabitants *Bange-Huck* or *Fearful*: And, indeed, 'tis a Road full of Dangers. 'Tis frequently infested with Lions, Tigers &c. is very steep, narrow and stony; and leads you on the Edges of Precipices and Pits of Water. These Things make it the most dangerous Road in all the *Cape-Neighbourhood* to travel by Night, especially on Horseback. A Horse, on the Approach of a Wild Beast, smells him, starts, and runs away, if he can, with his Rider. And it has more than once happen'd, that as Persons have been passing this Road on Horseback in the Night, their Horses, on the Approach of a Lion, Tiger or Leopard, have started into these Pits and Precipices, and both Men and Horses perish'd there. While I was Secretary of the *Stellenboschian* and *Drakenstein* Colonies, I sometimes, on Occasions of great Necessity, have my self pass'd this Road on Horseback in the Night, ever (I bless God) without Hurt; but never without the greatest Care and the most lively Apprehensions of Danger.

Yet

Yet troublesome and dangerous as is this Road, one of the noblest Seats is erected upon it that is to be seen in all the Neighbourhood about the *Cape*. There is, in the Front and Situation of this Seat, a World of Things that strike the Eye very delightfully ; and, both within and without, is almost every Thing a reasonable Man can wish, of a Domestick Kind, either for Accommodation or Parade. It would be extravagant, methinks, to wish for more, in or about a House, either for Convenience or Delight. I compare it not to the magnificent Seats of *Europe* ; but I am apt to think, that, for Beauty and Contrivance, Nothing in all *Afric* comes up to it. And it receives not a little Lustre from the shining Merit of its Owner, *M. Mulder*, Lieutenant or *Land-Droft* of the *Stellenboschian* and *Drakenstein* Colonies, than whom all *Afric*, perhaps, can hardly produce a Gentleman of greater Vertue and Accomplishments.

There are several other Seats and Estates of Note in and near this Road. A Silver- and a Copper-Mine were some Time ago discover'd near it. Samples of Oar, very promising ones, were immediately sent to the Directors in *Holland* : But the Directors, for Reasons I shall give hereafter, have not hitherto thought fit to order these Mines to be farther open'd.

From hence, Northward, we proceed to *Simon's Valley*, so call'd by *M. Blesius*, the *Capian* Fiscal Independant, in Compliment to the Governour, *Simon Van der Stel*, who granted it to him. This Valley the said *Blesius* quickly made a noble Estate, by dividing it into Corn-Fields, Vineyards and Gardens, which yielded him in Abundance whatever he sow'd and planted in 'em. Upon this Estate

tate he erected a stately House, a Mill and a Wine-House ; and, for many Years, drew from thence a very large Revenue. But upon the Company's Ordinance, in the Year 1707, that none of their Servants at the *Cape* should traffick in Corn, Wine or Cattle, but all that Trade be relinquish'd to the Burghers, M. *Blesius* sold this Estate to a Favourite-Servant of his for 24000 Florins, to be paid at the Rate of 2000 Florins a Year from the Day of Sale.

Near *Simon's* Valley, there is a Mountain, commonly call'd, on Account of its Height, the *Babylonian* Tower. On this Mountain are several fine Estates belonging to several Persons ; very beautiful to the Eye, and yielding Corn and Wine in great Plenty.

I now turn my self to the Church of *Drakenstein*. This is such a sorry Building, that you would take it for a very ordinary Barn, and not trouble your Eye a second Time about it. The Wall is not above Four Feet high at the most ; and the Covering is of Reeds. The Inside is as bad as the Out. You see Nothing within it but bare Walls and Reeds, a few plain Forms to sit on, brought by Some of the meaner Sort ; and the forriest Pulpit and Desk that ever were seen. This, I am sure, is not owing to any narrow Hearts among the Directors of the Company ; who have at all Times, in all their Territories, contributed most liberally to the Building and Maintaining of decent Edifices for the Publick Worship of God. And farther upon the Matter I think it not proper to say.

Upon a very fine Estate, contiguous to the Church, is held a Sort of Market, for the Sale of Groceries, small Wares and sundry other little Things

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Things for Domestick Use. The Venders buy their Commodities at the *Cape*. The Buyers are the Common People only, who, as they repair to or go from Church, buy here, at an advanc'd Price, such Things as they have not Time or care not to give themselves the Trouble to go to the *Cape* for.

Several fine Estates lie on both Sides the Church, and on both Sides the Road leading from thence to the *Mountain-River*; and from thence to the *Waggon Maker's Valley*. From that Valley the said Road leads you by a Mountain, call'd the *Pearl-Mountain*; not from any such Thing as Pearl that is to be found upon it, but from a large Stone on the Top of it, which the Common People imagine resembles a Pearl. This Mountain is rocky; and the Stone of it is very proper for Mill Stones. The Governour *Simon Van der Stel* caus'd several Mill-Stones to be hewn out here, which were us'd in several Mills of the Colonies.

There are a great many very intelligent and very substantial People in *Drakenstein*; and the Colony has had long a large Cash, destin'd to be employ'd on any Work that shall appear adviseable for the Common Benefit; and yet Nothing is done towards building a Bridge over the *Mountain-River*; a Work so necessary, that the Colony hardly stands in Need of any Thing more. A great many Lives have been lost in attempting to pass this River in the Winter-Season. The Water is then so high and the Stream so strong, that Men on Horseback have been frequently carried away as they attempted to pass it, and both Men and Horses been drown'd. Hardly a Winter passes without furnishing some dismal Catastrophe in this River. In the Summer

Season indeed, that is, from *October* to *April*, the River is hardly any where more than Knee-deep; and in many Places 'tis to be footed over dry-shod. But in the Winter-Season, when it receives the mighty Falls of Rain-Water from the Mountains, it passes its Banks, and lays many of the adjacent Fields under a great Depth of Water, flooding likewise the Valleys for a considerable Way; inasmuch that great Numbers of the Inhabitants are hinder'd, for a considerable Time, from going to Church; and for a considerable Time likewise depriv'd of the Benefit of the Mill, which is situated at the Foot of the *Pearl-Mountain*.

We will now look into the *Waggon-Maker's* Valley, so call'd from the first *European* who settled in it, who was by Profession a Waggon-maker. Through this Valley passes the *Mountain-River*, but with so many Turnings and Windings that much of it is not to be seen here at one View. From hence it passes, through several *Hottentot* Countries, into the Bay of *St Hellens*, which is above a Hundred *German* Miles from the Source of the River.

Not long ago Numbers of *Hottentots* dwelt in this Valley; but upon the Appearance of the *Europeans* to plant it, they abandon'd their Abodes here for new ones farther up in the Country. The Buildings and Plantations here not being yet brought to any Perfection, I shall pass them, and now give an Account of such Places as I have said lie without the Bounds of the Colony, but are consider'd as Appurtenances of it.

Riebeck's Castle is a very high and steep Mountain, taking its Name from *M. Van Riebeck*, the first Governour of the *Cape*. Upon and contiguous to this Mountain are several Plantations in a very
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flourishing Condition. And there would soon, without Doubt, be many more, both upon and about it (so inviting is the Soil) could they be conveniently provided with good Water. There has been but one Spring discover'd among all the Estates here; and this was done by Digging, at the Expence of one *Van der Byl*, a Planter here. Of this Spring the Neighbouring Planters enjoy'd the Benefit in Common, till a *Tiger-Mountain* Planter, upon his marrying a rich Widow here, begg'd and obtain'd of the Government the sole Propriety. This being a mighty Grievance to the Neighbours, they made heavy Complaints; and, when I left the *Cape*, were suing to the Provisional *Land-Droft* for Redrefs. In the mean Time they are oblig'd, as formerly, to make Use of Rain Water, which they receive in Pits and Ditches, and which, by Standing, becomes extremely brackish.

In the Infancy of the *Cape-Settlement*, the Government erected here Barracks for 100 Men, with Stables for as many Horses; and kept posted here, for a considerable Time, a good Body of Horse, as an advanc'd Guard against the *Hottentots*. Upon an Eminence, near this Post, was planted a Great Gun, which was to be fir'd on the Appearance of any considerable Body of *Hottentots*, as a Signal to a neighbouring Post; from whence the Signal was to be given to the next, and so on. But as soon as the *Hottentots* had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the *Dutch*, and it appear'd they were inclin'd to live in Amity with 'em, the Guard here was call'd in, and the Gun carried to the *Cape-Fortrefs*; and the Barracks and Stables are now in Ruins.

To the *Drakenstein* Colony belongs likewise a Part, call'd, on Account of the many Streams which

which it is water'd, the *Twenty Four Rivers*. 'Tis about a Days Journey to the Northward, from *Riebeck's Castle*. Several Persons having observ'd the Plenty of Grass and Water in that Part, request'd and obtain'd of the Government Licence to turn their Cattle upon it. Their Cattle thriving upon it extremely, the Example was and is still follow'd daily by others ; so that that Quarter is now well stock'd with Cattle, and the Inhabitants are not a few. But no Lands have been yet granted there in Propriety, People only settle there by Licence from the Government ; and they are oblig'd to renew their Licences every Six Mounths, and to till no more Ground than what is necessary to yield 'em Corn for their Sustenance. The Soil is extremely fertile, producing Corn from Twenty Five to Thirty-Fold, and frequently more. There being neither Wind- nor Water-Mill in this Part, the Inhabitants have their Corn grinded in little Hand-Mills, like Coffee-Mills, which they fix to the Wall, and upon which they set their Negroes to Work. To one of those Mills is fasten'd a Sack, into which the Flower falls : And the Flower is us'd just in the Condition in which it comes from the Mill, without any Manner of Cleansing. The Grinding of Corn with one of those Mills is, as the Reader will believe, very hard Labour, The Negroes at this Work ever sweat vehemently from Head to Foot ; and I could never see 'em at it without calling to Mind the *Dare in Pristinam* so often to be met with in *Plautus* and *Terence*. No Lands in this Part being granted in Propriety, the Inhabitants bestow but very little Expence or Trouble upon Building, all the Houses here being no better than Shepherds Huts.

