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THE
VIRTUE and USE
OF
COFFEE,

With Regard to the

PLAGUE,

And Other

Infectious Distempers :

CONTAINING

The most Remarkable Observations of
the Greatest Men in *Europe* concerning
it, from the first Knowledge of it,
down to this Present Time.

To which is Prefix'd,
An Exact Figure of the Tree, Flower, and
Fruit, taken from the Life.

By R. BRADLEY, Fellow of the
Royal Society.

L O N D O N,

Printed by EMAN. MATTHEWS, at the *Bible* in
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THE
VIRGIL AND URB
OF
GOLDEN

BY G. G. G.

Illustrations by G. G. G.

CONTENTS
The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the life of the poet, and the second part to a commentary on his works.



1912

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T O
The Right Honourable
T H E
Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
And to the Honourable
The COMMONS of *Great Britain* in
Parliament Assembled,
T H I S
H I S T O R Y
O F
C O F F E E

Is most humbly Inscribed,

B Y

Your H O N O U R S

Most Obedient, and

Most Humble Servant to command,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

Y O

The Royal Household

THE

Journal of the Royal Household

and the

the Household of the King

and

HISTORY

OF

the Household of the King

and the

the Household of the King

and the Household of the King

and the Household of the King



P R E F A C E.



*T*his time, when every Nation in Europe is under the melancholy Apprehension of an approaching Plague or Pestilence, I think it the Business of every Man to contribute, to the utmost of his Capacity, such Observations, as may tend to the Service of the Publick. Upon this foot, I have some Months since published my Thoughts of the Plague in general, upon an Hypothesis

thesis which many of the Learned concur with, tho' some few dissent from it: However, I find, that the Remedies prescribed by the Physicians of both Opinions, are little different from each other. It is remark'd by several Learned Men abroad, that Coffee is of excellent Use in the time of Pestilence, and contributes greatly to prevent the spreading of Infection: And one of them, in a Letter to me, observes, that in some Parts of Turkey, where the Plague is almost constant, it is seldom mortal in those Families, who are rich enough to enjoy the free Use of Coffee; but that the Poorer Sort, who want that Benefit, seldom escape. Again, the same Person observes, that Coffee is not subject to be destroy'd by any Insect, or is subject to rot, as most other Seeds or
Grains

Grains will do ; and therefore justly concludes, that it is of great Virtue and Use in all Distempers, which are supposed to be occasioned by Insects, or unwholesome Air. And it is likely, if the true Virtue and Use of Coffee had been known in London in the Year 1665, when the Plague raged there, that Dr. Hodges, and other Learned Men of that time, would have recommended it. But since it is now become a Liquor known to most People, I have thought fit to republish its History, with several Additions and Remarks ; especially how far it is useful in Pestilential Cases, with an Account of the best Method of roasting the Berries, and preserving them after roasting : And for the Satisfaction of the Curious, have prefix'd

prefix'd a Figure of the Tree,
Flower, and Fruit, which I deli-
neated from a growing Tree in the
Amsterdam Gardens.



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The COFFEE Tree.





A N

Historical Account

O F

C O F F E E .

COFFEE, of late Years, is grown so much in request throughout *England, Holland,* and other Parts of *Europe*, that I need say little to recommend its History to the World: The general Use of it rather seems to command this Work, that by our having a more familiar Knowledge of it, we may relish it the better. And again, what yet prompts me further to this Undertaking, is the

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Oppor-

Opportunity I have at this time to present the World with a perfect Figure of the *Tree* that produces this celebrated *Fruit*; which is not done here by any random Guess, or according to the uncertain Report of others, but drawn by my own Hand from a growing Tree.

A N D that I may observe some sort of Method in the Prosecution of my Discourse, I shall, in the first place, give my Reader the Names and Descriptions of it, from the several Authors who have mentioned it; and then I shall offer a more exact Account, from my own Knowledge, of the *Plant*, *Flower*, and *Fruit*, for the better understanding of the aforesaid Figure: after which, I shall set down the Time and Manner of its first Appearance in *England*, with its Virtues and Uses. To which I shall add some necessary Observations relating to the Original Place of its Growth, and Manner of Trading for it; and conclude with some Remarks I have made of its Culture in the *Amsterdam* Garden.

