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V O L. III.

L O N D O N :

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Kongo.
Angola.

no good Example himself, but few of the Blacks were converted, and those who were, gave but little Attention to what was taught them; alledging, that if the Law of God was so negligently observed by the Whites, it could not be expected that they should practise it more devoutly. He adds, that the two last of the Friars employed at that Time died Martyrs to their Lenity; for they chusing rather to admonish than correct, to exhort than reprove, a certain great Man of a scandalous Life, in about eight Days Time died of Poison^a. But perhaps they had been sent out of the World sooner, if they had gone the more rigid Way to work.

A very odd Story.

We shall conclude this Account of the Mission in Kongo with a very odd Story, related by *Merolla*, of one *Francis Lycodia*, a barefoot Friar. Two Fellows going to be hanged, it seems *Francis*, moved by mere Charity, (as the Author says) told the Governor, that in case he would pardon one of them, he would suffer Death in his Stead,

The Governor answered, that if he would be as good as his Word, one of them should be presently set free; and that if he could find another who would do the like good Office for the second Fellow, they should both be discharged, though they were great Offenders; but none appeared so zealous in his Relief. When they came to the Place of Execution, the Governor sent to take the Halter off the Neck of Friar *Francis*, who knew nothing of any Mercy designed him^b; and if *Leonard da Nardo*, his Companion, would have done the same^c, both the Malefactors had escaped, but for want of it, one was hanged.

This Friar *Lycodia*, who died at *Loanda* a little before *Merolla* arrived there, was very zealous in breeding-up Children: For he had gotten a great Company of white Boys, whom he habited like *Capuchins*; and what he taught them in the Day, he made them repeat and sing over at Night. Of these the Author found to the Number of sixty^d.

C H A P. VIII.

The NATURAL HISTORY of Kongo, Angola, and Benguela.

S. E C T. I.

The Air, Fossils, Roots, and Grain.

I. The Weather, Seasons, Mines, and Quarries.

The Air temperate. Seasons of the Year. Weather. Regular Winds. Mines of Gold, Copper, and Silver. Quarries of Marble, Jasper, and Facinth.

THE Air of Kongo, according to *Lopez*, is, beyond all Credit, temperate, and the Winter, far from being rough, is rather like Autumn at *Rome*; so that they never have Occasion to put-on more Cloaths, or go near the Fire; neither is the Cold greater on the Tops of the Mountains, than in the Plains: But generally Winter is more hot than Summer, by reason of their continual Rains, and especially about two Hours before and after Noon, when it is hardly to be endured.

THEIR Nights and Days differ but by one Quarter of an Hour throughout the Year.

THE Winter in this Country beginneth in *March*, when the Sun entereth into the Northern Signs; and their Summer in *September*, when the Sun entereth the Southern Signs. It never rains in Summer, but almost continually during five Months of their Winter, viz. *April, May, June, July, and August*, wherein they have but few fair Days. It is surprizing to see with what Force the Rain pours down, and how big the Drops are. When the Ground is thoroughly soaked, the Rivers swell prodigiously, and overflow the adjacent Country, the first Rain sometimes beginning on the fifteenth Day, and sometimes after. Hence it is that the new Waters of *Nile*, which are so greatly desired and expected by the Inhabitants of *Egypt*, do arrive there sometimes sooner, sometimes later.

THE Winds in Winter, through all this Region, blow from North to West, and from North to North-East. They are called by the *Portuguese*, *General Winds*, the same with *Cæsar's Estafii*, which in *Italy* blow in Summer. These drive the Clouds towards the huge Mountains with great Violence, where being gathered and

^a *Merolla's Voyage*, p. 606.

Filo de se?

^c The Author does not say what he would have done himself in the like Circumstances though he seems to censure *da Nardo*.^b In case he had been hanged, must he not have been considered as a^d *Merolla*, as before, p. 670, & seq.

Kongo.
Angola.

Sound of an Instrument, began immediately to dance and leap about in the Rivers, where they always reside: This, he said, he often took great Pleasure to behold.

THERE is another Sort of Birds, so exceeding white and fine, especially their Tails, that the white Ladies buy them up at any Rate to adorn themselves with.

Birds Nests.

THE Author observed, that Sparrows and such little Birds built their Nests after the Manner of Swallows in *Italy*, for the most Part with the Thread of Palm-Leaves, which they draw-out with their Beaks. They build them round a slender Bough, so that when the Wind blows, their Young are rocked like Children in their Cradles.

THE greater Sort of Birds build either on the Top, in the Trunk, or on the thorny Boughs of the Tree called *Mafuma*, (or Silk-Cotton Tree, before described) whose Prickles are exceeding hard, and Fruit something resembles a green Citron^a.

Birds of Music.

HERE are Birds which they call Birds of Music. They are somewhat larger than *Canary*-Birds: Some are all over red, others green, with their Feet and Bill only black: Some all white, grey, dun, or black. These last have the sweetest Note of all, and seem to talk in their singing. They are kept in Cages by the chief Lords of those Countries^b.

Singing Birds.

