

## AlDO V EXIST

oran. E U L L.Y

## 

 CONTAINING, The previous Difnofition, to, a. ad the Method of the t CRRATION: "The Fall ot ADAk"and EVE; asci. Repentance and Sufferings \& The* "ofteritv du to Nos With a articular Defcriptior on thc DE--U UE.
Ii. The Wordertus Life of $A B \rightarrow A h^{h} \mathrm{M}$, and the $D$ ainctine betlyeen the 1 wo Lines, that of LSA A c : Father of the Jews, and of IS HM तE fr. Father of the Arabs.

 Shomit on the Fr-ebead of a A OMs, and all his Progentor. I
 A $\angle D^{\prime} A I I A^{\circ} H_{0}$ the Three immediate Predecefors of
 1 eats, sc. The Prayers, Ceremonies Fats, Fetrivau, and other Rites observed by th: Aaho.oetans. With a Remarkable Defcription of the $\pi$,y of $\mathcal{F}_{1} \mathrm{mg}$. " y ".

Spanib and Arabick. is as lea. $\theta$

at By Mr. MO K GAN.

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Printed for W.ITEAR's, at the Lamb, without Temple -Bar,

 - fince, from. Barbary, a: Country whereiri I hate pafs'a Twenty Years of my Lift, 'I ised. no.fortere detérmined to. Tiranflate the Treatife of whish I hereintreat ;

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1. 

L: 'V $]^{\prime}$.' I defigned to honour the. Orjginal With-a Plade in: the Haleyian - Ffiall rot ạtempt to give io our Lordmip anty particular Account of ensis'W Wht o the Author himfelf having done it fo fully.

The Chief estotivẹs of my upi-- dertaking the Tranflation, were, - Fo give my Countrymen, hore - juft "Ideas of, the N stionst of the Mahometans, than they. have hitrestorneceived. ando-beanfe I redly thought ham Things in the Authos, were very Curious, and ought fot to be briried in the little-known Languages (in this Par of the World ) in which

- they arg delivered.
 I have acquainted the Reverend and Learned Dean Prideaur, in a Letter hereunto annexed ; ats . fall. only add, That, if. the Original be thought worthy of Your. ${ }^{\text {Coordfhip's Acceptance }}$ and if either That, or the Tranflation, scan. give. Your Lordfhip any Entertainment, it will anfoe all the Wishes of,

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$\because$ Touch Lirdbipis maftobedisut
.Humble Servant,


## viii <br> ' $A$ LETTTE R ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$

terfeit Chriftians, and but feup Years before their laftanepald Expulfion, all who ath ignorant of the Bigotry and mittaken Zeal of the Romif Clergy, efpecially th spain, may eafily imfagene the Confufion their Religious Affairs mult be in after'So renorous a Prafation, and of folong a Continuance, the bare Ufe of their Natural Language; beitig teemed a Erlme worthy the Cognizance of that mercilefs and deteftahle Tribunal.", But not to zire your Patience, ${ }_{6}^{6}$ or detan you upon a Subject you are fo mate better "acquainted with than I can pretend to be, 1 p proceed. ifo give you fome Account of the Book iffelf.
H. be in s lont before the Crequizn, with the previous Difpofition is the Empyreal Ferven tainards it, and brings if down to the Death of that Grand Imponor, whofe Lite yo have fo acctrately tranfmitted to Pofterity:- Though his Orthogranhy, or sather Cacography, is peculiar to himfelf? yet there is fomething Curicus and Uncommon throughout the a whole, Nork; Nor does it want 2 beautiful Extravagance, and an, uncultiyated Elegancy, not only in my. Ownt, but in athe Opinion Cof feveral Gentlemen of Learning and Senfe. He hâs compofed the whole in Metre, and qer fo doing, gives his Pseafon in a fhort Preface. The Language is Spasi/b, though not properly Con ilian, but intermix'd with the Arragoniene and Valenciaz Iflioms (he being a Native of Arrogon) with ilinumerable Araick Words in Spenife Tepeninations: So that Imay, withr out Vanity, affirms there are very few in this Na6 tion who can make any thingor't it befides myfelis, © Who by my loug Cont inname, and freqtent CouverSations with the Off-Ipring of thofe Exiles in

- "Barbary, am thoroughly vers'd in their Way of expreffing their Septimpnts. It riay, without Scruple, i be depended lonas Geraine; for it can be farce fappofed, that at" fuch a Juncture, an Alfaqui, when his Flock weefe in fuch need of Spiritual Inftruction, would give them any thing contrary tg the firm Fenets


# D+. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 

 rideatux. ir Tenets of the Belief, at feaft wilfully; and, indeed, in feveral places', he modeftly pleads his ownoInfufficiency for luch an, Undertaking, for want of - Materials and Capacity.- As he gives a more particular Account of fe' veral of Mabiomet's Anceftors, ' and ot Himself, Sand likewife moft-unaccountable Fables of many of the Fatriarchs, but efpecially of Abrabam than I meet ' with in other Writers, I was atdvifed to publifh it -for its Cusiofity, and I have, in Effect, tranflated ' jipto Eng $/ i / j$-Profe, about a Sixth, Part of it', with many Explanatory Notes, which feveral gond Judges ${ }^{6}$ tell me, are. in wife Impertinght to the Meter, but rather vory"LTfeful and Infructive, EGc.
- If you pleafe, Sir, to give your Confent, I am - ready to fend you the Sheess I have done, rough and * unpolifaed, juft as they are, by any Conveniency ' you fhall direct: The which if you will take the Pains ' to perufe and fend me your Sentiments, I thall reckon ' my felf your Debtor, for whatfoever Service fhall at any" - Time, or on any buafion fall'in my Way. And if - you would be plaafed to correct a lew Pages, the - Correctons of fo eminent a. Pen, I flould take as an - Honour and Favour, and hall ferve me as fo many-- Rules in my future carrying on this Work. "Now, having too long incroach'd on your Patience",
'I only beg you'll be pleas'd too grant mee à fpeody
- Anfwer, god Leave to fubscribe myfelf,



## $x$ <br> A LETTER,

I take this Opportunity, of returning my molt hearty Thanks to Dean Prideaux, Kor his kind Compliance with my Requeft, in a Revifal of this Work, had he not been incapacitated, through' his ill State of Health, and very'great Weakness of which I received the following melancholy Account, from Bis Amanuenfis, the next Poll after I wrote to him.

## The Anfwer of $\dot{D}^{\circ}$ can ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{DEA} \mathrm{Ax}$ :

 $S I R$,IWrite you this, by the Order of my Matter the Dean of Norwich, who cqmipands me nands ' to ot eh , That he has received Jour Let'tor, and would be glad' to ferve you in the Matter you propose, were he in a Condition; But being now - weakued by -Age and Infirmity to fuck a Degree, - aside hath not Strength in his Hands to write his own

- 'Maine, he defires to be excufed,. and" that you would ' not take it amis, that he cannot write to you him-- elf.

NORWICH, Augulf the 18th, - 1722.

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{ }^{c} \quad \mathrm{I} \text { am ı, }
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THO CHURCH.

- Io Mir Jor. Morgan, Eft.


HE Articles of our Faith, which every good Mufulman is bound to beliẹve, and to meceive with an intire Allurance, äre Thirteen in Number, whereof this is the fift and principal.

* The Title of this in the Onigiñal is, Tratada fegundo de los Arriculos, que tude buen Muflim epra obligado a créep guetwer por Fé; that is, The fecond Treatife of tb: Amicles wobich every goot ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Mn}$ /wiman is obliged so believe and bold as Failh. What is moft remarkable in this M. S. is, that is is written in Speni/h, with Arabist Charaters. © It is in the Publick Library'at Amferdum, and was lacely tranlated into French, from a Latin Verfion taken from the Original. Mr. Reland, in his De Kelig. Mobam. frequently quotes it. Being Thore, and, in all Likelihood, Authentick and Geanaine, Ithought inot improper to be prefixed to this Work.


## sii <br> The Mahometan Confeffion

- To believe from the Heert, to colfefs with the Tongue, and, with a voluntary and fddfaft Mind, to affirm, That there is but One Only Gnd, Lord and Governor of the Univerfe, who prodused All Things from Nothing; in whom there is neither mage nor Refermblance, whognever begot Any Perion whatfoever; as. He Himfelf was begotton by None, ; who, as He never was a son, fo He never hath beena Father. It is this Lord and sovereign Arbites of all Things, whom we Mufulmatss are bound to ferve and adore. So that, mone amougit us may deviste frofse this Article, but every one muft imprint it degply in his Heart, for it is unqueftionable.


## II.

Of the Prophet Mонаме ${ }^{6}$, and bis Alceran:
The Second Article, with its Principal Reafons.
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {E }}$ muft, believe from our Hearts" and confefs : with our Moutlis, That the Mof High God, alter having revealed.Himfelf to Mankind by His Anciente Prophets, fent us at length his Eleteded, the Bleffed Mobamed; with the Sacred ant Divine Law, which, thro' His Grace, He had (a) created, धlle which is contained in the venerable Alcoran, that batt been from Him remitted to us: By this Holy Law it is, that

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## : of FA.PTH.

- God hath abol hed all the preceding ones, and havil withdrawn from their Doubts and Jrrorssall Nátions and People, in ordet to, guide then to a firm and lafting State of Happinefs. Wherefore, were obliged exactly to̊ follow thie Precepts, Rites, and Ceremonies thereot, and to abandon every other Sect or Religion whatfoevero, whether inftituted before or fince this Final Revelation. By this Article we are tititinguilted, and ferarated from all fort of Idolatry, lying RhapYodies, and ofalle Prophefies, and from all thofe Seets, Societies, or Religions different from .ours, which are either erroneous, abrogated; or (a) exaggerated, void of Faith, and wishout Truth; as dgily' appears by the feveralo Notions of the Infidels, who divorce and difannul; their Statutes and Inftitutions, after having - made them ; every Momeht changing their Principles, becaufe they are ignorant of God's Goodnefs; and who difhonour their own Rises and Ceremonies, by continual Introvations and Reformations.


## IH.

Of Providence and predeftination,
The ThirboArticle, nith its Principal Reafons.
K E muft firmly"belieye, and hold as a Certainty, Tnatg except God Himfelf, who always woaf, and always foal be, every Thing: thall one Day be annihilated, and •that the Angel of. Deuth, fliall take to himfelf the Souls ${ }^{3}$ 何 Mortals deftined to a total and univerfal Extinction, by the Cqinmand of God our Powerful Lord and Mafter; who was able, and hattr vouchfafed to produce. oar of Nothing, and, in fine, to Fetan Form, this Univerfal World, with all bhings there-

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## xiv The Mahometan Gonfeffion

is contained, Euth Ggod and Evil, Sweet and Bitter $\frac{1}{3}$ o and who haţ̦ been likewife capabley hath known how, and hath been pleafed to appdint Two Angels, the One on the Right and the Other on the Eeffe, to regifter the Actions of every one of us, as well the Gopd as the Bad, to the End; that Juridical Cognizance may - be takeh thereof, and Sentence pronounced thereupon, at the great Day of Judgment. It is therefore neceffary to believe dredeftmation; but it is not permitted to difcourfe thereof, to any whornfoegver, 'till after being perfealy'well verfed in the Study of our Written Law, viz. the Alcoran, and of nur Sunna, which is our Oral Law. As to the reft, feeing all Things are to have an End, let us do Cood Worko, and deport Ourfelves $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}$, that we may live for Ever; A Lite, which is the real Life of Exitence, and which can never be obtained but through the Practice of Vertue: As hath been denounged by the Primitive Prophets, before the Sacred Volume of the Alcoron was dent us from Heaven.

## Of'the Interrgation in the Grave.

Th: Fourth Article, with its Drincipal Reafons.

WE mult truly and firmly believe, and hold as certain and affured, the Interrogation of the Sepulchre, which will after Death be adminiftred to every one of us by two Angels, Ethoii thele Four important Queftions, Who was our Lord and our God? Who was our Prophet? Which was pur Religion? And on what Side was our (a) Kibla? He who fhall be in a Con-

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## -Of F A'TTH. $\quad \therefore \quad$ x

sition to make Anfwer, ThdeGod was his ouly Lord, and Mobamed his Plopher, fhall find a great IJlumination in his Tomb, and dhall hidfrelf reft in 'Glory. But he who fhall not raale a ploper Anfwer to thefe Queftions, fhall be involved in Darknefs until the Day of Judgment. ${ }^{\circ}$ Let us then dregad fo tefirible a Lot, where no Succour or Confolation is to be expected from any Part foever ; and let us look upon it asan Inftance of the Divine Clemency, that Things are, fo difoofed for the Comfort of the Juft, and for the Perror of the Ungodly. For if we call ourfelves to an-Examination in this' Life, God will, after Deạth, vouchfafe us His Grace 'till the Day of.Judgmgnt.
V.

## Of the Futture Diffolution.

The Fifth Article, with its Principal Reafons. .
WE muft heartily believe, and hold as certain, that not only all Things ftiall One Day perifh, and be annihilated, viz. Angels, Men, Devils, $\xi^{c} c$. bnt likewife, that if fhall come to pafs, at the End of the World, when the Angel 1 frafil fhall blow the Trumipg, in fuch fort, that, except the Sovereign God, none of the Univerfal Creation fhall remain alive, immediately after the dreadful Noife, which thall caufe the Moun-
tion of thofe who affirm, That they pray with their Faces always towards the Eaf, rome fay the Joutb; for it mult only be urderftood of thofe who refide to the North and Wef of thar Temple, which is evermore their general Objett, according to their refpect Sifuations: And the Haggeso or Pilgrims, when they arrive fi Mesca, is They Yearly"do in great Multitudes firm all Parts, indifferently pray All round the faid Temple.

## xvi : The Mahometan Coufeflioni

tains to tremble, the Earth to 沼k, ahd the Soa to beg changed to the Colour of Blood. In this total Extinction, the Laft who fhall die will be Azarael the Angel of Death: And the Power of the Mof Highs God will be evidently mianifefted. Who would not apprehend fo terrible a Noife, and for dreedful a Deftriction? Who would not qe touched at fo difmal a Solitude? Who would not labour to live well, and to abound in Good Works, in Hopes of an equitable and advartageous Comperfation? (a) Who would nor. (b) $\cdots$ - Of the Sun, and of the Moon? Who would not from this Moment begin to groan for his Sins, and to lament hislait End, whether it happeneth by Night or by Day? Letus ftop at thefe Thoughts, and let us walk armed with Hópe and Good Works; £ir whatever is not of that Number, is only lent us in this tranfitory Life, and renderefih us obnozioss to Deathand Punifhment. Happy for us, if we give duenAttention to thefe great Truttls; all Things thall become beneficial and favourable to us; as well Poverry as Riches, Bitternefs as Sweetuefs, Adverfity as Profperity. Every thing fhall elevatre us, and give to our Sonls that (c) Sublimity
(a) See .thec gth Article, wherem Ne Author Explains this future O.mpenfation.
(b) This Chalim, and all others whith follow ate in the Frenchif Tranflation; There is a Note, wherein the like are intimated to bi in the Latin M.S. and perhaps may be the lame jn the Original.
(c) Cetre noblefe ..... Tht Gaps, as I have hinted above. are in the French. In this Biace 'tis probable, the Author would have faid fomething concerning the A.tivity and Agility required in the difficult Paflage of ine Sharp-edged Bridge, which is treated of under the 11 ith Article.

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The Sixth Article, with its Principal Reafons.
KX E aie obiliged cordially to behieve, and to hold for certain, That the Fisft, before all others, whom God Shall revive in Heaven, fhall be the Angel ot Death;, gnd that He will at that Time recall all the Souls in general, and reunite them to the refpective Bodies towhich gach belonged; fonne of which dhall he deftined to Glary, and others 5 Torment. But upon Earth, the Firf whom God will raffe, fhall be our Bleffed Prophet Mobamed. - As for the Earth itfelf, it Thall open of all fides, and fhall be changed in a Moment'; and, by God's Command, Fire fhall be kindled in every Part thereof, which thall be extended to its utmoft Extremites, (a) …-God will. then prepare a vaft Plain, perfectly level, and of fufficient Exgent to contain apl Creatures fummoned to give an. Accotnt of their pait Condect. May this folemn, definitive, and irrevocable Judgment awaken us from our Security, for, to nothing that hath been created, thall Eavour be thewed. Every Soul, thatl be judged there by the fane Rule, and without Exception df Perfons.

(a) Here I can'c guess what thould have tollowed.

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[a] \quad \text { ViI of }
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## wiii :The Mahometan fonfeflion Of the Day of Judgnient.

The Sezonts Artiele, with its Principal Reafons.
WE mure believe from our Heartso and hold for cevain, That ehare fhall be a Day of Judgment, whereon God thall ordain all Nations to appear in a Place apqointed for this great Tryal, ot fufficient Vaftnefs, that His Majefty may there be bevident in Splendor.- It is .in this magnifictan and fpacious Station, that the univeral Affembly of all CFEatures flall be made, about the Middle of the Day, and in the Briglitnefs of Noon: Afrd thep it is, (That, accompanied by His Prophet, (Mobamed) and in the Prefence of all Mankind, God fhall, with Juffice and Equity, judge all the Nations of the Earti' in general, eand every Perfon in particular:: To this Effect, every one of us fhall have a Book, or Catakogue of our Actions delivered to us; that of the Goods in fuch ryfe, that it fhat be ree ehed and hald in the Right-hand; and that of the Wicked, fo, that it thall beo reeeived and held in the I eft-hand. ${ }^{\text {© }}$ (a) $\ldots$ As to the Duration of that Inty, it thall be as longeis the Continuance of theablreefent 'Age. This thall beq a Day of Sighs and Gsief, a liay of Tribulation and Anguifh, when the Cup of Sorrow and Mifery muft be dranlk up, even the very Dregs.thercof. But this is what fhall be particularly experiencet by the Ungedliy and the Perverfe: Every thing thall prefent te them Ideas of Sorrow and Afflittion.c To them every thing fhall become Aloes and Bitternefs. They fhall not obtain one Mo-
(a) In the Mabometay Catechifm it is, bebind their Byt, becaufe thry fay, every qne's Hands are fo tied. Perhaps 'twas that which wa: omitted, and thould have filled the Chefin.

- ment of Repofe. They 'hall belold nothing that is agreable, nbr bear one Voice that fhall delight them : their Eyes fhall de nothing but the Torments of Hell ; their Ears frall hear nothing but the Cries and Howlings of Devils; and their terrified Imaginations, ihall reprefent unto them nothing but Spectres and Tortures.


## Of $\cdot \mathrm{Mohamed}$ Interceflion.

The Eighth Areicle, with.its Principal Reafons. $\mathbf{W}^{\text {E }}$ are bound to believe and hold as certain, That our venerabte Prophet Mobamed thall, with Succefs, intercide for his People at the great Day of Examination. This will be the firft Interceflion; but at the fecond, God will be intirely relented, and all the faitffill Mufulmans fhall be tranf-. ported into a Statco of Glory, whillt not one Excufe or Supplication in the Behaff of other Nations, fhall be accepted. As to the Greatnefs ofo the Pain thofe among us are to undergo, who have been Offenders. by tranfgrefling the.Preceprs of the Alcoran, it is known to God alone, ass there is none byt Himowho exactly knoweth how long the fapne is to continues; whether its Duration fhall pe more or lefs than that of the Examination or Judgment. But to us it belongeth to Thortem its Continuation by our Good Works; by our Charter, and dy all the Endeavours we are capable offalling ourieteves fo Judgment in this Lifes with the intire Astention of all our Senfes and Faculties, before our Crim?s and our TranIPreffions cite us to God's Tribunal : fince He it is, who, through His Meroy, "preferveth, and who granteth us this Titrie of Refpite, that we may, by a vertuons Condut, put rutfelves in a Condition to approach Him.

## xx The Mahometan Confe/flon

 Of the future Condponfoition at theLaft Judgment.

The Ninth Article, with its Principal Reafons.
WE puft fincerely believe, and holld as a Çertainty, That we mult there every one of ue give up our Acceunts before God, concerning the Good and Evil we have tranfacted in this World. A月 who have been Followers of Mobamed, flhall be, \}efore all others, fummoned torthis Examination; becapre they it will be, who flhall bear Witnefs againft all other frange Nations. It thall tome to pats,on that Day, that God will take away out of the Bellance of him who has flandered his Brother, fome of the good Works, and put them into that of him who has

- been flandered; and if the Slanderer is found to have no good Works. He will then deduct from the Punifhments of the slandered, to include them in the Lift of thofe of the Slanderer; infomuch thatolis great Juffice will be fully manifeft. At leaft then, that we may not run the Hazard of this terrible Compenfation, det 45 not think of -wronging athers, nor of dywinifhing their Subtance, their Honour, or their good Name; For, we may affure ourfelves, That if we injure our Brother, fuch a Subftraction fhall be made from our good Works, or rather fuch an Addition to our Debts, the which, therertheiefs, at the Time of the laft Affliction, muft be paid; at the Time, when to quench our Thirft, or only to refrefh our Tongues, we would willingly give, if poffible, all the richeft and moft beautiful Objects our Eyes ever beheld here belqw.
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## Of the Ballance, and of Purgatory.

The Tenth. Article, Aith its Principal Reafons. T TE muft believe from the Heart, "and confefs with the Mouth, That all our Actians, good and bad, fhall one Day be weighed in the Ballance, the one againft the other; infomuch that thofe whofe good Works fhall out-weigh their bad, fhall enter into ${ }^{\circ}$ Paradife; and that, on the confrary, they whofe bad Works fhall Out weigh their good, fhall be condemned to the Flames of Hell. And for thofe whofo Scaless fhall be equally poifed, becaufe the Good they have done is equivalent to the Evil, they fhall be detained in a Station fituate in the Middle between Paradjfe and Hell, where Confideration will be made both of their Merits and of theis Demerits; fince, befides their being confined in that Place, they dhalb bave no Punifhment-Anflicted on them, for fhall they enjoy any Part of the Glory ordained for whe Beatified Righteous. It is true, that all thofe anong that Number who are Mufulmans? fhall be, at length, releafed from their Captivity, and Thall be introdaced into Paradife, at the fecond literceffion of our Bleffed Prophet Mobamed, whofe great Compaffion will be fignalized, by his engaging, in order to our Redemption, to fupplicate the Power and the Mercy of the Moft Hoth, as well as his Juftice, already fully fatisted by the long Capiivity of the Criminals. Wherefore, let us from hence forwards ${ }^{\text {geeigh our Good }}$ Works, to the End that we may affiduoufly frive to increafe thieir Weight, and that they may have the Advantage over the Bad: except -we rather defire that thefe fhould out-weigh thofe and, after onr Examination, caufe us to be excluded from the Man-

## xxii The Mahometan Confffion

Ann of Glory. Let not ${ }^{\circ}(a)$. . . . that which is theatre of our Souls Felicity, left, at this Day of Darkness, we artobliged "to weep and lamint. Once more, Let us rather, frond this Moment, adornour Souls with the Charms of Virtue, , hilt we have Tine to do is, whalft eve have it in our Power

* to efcape future Chaffifement, and that we have the requifite Succour and Relief, as we may fay, within our Reach. For it will be no longer Time, after this Life, to redeem ourfeves from Perdition; there will be no farther Opportunity for $\mathfrak{k}$ penance; nor foal we cen find a Mediator or Security, "till alter having made-Expration for, our Sins.



## Xi.

## Of the Sharp-edged (b) Bridge, and the unavoidable Paffage thereof.

## Thee Eleventh Article, with is Principal Reasons.

 WE are obliged to believe from our Hearts, and to hold as affured, That all Mankind in the World, amuft pals one Day over the Sbarp-adged Bridge, whore(d) The Chain here, it is prefum'd, may be fupply'd with either forget, omit, neglect, or the like.
(b) This imaginary Bridge of theirs, I have hazard them ferequentiy defcribe as it is lire reprefentede, "harper than a Razor, narrower than a Hair, and exce ding slippery. They gay, The Sinness miscarry through want of Refolution, Strength, and Agility, being terrified with the Horrors of Hell, over which, it lems, it is extended; whereas the Goof, armed with Courage and Innocence, Succeed happily. Monfieur Cbirdin, in his Voyage to Ferfia, allures us, Thatethe Apprehenfion of this Paffage bis a mighty in du: ene over: their Morals; that it is the Confolation of the Injured, and the Torr of the Injures; and he reports, That several Perfians made him juft Satisfaction, purely our of Fear of having a bad Paflage if the Lat Day. Vide Vol. ii c

Length

- Length fhall be equal to that of this World, whote Breadith flall not exceed that of one fingle Thread of a Spider's Web, and whole Height " fhall be proportiona. le to its Extent? The Righteous fhall pafs over it fwitter than a Flafh of Lightning; but the Impious and the Ungodly fhall not, in ass much Time as the prefent Age thall endure, be able to furmount the Difficulties thereof, and that througlothe want of Good Works. For which Reafon, theyo fhall fall and precipitate tbemfeves into Hell-Fire in Company* with the Infidels anid Blafphemers, with thofe of litle Faith and bad Confcience, who have done few Deeds of Charity, becayfeothey were void of Vertue. There fhall bof fome among the Good, bot ithftanding, whofe Palfage fhall be lighter and fwitter then that of many others, who Ghall therein, from Time to Time, meet with Temptations and Obftructions, from every Precept which they fhall have ill obferved in this Life. Good God! How dreadful to our Sight will this formidable Bridge appear* What Vertue, what fecret. Grace from the Moft High, fhall we not need to be onabled to plafs over it? What Defarts, what, Monfters, what Dregons, fhall we not find in cur Way? What Hunger, what Drought, what Wearinefs, hall we not be there expófed to 3 But what Anguifh, what Grief, what Affliction, fhall there not be to devour, all thofe who have not meditated on this terrible Paflage? Let us pray to God, That, qogether with our Bodily Health, he will alfogrant us His Grace not to remain his Debtors in this Life; for the $A r a b s$, and with Reafon, are wont to fay, ' "hat no @bfacle' is foodecply concealed, as that wobich cennot be renoved by any Expedient or Artifice what foever.