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To the *Drakenstein* Colony appertain likewise the *Honey-Mountains*, so call'd from the great Quantities of Honey the Bees make in the Clefs of 'em. They are about a Day's Journey from the *Twenty Four Rivers*. Under hot Suns the Honey in the Clefs, together with the Wax, melts and runs down very plentifully. The *Hottentots* clamber up to great and very perillous Heights on those Mountains, in order to get the Wax and Honey; which they put in Bags they make of Skins, the hairy Side inward: And thus pack'd up they sell 'em to the *Europeans* for a little Tobacco, or Brandy, or for Trinkets of Glafs or Bras.

The *Europeans* inhabiting on and about those Mountains are but few, and no other than Tenders of Cattle. They are, as are the Inhabitants of the *Twenty Four Rivers*, only Settlers by Licence; and are likewise restrain'd from Tilling any more Ground than what is judg'd barely necessary to yield 'em Corn for Sustainance. But they make no Use of the little Liberty of Tillage that is granted 'em. They neither sow nor purchase Corn; nor have any such Thing as Bread. Their Way is to eat Flesh with Flesh; that is to say, a Piece of Beef or Mutton with a Piece of smoak'd or dried Venison, which serves 'em in the Place of Bread. And this Way of Feeding proves so healthful to 'em, that they are become Strangers in a Manner to every Distemper. But, doubtless, they owe not their Healths a little to the Simplicity of their Drink, which is only Water, Milk, and Honey-Beer. They might live more happily, would they take a little more Pains; but they seem to be infected with the *Hottentot* Vice of Idleness, and rarely give themselves any Trouble beyond Tending their Cattle and going out
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now and then with the Gun for Supplies of Venison.

About a Day's Journey from the *Honey-Mountains*, are the *Piquet-Mountains*, so call'd from the Game of Piquet, which was play'd, it seems, from pretty early in the Day till late at Night at the Feet of 'em, by the *Europeans* of the Settlement who first inspected 'em. They are about Eight Days Journey from the *Cape*. There dwell but few *Europeans* about 'em; and those only Tenders of Cattle. Such of their Cattle as are fat, and they want to dispose of, they drive to and sell at the *Cape-Market*; as do the *Europeans* of the *Honey-Mountains* theirs.

The *Hottentots* live promiscuously, and with Abundance of Amity, with the *Europeans* of the *Piquet* and *Honey-Mountains*. There was indeed, some Time ago, an Alarm, upon some little Misunderstanding between the *Hottentots* of those Parts and the *Europeans*, that the *Hottentots* had threaten'd to seize their Cattle; upon which the *Land-Droft* of the *Stellenboschian* and *Drakenstein* Colonies dispatch'd to those Mountains 50 Soldiers and 100 Burghers, well arm'd; who quickly compos'd all Differences. Here finishes my Account of the *Drakenstein* Colony. I now enter on the Description of the *Waverish* Colony.

The Settlement of the Quarter, call'd the *Waverish* Colony, or, more properly, the Colony *Van Waveren*, was begun in the Year 1701, under the Governour *William Van der Stel*, and so call'd by the said Governour in Honour of an illustrious and wealthy Family, of the Name of *Van Waveren*, in *Amsterdam*; to which Family he was related. It was formerly call'd the *Red Sand*, from a Mountain which
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separates it from the Colony of *Drakenstein*, and on and about which there is Abundance of Red Sand. 'Tis the Settlement the farthest Eastward from the *Cape*, and is at the Distance of 25 or 30 *German* Miles from thence.

'Tis the youngest of the *Cape-Colonies*, and has yet receiv'd no certain Boundaries. The Tracts of Land in Occupation there, are surrounded by Mountains, which have yet receiv'd no Names. Whether those Mountains are to limit the Colony, or it is to be extended beyond 'em, cannot at Present be said with any Manner of Certainty. But if those Mountains are to limit it, there will soon be another Colony to be establish'd; for this peoples so fast that it will quickly be full. Yet no Lands have been granted here in Propriety. They are held only by Licence from the Government, from Six Months to Six Months; and are therefore only us'd as Pasture; and the Houses upon 'em are no better than Shepherds' Huts. 'Tis not adviseable at Present for the Inhabitants to build any Thing better upon 'em, since the Government, every six Months, may dispose of 'em to other Hands. And most of the Cattle there belongs to the Inhabitants of the other Colonies, who have not Pasture enough near Home.

The *Red Sand-Mountain* is very high and steep; and its Top is a Cone. The Wagons that pass between this Colony and the *Cape* are not, without a great Deal of Labour, got over it. They are generally unloaded at the Foot of the Mountain, and taken to Pieces; and they and the Goods carried over in small Parcels on the Backs of the Cattle in the Teams, and of the Drivers. It costs a great many Hours, and a great Deal of Fatigue, to drive 'em
over

over, loaded ; and they are often at those Times on the Point of pulling the Team backwards, and tearing All asunder. The Road across the Mountain is very narrow, stony, and in many Places thick set with Trees on both Sides.

The Part, call'd the *Black Land*, is contiguous to the *Red Sand* Mountain, and is comprehended within this Colony. The Soil is very fertile, yielding a vast Increase of every Sort of Grain that has been sown upon it; yet very little of it has been hitherto till'd. But, doubtless, in a small Time 'twill flourish, with Corn-Fields, Vineyards and Gardens, equally with the best cultivated Lands about the *Cape*.

The *Waverish* Inhabitants repair for Publick Worship to the Church of *Drakenstein*, and frequently to the *Cape*, having yet no Places for Publick Worship among themselves. But, for Marriages and Christenings, they are confin'd wholly to the Church at the *Cape*. They are within the Jurisdiction of *Stellenbosch*; all Civil and Criminal Matters there being determin'd by the *Stellenboschian* Magistrates.

This Colony is plentifully provided with good Water ; and has Two hot Baths. The Water of one of 'em is so hot at its Source, that there is no enduring a Limb in it ; but after about Two Hour's Run it becomes very agreeable to bathe in. But this, tho' it has doubtless many healing Virtues, is utterly neglected for the other, which is at a small Distance from it ; and which has been us'd with Success in a great many Cases. The Hot Bath behind the *Hottentot-Holland* Mountains, at about Two Hours Distance from the first of the above-mention'd, and about 30 *German* Miles South-East from the *Cape*, is much us'd, and much and very justly

justly recommended. I have receiv'd great Benefit from it my self, and know a great many who have been much help'd by it. This Bath, together with a spacious fertile and well cultivated Tract of Land adjoining, is in the Hands of one *Appel*; to whom and to his Heirs it was, together with the Land, granted by the Governour *Louis Van Assenburg*. And *Appel* makes very large Profits of Both. Walking one Day by my self to *Appel's* Bath, I met Six Wild Elephants, making their Way to a neighbouring Water. The Sight of 'em put me in a great Fright, for they frequently attack single Travellers, and frequently destroy Such as are unacquainted with the Method of escaping 'em. But, by good Providence, they pass'd and took no Notice of me; and I arriv'd very safely at the Bath. But this is Nothing to the Danger I was once in as I was travelling to another Hot Bath in the *Cape-Countries*. I had with me Three *Hottentots*, who serv'd me as Guides and Guards. Night coming on when we were at a great Distance from any *Kraal* or Habitation, my *Hottentots* (as is the Practice of all Travellers in the *Cape* Countries when they are oblig'd to pass the Night in the Fields) made a Fire, in order to fright away the Wild Beasts; and having set up my Tent, I lay my self down in it, to slumber away the Night. But my Slumbers were quickly interrupted by the Approach of Eleven Lions. They advanc'd with such terrible Roarings as would have shook the firmest Heart under the Heavens. The dreadful Noise pierc'd me through and through, and I expected every Minute to be torn to Pieces. But my Guards, who were *alerte* and well instructed how to deal with such an Enemy, taking burning Wood
from

from the Fire, and throwing it briskly about 'em, the Lions made off, and we heard no more of 'em.



'An Account of the Cattle, the Husbandry and the Gardening of the CAPE-Colonies.

THE Colonies at the *Cape* abound with great and small Cattle ; as do all the *Hottentot* Countries. But the greatest Herds and Flocks, belonging to the *Europeans*, are seen in the *Waverish* Colony, the *Black Land* adjoining, and the *Green Kloof*. Vast Quantities of Ground in the *Capian* and the *Stellenboschian* Settlements being bestow'd in Vineyards and Gardens, the Inhabitants of those Settlements have nothing near Pasture enough about Home for their Cattle, and therefore turn the greatest Part of 'em upon the *Waverish* Lands, which afford the most Water, and the most and best Grass, perhaps, about the *Cape*. The *Green Kloof* is a very spacious Tract of Land, yielding Abundance of Grass, and is granted by the Government, from Five Years to Five Years, to the Masters of the Four privileg'd Slaughter-Houses, who furnish the Company's Servants at the *Cape*, and the Company's Ships, as they pass to and from the *Indies*, with Beef and Mutton. The Masters of those Slaughter-Houses are oblig'd to keep a large Number of both Black and White Cattle fed up to a Fitness for Slaughter, because the Demands are sudden and must be answer'd immediately. And if the
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Meat they furnish to the Company's Servants and Ships is discover'd to be unfound, poor, or in any Manner faulty, 'tis forfeited to the Government, and given to the Company's Slaves. From those Slaughter-Houses likewise the Ships of other Nations, as *English, French, Danish, &c* putting in at the *Cape*, are stor'd, as they have Occasion, with Beef and Mutton. And not a little Meat is sold from those Slaughter-Houses to the *Cape* Burghers.

