

The LILLY, and Squire's Daughter.
A Fable—addressed to the LADIES.

HOW blest the maid whom prudence awes,
And strictly follows virtue's laws,
Who wisely fees, with cautious eye,
The dangers that in ferrelic lie;
The wiles of false degenerate man,
The spoils of virgin to refrain.
Ah, what avails that shape and air,
Each day deck'd out with so much care:
And all the beauties of the face,
If virtue does not add a grace.
Thar gem prefer'd the owner will,
In spite of man be happy still.
But if her precepts she disdain,
And barters innocence for pain:
Serenely what she ought to hold,
More dear than wealth or crowns of gold.
Then happiness too takes her flight,
And black despair undoes her wit.
Ye ravisher's of beauty's spoils,
Who tangle chastity in toils:
Lest while a fable I relate,
When things inanimate could speak,
To hapless beauty, why were you born,
The fabulous sometimes your own;
Lest can't over spleen prevail,
For aye, nor cry: The subject's false,
But chiefly I address to you,
Ye Fair, to whom all honour's due.
The daughter of a country squire,
Who liv'd at near town, nine miles or nigher,
Mira, her name, her temper mild,
Each morn a steaming hour beguild,
In visiting the fragrant beds,
Where nature works rich odours thence;
There view'd the wonders of creation,
And pleas'd mix'd with contemplation.
It chanc'd a lily passing fair,
(Whose head was'd wond' in the air,
By sportive zephyrs fondly play'd)
One morn beheld the blooming maid;
And ever as she pass'd by,
Which she had seen no need to sigh;
Her heart it kiss'd with eager pride,
To its own purity ally'd,
As a beguild heart it with honours grac'd,
"Might, in her beauties bosom plac'd,
"Be my lot, for beyond compare,
"All her virtues was center'd there."
The fair, thus seriously repl'd,
In accent smooth, yet seem'd to chide:
"Know't thou not, fool, the brightest flower,
"If pluck'd will wither in an hour,
"It seems to sweet, its dyes so fair,
"These soon extinct, those taint the air,
"Then learn to keep thy native place,
"And rill fall false of thy race."

Short ESSAYS on FRIENDSHIP, PRIDE,
ABILITIES, &c.
THE source of all amiable society is sym-
pathy of manners and notions, or confidence
founded on esteem. Now as society is
obtaining with more ease among those of
our own level, it is more usual and common
to find amity subsisting there, than between
those of different classes. But we must not
infer from thence, that sameness of profes-
sion, or parity of circumstances, are the prin-
cipal inducement.
How frequently does it happen that men,
whose conditions are at the remotest distance,
agree notwithstanding, so perfectly in that
sometimes, so hard to be defined, and yet so
readily understood, as to form the strictest
and most indissoluble ties. Numerous ex-
amples prove, that while no inward incompat-
ibility subsists, the highest and the lowest or-
ders of mankind may contract the most real
and lasting attachment.
The higher a man is exalted, the sooner
will he seek for one in whom he can safely de-
posit his full confidence, without harbouring
mistrust. Now who is fitter for such a pur-
pose, than him whose congenialness of dis-
position we have discovered by motives of inter-
est.
The happiness of superiority consists prin-
cipally in that agreeable privilege it invests us
with of making ourselves amiable to all.
Inferiors are never more pleased than
when superiors condescend; as self-love al-
ways ascribes it to self merit.
Condescension never fails of being inter-
preted as a tacit and secret homage to in-
trinsick worth.
It is the most captivating method of gain-
ing esteem and affection, to support our char-
acter; it is in short, the surest and most plea-
sant road to general approbation.
Men of sense and penetration, are glad to
find themselves treated as such by those who

