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

Swift, Jonathan London, 1726

Chap. VII. The Author's great Love of his Native Country. His Master's Observations upon the Constitution and Administration of England, as described by the Author, with parallel Cases and ...

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The Author's great Love of his Native Country. His Master's Observations upon the Constitution and Administration of England, as described by the Author, with parallel Cases and Comparisons. His Master's Observations upon Human Nature.

THE Reader may be disposed to wonder how I could prevail on myself to give so free a Representation of my own Species, among a Race of Mortals who were already too apt to conceive the vilest Opinion of human Kind from that entire Congruity betwixt me and their Tahoos. But I must freely confess, that the many Virtues of those

the Houyhnhnms. 253

those excellent Quadrupeds placed in opposite View to human Corruptions, had so far opened my Eyes, and enlightened my Understanding, that I began to view the Actions and Passions of Man in a very different Light, and to think the Honour of my own kind not worth managing; which, besides, it was impossible for me to do before a Person of fo acute a Judgment as my Master. who daily convinced me of a thousand Faults in myself, whereof I had not the least Perception before, and which among us would never be numbered even among human Infirmities, I had likewife learned from his Example an utter Detestation of all Falsehood or Disguise; and Truth appeared so amiable to me, that I determined upon facrificing every thing to it.

LET me deal so candidly with the Reader, as to confess, that there was yet a much stronger Motive for the Freedom I took in my Representation

of Things. I had not been a Year in this Country, before I contracted such a Love and Veneration for the Inhabitants, that I entered on a firm Refolution never to return to human Kind, but to pass the rest of my Life among these admirable Houyhnhums in the Contemplation and Practice of every Virtue; where I could have no Example or Incitement to Vice. But it was decreed by Fortune, my perpetual Enemy, that so great a Felicity should not fall to my share. However, it is now some Comfort to reflect, that in what I faid of my Countrymen, I extenuated their Faults as much as I durst before so Arica an Examiner, and upon every Article, gave as favourable a Turn as the Matter would bear. For, indeed, who is there alive that will not be fwayed by his Byass and Partiality to the Place of his Birth? thibute of test out

I HAVE related the Substance of several Conversations I had with my Master,

the Houyhnanms.

255

Master, during the greatest part of the Time I had the Honour to be in his service, but have indeed for Brevity sake omitted much more than is here set down.

had noither the Strength or Apility of a WHEN I had answered all his Questions, and his Curiofity feemed to be fully fatisfied; he fent for me one Morning early, and commanding me to fit down at some distance, (an Honour which he had never before conferred upon me) he faid, he had been very feriously considering my whole Story, as far as it related both to myself and my Country: That he looked upon us as a fort of Animals to whose share, by what Accident he could not conjecture, some small Pittance of Reason had fallen, whereof we made no other Use than by its Affistance to aggravate our natural Corruptions, and to acquire new ones which Nature had not given us, That we difarmed ourselves of the few Abilities she had bestowed, had been

been very successful in multiplying our original Wants, and feemed to fpend our whole Lives in vain Endeavours to Supply them by our own Inventions. That as to myself, it was manifest I had neither the Strength or Agility of a common Tahoo, that I walked infirmly on my hinder Feet, had found out a contrivance to make my Claws of no Use or Defence, and to remove the Hair from my Chin, which was intended as a shelter from the Sun and the Weather. Laftly, That I could neither run with fpeed, nor climb Trees like my Brethren (as he called them) the Tahoos in this Country.

THAT our Institutions of Government and Law were plainly owing to our gross Defects in Reason, and by consequence, in Virtue; because Reason alone is sufficient to govern a rational Creature; which was therefore a Character we had no pretence to challenge, even from the Account I had given of my

the Houyhnhums. 257

my own People, although he manifestly perceived, that in order to favour them, I had concealed many Particulars, and often faid the thing which was not.