## Xxiv The Mahometan Confeflion

## XII. $\because$ Of PARADISE.

The Twalfth Artiçle, with its Principal Reafons.
WE are fincerely to believe, and to hold for a Certainty, That God did create a Paradife, which He prepared tor the Bleffed, from among the Number of the Faitblech, by which are meant the Followers of the True Religion, and of our Holy ProphetoMohamed; where, with him, they fhall be placed in. perpetual Light, and in the Ifjoznent of Heavenly Delighrs; for ever beautitul, in the Yigour of their Age, and brighter than the Sun; and where they thall be found worthy to cantemplate and adore the Face of the Moft High God. As for thofe who fhall be detained in the Tortures of Hell, to wit, the Simers and Tranfgreffors, who have neverthelefis believed in One Only Ged; they fhall be releafed at the Second Interceflion of the Prpphet, by whort they fhall immediately be wathed in the Secied Laver; from whence being come forth whiter than Snow, and more refulgent than the Sun, they fhall, with the reft of the Bleffed, behoid themelyes feated in Paradife, there to enjoy all the Glory they can defire. This is what fhall befall the Rody that was compofed of Clay: And what then thall be the State of our Souls? To the which it fhall be granted eternally to behold the Light-and Brightnefs of the Divine Majefty." Let us then- cofftinually have iit our Hearts the Idea of .... and in maintaining our Faith, let us endeavour to do Works of fuch - a Charafter, that we inay have no Caufe to fear HellFire; a Fire fo intenfe and p netrating, that there is no Tormeht, egitier of Heat of Cold, to be compared therewith. Let us, I Yay, chiefly apply ourfelves to Good Works a det us not Wriufe to exert our utmoft Strength in the exact Offervation thereof, and of the Faft of our

## of F AITH.

XXV
venerable Month of Ramadan, apd of the Prayers and Ceremonies which are ordained, and let us not defraud the Poor of the Ty the of all our Goods. We know what our*acred Volume fays upon this Subject; "Provides to thyfelf Happinefs hereafter out of thy "Abundance, a good Name out of thy Riches; an in"fallible Suftenance out of thy Poverty; out of thy "Infirmity, a perpetual Vigour; and out of thy Wif" dom, the Heatth of thy Soul.


The Thirreesth Arvicle, with its Principal Reafons.
WE muft fincerely believe, and hold for certain, That there is a Hedl prepared for the Unrighteous, the Refractory Tranfgreffors of the Divine Law, accurfed of God for their evil Works; and for whom it would have been better that they had never been born, and to have never feen the light of the Day. It is for fuch as thoferthat a place of Torment is appointed, or rather a Fire which burneth withput touching them, a Fire of Ice and Nortb.Winds, where thefe thall be nothing but Suakes and Serpents, with other venomous and ravenous Creatures, which fhall bite them without deftroying them, and thall caufe them to feel grievous Pains. Thaw Place fhall be the Abode of the Impious, and of the Devils, whore 'bote fhall, with all forts of Cruelty and Rage, inceffant fy torture Thofe; and left the Senfe of their Pain fhould caufe them to relent, a. new Skin fhall continually ficceed in the Stead of that whinet has been burnt or mortified. It is forous good Mufulmans, to conceive and'entertain a juit Horror of this deteftable Place; fuch Reflections are the, Duty of all God's Servants: As for thofe others who have de-

Ixvi The Mahomettan Confoffion, \&c.
clared War againft our Keligion, they fhall one Daye fee the Torments of Hell. Let us all dread this Punifhment, and thefe frightul Tlerrors ; Let us confirm our Faith by the Sentiments of our Hearts, and by the Confeffion of our Tongues, and let us engrave it in the Bottom of our Souls.


## T HE

## Author's $P$ R EFACE.

Difcreet ${ }^{*}$ Muffulman Refder, Gaver H Eprincipal Motive with induced me $t 0$ undertake the Compiling of this Treainf, mak, amoingmany others, My having been perfonally prefent at dizers Affemblies, in Company with Perfons of great Parts, Learning, and Genius of wur own Nation and Belief, Natives of this Kingdom; at which Meetings I have beard Arguments of a moft Jullimeand delicate Nature frequentiphandled and difcuJTed; the Swbject of which Conferences was generally concerning the great Excel-- Lencies of our glorions Chieftain, and moft Beatified Prophet Mohamed, of ever-bleffed Memory. Themes lofty and tender. At the Conclujion of thefe Difcoupfes, the whole Congregation never failed to be feized with Aftonifhment, ard infpired with ecfatick Raptures, glorifying the fugreme Creatox, who, in fo par. ticular a Manner, bad vouchblafed to grant Such diftinguibing Mercies to thofe of that Fomily; ftrenuoufly affirming, and implicitedyelierving (a) thofe Dis
(a) Alluding to the Prophetick Light, Ohining on the Foreheads of all the Eiected Males of that Family, folmuch treated of throughput this Work.

## The Author's PRE'F ACE.

- Jinctions to be the greateft and moft convinsing Proof of the Divine Favour, that His. Almighty Goodnefs ever granted to any of Fils Creauires upon Earth, or even in Heaven itfelf; (ince thereby theydjad jo peculiarly the Advantage of, and Preference to, all the reft of the Prophets and Patfiarchs; not excepting even Ifa (or Jefus) dimself; notwith)fanding be was The Breath of his Creator; no Man buving, in the leaft, "been Inftrunfental towards his Begetting.

Every one unanimouly faid, That it was a Misfor. tune, moft deplorable, and never enough io be lamented, that there were no Writings row extank, anmong us, which were abie so give us a perfect and JatisfactoD Account of the true Genealogy of wiat moft Illu:. ftrious Family. Some'few, indecd, we had, which made fight, tranfient Mintion of (b) Abdulmenaf and bis Son Hafhem; but the true Defgent of the Line was intively obfcure, and remained buried in Oblivion; and which, none can dipqute, bad been tranfmitted, in a direct Line, from Father to Son, mithout Mixture, or Interruption, from Adam, of venerable Memory, domn to our Lord Mohamed, who nas ibe Lalt of all the Prophets.

This being fo, and the Times fo much corrupted and confufed; the poor unhappy Muffulmans fo grie. voufly oppreffed, di/pirited, and perlecated, that, for want of being better isflructed, they sonfounded the Line of Ifaac minh that of the Light, making th:m both but one and the fame Lineage, being wholly unacquainted with the Diference, and with what caufed that Difference; buil farried it from Adam unto
(b) See the Life of HaMky, Pag. 269, \&c. - Dean Prideaux's Lire of Mah. Pag 3 , and 4 Hferbelot under the Names $H a f c h e m, A b$ dallah, Mobammid, \&c.

## The Authpr's PREFACE.

Abraham, and from thence unto Mohamed of Bleffed Mermory. To all mioh ay be added, That shey nere chiefly lea intulthis Errar by the common Voice, and Opensom of the Chriftians, who So pafttivily, and rith So much Certainty, affirm the Same, laying Blots and Imputatigns upon the Fuft Ilhmael, and all his. Male Pofterity, and Lineage; unjufly and maliciouply depriving him of the (a) Honowr of the Sasrifice, giving it to Ifaac; cafting fcaydalous Objections upun the Good Abranam, and, by Confequence, upon our Beatifed Leader; infinuaing, that being defcended from a fpurious Line, he could not be - Proplet: And, notwithft andingoour Religions and Belzef was (by the Grace of the Mof High God) firmly eftablibed Junongt us inothis Kingdom; yet, neverthelefs, fach Things as thefe are almays want to caufe, in the weak and vulgar Sort of People, a certain Lukewarmnefs; and thofe of fuperior Underfandings are apt to be foandalized thereat; efpecially when they occur in a Nation fo ill-ingructed, (as ours has been of late): and fo frictly confined withon fuch narrow Bounds; furrounded with fo many Incitations, Inducements, and Temptations; fo threatned, and sormented by Unbelievers, who, in perfecusing as; center their principal Glory and Satisfaction.

Seeing then, all thefe Circumftances So notorioufly confpicuous in tho Light of the Sun; and, that our Leader and Protector (who ws the Light of all God's Meffengers, and bimply one of them, for whofe Sake all Things mere created) is lot only his Equal, but he and all the other Pranhats were bighly pleafed;
(a) They deny that it was Ifrac whim Abrabim went to offer up as a Sacrifice. The Story is at large in the Life of Abrabam, See Chap. vit. and VIII.

## The Authors PREFACE.

nay, they gloried in being the Annunciators and Preas fagars of his fancififed Miffion; With this Conjideration I determined to ftand forth in bis Defence; like unto the Soldier, who, though raflelyerefolutely throweth himfelf into the Battle, amidel his हnemies, to revenge fome grievous Injuy, or Affront, dene to bis General; though better jurnibbed with the Ardency of his Zeal, than nith a competent Strength or Ability, fuffocient to accomplith bis Undertakings. So I, with the Confert and Alfitance, and at the Requeft of the above-mentioned Perjons; but, above all, with the Help and Protection of the Divine Bounty of God, who affifeth and Enceurageth every giod Intent; and withal recolleciling, that His Sacred Majefly commandeth us, that his Holy Law Sball be ermanifegted to the whole Univerfe; and that the Name, the Doctrine, and the Precepts of His Meffenger $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{a}}$ all be defended, by Dint of Sword, or otherwife, as beft we cap; and, that His true Religion foall be expanded and maintained:

For theje Rcefons, I ay, I fet my Hana to this Work, explaining the Original and Progrefs of the Light of our molt Bteffed Propket, with the proper Diftisction between the Line of Ifaac, and that of Ifritiael, bewing the true Source of ceach, with neceffary Dilcourfes thereupon: A Subject which we Muffulmans are under Jo mighty An Obligation to be acquanted with, apd fo retaiz. in outr Memories; which, as El Hallan fare, is one Half pf our Belief, and the Second Auicle of the (a) Unity.
(a) The Confeffion of the dy hometan Faith, and, by Confequence of God's $Z^{\text {mity, }}$ is contained iP: Ghere Words; La illab illallle Mubammed Refoule Allib, which is fuerally thus: There is no God but God, Mobamed is God's Meffeng. r. The latter Part of which, he here feems to mean by the Second aticle of the vinity. See the Confefflon at large hereafto prefixed.

## The Athor's P.REFACE.

I likerife, with the fame unqueftionable Veracity, give evident Proofs of the Pritity and Chaftiy of Abraham, intirely confuring' all Doubss and Ajperflons which havebeten, or may be made thereon; refloring uno IThmael his Right, and unto the Muffulmans a Subject of Foy, as for the moft eftimable Grace andaMoray wheremith God of His Divine Goodnefs ever bleffed any Nation. "This is all declared ard layed open, without any Sonfufion, Prevarication of Fraud whatfoever, or any one Article that may caufe Surprize to my Readers, or may be thought an Impofition uponothem, In Compiling the which, Giod (who algre-knoweth it) will be mudVtinefs, what Pains and Trouble 1 I bave been at, in Jearching for, and procuring the Wivings of the moft autbentick Authors in innumerable Parts of this Kingdom, which had long fince, for Fear of the Inquilition, been either loft, or buriedin Obfourity: To be better furthering whereof, His Sacred Majeffy, of His, Infinite Bounty, was, in many Refigects, affiting to ns xin fuch Manser, that, recilling wo Mind what I bad fudied in my Touth (of all which at foft I bad but tranftory Remains, and faint Ideas) yet, whintfoever 1 had Uccafion for tom wards the completeing, und bringing to Rerfeetion my prefent Purtofe, cameaceadily into my Memory, without Diffocilys

I have compojed the whole in pluin and eafy Verfe, ibat Things fas Sasrech, and So Frorthy 50 be treated of, and kept in Remmombrance, "may, with the greater Pleafure and Delight, be leatred by Feart, and retained in the Momory (d): \%.

(n) At the Toun of Teffate, in thekingaiom of Tunir, I heard fome of the Iuhabitants, of both Sexes, fing, in concert, whole Chapters ouc of this Work, to the Sgund of Lutes and Guitarso In

## The Authors PREFACE.

Now, if in the following Treatije any improper or diifonant Word, ans Expreflo. misiapphed, or Sentence: misflaced, $/$ ball be found, I intreat the Dif creet Reader, be will be pleajed to correch and amend it with Prudence and Candour; pioufy configering the Fervency of my Zeal; and be affured, that in p̣hatSoever I have errred; or done amifs, it hatb not been through Defign, But Ignorance, from which the wifeff of Men are not alpays exempted; much lefs Wretch of my poor Ability: And of all People, none are fodefrous and ambitious of being in the Right, as thofe who undertake Matters of this $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{c}}$ Nature

May it pleafeo His milt Sacred Maje thy $_{2}$ to give me Grace to perfect and finifb it, to Hi-Holy Praife, and to the intire Content and Bencfits of the Muffulmans, the unfeigned Believers and Followers of the Doctrine of Mohamed; of Everglorious Memory. Amen.
that Kingdo $n$, there are Ten or Twelve fmall Towns, buift after the Spani/h Model, which are, in a Manner, intirely inhabited by thole spanifh Moors; They, among themfelves, ufe that Language, and feidom sar.rry,their Daughters to Arabs, Africans, or erea to Tuiks, except for Intereft." They have all, befides their Mabometan Names, the Names and Surnames of their Anceftors, wheff in Spain. Of late Years, they begin to degenerate; and I was cold for a Truth, that there now are but Two Mes remaining alive, who can read the Sodmifb Tongue, of which one is, Hamooda Buffift. the Perfon from whom I had this Manufcript. SHe is by Profeffion \#及arber Surgeor. There isope miferable litele Toln whple Inhajinants are Catalonian Moors, and who ufe that Dialett. The beft of thofe Towns are Suliman, Zaguan, and Trifalore.


## MA.HOMETISM

## E X'P L A I N'D:

## I.NTRODUCTION.

The Mahometan Author dedicates his Work to God, the Creator of all Thirgs. His Addrefs to the Prophet. To the Muffulman Reader. His Traife of Hiftorians' and Writers, particularly thofe who write in Metcc. The deplorable Con: dition of the Moors in Spain, EOc.

Bifmillahi el tahmani el rahimi, i.e. In the Name of the Gracious and Merciful God. O Thee, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ Divine Monarch, King of the Emfyreal Heavens, Lord of all Powers, and everlafting Director of all things. : To thee $\frac{1}{}$ who permitteft, ant gracioufly endureft the Frailties, Weaknefles, and Omiffions of us thy Creatures, inhabiting this Earthy Globe, and beftowef on us large and bountiful Rewhards, which we have in no wite merited: Thou, who alt contented and fa. tisfy'd with good Intents alone, and protectert and rewardeft in the higheft Degree thofe who are pure aod

## 2 Mahomeciforp Explain'd.

perfeet: Thon, Lord, it is to whom I addrefs my, felf, uand to whom I tedicate this Work; fince thou didft never ftop thy Ears from liftening to thole, who in their Aflictions and Neceflities made their Supplications unto Thee, and with a contrite Heart implored thy Divine Affiftance. Succour tléefore, O merciul King! this thy "miferable Servant; who caiting himfelf upon thy Bounty, and' relying on thy Protection, launches out in the wretched tattered Barque of his oweak Underfanding, and ingulphs himfelf in a Tempeftuous Sea, without Oars, or Tuckling, his Maft, afd Leudder broken and fhattered; with nothing but the difconfolate Prow of his fervent Zeal, with which he hopes to make way tliro the netercilefs Waves; intirely confiding, that thou wilt gricioully vouchfafe to grant him a favourable Sule, that the fcanty Sails of his difteffed Viffel may conduct her fately to her defired Port, to the Glory and Content of thy Holy Divinity: For, without thy Afliftance, 'tis very poffible, that in, the midft of her Voyage fhe may be fwallowed up; it being beyond the Power of Human Capacity to fave her from Shipwreck. Thou who caufeft Harmonye and Sound to proceed from a Lng of Wood, aild melodinifs Mufick from a dumb and hoarfe inftrument; who caufeft the Stones and Rncks to refound with refponding Echoss, and"givett a Voice to Veffels of Itronand Cojpper, EGc. Brant unto me, O Graciuus Monarch! thy Love and Favour; give me Strength and Breath to enable my antuneable Voice and mean Capacity to accomplinh and bring to Peyfectiqu my wholefors and well-defigned Purpore, "tife whith is Ufferechand dedicated to thy Divine Bonuty.

And thou, "O Meffenger! of whofe Glory and Happinefs (tho' unworthy) I, languifhing, covet to be Partaker; Thou in whofe Tongue was ftamped the only Way of Truth; I befeech thee to interceed for me, that I may obtain Favour; fince my Defign, is to thy Honous, and in thy Praife, to relate what my

## Mahotnetifin Explain'd.

Rufticity and poor Unieffanding will permit me, concerning thy eletided Lineige, anid renowned Predéeflors; thofe who were poffefled of that moit refplendent Light, which the All powerful Lord had (a) created fo long. before the Formation or Fabrication of the Heavents, oy purpofe to be inherited by Thee
I will particularize the Original of all thofe moft eminent and fignalized Heroes; and who, and how many they were, who were deemed worthy to carry that Banner: 1 will nutify their Defcent fcon Father to Soin, down from That our firf Father, withoul zny Intermififion, Interruption, or cutting the clear and apparent Thregd, till I bring it to its apfopinted Stationy which was thy preciezs Forchead, "nade and fuited to that Ufe, and with that lntent. I will give an ìmpartial Relation of the notable Exploits and Atchietements of all ${ }^{\circ}$ thofe Juft Mejengers, Patriarchs, and Prophets, who carried this Light 3 and I will fpecify their noble Deeds in the Defence thereof, together with themyfterious Miracles, and wonderful Protection with which the Almighty Lord, favoured them ; the Merciespand Deliverances he fhewed them ${ }_{3}$, all tending to the "Honiour and Advantage of Thee, the true Lotd and Owner, and Heir prefumptive to the Ame, viz. the Light.
And Thoy, Muffulman Keader, into whofe Poffeffion theleiny Verfes thall ${ }^{2}$ happen to tall ; i beffech Thee, that, thy great Candor and Benevolence will excufe and pardou all my Errors and Deficiencies, in Confideration. of the Honoor of Hiim, to whom I offer them: And I inform thee, Judicious and Prudent Reader, of what throu caimf not be ignorant; which is, That the Taftes of Mank nu are yarious, and differing; fome Palates rellifh Profe;; others delight only in Metre : So God has been pleafed to ordain, in the
(a) Ses in the Beginding of the Chapter of the Creafion, concerning thoir fabuious Ideas of chis imasina y Lieght.

## 4 Mahometifọ Explain'd.

 fante manner as he has the unaccountable Changes, Alterations, and Revolutions of Times.Infinite are the Numbers of Authors, who by their Writings have tranfinitted to Pofterity the Heroic Trophies and Triumphant Actions of Great and Me morable Men; with indefatigable Labour, compofing Voluminous and Exemplaey Chronicles, whereby their Names and Memories fline, and -wid continue fo to do in After-Ages, to the remotelt Futurity; with no lefs bright a Lultre, and their Laurels are as frefh, as thofe of the very Worthies themfelves, , conserning whofe remarkable Tranfactions they have written. For it is inconteftably certain, that had it not been for the hudable Pengs of thofe candid Gifioriographers, the notable Occurrences of Antiquity, and whe Lives and Actions of ofr venerable Fore-fathers, would have been all obfcurely buried in perpetual Silence and Oblivion; neither would their Pofterity have edified from their Praife-worthy Examples; nor would the Palm of Honour have been given to thofe, who were truly delerving thereof.
For thefe Reafons, it cannot be difputed, but that an Author, who judicioufly and irppartially writes a Hiftory, denoting and publickly bringing to light the Deeds and Sayings of Famous Men, $F^{2} c$. onght to be remembered, and mentioned with as much Refpect, and Deference, as thofe Heroes themfelves, whasyere the yprincipal Actors therein, and on whofd Account it was compiled.

But He , who in Times fo Modern as the $\ell$, has had the Faculty of compofing fuch memorable Things, in a Method that they may be oharmonioully fung to the fweet Sound of concording Mifcal Inftruments, in pleafing and tuneable Accents; He, I fay, deferves more ${ }^{\text {Praife }}$ thar thofe who write in Profe; and the Pains He takes, are more meritorious than the others; it being to be fuppos'd, that the Majority of wlankind are more taken with Vere, and, by conkquençe, the readier and more willing to give

## Mahometifm Explain ${ }^{\prime}$.

Ear thereunto; whereb the worthy Subjects, fo neceflary to be univerally known, are, with the greater Succeis, awc Facility expanded and divukged. Seeing it is an undoubted Truth, that it is the Voice which tefifies, publ thes, and makes manifeft whatever the Sou and Body, in their fecret and unheard Imaginations, have cogitated, andin private agreed upon between themfelves. Nor are there any other means of exprefling thofe Thoughts, bue by the Voice, it baing She that ejaculates the fame, and makes thempistelligible and familiar to others, whereby we partake of what would elfe be an Eternd. Secret. Niw it is ${ }^{\circ}$ Verfe, and not Profe, Twhich occafions the Xoice fo refound with he fweeter and more agreeableaCadgace and Melody, and fignalizes the Compofers therenf, to be Men compleat of Talent, and fublime in Genius: And how many Examples are there extant, of Perfons celebrated for their excelling in that Capacity, who have been advanced to the high-

- eft Dignities? For Inftance; (a) Belal, the Son of Hamama, that Great and Fidnous Cryer; who, for the tranfcendent Excellency of his 'Voice, was inthron'd in a Station the moft Honourable, and the only one upon Earth ; - feeing the Verfes which he fung, for the Perfectnefs, and unparallel'd Goodnefs thereof, Wernverthy lo befung in thofe Glorious and Cgle-
(a) Mobimmed's Slave, afierwards manumitted, and became one of his greate@, Friends and Confdants. He made him his Muedin; that is, he whot calls the People to Prayers', at the appointed Hourr, from the Tops of he Turcers in she Mofques. Vide D'Herbelot in Brlat. The Mabomasans relate incredible Things of the Stierigth and Sweetnefs of he voice. Th=y lay, it was he who converted to Thasmifm that Nation of Blacks which are called studan, his Compatriots, of which every Year numerous Troops go in pilgrinage to Mecia, under the Name of Ruicib el Soudam; as chofe of Perfas are rermed Ructib el Aizm; thofe of Dumajcus are Rucrib sisum; from Egypt, Ruccil Mifir ; and the other Pilgrims from Egyps dowewards, are comp phended under the general Name of Ructio el gragarba i. c. The Thaftern Caravan of Pilgrims, which is the Significatiourof the Word $\frac{1}{5}$ H, from Erkeb, to ride or mount.


## of Mahometifm Explain'd.

ftial Manfions of Everlafting Blifs. (a) Omar, that matchlefs Warrior, fallied out, finging in Verfe, when he went forth with the Mcfengereto publifh his Holy Law. David finging, and playing upon his Divine Inftrument, expelled the Demons out of the Body of King Saul, notwithftanding their Perverfenefs: Nav, all the Efigrams, or Pfalms, lie ${ }^{\circ}$ coflopod in Acknowledgement of his known and, publick Sins; All his ficred Canticles, Hymns, Praifes, Thankfgividgs; his lofty and echoing Invocations, ate the fame Glofious Songs, which are, with fuch ravifhing and inchanting Voices, fung by the Andolic Choirs. It is ${ }^{\circ}$ Verte, which, owith its melodious and reliunding Cadence, quickens, aind enlivens our Intelketuals; inciting us, with the greater Alacrity, to. ${ }^{\wedge}$ new our Memories: Anc it is moft requifite, that all rare and extrandinary Tranfactions in general, fhould be fung to the Sound of Mufick; becaufe the Remembranct, and Recollection of Things of that Nature, always exhort and ftir us up to imitate fuch laudable Examples. And altheugh thefe Metres of mine, are far from being in any-wife wotthy to be ranked amongt thofe I have above mentionsed, or to be compared with thofe Numbers of the more perfect Performances of fuch elegant Writers, who with their refiped Peng have illeftrated and immortalized thei Nathes; and that I ain not ignorant of the Encapacity and Pornefs of my Talent: Yet of this Ifin certain, that the Subject I am abolt to treat of will be an equivalent and fufficient Counterpoife, othat all the
(a) Omar Ben el"だhaprab. was a very powerful and confiderable Man amons the Arab'ars, ind wit early Procelyte to Molammed's Impoiture, by whofe Aut intty it was very murh promotad and encom. raged. YHe wis the fecond Calyph atter hin, and was Inflatied in tive Yewribe Grace 635. He reigned Ten Years and Carinlf, and was ther murder'd. See more of hin in ockley's Hines of the saraiens, and in hi'Herselor. Hafsa, one of Mabammed's, Wive, was the Daugher of this Omar.

Defects

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

Defects and Liflonancies phich - may be found in this Work, ought to be exculed, and obtain a favourable Reception, as Things to which my Weaknefs of Genius is incident, and that the Acceptance thereof, may be conformable to the $Z \in a l$ of my Intent; I having nothing in View, dut the being able to accomplinh the Manfifeftation of thefe great Myfteries, towards the extending, divulging, and expanding of the which throughout the whole $\downarrow$ 'niverfe, we are, by fuch mighty Coligations, bound fitenuounly to endeat your.