I must take Notice here, that in this Tract of Land, call'd the *Green Kloof*, are several Salt-Pits, which yield the best and the whitest Salt that is to be met with in all *Afric*. 'Tis generated by the Heat of the Sun upon Rain Water only; and in such Quantities as are not only sufficient to supply all the Colonies, but likewise to load several Ships, if there were Occasion. A great Quantity is therefore always left to waste and run away in the Rains. A Watch is kept here by the Government continually to prevent the Salt's being spoil'd by wanton and ill-designing People.

The *Cape*-Cows, as the Cows of *Europe*, bear every Year a Calf; but they are very far from the Kindness of the *European* Cows in the yielding of Milk; for the *Cape* Cows will very rarely yield Milk to the Hand till their Calves are put to their Teats to suckle a while; after which they yield Milk to the Hand very liberally. If their Calves die, the only Method, practis'd in the Colonies, to make 'em yield their Milk, is to wrap the Skin of the dead Calf about another Calf, and to apply this Counterfeit to the Teats. This is generally a very successful Cheat upon the Cows; for, taking the Counterfeits for their own Calves, they yield their Milk very plentifully.

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The Cows of the Colonies are all much of the same Nature : But the Cows of the *Hottentots* generally differ from 'em in some Properties, and are to be manag'd in a quite different Manner. Numbers of the Colonies Cows, especially the young ones, are so wild and mischievous, that there is no approaching 'em, without great Danger till they are tied short by the Horns, and their Legs are tied together. The Milking of these Cows is therefore committed to the Slaves, the *European* Women rarely venturing to meddle with 'em.

Several Writers, who have treated of the Cattle at the *Cape*, have affirm'd, that the Great Cattle there have high Hump-Backs, not unlike the Backs of Camels. I have seen Thousands after Thousands of the *Capian* Great Cattle, and never met with one, Bull, Ox or Cow, either in the Colonies or among the *Hottentots*, with a high Hump-Back. The Oxen indeed, which are larger than any Oxen I have seen elsewhere, do, when they are under the Yoke, appear with Backs a little rais'd : And by this Appearance Authors, who saw no farther, have been, perhaps, mislead. But when the *Cape*-Oxen are out of the Yoke, they appear with Backs as streight as any Oxen in the World do. The *Cape* - Oxen generally weigh from 500 to 600 Pounds Weight. Some weigh a great deal more.

The *Cape*-Ewes, if the Rams are suffer'd to run among 'em the Year round, bring forth Lambs twice a Year. But the second Lambs being generally very small, and brought forth in the Rainy Seasons, the *Europeans* generally content themselves with the First only ; separating their Rams from their Ewes for a considerable Time every Year, to prevent a double Encrease.

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The *Cape* Mutton is extremely good and well tasted, the Year round. The Fat of it is not so tallowish as that of *European* Mutton; and the poorer Sort in the Colonies, and all the Slaves, use it in the Place of Butter; from which indeed, when melted, it is not easily distinguish'd. The most remarkable Thing in the *Cape*-Sheep is the Length and Thickness of their Tails; the Tail of a *Cape*-Sheep weighing from 15 to 20 Pounds. This furnishes the *Europeans* at the *Cape* with a Joke, which they are very fond of breaking upon Strangers, at their Tables: "You have no Appetite, say they: You are not able to manage a Sheep's Tail." But the *Persian* Sheep, tho' much smaller in Carcass, have much longer Tails. I have seen at the *Cape* several *Persian* Sheep, the Tails of which weigh'd above Thirty Pounds each.

'Tis surprizing to see how thick the Pasture-Grounds about the *Cape* are cover'd with great and small Cattle; and surprizing to see the Swarms of Both in all the *Hottentot* Countries. They are no where in the World in such Numbers, nor any where so cheap as they are there. The *Hottentots* part with vast Numbers yearly to the *Europeans*, for Brandy, Tobacco, or some inconsiderable Trinkets. A Pound of Tobacco fetches a fine fat Ox; and Half a Pound a fine fat Sheep. This I have seen many a Time.

Among the Cattle of the Colonies, as among those of the *Hottentots*, the Wild Beasts, as Lions, Tigers, and Wild Dogs &c, make sometimes great Depredations. And Tigers and Wild Dogs make the greatest of all others. When Tigers get into a Herd or Flock, they slay great Numbers, for the

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Sake of their Blood only, which they suck. Wild Dogs are infinitely worse; for when They fall on a Flock or Herd, they make their Appetites no Rules for Slaughter, but worry, if they are not repell'd by the Shepherds, all before'em. The generous Lion is contented with a single Carcass, with which he makes off; and looks not for fresh Prey till he has eaten that. When the Cattle discover any Wild Dogs, they run away as fast as they can. They do the same on the Approach of a Lion, Tiger or Leopard; which they smell at a considerable Distance. But the Great Cattle stretching away faster than the Small, the Small always suffer most by the Enemy.

The Cattle having no Shelter from the Weather, suffer likewise frequently very much by the long and heavy Rains, both Great and Small frequently perishing in 'em. The Carcasses of such, if it appear they died of no very ugly Distemper, the *Europeans* salt and give to their Slaves, who eat the Meat very contentedly.

No Rot among Sheep, that I could hear of, happen'd either in the Colonies or the *Hottentot* Countries, in all the Time I resided at the *Cape*. The Colonies, however, are very watchful lest this Distemper should creep in among their Sheep: And there is a Placard, publish'd by the Government, laying a heavy Fine upon such *Europeans* as shall knowingly retain in their Flocks a rotten or scabby Sheep.

I shall now give an Account of the Art of Husbandry, as 'tis practis'd in the *Cape* Colonies. The Reader has been often inform'd already of the Fertility of the *Cape* Soil, and of its pouring out, with a vast Increase and in Perfection, whatever Grain is sown in it. A more fertile Soil there is not in the World.

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When a Piece of newGround is set out for a Corn-Field, Vineyard or Garden, the first Thing the *Cape-Europeans* do, is to plough it up, and clear it of all Weeds, and of all Growths they judge will prove detrimental to the intended Seeds or Plants.

The Ploughs, us'd by the *Europeans* at the *Cape* are, most of'em, a Sort very different from any I have seen in *Europe*. They are furnish'd with Two Wheels, one on each Side, of unequal Diameters; the Wheel on the Side towards the Furrow, being considerably larger than That on the Side towards the Ridge. The Plough-Share is split, as it were, in Two. One Side is bent considerably outward: the other points right forward. The Coulter, they use with this Plough-Share, is straight; whereas the Coulter in *Europe* is bent a little. This Plough-Share they call a Half Plough-Share: The *European* Plough-Share they call a Whole one; and when they use it, (which is very rarely) they use no Coulter, whatever be the Land they intend to plough.

Tho' the *Europeans* at the *Cape* are, as I have observ'd, well stock'd with Horses, they put none of'em to the Plough. They plough only with Oxen; because Oxen are more steady and keep the Line better than Horses. They often put Five Pair of Oxen to one Plough; and sometimes they put more; because the Soil being generally very fat and heavy, the Plough passes not easily through it; and large heavy Lumps frequently fall in the Way of the Wheels.

In the Summer Season the Ground becomes frequently so hard, that Twenty Oxen are not sufficient to pass a Plough through it. And in the Winter or Rainy Seasons it becomes in many Places so light and soft, that an Ox sinks into it up to the

Belly ; and 'tis as much as four Oxen can do to drag him out. Thick Roots of Trees lie sometimes in the Way of the Plough. 'Tis often more than Five Pair of Oxen can do to pass the Plough through 'em ; and sometimes, in those Attempts, the Plough-Share is broke ; and sometimes the Plough is shiver'd to Pieces. To Plough well at the *Cape* is so difficult a Work, that there are several Drivers to every Plough, for the more steady Direction of the Oxen : And there are sometimes as many Drivers as Oxen.

An Ox at the *Cape* is not broke to the Yoke till he is about Three Years old ; till which Time he ranges in the Fields, and is a Stranger to all Manner of Discipline. 'Tis a most tedious and a most difficult Business to break him. He is not fasten'd to the Tackle by the Horns, but by the Neck ; about which he wears a Yoke *. And having his Head at full Liberty, he tosses it, frets, kicks, and flings himself about very furiously, till by many Trials and a furious Use of the Whip he is reduc'd to Discipline. But I cannot help thinking, that an Ox would exert more Strength at the Plough, if the Tackle was fasten'd to his Horns, than he can with the Tackle fasten'd about his Neck.

The Season for Ploughing at the *Cape* is from *May* to the End of *August* ; but the most and best Ploughing there is perform'd in the Months of *June* and *July*. The Reader will, perhaps, be pleas'd if I trace the *Cape*-Farmer in his Operations throughout the Year.

* Vide Tab I. Fig 1.



The Manner of Ploughing at the Cape.

