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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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LGM CH A P. VH.
The Autbor's great Love of his Native Country. His Mafter's Obfervations upon the Conffitution and Adminijfration of England; as deforibed by the Author, with parallel Cafes and Comparifons. His Maftex's Obfervations upon Human Nature.

THE Reader may be difpofed to wonder how I could prevail on myfelf to give fo free a Reprefentation of my own Species, among a Race of Mortals who were already too apt to conceive the vileft Opinion of human Kind from that entire Congruity betwixt me and their Yaboos. But I muft freely confers, that the many Virtues of

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\text { the Houyhnhims. } 253
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thofe excellent 2uadrupeds placed in oppofite View to human Corruptions, had fo fat operied my Eyes, and enlightened my Underftanding, that I began to view the Actions and Paffions of Man in a very different Light, and to think the Honour of my own kind not worth managing; which, befides, it was impoffible for me to do before a Perfon of fo acute a Judgment as my Mafter, who daily convinced me of a thoufand Faults in myfelf, whereof I had not the leaft Perception before, and which among us would never be numbered even among human Infirmities, I had likewife learned from his Example an utter Deteftation of all Falfehood or Difguife; and Iruth appeared fo amiable to me, that I determined upon facrificing every thing to it.

Let me deal fo candidly with the Reader, as to confers, that there was yet a much ftronger Motive for the Freedom I took in my Reprefentation

254 A VOYAGE to of Things. I had not been a Year in this Country, before I contracted fuch a Love and Veneration for the Inhabitants, that I entered on a firm Refolution never to return to human Kind, but to pais the reft of my Life among thefe admirable Houybubums 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 fo great a Felicity fhould not fall to my fhare. However, it is now fome Comfort to reflect, that in what I faid of my Countrymen, I extenuated their Faults as much as I durft before fo Atrict 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 Byafs and Partiality to the Place of his Birth?

I haye related the Subftance of feveral Converfations I had with my Mafter,

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Mafter, during the greateft part of the Time I had the Honour to be in his fervice, but have indeed for Brevity fake omitted much more than is here fet down.

When I had anfwered all his Queftions, and his Curiofity feemed to be fully fatisfied; he fent for me one Morning early, and commanding me to fit down at fome diftance, (an Honour which he had never before conferred upon me) he faid, he had been very ferioufly confidering my whole Story, as far as it related both to myfelf and my Country: That he looked upon us as a fort of Animals to whofe fhare, by what Accident he could not conjecture, fome fmall Pittance of Reafon had fallen, whereof we made no other Ufe than by its Affiftance to aggravate our natural Corruptions, and to acquire new ones which Nature had not given us, That we difarmed ourfelves of the few Abilities fhe had beftowed, had

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been very fucceffful in multiplying our original Wants, and feemed to fpend our whole Lives in vain Endeavours to fupply them by our own Inventions. That as to myfelf, it was manifet I had neither the Strength or Agility of a common Yaboo, that I walked infirmly on my hinder Feet, had found out a contrivance to make my Claws of no Ufe or Defence, and to remove the Hair from my Chin, which was intended as a fhelter 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 Yaboos in this Country.

That our Inftitutions of Govery. ment and Laro were plainly owing to our grofs Defects in Reafon, and by confequence, in Virtue; becaule Reafon alone is fufficient to govern a rational Creature; which was therefore a Cliaracter we had no pretence to challenge, even from the Account I had given of

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my own People, although he manifeftly 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, becaufe he obferved, that as I agreed in every Feature of my Body with other Yaboos, except where it was to my real Difadvantage in point of Strength, Speed, and Activity, the fhortnefs of my Claws, and fome other particulars where Nature had no part; fo from the Reprefentation I had given him of our Lives, our Manners, and our Actions, he found as near a refemblance in the difpofition of our Minds. He faid the Yaboos were known to hate one another more than they did any different fpecies of Animals; and the Reafon ufually affigned, was, the Odioufnefs of their own Shapes, which all could fee in the reft, but none in themfelves. He had therefore begun to think it not unwife in ts to cover our Bodies, and by that

