

wither, the *Hottentots* gather 'em in large Quantities; and having dried 'em in the Sun, beat 'em to Powder. This Powder they lay up; and, as they see Occasion, powder their Hair with it by Way of Ornament, as the *Europeans* powder their Hair or Wigs. They likewise powder their Hair with it, as a Remedy against the Head-Ach. This Powder is of a Gold-Colour. The Reader will find, in my *Present State of the Cape*, a particular Account of the Uses the *Hottentots* make of it.

Staphilodendron Africanum, semper virens, foliis splendentibus. i. e. African Evergreen Bladdermit, with shining Leaves.

T*Anacetum Africanum fruticans, multiflorum, foliis Tanaceti vulgaris decuplo minoribus.* i. e. Shrubby African Tansy, with many Flowers, and with Leaves like the common Tansy, but tentimes less.

Tanacetum Africanum arborescens, foliis Lavendulæ, multifido folio. i. e. African Tree-Tansy, with Leaves like the many-leav'd *Lavender*.

Tetragonocarpos Africana, radice magna onerosa & carnosa. i. e. African *Tetragonocarpos*, with a large heavy fleshy Root.

Tetragonocarpos Africana fruticans, foliis longis & angustis. i. e. Shrubby African *Tetragonocarpos*, with long narrow Leaves.

Thymelæa, Linifoliæ similis, Africana, floribus pallidis, odoratissimis. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, like Spurge-Flax, with pale sweet-scented Flowers.

Thymelæa, Linifoliæ similis, Africana, foliis lucidis latioribus & obtusis. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, like Spurge-Flax, with broad shining blunt Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana, foliis lini, floribus in capitulum congestis. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with Flax-Leaves

Leaves, and with Flowers gather'd into a Head.

Thymelæa Africana, Roris marini folio, angustissimo breviori. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with narrow short Rosemary-Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana, Roris marini folio angustissimo longiori. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with narrow long Rosemary Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana, Roris marini folio, floribus longioribus. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with Rosemary Leaves and longer Flowers.

Thymelæa Africana, Sanamundæ facie, Ericæ foliis angustissimis, i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with the Face of *Sanamunda*, and narrow Heath-Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana- Tarton-Raire similis, floribus in capitulum congestis. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, like the *Tarton Raire*, with Flowers gather'd into a Head.

Thymelæa Africana, foliis Rusci. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with Kneeholm-Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana frutescens, Jasmini flore, foliis Polygalæ. i. e. Shrubby African Spurge-Laurel, with a Jasmine-Flower, and Milkwort-Leaves.

Thymelæa Africana angustifolia, Jasmini flore. i. e. African Spurge-Laurel, with narrow Leaves and a Jasmine-Flower.

Tibymalus aizoides Africanus, simplici squamato caule. i. e. African Spurge, with a simple scaly Stalk.

Tibymalus aizoides Africanus, simplici squamato caule, Clamænerii folio. i. e. African, Spurge, with a simple scaly Stalk, and Dwarf Rosebay-Leaves.

Tibymalus arboreus Africanus. i. e. African Tree-Spurge.

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Tithymalus arboreus Æthiopicus, sc. *Africanus*, *Mezerei germanici folio, flore pallido*. i. e. African Tree Spurge, with Mezereon Leaves, and a pale Flower.

Tithymalus aizoides Africanus, valedissimis spinis, ex tuberculorum internodiis provenientes. i. e. African Spurge, armed with Spines, which come out from Tubercles between the Joints.

Trifolium Africanum fruticans, flore purpurascente. i. e. Shrubby African Trefoil, with purplish Flowers.

Trifolium Africanum fruticans, folio angustiore, flore rubicante. i. e. Shrubby African Trefoil, with hoary Leaves and reddish Flowers.

Trifolium Africanum fruticans, foliis incanis, flore luteo i. e. Shrubby African Trefoil, with hoary Leaves and yellow Flowers.

Tulipifera Arbor Africana. i. e. African Tulip-Tree.

V *aleriana Africana fruticans, foliis longis & angustissimis*. i. e. Shrubby African *Valerian*, with long narrow Leaves.

Valeriana Africana, foliis angustis, flore macula rubicante notato. i. e. African *Valerian*, with narrow Leaves and red spotted Flowers.

Valeriana Africana fruticans, foliis Ericæ. i. e. Shrubby African *Valerian*, with Heath-Leaves.

Vitis Idæa Æthiopica sc. *Africana, Myrti Tarentini folio, flore atro purpureo*. i. e. Ethiopian Wortleberry, with Leaves like Those of the *Tarentine-Myrtle*, and dark purple Flowers.

Vitis Idæa Æthiopica sc. *Africana, buxi minoris folio, floribus albidis*. i. e. African Wortleberry, with lesser Box-Leaves, and whitish Flowers.

So

So far I have proceeded Alphabetically in Delivering the Account, I got up at the *Cape*, of the Trees, Plants, Herbs and Flowers that are of the Natural Growth of the *Cape*-Countries. I shall now give a Detail of such Sorts of the *Ficoïdes* as are of the Natural Produce of those Countries, and fell under my Observation there. And when I have done This, I shall have finish'd my Account of the Native Vegetables at the *Cape*. But my Account of these Things is as far from being compleat in Point of Number as it is in Point of Description. I have already own'd, that my Knowledge in the Vegetable World is but small : And my Talents for it are, perhaps, still less. I knew Little or Nothing of this Part of Nature before I arriv'd at the *Cape*; and should not have been able to furnish out this Account, imperfect as it is, had it not been for Mr. *Hertog*, the Company's Gardiner there, and a *CAPE-European* or Two more, who oblig'd me with what Botanical Writings they had, that were fit for my Purpose; and, being pretty well skill'd in these Matters, directed me to the *Latin* Names of all the Vegetables I have mention'd.

In Getting up the following Account of the *CAPE Ficoïdes*, I took for my Guide the Treatise of the learned and ingenious Mr. *Tournefort*.

*F*icoïdes *Africana*, folio *Plantaginis undulato*, micis *argenteis asperis*. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a waved Plantain-Leaf, beset with Silver-Drops.

Ficoïdes Africana, acaulos, latissimis crassis & lucidis foliis conjugatis, flore aureo amplissimo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, without Stalks, and with thick very broad and shining Leaves, growing by Pairs; and with large yellow Flowers. *Fi-*

Ficoides Africana erecta, Ocimastri folio, micis argenteis asperso, flore roseo magno. i. e. Upright African Fig-Marygold, with Leaves like *Lycbnis*, beset with Silver-drops, and with a large Rose-colour'd Flower.

Ficoides Africana erecta, ramosa, Tripolii folio, flore aureo magno. i. e. Upright branching African Fig-Marygold, with Sea-Starwort Leaves and a large yellow Flower.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, folio angustiori. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with narrow Leaves.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, minor, multicaulis, flore intus rubente, extus incarnato. i. e. African Lesser Fig-Marygold, with many Stalks, and with Flowers which are red on the Inside, but flesh-colour'd on the Outside.

Ficoides Africana, folio ensiformi dilute virenti, flore aureo, brevi pediculo insidenti. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with Sword-shap'd pale-green Leaves, and with yellow Flowers growing on short Foot-Stalks.

Ficoides Africana, folio ensiformi, obscure virenti, flore longo pediculo insidente. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with Sword-shap'd dark-green Leaves, and with Flowers growing on long Foot-Stalks.

Ficoides Africana, folio ensiformi, varie inciso; aureo flore pediculo insidente. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with Sword-shap'd Leaves variously cut, and with yellow Flowers growing on Foot-Stalks.

Ficoides seu ficus aizoides Africana procumbens, folio triangulari ensiformi. i. e. African trailing Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Sword-shap'd Leaf.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, triangulari folio longissimo, fructu multicapsulari, flore luteo, major. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with very long tri-

triangular Leaves, and with Fruit divided into many Cells, and with a large yellow Flower.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, triangulari folio longissimo, fructu multicapsulari, flore luteo, minor. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with very long triangular Leaves, and Fruit containing many Cells, and with small yellow Flowers.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari longissimo, flore aureo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a long triangular Leaf and a yellow Flower.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari longissimo, flore purpureo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a long triangular Leaf and a purple Flower.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari longissimo, flore carneo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a long triangular Leaf, and a flesh-colour'd Flower.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, major procumbens, triangulari folio, fructu maximo eduli. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with large trailing Branches, a triangular Leaf, and eatable Fruit.

Ficoides Africana, folio longo triangulari incurvo, purpureo caule. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a long triangular curved Leaf and a purple Stalk.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari recurvo, floribus umbellatis obsoleti coloris, externe purpureis. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Leaf, bent backward; and with Flowers growing in an Umbel; which are of a decay'd Colour. The Colour on their Outsides is Purple.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari, flore flavescente. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Leaf and a yellowish Flower.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari lanceato. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Spear-shap'd Leaf.

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Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari incurvo & dentato. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular bent Leaf indented.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari obtuso, in geminos aculeos abeunte, flore aureo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular blunt Leaf, having Spines produc'd by Pairs, and a yellow Flower.

Ficoides Africana, folio triangulari, apice rubro, caule purpurascente. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Leaf tip'd with Red, and a purple Stalk.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana minor erecta, triangulari folio viridi, flore intus aureo, foris purpureo. i. e. Lesser African upright Fig-Marygold, with a triangular green Leaf and Flowers yellow on the Inside and purple without.

Ficoides seu Ficus aizoides Africana minor erecta, folio triangulari glauco, flore luteo. i. e. Lesser African upright Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Sea-green Leaf, and a yellow Flower.