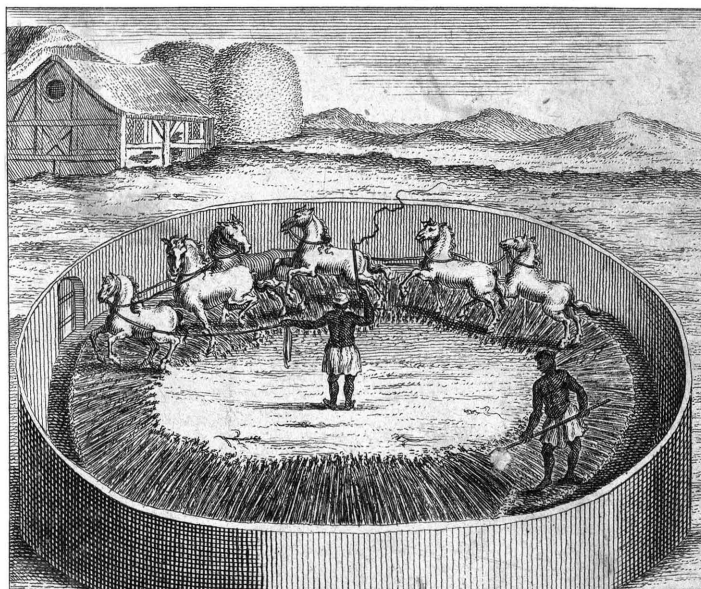


Fig. 2. The Manner of Thrashing of Corn at the Cape P. 73.

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- In the Month of *January* he is Treading out the Corn.
- In *February* he carries his Corn to the Corn-Magazine belonging to the Company, where he sells it to the Company at a settled Price, and has his Money upon the Nail.
- In *March* he is busie in Cutting and Pressing his Grapes. Sometimes he enters on this Work in *February*.
- In *April* he is employ'd in Manuring his Fields if he judges any of 'em want Manure. A great many Fields about the *Cape* never want any.
- In *May*, after some Rain has fallen, he begins to plough.
- In *June* he begins to sow; sowing then the Low Lands: And
- In *July* he ploughs and sows the High-Lands, which are not till then, perhaps, moist enough for him. Ploughing and Sowing generally hold him, one Way or other, till pretty far
- In *August*; when he begins to prune his Vines. When this Work is done, which holds him till pretty far
- In *September*, he turns up his Ground in the Vineyards, and dungs it, mingling with it likewise the Twigs and leaves he lopp'd from his Vines.
- In *October* he weeds his Vineyards: And when that Work is done, he weeds his Corn-Fields.
- In *November* the Barley ripens, and the Wheat approaches to Maturity.
- In *December* all the Corn on the Ground is ripe. In *Christmasts* is the Height of the *Cape*-Harvest. The Corn is then cut down and stack'd with all possible Expedition, on Account of the furious South-East Winds, which are then at Hand.

Such are the Operations of the *Cape*-Farmer, from Month to Month, throughout the Year. At his Leisure-Times he diverts himself with Shooting or Fishing.

Corn is not sown so thick at the *Cape* as it is in *Europe*; and this on Account of the great Fertility of the Soil. If 'twas sown so thick on the *Cape*-Lands as it is on ours, one Grain of Seed would hinder and choak another; the Ears, and the Grains in 'em, would be very small; and the Crop Nothing near so plentiful and valuable as it proves upon a thin sowing.

I have said, that all Sorts of Seed prosper in the *Cape*-Soil. I must say here, that Oats and Lentils cannot be brought to any Perfection at the *Cape*. There are a few other Things sown in *Europe*, and some Fruit-Trees likewise planted, which are not seen at the *Cape*. These are either judg'd not proper for the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, or the *Europeans* there have no great Fancy for 'em. And, perhaps, they might not thrive under the Fierceness of the South East Winds.

With Regard to Oats, as they would be very serviceable at the *Cape* for the Horses, no small Pains has been taken in order to raise 'em there; but all to very little Purpose. It has constantly happen'd, that when a Crop of Oats was almost come to Maturity, the South-East Winds have blown almost every Grain out of the Ears, and squander'd 'em about the neighbouring Fields; where they have taken Root and produc'd Wild Oats, injuring the good Grain, near which they fasten'd, and not easily extirpated. And a great many Oats have, in their Growth on the Lands of the *Cape* on which they were sown, turn'd to Wild Oates, before the Setting in of the South-East Winds. There

There is an Herb at the *Cape* the *Europeans* there call *Spurrie*, which grows very thick in a great many Places, is very prejudicial to the Corn, and hardly to be extirpated. I have view'd it carefully several Times ; but could learn Nothing at the *Cape* of its Properties ; nor know I the Name that is given it by the Botanists. I will give my Reader the best Description of it I can. It grows about Half a Foot high ; and bears a great Number of White Flowers, which are follow'd by several *Capsulæ*, containing each a Quantity of very small Seed. When the Sun smites the *Spurrie* very hotly, the *Capsulæ* open ; and, if the South-East Winds are set in, the Seeds are blown away and dispers'd up and down the neighbouring Fields ; where they take Root and produce the *Spurrie* very rankly. A great Deal of Pains is taken to clear the Corn-Fields and the Pastures of this Herb ; but it can never be totally done. The Cattle are very fond of it ; but the *Europeans* deprive 'em of it as much as they can, because the Seed passës thro' 'em Whole, and takes Root where it falls.

The Damage done to Corn on the Ground at the *Cape* by the Mildew, was never considerable enough to be much taken Notice of till the Year 1708 ; when such a Destruction was made of the growing Corn by the Mildew, that there remain'd to most Farmers not Corn enough for Seed for the next Season, And if Some had not had considerable Quantities of old Corn by 'em, there had been a Necessity for sending to *Europe* for Corn for Seed. The Mildew was very destructive likewise in the Years 1709 and 10 ; but not by far so much as in the Year 1708. The Corn in a few Districts only, was in a Manner , totally destroy'd. The Products

in the other were sufficient for Bread and Seed for all the Colonies.

Elephants sometimes do great Damage at the *Cape* to Corn on the Ground. When they get into a Corn-Field, they devour a great Deal, and destroy a great Deal more by Trampling upon it. Elks at the *Cape* likewise make fine Chear of the Corn on the Ground when they get among it; but being much more timorous than Elephants, they venture not so often among it. Deer and Wild Goats are now and then likewise very mischievous to the Corn on the Ground; as are likewise several Sorts of Fowls at the *Cape*, and the Swarms of Insects there, which sometimes make great Havock of it.

Notwithstanding the several Ways in which the Corn on the Ground at the *Cape* often suffers, the Colonies generally reap it in such Quantities, that they answer all the Demands of the Government, (which sends a great Deal yearly to *Batavia*) lay up sufficiently for themselves; and have a great Deal to spare. One Bushel of Wheat, sown at the *Cape*, yields from 30 to 40 Bushels; one of Barley, from 50 to 60, sometimes 70; one Bushel of Peas, from 30 to 60, One of Beans, from 20 to 25. But Peas and Beans suffer so much at the *Cape* by Catterpillars and Locusts, that sometimes the Reapings are not sufficient for Seed for the next Season.

It was the Custom for the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, for many Years, to leave their Corn-Ricks uncover'd; the Ricks receiving no Damage from the Weather considerable enough to make the *Europeans* think of Covering 'em: But violent Rains falling in the Year 1706, out of the ordinary Seasons, several Ricks were loosen'd, and a great many Sheaves carried away by the Torrents; and a great Part of the
Corn

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Corn in the Ricks was spoil'd. From that Time to this the *Europeans* at the *Cape* have cover'd their Corn-Ricks. They don't thrash out their Corn, but have it trodden out by Oxen or Horses; not in a Barn or cover'd Place, but in the open Air; on a Floor, which is made in the following Manner. They take Cow-Dung and a little Straw; and with Water, mix and work 'em together. When they have made a sufficient Quantity of this Loam, they spread it pretty thick in a Circle, of about 10 Yards Diameter, and turn Horses upon it to tread it close down. They then leave it to harden in the Sun; and in a few Days it becomes as hard as Stone.

On the Extremitities of this Floor they lay two Rounds of Sheaves, Ears to Ears; * and drive over them a Team of Eight Horses or Oxen, round and round, now and then turning the Sheaves, till they judge the Corn is all trodden out. This, without Doubt, will put the *Scripture* Reader in Mind of the Custom of Treading out Corn by Oxen among the Children of *Israel*. But for this Business I must needs prefer Horses to Oxen. Horses not only tread more firmly than Oxen, and, consequently, tread Corn out much sooner; but they are much more cleanly. Oxen scatter their Dung very liberally among the Corn. Horses, in their Discharges, are neither so frequent nor so filthy. 'Tis, indeed, a nauseating Matter to a Stranger, to see either Oxen or Horses dunging among Corn. But the Sun quickly dries the Dung to such a Degree, that 'tis an easie Matter to clear the Corn of it all.

'Tis most certain, that Corn is much more expeditiously got out of the Ears by the Tread of Horses

* Vide Tab. I. Fig. 2.

and

and Oxen, than it is by Thrashing. A Team of Eight Horses or Oxen will tread out more Corn in a few Hours, than a Dozen Men can thrash out in a whole Day. The Crops of Corn are, in the General, so large at the *Cape*, that it would, in all Likelihood, cost the Farmers there a whole Winter to thrash it out; whereas, by Treading, the whole Business is perform'd in less than a Month.

When the Corn is trodden out, they winnow it. After which, they pass it through a Machine they call *Harke*, which performs the Business of a Sieve; clearing the Corn of all Sand and other Dirt, too heavy to be carried off by the Wind. The Corn in the Ears, that escape the Tread of the Cattle, is very inconsiderable. In the Season for the Treading it out, Flocks of Birds, of various Kinds, hover and fettle about the Floors, feeding luxuriously on the Waste-Grains.