are above them in circumstances; whose af-
fability is a delicate manner of insinuating,
that fortune only makes the difference be-
tween them.
Condescension is like a messenger sent to
bid us kindly welcome; but superciliousness
and reserve is like a fuller porter, who denies
admittance to his Master's friends. It is
the strongest and most infallible proof of mer-
it in persons of rank; for he that is willing
that people should converse with him, is not
afraid of exposing himself as deficient in that,
which alone can dignify him to the eyes of
man.
Pride is an affront to human nature, no
human being, merely as such, has a right to
claim precedence over another.
The contingencies of birth, fortune, edu-
cation, are the ground which pride builds up-
on; for no man was ever proud of being
good and virtuous—and yet, if pride could
be fulfilled; it were only on this account.
Pride is the greatest of eye sores; it al-
lows them to see nothing meritorious in them-
selves, in comparison of what it would extort
their admiration of in us.
He that appears prepossessed in his own
favour, generally excludes all other approba-
tion; for men love to give freely what is
asked of them, and hate that compulsion
which is manifest in impatience and over-
weening desire of applause.
When we have merit, we need not appre-
hend its lying too obscure; our enemies will
often prove its best friends; by calling it in-
question, they will excite the unprejudiced
part of the world, which is always the most
numerous.
We should never be too forward in the
display of our merit; it looks as if we were
conscious that we had no considerable stock,
and were desirous, like men of middling cir-
cumstances, to impose upon others, and to
appear richer than we really are.
LOTHARIO.

A N E C D O T E.
A RICH Farmer having a wife who fre-
quently got intoxicated with Cyder;
in order to deter her from following that safe
practice, told her one day, that the next time
he got in that trim, he would bury her, and
accordingly had a coffin made for her and
brought home to his house. Not long af-
ter, however, the farmer had occasion to go
from home, and his wife, not minding his
threats, nor regarding the fright of the coffin,
took the opportunity of drinking her fill;
the farmer coming home, found her drunk
on the floor; he accordingly had her put into
the coffin, and conveyed down cellar, and
there waited till she came to her senses; as
soon as she came too, and reflecting on her
past folly, thinking she had left the terrestrial
world, with all its good juice of the apple—
she began knocking on the side of the coffin,
and addressed herself in an audible voice in
these words—"O ye inhabitants of this new world,
have you here any good cyder?"
S O L O M O N A L L E N,
WANTS to purchase One Hundred head of good
Barrelling CATTLE, for which he will pay
part Cash in hand, the remainder in West-India or In-
dia Goods.—He has Tea, by the hundred or less
quantity.—German Steel—Iron, &c.
SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED.
Cherterfield, October 13, 1788.

Take Notice.
A L L Persons having any demands on the estate of
BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Cherterfield,
in the County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested
to exhibit them to the said Executors for allowance and
payment on the 1st day of October next, and on
the first and last Tuesdays of November following.
And all persons indebted to said estate are likewise re-
quested to make immediate payment.
George Bryant, } Executors.
Seaborn Cole, }
Benjamin Pierce, }

N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's of
the deceased in the afternoon on said days.
Cherterfield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the County
of Hampshire, hereby notifies all persons con-
cerned, that he shall attend to the several accounts and to re-
ceive the said duties, at the several places hereafter
mentioned in the following order.
At Mr. Elisha White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the
30th day of November next, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—At Mr.
Joel Wain's, in Wharley, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—At Mr.
David Hoit's, in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—On
Tuesday the 7th, at Mr. Caleb Alford's in Greenfield,
at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Maj. Edwards's, in Northampton,
at noon.—At Mr. Efg. Whitney's, in Northfield, at
3 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 9th, at Mr. Capt.
Kinley's, in Montague, at 9 o'clock A. M.—At Mr.
Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Elisha
Cook's, in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Thursday
the 6th, at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburg, at 9
o'clock, A. M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen,
at 11 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Stone's in Cherterfield,
at 1 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 7th, at Mr. Thaddeus
Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr.
Wright's, in Chelster, at 1 o'clock P. M.—At Mr.
Douglass's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Satur-
day the 8th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Westampton,
at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Peter, Clapp's, in South-
ampton, at 11 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Jonathan Chapin,
in Eastampton, at 2 o'clock P. M.—On Monday the
10th, at his own house in Northampton, at any hour
of the day.—On Tuesday the 11th, at Col. Dwight's, in
Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M.—At Capt. Quinten's
in Ware, at 2 o'clock P. M.—At Lieut. Fowler's, in
Greenwich, at 7 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the
12th, at Wm. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 9 o'clock A. M.—
At Capt. Allen's, in Shutebury, at 3 o'clock P. M.—
On Thursday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, in
New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. John Need-
ham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock.—At William
Fields's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P. M.—At Mr. Gil-
son Parsons's, in Amherst, at 9 o'clock P. M.
ELIJAH HUNT.

