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"The fifth sort is called *sewel coronde*. *Sewel*, in the Ceylonefe language, fignifies mucilaginous, or glutinous. This cinnamon acquires a very confiderable degree of hardnefs, which the chewing of it fufficiently proves. It has otherwife little tafte, and ungrateful fmell; but the colour of it is very fine; and it is not many years fince I firft took notice, that the natives, who are all blacks, mix a good deal of this mucilaginous cinnamon with the firft and beft fort, the colour being much alike, excepting only, that in the good fort fome few yellowifh fpoats appear towards the extremities.

"The fixth fort is called by the natives, *nicke coronde*, the tree which bears it having a good deal of refemblance to another tree, which is by them called *nicke gas*, and the fruit it bears, *nicke*. The bark of this fort of cinnamon tree has no manner of tafte or fmell, when taken off, and is made ufe of by the natives only in phyfic. By roafting it, they obtain a water and oil, with which they anoint themfelves, thinking, by fuch liniment, to keep off all noxious fumes and infections in the air. They likewife extract a juice from the leaves, which they fay cools and ftrengthens the brain, if the head be rubbed with it.

"The feventh fort is called *dawel coronde*, that is, drum cinnamon; in Low Dutch, *trommel caneel*. The reason of this appellation is, that the wood of this tree, when grown hard, is light and tough; and that fort, of which the natives make fome of their veffels and drums, which they call *dawel*, is ftript of its bark, while the tree is yet growing, and is of a pale colour. The natives ufe it in the fame manner with the fixth fort.

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