The Company has a Tenth of the Crops of all Corn at the *Cape*: And this is All the Company gets by the Grant of Lands there for Tillage. The Colonies therefore, under so easie a Tribute, are very happy; and the Company has 'em bound in Gratitude to defend her Interests at the *Cape* against all Enemies. The Government commissions several Persons every Year, while the Corn is on the Ground, to go throughout all the Colonies, and make a Judgment of the approaching Produce. This they do, not by visiting each Crop on the Ground, but by going to all the Owners of 'em, and asking the following Questions. How much of every Kind they sow'd? How much they judge the Produce will be? What Quantities they propose to sell to the Government, and What to lay up for their own Use? And they are, in a Manner, oblig'd to furnish to the Government the Quantities they propose to these Commissioners. The

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The Colonies, as I have observ'd already, sell their Corn to the Company at a settled Price. When they carry it to the Company's Magazine, the Government pays 'em for it on the Nail, deducting for the Company's Tenths. But I must observe here, that the Company is so generous and beneficent to the Colonies, that she insists not on a Tenth of What they lay up for their own Bread and for Seed. She only insists on a Tenth of What they can spare, after they have laid up What is judg'd necessary to answer those Occasions. Of the other Products of the Earth at the *Cape* the Company has hitherto claim'd no Part. The Company had once under Consideration the Taking of a Tenth, and even more, of the Wines produc'd at the *Cape*. But of this in another Place.

I shall now give some Account of the Vineyards at the *Cape*, and of the Gardening there. The *Europeans* were a long Time at the *Cape* before they could see a good Vineyard planted among 'em, tho' from the Time of their Arrival there, they had bestow'd all the Pains and Expence they could in the Procuring and Planting of Vines. They procur'd some Quantities of Vine-Stocks from the *Rhine*, and some, by the Way of *Batavia*, from *Persia*. These they planted and cultivated in the ordinary Way. But none being able to procure, from either of those Places, Vine-Stocks sufficient for a Plantation that might deserve the Name of a Vineyard, Vines, for many Years, made but a very inconsiderable Figure at the *Cape*; and the Vintages there were Nothing. This put many *Europeans* at the *Cape* upon Rack-ing their Wits to facilitate the Propagation of Vines there: And at Length a few *Higb Germans* among 'em hit upon a very successful Expedient. Vines
be-

being ordinarily prun'd once a Year, these *Higb Germans* took, one Year, the Twigs lopt off from the growing Vines ; and having cut 'em into Pieces of Half a Foot in Length (some not so long, but all of 'em having the Knots from whence rise new Branches) they plough'd up some Land, and sow'd those Pieces upon it, much after the Manner in which we sow Corn ; and, by the Harrow and other Means, lodg'd 'em in the Earth. The fertile *Cape-Soil* rewarded this Labour very nobly ; for, at the proper Season, the Land was cover'd with such a Family of young Vines, that there was no longer any Necessity for the Importation of Vine-Stocks. The Experiment was renew'd, and being follow'd with the like Success, the Colonies were quickly stock'd with young Vines, and soon after in the Possession of spacious and flourishing Vineyards. The Vine-Stocks, they afterwards imported from *Persia* and from *Europe*, were only for the Sake of Variety. But I must observe, that the Vines produc'd by the Sowing of Pieces of Twigs, came up in such Numbers, that they crowded and obstructed each other in their Growth. They were therefore remov'd and planted in Rows; the Vines, at the Distance of Two Foot and a Half from one another ; and the Rows at the Distance of Three and Three and a Half ; making a very agreeable Appearance. To plant a new Vineyard at the *Cape*, they do, as is done in *Germany* and other Parts of *Europe*; that is to say, they plough up the Land as for Corn, and plant the Vine-Stocks in Rows.

There is hardly a Cottage in all the Colonies without a Vineyard. And there are but very few Settlers who have not, from their own Vineyards, a plentiful Provision of Wines for themselves and Families

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milies. Many, when their own Cellars are supplied, have large Quantities for Sale, by which they make, from Year to Year, very considerable Profits.

The Mildew does sometimes great Mischief in the *Cape-Vineyards*. Upon the Falling of the Mildew great Numbers of very large and lively Grapes turn black, wrinkle and dry away. This Misfortune has sometimes made Wines pretty scarce at the *Cape*.

Locusts are very formidable Enemies to the *Cape-Vines*. If a great Deal of Care is not taken to prevent 'em, they make such Destruction of the Vine-Leaves, that the Grapes, being by that Means expos'd to all the Rage of the Sun, felt at the *Cape* (which holds from the Beginning of December to the End of February) waste and turn sour.

But the Enemy, the most destructive to the *Cape Vines*, is a small black Worm, call'd, by the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, *Sugger*. Its Head is very small and pointed. It contracts and extends its Body at Pleasure; and is, in the Whole, pretty much like our *Thousand-Legs*. This Worm lodges in a Shell, not unlike the wrinkled wither'd Leaf of a Vine. Sallying out of its Shell, it eats a Hole in a Knot or Button of the Vine, so small, that 'tis difficult for the most discerning Eye to discover it; and, having enter'd it, feeds upon the Matter within, scooping it so far, that all the Budding upon it perishes. For many Years the *Europeans* at the *Cape* were ignorant of the Cause of this Destruction of the Vine-Buds: And the Shell of the Worm being so like a little wither'd Vine-Leaf, that it is not easily distinguish'd from One; and the Worm being so small as to escape an Eye that is not well fix'd, the first Discoverers of this Vine-Plague were despis'd or laugh'd at as Persons of wanton or dreaming Tempers

pers ; and 'twas but discover'd of late Years. But the Colonies are now well aware of this Enemy to their Vines, and take no small Pains every Season to clear the Vines of it. This little mischievous Insect, 'tis discover'd, feeds only in the Night. The best Time to surprize it, is a little after Sun-rise, when it retires to its Shelter ; where if it arrives, it continues close all the Day, and is hardly to be discover'd. The Negroes, at the proper Seasons, go into the Vineyards early in the Morning to take those Insects. Such as they take they shew to their Masters, in Token of their Industry ; and then commit 'em to the Flames.

The *Cape*-Vines suffer likewise sometimes very considerably from the South-East Winds. These Winds sometimes break off large well-loaden Branches, which perish then of Course. If 'tis very hot when they blow, vast Numbers of Grapes are dried to Raisins upon the Trees.

In August (when the *Cape*-Spring commences) the *Cape*-Vines are prun'd. In September the Leaves appear. In October one may, allowing for Accidents, make a pretty good Judgment of the approaching Produce.

The Pieces of Vine-Branhes, planted for a new Vineyard, take Root the same Year. Not one in a Thousand fails. The Third Year they bear a much greater Quantity of Grapes than Vine-Stocks, planted in *Europe*, ordinarily do the Fifth Year.

The *Cape*-Vintage begins about the End of February, and continues all the Month of March. The Vineyards are dung'd, in the General, once in Three Years.

The *Cape*-Vines are not, as are the Vines in *Europe*, extended upwards upon Walls or Poles.
They

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They are generally prevented from Rising above Three Foot ; on Account of the South - East Winds ; which, if the Vines were suffer'd to rise much higher, would destroy the best Part of the Grapes. The Curbing of the Vines, that they exceed not Three Foot in Height, is call'd *Toppen*, and is performed in *November*.

From the Wine-Press the Wines are put into Vessels ; the White Wines into Vessels that have been season'd by burning in each a Match of Brimstone ; and the Red into such as have been season'd each by a Couple of burnt Nutmegs. Red Wines, put into Vessels that have been season'd with Brimstone, are said to lose much of their Colour. When the Wines have stood some Time, they are rack'd off from the Lees. 'Tis a general Notion at the *Cape*, that Wines, standing long on the Lees, become sour. What Foundation they have for this I know not. But I have drank, at a *Frenchman's* House in *Drakenstein*, Wine that had stood long on the Lees ; and which, notwithstanding, was very delicious. And, I think, 'tis the Notion in *Europe*, that the longer Wines remain on the Lees, the stronger they become ; and that if they are rack'd off soon from 'em, 'tis purely for the Sake of having 'em mild. When the Wines have stood for Three or Four Months in other Vessels, they 'fine 'em, in the ordinary Way, with Isinglass. And if Isinglass 'fines 'em not enough, they pour hot Sand into 'em ; which carries every foul Particle before it to the Bottom. When the Wines are well 'find, they are stop't up close ; and thus they remain for Use or Sale. The *Europeans* at the *Cape* trouble not their Heads about the Wines Wasting in the Casks, and the Adviseableness of Filling up the Casks from
Time

Time to Time. All they do is, when the Vines are in Bloffom, to give the Wines vent ; becaufe the Wines, at thofe Times, are apt to work and ferment fo ftrongly, as to burft the Casks, unlefs they have Vent. They put indeed their Wines every Year, as long as they keep 'em, in fresh Casks, filling the Casks up to the Bung. And fome have Wines, four or five Yeaas old ; and fome have much older. The *Cape*-Wines, the longer they are kept, become the richer. They lofe, by Standing about Two Years, the *Capian* Tafte, and affume That of the Wines of the *Canaries*. I have drank, at the Governour's, *Capian* Wine which was Six Years old ; and which sparkled like old Hock, and was as racy as the nobleft Canary. But the *Europeans* at the *Cape* can rarely keep their Wines long by 'em for Want of Casks. They muft either drink What they have, or fell it, keeping the Casks, or they fhall often want Casks for the next Vintage. All their Staves are brought from *Holland* ; but, tho' they give very great Prices for 'em, and are ready to give greater, they cannot get 'em in fuch Quantities as will at the fame Time answer their Vintages, their Sale, and the long Laying up of their Wines. When a Ship arrives at the *Cape* with Staves, there is great Striving among the Planters who fhall come in for the beft Share of 'em ; and every one labours to come in for fome, hardly fticking at any Price. And a vaft Number of Barrels of Wine being yearly fent from the *Cape* to the *Indies* (from whence the Casks are never return'd) Casks are always very fcarce and very dear at the *Cape*, and often not to be had either for Love or Money. As the *Cape* Wines, the Older they are, become the Richer, and by much the dearer, fo were the Planters enabled
by

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by being plentifully supplied with Staves, to keep their Wines long by 'em, they might double their Fortunes immediately. The *Cape*-Wines are sold upon the Spot from Eight to Ten Crowns a Barrel. In the *Indies* they bear a very considerable Price.

