

Universitätsbibliothek Paderborn

Travels into several remote nations of the world in 4 pt.

Swift, Jonathan London, 1726

Chap. VIII. A farther Account of Glubbdubdribb. Antient and Modern History corrected.

urn:nbn:de:hbz:466:1-48460

104 A VOYAGEOT

s of the World cannot add a Se-



bel villed C H A Por VIII and

rthe World in every Period of Anti-

A further Account of Glubbdubdib.

Antient and Modern History corrected.

AVING a defire to see those Ancients, who were most renowned for Wit and Learning, I set apart one Day on purpose. I proposed that Homer and Aristotle might appear at the head of

and Aristotle might appear at the head of all their Commentators; but these were to numerous, that some hundreds were forced to attend in the Court, and outward Rooms of the Palace. I knew and could distinguish those two Heroes at TAHO

first fight, not only from the Croud, but from each other. Homer was the taller and comelier Person of the two, walked very erect for one of his Age, and his Eyes were the most quick and piercing I ever beheld. Aristotle stooped much, and made use of a Staff. His Visage was meager, his Hair lank and thin, and his Voice hollow. I soon discovered that both of them were perfect Strangers to the rest of the Company, and had never feen or heard of them before. And I had a Whisper from a Ghost, who shall be nameless, that these Commentators always kept in the most distant Quarters from their Principals in the lower World, through a Consciousness of Shame and Guilt, because they had so horribly misrepresented the Meaning of those Authors to Posterity. I introduced Didymus and Eustathius to Homer, and prevailed on him to treat them better than perhaps they deserved; for he foon found they wanted a Genius to enter into the Spirit of a Poet.

But

rib.

fee

ere

and

one

mer

d of

vere

vere

out-

and

s at

106 ANOTAGE OF

But Aristotle was out of all patience with the account I gave him of Scotus and Ramus, as I presented them to him; and heasked them, whether the rest of the Tribe were as great Dunces as them selves.

and made afe of a Staff. His Village I then defired the Governor to call up Descartes and Gassendi, with whom I prevailed to explain their Systems to Aristotle. This great Philosopher freely acknowledged his own Mistakes in Natural Philosophy, because he proceeded in many things upon Conjecture, as all Men must do; and he found, that Gaffendi, who had made the Doctrine of Epicurus as palatable as he could, and the Vortices of Descartes were equally exploded. He predicted the same Fate to Attraction, whereof the present Learned are fach zealous Affertors. He faid, that new Systems of Nature were but new Fashions, which would vary in every Age; and even those who pretend to demonstrate them from Mathematical Prinma.

Principles, would flourish but a short Period of time, and be out of vogue when that was determined.

I spent five days in conversing with many others of the antient Learned. I saw most of the first Roman Emperors. I prevailed on the Governor to call up Eliogabalus's Cooks to dress us a Dinner, but they could not shew us much of their Skill, for want of Materials. A Helot of Agesilaus made us a Dish of Spartan Broth, but I was not able to get down a second Spoonful.

The two Gentlemen who conducted me to the Island, were pressed by their private Assairs to return in three days, which I employed in seeing some of the modern Dead, who had made the greatest Figure for two or three hundred Years past in our own and other Countries of Europe; and having been always a great Admirer of old illustrious Families, I desired the Governor would call

to

ut

in

nd

cal

in-

up a dozen or two of Kings with their Ancestors in order for eight or nine Generations. But my Disappointment was grievous and unexpected. For inflead of a long train with Royal Diadems, I faw in one Family two Fidlers, three spruce Courtiers, and an Italian Prelate. In another a Barber, an Abbot, and two Cardinals. I have too great a Veneration for Crowned Heads to dwell any longer on so nice a Subject. But as to Counts, Marquesses, Dukes, Earls, and the like, I was not fo scrupulous, And I confess it was not without some pleafure that I found my felf able to trace the particular Features, by which certain Families are distinguished, up to their Originals. I could plainly discover from whence one Family derives a long Chin, why a fecond hath abounded with Knaves for two Generations, and Fools for two more; why a third happened to be crack-brained, and a fourth to be Sharpers. Whence it came what Poly. dore Virgil fays of a certain great House, Nec 報は

Nec Vir fortis, nec Fæmina casta. How Cruelty, Falshood, and Cowardice grew to be Characteristicks by which certain Families are distinguished as much as by their Coat of Arms. Who first brought the Pox into a noble House, which hath lineally descended in scrophulous Tumours to their Posterity. Neither could I wonder at all this, when I saw such an Interruption of Lineages by Pages, Lacqueys, Valets, Coachmen, Gamesters, Captains, and Pick-pockets.

I was chiefly difgusted with modern History. For having strictly examined all the Persons of greatest Name in the Courts of Princes for an hundred Years past, I found how the World had been missed by prostitute Writers, to ascribe the greatest Exploits in War to Cowards, the wifest Counsel to Fools, Sincerity to Flatterers, Roman Virtue to Betrayers of their Country, Piety to Atheists, Chassity to Sodomites, Truth to Informers. How many innocent and excellent Persons

fons

ad

I

to

nd

nd

22-

ce

in

eir

m

in, ith

ols

to

be

rly.

ise,

Vec

fons had been codemned to Death or Banishment, by the practising of great Ministers upon the Corruption of Judges, and the Malice of Faction. How many Villains had been exalted to the highest Places of Truft, Power, Dignity, and Profit: How great a share in the Motions and Events of Courts, Councils, and Senates might be challenged by Bawds, Whores, Pimps, Parafites, and Buffoons: How low an opinion I had of human Wisdom and Integrity, when I was truly informed of the Springs and Motives of great Enterprizes and Revolutions in the World, and of the contemptible Accidents to which they owed their Success.