Ficoides Africana frutescens perfoliata, folio triangulari glauco punctato, cortice lignoso, tenui, candido. i. e. Shrubby African perfoliated Fig-Marygold, with triangular Sea-green Leaves, which are spotted; and with slender white woody Bark.

Ficoides Africana erecta, folio triangulari glauco, punctis obscurioribus notato. i. e. Upright African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Sea-green Leaf, spotted with dark Spots.

Ficoides Africana humilis, folio triangulari glauco bullato, flore luteo. i. e. Dwarf African Fig-Marygold, with a triangular Sea-green Leaf and a swelling yellow Flower.

Ficoides Africana humilis, folio triangulari glauco, dorso aculeato, flore luteo. i. e. Dwarf African Fig-Ma-

rygold, with a triangular Sea-green Leaf, having Spines on the Backside; and with a yellow Flower.

Ficoides Africana erecta, folio triangulari glauco & brevi, flore carneo. i. e. Upright African Fig-Marygold, with short triangular Sea-green Leaves and flesh-colour'd Flowers.

Ficoides Africana humifusa, folio triangulari longiori glauco, flore flavescente. i. e. Small African Fig-Marygold, with a long triangular Sea-green Leaf and yellowish Flower.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana, folio tereti procumbens, flore purpureo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with taper trailing Leaves and a purple Flower.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides, Africana, folio tereti procumbens, flore coccineo. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with taper trailing Leaves.

Ficoides Africana, folio tereti, in villos radiatos abeunte. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with taper Leaves, beset with hairy Stars at their Points.

Ficoides Africana, aculeis longissimis & foliatis, nascentibus ex foliorum alis. i. e. African Fig-Marygold, with long Thorns coming out from the Wings of the Leaves.

Ficoides Africana repens, & late virens, flore purpureo. i. e. Creeping African Fig-Marygold, with lively green Leaves and a purple Flower.

These are all the Sorts of *Ficoides* I took any particular Notice of in the Cape-Countries. Of some of them I have tasted. The Fruit of the red and yellow blossom'd eats very deliciously; and is reckon'd very wholesome, if 'tis eaten sparingly; for this Fruit being loosening, the Eating too freely of it will cause a violent *Diarrhœa*. Let such of my

Readers, therefore, as shall visit the *Cape-Countries*, take this Caution along with 'em.

I could have added several Things, by Way of Description, to the Vegetables already mention'd, but perhaps the Reader would not have thought them of any considerable Weight : And I must put him in Mind again, that I set not up for a Botanical Writer.

I shall close this Part with an Account of some Trees, Plants &c which are of the Natural Growth of the *Cape-Countries*, and are not mention'd by any Author I have met with.

The AMAQUAS TREE.

THIS Tree the *CAPE-Europeans* call *Keurboom*. It grows so quick, that in Two Years Time it becomes, from a small Plant, a Tree of Eight or Nine Foot in Height, and of a considerable Thickness. The Leaves resemble Those of the Bird-Pear-Tree. The Blossoms are of a whitish Red, like those of the Apple-Tree, and of a fragrant Smell. This Tree produces Pods; in each of which are ordinarily from 5 to 7 Seeds, of a dark brown Colour; each Seed being of the Bigness of a Pea, but of an oval Figure. These Seeds are bitter and astringent, but put to no Manner of Use at the *Cape*. The Bark is thin, ash-colour'd, and pretty free from the Crust that is ordinarily found on the Outside of Barks. The Timber of this Tree is rarely visited by Worms. While 'tis green (that is to say, while its native Moisture remains in it) 'tis very tender, the Branches being very flexible, and the Trunk yielding easily to the Hatchet. But when 'tis-dry, 'tis very hard, and not-easie to be either bent, broken, or enter'd by Tool. If, in the Sum-

Summer-Time, this Tree is hewn down, or a Bough is broken off, there issues out a bright yellow Gum; which, in a little Time, becomes very hard. But 'tis not a long liv'd Tree. In Ten or Twelve Years it dries up and decays, as I have frequently observ'd. The Trunk, at its full Growth, is ordinarily about 1 Foot in Diameter. The Root enters not far into the Ground, but spreads it self very much; and is so attractive of Nourishment, that it starves most other Trees that are near it. For which Reason the *CAPE-Europeans* care not to have this Tree near their Vineyards, Orchards, or Gardens.

Another Sort of Trees at the *Cape*, of which I do not find that any Author has taken Notice, is What the *Cape-Europeans* call *Cripple-Wood*. These are Dwarf-Trees, with very crooked knotted Branches. The Leaves are broad, thick and rough, and shap'd like those of the Apple-Tree. The Fruit is somewhat like the Pine-Apple; and by the Fruit these Trees are propagated. The Bark is thick and wrinkled; and is us'd by the *Cape-Tanners*. The *Cape-Physicians* or Surgeons (for the Professions are united there) pulverize the Bark, and administer it with Success in Dysenteries. The Wood (which is soft) is us'd for Firing. *Dapper* accounts for the Dwarf-Stature and the Crookedness of the Branches of these Trees from the Fury of the Winds at the *Cape*, which, in his Opinion, hinders their Growth upwards.

The *Hottentot* Countries produce a Root, which the *Hottentots* call *Kanna*: But 'tis but rarely found. Of this Root the *Hottentots* are such Coveters, that rather than be without it, they will purchase it at almost any Price, which they are able to give.

But of the *Kanna* I have written sufficiently in my *Present State of the Cape*.

There are certain Trees in the *Cape-Countries*, which the *Europeans* there call *Stink-Wood*. The *Stink-Wood* Tree grows to the Size of an Oak. The Leaves are of the Breadth of Three Fingers. 'Tis call'd *Stink-Wood*, because it has a filthy Scent. While it is under the Tool, it sends out so nauseous a Stench, that the Workman can hardly endure it. But, after some Time, the Stench goes quite off, and the Wood becomes as sweet to the Smell as is any other that is destin'd to domestick Uses. The Wood is beautifully clouded; and the *CAPE-Europeans* have Presses and Tables, and several other very useful and very ornamental Pieces of Household-Furniture, made of it. It enters likewise into the *CAPE Materia Medica*, and is given with Success there in many Cases.

There are some other Sorts of Trees, which are Natives of the *Hottentot* Countries, and which have escap'd all the Authors I have met with, who have written upon those Countries. But I omit these Sorts, because I know not the Names they bear among the Botanists; and should therefore, perhaps, as I am not vers'd in Botanical Matters, rather puzzle than inform those Gentlemen by giving my own Descriptions of these Trees.

I have now finish'd my Account of the Vegetable Productions in the *Cape-Countries*. To which I add only this Account of my self, with Regard to the Impressions they made on me, that 'tis still a mighty Pleasure to me to reflect on the many Journies I made in the *Hottentot* Countries; in which I was lead through Vallies of several Miles in Length, all over enamell'd with Flowers so various and so beautiful

tiful, and enriching the Air with such exquisite Perfumes, that the charming Scenes, in my Eye, were Paradisiacal; and my Senses of Seeing and Smelling were ravish'd up to the highest Pitch of Enjoyment

*An Account of the EXOTICKS at the CAPE of
GOOD HOPE.*

Abies. The FIR-TREE.

THE Fir-Trees at the *Cape* are of the *European* Race. Fir-Plants were first brought thither about the Year 1690; as well, by their Increase, to supply the Colonies with Wood (the *Cape*-Countries yielding naturally but very Little of any Sort) as for Ornament. They were planted in the Company's Garden; and were not then above Three Foot high. But they had not been long set, before they gain'd both in Height and Thickness much more considerably than they usually do in the same Time in *Europe*, The *Cape*-Firs are now ordinarily from 36 to 40 Foot high, and of a proportionable Thickness: And 'tis pretty plain, they grow quicker than Fir-Trees ordinarily do in *Europe*.

Acacia Americana, foliis Coluteæ Scorpioides leguminosæ, siliquis echinatis. i. e. The American Thorn, with Leaves like those of the *Colutea*, and rough Pods.

Acetosa bortenensis. i. e. Garden-Sorrel.

Garden-Sorrel was planted at the *Cape* chiefly for the Benefit of Sea-faring Men. 'Tis a refreshing Herb, and good against the Scurvy, a Disease to which Sailors, in that Climate, are pretty subject.

Allium bortenfe. i. e. Garden-Garlick.

There is, in the *Cape-Colonies*, Abundance of Garden-Garlick. The *CAPE-Europeans* make a Pickle of it; which they eat indifferently with Fish or Flesh.

Alnus, rotundo folio & glutinosa, viridis. i. e. Common Alder.

Aloë Americana sibilifera. i. e. The American childing Aloe.

These Aloe-Trees grow in great Plenty in the *Cape-Colonies*. They sometimes, in the Gardens there, spread so far in the Ground, and shoot out so rankly, that not a few of 'em are rooted out and thrown away.

Some Authors assert, that this Aloe-Tree blossoms but once in Fifty Years, This is not true. At least, it is not true of the *Cape* American Aloe-Tree; for That constantly blossoms once in Six or Eight Years, without any Manner of Assistance from Art. have seen these Aloe-Trees in Blossom at the *Cape* many a Time.

Althæa Indica, seu Rosa Sinenfis. i. e. The China-Rose.

The Shrub, call'd the *China-Rose*, the *Portuguese* call *Fulli sapates*, from the red Blossom of one Sort, which yields 'em a black Colour, with which they black the Heels of their Shoes. Some of these Shrubs bear white Flowers; others blew; and others yellow. The Stem and Leaves of these Shrubs are much like those of Corinth-Trees. The green Leaves, whisk'd in Water, make a Lather like that which is made with Soap; and they are us'd as Soap in several Bagnioes. The *CAPE-Europeans* prefer 'em to Soap for Washing the Face and Hands.