Although, as I have already faid, 'tis neryfary for us to call ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ Remembrance allo the ${ }^{-3}$ Prophets and Patrigichs, as they are all fpoken of, in the reverend Alcoran, for the great Benefit and Adwantage we may reap from the Example of their commendable Actions, conducive to the better Regulation of our tranfitory Bodies on Earth, and to the eternal Repofe of our immortal Souls jn the Altitudes of Heaven: - Yet, neverthelefs, the Precepts of none of them are to be compared with thof we find in the Honoured Alcoran: By the facred Decrees of which, cvery good Muffurmin is comnended to teach and publifh, to the utmoft of his Ability and Underftanding, all he knows concerning the Iootrine of our true Belief. OSamedalcorant wherein the Words and Admonitions, and N1 the Fupdamentals and Ways of our Hoity Law, wheh is the (a) El, Ifam, is contained! In it we are taught and enjoynd, that we fhould, with all our Might didigently and indefatigably ftrive, either in Profe or Verfe, be in whatfoet Method we are beft capable of, or as may feem propereft or moft
(a) The Elabometans term their Religion Din 1flam, orgthe Law of Salyuil from the Arabick Word Salím which implies rrety. In the Nyth Conjugation $A l_{2 m 2}$, to enter jito the State of Salvation; he CQ 1 lam, or Ejlim, and Muflimeen ${ }_{3}$ i. e. The Suvedegr the Efcapos They $\{a y$, all Mankind are bors inp jamifm, but are perverted by then, Parents to otheP Religipnss

## 8) Mahometifm Explain d.

convenient, that our Religion and Belief may be exalted, propagated, and fpread abroad: This if we neglect to endeavour, God will deny us his Grace, and reward us with Torments and Punifhment.

Tberefore, to acquit my-felf of this iacumbent Duty, and to enjoy an andifturbed Confcience, and that I might have no Neglect to s.nfuet for, in having concealed ${ }^{\text {e }}$ what my mean Talent and weak Judgment would furnifh me with, I determined to employ it on a Matter moft Sublime, as is this, which Itm about: A Subject highly worthy of my Conceptions, thaugh as vaftly di proportionable to them, as is the little Ant to the great Camel, or the peak, infignificant Worm, when compared with fhe fteity, and mighty Body of the unwieldy Elephant.

Notwithanding, 'tis to me a fufficientit Conlolation, when I reflect on many Inftances of thofe, who, armed with a pare and contrite Heart, and endowed with an implicite Faith, have overcome Difficulties, which had the Appearance of Impoffibilities; as Noab did the Deluge of Water; (a) Abrabam, the Inpetuofity of the Fire; Daniel, the Rage of Wild Beafts; and fudith, the invincible Holop bernes, with many others whom I omit: And who, by only the Purity of their Faith, were delivered from thofe eminent Dangers, and have made their Natnes venerable in Ssaven, and on Earth.

It is this fame Confidence which encoprages me, and gives me hopes, that through the imphenfe Power and Affiftance of God, I may be able to compleat what I have undertaken, and anfoer the Expectations of the Reader.

God having becn pleafed to permit the Moors, in thefe Kingdoms, to te ftreightned and oppuffed with So many Perfecutions, the Affairs of oun Retigion have of broughy to fuch Extremities, that int is new

[^3]
## Mahómétifm Explain'd.

ther practifed nor adminitted in Publick, nor in Prívate: The Sal'ab is layed tfide and forgotten, as of no Ufe; and if fome few, very fecretly perform their daily Prayers, ${ }^{\text {tis }}$ very feldon; and then ill-performed, and without Refpect. The Fafts (a) interrupted, either not kept at all, or if ever, far from the manner they ought to be. The accuftomary Alns, E ${ }^{\circ} c$. wholly abolifhed, together with the ufual Annual Tythes, $\sigma_{c}$. The calling upon, and repeating (b) the Holy Names of God and of his Mefenger, is what is now, in a manner, never heard of; that: is to fay, thdcalling them by their own perfect Namts in our Langune ; ( $c$ ) fince they [the Moors] aave been aidforcibly baptized, and through Fear and
(4) As to the awful and profound Reverence, they ufe at their Devotions, the Strictnefs of their Fafts, with their Alms, Tythes, Gr. fee Sir Paul Ricaut's Hiftory of the Otroman Empire, Reland's Mabom. Rel, and others; and likewife in fome Parts of this Book.

- (b) Sce the 99 Attributes of Gec, at the End of this Work.
(c) The Mathometans hold it tobec, in a manner, an Impiety to call God by the Names, thofe thoy eftoem as Infidels, call him by. The Andalowes, or Spand Moor, very frequently ute this Expref. fion; Valga me Dins, fi whs es A!lah, fino, valga me Allah, that is, Gind help me, if God is Alab, if nor, Allah help me; which the Spunierds vice verfâ, retort upon them, by faying, Valga me Altah, In Ahturniot, itno,yalen phe Dios. Even the Learned and Relipious among the Tugks, a a tom ufe the Word Tangri (which in sheit Language is (l) fame as ond) any otherwife than we fay Providence, becaufe it is the where fousd, theylay, in the Holy Alcoran: And in general all the Drofeffors of Mabolmetifm, deem it as a Profanation of God's Divinity to mention his facred Name by any other Appellation, than thofe of his 99 Attribytes, which fee at the latter Part of this Work. The Word Alah, is abbremate ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of Elab, which anfwers to the Hebrew Elobim and Adonai, and is by all Mibometans, of what Language foever (as I have hinted) the General Appellation of God. Mabomer beife interrogated by the Chri tiats, Jews, Magi and Idolaters, What Yod it roas be adored? and rutuje Precepts be preathed? anfwered thls, out of the Alcoran; Tibe Ged that is only Qne who bas his(Rein from Himelelf, from 2 bhom all Nyeatures bave Fatived theirs; whi does not bget, and is not begotten; jand in hort, fiom who bas nothing him him, among all Beings. A farther Mention of shis Head hereargf.


## 10 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Texror, are conftrained to pofefs themfelves Cbrifiaians; their Books are all loft, Cearce the Remembrance of them remaining. The A/ims, [i.e.]. Teachers are all difpatched or made away with; none to be found; being either dead, or in Cutody: The Inpuifition is difplayed againit us with the utmoft Fury and Opprellion, committing Cruelties and Difordars in every Place, perfecuting us with unexpretible Rigonir, fo that few Parts of the Kingdom are free from Fire and Faggot: The new-baptized Moors are every-where sfazed, and daily punifhed with Gallies, (Racks, and Fires. Thefe, and numberlefs other Adverfities, beft known to God, the Searcher of all Segrets, 'we have been now perfecued with, during Sedenty-fix Years, with greater Fury and Rigon than at the firf Beginning; for the Malice of our Epemies increafeth daily more and more towards us. Under thefe Afflictions and intolerable Torments, I fay, how is it poflible any Foundation or Light of our Religion fhould remain? And if in the Service of God we are difterbed and perplexed; and that whenever we per!orin any of our Rites, we are obliged to do it with all imaginable Secrecy and Dread; hew can it Be wondered at, if they are become'franige and un-habitual to us? Withal confidering, how finany inveterate and inplacable Enemies we have to encomter, and to defend our felves againft. Adding thefe, the World, and the Flefh, our moft pernicious Adverties, with their Incitations and Temptations, with heir Snares and Dclights, perpetually taking off our Thoughts from meditating ois That our fuperme Welfare.

Thefe, and fuch like Reffections and Confiderasions, are what cauicd ne to take in Hand this Talk,

- with fo fimple a rapent, and Capacity; with the Intent and Purpofe de declaring the Origina Emanafion, Growth and Progrefs of our Holy Lams) and from entat Stock yt had its firf Buginning ; What our difnsfed Maffulmans may receive the Cditint and Satipfaction of knowing and being acquainfed with


## Mahometifm Explain'd.

the Bountiful Mercies whicb the Lord hath done for them, in bleffing us in fo confpicuous a Manner, as to guide us in the. Paths of a Faith, the Fundamentals of which were compofed in Paradife; and thither, as to its Native Source, it will return.

May the Difcreet Believers, to whom, and to no others, I offor this Hiftory, receive this Inftance of my Zeal with Candour, and favourdbly pardon my Faults, and Defects: And may the Divine Goodnefs of God flluminate my Thoughts ${ }^{\circ}$ with the Sacred Light of his drace, that I may be capable of properi : ly fuiting nuy Exprefions, and of compleating the Whole, as I have propofed.



## C'H A P. I.

Of the previous Preparation in Heazer, in order to the Cration of Man. The Formation of all Things. Adam and Eve, our fife Peroins, created. Their Happy State. Thetr-1 tribedience and Fall. The drcadful Effects of ineir Prevarication.


HE fage Malec, in his incomparable Treatife, (a) intitled, The Conferences, \&cc. of the Propbets, Commuficates to us the memörable Secret of a pzoft fingular Tranfaction, which the King of the Heavers did in Favour of Mankind long before the Fare mation of the Heavets, dovit the Fatif, or Zine"Creation of our firft Father $180 m$, "by which was manifefted his tender and molly compaffonate Love to us. Which take as follows:

God defigning to make known to hisevhble Choir of Angels, High and'Low, (b) his SEheme concerning the Crea.
(a) Many Arabian Athfrs of this Name are to befmet with in D' Herbelot and others, who often quote them; but (I can by no meancesther which of yeem all is meant here.
(v) They affirn thp Angels to be of feveral Degress; Sy fire which are of thi.- firft Rank, yhey call Malaica el Mocareboun, , whith is, The Atrety which ar neareft God's Throne of Glory. Troch which are

## Mahometifm •Explain'd.

Creation, called the Arch-Angel Gabriel (c), and delio vering to him a Fen and P per, eommanded him 2o draw out an Infrument of Feally and Homage; in which, as God had dietated to his Secretary Gabriel, were fpecified the Pleafures and Delights he ordained to his Creaures in this World; the Term of Years he would allot them ; and how, and in what Exercifes their Time in this Life was to be employed. This being done, Gabriel faid; Lord, what more muft I write? Tby (d) Pen refiftetb; and refufetb to be guided jorwards d God then took the Deed, and before he folded it, figled it with his Sacred Hand, andeaftised thereto his Royal Signet, as an Indication of his linconteftable and irfevocable Promife, and Covenant.
employed in bearing or carrying the Throne, are called Hamelome el Aljeb. See $D^{\prime}$ Herbelor, in the Word Arich. But of there more bereafter.
(r) The Augel Gabriel, or as they call him Gibrael or Gebrael, is Dy theon introduced on all Occafions, and moft frequently cited in the Alcorna: They bold him and Mikeal, i. C. Mishat, to be the Two Principal Augels of the Mocareborn, thofe who approath nearef to God. He is often furnamed by them Roub, or rather Rop el Aonis, the Flithful Spirity Some oelieve that by Roh el Cods, The Ho'y Spiit, mentioned in the pllcoran, is meanr him. They beliere, as we do, that this Angeh brought the Tidings to our Blefed Ladu- that the Thould eonceive, and bring forth $\mathcal{F}$ f fus Cbriff. The
 They hold, that he is nimplacable Enemy to the fexs, but a grext Interceffor for the mufulmans, bscauie they reverence and rerpeat the $M$ (Jias, whom the fews rejected. Many monftrous fables a:e reco ded of this Angel, iume of which flaall be inferted in their proper Placej. ${ }^{\circ}$ 。
(d) The Mahomstars believe and affirm, tiat berore an other Things God created the Table of bis Decrees, a a fafter that His Pen: That this Table is of ove intire Precious Ston, of an immenfe Magaitude, That ile Pen is alfo of ore Pearl, forian the Slit whereof the Lighr diftills Which is the true and only Fi. God (or rather the Angels by Gqi's Comflands) makes ufe of "to Begifter our Wyady and Action the'e are their Notions. Reland's, Mab. Rel, in ine oth
Leflon, inling, of the laf Day. Annot. 4 . Lefon, inthey of the laf Day. Annot. 4.

## 14 Mahornetifm Explain'd.

Then Gabricl was commanded to convey what he had Written throughoue the Hofts of Angels, with Orders that they all, without Exception, fhould fall down and worfhip the fame; and it was fo abundantly replenifhed with Glory, that the Angelical Potentates univerfally reverenced and paid Homage thereunto. Gabriel returning, faid; "O Lord! I have obeyed" "thy Commands; what elfe an I to de? God repli" ed, Clofe up the Writing in this Cryfal; for this " is athe inviolable Covenant of the Fealty the Mor"_tals I will hereatter create fhall pay unto me, and " "by ahe which they fhall acknowledge me." El Hafjan tells us, That no fooner had the bleffed Angel clofed-the faid Cryital, but fo terrible and aftonifhing a Voice iffued out qherenf, and it caft fo yuifual and glorious a Light, that with the Surprise of/fo great and unexpected a Myftery, the Angel remained fixed and immoveable ; and although he had a moft ardent Defire to be let into the fecret Arcanas of that wonderful Prodigy, yet all his innate Courage and Heavenly Magnanimity, were not fufficient to furnifh him wittio Affurance, or Power, to amake any Inquiry. "From " whence, O Sons of eldam! we raay eafily conje"Eture the Excellency and Perfection in which the " firft Scheme of our Creation was laid, abundantly " furpaffing even that of the Angels themfelves; feen "ing that, as all our Teacharinintaj us, atro'e than *sc Two Thoufand Years before Yidans was created, the
"All-powerful Monarch had vouch「afer to have the
"Defign thereof drawn out, and endowed it with fo " refpleadent a Light, preferving it forc to many Cen" turies in that Celeffial, Cryfell, to the Intent that it "fhould be enjoyed by Adam, and by thofe of his " Male-Pofterity, whoon his divine and incomprehen" fible Wifdom thould think worthy theriof, until it "was finally fixecron the Forehead of Mibommed, as


New when the Omnipotent God was plaped to orofuin, that the fitt of all Men fhould be infyofted with Humanity,

## Mahbmetifm Explaind. Is.

Humanity, and become an Inhabitant of this cur World, he previoully commanded the Chiefs of his Angelic Subjects to prepare (a) a Throse; I mean, 2 Place, a Fabrick an Habitation, in fine, a World, for the Reception and Accommodation of the Beings he was abouto create. In Obedience to the Command, and exattly in the Manner as had been frecified to them, the boly Angels formed a Mais, an undigefted Compofition, a Cbaos, obfcure and dark, void of all Manner of Light; which when, they beheld, being ignoran of the Secret Caufe, they were feized with Wonder and fimazement, and turning towards their Lord, faid unto him;" O King of Myfteries! what
"Fabrick, wortlify of Admiration !.is this which thou haft ontlered us to erect? Hape we, or any of us, " beeng gitites of Difobedience to thy Divine Ordinan"ces ? Is the frightful Place defigned for a Prifon "for us? O Monarch ! we comprehend not the "Meaning of this fo hideous and difmal an Obfcu"rity!" To whom God faid; "I tax none of you "with Difobedience; but I intend to form a per" verfe Generation of Creasures, of a fingular Com"pofition, who will tranfrels my Laws, and whofe "Ways will be difpleafing and abotinable in my ". Sight."

Then faid the Angels 1. "Accompany not us, Lord, wher fuch diferal. Sctvants: Why wilt thon create "them? Whatelabo Occafion halt thou for thems? "Are the not Millions of Legions of us, thy incef"faut Wothippers? Befides, Lord! What Power, "what Peffility, can thefe thy intended Creatures " have of ferving and adoring Thee, being involved "in fuch aftonifhing Darknefs?" The Lord re-
(a) My Anthor has it afeer his Spantiti Pionuaciation, Une Larx entre rodo if ala xes. In Arabick, the Word Al Aifols or tather get A. Jch, forrifes a Throne: But more of that, when I come. $\delta \mathbf{\delta}$ fita tion the. Davone of Gad, to which the Wort is more proterly appliastle.

## 16 Mahometifan Explinid.

plied; "This Mals, which I commanded you to compofe, thall .have; Light fufficient to guide " and direet the Inhabitants thereof, in all "their Neceflities. And it is my Will, That from " henceforwards, you enjoy an Everfafting and Eter" nal Reft, nothing to interrupt your Ropofe, but " your Time be intirely taken up in Contemplations on my Glory. As for thofe I fhallonex give Being " to, they fhalr undergo Afflictions and Joys, Trou" bles and Contents, Bitters and Sweets: They fhall " be liable to Heat and Cold; Hunger, Thirft and Wearinefs, with innumerable other Calamities du" ring their whole Life : Neverthelefs, in all their " Actionssif commendable and worthy of Reward, "they fhall enjoy free Liberty, nor fhall fuy Thing " difturb or controul them in their Purpests? I will "enjoyn them Precepts and Commandments, with
" other Duties, to be carefully kept, and ftrmuoufly " maintained by them, that they may acknowledge " my Divinity, and revere my Power: They fhall
" know in what Method I wwill be ferved, and no-
"thing dhall be required of them, but what is confor-
" mable to their Capacities and Abilities, and mild
" and eafy to-be performd.
"They fhail be endowecr with fuch Knowledge of
" my ineffable Power, that they may be fenfible it is
" conducive and requifite to heir future eternal LTaptinefs, not to neglect or traner itic thefe my Pre-
"cepts: Which if they, inadveftentiy or pebellioufly
" hould prefume to do, as an Atonement for their
"Crime, they may be trebly zealous wood and
" laudable Works, equivalent to the Umilfions, in
" Hopes, and with the Profpect of regaining my
" Grace and Pardon, and finding Mercy and Favour
" in my Sight. Thote among them, who with a firm
:" and ardent Faity fhall practife and pbey thefe
" Earfh fhall be equal to them in Dignty'; You,

## Mahontetifing Explainid.

is yourfelves fhall be their, Gtardians (a) and Prote-. ctors, that no Harm or Injury befall or happen to them : You fhall be the Overfeers of all their' Words, Thoughts and Actions, keeping a juft Account of their Deferts, which at the appointed Time thall be unerring ballance; of apl which, you are to be impartial Witseffes, at the tremendous Tribanal of my Juftice, on the Laft Day, where you fhall "pafs a moft frriet Examination before my Divi" nity.0"

The Angels hearing fuch wonderful Thing, and to amazing Mylteries, without farther Reply, or Inquiry return'd to their ufual Occupation of chasting Divine Hyduns, $\mathcal{E G}_{c} c$.

God theitr began his Creation. He formed the World in the bikenefs of a Ball, perfectly round in all its Parts: (b) He created the Seven Heavens. Nature
 This I hare frequenty fen and cbicrecd, and upon Irquiry, haras been totd this as a lout of Secret, tor they are sery referved in thofe Myfteries of their Rehet, unices to the $r$ familiar Acquaintance. Afalamicr is the ulual Salutation they give a fingle ferfon, as Afalannalicam is to a Company, or more than orie; though this only to thole of theiponn Perluafion, Gay they refofe it to all others; and thiak themfelves heinoully affonted, it a Cbriffian, fen, \&cc. offered it them, they faying, the Angel Gabriel ufed that Form of Salutation to Mabomer, at all their Interviews, and for that Realon, they fccount all, who are not (as they call themfelves) Tiue Believers, unworthy thereof. The Word f_znifiss, Peace be with youl and the Aniwer to it is Alicsalim, or Alichni falim, which io, Peay to you alfo."
(b) They fay there are Seven Heavens. Sce Dr. Prideaux La Mal. p: 31, Uce, and yahomer's Pilgrimage so Heaven in this Bcok, Catox xxif:

## 18 Mahometifin Explaind.

herelf had next her Exiflence, which was to be as a contmon Mother to all Thipgs; but fhe was limited within convenient Bounds, that nothing fuperfluous or extravagant inight be made, or have Being, but the Earth be replenifhed with what was requifite and neceffary; upon which all Trees, Fruits, Pkants, モ゙c. were inftantly produced. © At the fame Time, the Sun, Moon, Sigys and Planets were'crested: God ordering his Angtls that they might be fo placed, that the regular Motions of the Heavens might be govery'd and directed thereby. He then created the Day and the Night, diftinguifhing them by fuch concording Divifions, that the tranfient and diminifining Hours, might, by that alternate Succeffion of Light and Darknefs, be duly and retuliarly computed.

The Eaft and the Weft (which were iti the fame Infant created to that Intent) were allorted to be the Limits, or, as we may fay, the Walls thereof, by which the one is feparated from the other. To the Moon was ordained her Conjunctions, her Increafes and Decreafes, by the which our Time is Yearly meafured, and diftributed inte Twelve equal Parts, or Divifions, which we cail Months (or .rather Moons). The Firmament was beautifully adorn'd with brilliant Stars, by whofe Direction the Navigators are guided and conducted to the remotelt and moft occult .Corners of this capacions-Globt. Hergeated the Four Elements, of fuch different Speciefi, and oppofite Properties, that whinfoever they meet, or are joyned one to another, they produce moft contrary, and prepoIterous Effects. To the Fire he gave the Faculty of burning outrageoiffy, and catifing Liquids to boil, and of warming and cherihing, when kept within Compafs and Moderation. The Earth was endowed with the Vertue of propagating and nounfing the (vegetables. The Air he ordained for the Habitation
 ter' was allotted to be the Abode of the Fifies : The Kivers, Springs, and Fountains, though of fo diffe-
rent Tafte and Nature from the falt Seas, are torbe . included in this Element $\$$ by wofe kindly Influence and feafonable Alliftance, the thirfty Earth is moiftened (a) and naade fruittul, to the unfpeakable Benefit of all Nations: Thefe were likewife created at that Time. The Frofty Winter, the Temperate Spring, the Delightful Summer, and the Ripening Autumn, he alfo created. - He feparated the Heat from the Cold ; and commanded the Air to refrefl the Earth with falubrious Breezes; and that the Fire fhould be ferviceable, not offenfive to us. He caufed the. Seas and the Rivers to difcover, for our Ufe, the hidden Products of their Bowels; forbidding them to conceal them froin us, but that we fhould be Partakers thereof. Aitl thefe, and many Thourands more of fuch miraculous Myfferies, (the Recital of which is a Tafk too mighty for my weak Undertanding) the Great and All-powerful Monarch accomplifhed in Six Days. This Stupendous Work being compleated, he refted himfelf on his Throne of Glory.

The newly-created World, beautifully embellifhed with all imaginable Delighte, was folely dedicated to Man. He might ake or leáve, command or forbid whatever his Lordly and Arbitrary Will, or his Defpotick, Uncontrouled Fancy thould dictate. God,

- amongft his other Wonders, had made a Paradife (b), a Place of Gldry inexirelibly delightul, appointed for the Reward ol his truly dutiful Servants; I inean;
(a) In the drwer and more Southern Parts of the Worid, much of the Land is in Summes overflowed with Water, by cutting Trencher, and, making Channels to let it run through the Corno Fields, Gardens, Orchards, loc. Whith would otherwife be barren, and produce nothing, except in very rany Years; a Thing not requifite, and therefore, little practifed in our Northern Climates. In Spain and Pormogal they call them Axequiss, corrupt'y from thf Arabick Woid Seckia, whech implies the fame Thing.
(b) By Earadife, is always meant a Calefti.a Paradife, for ney have no Notion of the Garden of Eien, or the Terremrial one. More of this that be faid hereafter.


## 20 <br> Mahometiff Explain'd.

othofe who keen his Commandments, and obey his Holy Ordinances. This he was pleared to fituate aloft near the Heavens. The dark and horrible Hell (a), beng likewife created, was ordaind for a perpetual Prifon for the Condemned; who are thofe that rebel againft his Precepts, by denying; or oppofing his Laws : This frightifl Station, the Portion of Sinners, he placed below, in a difnalk Aby fs of Sorrow.

All being now compleated, and pat in Order; God faid to his Angels; "Which of you will deftend to 'ci the Easth, and bring me up a Handful thereof?" When immediately fuch infinite Numbers of Coleftial Spiritg ©eparted, that the Univerral Surface was covered with them; where confulting anong themfelves, they all unanimounly confirm'd their Loathing and Abhorrence to touch it, faesing; How dare we be fo prefumptuous as to expofe before the Throne of a Lord fo Glorious and Sovereign as ours is, a Thing fo filthy, and of a Form and Compofition fo vile and defpicable? And, in Effect, they all returned, fully deternined not to meddle with it. After thefe, went others, and then more; but not one of them, either firft or laft, dared to defile the Purity of their Hands with it... Upon which-(b) Azaraed, an Angel of an extraordinary Stature flew down, and from the four Corners of the Eariblbrought up a Hand.
(a) The Arabick Word is G.bemama, which fignifies Hell. D' Hertelos fays, The Arabjen Mahometans feep to have borrowed this Word from the feas and chrifitizns. The Original of the Hebrewo Word comes from Ghe Henmum, that is, The Vale of Aenmom, where the Amorives burnt their Chilaren alive, facrificing them to the Idol Moloch. In Arabick Gelennem is properly a veny deep Pir, Lnd Gehim is one $\mathrm{o}^{c}$ a frightful deformed Countenance. Ben Gebeanem, il e. the Son of Hell, is the Name they commonly give to a very wind Reprobate. See the Mathometan Ideas of Hell in D' Herbelor, at laf ee, yuder the Word Sebennem.
(b) (Azarael, the Aneel of Death. According to all Mahomesan Traditions, at the Day of Judgment, when Afrafil or Ifrafl fhall found

## Mahometifin 'Explain'd. $\quad 2 \cdot \dot{\mathbf{I}}$

Handful of what God had cormmanded: From the South and the North, from the Weft and from the Eaft, took he it; of all which Four different Qualities Human Bodies are compofed.
The Avnighty perceiving in what manner Azarael had figualized himelf in this Affair, beyond the relt of the Angels, asd taking particular Notice of his goodly Form and Stature, faid to lifn; "O Azarael, "it is my Pleafurc to confititute thee to be Dqutb it-
the Trumpet, all Creatures, Angels, Men and Devils Ihall dye; the laft of all that fhall dyeqs to be Aparacl Malei el Mint. Uf the anaccouatable Frbles of the prodigious Statu of the Ange's, Dr. Prideaux in his Life of Mabom. P: 31, Gc. gives a particular Account. Kbondemir, a celebrated Chronologift, quoted by many Writers, fays; That whe God had refolved to make Adom, he comminded the Angel Gabriel to take an Handful of Mould from every one of the Seven Debth; of the Earth. The Angel went and arquainted the Earth with his Commiflion; to wh ch the anfwered, That the fear'd, that Creature would re'rel, and d:aw a Curfe upon her, and prayed him to reprefent it to God. Gabriel did ro; but God being refolvd, Cent Micbael and IJrafil on, the fame Errand, who both return'd as Gabricl had dgne. At lan The fent Axprol, "who took the Scuen Handfuls by Force, witlout minding what the Lurth faid; and carry'd them to a Place in A abra, between Mecica and Thef. This harth Method Aztrath uled towards the Earth, was the Caufe that God gave him afterwards, the Charge of feparating the Souls from the Bodie; ; and therefore, he is called The Angel of Deas\%. When this. Earth had been moulded by the Angels, God himfelf, form'd it, and was, wian dry, a long lime expoled in Sight of the Angels, who often vifited it. Eblir, or Lucifer, touching ir, and finding ic hollow, faid; That Creature would otten require finjgg, and be fubject to many Temptations. He then asked his Companions. Whether, if God thould require it of them, they would fubmit to that Creature? And they anfwering in the Affirmative, he feem'd to acquiefce alfo, but had other Defigns. . Some time after, God animated this Body, and cloathed it moft glorioufly, adorning the Soul with all Vertues and Sciences, and then comrrancled all the Angels to fall down, and pay Refpect to the fame. They all obey'd, only Eblis wats refiactory; who was therefore curfed, and drove out of Paradife, and his Place pivy to Adam. There Eve was taken out of jhis leit Side, whilf fe Alept and given to him for a Wife. Vide LiPGerblot in Alam.
" felf;

## 22 Mahometifin Explain'd.

felf; thou fhalt be himswho feparateth the (a)
's Souls from the Bodies of thofe Creatures I am
c، about to make; Thou henceforth.fhalt be called "Azaracl Mulec el Mout, or Azarael the Angel of " Death.