The *Cape* Wine, in all its Richness, tempts you powerfully to a Debauch. I here call to Mind what is storied of a certain Gentleman, who was a great Lover of his Bottle, that, when he travell'd, he us'd to send a Servant before him to find out which of the Inns upon the Road had the best Wine, and to write, upon the Gates of those Inns, the Latin Word *Est*, as a Token for his Master to put up there. This Gentleman dying a Victim to the Bottle, his Wine-tasting Fore-runner wrote the following Lines.

*Est, Est, propter nimium Est,
Dominus meus mortuus est.*

Had this Gentleman liv'd in the *Cape*-Colonies, I am persuaded he had been *Ested* out of the World much sooner.

I have said, the *Cape*-Grapes become ripe in February. There are some which are full ripe in January. These early-ripe Grapes not keeping long, and being apt to turn sour, they are not destin'd to the Wine-Press, but are sold out by the Pound for Eating. And with This I conclude my Account of the *Cape*-Wines and Vineyards.

I am now to give an Account of the *Cape*-Gardening, and the Garden-Products there. The *Cape*-Gardens are divided into Kitchen- and Flower- or Pleasure-Gardens. As the Flower- or Pleasure-Gardens will enter, I think, very naturally into an

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Account of the *Vegetable Kingdom* at the *Cape*, which I design to give, I shall leave those Gardens till I come to that Account, and speak only here of the *Cape-Kitchen Gardens*.

The *Cape Kitchen-Gardens* differ but very little from the *European*: And there is not a House or Cottage in all the Colonies without one. They are supplied with Seeds from *Europe*, and produce in Perfection most Sorts of Roots and Herbs that are found in the *European Kitchen-Gardens*. But 'tis remarkable, that the Seeds of the third Product of the *European Herbs* in the *Cape Kitchen Gardens* degenerate to such a Degree as not to be worth Sowing. The Colonies therefore still continue to be supplied, from Time to Time, from *Europe*, with Seeds proper for their Kitchen-Gardens.

The Season for Sowing in the *Cape Kitchen-Gardens* is May and June. In August the Herbs appear; when they are transplanted into other Grounds, by that Time well moisten'd by the Rains. Being thus transplanted, they prosper apace, and generally become larger and much sweeter than the like Herbs produc'd in *Europe*. In the Dry Seasons they are water'd from the next Rivulets. As the *Cape-Summers* are extremely hot, and the Winters there consist chiefly in Rain (but very little in Frost and Snow) the *CAPE-Europeans* have neither Hot Beds nor Winter-Houses for the Preserving or Forcing of any Thing in their Gardens.

The Head of a *Cape-Cabbage*, white or blew, weighs, at its full Growth, from 30 to 40 Pounds Weight. The same does the Head of the *Cape-Colliflower*; the Seed of which is brought partly from *Cyprus* and partly from *Savoy*. And both Kinds of Cabbage and Colliflower at the *Cape* are as sweet and
of

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of as good Service as they are in their native Soil.

The same may be said of Pumpkins, produc'd at the *Cape*. They grow in Plenty there, but the *Europeans* eat very little of 'em, and only for the Sake of Variety. The greatest Part of 'em are given to the Slaves; and some are bought up for Ships; where, in long Voyages, when all other Garden-Products on board are consum'd, they are very welcome and very serviceable. The Water-and other Melons at the *Cape* are of an exquisite Taste; and are larger and more wholesome too than any in *Europe*. The Colonies abound with Cucumbers. And tho' it is a common Saying in *Europe*, that Cucumbers, with all the Corrections of Pepper and Oil, ought to be thrown away; because, at the best, they are reckon'd unwholesome; yet I never heard of any Disorder, in Point of Health, occasion'd by the *Cape*-Cucumbers, tho' the *Europeans* there are not a little fond of 'em, and often eat 'em to Excess.

There is an Herb at the *Cape*, call'd *Porcellan*; originally of the Island *Ascension*. This Herb thrives as well at the *Cape* as in its native Soil, and is extremely sweet and refreshing. 'Tis very agreeable and wholesome, eaten, as a Sallad, with Oil and Vinegar; and 'tis often eaten thus with Rabbits. Being boil'd and eaten with Rabbits, 'tis said to cure the Scurvy.

Potatoes were brought to the *Cape* from the *Indies*. There are Two Sorts of 'em, White and Red; the first of which I have seen at St. *Jago*. They are shap'd, in the General, like Turneps; but are a great Deal larger; a *Cape* Potatoe weighing from 6 to 10 Pound Weight. Four of 'em are sufficient to cram Twenty Persons and more. Both Sorts are

exquisitely well tasted, very wholesome and very nourishing. They eat richly with Fish, when, after being well boil'd, and clear'd of the Water, they are moisten'd with the Fish-Broth: And, roasted in the Ashes, they are the most delicious Food in the Universe.

There run, from the *Cape*-Potatoes, Strings or Branches to the Length of 3 or 4 Ells. These are cut off close; and, in August or September, are planted Half a Foot deep, being wound up in the Form of a Ring. This is the Method of Propagating Potatoes at the *Cape*. Other Herbs and Roots in the *Cape*-Gardens I pass over till I come to give an Account of the Vegetable Kingdom in the *Cape*-Countries.

I shall now say Something of the Fruit-Trees in the *Cape*-Gardens. The Trees, the Natural Growth of the *Cape*-Countries, yield some Fruits that are eaten by the *Hottentots*, but none that are for the Palates of the *Europeans*. But the Trees, transplanted thither from *Europe* and *Asia*, bear delicious Fruit: And 'tis said by those who have tasted the same Sorts in all the Three Places, that they are much nobler at the *Cape* than in their native Countries. And the *European* and *Asian* Trees, transplanted to the *Cape*, yield their Fruits in such Plenty, that tho' Half of 'em should be spoil'd every Season (and every Season vast Quantities are spoil'd by the Winds) there would remain sufficient for the Colonies, and for the Ships too; which, in their Way to and from the *Indies*, take in not a few.

Nor do either *Asian* or *European* Trees stand, at the *Cape*, in so much Need of Culture as they do in their native Soils. The Fruits or Seeds of 'em, put in the Ground, take Root quickly, and quickly

quickly shew themselves above Ground in very promising Plants. If an Almond, for Example, in its hard Shell, is put in the *Cape*-Soil, it quickly takes Root, and in Six Weeks Time, sends out a fine Infant-Tree. If it be transplanted a Year or Two after (which is the Way) it gains fresh Strength, and soon reaches to all the Height and Glory of its Kind. A young Branch of any Tree, put pretty deep in the Ground at the *Cape*, likewise quickly takes Root, and, in due Time, likewise acquires all the Height, Strength and Properties of its Kind. Not one in a Hundred young Branches, so planted at the *Cape*, fail. The Quince- the Fig- the Apricot- the Peach-Tree, and many others, are propagated after this Manner at the *Cape* with very great Success. Young Branches, innoculated or grafted on old Stocks at the *Cape*, become in a few Years very strong and very fruitful. And hardly Two in a Hundred fail.

All those Methods of Propagating Trees are practis'd by the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, and very successfully. The Fruit of the Fourth Year, of every exotic Tree at the *Cape*, is judg'd the noblest in all Respects.

I shall finish here with a short Description of the Company's noble Garden, lying between the *Cape*-Church and the Hospital. I should indeed be inexcusable, if I attempted not to give the Reader some Idea of so charming a Plantation.

This Garden contains Nineteen Acres. The First Thing I shall note is a fine Square Nursery, in which flourish Numbers of the finest Apricot - Trees. The Yellowness of the Fruit and the Verdure of the Leaves are a very noble and a very tempting Sight; the Fruit far excelling any Apricots that are seen in

Europe both in Beauty and Flavour. With the Apricot-Trees here, are mix'd several Almond-Trees, which diversifie the View very agreeably; and the Fruit of which are of a very agreeable Taste and of great Nutrition.

Between the Alleys, which are guarded with Camphire-Bay- and other Trees, appear noble Families of Peach-Trees; the Fruit of which is most delectable to the Palate, and most delightful to the Eye. Pomegranate-Trees, the Fruit of which is so excellent, and so admir'd where 'tis known, are likewise seen here in all their Fertility and Glory. The Kernels of this Fruit are soft and juicy, and, in sultry Weather, most deliciously refreshing. The Out-Covering of the Fruit, dried and powder'd, is an approv'd Remedy for the Bloody-Flux all over the *Indies*. In this Garden are likewise Abundance of Citron-, Lemon- and Orange-Trees; the Beauty and Richness of the Fruits of which, are Things that surprize and charm every Stranger. This Garden is likewise enriched with *Japan*-Apple-Trees, and most Sorts of Apple- and Pear- Trees that are seen either in *Asia* or *Europe*. The beautiful Crimson-colour'd *Japan*-Apples are a charming Sight, amidst the Leaves of that Tree, which are of a most delightful Verdure. The *Pompelmusen*, as the *Dutch* term 'em or large Oranges, and Nuts and Medlers, with which this Garden is likewise well provided, are much more agreeable to the Sight and the Palate than any seen in *Europe*.