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There are a great many *Cbina-Roses*, of all the Sorts, in the *Cape-Gardens*. They are planted upon What are call'd the Pleasure-Beds, and make a very pretty Shew there.

Amygdalus. i. e. The Almond-Tree.

There are Three or Four Sorts of Almond-Trees in the *Cape-Colonies*: Some bear Almonds with hard Stones; others with soft ones. Some yield sweet, others bitter Almonds. And they all yield their Fruit constantly once in Three Years. A Twig of one of these Trees, put in the Ground, takes Root quickly, and soon rewards the Pains of the Planter. Several large Tracts of Land, in the Colonies, are planted with these Trees: And considerable Profits are reap'd from 'em.

Ananas, five *Carduus Brasilianus*, *foliis Aloës*.

i. e. The Pine-Tree.

The Pine-Trees at the *Cape* are of the *American Race*. But they were transplanted thither from the *East-Indies*; to which Parts they were transplanted from *America*. There are Three Sorts of 'em in the *Cape-Colonies*: One, call'd *Fajama*; another, call'd *Bonjama*; and the Third, *Fajagna*. The Apple of the *Fajama* is the largest and best tasted. 'Tis from Six to Eight Inches long, and pretty thick. The Colour on the Outside is red and dark-yellow. But the Colour within is near a perfect yellow. The Colour of the Inside of the *Bonjama* and the *Fajagna* is white: And the Taste of the *Fajagna* is like that of Rhenish Wine. The Pine-Apple has a certain Acrimony in it, which the *CAPE-Europeans* take off by laying it, in Slices, in Spring Water. If, after this, 'tis laid in Rhenish Wine, with Sugar scatter'd upon it, it eats deliciously, having much of the Taste of Straw-berries. The *CAPE-Europeans*

preserve Pine-Apples in Sugar. On the Top of the Pine-Apple there is a Part, shap'd like a Crown. This Part, cut off and planted, yields Fruit the Year after.

If the Pine-Apple, before 'tis ripe, be eaten by a Woman with Child, it certainly makes her miscarry.

Apium bortenfe, seu petroselinum. i. e. Garden-Parsley.

This Herb grows in Plenty in the *Cape-Colonies*. But the Root of it there becomes so tough, that 'tis unfit to be eaten.

Arundo Saccharifera. i. e. Sugar-Cane.

Asparagus bortenfis. i. e. Garden Asparagus.

Beta rubra & *alba, radice Rapæ.* i. e. Red and White Beets.

Beets, red and white, were brought to the *Cape* from *Holland*, and grow in the *Cape-Colonies* very plentifully. The *CAPE-Europeans* pickle 'em in Vinegar, and sell no small Quantity of 'em, so pickled, to Ships that touch at the *Cape*.

Batates. i. e. Potatoes.

Of the *Cape*-Potatoes I have given some Account in my Topographical Account of the Colonies, I only add here, that the Botanists range 'em under that Kind of *Convolvulus Indicus Orientalis*, which the *East Indians* call *Inbame*.

Brassica alba & *rubra, capitata* & *non capitata, & florigera.* i. e. Red and White Cabbage and Cauliflower.

The *Cape-Colonies* produce Abundance of both red and white Cabbages, and likewise Abundance of Cauliflowers: And Abundance of 'em is sold to the Ships that touch at the *Cape*. Large Quantities of Cauliflowers are frequently sent from thence to *Ceylon, Batavia*, and others Parts that Way. A
Cape-

Cape-Cabbage ordinarily weighs 40 Pound Weight and upwards.

Campboraria, seu *Campborifera Arbor*, ex qua *Campbora officinarum*. i. e. The Camphire-Tree.

There are Four Sorts of Camphire-Trees in the *Cape-Colonies*. One Sort was transplanted thither from the Island *Borneo*; and that Sort is by much the best of the Four. The other Three Sorts were brought from *Summatra*, *Sunda*, *China* and *Japan*. They all grow very quick, and to the Bigness of Walnut-Trees. The Outside of the Leaves is Grass-green, with many fibrous Ramifications. The other Side is Ash-colour'd. The Leaves, rubb'd between the Fingers, send out a strong Odour, like that of Camphire. These Trees are so soft and tender, that the Winds frequently strip 'em of many of their Branches, and sometimes of all their Branches; leaving Nothing standing but the Trunks.

Cannabis sativa & *erratica*, i. e. Wild and Garden-Hemp.

There is a good Deal of Hemp rais'd in the *Cape-Colonies*; and it thrives very well there. The *Cape-Hemp* is very strong; the Stalk approaching to the Nature of Wood. The *CAPE-Europeans* sow it chiefly on Account of the *Hottentots*; who smoak the Seed and the Leaves as they do Tobacco. Sometimes they mingle the Seed and the Leaves with Tobacco: And this Mixture they call *Buspasch*. But this is repeating what I have said in my *Present State of the Cape*.

Carduus Benedictus sylvestris hirsutior, i. e. The Blessed Thistle.

This Plant is found up and down the *Cape-Colonies*. It thrives very well, and is of great medicinal Use there.

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Caryophyllus, i. e. The Clove-Gilliflower.

Clove-Gilliflowers were brought to the *Cape* from *Holland*. They grow in Plenty in the Colonies, and are as beautiful as are the like Flowers in any Part of *Europe*.

Cassia cinnamomea, sive *Canella Ceylanica*, vulgò *Cinnamomum*, i. e. The Cinnamon Tree.

The Cinnamon-Tree, in the *Cape*-Colonies, grows as high as a *Spanish Olive-Tree*. The Leaves are like those of the Laurel. The Blossoms are white. The Fruit is like a large black Olive; The Tree has two Barks; an Outward and an Inward. The Outward Bark is peel'd off, and thrown away as useless. The Inward is cut into large Squares upon the Tree, and then peel'd off. 'Tis then laid in the Sun to dry. The Colour of the inward Bark, before 'tis dried, is a dark Green. But by drying in the Sun it becomes brown. The Tree, stript of its Barks, soon gets new ones; and in the Space of three Years is fit for another Stripping. And the oftner 'tis peel'd, the better Cinnamon it yields.

Castanea sylvestris. i. e. The Horse-Chestnut.

Horse Chestnut-Trees were brought to the *Cape* from *Germany*. They thrive well in the Colonies. But the Fruit, which they yield in Abundance annually, keeps not so long as does the like Fruit in *Europe*. It soon becomes tough and ill-tasted. I have seen a Horse-Chestnut-Tree in one of the Company's Gardens at the *Cape*, that was a great Deal larger than any one I ever saw in *Germany*.

Cepa vulgaris. i. e. The common Onion.

Common Onion-Seed was first brought to the *Cape* from *Holland*. 'Tis still brought from thence annually; the Reason of which I have already given.

Ce-

Cerasus, i. e. The Cherry-Tree.

There are several Sorts of Cherry-Trees in the Colonies: And they thrive and yield well there. But the little Birds destroy so much of the Fruit, that 'tis but of little Benefit to the Owners.

Chærephyllum sativum, i. e. Garden-Chervil.

This Herb at the Cape is of the *Holland-Race*.

Cicer sativum, i. e. Chickling Peas.

There are at the Cape several Sorts of both white and grey Chickling Peas. They were carried thither from *Germany* and *Holland*.

Cinara bortenensis, foliis subrotundis, flore rubente.

i. e. The Garden Artichoak.

The Artichoaks in the *Cape-Colonies* are of the *Holland-Race*, and grow in such Plenty, that large Quantities of 'em are frequently sent to the *Indies*.

Clematis bederacea Indica, foliis subrotundis, flore rubente. i. e. The Trumpet-Flower.

Trumpet-Flowers serve mostly at the *Cape* for the Covering of Arbours; a Purpose for which they are excellent. They grow very rank; and, with a little Management, cover an Arbour so closely, as to keep off a pretty heavy Shower of Rain.

Corylus, i. e. The Filbert-Tree.

Filbert-Trees were but lately planted in the *Cape-Colonies*. They were brought thither from *Germany*. But they prosper so well, that the Colonies, without Doubt, in a few Years, will be well stock'd with 'em.

Crista Pavonis, i. e. The Flower-Fence.

The *Cape* Flower-Fence grows to six or seven Foot in Height; and serves mostly, in the Colonies, for the Fencing of Gardens. The Leaves are much like Those of the *Tamarind*; and the Blossoms like Those of the *Cassia* Tree. The Blossoms of some
of

of the Flower-Fences are red ; of others yellow. The Fruit is black, and much like a Field-Pea.

Cucumis vulgaris. i. e. The common Cucumber.

Common Cucumbers are produc'd in the *Cape-Colonies* in great Plenty : And they are reckon'd much wholesomer than Those produc'd in *Europe*.

Cucumis, Flos Passionis dictus, i. e. The Passion-Flower.

The Passion-Flower was first brought to the *Cape* from *America*. As 'tis a Plant well known all over *Europe*, 'tis needless for me to enter on the Description of it, farther than saying, that the *Cape-Passion-Flower* bears a Fruit, not unlike a Golden Ruffetin, and of an agreeable Taste. But, quickly after 'tis ripe, it becomes mawkish, watery, and good for nothing.

Cucurbita lagenaria & rotunda. i. e. The Gourd.

There are several Sorts of Gourds in the *Cape-Colonies*. They were first brought thither partly from *Europe* and partly from the *Indies*. The *Cape-Europeans* dispose of great Numbers of em to the Ships that touch at the *Cape*. They are very serviceable aboard ; for they will keep throughout a long Voyage. And when Cabbages and Turneps are spent, these Gourds serve very well instead of 'em.