Then God cauked the Earth which Azarael had brought, to be wathed and purifies if the Fountains of Heaven; and El Haljan tells us, That it became fo refplendently clear, that it caft a more thining and beantiful Ligbt, than the Sun in its utmoft ${ }^{\text {G }}$ Glory. Gabriel was then commanded to convey this lovely, tho' as yet Inanimate Lump of Clay, throughout the Heavens, the -Earth, the Centers, and the Seas, to the Intent, and with a pofitive Injunction, that whatfoever had Life might behold it, and pay Honour and Reverence thereunto.

When the Angels faw all thefe incomprehenfible Myfterics, and That fo beautiful an Image; they faid, " Lord! if it will be pleafing in thy Sight, we will, " in thy moft High and Mighty Name, proftrate " ourfelves before it ${ }^{\text {" }}$ To which voluntary Propopofal, God replied, Iam content you pay Ado"ration to it, and I commend you fo to do:" When inftantly they all bowed, inclining their fhining $\mathrm{C}_{\text {®- }}$ leftial Countenances at his Fett; on ty (b) Lucifer detained himfelf, obftinately refufing; proudly and
(a) Arobes. The Word in Arabick is Rob, in the Plural Alrowab; it implies both Life and soul, with foarce any Difigetion.
(b) They call Lucifer fometimes (as ${ }^{5}$ मy Author cones here, and in many orher (llaces) Laqbel, but more generally EBblis, which fig. nifes the Defperate, or one $n$ Deipair of recovering what he loft. They fay his Name, beiore his kebellion and Expulion, was Azaziel, and during the Space of 8coco Years, had been one of God's moft RObedient and Favouite Angels; 'till at lifh, for refufing to render remage to Adarm, he was caft out of Hearen with all his Accom. plites in his Difobedience, among whom were the Angeis Aror and $M a r_{k} t$, fo often mentioned by feveral Authors. They give him feveral dother Names, oit which int their proper Places. See D'Eerbelor in Eblis, Ưt.
arrogantly valuing himelf upon his Heavenly kompofition: To whom God fternly faid; "Proftrate "thy felf to Adom:" He made a Shew of fo doing, but (a) remained only upon his Knees, and then rofe up, betore he had pertormed what God had commandrd him: When the Angels beheld his lufolence and Difabedience, they a second Time proftrated themfelves, to compleat what the haughty and prefumptuous Angel had left undone From hence it is, that in all our Prayers, at each (b) Inclination of the Body, we make Two Proftrations, (6) one immediately after the other. God being highly iñcenfed againft the Rebellious Lucifer, faid unto hiur; "Why ${ }^{4}$ s diff thou not reverence this Statuc which I have " made, as the other Angels all have done?" To which Lucifer reply'd; "I will never leffen or dif" parage my Grandeur fo much, as to humble my "Felf to a Piece of Clay; I, who am an inmortal "Seraphim, of fo apparently a greater Excellency "than thot: I, whom thou didft create out of the ${ }^{46}$ (d) Cocleftial Fire, what an Indignity would it be to " my Splendor, to pay Ho itiage to a Thing com"pofed of fo vile a Metal!" The irritated Monarrh, with a Voice of Thunder, then pronounced againft him this direll Anathema and Maledietion; "Begone, "(e) Enemý; Depart, Rebel, frommy Abode! Thou $\mathrm{C}_{4}$
(a) This Thall be explained when their Pravers, \&co. are treated of.
(b) The bowing of their Bodies with their tiands on their Kuees, before they proftrate thergelves at their Devotions.
(c). The Adoration they make when they pray, proftrating themrelves, and touching the Earth with cheir Ficreheads, which is what the Greeks call apookivnos, when Seven of our Members touch the Ground, yiz. the Two Feet, the Two Hinds, the Two Knees, ang the Aead: See a farther Explanation of this in Reland's Abrid ${ }^{3}$. ment of the Matom. Re!.
(d) They hold, that the Angels and the Genii, were all grade out of an exceeding hot Fire.
(e) A common Epithet they give the Devil, is, Adou Allab, God's Enemy. He is bkewife called El-Ragims, $i_{6} e_{0}$ He that was foned,

## 24 Mahometifm Explained.

" ko longer frat continue in my Coleffial Domi" noons. Go, thou accurfed flaming Thunderbolt of " Fire! My Curfe purfue thee! My Condemnation " overtake thee! My Torments afflict thee! And my "Chaftifment accompany thee! " Thus fell this Enemy of God and Mankind, both he, and all his Followers and Abettors, who fired Or wee Partakers with him in lis Gride, and prefinptuous Difobediene: They were caff, I fay, by the avenging Arm of God, into the lowest Aby fits of Fverlafting Tortents, it which perpetual Dungeon of Endless Mifry, they fall remain to all Eternity.
The Covfequences of the Fall of this acçirfed Generation, were not $\delta_{0}$ inconfiderable, but that, according to tie Hobrcou (a) El Tazjir, and as (b) About el Kbabar, that Learned Doctor, informs us, the Shock was fo furprizingly great, when these perniciours Legions fell all at once, as they did, that the. whole Fabrick of Heaven, with the very Foundation thereof, Sweated and trembled; Mot terrible Earthquakes friook the vat Body of the lower Globe; The
or driven out of Paradife with Stones. This Name they give him to incite every one to repulfe his Temptations with Violence ard Ardour. When they mention the Devil, whom they likewife call Shretan and Shiethan, from the: Hebrew Sbathan they ever add a Curse, as Allah pho! bu, Allah Khuzze, and very frequently fay, Eouthou Billubmin a Shietan Regin, or, God preserve us from the vina. quighed Saran. This Exprefion is before every Chapter in the AlauTh.
> (a) A Book io called. If mould be rather Kaffir, which dignifies an Expofitor, and is the Title of many Books.
(b) The Arabians generally exprefs themfelves in a manner peckoar to them alone; for here Abou el K"bibar, is the Title of a Book, which liezrally fignfies, The ferber of Now, and is alfo the Sirname of Several Men. Triste who are remarkable for any Perfection or Imp e, fection of tidy or Mind, or are add acted to any one Thing in particular, they call him the -Father of it. See D'Herbelot in sou, and Dr. Prideauz L. ihahom. D. 82.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

Rivers, Seas, and all running Waters were inftanMy topped, and an unactive Sufpenfion of their continual Worship enfued, (a) farce advancing drop by drop in their Natural Courfes. In fine, an intis and universal Stupefaction followed; all Things Animate and Inanimate, ceafed from their accuftoned Adorations, being wholly wrapped up in Amazement at the ftupendous and infcrutable Power of the Alnfighty Monarch, though it furpaffed their Imaginations, to dive into the Causes of the fe fo wonderful Events. The Sun flood fill, faintly carting an obscure and difinal Light; and the whole Surface was over rwhelmed with Horror and Confusion: Nay, the molt pure and plorious Angels themfelves (thole fled Coleftial Being) were fo difnayed with Aftonifhment, that they remained fixed and motionless in their (b) Pofures. Even the Natural Courfes of tho fe Rivulets and Heavenly Springs which were among them, ceafed. And Gabriel himself (whole Courage is fo incomparable, - and whole Magnanimity fo without equal) was, as much as is pofible for him to be, difmayed, lofing at once the UTe of all his Faculties, being forced with a ftupid and unactive Lethargy; yet ignorant of the real Cause from whence proceeded the univerfal Aftonifhment, with which he felt himfelf oppreffed.
(a) The Mabomerans affirm, that all Things Animate and Inanimate, the Mountains, Rocks, Seas, Rivers, Trees, Plants, Herbs, dc. perpetually (eve and worthip God after their manner. Prayer, they fay, leads Hab way to Heaven; Faffing, carries them to Heaven Gate; and Alms, gain Admittance. Notion e worthy of a more besieving People!
(b) According to the Mabomeren Traditions, all the Argels in general haze their particular Occupations affigned them by God, in which they ire continually employed. Those who more immediateIl are Attendants on God's Perfon, they fay, fad about him with their Hands folded over their Navels, and their reyes inclining dormwards, which they deem a Pafture of Humility and Refignation, Find is the fame which the Pages, fac. ufa in the Prefenceof their Erse: fors, Princes, and of all Men ct chief Rank ing general.

## 26 Mahometifm Explain' $d$.

"Behold, O Sons or Adam! with what Rigour " the damning Sins of Pride and Difobedience were " punifhed; the Terrors they caufed, and with what "direful Calamities they were accompanied; that " they fhould affect, with their malignalt Influence, "the Heavens, the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the "Angels, the Courfes, the Seas and every created Thing, caufing in every intividual Part thereof, " a Change; ftupiping, fhocking, infecting, ficken" ing, terrifying, and penetrating all exifing Bo" djes!

The accurfed Squadron, who before their Fall were fo glonivully beautiful, were transformed into fuch hideoufly trightfui and monftrous Appearaices, and fo much disfigured from what they opuce were, that Imagination itfelf can comprelend nothing which may be compared to have any Similitude, or bear any manner of Refemblance to them: So ugly were their Forms and Countenances, and fo unarcountable the Alteration, that nothing can be thought on, which with any Likenefs may be juftly apply'd. "Like unto a Delinquent, who has committed fome " enormous Crime, and goes about feeking a Sanetu" ary, or fome Obfcurity, where to hide himfelf from"t the Eyes of Juftice, but finding none to protect " him, he, trembling, expects his juft Chaftiferrent; " uncertain when, yet fure 't will come: "So this curfed rebellious Angel, both he and his Followers, feeing themfelves calt out of Glory, referting on their prefent wretched Condition, and apprehenfive of worfe (if pollibie) went waadring about, feeking Caves and difinal Solitudes, to avoid the farther Wrath of the incenfed and offended God; but found no comfortable Habitation, no Security, no Protecition; wholly deprived of what might afford them either Contcni, or Reft. "O ye miferable Un-thron-
edt O Inheritances irrecoverably loft! Not the leaft at Glimpfe ur Profpegt of beips ever regained!

## Mahometifọ Explain't.

This Enemy bcing thus routed, fubdued and vanquifhed; God now was plẹafed to publifh and make manifelt his Defign of Animating Man out of that beautitul and relplendent Cyffal, and accordingly commanded Gabriel to breathe into the faid Voffel, that it might become Flefh and Blood: But at the Inftant, as the immaculate Spirit (a) was going to - enter therein, it returned, and humbling itfelf before the Lord, faid; "O Mercisul Kong! For what Rea"fon is it, that thou intencleit to inclofe nie in this " loathfome Prifon? I," who am thy Servant, thou " fhuttef up within mine Enemy, where my Purity "will be kefiled," and where, againft my Winl, I thall ${ }^{4}$ ditobey thee, without being anle to refift the Infti"s gations and Power of this rebellious Flefh, whereby "I thall become liable to fuffer thy rigorous Punifh" ments, infupportable and unequal to my Strength, "for having perpetrated the Enormities obnoxious to "the Frailty of Human Flefh: Spare me, O Lord! - " 1 pare me! fuffer me not to tafte of this bitter " Draught! To thee it belongs to command, and to " me to fupplicate thee.

Thus fpoke the pure and unfpotted Spirit; when God, to give it fome Satisfaction to thefe Complaints, and that it might contentedly refign itfelf to obey his Commands, ordered it fhould be conducted near bis Throne, where, in innumerable and infinite Parts theroof, it beheld certain Léters decyphered up and down, importing, Mahomet the Triumpbant Leader!
(a) Arob, rather Rob, the Word is Arabick, and Cignifies Spirit, Life and Soul piomifcuoufly, as I have already hinted. Calcbirr, a noted Mahometan Writer, in his Book intitled Feroubat, writes. That there are feveral Scrts of Creations: Some Things God cre: ated with only His Fiat, Be it done: others, in whicli His Hanls were employ'd only: And fome wherein He,jed, both his word and his Hands. In the Beginning, He created Heaven and farth with His fole Word, and then He created Man and other Creatures with Matter, and the Concurrence of Second Caufes, which He had created before.
(a) And

## 28 Mahometifm Explain'd.

( $($ ) And over all the Seved Heavens, on their Gates, and in all the Books, he faw thofe Words, ftaniped, exceedingly bright and refilendent. This was the Blazon which all the Angels and other Colefttal Beings carried between their beautiful Eyes, and for their Devices on their Apparel.

The Sfirit having feen all this, retugred to the Throne of Glory, and being vexy defirous to underftand the Signification of thofe Cyphers and (b) Characters, he asked, What Name that was which fined To in every Place? 'To which Queftion, God anfwered; "Know, that from Thee, and from that Feef "fhall proceed a Chieftain, a Leader whofhiall bear "that Name, and k 厄 that Language; by fheraz, and " for whore Salke, I thy Lord, the Heavens, the "Earths, and the Seas fhall be hondured, as flall " likewife all who believe in tbat Name?"
The Spirit hearing thefe Wonders, immediately conceived fo mighty a Love to the Body (a Love
(a) The rour Sects which are imong the Mabometans efteemed as Orthodox, viz. The Hinifeen, the Malterers, the Shaffere, and the Hambilen, all unanimoully argree, That the Name of the limpoftor was, long before the Creation, engraven all over the Heavens, and Fiecorded in the Sacred Regifters the:cof, in thole well-known Words; La illabillallah, wohammed refoul Allab: But our Author has heré, it leems, given us a different Expreffion; I fuppofe, Lireniza Pocticä, (which he boldly and copioully affumes throughout his Work) not to lan.e his Metre.
(b) As throughour the wh le MS. the Compiler ha" madto no Scruple of Spaniolizing, al. Spaniblizing moft of his ArabiclWords, I mean, giving them a Spanifh 1'ermination; I chure in this place to mention it once more for all. He has it, Alhzrfes. In Arabick, the Letters or Characters of the Alphabet are El harrof, which is thepiural Number of Haf, or rather Horf; but they urually add el to all their $\therefore$ Words, which is no other than the Article The, which the Spanisyds,如d all the Europeans, in Imitation of them, corrupt, by adding the Article to all thore Words beginning with Al , which are for the moft pardoriginally Arabick, as el Alcayde, The Alcale, or Governor; el Affitnia, the Chymiftry; el Alcafabu, the Citadel; and fo in innumerabic thers.

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 29.

not to be expreffed, nor even imagined) that it longed with Impatience to entef into it: Which it had no fooner done, but it miraculoully and artificially was influenced and dintilled into every individual Part and Member thereof, whereby the Body became Animated.
The Compofition of Adm was of divers and different Materiais, anifwerable to the differgnt (Qualities and Appetites which were to be incorporated in him. His Face and Head were formed frombthat illuftrious and ever-fanious Mlace, where Abraham, the Servant of God, built the Holy ElCaba (a). The Trunk of his Body, frep that where fince flood the great and moft fanctiy T Temple of (b) ferufalem. His two Legs from that where the Noble City of Grand Cairo (c) is fituated: His Feet, and Hands, from Memphis: His Right-Hand foom the Eaftward Part; his Left from the Weftward, oppofite thereunto, $\dot{\sigma} c$. His Nature, or his Private Parts, were compofed from Alifincbe, (d) uninhabitable Mountains. In fine, every Part and Mem-
(d) The SquareChapel which is within the great and fumptuousTem ple at Mecca, held in mighty Venerat on by all the .Mahometans of what Sett foever, towards the whi h they turn their Faces when they pray, in what part of the World ficever they be. They hold, it was begun by Abrabam, and finifhed by /fomue!. Editip an Arabian Geographer, in his Defcription of that Templc, fays, Its Length from Eaft to Welt is Twenty-four Cubiss, and Twenty-three from South to North. Its Gate flands on the Eaft-Side, thic Threfhold whereof is Four Cubits from the Ground. Sce more of this in D'Eerhelot, in the Words Calat and Mecorib. They affirm, That Adam built a Iemple where that at oue flands, which hey call Sorah.
(b) They call the Temple of Solmm, Beit el Mocaddas, the Holy Houte; and that at Meica, is generally. called Beir Allab, the Houfe of God. My Auther has it here Ab Magdiz, meaning that at Jerufalcm.
(c) Grand Cairo, the Capital of Eypt; the M, lometans all ${ }^{\circ}$ give it the Name of Miffir. 'Tis here Mivera.
(d) Sunatnea de aliftinche fuerras inabirables. Thisfeens to be obrcure, and farce intelligite; yet this I am certain of, that the

Member of him, neceffasy, convenient, or fubfervient to Human Life, were contained and included in the Handful of Eartb which was conveyed by Azarael, the Angel of Death, and marvellouny, and moft artfully connected together, and fo properly adapted and applied, to the Intent that Man might be in every Refpect intirely perfect, exceeding all that Thought can conceive.
God furnifhed him with a Tongue harmonioufly fweet and elegant, wherewith he might call upon, and glorify his Divine Name. He called him ddam, which is as much as to fay, Father.
"Our Prophet has declared to as, the Reafon " why the Firft of Men was compofed of \&f cifferent " Species, and from Places fo diftant and remore, one " from the other; for he tells us, That from hence it "is, that Human Knowledge is diftributed amongft " all Mankind, and by which all People, in all Parts " of the World, know one another. He who is born " in the Weft, knows him who is born in the Eaft, " by only feeing him; whereby it is evident, that "feeing, upon a flender Acquaintance, and almoft at " the firif Sight, Men of fo diftant Climates contraat "Frieldfhips and Love, all Mankind are of the "fame Flefla and Blool."
The Supreme Monarch created Adam with his own Hands, fuffering none but himfelf to touch him; he formed him atter the Image he thought fitteft; (a) Tall, Proper, Comely, 'and exceedingly Beautiful; furpaffing
wathing of thofe Parts after Evacuation of either Cort, is in Arsbick called Sinia, to which Word my Author feems to allude in Alzffincbe: For the Spaniards ule ch where we write the Confonant $j$, tho' not with fo ftrong a Pronunciation: The Confonant ; they always pronounce in the Throat, as th $y$ genera'ly do the $g$, and the $x$.
(a) The Mabometans never fay, That God created Man after his own Imbge, and hold it as the higheft Impiety and Prefumption in any who go about to give any Defription, of God's Form: Yet among the Vulgar, nothing is more commor than to ask a Farour, or an

## Mahometifm ${ }^{\text {e }}$ Explain＇d：

forpafing the Rifing Sun．His Stature was of the moft advantageous Size，（a）；his Shape the beff and moft regular；And Rays of Light diffufed fo refplendently from his Countepance，that none of the Angels were comparable to him．
God theer atiligned to him for his Habitation the Caclefial Paradie，with alk its Territories，granting him free 1．iberty to go and come therein as he him－ felf pleas＇d；leaving it intirely to fis Difcretion to chufe or to refulfe，to commit or to omit，to know or to leave unknown，whatfoever he would ：But be－ caufe he fhould not imagine hiimfelf to be abrolutely Lord，without a Superior；God enjoyned him（b）one only Pretept to kecp and obferve，and that alto－ getherteafy and fupportable，whiclp was the firft Begin－ ning of our Mifery，and the Middle and End of allour Calamities！


#### Abstract

Alms，Ala Whig Allah，i．e．For God＇s Face；as we Kay，For God＇s Sake ；but when any of the $A^{\prime}$ lims hear that $上$ xpreffion，they re－ buke them，「aying，Efcoot Kafir ballah manduu Widg；i．e．Be dumb， y nu Infide！！God has no Face．A＇lim fignifies a Teacher，the Plu－ ral of which is Ouhamma and El Alm．


（a）In the next Chapter he fays，Thirty Spans．
（b）Khondemir，a famous．Auther frequently quoted by Monfieur D＇fierbelot，and many others，has thele Words；Cod forbad Adam the eating the Fruit of one Tree；but Eb：is，affociating himelf with the Peacock and the Serpent，prevaild with Akum and Eve to eat of that forbidden Pruit．Asfoon ai ever he had tufted the Fa． rai Morfeh，their Glorious Cloarbing drope off，which made them fen－ fible of their Sin，and aham＇d of incir Nakednefs，and run to a Fig－Tree to cover themfelves with its Leave；；but it was not long be－ fore they heard the Voice of God，faying to them；Go donn，and depart this Place all of gom，You fhall，－for the funure，be Entmies 10 one another， and Goall live and fubfift wo the Earrín for Co rime．－－The ge－ neral Traditioris，That Adam fell in the Illand of Serandib，or Cei－ Inn；Eve at Guidda or Gidda，a Pori on the Red－iea near Mecca： Eblis，or Lacifer，ar Maljan near Bu：forab；the Peacoct in Indoftan； and the Serpent at Nafibe，or $J /$ ahau ；that is，on the Places where thofe Towns nere afterwards built．adum being mi erably diftefs＇d， and inconiolable for the want of his Wife Eve，repented of his $\mathrm{Sin}^{2}$ ， and lifted up his Eyes and Hands tuwards Heaven to implore Mercy． Then God lent down a Tent by the Angels，and placed it wheit af－ terwards was the Temple of Hecta，D＇Herbelos in Adam．

## 32 Mahometifin Explain'd.

In this glorious Plain, $\mathfrak{j o ~}_{2}$ abundantly, and delicioully fruitful, replenifhedowith Thoulands of Charms and Allurements to content all his Appetites, one Tree there was referved, and forbidden; Of which, God faid to him; " Thou fhalt keep efpecial Guard " over this Tree, the Fruit whereof thou fhalt not " eat ; neither flaalt thos even touch it, on Pain of " my higheft Indignation, Juftice, ‘Condenmation, " and Death : But take Notice ; Thou wilt ftand " in need of all thy Light to enable thee to " withftand the powerful Temptations of thy known
"Enemy. In having given thee this Caution, I have nothing more to fay, or to advife thee; only, that " by thy Obeying this my One Commanu, fry fhall be " fully fatisfy'd. "It is a Thing reaforable,"ddd of " no great Difficulty."

This Abode of inexpreffble Delightss, Adam enjoy'd alone, without a Companion ; until he made his Supplications to God, that he would be pleafed to vouclifafe him an Affociate, with whom he might Communicate. When God immediately caft lim into a deep Sleep, and before he awoke, took from his Left-Side a Rib wiitbeut tieth, of which he formed Woman, Beautiful, Fair, and fuperlatively Graceful; and named her (a) Eve, which fignifies the fame as Mother; from which Name fo many innumerable Tribes and Lineages have proceeded.
Adam awaking, and beholding a Figure fo exceed- ${ }^{-}$ ing lovely, and exquifitely defireable, was inftartly for laying his Hands ons her, without any more Refpect, or tarther Compliment; whẹn he heard a Voice, faying, \% Hold, Aldamo detain thy felf, and " pafs no farther; fear the Lord who created. Thee; "Thou mult not approach her without my Leave." God then immediately called Gabriel, commanding him to go into Paradife, and there to treat of that

[^4]
## Mahometifm Explain'd.

firft Marriage, and celebrate the Ceremony with (a) a Feftival and Lawfel Dowry, and that the Angels fhould fupply the Want, and perform the Office of (b) Parents, Relations, and Witneffes.

Thus thofe our Firft Parents were efpoufed, enjoying all that Happinefs and Glory the Lord had been bountifully pleated to allow them; their Wills and Defires heing mutually conformable to each other's, never in the leaft difagreeing; but continually praifing and glorifying their Maker, who had bleffed them in give ing them fuch fracious and ravifhing Abodes.
'Twill be fiere reafonable 1 fhould declare what is written concerning that pernicious Arcident which was the wource of to many Anxieties, fomany Vexations, ${ }^{\text {of }}$ many Calamities, fo many Pains and Tor* ments, fuch deftructive $\mathrm{Di}_{\mathrm{i}}$ cords, Wars, and Defola-
(a) Aras 9 Cidaque, rather Ars y Sidaak. The Worls are Arabick. Ars is any Feaft; but morceefpecially a Marriage Feaft. - Stdalk is the Sum in Money or other Things the Husband is to give for his Wife, according to Agrcoment.
(b) Alguali; as we pronounce, it is Al Wasli; for the 'Spanifo guo is equivalent to our m. The Word imports the Bride's nearef Relations, and particularly him or thofe who gire her in Marriage. Mote of this in another Place. I ought not to omit a Notion of the Mabometans concerning the Creation, tho' a little improper here a Iis a Saying of no lefs a Perfon than Giafar Sadik, or the Fuft. This Man was nearly related to Aboubecre, the immediate Succeffor of Mahomet the falle Prophet, and is of fuch Repute among them, that it is held as an Authentick Tradition, that he was wont to lay, Alk me 年eftions of fen, wobilf 1 am among yu, for none will come afier me, that can inftrute you like me. 'Of this Gi.lfar it is recorded by a noted Writer named Radi e! Abrar, that being ask'd, Whether there was no Adam in this World Before him that Mojes ! peaks of? He anfwer'd, That there had been Three, and there would be Seventeen more in as many great Revolutions of Year ;. And being ask'd, Whether God would ereate other Men after the End of this World ? his Anfwer was; Would sou bave God's Kingdom remain empty, and his Power idle ? God is a Creator throughour bis whole Eternity. - This Giafar bore the Character of having never told a Lye in his life, and fo his Sirname Sadil feems to inely, fignifying, One to be depended upm. But this I leave to the Criticks to decide.