JACOB COTOVICUS, in his Travels to *Jerusalem*, Anno 1598. mentions the *Coffee* to have been at that time a
 Drink

Drink much in use amongst the *Turks*; and tells us, that some of the *Arabians* called it *Cabua*, and others *Bunnu* and *Bunchi*, but gives us no Description of the Plant. He is the first Author that I find to have mentioned this Liquor.

PROSPER ALPINUS, a Physician of *Venice*, in his Book of *Egyptian Plants*, makes mention of the *Tree*, and gives us an imperfect Cut of it: He tells us, that he first saw it in a Garden belonging to a Captain of the *Janizaries* at *Grand Cairo*, brought from *Arabia Felix*, and planted there as a great Rarity: It is, saith he, like the *Euonymus* or *Prickle-Timber*, but with Leaves thicker, harder, and greener. Of the Fruit (called *Buna*) the *Turks* and *Arabs* make a Decoction or Drink, which they use instead of Wine, and is called *Coava*.

PALUDAMUS, after him, mentions it by the Name of *Choava*; and *Rauwolfius* calls it *Chaube*: but neither of them do make any Remarks upon it, that are worthy to be communicated to my Reader; for these Authors writ near a hundred Years since, when *Coffee* was little known to the *Europeans*.

SANDYS, in his Travels through the *Turkish* Empire, met with this Drink at *Constantinople*: He says, “ It was
 “ sold in many publick Places there,
 “ which he calls *Coffa-Houses*, where the
 “ *Turks* sit chatting most of the Day, and
 “ sip of a Drink called *Coffa*, in little
 “ China Dishes, as hot as they can suf-
 “ fer it ; black as Soot, and tasting not
 “ much unlike it.” He believes it to be that black Broth, which was in use amongst the *Lacedemonians*.

PARKINSON, in his *Theatr. Botanic. pag. 1622.* gives us a very indifferent Figure of it, calling the Tree, *Arbor Bon*; and tells us, the *Fruit* is somewhat larger than a Hazel-Nut, pointed at the Extremities, and of a greyish Ash-Colour; that each Berry contains two white Seeds, which the *Turks* make Drink of, and is in great Esteem amongst them.

JOHN BAUHINE calls it *Bon vel Ban Arbor*.

CASPER BAUHINE describes it thus; *Euonymo Similis Ægyptica fructu Baccis Lauri simili.* M R.

MR. RAY, in his *Histor. Plantar.* pag. 1691. calls it *Coffee Frutex, ex cujus Fructu fit Potus.* He had not seen the *Plant*, but discourses largely on its *Virtues*, which I shall give an *Account* of in the proper *Place*.

MONSIEUR PONCETT, in his *Voyage to Æthiopia*, makes it a *Native* of that *Country*; it was, as he says, transplanted from thence to *Arabia Felix*, and at this time the *Æthiopians* cultivate it only as a *Curiosity*: he describes it to be like the *Myrtle* in its *Leaves*, but larger and tufted; the *Fruit* like a *Pistachio Nut*, green at first, and of a darker *Colour* when it is ripe: and this they call *Coffee*.

MANY others have mentioned the *Fruit* to be of a *Citron Colour*, and of a *Greyish White*: but it appears plain to me, they have never seen it in its *Prosperity*, as I have done; of which my *Reader* may be satisfied, when he compares such *Accounts* with the *Description* I shall give of it.

DR.

DR. COMELIN, *Botanick* Professor at *Amsterdam*, in his Lectures on *Plants*, places this *Tree* among the *Jessamines*, and compares the Leaf to that of our common *Chestnut*; but as that Gentleman has not yet printed any Account of it, I shall not therefore attempt to publish the Name at large, which he has given it. He is undoubtedly in the right to class it with the *Jessamines*; but I rather join in Opinion with my learned Friend Mr. *Petiver*, that the Leaf is more like to that of the *Laurus Vulgaris*, or common *Bay*, but larger.