Cupressus ramis expansis. i. e. The Male Cypress-Tree.

The Male Cypress-Trees were brought to the *Cape* partly from *Europe* and partly from the *Indies*. They are prun'd into pyramidal and other Shapes ; and are very ornamental to the *Cape-Gardens*.

Cyanus segetum, & hortensis, flore albo, cœruleo, &c. i. e. Corn-Bottles.

Corn-Bottles were brought to the *Cape* with the Corn that was first sow'd there. Some of the *Cape-Corn*

Corn Bottles are white ; some are blue ; and some of a Carnation. There is, in one of the Company's Gardens at the *Cape*, a Sort of Corn-Bottles that has a Flower, the *Petala* of which are collected into a Head, very fragrant and beautiful.

Cytisus arvensis. i. e. Wild *Cytisus*.

The South-East Winds at the *Cape* being frequently so destructive to the Grass on the Ground, as that little or none is to be got that is proper Fodder for Calves ; the CAPE-Europeans, to provide against this Exigence, got the Seed of Wild *Cytisus* from *Holland*, and sow'd it, hoping that the Crop wou'd furnish them with Seed for another Season. A plentiful Crop came up : But, before it was fit to be cut, the South-East Winds had shook out all the Seed and blown it about the Country. The CAPE-Europeans seeing This, sent to *Holland* for more. But not being able, by Reason of the Winds, to get any Seed from the Crops, they order'd Seed to be sent 'em every Year from *Holland*. And from thence, accordingly, Seed is sent 'em every Year, none of the Crops holding the Seed against the Fury of the Winds.

Stramonium Indica major, pomo spinoso oblongo. i. e.

The Thorn-Apple.

Thorn-Apple Plants were brought to the *Cape* from the *Indies* ; and being planted in one of the Company's Gardens, throve very well. But on Occasion of a certain ugly Matter at the *Cape*, which was effected by Means of the Thorn-Apple, all these Plants were rooted out and destroy'd, to prevent the like Effect there again. I chuse not to say here What that ugly Matter was, because I apprehend, the Publication of it can have no good Tendency.

Fa-

Faba leguminosa. i. e. The Bean.^{***}

There grow in the *Cape-Colonies* several Sorts of *European* Beans. There grows likewise a speckled Sort; the first of which was procur'd from *Brazil* by the Governour *Van Assenburg*. These speckled Beans are very wholesome and of a delicate Taste. There is likewise a Sort, call'd *Madagascar* Beans, being first brought from thence. A *Madagascar* Bean is black, and about an Inch and Half long! The Pod is from six to eight Inches long.

Ficus communis Indica, &c. i. e. The Indian Fig-Tree.

The *Cape-Gardens* are well stock'd with these Fig-Trees; the Fruit of which, when ripe, eats very delicately. There is one Sort of Figs at the *Cape*; that are no bigger than Walnuts. The Outside is of a dark Red. The Inside is of a bright Carnation. The Trees that yield these Figs are much larger than the other Fig-Trees; and the Leaves of them are more like Those of the Vine.

Ficoides, seu Ficus Americana, cerei effigie, sptosa & angulosa, i. e. The Torch-Thistle

I can say Nothing from my own Observation concerning the Fruit of the Torch-Thistle, having never seen it. But This I have experienc'd, that from a Leaf of this Thistle, rubb'd between the Fingers, there issues a milky Juice, which sticks to the Fingers like Glew; and when dry, is black. This Experiment upon the Leaf gives me no good Opinion of the Fruit; though, for any Thing that I know farther, it may be very wholesome.

Feniculum vulgare Germanicum. i. e. Common Fennel.

There grows so much Common Fennel in the *Cape-Colonies*, that not a little of it is frequently rooted out and thrown away. *Fra-*

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Fragaria, ferens fraga rubra. i. e. The Strawberry-Bush.

The Strawberry-Bushes in the *Cape-Colonies* are of the *European* Tribe.

Fruentum Indicum Saracenicum. i. e. Indian Wheat.

Fulli Magri. Portug. A Sort of Jasmin.

There is an *Indian* Shrub at the *Cape*, which the *Italians*, by the Name they give it, reckon a Sort of Jasmin. They call it *Jasmin Delmin.* The *Portugueze* call it *Fulli Magri.* The *Mallayers, Malludi sissum.* I know not what Name it bears with the *Latin* Writers. It grows much like the Blackberry Bush; but 'tis quite without Prickles. The Leaves resemble Those of the Cherry-Tree. The Flowers of Some of these Shrubs consist only of one Round of *Petala.* The Flowers of others consist of a great Number of *Petala,* collected into a Head. All the Flowers are white and very fragrant.

The *Indian* Women twist the Leaves of this Shrub in their Hair, by Way of Ornament. And some of 'em draw an Oil out of those Leaves, and besmear their Bodies with it, for the Sake of its agreeable Odour.

Fulli Erwannè. Portug.

There is at the *Cape* an *Indian* Tree, which the *Indians* call *Patschar.* The *Portugueze* call it *Fullè Erwanne.* I know not what the *Latin* Writers call it. In *Batavia,* from whence it was brought to the *Cape,* it grows up and down the Fields. At the *Cape* 'tis only seen in the Pleasure-Gardens. The Trunk of this Tree is about 12 Foot high. The Leaves are stellate, and much like those of the *Guajabos* Tree, but smaller. The Flowers are yellowish, and of a very agreeable Odour.

Fullè

Fulli aros brancho. Portug.

There is likewise at the *Cape* an *Indian* Shrub, which the *Indians* call *Pellet Settangan*. The *Portuguese* call it *Fulli aros brancho*. I know not what *Latin* Name the *Botanists* give it. It grows to about six Foot in Height, and bears a white double Flower, like the *Rosa Sinensis*. The Leaves are like Those of the *Apple-Tree*.

These Shrubs, when I was at the *Cape*, were only to be seen in the *Company's Gardens*. The Flowers smell much like *Jonquils*. Of these Flowers the *European Women* at the *Cape* are great Coveters; and think themselves not a little set off when their Bosoms are adorn'd with 'em.

Gramen bulbosum & spartcum. i. e. Spurry.

Spurry was brought to the *Cape* from *Holland*; and some was brought from *Batavia*. Both Sorts have degenerated at the *Cape* so much, that they are good for Nothing.

Grossularia multiplici acino, spinosa, sive non spinosa, borienfis, rubra & alba. i. e. Gooseberry-Bushes.

Gooseberry-Bushes were but lately planted at the *Cape*; so that there are not many of 'em in the *Colonies*. But they thrive so well there, that there is no Doubt but ere long the *Colonies* will be well stock'd with 'em. They yield as good Fruit, and as plentifully as they do in *Europe*, from whence they were transplanted to the *Cape*.

Guajana alba dulcis, sive Guajabo pomifera Indica. i. e. White Guava.

Hyacinthus albus. i. e. The white Hyacinth.

The white Hyacinth was brought to the *Cape* from *Europe*.

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Juniperus vulgaris, baccis parvis purpureis. i. e.

The Juniper-Tree.

When I left the *Cape*, there were in the Colonies but a Couple of the Shrubs of the Juniper. They were planted there but a little before my Departure. But I saw, that the Soil agreed very well with 'em ; and therefore reckon, that a great many more will soon be propagated from these two.

Kæzschebyring.

There is a Shrub at the *Cape*, transplanted from *Madagascar*, which is call'd, by the Natives of that Island, *Kæzschebyring* ; and such is the Name 'tis known by among the *CAPE-Europeans*. The *Japaneſe* call it *Kutbchines*. I know not the Name our Botanists assign it. 'Tis somewhat like the *Fulliaros brancho*, already describ'd. The Scent of the Flower is like that of the Daffodil, but much stronger. With the Seed, which is yellow, the *Japaneſe* (for this Shrub grows much among 'em) make a yellow Colour for Dying.

Kæyjumas, or, The Indian Gold-Tree.

The *Indian Gold-Tree* at the *Cape* grows about six Foot high. The Leaves are small, being much of the Size of the *Lysimachium* ; and are of a yellow Colour, speck'd with red. The *Indians* call these Leaves *Gold-Leaves*, because they approach pretty near the Colour of Gold. The Leaves, indeed, are very beautiful, and strike the Eye very charmingly, where Gold-Trees are seen rang'd in Gardens among other Trees. The Blossoms are very small and of a greenish Colour ; but they have no Manner of Scent.

Lactuca vulgaris, capitata & non capitata, i. e.

Cabbage Lettice.

There are, in the *Cape-Colonies*, Cabbage Lettices

T

tices of almost every Sort that is seen in *Europe*; and they thrive very well there.

Laurus nobilis, sive Indica. i. e. *Indian Bay.*

The *Indian Bay-Trees*, in the *Cape-Colonies*, grow to a considerable Height, and likewise to a considerable Thickness. They are mostly planted there on the Borders of Garden-Walks. They bear no Fruit. Of the Leaves the *CAPE-Europeans* make a Pickle for Fish.

Leucoion album purpureum flavum. i. e. The Stock-Gilliflower.

Stock-Gilliflowers make a beautiful Appearance among the Exotick Flowers in the Company's Gardens.

Lilium, sive Corona Imperialis. i. e. The Crown-Imperial.

There are, in the *Cape-Colonies*, but very few of any Sort of the Crown-Imperial besides the white. The Scent of 'em is the same with that of the Crown Imperial in *Europe*.

Majorana vulgaris. i. e. Common Marjoram.

Common Marjoram grows plentifully in the *Cape-Colonies*. 'Tis much us'd there, in the Place of Box, for the Bordering of Garden-Plats: And indeed, when 'tis cut even and smooth, as Box is on such Occasions, 'tis very ornamental.