34 Mahometifin Explaind.
tions, Variances, Burniugs, and Devaftations, Enmlties, Affaults, and Affkctions; in fine, Deftruction and leath, and, what is infinitely worfe, Eternal Condemnation and Mifery.

I have already mentioned the Tree in that fragrant Garden, as likewife the ftriet Injunction the was laid upon that juft Coupls, andothe Regard"and Reverence they were enjoyned to have towards therame: Now, as the accurfed Lucifer was continually contriving with the utmof Malice, Envy and Rage, how to bring about and execute his Revenge upon Man, againft whoirr he had conceived fo irreconcilable a Hatred, and for whofe Sake alone he faw himfalf calt out from fo much Clory, without any Hopes of ever recovering what he hatroft, or being re-eftablifhed in his priftine Happy State ", He envioufly, and ingratiently beheld in what a diftinguifhing Manner God had enthroned Ma n, and had given him the Poffeflion of the Station which was once his; where his Condition had been fo different from what he at'prefent enjoy'd; and the better to accomplifh his evil Defigns, he imagined, that if by any Means, he could caufe him to defcend to the Earthly World, he fhould have him more ready at hand, and by his Fallchood and Treachery, advance himfelf, and by tempting and feducing Mankind to Sin, caufe their Condemnation to Hell.

Although this vile and curfed Angel ufed all por-
c fible Endeavours to got Accefs to Adam, yet he found it impracticable, and altogether out of his Power to come at him; fo all his Projects and Snares had hitherto proved fruitlefs, and of no Effec:

This Inventor of all Evil and Wickednefs, full fraught with Mifchief, wandering about in this Manner, cogitating and revolving Thoufands of Fancies and Chimeras, by Chance happened to pafs by the refplendent Gate of Paradife, where, feeing the Guardian Angel, or, as we may fay, the Porter, he began thus to ipeak unto him; "I muft of necefifty; upon a certain Bufinefs of great Importance, "fpeak with thofe Two Servants of thy Lord, whom

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

"shom thou haft under thy Charge; 'tis to "dif"abufe them, and to give them an Infight into fome " Affairs which nearly concern them, and of which " they are wholly ignorant.

According as we are informed by our Teachers, the Porter returned him a flat Denial: Wherefore, when this malignant Enemy perceived his little Succefs in this Attempt, the intreated him to call the Serpent, which was then a Creature of a moft beautitul Form and Shape. She came, and he defired, that the would oblige him fo far, as to receive him within her: He artfully and fubtly reiteraterathis Perfuafions, and finally decived her. Tho better to difguife and a more plaufible Glofs to his 1)iflimulation and Hypocrify, he bid her conceal him in her moft fecret Part. With thefe Wiles, this Traytor fraudulently impofed upon her Weaknefs ; the hid him under her Palate, in the Roof of her Mouth, and in this manner conveyed him into Paradife; and approaching near the forbidden Tree, the bafe Serpent would fain have difengag'd herfelf from him, ufing many fruitlefs Endeavours to caft him out of her Mouth; But in vain; he had got Poffeffion, and would not relinquifh, but clove faft to her Tongue; and fo involI ved in her, forced her to afcend the Referved Tree.

The Reader muft obferve, That thefe Juft, and 'till then Innocent, Perfons, were frequently accuftomed to meet, and fit under that Tree, to be the more careful and affiduous in gnarding the fame; and this Confiderátion brought Eve thither, alone, at that time: When looking up towards the Tree, She beheld the pernicious and treacherous Serpent, that Enemy of Mankind, who began to accoft her in thefe Words; "O moft fair and beautiful "Eve! Shouldit tho' but once tafte of this Frait, " the Glory which thca now enjoyef, thou wouldeft "poffers to Eternity! Thou thalt be equal to $\mathrm{D}_{2}$.. $\quad$ God

## $3^{6}$ Mahometifin Explain'd.

"God himfelf in Wifdora and Knowledge! All "Secrets and Myfteries, "of which thou art now " ignorant, will be manifefted unto thee! "In the Interim, whilft thefe Words were fpeaking, came Adam; to whon Eve imparted what was in Agitation: But he, with a fern forbidding Afpect, reproved her, bidding Dofiance to any fuch Temptation, or Intent. Șhe perfifted ia importúning him. The Blandifhments of Eve were fo many, and fo perfuafive, that no longer had he the Power to refufe complying with her; but at her Inftigations, renounced the Feality and Homage he had offered to God.

Conkerning this Tree, there are many different and incoherent Opinions, of what Sort of Trge it was, and what was the Fruit it bore: But with fufficiently convincing Reafons, the Majority agree, That it was a Vine, and that the Fruit it produced, was $\operatorname{Grajes}$; they confidering the peculiar Effect this Fruit has upon Men, which with its Juice, caufes them to lofe their. Senfes and Undertanding, depriving them of the Ufe of their natural Faculties, and ingendering in them Difobedience, Bru.tality, and many other Enormities.

Eve ftretched out her Hand! "O unfortunate ${ }^{46}$ and dreadful Circumftance! How many Miferiess "didft thou caufe to the World, at that one In"ftant! O Eve! how many Millions of Souls didft "" thou, without Reafon, hereby condemn and deftroy! "How many Lives haft thou fhortned and dimi" nifhed! How many Difobediences haft thou con${ }^{\text {ce }}$ mitted for thy Pleafure, and to humour thy Ap" petite and Curisfity! And wist only reaching out thy Hand, how many Throats haft thou parched " and dryed up? Didft thou want in that Garden "Thoufands of Thoufands of fructiferons and fhady "Trees, loaden with fo many different Kinds and "Speckes of delicious and fugared Fruits, befides this "which thon now fo rapacioully gathereft, where${ }^{6}$ with to fatisfy thy ravenous and infatiable Appe-

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

"tite? Surely now with Anguifh thou tafteft' the "Bitternefs of the Savour, which accompanies thy "Lapfation! It might have been fufficient to "content thee, to have confidered, that a few Hours " before, thou waft a Veffel of Mud, the vilcit of all "Metals, and that the cord had exalted thee to the "Coleftiol Choirs, furpafling in Excellency the "whole Creation, the Creatures'whereof, He had " even caufed to worrhhip and adore (a) thee, and had "placed thee in a Station aboveall Earthly Thrones, in "fuch Freedom, lmmunity, and Liberty, that thou " mightef poffers, enjoy, and uacontrouledly com" mand whatfoever thou couldft with for! But in " rotarn for all thefe tranfend Mercies, thy prefumptuous Prevarication, and thy audacious Ambition extended to equalize thy felf in this man" ner to Hun who gave thee thy very Being!"
In fine, as the Teachers affirm, the took of the forbidden Fruit, Twelve Grains, or Berries, Eight of which, fhe gave to her Hufloand, retaining Four for herfelf, the which the fwallowed withour Delay. From hence it remains tor ever +ftablifhed, That in all Cafes of Inheritances, the Male claims as his Right, a double Portion to what the Female can demand: As, likewife, that the Woman (in cafe the has no Children) fhould inherit one fourth Part of her Hufband's Subftance, on the Confideration of thole Four Grains, (or Berries) which the [Eve] would keep to her felf. In fine, Eve, as I have faid, fwallowed them, and Adam, with the fame Intent, put thofe fhe had given him, into his Mouth; but as he was abouf to proceed, as his Wife had fet him the Example, he hard a moft terrible and aftonifhing Voice; and being defirous of difgorging that which he repanted his having touch'd, he applied his Hand to his Throat, but by no means

[^5]
## 38 Mahometifm Explain'd.

was able either to get it ort, neither could he fwallow it; fo much was he ftupified with that dreadful ecchoing Voice, that it would not pals, but remained fixed in the Middle of his Thruat, without going either backwards or forwards. The Voice faid, "O
"s Woe unto thee! How foon haft thou forgot the only "Commandment thou hadit obliged thy felf to obferve! How haft thou violated the Purity of my ${ }^{6} 6$ unfpotted Abode, with thy voracious Gluttony! " My Habitation, wherein difobedient Vaffal never "fet his Foot unchaftifed!" Adam, difturbed, and wholly confufed, began to excule himfelf, laying the Blame upon Eve, and fhe, in her Vindication, accufed the vile Serpent ; yet all was not fuficient to free them, or make them appear innocent. "O how did they debale and contound themfelves ! and what a Load did they lay upon them" Selves, without being able to difcharge it! How " blind is that Criminal, who forgets, and neglects " that which is of the greateft Importanct to him! O guilty Simers ! how near within your Reach " is your own Freedom and eternal Felicity! It " intirely confifts in your own Power to be Happy: "With the fame Facility you may obtain the "Much, as the Little, a large Portion of Blifs, as "A fmall one; nay, although you fhould defire an "Infinity of Glory, 'tis as eafily acquired, as the " fmalleit Atom. Seek not Pretences and Evafi${ }^{6}$ ons, nor accufe others with the Crimes you have "committed, as did thofe wretched Offenders, our "firft Parents Return to your Creator, to whom " all your Sins are known; to Kkin, from whom "no Secrets are hid; fupplicate Him, that you " may be exempted from His Indignation and "Punifhment. Implore His Pardon, fur thofe Of${ }^{6}$ fences, which 'tis not in your Power to conceal "from him: Expofe to Him your Wounds; mani"feft your Sores, before" they heal fuperficially, left the inward Corruption caufe a Mortification:

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

39. 

"Afk of Him, for he is gracious and merciful, and " never refufes to hearkensto His Supplicants: He " is all Goodnefs; (a) All Pardon; endeavour to " learn no Langguage but this." [To return from this Digreffion ]

The Voice of God thundered, commanding His An--gels that they Chould immediately, without Delay, drive them out of Paradife, and its Territories; and that they fhould defpoil them of the Robes, with which their Nakednefs was covered, and deprive them of the Crowns they had upon their Heads: They with Tears and Lamentations, implored God's Compallion, and that he would not banith them from the advantegious and delightful Seat be had been fo gracioully pleafed to put into their Poffefion: But' without granting their Requeft, God faid, "Be gone; " Go out, ye difloyal Wretches! Ye fhall no longer "abide in this Place, fince you knew not how to de"ferve fo coniummate a Happinefs." Then Adam, laying faft hold of, andembracing the Boughs and Branches of fome of thofe precious Trees, faid; "Have "Mercy, Lord! on this thy miferable Servant! fince "thou, O King! thy-felf ${ }^{2}$ didft offer and promife me, "That from my Loins, and from my Lineage, fhould "proceed a Son, for whofe Sake, and through whofe "Means, the whole World fhould be reftored and pre" ferved, and fhould have become as if it had been cre-. " ated a Second Time: For the Honour, (b) Vertue,
" and Excellency of whom, I implore thy Protection " and Compaftion." God faid, Caft bim out! But he returning to his Intreaties and Supplications, faid; "Take Pity on mé, Lord! For thou it was who
(a) Rabma implies Mercy. The Word is Arabick, and in very many Parts of the Origtna: M M . is ufed in that Senfe. .
(b) The Word in the Orig:nal is Alfadila; rather El Fadilab. Its Signification is Vertue or Exceliency. See D' Herbeiot in Fadbael, which is the Plural of Fadbliah.

$$
D_{4} \cdot \text {-gaveft }
$$ been oppofed, or contradicted, "confirmed what He before fpoke again; faying; I command. they go out, and make me no more Reply: But Adam inceffantly appealing, and mingling anongft the Angels, once more faid ; "Thou didft promife me, Lord, a Son of " my Genealogy; thou wilt not now abandon me! " At laft, the Voice, more terrible and rigorous than ever, replyed; Caft tbem out ! Ceft them out! The Angels then prefled him to depart, withour farther Delay, and to be no longer difobedient to God, who would admit of no Excufe.

[^6]
## Mahometifm Explain'd.

$4 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$
Adam, before his going out, beholding the fragrant Fruits of thofe delicious, tender Trees, wept bitterly; The Reffections he made on the glorious Bleffings he had fo indifcreetly deprived himfelf of, left him no R Room for Confolation: 'Again he began his lamentable Complaints, in this Manner, "O compaffionate Monarch! Thou, " who didt rejoice 'me with the good News of " my being the Father to a Son, Juft and good, who ${ }^{\text {"c }}$ fhall highly excel all that fhall be born, or brought "forth, either among Humane Race, or any other "Creaquies whatfoever; upon whofe Account, thou "didftcreate that Light whichethou halt recom${ }^{4}$ mended to me; 1 implore thee, for the Love of " bim, and for the Sake of bis fo reeplendent Light, "that thou accomplifh to me thy faid Promife : " This is at leaft, what thou canft never fail to " perform.

O! how ferioufly ought Men to confider, and refleet upon thefe Things, and amidft the Misfortunes and Atflictions incident to the Inconftancy of Worldly Affairs, be fervent, firm, and perfevering in their Prayers and Supplications to God. Nune fhould be diffident, nor defpair of Pardon, but center their whole Truft and Confidence in God's Mercy, and indefatigably intreat, beg, and inplore Him, who is never weary of hearing Requefts of this Nature; efpecially when fuch Means are pitched upon, as thofe which this juft Couple made ufe of in their Interceffion. For no fooner had Adam (the laft time) mentioned the Name of the Prophet, but the Almighty faid aloud; "Unhand him; "Let him alone; Let him go out à he will himfelf, 4 and at his own Leilure; for they have afked in the "Name of an Interceffer, for whofe Sake my Mercy "can deny them nothing," So commanding the Angels to be kind and allifting unto them, and to take them under their Protection, they [the Angels] obeyed,
obeyed, and carefully confreyed them down to this World, but feparately, and to (a) far diftant Places. "Who can exprets, or conceive the feeling Con"cern, the Anxiety, the Anguifh of Mind, with which thefe unlappy Juft Perfons were over" whelined and opprefled, , when they daw they muft " be parted one from the other? Their Eyes fhed $r_{7}$ "Tears of Blood, to find themfelves alone, in hor" ribly dark and difmal Obfcurity ; treading upon "Thorns and Brambles, ftumbling at every .Step " they made; with no kind of Covering to hide their "Nakednefs; fubject to the Frofts and Colds of the
"" tempeftuous Weather; their anniable, comely and " graceful Countenuy ces, miferably ehopt andabured " by the inclement Winds; weeping Tears of Blood
(a) It is the general Opinion and Tradition among ali Mabometans, that Adam wes conveyed to the Mountain Serandib, in the Illand of Ceilon; which to this Day, is by the Portuguefes called, Pico de Adam, or A am's Mount. I find this Paflage in D. Manuel de Faria y Soufa, a Celebrated Spanifh Writer, where he defcribes the Illand of Ceilon; "In the County of Denaraca, which is in the Center of st this Ifland; rifes that vaft Mountain called Pico de Adam, becaufe ${ }^{4 i}$ fome believed our Firft Father lived there, and the Priat of a *: Foot fill there to be feen upon a Stone on the Top of it, is his: " The Natives call it, Amala Sarapadi, i. e. The Mountain of the "Footftep. Some Springs coming down it, at the bottom, form a "Rivulet, where Pilgrims walh, and believe it purifies them. The "Stone on the Top is like a Tomb-ftone; the Print of the "Foot feems not Artificial, but as if it had been made in tbe fame " Nature, as when one treads in Clay, which makes it be looked. " upon as Miraculous." By the Arabs thi Mountain is called Raboun. The Place where Eve fell, they affirm to be at Gidda, a Port of the Red-Sea, not far fiom Mee $a$, which Place, they fay, was built in remembranie of her, and from her caled Gidita, which in Arabick is Grandmother. They lay, the was buried there, and thew a Sepulchre of a large extent, which they affirm to be hers. D' Herbelot recites many Fables of them, out of Arabiam Traditions, under the Names Adam and Hauab, and feveral others, The Cocleftial Robes of Purity, Picry, and Innocence, wirh which our Firft Parents were clad in Paradife, continued on them but half a Day, wherein the Arbomerans agree with the Rabbies; but the former fay, That a Day of Paradite, is equal to a Thoufan tof our Years, to that it feems, they were there abjut five hundred Years.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

*s and Anguifh; trampling:on, and wounding them-
" felves with Briars on every Side: Lonefome and "Solitary, no Company but Serpents, and other " fuch like Brute Creatures. O Mortals! Let us not bury this in Oblivion! Let us continually remember "this Draught of Bitternefs! Let us confider, that in the moft thocking of our Afflictions, be our Condition ever fo defperate, or our Troubles ever fo numerous; yet it is impoffible they fhould arrive to tbe Hundredth part of that which our firft Parents underwent, without the leaft Interninflion, until God was pleafed, in fome meafure, to mitigate his Wrath. Banifhment, Solitude, Affront, and Nakeduefs without compare; Fears, Tremblings, Terrors, Heats, Cotds, Thirfts, Hunger, Sorrows, "Pain and Wearinefs, imumerable and infupportable bitter Miferies: A long and tedious Nıght, difmally dark and frightful, without the leaft Ap" pearance of Light. Let us ferioully and judicioufly "confider, how intolerable all thefe Calamities muft " feem to thofe who were created in Paradife, and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ accuftomed to enjoy the inexpreflible Delights there" of!"
Now when God faw fit to put an End to that Night, and 'that Aurora fhould fhew her beautiful Face; He [hAdam] perform'd thofe two Inclinations and Prorations; which we, the Muflulmans, perform before The Morning; the which we call (a) the Trumpets of the Dawn: This he did very fecretly, and with a low Voice, becaufe the Litht was, as yet, but imperfect, and his Fears exceeding great. Eut as the Day-light
(d) Hizo aquellos dos Araces, que los Muzime , hazen antes de aqubbi y las Uaman annefflas de Alfachri, \&e. Ruccab is the Proftration, Subbab is the Morning, and El Fejer, is the Dawn of the Day; This ferves to give a Tafte of the particular Care they take, to derive all their Rites and Ceremonies from the remotef Antiquity. Their Muedins or Cryers, from the Turrets of the Morques, before Break of Day (hefides the Words they fay at -other times) repeat Twice, Afalaat kbeir mine nowm, i. c. Prayers are better than Sieeep.

## Mahometifm Explaind.

began clearly to appear, the Sorrow:ul and Afflicted Adan was fomewhat more determined, and began to take Courage, and to be of good Cheer: He then with an audible ecchoing Voice, pronounced Allah (a) bua ecbar! that is, God is great! and performed the Two Morning Prayers witth the proper Inclinations and Proftrations, whereby he manifeftly cenfirmed the Excellency of his Faith. From hence it is that our Saláaz el Sabbáb, or our Morning Devotions, had their firf Original Appellation.

When Adam had recovered himfelf from his paft ConMternation and Agony, and the bright refplendent Pbabus* bad now gilded the Earth, the Hills, and the Valleys, with his glittering Rays, the Lightof the Sule afforded fome Comfort and Confolation to the alnoft defpairing Patriarch. But as he beheld its hort Continuance, he was again feized with melancholy Reflexions, and opprefled with a Thoufand tormenting Thoughts; not without Caufe, apprehending that he had little Profpect of being ever delivered from thofe Perplexities and Afflictions.

In this comfortlefs Condition, and without tafting the leaft Suftenance, he continued Thirty Days; from whence our Annual Faft of the Honourable Ramadam lad its Beginning.

At the Expiration of that time, the Faithful Gabrict defcerded, and coming to the afflicted Adam, began to footh and carefs him, with his Seraphick Hands
(a) It may be proper, and, perhops, acceptable to many, to fet town here, the Words the Mueains ufe; when they call the People ro Prayer. I therefore, geruincly give em Verbutim, with the exact literal Tranflarion; viz. Aliab. i:u acbar, Twice; Efleddon inna la jllab illallab, Twice; Elbeddou inna Mobimumed R. §inl Allah, Twice; Hai ala Salah, Tuice; Hai ala'l Filha, Twice; [Here, if in Morning before Day, as in the preceding Note] Allabl bu acbar, Twice; La ila ill'allah. That is, God is Great: Bear wilnefs, that there is no God, but God; Bear wilmefs, that Mahomet is God's Mefenger; To Prayer ; To Surcefs: [méasing, rhat by firving God they will fucceed and profper] God in Gieat; Tbere in no Gort, but God.

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

ftroaking his Body, and with his Finger piercing thofe Parts, and making the ( $a$ ) Hole from whence the filthy Dregs and Excrements of that bitier Mouthful of Gall and Aloes came out, the which, all this while for want of an Orifice, or proper Place of Evacuation, had not diftlled or paffed through him: But as the Glorious Angel had been always accuftomed to delicious Scents, and the fragrant Perfumes of Heaven, the naufeous and abominable Smell of thofe corrupted Dregs, almoit caufed him to fwoon. Adaze aftonilhed, afked him, What he ailed? To which De-

- anand the Angel anfwered; This Fainting and Alteration which thon beholdeft in me, proceeds from thy Dif obedience; for the Savour of thy Excrement is moft offenfive aind odipus in mys Noftrils. Adam, upon hearing -this, conceived fo much Sorrow and Concern, that the Holy Anger was obliged to ufe many forthing Arguments and compaffionate Speeches, to appeafe and comfort him. The Difcourfe which at that time paffed between the Angel and him, was fo unconceiveably fublime, that it is beyond Human Underfanding to guefs, even in Dreams, at the Purport thereof.

At laft, by the perfuafive and irrefiftable Eloquence of the Charitable Gabricl, his Grief was in fome Mea-

- (a) Whatever the Opinion of their Teachers is in this Toinr, I fhall hot go about to decide; but of a certainty 1 know, that the Vulgar Notion is, that Alam was firf broach'd b; the Devil, and (if 1 can withpot offendirg Decency exprels it) the Rea'on, by whi. h I make this Affertion, is this: As tew are ignorant, how much the horrid Sin of Sodomy is practifed, nay, cren tolerated amongt them, though exprefly forbidden and exclaimed againft in the Alcoran, fo it is 2 very ufual Prank for them, when any one floops down, or ftands with his back towards then to apply their"middle Finger to his Pofteriors; which if the Party fo ferved, referrs, their common Aniwer in Return is thus; Khigy la Shurr? Munkaddurfe anna deer Sebbai fime el Shaitan basfua, gave? which is; Brother, in it any harm? May not I pur my Finger, tobere the Devil tbruft bin? This is Word for Word from the Arnick. - The Turks on the like Occafion, fay to the fame Effect, with little Difference; Darrilma Jannum, Sbaitanung ber,noc ourods girdé, bennum ké ne-girmofs ya? 1. e. Be nat angry, my Life, The Devil's Finger went in shere, why inay not mine enter 800 ? This I deliver not as an Article o: their Faith.

46 Mahometilim Explain'd.
fure affwaged, who in the next place taught him to Till the Ground, and howby Art, Labour, and Induftry, to obtain for himfelf a Suftenance, inftead of the State of Glory and Happinefs he had loft for being Inconftant.

To render him fit for the Service of his Creator, he was commanded to purify himfelf from his Pollutions, by wafhing all thofe Parts and Members of his Body, which had been any-way Inftrumental or Acceffary with him, in his Crime and Perfetration; Firft, His Hands and Arms to the Elbows, as being the principal Actors; Next, His Head, Face, $\mathcal{E G}^{\circ}$. as being the Center wherein are contained and ircluded all the Corporal Senfes, which were Accputlices and Abettors with him in his Iniquity and, Tranfgreffion. Lafly, His Feet, which were the Suftainers and Upholders of thofe his Rebellious Members. From this Wafhing took its Rife our (a) Wadoh, now in ufe, and daily practifed by us Mulfulmans.

In this manner the good Adam remained in fome meafure fatisfied and comforted, laborioully delving the hard and ftubborn Earth, fwallowing Sweat mingled with Blood, continually undergoing and performing a moft Severe Penance, with incredible Aufterity, to try if by any Means he might poffibly regain his Lord's Favour, that he might he reconciled to him.

It is written, That for Forty Years together, with out the leaft Refpite or Interruption, he underwent the moft rigid and moft prevailing Penance imaginable, even beyond Expreffion; infomuch, that through the exfraordinary Geyatnefs of his Penitence; and the Fervency of his Zeal and Contrition,
(a) My Author has it El alguado, which, I have already hinted to be the Spanifb manner of writing and pronouncing fuch Words. The Ceremonial Ablutions, the Mabometans ule before they pray, they call Wadom or El matbou. A more particular Defeription, thall be in-


## Mahometifm Explain'd.

his Blood, which was before whiter than Milk, was changed to the contrary ${ }^{\circ}$ Extream, becoming excellively Black: When at laft the terrible Voice faid to him; Why didft thou Sin? Whereupon his whole Mafs of Blood was altered, and reduced to the Likenefs of what at this Day appears in his Progeny. This Corruption and Adulteration of his Blood, was The Source and ${ }^{\bullet}$ Foundation of all Infirmities, from the -Froth and Dregs of which, ever fince have remained in our mortal Bodies thofe malignant Drops which ifcite us to Difobedience, Pride, Ambition - and Avarice, and which rouze up in us Wrath, Hatred, Enmity and Malice, with all the other Vicious Inclivations wich Original Sin brought with it. Thele Fatal ©Drops of polluted Blood, were taken from our Triumphant Prophet (a) by the moft Holy Angels, wherhis Breaft was opened by them for that Intent; for which Reafon he never had the leaft Inclination to Sin.