THUS having given a View of what has been mentioned by the several Authors concerning the Name and Description of this *Tree*, I shall proceed to describe it from the Knowledge I have of it.

IN the *Physick-Garden* of *Amsterdam* are two *Coffee-Trees* above seventeen foot high, which have been for some time in a bearing State, and have, at most Seasons, *Fruit* upon them; from one of these *Trees* I design'd the Figure prefix'd to this Treatise, which in every Point resembles

seembles the Branch I took it from, except only the Size, which ought to be one third part bigger to make it equal with the Life.

THE *Tree* is of very quick Growth, and naturally inclinable to shoot upright ; 'tis reported, that in its native Country it generally attains to the height of forty or fifty foot, although the Stem, in the thickest part, does not exceed five Inches in Diameter. The Leaves are Bicomposite (or set in cross Pairs at the Joints) and not unlike those of the common *Bay*, but curl'd at the Edges, and inclinable to hang down. The *Flowers* put forth in Clusters at the Joints, towards the Extremities of the Branches ; they make their first Appearance in *July*, and are in Figure, Size, and Colour the same with those of the common *Jessamine*, with the Addition only of five yellow *Apices*, which hang loosely on the Top of the Flower, and a *Style* which projects near half an Inch above it : their Smell is faint, and little worth our Notice.

ABOUT *October* these Trees have done blowing, and then the Green Fruit appear,

appear, which hang on them till the *July* following before they are ripe ; they resemble at that time the Berries of the *Lauro-Cerasus*, or *Bay-Cherry*, and are much of the same Shape and Colour (*i.e.* of a dark Red) but instead of a single Stone, these have two Kernels, which split in the middle like the *Bay-berries* of the *Shops*.

THE *Fruit* being come to its Perfection, is gathered and prepared either for making Drink, or for propagating other Plants. For the first of these Uses they are spread on Mats, in the open Sun, to dry and harden, which requires some time to accomplish ; they are afterwards rolled to and fro in rough Baskets to get off the Husks, and then tost in an airy Place to clean them. Being thus ordered, they are ready for the Roaster, who fits them for our Use.

MONSIEUR BERNIER tells us, that in the roasting of the Berries chiefly depends the Goodness of the Liquor ; and affirms, that at *Grand Cairo*, (where there were above a thousand *Coffee-Houses*) there was but two Persons who rightly understood that Art.

I H A V E taken some pains to experience the best Method of roasting it, and find none so good as by an Iron Vessel made to turn on a Spit, and it may be roasted before a clear Fire, or over a Charcoal Fire: and here every Berry has an equal share of Heat; and I like it roasted in a middle way, not overburnt. I would recommend therefore the roasting of it to every particular Family in *England*, they being then most secure from having any damaged Berries, or any Art used to increase the Weight, which is very injurious to the Drinkers of Coffee. Most Persons of Distinction in *Holland* roast their own Berries.

MONSIEUR DU FOUR, a Merchant of *Lyons*, in his Treatise of this Liquor, recommends to us, that the Decoction be prepared in *Earthen* or *Stone* Vessels, as preferable to those of *Tin*, *Copper*, or any other Metal; which (says he) take from it much of its Flavour and Goodness. And an ingenious Friend of mine observes, that Boiling of it evaporates too much the fine Spirits; for which reason he advises us to pour boiling Water upon the Powder, and let it

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stand

stand to infuse four or five Minutes before the Fire: and this Method, in my Judgment, much exceeds the common way of preparing it.