258 a $A$ Voyage to that Invention, conceal many of our own Deformities from each other, which would elfe be hardly fupportable. But, the now found he had been miftaken, and that the Diffentions of thofe Brutes in his Country were owing to the fame Caufe with ours, as I had defcribed them. For, if (faid he) you throw among five Yaboos as much Food as would be fufficient for fifty, they will, inftead of eating peaceably, fall together by the ears, each fingle one impatient to bave all to itfelf; and therefore a Servant was ufually employed to fand by while they were feeding abroad, and thofe kept at home were tied at a diftance from each other; that if a Cow died of Age or Accident, before a Houybnbrm could fecure it for his own Yaboos, thofe in the Neighbourhood would come in Herds to feize it, and then would enfue fuch a Battle as I had defcribed, with terrible Wounds made by their Claws on both fides, although they feldom were able to kill

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one another, for want of fuch convenient Inftruments of Death, as we had invented. At other times the like Battles have been fought between the $\Upsilon_{a}$ hoos of feveral Neighbourhoods without any vifible Caufe: Thofe of one Diftrict watching all Opportunities to furprize the next before they are prepared. But if they find their Project hath mifcarryed, they return home, and for want of Enemies, engage in what I call a Civil War among themfelves.

That in fome Fields of his Country, there are certain fizining Stones of feveral Colours, whereof the Yaboos are violently fond, and when Part of thefe Jtones is fixed in the Earth, as it fometimes 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 ftill looking round with great Caution, for fear their Comrades fhould find out their Treafure. My Mafter Vol.II.

T faid,

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faid, he could never difcover the Reafon of this unnatural Appetite, or how thefe Stones could be of any Ufe to a Yaboo; 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 thefe Stones from the Place where one of his Yaboos had buried it: Whereupon, the fordid Animal miffing his Treafure, by his toud lamenting brought the whole Herd to the Place, there miferably howled, then fell to biting and tearing the reft, began to pine away, would neither eat, nor fleep, nor work, till he ordered a Servant privately to convey the Stones into the fame Hole, and hide them as before; which when his $\mathrm{raboo}^{\text {had }}$ Found, he prefently 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.

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M > Mafter farther affured me, which I alfo obferved myfelf, That in the Fields where the Jining Stones ab bound, the fierceft and moft frequent Battles are fought, occafioned by perpetual Inroads of the Neighbouring raboos

He faid, it was common when two Yaboos difcovered fuch a Stone in a Field, and were contending which of them fhould be the Proprietor, a third would take the Advantage, and carry it away from them both; which my Mafter would needs contend to have fome kind of Refemblance with our Suits at Law ; wherein I thought it for our Credit not to undeceive him; fince the Decifion he mentioned was much more equitable than many De crees among us: Becaure the Plaintiff and Defendant there loft nothing beffdes the Stome they contended for, whereas our Courts of Equity, would feldom have buoy $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ difmiffed

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difmiffed the Caule while either of them had any thing left.

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

There was alfo another kind of Root very juicy, but foinewhat rare and difficult to be found, which the raboos fought for with much Eagernef, and

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would fuck it with great Delight; and it produced the fame 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 D id indeed obferve, that the $\mathrm{ra}_{\text {a }}$ boos were the only Animals in this Country fubject to any Difeafes; which however, were much fewer than Horfes have among us, and contracted not by any Ill-treatment they meet with, but by the Naftinefs and Greedinefs of that fordid Brute. Neither has their Language any more than a general Appellation for thofe Maladies, which is borrowed from the Name of the Beaft, and called Hnea- Yaboo or the Yaboo's:Evil, and the Cure prefcribed is a Mixture of their owin Dung and Urine forcibly put down the Yaboo's Throat. This I have fince often taken myfelf, and do freely recommend it to my CountiyT3 men,

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men for the publick Good, as an admirable Specifick agaift all Difeafes pro. duced by Repletion.