Adam having now compleatly accomplifhed his - penitential Purgation, and the Angel having de nounced to him, that the Lord was appeafed and fatisfied with what he had perfurmed and fuffered, God now faw proper to rejoin him (b) with his Beloved Wife Eve, that they might cherifl and comfort one

- another, as fome Amends for their paft Sorrows and
(a) This notorious Fahle is at latge in the 21 ft Chapter of this Book The Arabicik Word for Oribin.l Sin is, Hebat el Calb, that is, the Graims of the Heart. This the Mubgmetans allow to have been derived to us from"our firft Paretts, and fay, That it is the Ground of all Sin, and that their Impoftor was Impeccable, becaufe thofe corrupted Dreps there taken out of hin Heart, by the Angel Gabricl.
(b) The Arabick Name is Hawab. which they feem to have borrowed from the Hebrews, who call her Khawah, which, according to D'H:rbelor, in the Name Havah, is the Name of a Root, and fignifies Life. In Arahick, Life is Haiat, as Hai implies Alive. More conceraing her hereater.


## 48 Mahometifin Explainid.

Afflictions, and that they might begin to People the Earth; fo they met together on the Top of the towring Mountain (a) Arafat, near Mecca, where weeping for Joy, they received each other with inerpreflible Love and Tendernefs.
(a) This Word comes from Araf or Arf, which in Arabick is, fo \&now. This Mountain, which is in Arable Ferrea, or the Siony, the Mahometans hold in the greateft Veneration, and every Year, on the gth Day of the ${ }^{\text {Hidoon D'ul Hagiat, or of the Pilgrimage, in- }}$ credible Numbers of Pilgrims meet there, to perform their Ceremonial Devotions, before they approach the Temple at Mecca, near which Place this Mountain is. They believe, that on the Top thereof, Adam and Eve firft met, after a Banifhoene and Separan tion of 120 , fome fay, 200 Years; all which Jime, they inderwent a moft grievous Penance. According- to all hajr Traditions, it is called Arafat, becaure Adam there firft knew hiṣ wife Eve..


C H A P.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.



## C H A P •II.

Eve's wretched State in her Solitude, after fbe was banilhed dut of Paradife. Adam's Comeline/s, Siative, \&ec. ? His Refcmblance to the l'rophet Mahomets. They are pardon'd. The Hereditary Liglt (a) recommended by God to Adam, E®c. Seth born. His Character, \&c.
 T is the ordinary and ufual Confequence, in all great Contufions, alarming Accidents, and mighty Revolutions, for us, on fuch Occafions, to negleet and forget that which is of the neareft Concern to - us; ${ }^{\circ}$ giving a Loofe to the Reins of the impetuounly furious, and irrefiftable Deftiny, by which Affairs are hurried on to the appointed Crifis: It has not happened otherwife, nor is that received Maxim and
(s) It may not be unneeeflary or unacceptable in this Place, to give the curious Reader a Tafte of what otters fay of Eve. The moft ancient Eaflern People, and almoft the Generality of the Mabomesans, hold, That the firf Bon the trought forth was called, Abd al Hareth, which literally fignifies, the Creature, or Servant, of the Tiller, or Labourer; becaufe Adam was the firf that Tilled the Earth, according to the Words in Genolis, God put Man into Paradife to rill it. Yet the Arabr, who abound in Fiables, give another Account of the Reafon of this Name, which is thus co be faund related by Huffin Virs an anciect Writer. He fays, Thaw, Eve fiading her-

## so Mahometifm Explainid.

 and Obfervation, contradicted in this prefent Hiftory, as appears confpicunufly obvious to our Sight, in that we have fo attentively employed our Thoughts on the Miferies and forlorw Condition of Adam, that we have been intirely forgedful of what was become of our forrowful Mother Eve, whe was the firft Caufe, and principal Inventrefs of our Calamity, and the Source and Seed of the Perdition of all Human Kiad.If we ferioufly confider with mature Deliberation, we canot reafonably fuppofe, or with any Probability conjecture, her Grief and Affliction to be lefs in any wife, than his; as being a Woman, weak and helplefs by Nature, alone in an unknown lace, and in all refpects Comfordefs; and therefors rathergexfeeding thofe of her Hufband. The Vehemitency of her Anguifh was fo violently great, that want Words to exprefs it. She had a Flux of Blood, of Red or Scarlet Hue, defcending from her moft fecret and occult Vellels, dying therewith the lovely Surface of her fo beautiful Limbs, accompanied by frequent
felf with Child, as the had begged of God, the Devil appeared to her in a Difguife, and asked her, whether the knew what iort of a Creature fie had in her Womb? And the acknowiedging herfelf to be ignorant, he asked again, whether the know which way it mult be broukht forth, at ber Month, Nofe, or Ears, or whether heer Belly muft be cut open? Eve, in a Firight, went and told Adam what hat happened to her, who was as much puzled, as the hizd been betore. Whe cupol the Devil appeared to him, and told him, That he was arqua nted with the great Name of God, by Means whe eof, he obsained whatever tie denanded, and would mike ufe of it to caute Ene to bring forth with Eale, and bear a Sun like him. providey he would cail lis Wame Abd el Huretb. The Devil's Ain in having this Name given him, was to engage the Son in his Service; for this Fallen Angel, now call'd Eblis by the Arabs, fiad, they ray, in Hearen, Harerb for one of his Names; fo that he would have Adum's firf born be called Hereth's Servant, and not Abd Alab, God's Servant, as Adam had defign'd. The Dcvil fucceeded, they fay, in this Second Fraud, as well as he had done in the Firft, in Paradife. - The Mabomerans, to this Day, honour a Cave on the Mountain Geradim, which they call Gar Huwab, Eve's Cave, to which Malomer, as they believe, often retired to pray.

## Mahometifin "fxpplain'd.

Fits and dangerous Faintimgs: And what added to. her Affiction, and what the imagined inade her Condition the more deplorable, was, That as fhe was created to be the Companion and hegale of Man, The was now reduced to be fubject th him, and obliged to be at his Command, as a Punithment tor her perfuading and inveigling him to eat of the Fruit Of that Retarved Tree: And that her Frailty and wanton Curiofity the was poffelid with, when the incited him to Sin, the repayed• with that her own Blood, which the Malignancy of her Difobedience, had ingendered within her; and her Deliberation, I mean, he fwallowing the Unhappy and Fatal Mousbfixk ine yayyed with the grievous Tortures, and the fhocling Pains and Throws of Labour in Childbed. What. was a further Grievance to her, was, That fle cofld by no means avoid, nor be exempted from thofe pernicious and troublefome Purgations, they coming unawares, and at diforderly Times, difcompofing and interrupting, and invalidating (a)
(a) Women at thofe Times, are among the Mribometans held as undean and polluted, and therefore, their Fafting is omitted, as - being of no Validity; bitt they, as well as the Men, are obliged to faft at another Time, the fame Number of Days they borrow, as they call it, from Ramadim; nor are they allowed, even to borrow, but on fuch Occafions, and dangerous Sicknef, Child-bearing, Travelling, or tie like. Nothing can poffibly be more ftrictly obferved than this great Faft, winich, notwithitanding the exceffive Rigour thereof, thofe pont deluded People, at lealt the Majority, keep and ob'erve with a moft anjazug Conftancy, during the whole Thirty Days of its Continua ce, may, very many of the more ícrupulous and fuperftitioully Religious, faft the Two preceding Moons, viz. Rejep and Shaabin, but that is not obligatory, but volunturys Though moft Writers fiy, they have Liberty to feaft all Night 'ill Sutr-rifing, I muft crave their larjons; for long before the Break of Day, hey wath their Mouths, and take nothing after'tiH Sun-fet. They are not only to abflain from eating and drinking, but from Tobacco in any kind, and from fimelling to any Scents, nav, even from putting any Thing into their Mouths, whether eacable or not. 'To kifs a Woman would be a Beach of the Faft.

## 52

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

the Fafts the was ordained to obferve in Obedience to God's Commands. At length, the Lord was pleafed to permit, that they [cur firft Parents] fhould be rejoyned together, being pardoned and abfolved from their tormer Tranfgrellion and Difobedjence, the Lord having taken Compaffion on them, commiferating them by reafon of the great and heavy Penitence they, had undergone; and now, as an Ornament to their Bodies, and a Covering for their Nakednefs, they had Aprons; which fome fay, were made of Deers Skins, others of Fig-leaves, or the Leaves of fone other Tree, contrived and fitted for them by the Angel, who was continually attending on them.

After all this, oddam remained ex eeding comsly and graceful, tho' not with that CecielialResplendency he poffeffed betore his Fall, but extremely well proportioned, and of a moft gallant Afpect; his Stature was Thirty Spans, his Countenance amizble and agreable, and his Mien Noble and Majeftick. In fine, God had fo formed him, that there was a near Refemblance in him to Mabomet our Leader and Protector., The fame Mighty and Sovereign Lord,
but to meddle farther, an unpardonable Tranfgreffion. To drink Wine, or any other ftrong inroxicating Liquor, though by Night, would, in all the Mabgmetan Dominions, be punifhed with immediate Death, and that moft commonly, by pouring melted lead down their Throats. Masomet firft inftituted it in Imitation of our Lent, and, as is thought, to curry Favour with the Cbriffians? whilft his Impofture was yet in its Infancy; and, as many affirm, to fivite the $\mathcal{F}$ (ws, who, at that Time, had highly difobliged him, fo that he was ever after theifmplacable Enemy. Their Pa $\int_{1}$ ua, which they call El Ayed ta'l Ramadham, immediately follows it, as Eafier does Lepr. The Etymology of the Word Ramadbam, or rather Romadham, is Arabicl, fignifying according to D'Herbelor, a confuming Heat. It is the gth Moon of the Arabian Year, which being Lunar, by confequence, this Faft happens at all Seafons, and by the Name, feems to have had its firf Inftitution in Summer, and by the Revolutions, once in about 33 Years returns: But this Suggeftion of mine, I leave to the Learoed to foive. More of this Celebrated Faft gall be inferted in other Places.

## Mahometifn Explain'd.

 to give Adam and Eve Fome Confolation and Satistaction for their paft Sufferings, influenced on Adam a Branch of Light in lis Fonechead, moft tranfcendently bright and glorious, with defcended from the Heaveńs, where it was fixed in that my fterious Cryfal, which before has beentaken Notice of: This was the true and real Signal, which was fo confpicuous on thy Beatified Countenance, whereby he was directed to the Way of Eterial Happinefs Salvation; notwithftanding, this Sign was not al-gether fo material or conducive thereto, fince the was a (a) greater Blefing referved in Store for the Lord and Owner of thet Light, peculiar to himfelf alone, the whtch hadinherived from none of hiv Progenitors.Lucifer, thiough ne had been a glorious Angel, of thofe who areneareft to the Throne of the All powerful Creator, found not fuich Mercy at the Hands of his incenfed Lord; for his Fall was to all Eternity, and his Chaftifement infinite, without Hope of Paraldon. or Remiffion; by which the High and Potent Monarch gives us to underftand, That in Grace and Excellency, we exceed the very Worfhippersbefore his (b) Supreme Throne (that is, when they rebel or are
(a) I conclu'e, he means in this Place, the Seal of the Impoftor's Miffion, the limpreffion whereof, they affirm, he had on his Eack between h's Shoulders.
(b) The Mabometan Writers fay, God has Two Thrones: The firf, caHled Aifch, is the Throne of God's Majefty and Glory. This is the Columa Empyreum. The fecond they call Corfi, which is properly his Judgment Seat. (The Arabick Word for a Chair, Stool, or fuch like, is Curfi.) The firft Mabomet lays, God placed on the Waters, and rbat in is Production, be made Efforts, or took Pains. Tinis the Expofitors of the Alcoran cannot eafily digeft, or recrne cile with God's Omnjpotetre. They fay, this Throne is fupported by 8000 Columns, of a Subftance whofe Nature and value is unknown, and the Afcent to it contains 300000 Steps; that between each Step, there is a Diftance of 300000 Years Journey, and each Space full of Angels drawn up in Squadrons. Many Fables and Incoherences of this Kind, their Traditions abound with, by much too long to be inferted here. D' Herbelor in Arfib. See Dr. Prideaum in L. Mahom. P. 31 , \&ve. Reland, and others

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E_{3}
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Odifobe:

## 54 Mahometifin Explaind.

dinghedient) and manifefts to us, that he will fhew his bounty and Tenderiefs, ard diftribute his Bleffing to every one of us, who with a perfect and contrite Heart pancignedly implorephis Mercy, as our firf Father did, intrating rur Pardon; implicitely -onfiding, that the Lord's Goodnefs and gracions Compalion, furpaffed the Heincufiefs and Atrocity of his Sin.

El H flum inforns us, That rotwithlanding Ad.m hau many Times the.joyful lidings afminii?red to him, mant gracioully denoting to him, that all his priftine Offences were wathed away by his untigned Ponitence, yt his Breal was continually unqui.t and difurbed, when be calldd ro Remembrance the Greatnefs of his Crinse And foezngewith what great Benigmity and Clemerey the R.ond had ufed lim, was always relenting and melancholy', perpetually fighing and afflicting himfelf, impatiently enduring the endlefs Labour he was forced to undergo, to provide wherewithal to fubfift.

His State being fuch, and, he, without Intermiffion, continually contemplating on God, he on a fudden, loard a Voice refounding in his Ears, finging Hymns and Praifes to the Almighty Creator, and with melodious Accents calling upon his moft Sacred Name; At which being furprized, in a meek and humble Mantier, he faid unro his Lord, "O Powerful Monarch! What "unufual Voices are thefe, which eccho thus in my Ears?" To which God replied; "Thefe are the ${ }^{\circ}$ Hymns and Tharkfgivings which are chaunted to ". my Divinity by my belneed Servant, the great "and Warl ke Leader Mabomet. He is now invok": ing tbat Light which I have ferpfited in thee, and "thy precious and elected Progeny: He it is, who is "the Principal Owner and Patran of the faid Ligbt, "for whom, and upon whofe Account alone, I have " created it. And take Notice, my well-beloved "Adan, obferve thefe my frict Cominands: I charge "t thee, and abfolutely enjoyn thee, that this Light " be held by thee in the higheft Effeem and Veneration,

## Mahometifm, Explain' $d$.

" tion, and that thou regard it with the utmoft Re"verence and Refpect; and that thou recommend " it to thy Sons and Pofterity', in the fame Manner " as I recommend it unto theel. "they deliver it up, into the pare and unfpott" "Wombs of the moft chafte and vertuous Femares, " to the Intent, that from them it may defcend on the Malés, who fhall for their Excellencies, be worAy to inherit the fame, until it be finally center'd on that Honourable Man, (viz. Mabomet) relinquifhed by all thy Sons, and fixed in him. Go'not in unto your Women, before you have (a) cleanfed and purified your Bodies; and let the fame Precaation be oblerved by theg alfo. I will re"veal to thee, when the appointed Hour and Time " flall be arrived, in which this Light is to depart fron Thee, and be tranfmitted to Another, that you may prepare your felves by the requifite Purification. I command, that thou and thy Off-fpring carefully and vigilantly adore and worfhip me, - " and none but me alone, without prefuming to equa" lize any to me, or joyning with me any Second; " for 1 will be ferved in ( $b$ ) Unity. Let them, upon no profane Matter, fwear by, or take in vain ".my Holy Name. Let them treat their Neighbours as they themfelves defire to be treated. I command, " that they honour their Parents, if they themfelves "would be honoured and refpected; and in fo doing
(a) Tabarareis rwefiros cuerpos, toe. The Purifying and Clean'ing with Water, is ufed ornany Occafions, which they call Tobar; its Signification is as I have rendered it. They call it alfo ,Gas'l, which is the fame as walling. Concerning there Immerfionts or Corporal Ablutions, Reland in his Abl. Mabom: Rel. has given a particular Account. See Leffon VIII.
(b) They give themfelves the Epithet of Mowabedoun, ie. Unitarians, in Contradiction and Oppofition to all other Religions and Sedts, which allow of Plurality of Divinities, whom they call Muflricurn, Affociators, of.


## 56 Mahometifm Explain'd.

${ }^{4}$ "they fraill live comfoftably many Days, and "under iny Proteetion. Let them not kill, for " that is referved to me, 'tis I who give Life, and I who florten of ly'qgthen the Thread thereof. Let "them fly from the vile Sin of Adultery, for it is " an abominable' and odiqus Vice, nioft deteftable in my Sight, and the Inftrument and Foundation " of all Wickednefs. Let them be as careful and "alliduous in preferving the Goods of another as "they would be of their own ; Nor let thery fteal, " nor take any Thing, but what they have juftly " acquired. Let them fpeak the Truthupon all Ac"counts, let them not lye upon any Oqrafon what" foever; nor affirm any Thing that is doukfoh " or give any falle Tertimony ; fot covet that which belongs not to them; but be contented. in their own "Stations; for I have fecurely laid up' in Store, the "Portion of (a) Wealth, which is defigned for, and " belongs to every individual Mortal. In keeping " and ftrittly obferving thefe Precepts, in the faine Manner as I have dictated and commanded thee, ${ }^{6}$ I offer and promife them, on my part, that they " fhall enjoy Everlafting Reft; but if they negleat "fo to do, and break or infringe upon thefe my Or" dinances; tell then, they fhall be miferably tor" mented in Gebennamma, (i. e. Hell.)
From thence forwards, that is, from the Time Alam had all thefe Injunctions laid on him, he was fo extremely punctual in obeying the fame, and obferving to a Tittie every one of thofe Rites which the Lord had commanded him, that he was never after guilty of the Jeaft Negligence ot Difobedience - perpetually retaining in his Memory the paft Warning.
(a) Sm arizques frgurados, (str. The Word is Rezk, and Repkallab Is the daily Subfifance Providence has appointed every particular Man. Vide D'Herbelor in that Word.

## Mahometifm (Explain'd.

It was God's Pleafure tó permit our Mother Eve at her firft Bearing, to bring forth Two Sons. Which Sons gave a clear and evident Dempnftration of what was for the future, to be expecter in this forrowful and miferable World, and that by continual Wars and Ravages, the Number of Adands Pofterity was to be limitted, whilft the Earth was at all Times mvitened with Blood, no part thereof ever to be free from Tragical Events; For the elder of the Two, being blindedwh Envy, (a) Hatred, and Jealoufy, (imitating the proud Lucifer) cruelly and inhumanly fiew his Brother: Froin which deteftable Deed, Wars, Strifes, Divifions, and Parties, took their fatal Original. cuHysan fays, That Eve after thofe, had conftantly Two (b) at a Birt, a Son and a Daughter; but when God law-fit, that the Elefled fhould come forth, and make his Appearance, he was ingendered and born alope: And no fooner had his Mother conceived him in her Womb, but the Light paffed away from Adam unto her, and was fixed on her Forehead; Adom remaining without the leaft Ray thereof: But when the was delivered of that glorified Infant, it departed from
(a) The Mahometan Traditions affirm (which is likewife the Opinion of the Ealtern Chriftians) that one of the principal Realons why Cain (whom they rall Cahil, as Habil is Ahel) killed bis Erother, uas Jealoufy, becaure Adam his Father refufed to let him marry his own Twin-Sifter Aclimiab, whom he defigned for Abel; as he did Abel's Twin-Sifter Leboudab. for Cain; who liking his own Sifter beft, as being the more beautiful, conceived a mortal Hatred towards him, and finally flew him. They fay Adam mourned for Abel 120 Years, in all which Time ofe went not in to his Wife. D'Herbelos in Hedad. They add, that after Abel's Death, the was marry'd to Serb, though my Author gives Seth's Wife a different Name, viz. Hagualia, according to our Pronunciation Hawalit. The Oriental Chriftians call her Akrwn or Aqroun, as they do Abel's Sifter Wain or Owain. See D'Herbelot in the Names Aqrun, Cabil, Vain, \&c. Reland fays, They are cailed by the Mabometans Apron, and Awin, or Akin. In $\mathbb{D}^{\prime}$ Elerbelot under Cabi $l_{\text {, }}$, this Story is at large, ${ }^{\text {o. }}$
(b) They fay Iwenty, and every Time Imins; excep; Seth.

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## 8 Mahometidin Explaiñ.

her, and the beautifin torthead of the new-born Child, darted forth Rays iise thiofe of the Sun, afcending to the higheft Heaven. 3 This Child they named (a) Seth, and he was the Firfoborn of the Liebt.

In procefs of Trine, when he was grown up toMan's Eftate, his Fathir Adam took him out with him one Day, into a grfen and fertile Field, frowishence the Almighty was wont to accept all the Offerings and Sacrifices, and receive the Prayers and Petitions of thofe his chofen and peculiar Servants; where they lifted up their Eyes to Heaven. Ei Hafdan fays, That when Setb exalted his Head to look. upwards with that his refplendent and glorified Vilage, Cod at that Infant, commanded aill the Coleftial Rivers, Springs Currents, Fountains, EC. to fandell; anditop their Courfes: The Air ceafed from diftributing its kind and delicious Breezes: 'The Trees ceafer'cheir Motion, and the Birds their fweet Warblings: the Angels their Heavenly Hymns, and all the Creatures inhabiting the Seas, the Earths, and the Heavens, nay, the whole Hoft of the Angelick Choirs, moft earneftly looked, advancing their Bodies out of the Windows, as if about to precipitate themfelves, and impatiently waiting to hear what thofe charming Lips were about to utter and pronounce. "Moft amazing Mercy! "Moft wonderful Confolation! That God fhould command all thofe who were about him to lend
(a) My Author has it siz, though corruptly, as are moft of his Nimes. Alt Mabsmerans call hire sbedb ben Adam. Fro:n him thofe the facred Scripture call Be:e Elob the Childiel of God, are defcended, who made contiaual War upon the Caum Cabil, i. e. the Poft rity, or Pecple of Cain. This Rizhteous Generat on was, as they Gav , thofe endowed with the Propberick light fo often mentioned. He is held in great Efteem, and is reckored among the Eight principal Piophets, who, according to their Tradition, received Divine Scriptures from Heaven, viz. Adam, Seth, Eno-h, Abraham, Nones, Duvid, Fefur, and Mahomer, of which only Five brought New Laws and Inftitutions into the World, Adam, Abra-; ham, Mofes x. Jefu, and Makomet.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

 © 6 Tercetrial, wormipped and reverenced him! We might flater ourfelves, that wt were in hopes N recovering our priftine Excellency, feeing that "in ofort a fpace, and upon fo finall an Occafion, " all Things were in fuch Diforder and Confufion. What the juft Idam faid, at this his Holy Audience, was this; "Divine and Moft High Lord! Thou who " haft recommended to me this Light, appointed for the Tmheritance of thy peculiarly elested Servant Mubomet, with a frict Injunction, that I deliver it up to the worthieft of thy Creatures, diftilling it into the moft chate and perfect Wombs, which already are, or hereafter thall be created; I, to comply " with, and to accomplith what I am obliged to by" to the End, that this ever facred and venerable "Light, may have its appointed Courfe, and proceed "Forwards? If it is thy Will, that it fhall now be put in Agitation, I have pitched upon his Sifter Hawalia, " born at another Birth, that he may be married to " her. She is a chafte and clean Veffel, and, I think, very proper for the expanding this Light: They both offer their Homage, and are obediently refigned, and content to act as thou Shalt vouchfafe " to command them? I only attend what thy Bounty "is pleafed to ordain concerning the effecting this my "Propolal. See, Lord, what is thy Will, I do in this AF"fair?" God then immediately fent for Gabriel and his Affociates, commanding them to defcend, in order to celebrate the Marriage of that chofen Couple, Brother and Sifter, their Father being elWáaly, i. e. ) the Giver, and thole Angels I mentioned, were to be the Witnefles,

60 Mahomethim Explain'd.
$\vartheta^{\circ}$ c. The Lord allo dapfed Snow-white Garments from Paradife, to be cartied to adorn the Bridegroom and the Bride, inftad of thofe their Parents lof, and were deprived of, for fwallowing the pernicious and fatal Morfel. In this manner Serh was married with great Content, Miagnificerke, and Solimnify.
At length, when the juft Adam preceiked himf to be grown old and feeble, he took his Son Setb,fito a very private Place, and there difcovered to mim a certain Cloth, of a mott rich and inimitable Compotore, of a Heavenly Contexture, which in palt Times, the Lord had beftowed uponhim, on the which were ftamped and delineated all the (a) Prophets, who were to be fent, ex intrufted with Milifions tuponthe Earth, together with all their Privileges and Inmunities, their Decrees and Precepts, their \{ribes, Nations, and Followers, and the Blefings with which they were to be rewarded. Setb, with Wonder and Delight, beheld all this, and took particular Notice of One who was, in a very confpicucus.Manner, diftinguilhed from all the reft, and who feemed to be far advanced in Pre-emivency and Degree bey ond the other Tribes, and whofe Face was glorified with a Light of a more than ordinary Brightnefs, which reverberated from the Heavens, with exceeding beautiful and refplendent Rays: This he perceived to be Abralam, and 'that this moft honourable Stock, for fome Space, continued Single, and went on in a direct Path, without any Interruptio:

[^7]
## Mahometifm ' Explain'd.

or Intermifion; but at laft, andther noble and illuftrious Tribe began ro fpring fortli, and have its Beginning; which, notwithftanding its appearing deprived of that Myfterious Laght the other Line was poffeffed of, was neverthelefs of the higheft Hobility and Efteem. Here was pointed out and demonftraped, Two principal and diEerent (a) Religions, the Aé\{pective Tribes each following their peculiar Leader, and their Holy (b) Sriptures. Adam faid, "Tis proper that we take " deliderate Notice of thefe which carty our Ligbr, "6 confidering, with particular Regard, the remarkable "Bearers thereof, following it through all its Paths, ${ }^{6}$ directly from $1 / \mathrm{hmael}$, the principal Founder and ${ }^{6}$ Patron of the elected Generation: He, who is the Firftbegotten Soncet the chofen Abramam, and here ap"" pears carrying the Standard of Miffrr, [i e. Grand "Cairo] erected aloft, which is the venerable Blazon " and Device of our Illuftrious Lineage, with the "which all the Tribes fhall be Triumphant and Glo"crious, until it be delivered up unto Mabomet, the proper Lord thereof, for whom it was at firft in"tended, and for whofe Sake and Benefit, it was "from the Beginning appointed. And, mark me, be" loved Son, I charge you, that in all your Prayers, "and in all your Offerings and Sacrifices, that this ciected Meffenger, whole Caufe we efpoufe, and "whole Dictates we follow, be by you compleatly ${ }^{6}$ (c) Saluted, and held in the greateft Veneration and ${ }^{6}$ Regard, with Honour and Deference. And I com-
(a) Dos adines rennalados que a dos caudillos leguian, \&oc. The Word is Din; it implies Religion, toc. The Two Leaders were Lfaac and Iflmael.
(b) Y a fus aliquitehes fantos. El Ketab is'a Book or Writing:
(c) Here he means, the fo much ufed Expreffion, at their Prayers, and very frequently at other times, viz. Aljaláat woa jalám ále Sidenab wos Monlanab Mshommed ; which is, Salurations and the Peace of God be roour Lird and Owner Mahoniet. Sometimes they add the Word Nabimab, i. e. Our Prophet. This is the Salutation in particular adapred to that Grand Impoftor.