SOME of the most curious Coffee-drinkers have informed me, that as soon as they have reduced the Berries to Powder, 'tis the best way to put the fresh-ground Coffee into the Coffee-Pot, which should be either of Stone or Silver; and let it stand over the Fire a Minute or two, before they pour the Water upon it: Others, who have not the Opportunity of getting their Berries fresh roasted, recommend the drying and warming them before the Fire, immediately before they grind them. And indeed both these ways I find contribute greatly to the good Flavour of the Liquor; but whether we prepare this Liquor by Decoction or Infusion, it commonly remains thick and troubled, for some Minutes after it is made, unless we pour into it a Spoonful or two of cold Water, which immediately precipitates the more heavy Parts to the bottom, and renders it clear enough for drinking. In travelling I have often found my Account in packing the Powder of fresh-roasted Coffee in
Bottles,

Bottles, which for more than twenty days has preserved its Strength and Goodness; which I mention for the sake of those who have been so much used to drink Coffee in the Morning, that they have not their Health without it, or have been forced to take up with ill-tasted damaged Stuff in some Country Village. I am the more careful to make this Remark, because I have sometimes been a Sufferer on this Account, and I would advance, as much as possible, the Content of Mankind.

THE first Knowledge and Use of *Coffee* is not certainly known; but, according to *Banefius*, it was discovered by mere Accident: He tells us, “ It is the
 “ common Tradition amongst the *Eas-*
 “ *tern* People, that a certain Keeper of
 “ Camels or Goats in *Arabia Felix*,
 “ complained to the Religious of a Mo-
 “ nastery in those Parts, that his Herds,
 “ twice or thrice a Week, not only kept
 “ awake all Night long, but spent it in
 “ frisking and dancing in an unusual
 “ manner. The Prior of the Monaste-
 “ ry, led by his Curiosity, and weigh-
 “ ing the Matter, believed that this
 “ must happen from the Food of these

“ Creatures. Marking therefore dili-
 “ gently that very Night, in company
 “ with one of his Monks, the very Place
 “ where the Goats or Camels pastured,
 “ when they danced; found there cer-
 “ tain Shrubs or Bushes, on the Fruit of
 “ Berries, of which they fed. He re-
 “ solved to try the Virtues of these Ber-
 “ ries himself; thereupon boiling them
 “ in Water, and drinking thereof, he
 “ found, by Experience, it kept him a-
 “ wake in the Night. Hence it hap-
 “ pened that he enjoined those of his
 “ Monastery the daily Use of it; for this
 “ procuring Watchfulness, made them
 “ more readily and surely attend their
 “ Devotions, which they were obliged
 “ to perform in the Night. When by
 “ this frequent use of it, they daily ex-
 “ perience its Wholesomness, and how
 “ effectually it conduced to the pre-
 “ serving them in perfect Health, the
 “ Drink grew in request throughout
 “ the whole Kingdom; and, in progress
 “ of time, other Nations and Provinces
 “ of the *East* fell into the use of it *.

* See *Discourse on Coffee*, p. 4, 5.

THIS Story may very likely have given rise to that Opinion so generally receiv'd amongst the *Italians*, That the Use of *Coffee* was first discover'd and brought out of *Asia* into *Europe* by some *Fryers*.

THE same Author mentions, " That some among the *Turks*, in a sort of Thankfulness to these Monks, have sett and peculiar daily Orisons for *Sciadly* and *Aidrus*, which they believe are the Names of the Monks before-mention'd."

BUT it is a more receiv'd Opinion throughout the *Turkish Empire*, that an *Angel* taught the Use of this *Coffee-Drink* to a *Musselman*, or true Believer: however, of this we are certain, the Use of it was not known in *England*, till the Year 1657; at which time Mr. *Daniel Edwards*, a *Turkey-Merchant*, in his Return from *Smyrna* to *London*, brought over with him one *Pasqua Rossee*, a *Ragusean Greek*, who was used to prepare this Liquor for him every Morning: The Novelty of it drew so great Resort to his House, that he lost all the Fore-part of
of

of the Day by it ; infomuch that he thought it expedient to rid himself of this Trouble, by allowing his *Greek* Servant (in conjunction with his Son-in-law's *Coachman*) to make and sell it publicly. They set up their *Coffee-House* in *St. Michael's Alley* in *Cornhill*, which was the first in *London*. But some small time after, these Partners fell out and parted ; and the *Coachman* got leave to pitch a *Tent* in *St. Michael's Church-yard*, and there to sell his *Coffee* in opposition to *Pasqua*, as appears by a Letter written at that time by a curious Gentleman, who lately communicated it to me.