In this Garden there is a Square Grove of Chestnut-Trees; which are the tallest and most spreading Trees in the Garden. 'Tis fine Walking in this Grove in very sultry Weather; and very commodious Walking in the Time of the highest Winds.

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There are, here and there, in the Alleys up and down this Garden, very handsome Benches to sit on, and handsome Tables before many of 'em. There is likewise in this Garden a Bowling Green, and a commodious Ground for the Game of Nine Pins.

As the most exquisite Fruits of every Kind are produc'd in this Garden, and arrive here to a Beauty and Excellence they rarely or never come to in other Countries ; a Man in this Garden, when the Fruits are in all their Delicacy and Lustre, is often so divided between their Rival-Charms, that he knows not on which Side to receive his first Gratifications. The only Thing in which the *Cape*-Fruits fall short of the *European*, is, that they will not keep so long.

The Figs in this Garden are of various Kinds ; but all admirably sweet and good. The choicest are Those they call *Pisang* Figs ; and they are the largest. They grow upon a Plant, which, as soon as it has brought 'em to Maturity, withers quite away : And the next Year, springs up from the same Root a new Plant of the same Kind, yielding the same Tribute. This Plant has no Stock ; but its Leaves, which are from 6 to 7 Ells long, and from 2 to 3 Ells broad, embrace each other, from the Ground upwards, forming a Sort of Barrel, in the Place of a Stock. Its Blossom consists of 4 Leaves, which form themselves into a Sort of Bell ; at the Mouth of which, in the proper Season, hang 50 or more of the most delicious Figs. These Figs are blue, or rather purple, and very large.

I must not omit to mention a Sort of Tree in this Garden, of *Indian* Extraction, and call'd, both by *Europeans* and *East-Indians*, the *Quajavos*. Its Fruit is shap'd like an Apple ; and, when ripe, is yellow

and green. Its Inside is extremely yellow. It contains a Number of Seeds, which are oval and white, much like the Seeds of Cucumbers, but much less. 'Tis very wholesome Fruit, and of an exquisite Flavour. So much, for the Present, for the Herbs and Fruit-Trees in the Gardens of the *Cape-Colonies*

I shall close this Part with some farther Remarks on the *Tiger Mountains*. They well deserve a particular Description. Many Vineyards and Corn-Fields are seen on every Side of 'em : And, if it had not been necessary to preserve some Pasture on 'em, the Plough had long since turn'd up every Sod on 'em, from the Tops to the Bottoms. But the Springs on 'em are brackish. The best Water, on those Hills, comes from the Clouds ; and the thirsty Soil quickly drinks it up. The Fertility of those Mountains is maintain'd in a very peculiar Manner ; for after, that, in the Summer-Season, the Soil has been all the Day in a Flame, as it were, there rests over those Mountains, in the Night, a black Cloud ; from which falls so strong a Dew, that the Soil is thereby enabled to encounter the raging Heat of the Day following.

There are several Curiosities on those Mountains ; one or two of which I shall mention here. On the Top of the *Stone-Mountain* there is a deep and spacious Cave, call'd the *Prince's Castle* ; opening, one Way, towards the *Bay-Falzo*. 'Tis the general Notion at the *Cape*, that this Cave is the Work of Nature. 'Tis not easie to be believ'd indeed, that the *Hottentots* made it, since they are so lazie a Race, that they will not give themselves the Trouble to dig a small Hole for their Dead, if they can find, at any reasonable Distance, a Hole made by a Wild Beast ;

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and this Cave, if 'twas made by Hands, was a mighty Labour. 'Tis above 90 Feet high, and above 40 broad; and will contain 200 Men, allowing Elbow-Room for each. Being curious to inspect it, I enter'd it in the Year 1702 in Company of a Friend. The Entrance was much and far crowded with Shrubs; and as we apprehended some Wild Beast or other might be in the Cave, I fir'd a Gun into it: But we could not thereupon observe that any Thing stirr'd in it. We therefore advanc'd; but were stopt by such a Crowd of Trees and Shrubs, that we open'd a Way by burning 'em. Being got to the End of the Cave, we view'd it narrowly, and discover'd some Appearances of Digging, enough to make us conclude, that the Cave was made by Hands. Directly over this Cave there is a Spring. From the Cave we went to the next Rocks, where we saw a Stone, much resembling the Statue of a Man holding a Book. This Stone the *Dutch* at the *Cape* have nam'd *Erasmus* of *Rotterdam*. Descending from thence we saw a Stone-Quarry, which furnishes very hard beautiful reddish Stone. A great Deal of this Stone is frequently carried to *Holland*; where, by Polishing, 'tis made as beautiful as Marble.

There is, a little farther up in the Country, another Cave, call'd *Neronis* Castle; doubtless from some *Hottentot* Ruler or Captain of that Name.

There are in the *Robben* Island several Caves, form'd, without Doubt, by the *Portuguese*, for Shelter there in the Rainy Seasons. There is Nothing remarkable in 'em besides Thousands of Names on the Sides of 'em; cut, 'tis said, by the *Portuguese*.

I have only to add here, that on the Back of the *Lion-Mountain* there stands a small square Monument- of Brick, erected by the Governour *Simon Van der Stel*, to the Memory of a *Dutch Lady*, who ascended this Hill with his Excellency and resided there with him a whole Year, while her Husband was gone to *Holland*. The Monument is between 6 and 7 Feet high : And on a smooth black Stone, in the Pedestal, is cut this Inscription in *Dutch* :

Anno 1680. heb ik *N. N.* Huysvrouw van zyn Hoog Edelheit de Heer Gouverneur Generaal van Nederlands India, Ryklof van Goens, in Geselschap van d'Edele Heer Gouverneur Simon van der Stel, en andere Caabse Juffrouwen, hier op deesen Berg geweest.

In English thus:

Anno 1680 : I, *N. N.* Wife to the noble Sieur *Rykloff van Goens*, Governour General of the *Netherlandish East Indies*, ascended this Hill, in Company of Governour *Simon Van der Stel*, and several *Capian Women*.



Of the Latitude and Longitude of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, and of the Variation of the Compass there.

A Stronomers and Geographers being still at Variance concerning the Latitude and Longitude of the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Result of my own Calculations on those Heads, considering the Commission I was sent on, may very naturally be expected from me, With

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With Regard to the Latitude of the *Cape*, Some fix it at 34 Degrees South; others at 34 deg. 30 m. others at 34: 20; others at 34: 12. None of 'em have hit upon the Truth. They either knew not the right Method of Calculation; or they had not exact Instruments or else they took their Observations only at Sea; where 'tis a difficult Matter, with the best Instruments, to get an exact one. I shall not here set down the Series of my Observations and Calculations on this Head. Having deliver'd an exact Account of 'em, together with a Detail of my Observations &c. for Finding the Longitude of the *Cape*, to my Patron who commission'd me thither, I refer the Publication of 'em wholly to his Pleasure. I shall only here deliver the Result of 'em; which, for the Latitude, was 34 deg: 15 m. South.

With Regard to the Longitude, every one, who has any Acquaintance with Maps and Globes, knows how widely Astronomers and Geographers differ in Fixing the First Meridian. *Ptolomy* fix'd his near the *Fortunate* Islands; because those Islands, in his Time, were the Lands the farthest known Westward. When, long after him, the *Cape Verd* Islands and *America* were known, several learned Men chose to draw the First Meridian through *St. Nicholas*, one of the *Cape-Verd* Islands. Others, among whom was *Hundius*, pitch'd, for this Purpose, upon *St. Jago*, another of the said Islands. Others prefer'd the Island *del Corvo*, because there, it was found, the Compass had no Variation. But many other Places have been discover'd since, where the Compass has likewise no Variation. The *French* and *Dutch* have long drawn their First Meridian through the *Canary* Islands only; the *French* through
the

the West End of the *Canary* Island *Ferro*; the *Dutch*, over the Mountain *Pico* in the Island *Teneriff*. But Geographers are at Liberty to fix their first Meridian where they please, excepting the *French*, who, I think, were order'd by *Lewis XIII.* to draw it through the West End of *Ferro* only. The Astronomers begin their Reckoning for the Longitude at the Places where the Observations they build on were taken: As the *Rudolphine* Tables, by *Kepler*, are rais'd on the Observations taken by *Ticho Brabe* at the little Island *Huenna* in the *Sound*.

I shall only mention two different Calculations of the Longitude of the *Cape of Good Hope*; One, made by the Missionaries who went with the *French* Embassy to *Siam*; the other by *Mr. Halley*, Fellow of the *Royal Society* at *London*, who was prevail'd upon by that Society to make a Voyage to *St. Helena*, in order to take an Account of the Southern Constellations &c. Among the Missionaries were the Fathers *Fontenay*, *Tachart* and *Le Compte*. Being arriv'd at the *Cape*, they took, in the Presence of the Governour, their Observations for Finding the Longitude of it. This they did in the Month of *June* 1685; and by Calculation from *Cassini's* Tables, found that the Longitude, from the Meridian drawn through *Faro*, was 40 deg: 30 m. and from the Meridian drawn over *Pico* 38 deg: 30 m.

Mr. Halley has not, indeed, given us a Calculation of the Longitude of the *Cape of Good Hope*; but he has given us his Calculation of the Longitude of *St. Helena*, from which, by Proportion, that of the *Cape* may be deduc'd. *Wurfelbau* has taken the Pains to deduce it from the *Halleian* Calculation; and finds it, according to That, to be no more than 34 Degrees from the Meridian drawn over *Pico*.

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Mr. *Halley* computed the Longitude of *St Helena* to be 15 Degrees from the same Meridian.