## 62 Mahomethỉm Explain'd.

" mand you, that yoy rocommend this Light, which "you now enjoy, and carry fixed on your Forehead, \& to the moft exemplary and worthy Malis, and to "the chafte Wombs of the beft (a) guarded, and moft "vertuous Females, that it be not defiled, but remain " pure and immaculate, for this is the Token and "Banner which the Sovereign Creator gave us, to " conduct us to the Way of Truth : And admonin "your Sons, as I have done you, and lay the ame " Injunctions upon them.
When Adam had finifhed this Dif:ourfe, he again folded up that Myferious Cloth, and delivering it to his Son, enjoyned him to preferve it as a mpoft Sacred Relick: At the fame Inftant, he alfo gave hip_his Buskins and Shoes, which he had worn for fo many Centuries of Ycars, and were then as frefh and as whole as if he had that moment put them or new. Thefe are at this Day, in the Holy Temple at Mecca, in which they are hung up, and dedicated as a Trophy, (b) where, when a Prince is Inaugurated, it has ever been the Cuftom, that he Swear thereon.
(d) The Arabick Word, which is very proper and applicable here, is Malajibet in the Femine Plural, and Matajibben in the Malculine ${ }_{3}$ the Singular is Mabaikb, which i , sovered, concealed, \&cc. It is derived from Hajeb, the Eye-brow. Mabajúb is the proper Nane of many Men, as Mabajuba is of Women. Reclufe Vertuous Women, are, by way of Commendation and Excellency, called Mabajuber.
(b) Y quando melique elijen los lleban a jurar, Gec. Melic is in Arabict a King or Prince, the Plural of which is Melooc: There is at ways a Prince, who governs the Cities of Mecca and Medina, of the Race and Family of Matomer. He is Indegendant; but makes fome Complimentary Acknowledgment to the Giand Iurk, For the Prefents he fends hi n Yeaily, along with the coflly Covering for the Caabzs or little Square Chapel betore mentioned. All thore of that Sanetified Progeny, I mean Mabrmer's, are Sibreefs, [in Arabick, the Singular is Sareef, and the Plural Sbirfa] [o his Title is, Emir Shurfa; [Emir is Prince] and Sultan Meccab roa Medinab, and, according to Dr. Prideaux in L. Mah. p. 3. Emamo'l Hafbem Prince of the Hu/bemites, trom wh ch noble Arabian Tribe Mabomer liad his Defcent. Of there Haflemestes, fee more in the Chaprer of Biaflent.

## Mahometifm Explainid.

But to return to our Story The good Seth had the joy ful News denounced to him, by the Angel Gabriel, That he, and his Spouse, fhould prepare themfelves to receive the promifed and defired Fruit: So Hazoalia conceived with Child; and the ulual Time being accomplifhed, the frought forth a Son, endowed with the Hereditury Light: This Child was extremely béautiful, well-proportioned, and grecen, and they called him by the Name of (a) Enob. We was under the Protection, and Guardianfhip of the Angel Gabriel, to defend him againft the dWiles and Subtleties of Lucifer, who crattily and malicioullylay in wait to pollute and infrare him.

Bythis Kule and Methor, this clear Light continued paffing on, )in a gradual Defcent of the moft perfect and venerable Men, of the Lord's electing, (he always giving them mely Notice when, and on whom it thould be fixed) ruming from Father to Son, from one Honourable to another Honourable, without Interruption, 'till it arrived to its proper Center. But becaufe thofe memorable Perfons who, through the tranfcendent Excellency of their Merits, were exalted to the Supreme Dignity of carrying this Banner, and deemed worthy of this glorious Light; thofe fanctified $\cdot$ Men, I fay, that they may not remain buried int - Oblivion, and the MuJulmans be debarred, from the Satisfaction they might reap, by knowing who they were, I will briefly recite their Names.

From Enob the Ligbt paffed to (b) Cainam, who was the Fourth Branch of the Light: This begot Malaile, from whom proceeded (c) Furcd, who was the Father
(a) He means Encs.
(b) This fhould be Gainaan, whom all the Eaftern Nations hold to have been one of the Vniverfal Monaribs of the World.
(c) Beciufe my Author, Is none of the exacteft in his Genealogies, I prefume it may not be improper. here, to let my Reader partake of tice following Opinion of cre of his own Belief, and with all probability (for the Reafons he himfelf gives) more learnechand better

## 64 Mahometilm Explain'd.

of the moft holy (a) Edrt, who for his extraordinary Piety, and vertuous Actions, was taken up into the Fourth Heaven, where he fhall live and remain, until the Trumpet of Azarafiel, Thall put an End to all that has been created. Conceruing this Juft Edris, it is faid, That he made a colemn and inviolable Vow, of never defifting from dping (b) Deeds of Charity, whilft his Subftance lafted; and that, one Day, being metlin the Street by a neceflitous Perfon, who aiked an ilms of him, and having nothing elfe about him to beftow, he gave him (both for Blefling and Charity) his Garment, himfelf remaining in a manner naked, becaufe he would not refufe any Comforst he was capable of giving. Thoufands of other Occurrences of this Nature are recorded of that Bleffed Naint, the Truth of which is fufficiently proved, by God's taking him up, Soul and Body, into Heaven, where he lives in Glory and Blifs. He left behind him a Succeffor, his
read. I find it in Reland, taken, as that Author fays, word for word from-the Arabick Taarib, or Chionicle. 1 Adam, 2 Seth, 3 Enos, 4 Kainan, 5 Mabailel, 6 Jered, 7 Idru, 8 Marbuhalah, 7 Lamech, 10 Nonh, 11 Sem, 12 Arphixfibai, 13 Shaleg, 14 Pbaleg, 15 Aggon, 16 Seruch, 17 Nachor, 18 Afer, 19 Jbrabam, 20 Jfacc, 21 Facob, 22 Febuda, 23 Kaz, 24 Amıou, 25 Daram, 26 Imram, 27 Abauan, 28 Salmon, 29 Zjabax, 30 Oun, 31 Elche, 32 David, 33 Salomon, 34 Rebabeam, 35 Abit, 36 Afs, 37 दekooca, 38 Pbilicos, 39 Marban, 40 Imram, 41 Maria, 42 fofm, or 1 Ja .
(a) Enorb is by the Arabs and other Ma'ometens, called Edric, from the Arabick word Ders, which fignifies Seudy and Mediration. He is reckoned one of the Eight Prophets to whom God fent Divine Writings, of the which he hat 30 Volumes montaining all the moft abfrule Sciences; which makes the Books of Enoch, be fo much talked of in the Eall. They call him befides Edeif, fometimes Akbnokb and Ounoch, from the Hebrew Cbanoch. See more in D'Herbelot in the Name Edrix, 8xc.
(b) De hazer arabme complida, Éc. Arrábaman is one of God's Attributes, and fignifies Mersiful. Arráma in this Senfe implies Charity.

## Mahometifm Explain d.

Son, whofe Name was Matufalent, the Eighth Branch of the Ligbt, whofe Son was Lameq; and he was the Father of the great, and never-to-be-forgotten Noah, who was the Second Father of all Humane-Race, in whom the Firft Age of the World had its End, and from whom the Second derived its Original ; on which account, he merits our ftrifteft Regard and Veneras tion, and whofe 'memorable Tranfactions are related in the following Canticle, or Chapter.


## 66 Mahometifm Explain'd.



## C $\quad \mathrm{H}$ A P. III.

The Wickednefs of Mankind. The World threatned with a General Deluge. Noah's Piety and Uprightnefs. The Ark built. Defcrib'd. The People exhorted by Noah to Repentance. Their Obftinacy. The Flood begins; increafes, and deftroys the whole World. The Waters abate, and Noah and bis Family come out of the Ark, \&c.


OST of the Mortals of this Age, endeavgured to exalt their Memories to the higheft pitch of Glory, anu by fo doing, thought to remain enrolled for ever in the Books of Fame; vainly and ftupidly imagining, that a long continued, and uninterrupted Series of Profperity, was fufficient to eternize their Names. Some puffed
(a) Monfieur D'Gerbelor, in the Word ELam, quotes an Arabick Chroaicle, called Tiarich Montekbeb, which fays, there were but Eighty Mufulmans, or Believers, in the World in Noab's Time, and that was the Number of thofe which were faved in the Ark; for moft Men embraced Idolatry in the Days of fared the Son of Mabaleel, the Father of Edrin or Enoh. This I trave likewife, often heard repeated by fome of their Learned Men, and it is indeed the general Notion of all Mabsmerans.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

up with Pride, Pomp, and, Ambition, fancied ther:felves already in the Clouds, whilit others thought to aggrandize their Names by Cruelty and Tyranny: Some by inventing Herefies; and others by promoting Schifms and Idolatries; In a Word, giving a Loofe to the Reins of all Sorts of moft deteftable and abominable Sins, and Outrages, as if in all Points they had been Abrolute Lords of the Earth, and might perpetually have continued thofe wicked and impious Clurfes with Impunity.

But now, when their Iniquities and Abominations - were arrived to their Crifis, when they leaft expected, or apprehended a contrary Change of Fortane, but, fupinely, imagined.themfelves in the greateft Security it was then, that the variable and unitable Wheel, at one Turn, hurry'd them down to the loweft Aby fs of Deftruetion, where they received the Rewards of all the prefumptuous, Herefies and Enormities, in which they had fo long triumphed.

- If we look bark to King (a) Balthafar, or to his

Grand-
(a). He has thele Names, Bultafar, Eultanacar, Zamud, Namernd, Furaon, and Abrabaca. Ey Zımud, II cannot gather who he means, and I know as little of sbrabaca as of the other; the reft are obvious. I can give no account by what Authority he mifcalls Nebn. chadnezer, whore Name among the Arabians is, Bakib'alnajer, which is derived from Bakbr, or Bokbt, fignifying, The Time, or Critical Minute, and Nâfer, Fortune or Vietory. This was given him, for his great Exploits and Surcels in War, his own proper Name being Raham. By fome he is called Gudarr, as Reland, and D'ferbelos obferve. Much is faid concerning Nimrod, in the Life of Abra. bam. But I can by no meants deny my Readers the Satisfaction of the following Fable. Though a little long, it is curious and remarkable; and Monfieur D'Herbethe, whofe Authority is, I may prefume, undi Putable, affirms to have found it in Kondemir, Howsin Vaes, and other celebrated Writers: Neither am I whollyunacquainted with the Story, having heard it under a sifferent Name, as tha! be hinted at the End of this Note. By the above-mentioned Name Abrabaca, I am confident my Author means $A b r a b s b$, on which Word the aforefaid Lear. ned French Gentleman, giver us the following Account of that Perion, - Abrabab, is he who is otherwife called Abows Macsonm, with the Sir:

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

name of Al-Allram, fignifying in Arabick, Thas bad $n$ Gafh on bis Face; as alfo, Dhou Al-fil, i. e. Mafter'of the Elephant. He was a Prince or Govermor of Jeman [pronounced Yoman] or Arabia Felix, in the Reiga of Negiajht, who was Emperor of the Abiffins, in the Time of Abda!molbleb, Mabomet's Grandfather. The rosth Chapter of the Alcoran, intituled, Sourat Al-fil, that is, The Cbapter of the Elephant, makes mention, of the Punifhment of this Pripce, who had many Elephants in his Army, when he came to befiege the City Neicea. The whole Story is thus related, by the chief oInterpreters of that Chapter. - Abrabab, who governed in Sanaa, the Capital of the Province of $Y_{e m a n}$, perceiving that a a certain time of the Year, moft of the Arabs, travelled to the Provinice of Eegieq, which is on the Borders of Arabia Deferta, to vifit the Cauba, or Square Houfe, which is the Temple of Mecia; thought fit to divert them from that Superfitious Worfhip, by erecting another Place that might attratt their Curiofity and Devotion; and therefore refolved to build a Temple at Sanaa,exceeding that of Mecca in Structure and Ornaments. This was a moff ftately Church, the Abifins being Chriftians. Yer Abrabab's Lefign could not fucceed withoat Force, becaufe the Arabs, who were not Chrittians, inclined to Idolatry, and found fomething agreeable to their Superfition in the very Stones about Mecca, and in its Temple: However, the Coreifhites, who bad the Charge of that Temple, perceiving the Concourfe of Peopie, and confequently their Gain, decline, cryed down, as much as they could, the Church of Sanaa, and at laft made ufe of a notable Cheat, to defroy its Reputation among the Arabs. To this purpore, they fent thither one of the Family of Kenanab, who getting in to be an Officer belonging to the Church, found his Opportunity, on a Feftival, when it was to be richly adorned for the People to come in at Night, to profane it with Ordure. As foon as he had done it, he fled, and fpread the N tws of this Profanation all the Way he went. "Abrabab underftanding what had happen'd, was fo incenfed againft the Coreijbites, that in Revenge he refolved to make War againft them, to befiege Mecca, and deftroy the Temple. Accordingly ne marched his Army, the greateft Strength whereof confifted in the Elephants, towards the Province of Hegiaz, riding himfelf at the Head of it on one of thore Beafts, called Mabmondi : This Elephant excelled the reft in Bulk, and in Whitencis, for which reafon he, was efteemed as the Chicf and Mafter of all the reft. When the coreifhites heard of this Prince's March, and that he had futh Eeafts, which had never, tin then, been feen in Arabia, they defpaired of defending their Town or Couptry with their own Forces, and therefore refolved to abandon it, and Hy, with their beft Effeets, to the neighbouring Mountain. Abrahsh, meeting with no Oppofition, plundered all he found in his March, and being come to the City, affigned his Troops their feveral Quarters; but when he thought, to advance in Perfon to view the Place, his Elephant, at the bare fight of the City Walls, turn'd a way his Head from them fo violently, that all the reft of the Elephants in the Army, who followed his as their Leader, did the Same,

## Mahometifn Explain'd.

famc, and routed the whole Army. The Coreiflites, who were intrenched on the Edge of the Mountain, feeing what had happened, knew not what to think of this fudden Counter-March of their Enemies; when immediately they efpied a vaft Flock of Birds coming like a Cloud from towards the Sea, and falling all together on Abrabab's Army. Thefe Birds had black Feathers, and green Beaks, and were followed by anothes Flock, that chad green Feathers, and yellow Beaks. Each of there Birds had three Stones, one in their Beaks, and one in each Claw, and, they fay, each Stone had the Name of him it was to ftrike, writ upon it, and they all fell at once with fuch Force uDon the $A b i f i n s$, thạt they were all llain, except Abrabab, who waldeftin'd to carry the News of this dreadful Defeat into Ebiopia. In fine, when Abrabab had feen his Army perifh by this frange Accident, he repafs'd the Seas, and went to acquaint Negianhi with his Difrifer. But Divine Juftice, which had decreed to leave a notable Example of the Punifhment of thofe who had dared to undertake the deftroying a Temple built byedbrabam, did not let this unkappy Prince elcape fo; for one of the Birds who had executed the Divine Vengeance, followed him all the way he went with the Stone injts Beak, fo that when he had told his fad Relation to the Emperor, that Prince asking what fort of Bjrds thofe were? Abrabab Hew'd that which Hew over his Head, and at the fame Time, the Bird dropt the Stone, and killed him at the Emperor's
 Tent of an African Prince, a very gallant Man, whofe Name is Boazeefe, Sheik or Chief of a noble Tribe of Arabs, called El Hanaibaa, whore Territories lie in the moft Eaftward Province of the Kingdom of Algiers. He was pitched with his Camp near the Ruins of an Ancient City, called now by thofe People Tife/h, which Place, by its milerable Remains, feems to have been a confiderable large and fortified Town. A certain Talib or Student, brought me about - Twenty or more little Stones, of a very odd Make, their Shape was very irregular, fome inclining to be, as it. were, long, others, as it were, round, but all in general Diamond-cut, and rather feeming to be Artificial than Natural. The largeft was about the bignefs of $a$ Small Nur, and the leaft of a large Clove, or fuch like. In Colour they were for the moft part either Black,almoft like Jett, but Comewhat dull and rufty, or white and tranparents thongh four or five were blueifh and yellowifh, but not tranfparent. Fer a Trifle the Man let me keep 'em, and into the Bärgain, told the the above Tale, with very little Difference; bui inftead of Abrabah, he made the Leader of that imaginary Army so be Nimrod, and that oldruinated City, where fuch Stones are frequently found amongft the Rubbilh, to be built by him ; but the Prince being a greater Scudent than himelf, contradicted him, telling us, That the Name of that impious Unbeliever was El Afbram Dhou el Fil. The Stones, both the Prince, and the Talib affirmed, to be fome of the fame with which the Birds deftroyed that Sacrilegious Army ; but to declare how they came, or why they are only to be found in thofe Ruins, and no where elfe, they were at

## 70 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Grandfather Nebucbadnezzar, to Zamud, Nimrod, Pbaraob or Abrabaca, we fhall find them all, in the like inpious manner, rebelliounly extending their Arms againft Heaven and their Creator; though, alas! how vain and fruitlefs were their audacious Efforts! and the Event how confrary to their Expectations! For inftead of obtaining the Victory, they wounded themfelves, precipitating their own ignominous Deaths, and, after that, everlafting Torment and Mifery.

Though I could recite infinite many other Examples of this kind, yet thofe I have already quoted, are fufficient for my prefent Purpofe; nor, indeed, are any others requifite towards the confirming and maintaining this Aflertion, than the General Deluge, in which that Holy Patriarch (a) Noab, was fo principal a Tranfactor, whofe ever-famous and memorable Deeds ought to infpire us with an awful Reverence and Veneration to his Memory.

The Remembrance of that never-to-be-forgotten Event, fure, might roure 'up in us, and incline us to an implicite Obedience and Refignation, and incite us, to center our intire Confidenfe in God alone, and to reft affured, That in following and keeping the Precepts of God's Holy Law and Ordinances, we ihall acquire perpetual Fame and Renown in this World (fuch as it is) and eternal Blifs, a never-fading Paradife in the other. Not as thofe I mentioned above, neither thefe others I am going to treat of in the Univerfal Deftruction of that accurfed Generation of People, who, in one Moment, deprived themfelves of

2 Non plus. As fot thofe I had purchafed, after I had kept 'em a Jong time, at laft a French Merchant begg'd'em. This Story of $A b r a-$ bab, is mention'd by Dr. Prideaux, under the Name Abrabam Al Abram, P 47.
(a) The Sirnames given by the A rabians, \&cc. to Noab, befides, Noab el Nábi, or the Prophet, are, El Náei, He that was raved, Sbeick el morfelein, y.e. The Ancieatefl of thofe fent with efpecial Commiffious from God. See D'Eerbelos in Nanb.

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

Life, and damned their Souls, as I fhall make manifeftly apparent in the following Difcourfe.

After the Death of our Original Parents, Adam and Eve, their remaining Sons founded and carried on the Lineage. Of thefe Sons, one, with great Purity and Conftancy, ftrenuoufly followed the Ligbt; but the reft were all in general Adulterers, Murderers, Sodomites, Idolaters, imperious, haughty Tranfgreffors, daring Blafphemers, and, in fine, a vile and infamous Race of Men They werefrown to fuch a pitch of Wickednefs, that the Contagion daily \{pread, the Corruption increafing more and more, 'till at laft it became, in a manher, Univerfal, comprehending all Humane Kind
"How ferioufly and deliberately ought Men, in "this borrowed, tranfitory Life, to be cautious and "circumfpect in their Choice of thofe with whom "they aflociate themfelves, or entertain Friendihip, " in order to pafs their Lives and Converfations, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ having fo notable an Infance in this difmal "Cataftrophe!"

The High and Powerful God beholding their notorious and incorrigible Difobedience, commanded his chofen Servant Noab, to erect and build an Ark; to ${ }^{\circ}$ which Effect the Angel Gabriel defcended with Infructions concerning the Method, Order, and Plan thereof, with the Length, Breadth and Height it was to be of, and ftrictly enjoyning him, that whilt this Fabrick was going forwards, he thould admonith thofe employed thereon, together with all the reft of the People, to repent them of their abominable Sine, and be converted, in Pity to, and Confideration of, their Souls; which, if they did, they might expect Pardon 'and Remiffion; otherwife, he thould let them know, that it was inevitably certain, that the Lord was fully determined to deftroy and annihilate them, by drowning and overflowing the intire Surface of the Eartis with Water.

## 72 Mahometifm Explain d.

Noab was aged Five, hundred Years when this memorable Injunction was laid on him by the Faithful Gabriel; The Propbetick Ligbt had already paffed from him, and was tranfmitted unto his Beloved Son (a) Sem; befides whom, he had two others, whofe Names weee (b) Hom and fapbet. Sem was a Youth of excellent Qualifications, pure and without Blemifh; and by his laudable Actions merited the good Name the whole Univerfe beftows on him: In a Word, He deviated nothing from his good Father, imitating Him who had walk'd uprightly before the Lord, in thofe the worft of Times, during the Space of Five hundred Years.
(a) The Arabian Chronology, intitled Taaich Montekbeb, fo often cited by the Learned Monfieur $D D^{\prime}$ Eerbelor, tells us; That the Patriarch Shem (whom they call Sam el Nabi, and Sam ben Noab) goes under the Denomination of Abou'l Arab, or the Father of the Arabs; becaufe they hoid, that they are deicended from him: But they affirm, That all Prophets, whether Arabs or Ajem [i. e. Strangers, which Word imports the fame as"Barbarians, in the Greek or Latid Senfe] are, neverthelefs, of his Race.
(b) It is in the MS. Sem (or, as he wfites it every where, Cem) inftead of Ham, which, I prefume, is a Miftake though in no Place he mentions Ham ac all, unlefs I may fay he does it here. The" Mabometans generatly name but Three Sons of Noab, which they call $\mathrm{Sem}, \mathrm{Him}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ fed, or, as they pronounce, Yafedth. They affirm, That Nosh left Ten Books of Revelatipns and Orders he received from God, the which are all lofty, as well as thofe of Adam, Setb and Enoch. In Reland's Ab. Rel. Mabom. in the 4 th Leffon, concerning thefe imaginary Sacred Books, they hold to have been compofed and written in Heaven, he makes no mention of Noab's having any Share in them, but makes the whole Number to amount to 104 , which were diftributed in this manner; To Adam 10 . To Serb 50, To Enoch 30. To Abrabam IO. To Mofes 1. To fefus I. To David I. To Mabomet I. The Four laft are what they call El T4ourat, El Zobour, El Eng:ie, and El Coran, and are the fame with the Rearaseucb or Five Books of Mofes; ,The Pfalms of David; The Holy Gofpel; [Engile corruptly quafi Evangelium] And lafty, the Alcoran of Mabomet; all but which, they fay, are falfified and fophificated. Of thefe more in proper Places.

## Mahometifq Explain'd. 73

When God's Command had, in this Manner, been fignified to Noab, he made no Delay to put it in Execution, with all poffible Diligence, providing all things requifite and neceffary, as MafterBuilders, Carpenters, Architects, Joyners, with infinite Numbers of Labburers, fome to cut down the Timber, and others to conduet it to the Station where the (a) Ark was to be built.
In the mean time, he, without giving himfelf a Moment's Refpite, went about from Place to Place, exhorting the People to Repentance, fignifying and demonftrating to them their approaching Ruin and unavoidable Deftruction, with the moft terrible and tremfendous Chaftifement with which God threatned them: He refted neither by Night nor by Day; his yery Throat was hoarfe with preaching and admonilhing them, in thefe, and fuch like Words; " O wicked, vile, and mirguided People! return unto your Lord, and implore his Grace, "" and your own Reforation; prevent and evade "thefe dreadful impending Evils; give Ear unto " my Words; Fear Him who created you; Take Notice, that his Juftice is thut up and contain"" ed in this Ark, which he has commanded me "to build, with a bloody Rod, which menaces " your Lives, and the utter Condemnation of your
(a) That Library of Oriental Learning, Monficur D'Herbelot, by whofe Authority I go in moft refpects, informs us, That a certain Arabian Author, Ebn Abbas, writes, That Noab being puzled about the Shape he was to give his Ark, God revealed to him in a Dream, that it muft beyke the Be!ly of 2 Bird, and that he muft make it of the Woed of the Tree the Arahs call Sag, which is the Indian Plane Tree. Noab having received thefe Orders, he planted fach a Tree, which in Twenty Years Time, grew fo big and fo tall, that it yielded Wood enough for his Work: And an ancient Tradition adds,' That during thofe Twenty Years, no Woman was deliver'd of a Child, fo that all the Iniants born at the planting of the Tree, were of Years to make their Advantage of Noab's Preaching ; but they refufed, as well as thofe which were older. Vide in Nouh al Nabi .