AND thus was the Use of *Coffee* first introduced amongst us. The Cheapness of it, with the Conveniencies in this Way of meeting, (being preferable to those in Taverns and Ale-Houses) soon increas'd its Drinkers ; and other *Coffee-Houses* were set up in most Parts of the Kingdom : so that, in a few Years, it did not only gain a general Esteem with us, but also became one of the most valuable Commodities imported by the *East-India* and *Turkey* Companies.

WE may here observe, That King *Charles II.* finding the daily Increase of *Coffee-Houses*, and that at those Places People were apt to talk too freely of the State, endeavour'd the suppressing of them: but the Judges being consulted, they declared it could not be done by Law; and only ended in laying a Tax on them.

OF its Vertues; It is noted, That the *Arabs*, and others of the *Eastern* People, in the Summer-Season, use only a Decoction made of the outside Husks of this *Fruit*; and in the cooler Seasons make use of the Kernels, esteeming the first to be cooling, and the other to be of a hotter Nature. *Veslingius* seems to be of their opinion, in his Notes on *Alpinus*, where he tells us, The Husk and Kernel of this *Berry* have different Qualities; the first he esteems cold and dry, and the latter to be moderately warm: And this Assertion is likewise confirm'd to us, by *Peter de la Valle*.

Dr. Lemery of *Paris*, speaking of *Coffee*, as it is in use amongst the *Europeans*, tells us, It is of an excellent drying Quality,
com-

comforts the Brain, and dries up Cru-
dities in the Stomach. Mr. Ray men-
tions it to be of singular Use and Effi-
cacy to such as are afflicted with Pains
in the *Head, Vertigo, Lethargy, and Coughs* :
it has a good Effect on *moist and cold Con-
stitutions* ; but on the other hand, he dis-
allows the Use of it to such as are Para-
lytick, and likewise such as are troubled
with *Melancholy Vapours*, or have *Hot
Brains*.

OTHER Authors assert, it cures
*Consumptions, Swooning Fits, and the
Rickets* ; and that it helps *Digestion*, ra-
refies the *Blood*, suppresses *Vapours*, gives
Life and Gayety to the *Spirits*, prevents
Sleepiness after eating, provokes *Urine*
and the *Catamena*. The *Arabian Women*
drink this Liquor constantly in their Pe-
riodical Visits, and find a good Effect
from it. It contracts the *Bowels*, and
confirms the *Tone* of the Parts, being
drank after Victuals, provided it be fresh
made ; for if it stands but two or three
Hours, it loseth much of its Virtue. It
is prevalent in such as have *Running-Hu-
mours, Sores, or King's-Evil*. It is an ef-
fectual Remedy against *Worms* in Chil-
dren ; so that if the Mother drinks fre-
quently

quently of it when she is With-Child, the Infant will not be troubled with Worms, during its first Years. 'Tis allowed to be a strong *Antihypnotick*, greatly dissipating *sleepy Vapours*, and *Fumes of Wine*. 'Tis likewise useful to such as are afflicted with *Rheumatick* or *Gouty Humours*. The *Dutch* Physicians commend the Use of it in *Intermitting Fevers*, and hold it to be good against *Infection*; because of the great Refreshment it gives the nobler Parts of the Body, and its sudden Effect upon the Spirits, which are wonderfully recreated by it. And it is apparently the Opinion of all Physicians who have yet wrote concerning the Plague, That such Bodies whose Spirits are the most overcome by Fear, are the most subject to receive Infections. And again, That the Spirits must be refresh'd only by such Liquors, or Preparations, as will not promote Inflammations. And of this nature, *say they*, is Coffee, which by a right Use supports the vital Flame, and defends the Body from Peste-ntial Infection. And as such it is generally recommended, as a necessary Drink, at least twice a day; the first thing in a Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. Now whether the Hypo-

thesis of venomous Animalcula brought by the Air, or that of Aerial Atoms, poison'd and rendred unwholesom, be the Cause of the Pestilence, will be examin'd in another Work; but at present I shall only say, That most of the Physicians, of both Sects, prescribe the same Methods of Prevention, and of Cure.