HE was the more confirmed in this opinion, because he observed, that as I agreed in every Feature of my Body with other Taboos, except where it was to my real Disadvantage in point of Strength, Speed, and Activity, the shortness of my Claws, and some other particulars where Nature had no part; fo from the Representation I had given him of our Lives, our Manners, and our Actions, he found as near a refemblance in the disposition of our Minds. He said the Tahoos were known to hate one another more than they did any different fpecies of Animals; and the Reason usually assigned, was, the Odiousness of their own Shapes, which all could fee in the rest, but none in themselves. He had therefore begun to think it not unwife in us to cover our Bodies, and by that

that Invention, conceal many of our own Deformities from each other, which would else be hardly supportable. But, he now found he had been mistaken, and that the Dissentions of those Brutes in his Country were owing to the same Cause with ours, as I had described them. For, if (faid he) you throw among five Taboos as much Food as would be sufficient for fifty, they will, instead of eating peaceably, fall together by the ears, each fingle one impatient to have all to itself; and therefore a Servant was usually employed to stand by while they were feeding abroad, and those kept at home were tied at a distance from each other; that if a Cow died of Age or Accident, before a Houyhnhum could fecure it for his own Taboos, those in the Neighbourhood would come in Herds to seize it, and then would enfue fuch a Battle as I had described, with terrible Wounds made by their Claws on both fides, although they feldom were able to kill one

the Houyhnhnms.

259

one another, for want of such convenient Instruments of Death, as we had invented. At other times the like Battles have been fought between the Tahoos of several Neighbourhoods without any visible Cause: Those of one District watching all Opportunities to surprize the next before they are prepared. But if they find their Project hath miscarryed, they return home, and for want of Enemies, engage in what I call a Civil War among themselves.

THAT in some Fields of his Country, there are certain shining Stones of several Colours, whereof the Tahoos are violently fond, and when Part of these Stones is fixed in the Earth, as it sometimes happeneth, they will dig with their Claws for whole Days to get them out, then carry them away, and hide them by Heaps in their Kennels; but still looking round with great Caution, for fear their Comrades should find out their Treasure. My Master Vol. II.

faid, he could never discover the Reafon of this unnatural Appetite, or how these Stones could be of any Use to a Tahoo; but now he believed it might proceed from the fame Principle of Avarice, which I had afcribed to Mankind; that he had once, by way of Experiment, privately removed a Heap of these Stones from the Place where one of his Tahoos had buried it: Whereupon, the fordid Animal missing his Treasure, by his loud lamenting brought the whole Herd to the Place, there miserably howled, then fell to biting and tearing the rest, began to pine away, would neither eat, nor fleep, nor work, till he ordered a Servant privately to convey the Stones into the same Hole, and hide them as before; which when his Tahoo had found, he presently recovered his Spirits and good Humour, but took care to remove them to a better hiding Place, and hath ever fince been a very ferviceable Brute. the out their Treatmen Afy Mafter

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Mv Master farther assured me, which I also observed myself, That in the Fields where the shining Stones abound, the fiercest and most frequent Battles are fought, occasioned by perpetual Inroads of the Neighbouring Tahoos

HE faid, it was common when two Taboos discovered such a Stone in a Field, and were contending which of them should be the Proprietor, a third would take the Advantage, and carry it away from them both; which my Master would needs contend to have some kind of Resemblance with our Suits at Law; wherein I thought it for our Credit not to undeceive him; fince the Decision he mentioned was much more equitable than many Decrees among us: Because the Plaintiff and Defendant there lost nothing besides the Stone they contended for, whereas our Courts of Equity, would feldom have bluow dismissed

dismissed the Cause while either of them had any thing left.

My Master continuing his Discourse, faid, There was nothing that rendered the Tahoos more odious, than their undistinguishing Appetite to devour every thing that came in their Way, whether Herbs, Roots, Berries, the corrupted Flesh of Animals, or all mingled together: And it was peculiar in their Temper, that they were fonder of what they could get by Rapine or Stealth at a greater distance, than much better Food provided for them at home. If their Prey held out, they would eat till they were ready to burst, after which Nature had pointed out to them a certain Root that gave them a general Evacuation.

THERE was also another kind of Root very juicy, but somewhat rare and difficult to be found, which the Tahoos sought for with much Eagerness, and would

the Houyhnhnms. 263

would fuck it with great Delight; and it produced the same Effects that Wine hath upon us. It would make them fometimes hug, and fometimes tear one another, they would howl and grin, and chatter, and tumble, and then fall afleep in the Dirt.

I DID indeed observe, that the Taboos were the only Animals in this Country subject to any Diseases; which however, were much fewer than Horses have among us, and contracted not by any Ill-treatment they meet with, but by the Nastiness and Greediness of that fordid Brute. Neither has their Language any more than a general Appellation for those Maladies, which is borrowed from the Name of the Beaft, and called Hnea-Tahoo or the Tahoo's-Evil, and the Cure prescribed is a Mixture of their own Dung and Urine forcibly put down the Tahoo's Throat. This I have since often taken myself, and do freely recommend it to my Countryaloney.