The Difference of 4 Degrees and upwards between the Calculation made by the *French* Missionaries and That by Mr. *Halley* is a very wide Matter, and did not, at the First, a little employ my Thoughts. I found that the Sea-Charts plac'd the *Cape* Meridian at the Distance of 38 deg: from That drawn over *Teneriff*. Yet I was not inclin'd to think that Mr. *Halley* was in the Wrong. His Accuracy and exact Judgment in other Matters, and his being strongly supported in the Particular of the Longitude of *St. Helena* by the *English* Commanders whom I saw at the *Cape*, before I went to Work for the Longitude of the *Cape* my self, gave me a strong Bias in his Favour. But after several Observations of several Eclipses, I found that the Missionaries were the nearest the Truth; and that the Longitude of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from the *Pico*-Meridian, was 37 deg. 55 m.

For the Declination of the Needle at the *Cape of Good Hope*, it has much varied since the Time it was first observ'd there. It was, according to Authors, 6 deg: N. E. about a Century ago. The before-mention'd Fathers found it, in 1685, to be 11 deg: 30 m. N. W. In 1707 I found it to be 11 deg. 55 m. the same Way.



An



*An Account of the QUADRUPEDS in the
Countries about the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.*

THE Animal Creation appears no where, perhaps, with greater Variety than in the *Hottentot* Countries. In those Countries, particularly, run most Kinds of Wild Beasts, from the Lion down to the Monkey. I design here to give an Account of such Quadrupeds as fell under my Observation there; and it must needs be acceptable to every Enquirer into Nature. I shall begin with the Prince of Quadrupeds

THE L I O N.

THIS noble, dreadful Animal, stil'd the Sovereign of the Brute World, is seen up and down the *Cape-Countries*; and the Sight of him, with Safety, affords not a little Pleasure. Every Limb of him is expressive of the greatest Strength. The Majesty in his Air, his noble Mane (I speak of the Male, for the Female has no Mane) his sparkling Eyes, his dreadful Paws, and the Firmness of his Tread, wonderfully command the Attention, and argue him, as he is stil'd, the King of Beasts*.

* Vide Tab. II. Fig. 2.

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TAB. II. p. 94



1. The Buffell. 2. The Lion. 3. The Baboon 4. The Mouse Dog.
5. The Roe-Buck 6. The Javan Hog

This Animal being often shewn in *Europe*, and large and exact Descriptions of him having been given by several Authors, 'tis needless to describe him here. I shall therefore only set down some particular Remarks I made upon him.

Some modern Writers have affirm'd, that the Bones of a Lion are not so hard as the * Ancients thought 'em. These Moderns are mistaken. The Hollow, which runs through the Shin-Bone of a Lion, I have observ'd, is as small as that which runs through the Shaft of a Tobacco Pipe; and that when this Bone is broke to Pieces, and the Greasiness in the same is exhausted by the Sun's Heat, those Pieces become as hard as Flints, and altogether as smooth and solid; not the least Vacuity or Interstice being to be seen; and they serve, altogether as well as Flints, to strike Fire with.

Doubtless, a very considerable Part of the Lion's Strength lies in the Hardness of his Bones. When he comes up with his Prey, he knocks it dead down, and never bites till he has given the mortal Blow; and the Blow he generally accompanies with a terrible Roar. A Centinel at the *Cape*, in my Time there, standing on his Post before his Officer's Tent, was knock'd down by a Lion, and carried clear off. I remember too, that in the Year 1707 a Lion at the *Cape* knock'd down a middle siz'd Ox, and made his Way with him over a Brick-Wall of a considerable Height. From this the Reader will infer sufficiently concerning the Lion's Strength and the Hardness of his Bones.

* Pliny, Aristotle.

* When

When the Lion is wroth, or pinch'd with Hunger, he erects and shakes his Mane, and thwacks his Back and Sides very briskly with his Tail. When he is in this Action, 'tis certain Death to come in his Way; and as he generally lurks for his Prey behind Bushes, and Travellers sometimes discover not the Motion of the Tail till too late, a Traveller now and then falls into his Paws. But if the Lion shakes not his Mane, nor makes any great Motion with his Tail, a Traveller may reckon upon it, that he shall pass safely by him.

When a Horse discovers a Lion, he runs away at his full Speed; and if he has a Rider, throws him if possible, that he may run the faster. When a Horse-Traveller discovers a Lion, the best Thing he can do for his own Safety, is immediately to dismount and abandon his Horse; for the Lion will pursue the Horse only, without taking any Notice of the Rider.

Two *Europeans*, stout Fellows, walking together in the Fields near the *Cape*, a Lion rush'd suddenly upon 'em from his Covert, and aim'd at one of 'em the mortal Blow. But, through the Nimbleness of the Fellow, the Lion miss'd his Aim. Upon this the Fellow very courageously seiz'd the Lion by the Mane; and plunging his Hand into the Lion's Mouth, laid hold of his Tongue, and there held him with hard Struggles, but without receiving any Harm, till his Companion, who had a Gun, shot the Creature dead.

The Flesh of a Lion eats Something like Venison; and has no ill Taste, nor any ill Quality that I know of. I have eaten of it several Times, kill'd with Shot; but I could never be prevail'd on to eat any of it that had been kill'd with the poison'd Arrows of the *Hottentots*.

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Of the LEOPARD.

THE Leopard, or Panther, and the Tiger, which are Beasts of a like Nature, hold, for Fierceness, the next Place to the Lion. The Leopard differs in Nothing from the Tiger but in Size and the Manner of his Spots. The Tiger is much larger than the Leopard; and is distinguish'd by Rings of black Hair, enclosing Spots of Yellow; whereas the black Streaks on the Leopard are not round, but form'd with an Opening, in the Manner of a Horse-Shoe.

The Flesh of a Tiger or Leopard is very white, tender and well tasted, and, in my Opinion, much finer Eating than the finest Veal. I have been often regal'd with it. It has every good Quality I can wish for in Meat, and not one bad one. Yet strengthening and delicious as it is, there are Numbers of *Europeans* at the *Cape*, who care not to touch it, on Account of I know not what terrible Ideas they have with Relation to the ravenous mischievous Nature of those Animals. Neither Tiger nor Leopard will eat Carrion, nor touch a Bit of a Carcass that has been kill'd by another Beast. They will eat of no Creature, which they themselves do not kill. Their Flesh is delicious wholesome Food, either roasted or boil'd. And the Flesh of the young ones is as tender as that of a Chicken.

I shall set down an Instance or Two of the fierce ravenous Nature of those Creatures. One *Bowman*, a Burgher at the *Cape*, walking by him self in the Fields, was surpris'd by a Tiger. The Beast leapt at Mr. *Bowman's* Throat, and endeavour'd to fix his Mouth in it, in order to suck his Blood. Mr. *Bowman*, tho' terribly frighten'd, had the Presence

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of

of Mind to contend for his Life ; and seizing the Tiger by the Head, and struggling stoutly with him, threw him on the Ground, and himself upon him. Having got the Beast down, he held him by the Weight of his Body, and with one Hand, till with the other he drew a Knife out of his Pocket and cut the Tiger's Throat. The Beast expir'd immediately : But Mr. *Bowman* receiv'd so many Wounds and lost so much Blood in the Conflict, that it was a long Time before he recover'd.

In the Year 1708, Two Leopards, a Male and a Female, with Three young ones at their Heels, enter'd a Sheep-Fold at the *Cape*, and having kill'd near 100 Sheep, regal'd themselves with the Blood of the Slain. When they had suck'd their Fill of Blood, they tore a Carcass into three Pieces, and carried to each of the young ones, which they had left at the Door of the Fold, a Piece. They then took each a whole Carcass; and the Troop, thus loaden'd with Booty, began to move off. But having been perceiv'd, when they first enter'd the Fold, they were way-laid on their Return ; and the Female, with Three Young ones, were kill'd ; but the Male got clear away.

Of the ELEPHANT.

Several Authors have treated very largely of the different Species of Elephants in different Parts of the World, and of their different Natures and Haunts ; as that some delight in flat Countries ; others make their Haunts on Hills ; and others delight in marshy Grounds : That they all love a warm Climate, and endure not easily a cold one : That the Elephants of *Ceylon* are the noblest and most sensible of all others ; and so forth. These are

are Matters it concerns not me to treat of. My Business is only to give an Account of the *Cape-Elephants*.

The *Cape Elephants* * are much larger than the Elephants of any other Country ; and their Strength is proportionably greater. One of 'em was once, for the Trial of their Strength, yok'd to a Ship, of no small Burthen, that was laid on the Shore, to be careen'd ; and he drag'd it fairly along. Their Skins are without Hair ; and have a Multitude of Scars and Scratches on 'em, which they receive when the Elephants make their Way among Thorns and Bushes. Their Tales end in a large Tuft of Hair, each Hair about a Foot and a half long, and as thick and strong as a Hog's Bristle. The *Cape-Europeans* make Use of this Hair, in the Place of Wire, to clean their Pipes with.

The Teeth of the *Cape-Elephants* are mighty large, weighing each from 60 to 120 Pound Weight. Their Flesh is very coarse, and never eaten by the *Europeans* but upon great Necessity.

The Female-*Elephant* is much less than the Male. Her Dugs fall from her Breast between her Fore Legs. The Male and Female retire, for the Consummation of their Loves, to some unfrequented Part, and remain there together till Conception ; when they return to their ordinary Haunts : And the Female admits not of fresh Embraces till some considerable Time after she is deliver'd of her Burthen ; and she goes with it Two Years. Some say, that Elephants *consummate* in the Manner of the Human Species ; and that they shun and dread a Dif-

* Vide Tab. III. Fig. 2.