BUT among all the winged Inhabitants of this Climate, none pleased *Merolla* so much as that little Bird described by *Cavazzi*^c. This Bird, not much unlike a Sparrow, is a Kind of blue, so deep, that at first Sight it seems wholly black. As soon as Day breaks, he sets-up his Throat; but the Excellency of his Song, it seems, is, that it almost articulately pronounces the Name of *Jesus Christ*; yet neither this nor several other natural Incitements, which the Author mentions on the Occasion, are able to move the hardened Hearts of the Natives to renounce their own Religion, and embrace the *Romish*.

Another Sort.

FRIAR *Coprani*^d mentions a wonderful Bird, whose Song consists of these plain Words, *Va dritto*, that is, *Go right*. Another Bird in these Parts, particularly the Kingdom of *Matamba*, sings *Vuikhi, Vuikhi*, which, in the Language of the Blacks, signifies, *Honey, Honey*; and skipping from one Place to another, rests upon the Tree where the Honey is, that the Passengers may take it, and the Bird feed on what remains. But the-Mischief of it is, that following the Cry of

the Bird, the Passenger sometimes falls into the Clutches of some lurking Lion, and so meets his Death instead of Honey; therefore when the Bird cries, if he sees not the Honey, they are aware of the hidden Lion, and fly in Time^e. Much of the same Kind is that small Bird in *Loango*, mentioned by *Dapper*, whose Whistling or Singing being heard by the Blacks, as they journey, is by them taken for a certain Sign of the Approach of some wild Beast^f.

THE same Author observes, that this Region produces two Sorts of Bees; one that hives in the Woods in hollow Trees, and the other in the Roofs of Houses.

THE Pismires, by them stiled *Ingingie*, are of four Sorts: The biggest have sharp Stings, which raise Swellings on those they pierce; the other three are somewhat smaller^g.

S E C T. IV.

Beasts, wild and tame.

1. Remarkable and uncommon Animals.

Kinds of Animals. The Elephant: Manner of feeding: The Tail and its Hairs: Nature of the Elephant: Their Teeth: How taken, and killed: Its Generosity. Abada, or Rhinoceros. The Empakasse, or Buffalo. Wild Cows. The Empalanga. Goulongo, or wild Goats. Medicinal Stone. The Nekoko, or Elk. The Zebra, or Zevera, swift and bold: A beautiful Animal. Cattle and Sheep.

THE Kinds of Beasts, wild and tame, are much the same both in *Kongo* and *Angola*, as Elephants, Rhinoceros, Tygers, Leopards, Lions, red Buffles, Bears, Wolves, Foxes, very great wild Cats, and Catamountains, the Beast *Makako*, *Empalanga*, Civet-Cats, wild Bears, *Emgalla*, and Cameleons: Besides Cattle for Provision, as Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, and the like, of which there is Plenty, especially in *Bamba*, a Province of *Kongo*^h. The same Territory affords an innumerable Quantity of Game, as Stags, fallow Deer, Roebucks, and *Gazellas*, whereof *Lopez* had seen exceeding great Herds; also Foxes, Hares, and Rabbits, because there are no Hunters to destroy themⁱ.

ELEPHANTS are found all over *Kongo*, but principally in the Country of *Bamba*; because it aboundeth in Woods, Pastures, and Rivers, more

^a *Merolla's Voyage*, p. 635, & seq. his Historical Description, p. 50. N^o 153.
^c *Ogilby's Africa*, p. 559. before, p. 89.

^b *Pigafetta's Relation of Kongo*, p. 93, & seq.
^d In his *Cambr. Illust.*

^e The same, p. 552.

^f The same, p. 559.

^g In

^h *Merolla*, as before, p. 636.

ⁱ *Pigafetta*, as

Kongo. Angola.

very narrow at the Bottom, and broad above, to prevent his getting-out again^a. These Trenches they cover with Sods of Earth, Grass, and Leaves, to conceal the Snare. In *Koanza* (or *Quanza*) *Lopez* saw a young Elephant fall into one of these Pits: Where the Dam, after she had in vain tried all her Skill and Strength from Morning till Night to draw him out, buried him therein, filling the Pit with Earth, Branches, and Boughs; chusing rather to kill her Calf herself, than that the Hunters should enjoy it. This she did in Spite of the People, who stood round her shouting, threatening her with their Weapons, and casting Fire to affright her^b.

which is held to be good against Asthmas, Sciaticas, or any cold Humours^c.

RHINOCEROS Horns are brought into the Countries of the *Anzikos*. They are of great Value, and used for a Remedy in divers Diseases; but it is not known whether the Animal itself (which is called *Bada* in the *Indies*^d) is found in *Kongo*^e.

HOWEVER, *Merolla* informs us, that the *Abada*, as he says the People of *Kongo* call it, is a Native of *Benguela*. These Unicorns (for he takes them for such) are very different from those commonly mentioned by Writers; and the Author had been told, that there are none of the latter Sort now to be found^f. A *Theatine* Missioner to the *East Indies* informed him at his Return from *Goa*, that he had endeavoured in vain to get one of them. He added, that he had heard several of the Eastern People, especially the *Chinese* Astrologers, say, that, according to their Computations, those Unicorns all died the same Day that *Christ* died^g. The Unicorn, or *Abada*, of this Country, continues *Merolla*, commonly arrives to the Bigness of an Ox; and the Male only has an Horn in his Forehead. These have the same Virtue as the other Sort, if taken young, and before they have coupled; for the old ones lose much of their Virtue by Coupling^h.