B As to Learning, Government, Atts, Manufactures, and the like, my Mafter confeffed he could find little or no refemblance between the Yaboos of that $^{\text {fat }}$ Country and thofe in ours. For, he on$1 y$ meant to obferve what Parity there was in our Natures. He had heard indeed fome curious Houybnbnms obferve, that in moft Herds there was a fort of ruling Yaboo, (as among us there is generally fome leading or principal Stag in a Park) who was always more deformed in Body, and mifchierous in Difpofition, than any of the reft. That this Leader had ufually a Favourite as like bimpelf as the could get; whofe Employment was to lick Bis Mafter's Feet and Pofto. riors, and drive the female Yahoos to Bis Kennel; for which he was now and then rewarded with a piece of $\mathrm{Als}^{\prime}$ 's Flefh. This Favourite is hated by the

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whole Herd, and therefore to protect himfelf, keeps always near the Perfon of his Leader. He ufually continues in office till a worfe can be found; but the very Moment he is difcarded, his Succeffor, at the Head of all the Yaboos in that Diftrict, young and old, male and female, come in a Body, and difcharge their Excrements upon him from head to foot. But how far this might be applicable to our Courts, and Favourites, and Minifters of State, my Mafter faid I could beft determine.

IDURST make no return to this malicious Infinuation, which debafed human Underftanding below the Sagacity of a common Hound, who has Judgment enough to diftinguifh and follow the cry of the ableft Dog in the pack, without being ever miftaken.

My Mafter told me, there were fome Qualities remarkable in the $\mathrm{Y}_{a}$ boos, which he had not obferved me to

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mention, or at leaft very flightly, in the Accounts I had given him of human Kind ; he faid, Thofe Animals, like other Brutes, had their Females in common; but in this they differed, that the She-Yaboo would admit the Male, while fhe was pregnant, and that the Hees would quarrel and fight with Females as fiercely as with each other. Both which Practices were fuch degrees of Brutality, that no other fenfitive Creature ever arrived at.

Another thing he wondered at in the Yaboos, was their frange Difpofition to Naftinefs and Dirt, whereas there appears to be a natural love of Cleanlinefs in all other Animals. As to the two former Accufations, I was glad to let them pafs without any Reply, becaufe I had not a Word to offer upon them in defence of my Species, which otherwife I certainly had done from my own Inclinations. But I could have eafily vindicated human Kind

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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 Quadru. ped than a Yaboo, cannot I humbly conceive in Juftice pretend to more Cleanlinefs; and fo his Honour himfelf muft have owned, if he had feen their filthy way of feeding, and their cuftom of wallowing and fleeping in the Mud.

My Mafter likewife mentioned another Quality which his Servants had difcovered in feveral Yaboos, and to him was wholly unaccountable. He faid, a Fancy would fometimes take a Yaboo, to retire into a Corner, to lie down and howl, and groan, and fpurn away all that came near him, although he were young and fat, wanted neither Food nor Water; nor could the Servants imagine what could poffibly ail him. And the only Remedy they found, was

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ro fet him to hard work, after which he would infallibly come to himfelf. To this I was fflent out of partiality to my own Kind; yet here I could difcover the true Seeds of Spleen, which only feizeth on the Lazy, the Luxurious, and the Rich; who, if they were forced to undergo the fame Regimen, I would undertake for the cure.

- His Honour had further obferved, that a Female-Tahoo would often ftand behind a Bank or Bufh, to gaze on the young Males paffing by, and then appear, and hide, ufing many antick Geftures and Grimaces, at which time it was obferved, that fhe had a moft offenfive Smell; and when any of the Males advanced, would flowly retire, looking often back, and with a counterfeit fhew of Fear, run off into fome convenient Place where the knêw the Male would follow her.


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At other times if a Female Stranget came among them, three or four of her own Sex would get about her, and ftare and chatter, and grin, and fmell her all over, and then turn off with Geftures that feemed to exprefs Con: tempt and Difdain.

Perhaps my Mafter might refine a little in thefe Speculations, which he had drawn from what he obferved himfelf, or had been told him by others: However, I could not reflect without fome Amazement and much Sorrow, that the Rudiments of Lewdnefs, Coquetry, Cenfure, and Scandal, fhould have place by Inftinct in Womankind.

I expected every Moment, that my Mafter would accufe the Yaboos of thofe unnatural Appetites in both Sexes, fo common among us. But Nature, it feems, hath not been fo expert

270 A VOYAGE to Nlt? pert a School-miftrefs; and thefe politer Pleafures are entirely the Productions of Art and Reafon, on our fide of the Globe.