HERE I discovered the Roguery and Ignorance of those who pretend to write Anecdotes, or secret History, who send so many Kings to their Graves with a Cup of Poison; will repeat the Discourse between a Prince and Chief Minister, where no Witness was by; unlock

lound how the World had been

to LAPUTA, &c. III

unlock the Thoughts and Cabinets of Embaffadors and Secretaries of State, and have the perpetual misfortune to be mistaken. Here I discovered the secret Causes of many great Events that have surprized the World, how a Whore can govern the Back-stairs, the Backstairs a Council, and the Council a Senate. A General confessed in my presence, that he got a Victory purely by the force of Cowardice and ill Conduct; and an Admiral, that for want of proper Intelligence, he beat the Enemy to whom he intended to betray the Fleet. Three Kings protested to me, that in their whole Reigns they did never once prefer any Person of Merit, unless by Mistake, or Treachery of some Minister in whom they confided: Neither would they do it, if they were to live again; and they shewed with great strength of Reason, that the Royal Throne could not be supported without Corruption, because that positive, consident, restive Temper, which

to

10

he

icf

V;

ck

which Virtue infused into Man, was a perpetual Clog to Publick Business.

and have the perfectial mistarrate to I had the Curiofity to enquire in a particular manner, by what method great numbers had procured to themfelves high Titles of Honour, and prodigious Estates; and I confined my Enquiry to a very modern Period: However, without grating upon present Times, because I would be sure to give no Offence even to Foreigners, (for I hope the Reader need not be told, that I do not in the least intend my own Country in what I say upon this occasion) a great number of Persons concerned were called up, and upon a very flight Examination, discover'd such a Scene of Infamy, that I cannot reflect upon it without some Seriousness. Perjury, Oppression, Subornation, Fraud, Pandarifin, and the like Infirmities were amongst the most excufable Arts they had to mention, and for these I gave, as it was reasonable, great allowance. But when some confessed they

they owed their Greatness and Wealth to Sodomy or Incest, others to the prostituting of their own Wives and Daughters; others to the betraying their Country or their Prince; some to Polfoning, more to the perverting of Justice in order to destroy the innocent: I hope I may be pardoned if these Discoveries inclined me a little to abate of that profound Veneration which I am naturally apt to pay to Persons of high Rank, who ought to be treated with the utmost Respect due to their sublime Dignity, by us their Inseriors.

I had often read of some great Services done to Princes and States, and desired to see the Persons by whom those Services were performed. Upon enquiry I was told that their Names were to be found on no Record, except a few of them whom History hath represented as the vilest Rogues and Traitors. As to the rest, I had never once heard of them. They all appeared with dejected Looks, and Vol. II.

d

ot

in

111,

nat

me

01-

ikc

CU-

for

eat

Med

hey

114 A VOIAGE

in the meanest Habit, most of them telling me they died in Poverty and Disgrace, and the rest on a Scassfold or a Gibbet.

A MONG the rest, there was one Person whose Case appeared a little singular. He had a Youth about eighteen Years old standing by his side. He told me he had for many Years been Commander of a Ship, and in the Sea-Fight at Actium, had the good fortune to break through the Enemy's great Line of Battle, fink three of their Capital Ships, and take a fourth, which was the sole Cause of Anthony's Flight, and of the Victory that enfued; that the Youth standing by him, his only Son, was killed in the Action. He added, that upon the Confidence of some Merit, this War being at an end, he went to Rome, and folicited at the Court of Augustus to be preferred to a greater Ship, whose Commander had been killed; but without any regard to his Pretentions,

it was given to a Youth who had never feen the Sea, the Son of Libertina, who waited on one of the Emperor's Miftresses. Returning back to his own Vessels, he was charged with neglect of Duty, and the Ship given to a Favourite Page of Publicola the Vice-Admiral; whereupon he retired to a poor Farm at a great distance from Rome, and there ended his Life. I was so curious to know the truth of this Story, that I desired Agrippa might be called, who was Admiral in that Fight. He appeared, and confirmed the whole Account, but with much more advantage to the Captain, whose Modesty had extenuated or concealed a great part of his Merit.

I was surprized to find Corruption grown so high and so quick in that Empire, by the force of Luxury so lately introduced, which made me less wonder at many parallel Cases in other Countries, where Vices of all kinds have reigned so much longer, and where the whole

er-

u.

en

ld

m-

ht

to

ne

ital

was

ind

the

on,

that

erit,

t to

Au.

hip,

but

Ons,

it

Praise as well as Pillage hath been engrossed by the chief Commander, who perhaps had the least Title to either.

As every Person called up made exactly the same appearance he had done in the World, it gave me melancholy Resections to observe how much the Race of human kind was degenerated among us, within these hundred Years past. How the Pox under all its Consequences and Denominations had altered every Lineament of an English Countenance, shortned the Size of Bodies, unbraced the Nerves, relaxed the Sinews and Muscles, introduced a sallow Complexion, and rendered the Flesh loose and Rancid.

I descended so low, as to desire that some English Yeomen of the old stamp, might be summoned to appear, once so famous for the Simplicity of their Manners, Dyet and Dress, for Justice in their Dealings, for their true Spirit of Liberty,

for

for their Valour and Love of their Country. Neither could I be wholly unmov'd after comparing the Living with the Dead, when I considered how all these pure native Virtues were proftituted for a piece of Money by their Grand-children, who in felling their Votes, and managing at Elections, have acquired every Vice and Corruption that can possibly be learned in a Court.



cuttings of the conference of the court

world in a sea diment or as beid bears agent, and the meshin boart. I was a

administrative Verteel. We indicate

Day of our floorships, ive-

I 3 CHAP.