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how much rapture they have spoken on this subject; and that Virgil in

particular has written a whole book on the art of planting.

This art feems to have been more especially adapted to the nature of man in his Primæval state, when he had life enough to see his productions flourish in their utmost beauty, and gradually decay with him. One who lived before the flood might have seen a wood of the tallest oakes in the acorn. But I only mention this particular, in order to introduce in my next paper, a history which I have found among the accounts of China, and which may be looked upon as an Antediluvian novel.

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Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori, Hic nemus, hic toto tecum consumerer ævo.

Virg.

ILPA was one of the 150 daughters of Zilpah, of the race of Cohu, by whom some of the learned think is meant Cain. She was exceedingly beautiful, and when she was but a girl of three-score and ten years of age, received the addresses of several who made love to her. Among these were two brothers, Harpath and Shalum; Harpath being the first-born, was master of that fruitful region which lies at the foot of mount Tirzah, in the southern parts of China. Shalum (which is to say the Planter in the Chinese language) possessed all the neighbouring hills, and that great range of mountains which goes under the name of Tirzah. Harpath was of a haughty contemptuous spirit; Shalum was of a gentle disposition, beloved both by God and man.

It is faid that, among the Antediluvian women, the daughters of Cohu had their minds wholly fet upon riches; for which reason the beautiful Hilpa preferred Harpath to Shalum, because of his numerous flocks and herds, that covered all the low country which runs along the foot of mount Tirzah, and is watered by several fountains and streams breaking

out of the fides of that mountain.

Harpath made so quick a dispatch of his courtship, that he married Hilpa in the hundredth year of her age; and being of an insolent tem-

per, laughed to fcorn his brother Shalum for having pretended to the beautiful Hilpa, when he was master of nothing but a long chain of rocks and mountains. This fo much provoked Shalum, that he is faid to have curfed his brother in the bitterness of his heart, and to have prayed that one of his mountains might fall upon his head, if ever he came within the shadow of it.

From this time forward Harpath would never venture out of the vallies, but came to an untimely end in the 250th year of his age, being drowned in a river as he attempted to crofs it. This river is called to this day, from his name who perished in it, the river Harpath, and what is very remarkable, iffues out of one of those mountains which Shalum wished might fall upon his brother, when he curfed him in the

bitterness of his heart.

Hilpa was in the 160th year of her age at the death of her husband, having brought him but fifty children, before he was fnatched away, as has been already related. Many of the Antediluvians made love to the young widow, though no one was thought fo likely to fucceed in her affections as her first lover Shalum, who renewed his court to her about ten years after the death of Harpath; for it was not thought decent in those days that a widow should be seen by a man within ten years after the decease

of her husband.

Shalum falling into a deep melancholy, and refolving to take away that objection which had been raised against him when he made his first addresses to Hilpa, began immediately after her marriage with Harpath, to plant all that mountainous region which fell to his lot in the division of this country. He knew how to adapt every plant to its proper foil, and is thought to have inherited many traditional fecrets of that art from the first man. This employment turned at length to his profit as well as to his amusement: his mountains were in a few years shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and lawns, and gardens; infomuch that the whole region, from a naked and defolate prospect, began now to look like a second paradise. The pleasantness of the place, and the agreeable disposition of Shalum, who was reckoned one of the mildest and wifest of all who lived before the flood, drew into it multitudes of people, who were perpetually employed in the finking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the hollowing of trees, for the better distribution of water through every part of this spacious plantation.

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The habitations of Shalum looked every year more beautiful in the eyes of Hilpa, who, after the space of 70 autumns, was wonderfully pleafed with the distant prospect of Shalum's hills, which were then covered with innumerable tusts of trees and gloomy scenes that gave a magnificence to the place, and converted it into one of the finest Landskips the eye of man could behold.

The Chinese record a letter which Shalum is said to have written to Hilpa, in the eleventh year of her widowhood. I shall here translate it, without departing from that noble simplicity of sentiments, and plainness

of manners, which appears in the original.

Shalum was at this time 180 years old, and Hilpa 170.

Shalum Master of mount Tirzah, to Hilpa Mistress of the vallies.

In the 788th year of the Creation. 66 TIT HAT have I not fuffered, O thou daughter of Zilpah, fince thou " gavest thy self away in marriage to my rival? I grew weary of the light of the fun, and have been ever fince covering my felf with woods and forests. These threescore and ten years have I bewailed the " loss of thee on the tops of mount Tirzah, and soothed my melancho-" ly among a thousand gloomy shades of my own raising. My dwellings are at present as the garden of God; every part of them is filled with " fruits, and flowers, and fountains. The whole mountain is perfumed for thy reception. Come up into it, O my beloved, and let us people " this spot of the new world with a beautiful race of mortals; let us " multiply exceedingly among these delightful shades, and fill eve-66 ry quarter of them with fons and daughters. Remember, O thou " daughter of Zilpah, that the age of man is but a thousand years; that " beauty is the admiration but of a few centuries. It flourishes as a moun-" tain Oak, or as a Cedar on the top of Tirzah, which in three or four " hundred years will fade away, and never be thought of by posterity, " unless a young wood springs from its roots. Think well on this, and " remember thy neighbour in the mountains.

Having here inferted this letter, which I look upon as the only Antediluvian Billet-doux now extant, I shall in my next paper give the anfwer to it, and the sequel of this story.

Wednes-