Malus domestica, variae denominationes. i. e. Apple Trees of various Sorts.

There is such a Number of various Sorts of Apple-Trees in the *Cape-Colonies*, and they all yield so plentifully, that the *Europeans* there have both Apples enough for their own Use, and for Sale to the Ships that touch there.

Malus

Malus Cidonia, fructu oblongo & læviori. i. e.

The Quince-Tree.

Quince-Trees are seen in great Numbers up and down the *Cape-Colonies*; and the Fruit of 'em is much larger and better than the Quinces produc'd in any other Part of the World. Of this Fruit the *CAPE-Europeans* make not a little Gain; which is one great Reason why they propagate these Trees so much. They have several Ways of Preparing and Preserving Quinces, and sell no small Quantities of 'em to the Ships that touch at the *Cape*. Of Quinces likewise they make not a little *Marmalade*; which they sell to Strangers. The *Maestietz* and *Cosietz* of *Batavia*, and other Parts in the *Indies*, are great Coverers of the Kernels of Quinces; with which they make a Sort of Pomado for the Colouring and Curling of their Hair.

Malus Citrea. i. e. The Citron-Tree.

There are a great many Citron-Trees in the *Cape-Colonies*; and they yield Fruit the Year round.

Malus Limonia, acida & dulcis. i. e. The Lemon-Tree.

There are, in the Colonies, several Sorts of both sweet and sour Lemon-Trees. Several Walks, of a great Length, in the Company's and other Gardens there, are planted with 'em.

Malus aurantia Indica, fructu omnium maximo, Pompelmus dicto, medullo partim pallecente, partim ruffescente. i. e. An *Indian Orange-Tree*, bearing the largest Sort of Oranges; and ordinarily call'd, by the *Dutch* at the *Cape*, *Pompelmus*; in the *West Indies*, *Shaddock*.

There are two Sorts of those *Indian Orange-Trees* in the *Cape-Colonies*. The Trees are much larger than any other Sort of *Orange-Trees*; and the Fruit

much larger than any other Sort of Orange; some of those Oranges being from five to six Inches in Diameter. The Leaves are round and pretty large, with little Leaves surrounding the Extremities next the Stalks. The Blossoms are white, like Those of the Apple-Tree, and of a pleasant Odour. The Fruit is spotted somewhat like the Skin of a Tiger: For which Reason the *East Indians* call it the *Mosban* or Tiger-Orange. The Peel is very thick and spongy, and therefore very proper for the making a Confect.

Malus aurantia Lusitania, seu Pomum Sinense.

i. e. The *Cbina* Orange-Tree.

There are *Cbina* Orange-Trees in the *Cape-Colonies*. But these Trees are so well known almost all over the World, that 'tis needless for me to describe 'em.

Malus punica & granata. i. e. The Pomegranate-Tree.

The *Cape* Pomegranate Trees are much larger than Those of any other Part of the World. And the Fruit is so large, and is yielded so plentifully, that there is frequently a Necessity to prop up the Branches, to prevent their being broke down by the Weight of the Fruit. There are two Sorts of these Trees; One yielding Fruit with yellow Kernels; the Other, Fruit with Kernels of a Crimfon Colour. The first Sort is planted chiefly near Ponds. The Kernels of both Sorts contain a very pleasant cooling Juice, which is very refreshing in hot Weather.

Marum Syriacum vel Creticum. i. e. The Mastick-Tree.

This Plant is much like the common Marjoram. The Juice of the Leaves is so great a Sternutatory, that it readily opens and eases the Head in Head Aches,

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Aches, as I have frequently experienc'd on my self.

Melissa bortenfis, odore Citri. i. e. Balm.

The Balm in the *Cape-Colonies* is of the *European Kind*.

Melo Hispanicus. i. e. The *Spanish* or Musk-Melon.

The Musk Melons, produc'd at the *Cape*, are as good as Those produc'd in *Spain*. The *CAPE-Europeans* call 'em *Spanish Bacon*.

Menha bortenfis crispæ. i. e. Garden Mint.

The Garden Mint at the *Cape* is of the *European Kind*.

Mespilus Germanica, folio Laurino non serrato.
i. e. The *Dutch Medlar*.

The Medlars at the *Cape* are of the *German Kind*.

Morus, fructu nigro. i. e. The Black Mulberry-Tree.

Black Mulberry-Trees grow very high at the *Cape*, and with very large spreading Branches:

Myrtus communis Italica & latifolia Romana. i. e.
Common or broad-leav'd Myrtle.

Common or broad-leav'd Myrtle is no where in the *Cape-Colonies* but in the Company's Gardens. In those Gardens there is a pretty Quantity of it, and it thrives very well there.

Napus sativa. i. e. Garden Navew.

Garden Navew is very plentiful at the *Cape*. The *Europeans* there sell a great Deal of it to the Ships that touch there, and make considerable Profits by it.

Narcissus albus, magno odorato flore. i. e. The
White Daffodil.

White Daffodils were brought to the *Cape* from
T 3 *Hok-*

Holland; and have encreas'd so much in the Colonies, that few Gardens there are without 'em.

Nasturtium Indicum, flore luteo dilutiore. i. e.

Indian Cress.

There is *Indian Cress* in the *Cape-Colonies*; but the Inhabitants make no other Use of it than to garnish their Dishes, when they serve 'em up to the Table, with its Flowers.

Juglans, sive regia vulgaris. i. e. The Walnut-Tree.

Walnut-Trees, in the *Cape-Colonies*, were first rais'd from Walnuts brought from *Germany*. They are now pretty numerous, and thrive very well there.

Ocym latifolium, maculatum vel crispum. i. e. Basil.

The Basil in the *Cape-Colonies* is of the *European* Kind.

Olea sativa. i. e. Garden-Olives.

Long ago some Garden-Olive Slips were carried to the *Cape* from *Holland*, and grafted on the Stocks of the wild Olives at *Constantia*, a Seat so call'd in the *Capian* Colony. A little Care was bestow'd on 'em for some Time; during which they came forward very promisingly. But being afterwards neglected, they perish'd: And None has been carried to the *Cape* since.

Pæonia, flore pleno, rubro, minore. i. e. The double Piony.

Palma dactylifera, vulgò Dactylus. i. e. The Date-Tree.

There grows a Date-Tree in one of the Company's Gardens at the *Cape*. But in all my Time there I could never meet with either Fruit or Blossom upon it. But I was assur'd that it had bore Fruit.

Papaver hortense. i. e. Garden-Poppy.

Garden Poppies, as well the Single as the Double, are seen in most of the *Cape-Gardens*.

Pasti-

Pastinaca sativa, radice albo. i. e. Garden-Parfnip.

Garden-Parfnips at the *Cape* are of the *German* Kind. They are very plentiful; and no small Quantities of 'em are sold to the Ships that come to the *Cape*. They have gain'd much in Sweetness on the *German* Parfnips, and keep fresh a long Time.

Pepo Indicus reticulatus, seminibus albis & nigris, major. i. e. Netted Melons, or Pompkins, of the black and white Seed-Kind,

These two Sorts of the Netted Melons or Pompions grow very plentifully in the *Cape-Colonies*, and are of the *Indian* Kind. In Shape and Size they come pretty near our Melons, or rather our Pompions. The Colour on the Outside of both Sorts is dark Green. The Food within, of one Sort, is of a whitish Colour, with white Seed. The Food in the other Sort is of a Carnation, with black Seed. The *Indians* call these Melons, or Pompions, *Baticæ*; and the *Turks* and *Tartars*, *Carpus*; these Terms alluding to a cooling Quality in these Melons, for which they are justly admir'd by all the Nations that possess 'em. They are extremely comfortable and refreshing in Fevers; in those Cases, quenching the Thirst very quickly and deliciously, without any ill Consequence. The *Persians* call 'em *Hinduanæ* (i. e. *Indians*) because they had 'em from the *Indians*. Both Sorts are very watery, and as sweet as Sugar. But the Black-Seed-Kind is esteem'd the better of the Two. The Seed abounds in both Sorts; and is, in both Sorts, of the Shape and Size of the that of *European* Pompkin. The Blossoms are like Those of our ordinary Pompkins: And the Leaves and Stalks are the same with the Pompkin-Leaves and Stalks, excepting that the Pompkin Leaves and Stalks are pretty rough, whereas these are smooth,

These Melons, or Pompkins (call 'em which you will) thrive well in Sandy Ground that is well water'd.

Persica Malus vulgaris, fructu molli & albo, & fructu quasi sanguineo. i. e. The Peach-Tree.

Peaches grow so plentifully at the *Cape*, that the *Europeans* there, in some Seasons, have more than they can fairly consume, and throw not a few of 'em to the Hogs. Some *Europeans* there ~~there~~ serve 'em for Winter. They are prettily tasted when boil'd; and eat very agreeably, when so prepar'd, either alone or with other Victuals.

Pinus sylvestris. i. e. The Wild Pine.

There is but one Wild Pine in the *Cape-Colonies*; and that stands in the Company's principal Garden. It has been planted above Twenty Years; and is about Thirty Foot high, and of a proportionable Thickness; but has not hitherto yielded any Fruit. Yet the *CAPE-Europeans* still expect to see it bear Fruit; and that they shall be able to propagate Pines from this Tree.

Piper Indicum sive Calecuticum, propendentibus siliquis, oblongis recurvis rubris, i. e. Guiney Pepper.

Pistachia Indica, fructu racemoso. i. e. The Pistachia.