N. E. A punctual and general attendance is re-
quired, as no person can (agreeably to law) renew their
license, unless they produce a certificate from the Col-
lector or his deputy, that they have settled their debts
accounts within 30 days from the first day of November,
and the first day of May. And to the intent that all per-
sons may exhibit their accounts in the manner prescrib-
ed by law, they are informed, that they may have
therein all the duties settled which they had on hand
(if any) at the time of their last settlement; and of all
their other purchases—expressly mentioning the time
when, and the person of whom they were purchased.—
And must expect to pay the amount of the duty on the
whole account, excepting so much thereof as they pro-
duce some license or permitted persons receipt for,
or a certificate duly attested that the same has been
paid out of the State, or that they may have re-
ported the first day of November next.
Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

Vol. III.] *Capt. Judd* THE *See How The Cloud gather to*
HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. (NUM. 115)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1788.
NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
An Oration on the death of SPRINGFIELD, upon the
Human Body, and upon Society, delivered by James Green
at a late Commencement.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE benefits of thady is near a clofe. On me
it devolved the pleasing task of exhibiting the gra-
titude, and the painful one of expressing the grief of
my beloved classmates, upon our separation from this
college, and from each other. The minutes before us
are precious, for they are the last which ever speed
together on this side the grave.
Impressed with the importance of these reflections,
I have endeavored to select a subject for my oration,
which, though unknown and remote of academical dif-
ficulties, will notwithstanding, I hope, afford some use-
ful considerations, and (if handled properly) cannot
fail of commanding the attention of this respectable
auditory. The subject I allude to has often been dis-
cussed in different countries—and even philosphers and
physicians have lately added their zeal and knowledge
to the authority of the divine and the parson in thre-
ating light upon it. The subject I allude to is, *the
effects of SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.* To join in the general testimony of
time and reason against the use of these liquors, and
to shew the great injury, cannot be improper
among the sons of justice, nor foreign to this day's
entertainment. We have learned hitherto, if we have
yet learn, that nothing is compatible with the hon-
our of our college, that is calculated to advance the
happiness of individuals, and the interest of society.
In my remarks upon spirituous liquors, I will first
speak of their origin, and then describe their effects
upon health, morals and property, and upon domestic
happiness, and civil government.
It appears from history, that distilled spirits was origi-
nally used only in medicine. They were therefore
prescribed by physicians, and sold only by the apothecary.
By degrees they were introduced into use as a
stimulus, and by degrees they were considered as
a savage and barbarous nation.
1. In order to demonstrate the effects of spirituous li-
quors upon health, permit me to request, my respect-
able auditors, that you would accompany me to an hos-
pital. Behold I in yonder ward, a number of pa-
tients, confined by a long train of incurable diseases.
See the trembling hand of one who attempts to raise
a cup to his head. Behold the Kinging grip of another.
Hear the groans of a third, torn with the anguish of
the cholick. See the pallow countenance, and the
swelled limbs and bowels of a fourth. Hear the moan-
ing of a fifth, in apoplexy, and behold the convulsive
agony of a sixth.—All these terrible complaints are
the effects of spirituous liquors upon the body. But let
us proceed from the ward we have contemplated, to
the cells of the hospital, the usual receptacle of patients
deprived of their reason. Mark the rattling of the
chain! what sounds do I hear? They are too awful to
be repeated. But let us look through the window
into the door of his apartment. Behold the patient
in a state of insensibility. His eyes perpendicular upon his
head. His ragged beard conceals his neck and part
of his breast. He gnashes his teeth, and tries in vain
to tear his flesh from his bones. But whence this
spectacle? What dreadful catastrophe has destroyed
his reason, and converted this man—made originally
in the image of God, into a beast of prey. I answer
nothing but spirituous liquors.
2. From this gloomy scene permit me to invite you to
accompany me to jail. Behold a group of men and
women fettered on the floor, confining themselves with a
loosey sufficient to cover their bodies. How inde-
cent and profane their conversation! But whence this
cause of their misery and wretchedness? This answer I
plain one. Spirituous liquors led them to the perpetra-
tion of those crimes, which render their confinement
necessary for the safety and repose of society. But
what means the crowd which has suddenly assembled
before the jail? They have come to witness the sub-
jection of a criminal. But what has he done to sub-
ject himself to the punishment of death? He has mar-
ried the wife of his bosom and the mother of his chil-
dren. Ah cruel wretch! what could possess thee to em-
brace thy hand in an innocent blood? Methinks I hear
him answer this question. "Behold in me a melan-
choly example of the pernicious effects of spirituous li-
quors. I loved my wife, she was an excellent woman,
and often strove to reclaim me from strong drink.—
Upon coming home drunk from a neighbouring town,
she met me and advised me to conceal myself from
the eyes of our children by going to bed. I refused
the advice, and seized a part of our which stood near
me. I gave her such a blow on her temple, as instantly
deprived her of life. Ah! me— I will fee her frag-