THERE is a Beast in this Country called *Empakasse*ⁱ, which some affirm to be the Buffalo, others only like that Animal. *Lopez* says, it is called in *Germany*, *Dante*; that it is somewhat less than an Ox, resembling it both in the Head and Hair, which is red; that its Horns are like a Goat's, smooth, shining, and inclining to Black; that they make several pretty Knicknacks of them, as they do also of the Buffaloes; that the Hides are exported to *Portugal*, and from thence to *Flanders*; where being dressed, they make Jerkins of them, as good as Breast-Plates and Corsets, which they call *Jackets of Dante*^m. Their Head and Hair, which is red, are like those of Oxen. The Natives use the Skins for Shields and Targets, but know not how to dress them. They are Proof against the Stroke of a Weapon, especially Arrows, which, however, they employ as well as Muskets to kill this Animal: But if they spy the Huntsman, they will set upon him, and thump him with their Feet and Muzzle (because they cannot hurt him with their Horns) till they

THE Way the Blacks kill the Elephants is thus related by *Merolla*: When they are gathered in an Herd, the Hunter anointing himself all over with their Dung, gets in among them slyly with his Lance, where he creeps under their Bellies from one to the other, till he sees an Opportunity to strike any of them under the Ear, which brings him easily to the Ground. After the Stroke is given, the Black takes Care to make-off before the Beast can well turn about to revenge himself: The rest of the Herd, deceived by the Smell of their Dung, take no Notice of his crying-out, and flouncing; but supposing it only to be one of their Young, walk on and leave their falling Companion a Prey to the successful Hunter. If the wounded Elephant happens to pursue his Assaulter, he can easily baffle him by wheeling: For it is very difficult for this Animal in his Flight to turn his Body so often as the Occasion might require^c.

DAPPER observes, that the Elephant being wounded, uses all Means to kill his Enemy, but neither eats the Body nor insults over it; instead of that, making a Hole with his Teeth in the Ground, he lays it therein, and covers the Place again with Earth and Boughs of Trees: Therefore such as go to hunt after a Wound given, hide themselves at first, and then follow at a Distance; till the Beast growing faint through Loss of Blood, they draw near to accelerate his Death. The same Author reports, that some of these Beasts have in their Head a Sort of Bezoar-Stone of a purple Colour, supposed by many to have a medicinal Quality^d; and *Merolla* tells us, that the Negros are wont to distil a Water by the Sun from the Bones of this Animal's Legs,

^a *Dapper* says, the Blacks here have not the Art of taking them alive. ^b *Pigafetta's* Relation of *Kongo*, p. 67. ^c *Merolla's* Voyage, p. 636, & seq. ^d *Ogilby's* Africa, p. 529, & seq. ^e *Merolla*, as before, p. 69. ^f *Merolla*, as before, p. 637. ^g Or, *Abada*. See Vol. I. p. 239. ^h *Pigafetta*, as before, p. 69. ⁱ *Pigafetta* calls it *Empakbas*; *Dapper*, *Empakasse*; *Carli*, *Pakasse*; and *Merolla*, *Impangusaze*. ^m *Pigafetta*, as before, p. 31, and 87.

And killed.

Its Centro-fy.

kill

Introduction. live. These People are very kind to each other a in Health, but in Sickness they have no Humanity or Compassion.

BETWEEN *Benguela* and the Country of the *Hottentots*, Geographers place a very large Tract of Land bordering on the Sea, called the Kingdom of *Matama*, or *Mataman*, or the Country of the *Simbebas*: But *de l'Isle* in his Map affirms, the Situation of it is uncertain. *Lopez* says, it extends Southwards to the River *Bravagal*,^b and within a little Way of the Mountains of the *Moon*; and that on the East it is divided from the Empire of *Monomotapa*, by the River *Bagamidri*, crossing over the River *Koari*.

THE Air of *Matama* is very good, and the Soil abounds with Provisions of all Kinds, besides Mines of Crystal and other Metals.

THE King, who is a *Gentile* in Religion, is sometimes in Amity, at other Times at War with the King of *Angola*.

TOWARDS the Coast there are several Lords, who take upon them the Title of Kings, but are exceeding poor and needy; nor are there any Ports of Note in the Rivers. Those found in our Chart between Cape *Negro* in *Benguela*, and the Mouth of the *Bravagal*, (which is a Space of four hundred and ninety-five Miles) are *Golfo Frib*, *Angra de St. Ambrosio*, and *Angra de Ilhed*.

DE L'ISLE places in the North Part of *Mataman*, bordering on *Benguela*, a Nation of Savages without a Name, who are said to be distinguished from Brutes only by the Use of Speech.

B O O K V.

A DESCRIPTION of the Countries along the Eastern Coast of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Guarda Fuy.