Three or Four Years ago, a Commander of a Merchant-Ship having made a Present, to a *Cape* Settler of his Acquaintance, of some Pistachia-Nuts he had brought from the *Judies*, the Settler planted them; and from them have since grown up several Pistachia Trees, each about Four Foot high. And these Trees thrive so well, that there is no Doubt but ere long they will yield Fruit, and enable the *CAPE-Europeans* to propagate Pines from 'em.

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Prunus. i. e. The Plum-Tree.

The *Cape*-Plum-Trees are of the *European* Race, and thrive altogether as well as Plum Trees do in *Europe*.

Pyrus sativa. i. e. The Garden Pear-Tree:

The *Cape* Pear Trees are of the *European* Race, and of most of the Sorts that are seen in *Europe*; and yield as noble Fruit as the like Sorts do in any Part of *Europe*. Some of 'em were rais'd from Slips, but most of 'em from Kernels.

Quercus vulgaris, brevibus pediculis. i. e. The Common Oak.

The Oaks in the *Cape*-Colonies are of the *European* Race.

Raphanus niger major rotundus, & Raphanus minor oblongus. i. e. The Garden Radish.

The *Cape* Garden Radishes are of the *European* Kind, and thrive as well as Radishes do in *Europe*.

Raphanus ruscifolius. i. e. Horfe Radish.

The *Cape*-Horfe-Radishes are not of so hot and pungent a Nature as are Horfe-Radishes in *Germany*.

Rosa centifolia, frutice spinoso, rubra, alba &c.

i. e. The Hundred leav'd Rose.

The *Cape* red and white Roses rise to as much Beauty, and yield as fine an Odour, as the like Roses do in *Europe*. There are likewise, in the Colonies, Roses of the *Ceylon* Kind, being first brought to the *Cape* from *Ceylon*. The *CAPE-Europeans* call 'em *Ceylon* Roses. What the Florists call 'em, I know not. The Stalk of the *Ceylon* Rose is quite without Spines. The Flower is red, and shap'd like a Bell.

Rosmarinus bortenensis. i. e. Garden-Rosemary.

The Rosemary in the *Cape*-Colonies is of the *Eu-*

or

ropean Kind ; and thrives much better than *Rosemary* does in *Germany*, and encreases vastly. 'Tis principally us'd in the Colonies for the Bordering of Garden-Plats ; and, when 'tis properly cut, makes a pretty Appearance.

Rapa hortensis. i. e. Garden Turnip.

The *Cape-Garden Turnips* are of the *European* Kind.

Sabina. i. e. Savin.

Salvia. i. e. Sage. This is of the *European* Kind.

Sambucus vulgaris. i. e. Common Elder.

Elder was brought to the *Cape* from *Germany*.

Secale bybernum, i. e. Winter-Rye.

This was brought to the *Cape* from *Holland* ; and large Quantities are sow'd, and reap'd with a vast Increase, every Year in the Colonies.

Tamariscus fruticosus, i. e. The Tamarisk-Tree.

Tamarisk-Trees are seen in the Company's Gardens at the *Cape*. They thrive well in those Gardens, and are noble Ornaments to 'em.

Tragonia hortensis. i. e. Garden-Tarragon.

Triticum bybernum. i. e. Winter-Wheat.

This is reap'd in the *Cape-Colonies* very plentifully every Year.

Tulipa. i. e. The Tulip.

Tulips are but little seen at the *Cape*. They arrive not to the Beauty Tulips arrive to in *Europe*, For which Reason the *CAPE-Europeans* are but little inclin'd to propagate 'em.

Vitis vinifera. i. e. The Grape-Vine.

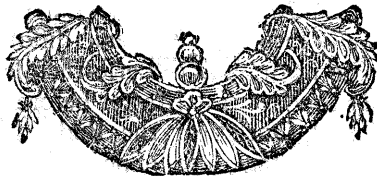
Vines were transplanted to the *Cape* from the *Rhine* ; from *Persia*, and from many other Wine-Countries ; and are so vastly encreas'd, and yield so plentifully, that the *CAPE-Europeans* have, every
Sea-

Season, great Quantities of Wine above What is sufficient both for their own Consumption and for Sale to the Ships.

Viola. i. e. The Violet.

The Violets, in the *Cape-Colonies*, are of the *European* Kind. They prosper wonderfully; and yield a much finer Odour than do the *Violets* in *Europe*.

This Account of the *Cape-Exoticks*, and of the flourishing State they are in, will, I hope, give the Reader pretty adequate Ideas of the Kindness and Fertility of the *Cape-Soil*. There is no other Soil in the World that has, for all Sorts of Vegetables, so cherishing a Bosom; nor any other Climate that is so benign to 'em. All the Splendors of the Vegetable World shine out at the *Cape*. Hills and Dales are cover'd with its most radiant Beauties. The Air is enrich'd with its noblest Odours. The Eye is captivated, ravish'd, enchanted with such a Height, such a Variety and such a Profusion of Charms. And, as *Meister* says, there is no other Part of the World where Nature has, in Herbs, Plants and Flowers, lavish'd such a Treasure of Perfections.



Some



*Some Particulars concerning the Brackish
Waters and the Hot Springs about the
CAPE of GOOD HOPE.*

I Have already deliver'd many Things concerning the *Cape-Waters* in my Topographical Account of the *Cape-Colonies*. And I have several Things to add, which I reserv'd for a Place by themselves, both as they would have swell'd, perhaps, the 'foremention'd Account too much, and as they are Particulars of more than ordinary Use and Remark. They will relate wholly to the Brackish Waters and the Hot Springs; having, with Regard to the other Land-Waters, Little or Nothing to add to What I have said already.

Some Waters at the *Cape*, which are a little brackish, are excellent Purifiers of the Blood. They perform the Business partly by Stool and partly by Transpiration; causing at the same Time a mighty Itching all over the Body, which ceases when the Blood is well cleans'd. The Saline Particles, which enter numerously into those Waters, dissolve, I suppose, in the Stomach, and disperse themselves every Way, driving the Peccant Matter before 'em thro' every Pore and Outlet of the Body. Strangers, who use these Waters, are generally laid up with this Purging and Itching for a Week. These Waters keep but a little While fresh; the luteous and saline Particles, which are the Life of 'em, falling quickly

quickly to the Bottom of the Vessel or Place they stand in; by which Means, in warm Weather, or near the Fire, they quickly become foul and stinking.

There are several four Springs in *Germany*, which purifie the Blood after the same Manner as do the brackish Waters at the *Cape*; causing likewise at the same Time a mighty Itching all over the Body. The *Grimmer* Sour Spring is one of these; the Peasants in the Neighbourhood of which, when they hire a Servant from any other Part, oblige him, at his first Coming, to cleanse his Body by Drinking plentifully of that Water; not looking upon him, till that be done, as sound and wholesome enough to dwell among 'em.

These Things are all I had to add with Regard to the Brackish Waters at the *Cape*. I shall now resume and finish my Account of the Hot Springs there.

I have mention'd in my Account of the *Wave-riß* Colony Two Hot Springs there, which lie at about the Distance of Two Hours from one another. One of 'em, as I have said, is us'd as a Bath, and not with a little Success: And this being sufficient for all the *Europeans* on that Side, the other (the Waters of which, as has been observ'd, are so hot at their Source, that there is no enduring there to hold a Limb in 'em) is quite neglected. The Way to those Baths lies through the *Bottelary*, *Drakenstein*, and over the *Black Land*. *Europeans* being to be met with in all the Parts of this Road, 'tis not worth While to set down here any particular Directions for Finding it.

The most celebrated and most frequented Hot Bath about the *Cape* is that at the *Black Hill*; to which there

there are two Roads ; both which stretching far beyond the Colonies, over long uninhabited Tracts, it may not be amiss to give here some Directions for finding them.

The Road to the *Black-Hill-Bath*, for Horse-and Foot-Travellers, lies through *Drakenstein* ; and so far 'tis pretty well beaten, and very easily found. From thence, over the *Vexatious Mountain* (the Difficulties and Dangers of passing which, I have already describ'd) it brings you into a wild open Country ; through which you pass to a River, call'd the *River without End*. Between the *Vexatious Mountain* and which River, you rarely meet with a human Creature, but frequently with Elephants, Stags, or some other wild Animals, and sometimes with more of 'em than you care to see. Between those Places too you are oblig'd to cross some Vallies, through which run several Bogs ; which, without a Guide, or a good Knowledge of the Way, you pass not with a Horse without alighting, and leading him here and there, for a considerable Time perhaps, till you find a Part over which you can lead him safely. Without a Guide, or a good Knowledge of the Way, you will likewise be at a Loss in passing the *Endless River* ; not on Account of its Depth, (for in dry Weather 'tis very shallow) but of its Banks ; which, in most Places, are of the Height of an ordinarily siz'd Man, almost perpendicularly from the Water. In great Rains, indeed, this River swells to such a Height, that there is no such Thing as passing it ; and if your Way lies over it at such a Time, all you can do is to pitch your Tent, and wait till the Waters fall ; as I did once, in Company with several Gentlemen, with whom I was going to the Hot Bath. We pitch'd our Tents near the

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Knoblanks, i. e. *Garlick Kraal*, and waited there 24 Hours before the River was fordable. Our Encampment there was made a little pleasant to us by the Arrival of two *Hottentots*, who came in a mighty Hurry, and stark mad at one another, to desire us to be the Judges between 'em. One charg'd the other with stealing a Sheep from him. The other denied it Point Blank. One made a thousand Protestations of the Other's Guilt; the Other made a thousand Protestations of his Innocence. Being both of 'em Strangers to us, we told the Accuser, that we could not condemn without Evidence; and that if he expected us to proceed, he must call his Witnesses. The other readily agreed to the Calling of Evidence: But the Accuser would not hearken to it; saying, that if we would not proceed without Evidence, we might let the Matter alone. He was sure of the Other's Guilt; yes, he was; and would have Satisfaction before he return'd; ay, marry wou'd he. Whereupon retiring a little from the Tents, he laid his Bow and Quiver of Arrows, one upon the other, before him; stuck his *Hassagaye* in the Ground, and call'd the Other to Combat. The Other accepted the Challenge, and was preparing to engage him; when, to prevent Mischief, we interpos'd; and by Means of that great Cooler of *Hottentot* Blood, Tobacco, we reconcil'd Matters immediately. We told 'em, that if they would forthwith become mutual Friends, and solemnly promise never to revive that Quarrel, we would present to each of 'em a Piece of Tobacco. To this they consented; and we accordingly made 'em our Presents. Whereupon they return'd very quietly together to their Habitations. From the *Endless* River to the Bath, you meet with Nothing to give you Trouble,

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except (as it sometimes happens) a Lion, Tiger, Elephant, or other wild Beast, comes in your Way.