IT has been remark'd by several eminent Men, That in the Countries of the *East*, where this Liquor is drank plentifully, the Inhabitants of those Parts are seldom or never troubled with the Stone, Gout, or Dropsy; which Distempers they imagine to be subdu'd by the powerful Virtue of this Decoction: but whether this Drink be proper for such as are afflicted with the Stone, I shall leave to the Judgment of the Learned, after they have read the following Relation, which I had from a Gentleman of *Leyden*, and what I believe may be depended upon: A Person of that University prepared two Gallons of Coffee-Drink, after the rate of eight Ounces of Powder to a Gallon of Water, and drew a Spirit from it, and again distilled from
that

that Spirit another, which he set by in his Study, till he could find some Opportunity to try its Effects. About eight Months pass'd before he had any Occasion to make use of it, when, to his great Surprize, he found at the bottom of the Bottle a Crustaceous or Petrified Matter, so very hard, and so strongly cemented together, that, notwithstanding his great Skill in Chymistry, he was not able to dissolve it. And this Case (I think) may well admit of farther Enquiry, and more especially if we consider the Volatile Spirits contain'd in Coffee to be one fourth part of the Weight of it, which appears by so much Loss in the common Way of roasting the Berries.

I SHALL now proceed to give an Account of the Country it comes from, with some Observations relating to the Mercantine Part.

THAT curious Gentleman, *Robert Balle Esq;* furnish'd me with the following Relation, as he had it from a Person that had been upon the Place, and seen it grow: Coffee, *says he,* is not known

to grow naturally in any Part of the World, but only in *Arabia Felix*, some few Days Journey Inland from *Moco*, in the Valleys of the *Great Mountains*, and near the City *Saana*, about twenty Degrees North-Latitude: The Prince of which, about eighty Years since, beat the *Turks* in a Battel near that Place, freed himself from their Yoke under which he was before, and made himself Independent as at this Day, permitting great Freedom of Trade to all Nations.

I SHALL here take occasion to remark, wherein lies the Difference between what we call *Turkey* and *India Coffee*, and why the latter has not been esteemed so good as that we receive from *Turkey*.

THE first of these is bought by the *Turks Merchants*, who go up into the Country where it grows, and there contract for the Fruit of Gardens, or so many Trees as they have occasion for, (as our Fruit-mongers do for Cherries in *Kent*.) When it is gathered and prepared, as I have already mentioned, they bring it upon Camels down to *Juda*, a
Port

Port at the bottom of the *Red-Sea* (which is the Port to *Grand Cairo*) to be transported to *Suez*; from thence by Land, about seventy Miles, to *Grand Cairo*, and so down the *Nile* to *Alexandria*, where it is ship'd off for *Asia* or *Europe*.

THERE commonly comes thus every Year to *Egypt*, from sixty to seventy thousand Bales of *Coffee*; which may contain, one with the other, about three hundred weight each.

THE *Bashaw* of *Cairo* sets a Price upon it, according to its Abundance or Scarcity, and the People there make use of it as Money in the Market, counting so many Berries to an * *Asper*, in proportion to the Value or Price settled by the *Bashaw*.

BUT that Sort, which we have under the Character of *India Coffee*, is bought at *Bettelfukere*, where the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, of late Years, send up Factors to buy the said Commodity,

* *A small Turkish Coin, worth about three Farthings.*
and

and bring it on Camels to *Moco*, from whence it is shipped for *Europe*. By which means (although it is obliged to pass the Line twice) what we now have that way is little inferiour to *Turkey*; which was formerly the *Refuse*, or what the *Turks* left at *Bettlefukere*.