Containing, more particularly,

An ACCOUNT of the *Hottentots*, and the Empire of *Monomotapa*.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE is scarce any Place in the World more frequently described in Books of Voyages than the Cape of Good Hope, because all Ships must pass, and frequently touch at it, in their Way to the *East Indies*. Among the rest some have written particular Treatises of this famous Cape, and the *Hottentots*, who inhabit the adjacent Country. Of these the two most remarkable Authors are, *William Ten Rhyne*, and *Peter Kolben*.

THE first of these was a Native of *Daventry*, Physician in ordinary, and a Member of the Council of Justice to the *Dutch East India Company*. He made the Voyage in 1673, and his Remarks having been communicated to *Henry Scretæ S. a Zavorzix*, he published them in *Latin*, with Notes of his own^d, at *Schaffhausen* in *Switzerland*, 1686.

THIS little Tract contains seventy-six Pages in a small Twelve, and is divided into twenty-

^a *Purchas's Pilgrims*, vol. 2. p. 977; and vol. 5. p. 773. Tropic of *Capricorn*, in twenty-four Degrees of Latitude.

^b Which enters the Sea almost under the *Pigafetta's Relation of Kongo*, p. 44.

^c Under the Title of *V. Cl. Wilhelmi Ten Rhyne, Daventr. Ampliff. Soc. Indiæ Or. Medici, & à Concilio Justitiæ, Schediasma de Promontorio Bonæ spei; ejusve tractus incolis Hottentottis. Accurante, brevèsq. Notas addente, Henr. Scretæ S. à Zavorzix.*

Distance from Company, the *Hottentot* asked the a Sailor in *Dutch*, Could he run well? Run, says the Sailor, yes, very well. Come let's see, replied the *Hottentot*, and taking to his Heels with the Tobacco, was out of Sight in a Minute. The Sailor, instead of following, stood confounded at such miraculous Speed, and never saw either his Porter or Goods any more.

THEIR Dexterity in discharging their Arrows, or throwing the *Affagaye*, and *Rakkum-Stick*, is almost incredible. In the Use of these Weapons b they show such a Quickness of Sight, and Certainty of Hand, as no *European* can imitate. In the Chase of a Deer, wild Goat, or Hare, if a *Hottentot* get within thirty or forty Yards, the *Rakkum-Stick* seldom misses. In throwing a Stone they are such Marksmen, that they will, at an hundred Paces Distance, hit a Mark not bigger than an Half-penny: Yet his unerring Hand is not all the Wonder, for he never stands steady to eye the Mark as we do, but is in continual c Motion and Grimace; so that you would think him playing the Fool, instead of taking Aim, till away flies the Stone directly to the Mark, as if carried by some invisible Hand. The *Hottentot* sees your Surprize, is delighted with it, and will repeat the Experiment as often as you please. They are equally expert in shooting the Arrow, or darting the *Affagaye*.

WHEN a *Hottentot* goes by himself a-hunting, or only with two or three in Company, he does it solely to get some Game for his Family. On these Occasions the *Rakkum-Stick* does all the Execution they need. The great hunting Matches of the *Hottentots* are when all the Men of a Village go-out together either to chase some wild Beast who has molested their Cattle, or for their Diverfion. If it is an Elephant, Rhinoceros, Elk, or wild Afs, they encompass and attack him with their *Affagayes*, one plying him behind while he turns to another; and thus they keep him continually turning, not knowing whom to shoot-upon, till he falls covered over with Wounds. A Lion, Tyger, or Leopard, they assail in like Manner, avoiding the furious Beast by their surprizing Agility. He leaps towards one so quick, and seemingly with so sure a Paw, that you shudder for the Fellow, expecting to see him in an Instant torn to Pieces: But you are mistaken, he leaps out of the Danger in the Twinkling of an Eye, and the Beast spends all his Rage upon the f Ground. Meantime the Weapons fall thick behind: He turns and leaps at another, and another, but in vain. He roars, foams, and tumbles with Rage. On one Side they avoid the Paws of the Beast with incredible Dexterity, on the other they relieve one another with incredible Speed

and Resolution. It is a Spectacle to be seen nowhere in the World but among the *Hottentots*, and not to be viewed without the highest Admiration. The Beast, if not quickly slain, finding there is no dealing with so nimble an Enemy, takes to his Heels. The *Hottentots* let him go freely, but follow at a Distance, knowing, that as the Arrows are poisoned, he will soon drop, and leave them his Skin.

THEY have another Way of engaging the *El.phants*, b Elephant with less Trouble and Danger. As these Creatures always go to the Water in Troops, and in a Line, one behind another, by the Bulk of their Feet they make a Path, which is very visible. In this Road the *Hottentots*, without Spade or Shovel, make a Hole from six to eight Foot deep, and about four Foot Diameter, fixing a pointed Stake in the Middle: Then they cover the Cavity with small Boughs, Leaves, Grass, and Earth, so artfully, as to deceive any Eye. c Into this Hole the Elephant falling with his fore Feet, (for it is not big enough to contain his Body) is pierced with the Stake in his Neck or Breast, and held securely till the *Hottentots*, who lie on the Watch, come-up and dispatch him. His Carcase is then carried to the Village, and makes a noble Feast. They often take the Rhinoceros and Elk in the same Manner.