Another Road, from the *Cape* to the *Black-Hill-Bath*, lies through *Hottentot Holland*, and over the Mountains of that Quarter. This Road is mostly us'd for Waggons, and is very easy and pleasant as far as the *Hottentot Holland* Mountains; over which 'tis something difficult to drive a Waggon; but rarely so difficult as to make it necessary to lighten the Waggon, as is often done in driving over other Mountains about the *Cape*. From the *Hottentot Holland* Mountains the Road runs to the *Hout-Hoek*, i. e. *Wood Corner*, over Flats and through Vallies, of very open and very ready Passage. From the *Hout-Hoek* it leads over four small Rivers, which, in those Parts, being very near their Sources, are, in the dry Seasons, very easily pass'd with Waggons. Having pass'd those Rivers, you come next to the *Bobnties Kraal*, where the Governour *Adrian Van der Stel* had for some Time a Grasiery: But good Water being very scarce thereabout in the Summer-Season, he remov'd it towards the *River without End*. From the *Bobnties Kraal* the Road conducts you to the *Water Kraal*, where the said Governour kept likewise great Numbers of Cattle; from which *Kraal* the Bath lies at about the Distance of one Hour; and is at about the Distance of 30 Leagues, South-East, from the *Cape-Town*.

Being once in the Way to this Bath with some Friends, and not a great Way from it, we fell in with a Body of more than a Thousand spotted Goats. As soon as they 'spied us, one of 'em gave a singular Cry; upon which the whole Body immediately drew up in a Sort of Line of Battle; and two of 'em planted themselves at the Head of the Troops, as
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Commanders in Chief. In this Posture they stood for some Time staring at us, while we stood to stare at them; and they stirr'd not till one of the Company fell a hallooing; upon which they all at once turn'd about, and ran, as if Destruction had been at the Heels of 'em, into the neighbouring Vallies.

The *Black-Hill-Bath* belongs to one *Ferdinand Appel*, to whom, as I have said, it was given by the Governor *Van Assenberg* in Freehold, together with some Lands about it. Before *Appel* settled at this Bath, there was neither House nor Hut, of one Kind or other, near it; nor any Mortal to accommodate People with any Thing; and People who repair'd to this Bath were therefore oblig'd to carry Tents, Beds, Provisions, and all Necessaries along with 'em. *Appel* has now a House there of good Entertainment, with a Sort of Infirmary for sick People. Strangers are handsomely accommodated; and *Appel* makes handsome Profits.

The Bath, as I have said, is situated on the *Black Hill*; so call'd because it seems black at a Distance. The Mould of it is Coal-black, and so soft, even in the Path that leads up to the Bath, that a Horse sinks and is very much hamper'd in it. Horses, therefore, are always quitted at the Bottom of the Hill, and the Hill mounted on Foot.

This Hill is thought to be very hollow. The principal Token is, that the Water from the Bath falls, with a great Deal of Noise, into a Hole in the Hill; from whence it runs, under Ground, no Body knows whither. Having a Mind once to know the Depth of this Hole, right down, but being without Line, I fasten'd two Poles, 30 Feet long each, one to the End of the other, and put 'em down it, but could not, with them, find any Bottom or Opposi-

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tion : And having no proper Means at Hand, I was forc'd to retire *re infecta*.

There issue hot Waters from several Holes in this Hill, dug out of Curiosity by several Persons, since the Forming of the Bath : And 'tis remarkable, that none of those Waters agree in their Degree of Heat. But the Surface of all of 'em, in their Basons or Holes, is cover'd with a blewish and seemingly greasie Sort of Skin ; which, with a Stick, or one's Finger, is easily divided ; but soon closes again. And Steams are rising continually from all of 'em. There gathers likewise, about the Margins of all of them, a fine luteous Substance, which is taken and dried for the Painters ; who use it in the Place of yellow *Oker*.

The Mould of this Hill is, as I have said, Coal-black. When 'tis fresh turn'd up, 'tis light and clammy, sticking to the Fingers, and seems greasie. But when it has been expos'd to the Sun a While, its Greasiness is lost ; but it remains very light ; and retains likewise its Colour, without any visible Alteration.

The Waters, in their Holes or Basons on the Hill, appear black ; but this Appearance they derive from the Blackness of the Mould. In a Glass they appear as clear as Rock-Waters. They are much more steely than any others I have tasted, yet very agreable to the Palate. They are us'd for the Kitchen and often for Tea ; being excellent Purifiers of the Blood, carrying off all Foulnesses therein by Sweat and Urine. But they are never us'd for Washing ; for they give Linnen a Tinge of Yellow that is never to be got out.

About those Basons or Wells grows Abundance of small Trees, from Eight to Ten Feet high.
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The Bark of 'em is brown ; as is likewise the Pith. The Leaves are like those of the Willow. The Blossoms are Grass-green , and hang in Bunches. But I can give no Account of the Fruit, having never seen it. There is likewise, here and there upon the Hill, a few Shrubs appearing dry and wither'd: The Grass and Herbs thereon seem likewise dry and decay'd : Which Things, as has been said, are Indications of Mineral Veins underneath.

Not far from the *Black Hill*, Westward, there is a very high Hill, which is much more barren than the *Black Hill* ; for it produces Nothing besides a few sorry Shrubs and Bushes. The Part of this Hill, towards the South, is cover'd, in a Manner, with Pebbles ; which, in the Sun-Shine, gleam like Silver. And in all Probability there is a Silver-Mine underneath.

Tho' Mr. *Appel's* House, near the *Black Hill*, is, as I have said, a House of good Entertainment and Accommodation; yet, as a Man is always surer of What he has about him than of What he shall find at another Place ; and 'tis not always adviseable to run the Hazard of being disappointed at Mr. *Appel's* of such Things as are necessary to a proper Course of Bathing, and a Man may conveniently take with him ; I shall set down here the Management of such as repair to the *Black Hill* for the Use of the Bath, and depend upon None for any Necessary or Convenience there.

, Such Persons take with 'em a Tent and a Bed. The Tent they set up at near unto the Bath, and place the Bed in it. This is done because the Method is, when one comes out of the Bath, to go immediately into Bed and sweat ; and because Mr. *Appel's* House is a Mile from the Bath ; and that in

going out of the Bath thither, the Pores of the Body would be so clos'd as to prevent the Sweat and defeat the Intention of Bathing.

Wine likewise, being a most necessary Article, they stir not without. A little good *Cape-Wine* promotes the Sweating generously. They provide themselves pretty well with Brandy; a Glas of which, now and then, is far from being amiss at the Bath. And Tobacco and Pipes enter not a little into their Bath-Stores. These Commodities they take with 'em not for their own Use only, but likewise for Barter with the *Hottentots* in the Neighbourhood; who come, some or other of 'em, to the Bath almost every Day while People are there, to truck Fish or Venison or a Lamb, for Wine, Brandy or Tobacco. Some of 'em, who are of Note, come now and then as formal Visitors, to pay their Compliments; which are return'd them with a Glas of Wine or Brandy, or a little Tobacco.

Being once at this Bath, Four *Hottentots*, with whom I had some Acquaintance, came from their Habitations, which were 30 Leagues off, on Purpose to see me. They made me a Present of a Hare, which one of 'em had kill'd by the Way with a *Rackum-Stick*. I presented them with Tobacco and Pipes: Upon which, the Day going off, they ran immediately and fetch'd Wood, and made a Fire near my Tent; And they stay'd with me all Night, entertaining me, in Answer to many Questions I put to 'em, with such Accounts of the *Hottentot* Customs as they could or thought proper to give me. The next Morning I made each of 'em a Present of Tobacco, and gave each a Glas of Wine; upon which they took their Leaves of me, and set out with great Satisfaction on their Return home.

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With Regard to the Bath, when you enter it you are seiz'd with an almost insufferable Burning; and 'tis the more so, if you enter by Little and Little; but 'tis soon gone; and the sooner, if you plunge over Head and Ears at once. When the Burning ceases, you find in the Water so charming a Solace, that you covet to stay in it. But in 5 or 6 Minutes you are oblig'd to quit it: For in that Time it so raises and contracts the lower Belly, that your Breath is in a Manner gone; and you are forc'd to hasten out for Relief. This Asthmatic Affection is not off when you get into Bed: But there it presently vanishes, and you find your self in a very generous Sweat; after which, you rise with an Activity and Liveliness that surprize you.