THE immense Quantity of this Fruit, which is yearly exported from this one Country to other Parts of the World, is almost incredible; which, as we are informed, is computed to be about a Million of Bushels, one Year with another: and although it may seem unreasonable to believe, that this Country alone should produce it in so great abundance, (considering how small a Quantity can be gathered from each single Tree) yet with as much Surprize we may admire how it is possible, that even the Number of Bushels I have mentioned should be sufficient to answer the vast Demand for it; since it is certain, that besides the general Esteem it has gained all over *Europe*, it is not less requested throughout *Africa* and *Asia*, to their utmost Bounds.

HENCE

HENCE we may reasonably conjecture what vast Riches must be amass'd by these *Arabs*, seeing they are the Proprietors of this Commodity, and thereby command so great a Part of the Wealth of the most opulent Countries. This part of *Arabia Felix* is truly (as Mr. *Ray* observes) $\varphi\epsilon\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\nu\mu\theta$, and merits the most happy Name for its Fertility in rich Produce. I admire, continues that Author, how so great a Treasure has remained so long peculiar to one Country, and that neither the Envy nor Avarice of its Neighbours have tempted them to share in this great Advantage! But so prudent are its Masters, that on no account will they suffer either Plant or Seed of it to come alive out of their Dominions; taking great care to destroy the germinative Faculty of those Berries they send abroad, and inflicting the most severe Punishments on such as shall attempt the Transportation of any Plants of it.

BUT notwithstanding this their extraordinary Care and Caution to preserve this Plant peculiar to themselves, the *Hollanders*,

Hollanders, some Years ago, found means to furnish themselves with it, and have made a Plantation of it about *Batavia*, in the Island of *Java*, which has already produced some Tuns of Fruit. From this Plantation they have lately brought two Trees to *Amsterdam*, which, by the Skill of their ingenious Gardiner, flourish and bear Fruit in such Perfection, that several hundred Plants have been raised there from Seeds, ripened at that Place; and which, from time to time, they transmit to *Surinam*, and such Places in the *West-Indies* as are in their possession.

THE Heer *Gerbrand Pancrass*, Commissary of the Garden, and President of the City of *Amsterdam*, did me the Honour to accommodate me with this great Curiosity, which I sent into *England*, and intrusted to the care of Mr. *Thomas Fairchild*, a most accurate Gardiner at *Hoxton*.

AND since it has now found its way to *England*, it may be necessary to offer some proper Directions for its Culture, agreeable with the Method observed in the *Amsterdam* Garden.

W H E N

W H E N we have an Opportunity to propagate these Trees from the Berries, we must, immediately after they are gathered, carefully take off the outside Husk, and separate the two Seeds which are found in each; and set them an Inch deep in Pots of fine Earth, which are already warm in a Bed prepared with Horse-litter; keeping the Glasses close covered for six Weeks, and often sprinkling them with Water. From this way of Management we may expect them to come up in less than two Months time after Sowing. And then, for their further Improvement, you are only to remark, they love Warmth, little Air, a light sandy Earth, and much Water. And this last Hint answers to an Observation of that Great Naturalist Sir *Hans Sloane*; where he tells us, that the *Arabians* cut artificial Channels from the Rivers, on purpose to nourish these Plants. See *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 208. pag. 64.

T H E S E Rules being well observed, we may expect them to bear Fruit in five Years time from the putting in of the Seed; but in a hotter Clime,
 E such

such as *South-Carolina*, or in the *Caribbee-Islands*, much sooner.

IF the Plague should ever come into *England* (which God forbid) I recommend to every Person, when they walk out, that they put in their Mouth a little Piece of Myrrh, as an excellent Preservative from receiving any Infection; which I shall treat of more largely in another Work.

F I N I S.





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at the Lamb without Temple-
Bar.

I. **A** Philosophical Account of the Works
of Nature; endeavouring to set
forth the several Gradations remarkable
in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal
Parts of the Creation; tending to the
Composition of a Scale of Life. Con-
taining, I. An Account of the most re-
markable Appearances in Earths and Mi-
neral Bodies. II. What is most re-
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