THE *Hottentots* have an honourable Order a-*Knights of* mongst them, consisting of such as have singly *the Urin.* encountered and slain a Lion, Tyger, Leopard, Elephant, Rhinoceros, or Elk. The Installation of an Hero of this Kind is as follows: On his Return from the Exploit to the Village, he retires to his own Hut, where he has not fat long, till an old Man, deputed by the Men of the *Kraal*, comes to invite him to receive the Honours due to his Merit. The Champion rises and follows his Conductor to the Middle of the Village, where all the Men assembled wait his e Coming: He there squats-down on a Mat spread for him, while all the Men squat in a Circle round him. The old Deputy then marches-up to him and pisses upon him from Head to Foot, pronouncing certain Words.

If the Deputy is the Hero's Friend, he lays *Hottu made.* him under a Deluge of Water. The more Piss the more Honour. The Champion himself having before-hand made Furrows with his long Nails in the Fat or Grease, with which he was besmeared, rubs the Piss into it as it falls upon his Face and Body with the greatest Eagerness: Hence the Author stiles it the *Order of the Urine*, for the *Hottentots* have no Name for it. This done, the Deputy lights a Pipe of Tobacco, or *Dakba*, which he circulates through the Company till nothing but Ashes remain in the Pipe. These the

• Kallen's Voyage, vol. 1. p. 242, & seq.

ally of the Size of an Oak, the Leaves about a three Fingers broad: When under the Tool, it yields so filthy a Scent, that no Workman can scarce endure it: But as the Wood is finely grained and clouded, the *Cape Europeans* use it in their Furniture, and the bad Smell goes-off with Time.

KANNA is a Root growing in the *Cape Countries*, of which the *Hottentots* are so excessively fond, that for a Bit of it they will do any thing. They are not so ready at finding it as the *Europeans*. Father *Tachard* supposes it the same with the *Fin-seng* of the *Chinese*, and indeed it has many of its Qualities. It produces in the *Hottentots*, who chew it, the same Effects as Opium does in the *Turks*.

DAKHA is another Plant in high Esteem with the *Hottentots*, who use it instead of Tobacco, when they cannot purchase the latter, or intermixed with Tobacco when their Store falls short. This is a Species of wild Hemp, which the *Cape Europeans* sow chiefly for the Use of the *Hottentots*, who call a Mixture of it with Tobacco, *Bussasch*.

The *Spiraea* is another Plant much regarded by the *Hottentots*, who, towards the Close of the Winter Season, when the Leaves begin to wither, gather them in large Quantities, till they are fit to pulverize. The Powder, which is of a bright Yellow, they employ to powder their Hair, as we use Powder for our Wigs. They call it *Buk-hi*; and it makes a considerable Part of their Dress.

The *Cape* is now plentifully furnished with Exotics, both Trees and Plants, from *Europe* and *India*. The Fir-Tree, the Oak, the Camphire-Tree, the Cypress, the Pine, the Orange, Lemon, Citron, Pomegranate, Quince, Apricot, Peach, Apple, Pear, and Plum-Trees thrive here, with most other Foreigners, either Shrubs, Plants, Roots, or Flowers. Chestnut and Walnut-Trees abound, and some Planters have large Plantations of Almond-Trees, of which they make considerable Profits. The Cinnamon-Tree has been brought here from *Seylan*, and answers well. All Manner of Pulse and Roots from *Europe* is plentifully to be met with in the *Cape Gardens*.

S E C T. II.

Beasts, tame and wild.

Tame Cattle very cheap. Horses and Dogs. The

Elephant. The Rhinoceros: The African has two Horns: Attacks not Men: Mortal Foe to the Elephant. Wild Dogs. Tyger-Wolf. The Lion: Tyger: Leopard: Buffalo: Elk: Zebra and wild Ass: Roebuck. Various Kinds of wild Goats. Wild Hog. Earth Hog. Porcupine. Baboon. Indian Mouse. Rattle Mouse. The Ermine. Cape Hart. Wild Cat. Bush-Cat. Civet-Cat. Stink-Box.

THE *Cape Settlements* are well stocked with Cattle great and small. Their Oxen are large, (but not Hump-backed, as some affirm) and weigh often from five to six hundred Pound, some a great deal more. Their Sheep are numerous, and the Flesh well tasted, the poorer Sort using the Fat as we do Butter; from which, when melted, it is not easily distinguished. What is most remarkable, is the Length and Thickness of their Tails, weighing from fifteen to twenty Pound. The Lands near the *Cape* are so covered with Cattle, that the *Hottentots* yearly sell vast Numbers to the *Europeans* for Trifles, a Pound of Tobacco purchasing a fat Ox, and half a Pound a good Sheep.

THEIR Cattle are not subject to the Murrain, or Rot, but often suffer by the wet Weather, and sometimes are much infested by the Beasts of Prey, which abound in these Colonies. It may be easily imagined Provisions are reasonable at the *Cape*. In 1698, when this Colony was not so flourishing by far as at present, the Company sold Bread at a Penny per Pound, Beef and Mutton at Two-pence, and a Measure of Corn of an hundred and forty Pound for three Crowns. It may, from its great Increase since, be reasonable to believe, that Provisions, which the Colony can never consume, must bear a lower Price.