ing in the last convulsions of death, and with one hand
lifted up to heaven, methinks I still behold her, pray-
ing for my repentance and forgiveness.—O I take wron-
g, young people, by my face. I shan had company,
and avoid even the taste and smell of spirituous liquors."
3. Permit me to invite you to enter with me into
yonder tenement. Behold the father of a family, set-
tled at a tender breakfast, with a wife and seven chil-
dren. The Sheriff's officer enters his door, and shows
his warrant to take him to jail. But what has he done?
He contracted a love for spirituous liquors, which
has led him by degrees into habits of idleness and
negligence of his business and hence the hands of his
creditors are upon him. See I both what looks of ten-
derness he parts from his family. His wife in vain
throws herself at the feet of the Sheriff's officer. His
children hunt into tears.—"Oh! save my father, don't
kill my father," dwells upon each of their infant lips.
But in vain they beg, and weep—the Sheriff's officer
ignores their tears, and continues to the custody of a
jailer. But the misery of his family does not end here.
The furniture of his house is seized and sold at public
sale. His wife is obliged to seek a charitable retreat
in the house of a friend, while his children (though
born with different propensities in life) are bound out
to different masters, and compelled to serve persons,
perhaps of inferior rank to that which they once
held with their father, till they are eighteen, or one
and twenty years of age. It is impossible to commu-
nate this scene of family distress without feeling a
horror at the name of those destructive liquors which
produced it.
4. Let us next examine the effects of spirituous liquors
upon domestic happiness. And here I shall make no
apology for intruding into a private family. I shall be-
tray no secrets, for the disford of he family I shall de-
scribe is known to the whole neighbourhood. Behold
the mother of his family reclining down from a tipping
bout I hear him accost his wife in the most brutal lan-
guage. His children hide themselves from his presence.
He abuses and kicks his servants. Nor does his rage
and heat stop here. He has seized upon his wife's
treasure chest, broken into it, and seized upon the
happy family I but still more unhappy is that domestic
community, where the husband and wife, by drinking
spirits from the same intoxicating cup. A drunken
woman is a drunken wife a drunken mother!—The
mex and cruel female spirit—ruffled and transformed
by rum into a fury. It cannot be, I will strive to dis-
believe all history that describes such a picture, and
even suspect the evidence of my senses, when they in-
form me of its having ever existed, except among
the Indians of North America.
5. I proceed, in the last place, to take notice of the
effects of spirituous liquors upon government. The
strength of a nation is to be found in the number of
its citizens. Whenever a certain population, must neces-
sarily affect its prosperity. Now spirituous liquors by
their effects upon the human body are, unfortunately,
sweeps away thousands, the greater enemy to mankind
sweeps away ten thousands. It knows no resti-
tution. It is constant and steady, in its effects, upon
the life of man. It adds upon both faces—upon all a-
ges—and terrible to relate, it is by night as well as
day. Yes, could the numerous tombs in our dis-
tinct graveyards, tell you the causes of their deaths, how
great a proportion of them would proclaim in our ears,
we fell prematurely by drinking spirituous liquors!
But there is another effect of spirituous liquors upon
government, which deserves to be mentioned in this
place. They promote a seditious and turbulent spir-
it. The tipping houses and the walky distilleries are the
nurseries of contention in every part of the United
States.—Hence Anarchy in the certain companion
of those crimes, which render their confinement
necessary for the safety and repose of society. But
what means the crowd which has suddenly assembled
before the jail? They have come to witness the sub-
jection of a criminal. But what has he done to sub-
ject himself to the punishment of death? He has mar-
ried the wife of his bosom and the mother of his chil-
dren. Ah cruel wretch! what could possess thee to em-
brace thy hand in an innocent blood? Methinks I hear
him answer this question. "Behold in me a melan-
choly example of the pernicious effects of spirituous li-
quors. I loved my wife, she was an excellent woman,
and often strove to reclaim me from strong drink.—
Upon coming home drunk from a neighbouring town,
she met me and advised me to conceal myself from
the eyes of our children by going to bed. I refused
the advice, and seized a part of our which stood near
me. I gave her such a blow on her temple, as instantly
deprived her of life. Ah! me— I will fee her frag-