If you continue this Course Fourteen Days, bathing once a Day, your Body, by Stool and by Sweat, and sometimes too by Vomit, will be thoroughly cleans'd, as 'tis apprehended, of every Sort of peccant Matter. I have known several Gentlemen, who came to the *Cape* each under a Complication of Distempers, and rid themselves of 'em all, and acquir'd a flourishing Health by the Use of this Bath only. I knew one to whom it restor'd his Hearing, which he had, in a Manner, lost. I knew another whom it cur'd of a Lameness in his Arm. And I knew a Woman whom it perfectly cur'd of the Venereal Distemper. I could relate many other Cures, perform'd by this Bath; but these are sufficient to exhibit its Virtues.



Of the Production of Salt in the CAPE-Countries.

INto the Production of Salt in *Europe* there enters, for the most Part, not a little of Art and Labour. But in the *Cape-Countries* 'tis produc'd and perfected by the Hand of Nature, without the least humane Assistance; and in such Quantities, whether near the Sea, or far up in the Country, as were sufficient for the Supply of many Nations, Yet have some Authors affirm'd, that none of the Inland Countries of *Africa* produc'd any Salt.

Salt, in the *Cape-Countries*, is produc'd by the Action of the Sun upon Rain, Water. No Author, that I know of, having given the Process of Nature in this Work, I shall deliver it here. *Francisci*, indeed, in his *East- and West-India State- and Pleasure-Garden*, mentions the Natural Production of Salt, upon Rain Water in *Guatalajara* or *New Galicia* in *America*; but traces it not beyond Saying, that he is of Opinion it is effected principally by the Nitro with which that Country abounds.

In Order to give the Reader a round Conception of the Matter, as it 'is perform'd at the *Cape of Good Hope*, 'tis necessary, perhaps, to lay before him some Particulars touching the Seasons of the Year there, and the different Constitutions of the Air in the different Seasons.

In the *Cape*-Spring and Summer (in *Europe*, Autumn and Winter) which reach from the Beginning of *September* to the End of *March*, the *Cape* is subject to the raging South East Winds, which often make terrible Havock; and, ever while they reign, make it a troublesome Matter to walk the Streets of

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the *Cape-Town*; the Men, at those Times, being oblig'd to tie or hold their Hats and Wigs fast upon their Heads, as are the Women their Head-Dresses, if they would not have 'em blown quite away. In the *Cape* Autumn and Winter (in *Europe*, Spring and Summer) the *Cape* is subject to the North West Winds, which make a mighty Roaring, but never rise to the Height and Fury of those of the South-East. Upon the Ceasing of those Winds, which mostly happens in *March* and *September*, the gentle South-West Wind passes in delightful Gales over the *Cape-Countries*; but holds not its Course for many Days before one of the Tyrant Winds, according to the Season, sets in and thunders it out of the Region. These are all the Winds I could observe at the *Cape*, excepting that at three different Times I could observe the East-Wind. But I could never find, that this Wind rose there beyond the Strength of Playing a little with the Vanes or Streamers of Ships, or that it ever continued above a Quarter of an Hour.

During the South-East Winds, few Clouds are seen; it seldom rains; and the Air is bright, subtle and very wholesome. Astronomical Observations might, at those Times, be made with great Exactness, were it not for the furious Winds, which hardly suffer you to hold your Instruments a Moment in their due Position.

The *Cape-Air* is bright, subtle and wholesome, from the Opening of the Spring to the Summer-Solstice, which is in *December*; when 'tis so excessively hot, that you can hardly find a Shelter cool enough to content you. But during the North-West Winds, which reign throughout the Winter-Season, the *Cape-Air* is heavy, foggy and unwholesome,

and so opprefs'd with Clouds, that you see not the Sun sometimes for a Month together. The Weather is cold and raw and very unpleasant; and, compar'd with the great Heats of the Summer, is hard Winter Weather. But I could never observe the Rigour of the *Cape* Winter to surpass the Weather we feel in a severe Autumn in *Germany*. Water at the *Cape*, in all the Severity of the Winter there, never freezes to above the Thickness of a Half Crown; and ever, as soon as the Sun appears, the Ice is gone. This is the Rainy Season; when the Hills and Valleys about the *Cape* labour and smoak under the mighty Falls of Rain. But there are frequent Intermiſſions and many Sun-shiny Days till *June* and *July*; in which Months it rains almost continually, and with the greatest Fury. And there are likewise several bright Days from the End of *July* till the Turn of the Season in *September*.

The *Cape* is very rarely visited by Thunder or Lightning; and only, near the Turn of the Seasons, in *September* and *March*; when sometimes Lightning plays and Thunder growls a little, but never so as to do any Harm, or fright any living Creature.

After the Rains, vast Quantities of Water remain standing in certain natural Basons in the Valleys. These Basons are circular, and from a Quarter of a League to Two Leagues in Circumference; deepening gradually from the Circumference to the Center, where the Water, however, is not above Three Foot deep. These Basons are not fill'd only by the falling Rain; but likewise by several Streams of Rain Water from the Mountains; which Streams bring along with 'em a fat Clay, of the Kind of That with which the Bottoms of those Basons are ever cover'd; and which hinders the Waters in 'em
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from Soaking, in any considerable Quantities, into the Earth. These Basons are the *Cape-Salt* Pits. The Clay in 'em is of a Lead-Colour, not unlike that of Salt Petre-Ground. I have often examin'd it, in Company with several curious Gentlemen, and ever found it to be made up, as it were, with a Sort of Hair.

The Water, on its Falling into the Pits or Basons, is of a foul blackish Colour; but when it has stood some Time, 'tis as bright as Chrystal. 'Tis then too very agreeable to the Palate, and continues so till *October*; when it first catches a Saltness, together with a reddish Hue. As the Summer advances and the Heats encrease, the Saltness encreases and the Colour deepens. By the Time the Sun begins to rage, the Water is too salt to be endur'd as Drink by either Man or Beast, and takes a deep Red. The South-East Winds are then roaring in all their Fury. These Winds shake and penetrate the Water through and through; and, 'tis suppos'd, contribute not a little to the Purging it of whatever it may contain that is inimical to the Generation of Salt. The Heats encreasing, a white Salt-like-Substance appears on the Edges of the Pits. Day after Day the Resemblance and the Quantity encrease, till all the Water in the Pits is turn'd to a fine white Salt; which happens about the Summer-Solstice. If the Rains were long and heavy, and the Pits well fill'd with Water, the Salt, in the Middle of the Pits, is about six Inches thick. But if, as it sometimes happens, the Rains are not to be term'd long and heavy, and the Pits are but poorly provided with Water, by Reason of the Cattles drinking plentifully of it, while they are able to endure it; in such Case the Salt in many Pits is so thin, that 'tis hardly worth
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the Trouble of clearing it from the Ground and carrying it Home. The Salt that is not gather'd, is wash'd away in the next Rains.

After what has been said, there is no Need of Arguments against the Supposition of Salt-Springs in those Pits, from which the Pits are supplied with the Water, which is turn'd into Salt. 'Tis obvious, that, in such Case, much the same Quantity of Salt would be produced every Year; and that the Water in the Pits would be always brackish; whereas the Water, till *October*, is ever sweet and good; and the Cattle in the Neighbourhood drink, till that Time, of no other. But 'twere very odd, if there should be Salt-Springs in those Pits, and the Colonies in all this Time not have discover'd one of 'em.

The Salt being come to Perfection, each Inhabitant of the Colonies joins with some of his Neighbours, to send a Waggon to the Pits for their Provision of Salt for the next Year: This is done without asking any Leave of or paying any Duty to the Government. Only they must not provide themselves from Two Pits in the *Tiger-Valley*, which are for the Use of the Government only, and over which stands a Centry while the Salt remains. But the Centry will and does sometimes, for a small Matter, wink at the Carrying away of a Load or two by the Burghers. Yet there is rarely above a Waggon-Load a Year laid up, from those Pits, in the Government's Magazine: And the Government reaps no other Benefit from 'em.

The *Cape-Salt* is very white, clear and transparent. The Grain of it has six or more Angles. The finest and whitest is found in the Middle of the Pits, where the Salt lies thickest. The Salt, on and near the Margins of the Pits, where 'tis the thinnest, be-
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ing the first form'd, and remaining long under the Fury of the Sun, is coarse, crusty and blackish, yet better for the Salting of either Fish or Flesh than the Fine, since it melts not so soon. It answers every End of Salt in the Colonies mighty well ; but is not to be nam'd with the *European-Salt*, for Preserving of either Fish or Flesh at Sea. Butter it preserves well enough in any Voyage ; but 'twill neither keep Fish nor Flesh sweet either to the *Indies* or *Holland* : Whereas the Salt of *Europe* will preserve either Fish or Flesh sweet throughout the longest Voyages. It may reasonably be suppos'd, that there is a great Deal of Nitre in the *Cape-Salt*, not only from its resembling Nitre in its first Production, but for several other Reasons, which I will leave the Reader to pick out from the Answer of an ingenious Correspondent of mine, to whom I communicated the following Observations.

First, I observ'd to him, that the Rain-Water, collected in the Winter-Season at the *Cape*, in Holes or natural Basons in the Vallies, retain'd its Sweetness till the next Summer, when it turn'd brackish.

Next I observ'd to him, that there were several Channels about the *Cape*, through which, in the Winter-Season, ran Plenty of sweet Water. But that, in the Summer-Season, these Channels were dry, except in certain Hollows ; where the Water stood, turn'd brackish, and at Length became quite salt ; as the *Musbel-Bank-Channel* ; that of the *Tiger-Valley* ; that of the *Bobnties-Kraal*, and several others.

On this Occasion I quoted to him the following Passage out of the *Com. ad Hist. Æthiop.* by the learned *Ludolf*. *Frequentissimum hoc est in Africa, ut meritò scribit Vossius, Cap. 7. é centum istis fluminibus*