THE Breed of Horses at the *Cape* was brought from *Persia*. These are generally small, and of a Chestnut Colour. They are so numerous, that some *Cape Settlers* have from fifty to two or three hundred a-piece. They feed them with Grass and Barley, having no Oats. They are so cheap, that in 1712 Mr. *Kolben* saw three young ones sold at the *Cape-Town* for eighteen Dutch Shillings.

THE Dogs at the *Cape*, particularly those of the *Hottentots*, are only remarkable for their Ugliness.

As for wild Beasts, there is, perhaps, nowhere to be found a greater Variety than in the *Hottentot Countries*: Of these the Elephant claims

* *Kolben's Voyage*, vol. 2. p. 216, and 253, & seq. treat of it more particularly, when we come to describe the *Dakha*, they being the only *Hottentot* Nation that either sow or plant it, at other Times infuse it in Water to drink, and that both Ways it intoxicates.

See before, Vol. I. p. 436. b. but we shall Eastern *Tartary*. *Dapper* says, the *Husaguas* He adds, that they sometimes cut it, and that both Ways it intoxicates. *Ogilby's Africa*, p. 383. *Kolben*, as before, *Dapper* writes it, *Hoggon*. *Kolben*, as before, The same, p. 64, & seq. The same, p. 8.

1713.
Kolben.

the Precedence. This Animal is much bigger here than in any other Parts of the World. The Female is less than the Male, and carries its Dugs between the Fore-Foot. A Proof of their Strength appeared from a Trial made at the *Cape*, in which one of them being yoked to a Ship of no small Burden, dragged it along. The Teeth of these Elephants is another Proof of their Size, these weighing from sixty to an hundred and twenty Pounds. The *Cape* Elephant, for the rest, differs not much from those of other Countries. It is a vulgar Mistake, to suppose this Animal sleeps standing; *Kolben* having often remarked their Impressions, left on the Grass, where they had passed the Night. His Dung the *Hottentots* use when they want Tobacco; and the same Author asserts, that it has nearly the same Relish. The Hairs in the large Tuft at the End of their Tail are a Foot and half long, and as thick and strong as a Hog's Bristles. They trouble the Water before they drink, probably to carry-off Crudities and Indigestions, in the same Manner as Geese, Ducks, and other Birds, mix Sand and Gravel with their Water.

The Rhino-
ceros.

THE Rhinoceros is another Quadrupede, frequently seen in the *Cape* Colonies, but so differently described by Authors, that one would imagine they meant not the same Creature. His Skin, which is of a dark Ash Colour, inclining to black, resembles that of the Elephant, both as to Appearance and Hardness: For it is difficult to pierce it with a Knife. Painters have represented this Animal much more beautiful than he really is. He has no Scales upon his Body; but the Scars and Scratches of the Bushes, which cover his Hide, and intersect one another, look at a Distance like Scales.

His two
Horns.

His Mouth is like that of the Hog; but more pointed: He grunts also like one, but is not heard far. The Horn on his Nose is of a dark Grey, bent like a Plough-share. It grows to the Length of two Feet, and not more. With this, when angry, he tears-up the Ground; and takes-up large Stones and throws them far back over his Head with great Force. On his Fore-head grows another Horn, never above six Inches high. This last Horn has the Form of a half Bowl inverted, is hollow, and looks upon his

Head not unlike a Cupola. His Ears are small, and his Legs shorter than the Elephant's. His Sense of Smelling is wonderful quick. He catches the Scent of any Creature to Windward at a considerable Distance, and makes towards it in a direct Line, tearing up all Trees and Bushes in his Way.

If not provoked, he attacks not a Man, unless in a red Coat; for then he runs furiously at him, and if he seizes him, slings him over his Head with such Force, that he is killed by the Fall. The Beast then feeds on him, by licking the Flesh from the Bones with his rough and prickly Tongue. The Eyes are very small for its Size, and he sees only forward: So that though very swift, yet being slow in turning, the Way to avoid him, is, when within eight or ten Paces, to whip a little on one Side, and it costs him much awkward Trouble to get Sight of you again. This *Kolben* often experienced.

He is not fond of Grass, chusing rather Shrubs, Broom, and Thistles, particularly a Shrub not unlike the Juniper, common at the *Cape*, where it is called the *Rhinoceros-Bush*.

HE is a mortal Enemy to the Elephant, who, whenever he espies him, makes off as fast as he can; but if he surprizes the Elephant, he rips-up his Belly with the Horn on his Snout. *Kolben* often eat of its Flesh with great Satisfaction. His Skin, Horn, and Blood are used in Medicine. Many at the *Cape* have Cups of the Horn set in Silver or Gold. Wine poured into one of them rises and bubbles-up as if boiling, and, if there be Poison in it, it immediately splits; but flies to Pieces if Poison only be put into it. This the Author has often been Witness of. The Chips made in turning the Cups are saved and returned to the Owners, being esteemed good in Convulsions, Faintings, and other Disorders, as the Blood is for opening Obstructions and healing inward Sores. *Kolben* takes the Rhinoceros for the Leviathan.