lead your aid to this salutary purpose. Or, to speak
more fully, O thou great Ruler of the universe I send
forth thy light and thy truth, and rescue this country,
so often and so greatly blessed by thee, from the distres-
s, the vice, the poverty, the misery, and the slavery,
which are the offspring of SPIRITOUS LIQUORS!

From the ANALYTICAL REVIEW, For May, 1788,
published in England.
Of the Patagonians, formed from the Relation of Father
Falkner, a Jesuit, who had resided among them 38
years, and from the different Voyagers, who had met
with this tall race.
THIS little piece is a letter addressed to the Hon-
ble Daines Barrington, by M. Pennant, and dated
from Downing, November 28, 1771. It appears to
have been written in consequence of a promise made
some time before, occasioned by conversation on the
subject of the Patagonians, where several opinions were
expressed favoring of scepticism. A preface, dated March
1, 1788, gives a short account of Father Falkner, to
whom the author, paid a visit, expressly for the purpose
of obtaining information on the subject of this visit. "about
four years ago, he came in mind and body, to see his
his manner, and very communicative. He was born at
Mansfield; about 1731 was a sargeon in the Af-
rican ship, in that year was made a convert to Popery
at Buenos Ayres, was in due time admitted of the society
of Jesuits, and was, sent on the mission of Paraguay.
He passed thirty eight years of his life in the southern
parts of South America, between the river La Plata and
the straits of Magellan." By his long intercourse
with the inhabitants of Paraguay, says our author, he
seems to have lost all European guile, and to have ac-
quired all the simplicity and honest simplicity of the
people he has been so long conversant with.
Mr. Pennant begins with observing, that he will only
give as much of Mr. Falkner's narrative as that gen-
tleness could reach for the authenticity of, as having
been an eye witness to it. He then proceeds to notice
all who have mentioned these extraordinary people.
Magellan first saw one of them in 1519; he was
towards vailled by numbers of them. Their height
was about seven feet (French) but the first he saw
was of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1588 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some of a six-foot stature,
one of whom thought they were of the same height
as Le Maire and Schouten found some of them ten
feet high. In 1734 Garcia de Lousis found some men
of great stature, but does not mention their height. In
1786 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their
foot steps which was eighteen inches long. Anthony
Kneret, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voy-
age, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen Spanish
and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which
were fourteen spans long; after this three Dutchmen,
at different times, saw some