264 A VOYAGE 10

men for the publick Good, as an admirable Specifick agaift all Diseases produced by Repletion.

As to Learning, Government, Arts, Manufactures, and the like, my Master confessed he could find little or no resemblance between the Taboos of that Country and those in ours. For, he only meant to observe what Parity there was in our Natures. He had heard indeed fome curious Houyhnhums observe, that in most Herds there was a fort of ruling Taboo, (as among us there is generally fome leading or principal Stag in a Park) who was always more deformed in Body, and mischievous in Disposition, than any of the rest. That this Leader had usually a Favourite as like himself as he could get, whose Employment was to lick his Master's Feet and Postsriors, and drive the female Yahoos to his Kennel; for which he was now and then rewarded with a piece of Ass's Flesh. This Favourite is hated by the whole whole Herd, and therefore to protect himself, keeps always near the Person of his Leader. He usually continues in office till a worse can be found; but the very Moment he is discarded, his Successor, at the Head of all the Tahoos in that District, young and old, male and semale, come in a Body, and discharge their Excrements upon him from head to foot. But how far this might be applicable to our Courts, and Favourites, and Ministers of State, my Master said I could best determine.

I DURST make no return to this malicious Infinuation, which debased human Understanding below the Sagacity of a common *Hound*, who has Judgment enough to distinguish and follow the cry of the ablest Dog in the pack, without being ever mistaken.

My Master told me, there were some Qualities remarkable in the Taboos, which he had not observed me to mention,

mention, or at least very slightly, in the Accounts I had given him of human Kind; he said, Those Animals, like other Brutes, had their Females in common; but in this they differed, that the She-Tahoo would admit the Male, while she was pregnant, and that the Hees would quarrel and fight with Females as siercely as with each other. Both which Practices were such degrees of Brutality, that no other sensitive Creature ever arrived at.

ANOTHER thing he wondered at in the Tahoos, was their strange Disposition to Nastiness and Dirt, whereas there appears to be a natural love of Cleanliness in all other Animals. As to the two former Accusations, I was glad to let them pass without any Reply, because I had not a Word to offer upon them in defence of my Species, which otherwise I certainly had done from my own Inclinations. But I could have easily vindicated human Kind

Kind from the Imputation of Singularity upon the Article, if there had been any Swine in that Country, (as unluckily for me there were not) which although it may be a fweeter Quadruped than a Tahoo, cannot I humbly conceive in Justice pretend to more Cleanliness; and so his Honour himself must have owned, if he had seen their filthy way of feeding, and their custom of wallowing and sleeping in the Mud.

My Master likewise mentioned another Quality which his Servants had discovered in several Tahoos, and to him was wholly unaccountable. He said, a Fancy would sometimes take a Tahoo, to retire into a Corner, to lie down and howl, and groan, and spurn away all that came near him, although he were young and fat, wanted neither Food nor Water; nor could the Servants imagine what could possibly ail him. And the only Remedy they found, was

would infallibly come to himself. To this I was silent out of partiality to my own Kind; yet here I could discover the true Seeds of Spleen, which only seizeth on the Lazy, the Luxurious, and the Rich; who, if they were forced to undergo the same Regimen, I would undertake for the cure.

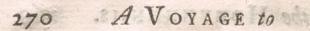
His Honour had further observed, that a Female-Tahoo would often stand behind a Bank or Bush, to gaze on the young Males passing by, and then appear, and hide, using many antick Gestures and Grimaces, at which time it was observed, that she had a most offensive Smell; and when any of the Males advanced, would slowly retire, looking often back, and with a counterfeit shew of Fear, run off into some convenient Place where she knew the Male would follow her.

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At other times if a Female Stranger came among them, three or four of her own Sex would get about her, and stare and chatter, and grin, and smell her all over, and then turn off with Gestures that seemed to express Contempt and Disdain.

PERHAPS my Master might refine a little in these Speculations, which he had drawn from what he observed himself, or had been told him by others: However, I could not restect without some Amazement and much Sorrow, that the Rudiments of Lewdness, Coquetry, Censure, and Scandal, should have place by Instinct in Womankind.

I EXPECTED every Moment, that my Master would accuse the Tahoos of those unnatural Appetites in both Sexes, so common among us. But Nature, it seems, hath not been so expert



pert a School-mistres; and these politer Pleasures are entirely the Productions of Art and Reason, on our side of the Globe.

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