THE wild Dog is another *Cape* Animal. They range in great Drovers, and clear the Place where they come, of all the wild Beasts or Flocks, before they remove. What they kill, they carry to a Place of Rendezvous, and let the *Europeans* and

* *Kolben's Voyage*, vol. 1. p. 96, & seq. b However that be, there are certainly different Species of them in different Countries, as there are of most Kinds of Animals. c See before, p. 308. d That of some *East India* Rhinoceroses is above three Foot long. See *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 470, p. 540. e Hence it appears, that *Martial* is not in the wrong, *Lib. 4. Epig. 82*, where he gives the Rhinoceros two Horns; but his Critics have erred, as being acquainted only with the *African* Rhinoceros, which has but one Horn. In the Figure inserted in *Kolben's Relation*, this Horn is placed on the Neck of the Animal; which shews it was not of that Author's Drawing, but rather copied from *Albert Durer*. f The Tongue of the Rhinoceros, brought to *England* in 1739, was very smooth; perhaps, owing to its being very young. See *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 470, p. 531. Of this we shall give a Description and proper Draughts in our natural History of the *East Indies*. g A German pretended to do great Cures with the Salt extracted from its Skin.

C H A P. VI.

Some REMARKS on the Maritime Countries and Islands between the Capes of Good Hope and Guarda Fuy.

By Captain Alexander Hamilton.

AS the Eastern Coast of *Africa* is but little known to the *European Nations*, in Comparison of the *Western*, (none of them having any Settlements or fixed Commerce there, except the *Portugueze*, and these but few) we can add but little to the Description, which has been already given of the Countries situate along the same, in our Account of the Progress of the *Portugueze Arms* in their first Voyages to the *East Indies*, farther than to lay before the Reader some Informations concerning the modern State of those maritime Parts, taken from Captain *Hamilton*^a; together with an Account of *Sofala* and *Monomotapa*, such as the *Portugueze Historians* have transmitted to us from the Relations of their Voyagers and Adventurers, when their Power was most considerable in those Parts of *Africa*.

S E C T. I.

The Maritime Countries between the Capes of Good Hope and Guarda Fuy.

Tierra de Natal. Del Agoa. *Humanity of the Natives. The Country and Inhabitants. Rhinoceros Horns. Country of Sena. Mozambik. The Inhabitants. Quiloa. Mombasa. Patta. Magadoxa. English seized there. Coast of Zeyla. The Inhabitants. The Sheep there. Mount Felix. Abissin Coast.*

FROM the Cape of Good Hope to Tierra de Natal, is a dangerous Sea-Coast, and little frequented, owing either to the Unsociableness of the *Hottentots*, who inhabit it, or Want of Commodities worth venturing for. However, Captain *Hamilton* had known some *English Vessels* go from *India* to *Natal* for *Elephants Teeth*, and made pretty good Profit, but they were two Years and an half in performing a Voyage. The Country is fertile, but unwholesome, the Woods thick set with several Sorts of Trees, and stored with *Elephants, Lions, Leopards, Bears, Wolves, Deer, and Foxes*; the Rivers with *Fish, Mana-*

tees, and *Crocodiles*. Here lived, in 1718, a penitent Pirate, who sequestred himself from his ambominable Community, and retired out of Harm's Way.

THERE is no Commerce on the Coast between *Natal* and *del Agoa*, probably for the above Reason; and the Author believes, the first Trade the *English* had to either Place came by Accident: For about the Year 1683, an *English Ship*, called the *Johanna*, having been lost somewhere about *del Agoa*, the *Natives*, who were reputed great *Barbarians*, shewed the shipwrecked Men much more Civility and Humanity than some Nations who pretend to much Religion and Politeness; for they accommodated their Guests with Necessaries, and assisted to save Part of the damaged Cargo at very moderate Rates. For a few Glass Beads, Knives, Scissers, Needles, Thread, and small Looking-Glasses, they hired themselves to carry such Things as were saved to a neighbouring Country, providing Victuals into the Bargain; and having conducted them above two hundred Miles on their Way, procured new Guides and Porters for a Journey of seven or eight hundred Miles farther, which they travelled in forty Days. These delivered their Charge to others, who conducted and provided for them till they arrived at the *Cape of Good Hope*. Some of the *English* falling sick on the Way, they carried them in Hamocks till they either recovered or died, which happened but to three or four, out of eighty Men^b.

THIS Account the Captain had from one of the Travellers, who told him, that the natural Fertility of those Countries made the Inhabitants indolent, lazy, and simple. Their Rivers are abundantly stored with good Fish and Water-Fowl, besides *Manatees*, or *Sea-Cows*^c, and *Crocodiles*; their Woods with large Trees, wild Cattle and Deer, *Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Lions, Tygers, Wolves, and Foxes*; also many Sorts of winged Fowls and Birds, besides *Ostriches*. The *Natives*^d have some Notion of a Deity, whom they worship with Dancing and Feasting, for they are generally very much inclined to

^a In his New Account of the *East Indies*, in two Volumes, Oclavo, published in 1726.

^b See *Ha-*

^c This is the true Sea-Cow, and very

^d These must be *Hottentots*.

1720. Mirth, an Instance whereof the Author relates a filled with Gold Dust, for the same Measure of
 Hamilton. from a Master of a Ship, who went thither to trade Beads: Also, that they would barter an Ele-
 in Anno 1718. The Natives being assembled in phant's Tooth for so much coarse chequer'd
 good Numbers to traffic, near the Place where Cloth, called *Kambayan Lunji's*, as it mea-
 his Vessel lay in a certain River, an arch Indian sured: But the *Portugueze* Reports, says the Au-
 Youth carried his Drum ashore, and in a Thicket, thor, are hardly to be credited; for if Gold and
 pretty near the Assembly, beat it very briskly. Teeth were so easily purchased, how could they
 On this, the Young of both Sexes sell a skipping, be so miserably poor as they are every-where in
 and a little after the Old followed their Example: their Colonies all over *India*? He believes, that
 But the latter beginning to tire, some went to this was the *Ophir*, or *Tarshish*, whither *Solomon*
 the Drummer, and presenting him with Eggs, sent his Ships out of the *Red-Sea*, rather than *Su-*
 Fowl, and Fruits, intreated him to leave-off, *matra*, where they could not possibly go and re-
 which as soon as he did, they all set-down again turn in three Years along the Sea-Coasts.

Rhinoceros
Horns.

THE Author saw several Rhinoceroses Horns brought from this Coast to *Bombay*, which were longer than any he ever saw either in *India* or *China*. One had three Horns growing from the same Root; the longest was about eighteen Inches, the second twelve, and the third eight, but smaller in Proportion than the *Indian*, and much sharper about the Point. The Master of the above-mentioned Ship brought also a black Fowl, as big in the Body as a large Duck. It had a long, straight, thick, but pointed Bill, and hollow Eyes; its Legs about twelve or fourteen Inches long, but thick and strong: It was very voracious after Flesh or Fish, and was an excellent Frog and Rat-Catcher. As soon as he caught any living Game, he tossed it up about two Yards high, and caught it on the Point of his Bill, repeating his Tossings till the Animal died.

BETWEEN *del Agoa* and *Mozambik* is a dangerous Sea-Coast, formerly known by the Name of *Sofala* and *Quama*, but now by the *Portugueze*, *Sena*. It finds Dominions for many different Princes, for they are contented with small Territories. The Inhabitants are all Negroes and Infidels^b, except a few, whom the *Portugueze* have converted to Popery; and these, by their Conversion, are generally less humane to *Euro-*
 pean Strangers than the rest.

Country of
Sena.

SENA abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of eighteen or nineteen Caracts Fineness; but the People having Plenty of all Things convenient for them, are very supine. They have large, strong Bodies and Limbs, and are very bold in War. They will trade with none but the *Portugurze*, who keep a few Priests along the Sea-Coasts to over-awe the silly Natives, and get their Teeth and Gold for Trifles, which they send to *Mozambik*.

A *Portugueze*, who went from *Mozambik* to *Sena*, told the Author, that carrying some small Glass Beads of divers Colours for Traffic, the Natives made a Hole in the Ground, which they

MOZAMBIK is an Island belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*. It is well fortified both by Art and Nature, but is very unwholesome; in-
 much, that when any *Reynol*, or *European Por-*
tugueze in *India*, commits any capital Crime, instead of punishing him according to their national or martial Laws, he is banished hither
 c for as many Years as the Vice-Roy of *Goa* and his Council shall order, and very few ever return from their Exile; for five or six Years is a long Life here. It also serves for a refreshing Place for the *Portugueze* Ships bound from *Europe* to *India*. Here they generally stay about thirty Days to recover their Soldiers and Seamen; who, by their Inactivity and Laziness at Sea, contract the Scurvy and Dropsy, which the acid Fruits and nourishing Roots soon dispel. Their Ships are generally the whole Month of *August* in their Passage between *Mozambik* and *Goa*.

THE Inhabitants of *Mozambik*, as well as those on the Continent, are all Negroes of a large Size, handsome, very well limbed, and make good Slaves. The King's Ships, as well as private Traders, bring good Store of them to *India*, both Sexes being in high Esteem with the *Indian Portugueze*. As soon as the Boys can speak a little *Portugueze*, they are baptized, and so become very zealous Catholics, fit to execute any base Design their ghostly Fathers shall think fit to put them on; and after Baptism, they have a little Crucifix, or a Saint of Brass or Ivory, hung about their Necks, which they are as fond of, as a Monkey is of a Kitten to play with. Some, who have the good Fortune to fall into the Hands of a zealous, superstitious Master, are brought up to Letters, and in the End come to be Priests, many of whom the Author knew about *Goa*.

THE Country of *Quiloa* lies between *Mozambik* and *Mombass*. Its Sea-Coast is dangerous, which admits of no Trade but in Boats.

MOMBASS (or *Mombasa*) is also an Island that lies near the Continent, about two hundred and twenty-five Leagues from *Mozambik*. It is

^a In the Original, *Suffola*, and *Cuama*.
 New Account of the *East Indies*, vol. 1. p. 7, & seq.

^b In the Original, Barbarians.

^c See *Hamilton's*