## Mahometifn Explain'd.

* Souls: O fhake off from your Necks, the infup" portable Yoke and Bondage of Hell! whofe "Jaws are gaping ready to devour your Souls!" Thefe were the Expreffions he, indefatigably, repeated unto them: But to no purpofe, for that finful, hardned, and obfiipate Multitude, were both blind and deaf to all the pious Exbortations of the jurt Patriarch.
The Mafter-Workmen and Architects laboured, with great Diligence and the Uutmoft Affiduity, to finifh this mighty and vaft Machine, which was full One hundred Years before it was compleated, from the time it was firft put in Agitation; and all that while, Noos continued his. Admonitions to that head-ftrong Generation without ceafing: But the more he laboured towards thẹir Converfion, the lefs Effeet it had upon them', and they rather anfwered him, That he lyed in all he had told them, fince a hundred Years were already paft, and they faw no Sign of any fuch Things, nor the Jeaft Appearance of a Flood or Deluge; and therefore, all that he had prophefied to them, feemed, they faid, no other than Impoffures, Lyes, and Impofibilities.

The Fabrick of the Ark being intirely compleated, with all the Divifions and Appartments, neatly accommodated in the Infide, and well caulked and nailed without, that the Water might not penetrate; the whole Edifice appeared to be of exquifite Workmanhhip, and admirable Contrivance : It was formed after the Manner of a Ship; at the Prow was figured a Pigeon's Head, and she Poop reprefented the Tail of a Cock: It contained in Length Twelve Hundred Cubits (a), from the Head to the Stern, and Six Hundred in Breadth.

Noab

[^8]
## Mahometifm Explain'd.

Noab then went up to the higheft Part of his newbuilt Ark, and with a loud and audible Voice, began to call together the living Creatures of the Earth (which of all others were the moft neceffary for the Ufe of Mankind) that they might prefent themfelves, Male and Female, beforedim: They inftantly came, being fo commanded by the Lord, who ordained, that of every Kind Three Couple, with an odd Male, fhould enter into the Ark, fo that of each Sort they were Seven ; although the Honoured Alcoran tells us, they were not fo many, and that there went in but one Male and one Female, and no more: It may be fo, or as'the Alcoran informs us, for that is not what is of the greateft Importance tous. Whether the Number of thofe which went in were fo many, or not, I fhall not difpute; but thofe which did go in, went very ${ }^{*}$ egularly, and in the exacteft Order. A fufficient quantity of Stores and Provifions were purchafed and depofited in the Ark, to fuftain and nourifh them all for a whole Year, if in cafe it fhould happen that their Confinement therein Ihould be of fo long Continuance. In fine, Noob and his Wife, his Sons and their Wives, entered into the Ark, and Chut up the Door and the Window, which was at the Top thereof; this was covered with moft clear and tranfparent (a) Glafs, nor had they any other Hole left from whence they might behold the Water; and this, by God's efpecial Command, was well daubed on the outfide with Bitumen, or fome fuch glutinous Matter, for the greater Security againft the Impetuofity of the Tempeft.
always Dràa, which in that Language is tba Arm, from whence that Meafure of theirs reaching from the Elbow to the Top of the middle Finger, takes its Deoomination. The Tw liß Meafure is Two Foot, or very near ; but the Spanifh Vara is about a Yard, as I am informed.
(a) It feems there was Glafs io thore Ages, if we may give Credit to their Affertions.

## 76 Mahometifm Explain'd.

The People, when they perceived that Noab was entered into the Ark, and had Thut up himfelf and his Family therein, they mocked, fooffed, and derided him, and laughing, faid, "Now thou art well " accommodated; Now thou art mewed up in that "Cage with brute Beafts and Animals, which, in "t truth, are the fitteft Company for thee. Such are " the Rewards which all Lyars and Impoftors ought "to receive in Payment: Whare is thy Prophecy? "Where is even the leaft Appearance or Similitude, "s nay, any Likelihood of it?

O Sovereign and Compaffionate Lord! Who, "that confides in thy Divine Goodnefs, fhould ever defpair of thy Mercy and moft Gracipus Pardon? Seeing that fo many Years thou didf defer and prolong the Punifhinent of thofe condemied and predeffinated Wretches, after thou hadft paffed Sentence upon them; whilft their obdurate Hearts refufed to acknowledge thy Power, till the Scourge fell apon them when they leaft expected it!

After the Ark was fhut up, God ftill detained the Flond of Waters for Seven Days; nor in all that Interval of Time, was there the leaft Sign or Profpect of Storm or Tempeft; mercifully with-holding His avenging Arm in Expectation that poffibly He might difcover in that wicked Generation fome Merits, whereby His Juftice might withdraw from them that bloody Scourge; But at laft, feeing their Stubbornnefs and inflexible Obftinacy herried them on to their Deftiny, and that no Human Means were capable of foftning their Obduracy, or diverting their Sentence (I mean that dreadful Stroke, the Univerfal Deluge, with which he had threatned them) At length, I fay, weary with Expectation, He ftretched out His fharp and deftroying Sword.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

Now the Cataracts of the Heavens are opened, the Boform of the Clouds are rent afunder, and the Waters (a) gufh out of the Earth; all the Rivers overllow, and the Seas exceed their Bounds, advancing with moft anazing Fury and Violence : And certain it is, it would have been much worfe, and the whole Univerfe would have been intirely fwallowed up, paft Recovery, had not Gabriel, by God's Command, put certain Limits thereto.

The People who were marked out for Deftruction, began now to be forrowful and afflicted, and to fear the great approaching Chaftifement : Now they groan, and are difmayed, their Courage fails them, and they give themfelves over for lof: Some run, in Hopes to efcape; others cry out at Sight of the outrageous Tempeft : Nothing is heard but Sighs, Groans and Lamentations, and every Place is filled with Weeping, Anxiety, and bitter Complaints. The impetuous Waves furioully enter into every Howfe, and carry a way the tender Infants, whofe wretched, dif confolate Mothers miferably tear their Breaifs and Faces, following their beloved Cinildren; and, holding them dead and breathlefs in their Arms, call and beckon to their wicked Fathers and Hufbands to come to their Affiftance; but they are prevented, by the univerfal Calamity from affording them any Succour, and fo are in that lamentable Manner drowned, clofely embracing their unhappy, guiltlefs Babes.
(a) Mabomet in his Alcoran introduces God, faying, when the Time we had appointed for ibe pun Ming of meen, was comee, and she Oven began to boil up, and run over. This Oven, in Arabick, is called Tamour, and differs from the common Ovens, which they call Fourn, pl. Froun, for it has a narrow opening at the Top, and is generally made of Stone. This fort of Oven, the Mabomefans fay, Eve made ure of to bake her Bread, which came by Inheritance from Patriarch to Patriarch down to Noal', and from this Oven, they fay, the Waters of the Deluge began firft to flow, as it were, boiling over, which agrees with the Opinion of the Rabbies, who affirm the Waters of the Deluge were bot and boilig. See D'Herbelor in Nonh, \&c.

How

## 78 Mahometifin Explainid.

How many bitter Deaths did thofe Wretches fuffer at once ! The forrowful Mother beholding her deareft Daughter perifh before her Eyes ; the Wife her Husband fink in her Sight; the Brothers their Sifters, and the afllicted Father the Son he doated on; the Son hangs apon his Father, arfd both go to the Bottom, and are drowned Face to Face. In etery Place miferable Outcries of I fink! I drown! were to be heard, and of, vainly, imploring Succour. The Foundations of the Edifices are looiened, and the Houfes fall, overwhelming their Owners, and all their pompous and coflly Furniture; the Ark was already encompaffed with the Planks, G$c$ c. of thofe ruinated Buildings.
In the mean while, thofe who were the wiffef, or at leaft the mof defirous of Life, omitted nothing they imagined might be conducive to their Safety; fome get up on the Tops of Hills, others on the higheft Towers; fome afcend into the largeft Trees, that they might hold by the Boughs, where, throng ing in Multitudes, and clinging one to the other, they all fall together, and periih. Thofe who were in the lofty Towers, and on the fighef Mountains, by Degres, retreat to the moft elevated Eminencies thereof, but to very little Purpofe, for now the Waters purfue and give chace to them on all Sides, till they were drove and reduced to the atmoft Pinacles and Tops to feek an imaginary Refuge, where the Stronger exerted their Force and Cruelty towards the Weaker, mounting up upon them, every one endeavouring what he poffibly could, to prolong his Life, and to be the laft that thould die: But, alas! kow vain and fruitlefs are all the Efforts of thofe miferable Homicides! They undergo a Thourand Deaths in one, beholding their neareft Friends, their Parents, Brothers, Sifters, Wives and Children, ftruggling in the remorfelefs Waves, wherein they are devoured; and yet all this is not enough to induce them to be refigned willingly to part with the feeble Remains of their fery rebelli-

## Mahometilin Explain'd.

oux Breath : But notwithftanding all they could do to delay their certain and inevitable Perdition, the grim Conqueror confronts them, ftaring them, vifibly, in the Face, and already makes their Beards (a) tremble : They have now nô Sancluary remaining to refort to, not one Step more to afcent, but are overtaken and reduced to their lateft Gafps.

No mention is made now of the Beafts and Animals of the Earth, either Wild or Domeftick, they having long fince pesifhed 3 only the Imhabitants of the Air, the Birds and Fowls, for fome time fupported themfelves on thofe Wings Nature had provided them with, but they could not long fabfift, or fuftain themfelves under the Vehemency of that tempeftuous Storm, which wâs fo terrifying and violent, that what with Fear, and what with a long continued Motion, the were at length tired and fpent, and how high foever they flew, the Tempeft and Waves ftill overtook them.

The Waters were advanced Forty Cubits above tlie Tops of the higheft Mountains, and all Crestures which had Life were annihilated (b) and darkned, except thofe which I above hinted to have been preferved in the Ark: Thofe indeed were illuminated with the Light of the Great Mabomet, i.e. with

- that Branch of it, which was then in the Poffeffion of the Juft Sem, exceeding the Moon in Brightnefs.

The Rain had continued to pour down withont Intermifion for the fpace of Forty Days and Fotty Nights, and One Hundred and Fifteen Days the Easth remained intirely covered with Water; This fupene

[^9](b) Here feems to be meant that Notion of theirs, That the Graves of the Wicked are darls, whereas thore of the Righteous are glorioufly enlightned. Hence that frequent Benediction of the Afabs, for any Favour received; Alláb auxtic Dbou fc Cabric, God grant you Light in your Grave.'

## 80 Mahometifm Explain'd.

 ous Deluge began on the Seventeenth Day of the Moon (a) Rejep, which iso the Seventeenth of April, according to the Account of the Chriftions (b).The Ark continued in Motion, according to the exacteft Computation, full Six Moons, and then it refted on the holy and memorable Day of A/hora (c), which is the Tenth of the Moon Mubaram, upon that Mountain of Armenic (d), fo much celebrated through-
(a) Rejep, or Arjem (as it is called by fome) is the Third Month, or rather Moon, in the Arabian Year; reckoned Sacred by the Ancient Heathen Idolatrous Arabs, being one of the Foar in which they were forbid making War; the other Three I thall mention in another Place. It is by the Modern Mahomerans Inkewife held in rome Deference. The Word imports Refpetted and Homoured, and is the proper Name of many Men.
(6) Por la cuenta nazara, Ecr. Nafara is the Phural Number of Zafarani, by which Name the Mabometans call thel Cbrifiaus; as much as to fay, Nazarites, or Nazareans. The Eaftern Writers gave this Name to the Greeks, \&cc, by way of Anticipation, long before our Saviour's Time. of which D' Herbelor gives feveral Inflances, too long to be inferted, and not very material.
(c) Mobaram is the firft Moon of the Arabian Year, the loth Day of which is called Ahbora or A/boura, which in both Hebrew and Arabick rignifes, Ten or Tensh. On this Day the moft forupulous Mabometans generally Faft, which was a Cuftom among the Idoiatrous Arabs before $1 / \mathrm{kmifm}$ was known, which they ray, was on the Account of the Ark's refting, and Noab's entrance, and-going out from thence, which happened all on that Day. How they can make this out, I fhall not pretend to determine, but leave it to others; nor is fcarce any one unacquainted, that their Year is Lunar. Befides the Regard the Mabometans have for this Day, the Perfians, and all other Followers of Alli (Mabomer's Son-in Law, Husband to the Impoftor's only Daughter Fatimah, and his Coufin Germain, being the Son of his Uncle Abou Taleb) have a particular Reafon to obferve it, becaufe Henfain, the Second Son of Ali, was then killed at the Battle of Kerbela; they therefore yearly celebrate the Memory of his Death, with Fafts, pompous Funerals, Lamentations and difmal Songs. The Hiftory of that Prince, fee in Mr. Oikle's Ser. Hiff. Vol. I.
(d) The Name the Arabians give this Mountain, is, Gioudis It is in the Country of Moufal or Diar Rabiah, otherwife, by the Turks

## Mahometifin Explain'd. 8 E

 throughout the World. Forty Days after that, the high Hills began to difcover their lofty Heads, as a Signal that the Waters were abated; and then a Token appeared in the Firmament of Three different Colours, Red, (a) Blueilh and Green, which, by its Afpect, fignified and-denoted Blood, Death, and Hope: Of thofe Threel Colours, the Green was the principal or moft predominant, which fhewed, that the Effects of the other Two had ceafed. This is the Sign which at this Day is difcovered to us in the Bow we behold in the Sky, when the thick Clouds are expelled after- Rain. 'Twas Forty Days more before they in the Ark opened their Glafs Window, and then fent forth a Crow to fee the Land, and in what Condition the World had remained. The Crow departed, and flew towards the high Mountains, to which moft of the People had retired, where finding fuch vaft Numbers of Carcaffes, he was defirous of feeding upon fuch plentiful Prey, fo (b) that he returned no more with the
called Diarbikir in Mefoporamia, at the Foot whereof, is a Hill called Tbamanin and Corda. Thefe are the Gordian Mountaing, which the Scripture calls Ararat. There is a Tradition among ihe Turks, That the Ark refted on a Mountain in Armenia, which is by
- them named Bermac Daghi, or the Moubrain of the Finger, from its Shape; where they affirm, the Remains of the Ark are flill to be feen. See $B^{\prime}$ Herbelot in Gioud.
(a) The Word is Gkaldada, which is in Spanith, Sky-colour Blue:
(b) I chufe this Place, to hint a very odd Notion of theirs concerning the Crow, which I never yet found mentioned by any Author, and may therefore, perhaps, not be unacceptable to fome of my Readers. They generally affir $m$, That thofe Birds were White, and fome fav, they became Black for not recurning to the Ark: But the more General Opinion, is this; The Prophet defigning to propagate his Holy Religion, and encourage the Profeffors thereof, as much as poffibec, calied the Crow (who, it feems, then exceeded the Snow in Whitene(5) and delivered to him the Barate (or Bleffing) of Riches, under bis Right Wing, and the Enalla (or Curfe) of Lise, under his Left, with a frict Injunction to caft the firf on the Believers, and the other on the Chriftimss or Unbelievers;
expected Anfwer. When Noab faw he came not, the next Morning he let fly a Pigeon, the which came back in the Evening, and brought a green Olivebranch; and the next Week he fent her again a Second Time, but then fhe returned not; by which Noab was certified, that the Waters were confaned and dried up: And although he might have then gone forth, yet he would not; but waited for Leave from his Lord to go out, as he had done at his Entrance. At laft, when God was pleafed to permit it, he and his Company, that is, his Family, made their Departure out of the Ark on the fame Day they entred therein, having fully and exactly compleated a Year. They joyfully, and with great Sincerity, rendered Praifes and Thankigivings to the Almighty, who had fo gracioufly and bountifully youchfafed to deliver them from fuch eminent Perils.

Noab then offered as a Sacrifice, thdfe Birds and Beafts which he had obferved, in the Ark, to be uncoupled, or odd ones; and God laid his Blefling upon him and his Company, that they might anew increafe and multiply Humane kind; and ordained, that all Creatures fhould affemble together, and obey his Commands in what foever he fhould require of them. He commanded the Herbs, Plants and Trees, to bring forth their Fruits in the greateft Abundance, and that the World fhould be Peopled better than it was before.
but the Knavih Crow, malicionlly, or otherwire, made an unlucky Blunder, beftowing on the Faithful, the Curfe, inftead of the Bleflimg. This they commonly tell Travellers, if they upbraid them with their Loufinefs, to which they are extremely fubject. Ifpeak of the Arabs and Africans, who dwell abroad in Tents. Nothing is more common among all the Arabians in general, when they recommend any Thing to another's Care, than this Expreffion, Amen't el G'rsb el Kbabab, that is, The Trufl of the Black Crose, as if they faid, Remomber bow the Crow was furv'd for Breach of Truf.

## Mahometifn Explaind.

 The Flood being over, the Earth at Peace, and all Creatures recovdred from the general Confternation; Noab called together his Sons, and faid unto them; "Beloved Sons, Remember thefe my Words, with which I admonifh you for the Health of your Souls: "Retain always in yout Memories the late paft " Juftice which your Lord bas executed upon thofe milguided and deluded People; and that his Scourge " is ftill in his Hand, which is lifted up to chaftife "thofe who keep not his Precepts; Him alone it is you are to worlhip and adore; Him who admits of no Equal or Companion; He it is who gives you Life, and prolongs it ; 'tis He who fuftains and nourifhes his Creatures; and H it is alone, who commands and governs all Thirgs. Love and "cherifh one another with a fervent Affection and "Conftancy ; and in fo doing, your Deeds thall fhine " before him, and your Fields and Flocks fhall pro" duce you Riches and Subftance, with Bleflings "is and Abundance: And f 0 the Lord's Benediction and mine be upon you. ${ }^{.2}$ To his Son Sem (which was he who had inherited the Light from him) he, in particular, addreffed himfelf; and in the fame Manner as Adam, heretotore, had done to his Son Setb, he recoinmended that efpecial Gift to his Care.After many Years were paft, and the defart, folitary World began, in forme Meafure, to be re-peopled, the Inhabitants were difperfed in feveral remote and difant Parts, whither the good Noab made frequent Peregrinations, encouraging and exhorting the People to till, fow, and cultivate the Earth. His venerable Prefence waifed in them fuch an Ennulation, that they ardently ftrove to excel one the other in Buildings, and fuch like Occupations; as alfo in the Knowledge of the Motions and Courfes of the Planets. He gave the firlt Original to the Invention of Weights and Meafures, and all the other Sciences requifite to the furthering the mutual Traffick and G 2

## 84 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Correfpondence of Mankind, at leaft thofe which were of the greateft Neceffity and Importance.
It happened one Day, that among other Experiments he made, he gathered fome ripe Bunches of Grapes, which grew on a neighbouring Vine; and prefling out the Juice, he drank plentifully thereof, being defirous to know what Effect that, and all other Fruits and Plants, would produce: Having drank this, he, prefently after, was deprived of his Speech and Senfes, to fuch a Degree, that, with a violent Qualm and Loathing in his stomach, he fell to the Ground. "This feems evidently to confirm the Opini" on of thofe, who hold, that this was the Fruit which "Eve eat of." "Upon'this, a Grandfon (a) of his chanced to come to the Place where his good Grandfather lay, in fuch an indecent Pofture, that he beheld his Private Parts, which were bare, without any thing to conceal them; and, inftead of covering them, with immoderate Laughter, he haftily called his Father Fafed, who, together with-him, greatly fcoffed at, and derided the Holy Patriarch; ' trill at laft Sem came, and modeftly hiding his Face, he, concealed the Na-
(a) Whatfoever Books our Author has confulted for this, he feems to be very much out in his Chronology, by the Relations I have heard my felf, and by what I find written by their own Doctors. By this Grandion he may be fuppoled to mean, Ceanan or Camaan, the Son of Ham, whom the Author of the Taaricb Thabari, lays, Noah curfed, together with his Father Ham, wherein he fwerves not much from Holy Writ. He adds, That by Virtue of this Curfe, Hain was not only made fubject to his Brothers, but that the colour of his Flefh was changed and become Black; and that when Noab beheld this fudden and furprizing Alteration, hewwas moved to Compaffion, and prayed to God to grant, that his Brothers might have Pity and Affection to him; which Interceffion of his was heard; for though the Pofterity of Ham are Slaves in all Parts of the World, yet they are generally fought after, and ufed with Humanity and Tendernefs. This I remember to have heard read out of the aforefaid Author, and is likewife repeated in a manner Verbatiom in D'Herbelor, under the Name Ham ben Nouh. They fay, (as do the fews) That the Thicknefs and Largeners of the Negroes Lips, proceed from Ham's thrufting out and erreading his, when he mocked his Father.

## Mahometifm Explaind.

kednefs of his venerable Parent with his Mantle: This he did with great Refpect and Reverence, rebuking his Brothers for their fhamelefs and undutiful Laughter and Derifion.

When Noalh came to himfelf, and was recovered from his paft Fit of Drunkemnefs, and underfood how he had been fcoffed and laughed at, he was extremely incenfed againft his Son fafed; infomuch, that he curfed him, and laid a Mark upon him, difinheriting and depriving him of the Poffeffion of any

- of his acquired Goods and Subftance, or of his Grace and Benédiction. From hence the facred (a) Sunna depriyes and difinherits the difobedignt Son, from the enjoying his Father's Riches and Protection, fo that he who honours not his Parents, fhall enjoy none of their Poffeflions.'

The Curfe of $N o a b$ was fo penetrating and extenfive, that it will endure in this World 'till its final Diffolution, and whilft there remain Creatures upon whom it may take Effect, on the Lineage and Pofterity of Fofed; for they, among all other Nations, hall be diftinguifhed by their disfigured and difcoloured Countenances. From him are defcended the Negroes and the Macbucbes, (b) whofe obfcure and difmal
(a) Sonnab is the Narne of a Book, among the Makometans held in the higheft Veneration. This Aratick Word, properly, fignifies what the Hebrems call Mifmah, the Second Law, or the Oral or Verbal Law, which was noc writ by the Legilator; but only raken from what he faid or did, and perferved by Tradition from Hand to Hand by Perfons in Authority. The plural Number of this Word is Soman or Sunen, and feveral Mabometan Doilors have given this Title to their Works, wherein they gather all that is Obligatory or of Precept in the Mabometan Law, though it be nor exprelly commanded in the Aiccosan. See D'Herbetor in Sonnah.
(b) Defte tomaron principio los Machuches a quien llaman los $\mathrm{Negros}, \sigma c$.


## 26 Mahometifin Explaind.

 Complexions, they inherit from their (a) Original Anceftor Fofed, who had his Colaur changed from White into Black, when he loft tlat Grace and Perfection which he, at firft, enjoyed. All that he loft, revolved upon Sem, who by his laudable and vertuous Behaviour, obtained greak Praife, and became the moft perfect in all commendable Cualifications. This was he, whon the juft $1 / a$, or $\mathcal{F e} / u s$, at the Petition of the Ifraclites, raifed from the Grave, from whence he came moft frangely disfigured; his Beard and Head being half Black and half White; he imagining, that the Day of Judgment was come, and that he. was called to render Account of his Actions. ${ }^{\circ}$Of this Sem, was born (b) Arfaban, from whofe Name the Hebrew Language firft had its Original: From him defcended Falaile, and from thepce the Light paifed to Sareg, of whom was begooten Argou, and from him it was changed to Tareb or (c) Terab.

This
(a) This is the greaten Error I find my Author guilty of, throughout his whole Work; for here he, unaccountabiy, confounds both the Pofterities, making thofe of Ham and Yapher to be but one and the fane; wherein he deviates from the general Opinion of alt thofe of his Perfuafion, who all agree, that the blacks are defcended from Ham. Their univerfal Notion is, That all Good proceeded from $\mathrm{Sbem}_{\text {; }}$ and the contrary, I mean all pernicious deftuctive Generasions, from Japhet, whom they hold to be Noab's eldeft Son. By thefe Evil Generations, they mean the Scyibians, Turks, Taytars, Gotbs, Vandais, and, in fine, all the Northern Nations, which have fince over-run all Afa and Europe. His Word Machucbes, certainly is intended for Gog and Migas, which in Arabick is Tagiouge and Magiouge. D'Herbelot treats latgely of this, under the Names Nout, Faferb ben Nouh, 3 igiowge mes Magiouge, ak.
(b) For this and the following Names, look back in the Genealogy, p. 64.
(c) Of this Tareb, whom they make to be Abrabam's Grandfather? take what I meet with in D'Herbelot, under the Name Abrabam. He has it thus; Abrahain, whom the Arabs call Ebrabim, the Perflans and Turks lbrabim, aecording to Taazikb Montelbeeb, was the Son of diar, and Grandfon of Tareb: It is generally concluded, that

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

This was the Father of Ezar, that famous Idolater, upon whom God was, myfteriounfy, pleafed to fix the Sacred, Hereditary Ligbt; but for what Reafon He alone knows, for no Mortal can dive into His Secrets; and although, as to what concerned the Rites of Religion, and the Ceremonies we ought to practife in this $\mathrm{Hu}-$ mane Life, he was an Unbeliever, yet in his Actions he was, otherwife, a good Moralift. Abrabam was the Son of this Man: Obferve the Difference! For though the Father was an impious Idolater, the Son was abundantly replenilhed with Grace. On this Account, the Holy Alcoran tells us, "That "God caules the Dead to proceed from the Living, "and the Living from the Dead;" from a juft Man coines an Infidel, who begets a Geheration, as Ezar fprung from Terab, and from Ezar, fuch a Patriarch as Abrabam; whofe notable Deeds require fome Refpite and Refrefhment, to enable me to fing them; for my Voice is now too much tired to begin fo great an Undertaking.

Mofes's Tareb, was the Azar of the Arabs, becaufe, according to the Hebrew Text of Genefis, that Patriarch was the Scn of Tareb; for in all Mabornetan Huftories, Abraham is called the Son of Azar: Yet it appears, that the Arabs do not mean the fame Perfon by

- thofe Two Names, fince Tareh is by them made Abrabam's Graodfather. Had our Chronologifts, who have taken fo much rains to reconcile the Epocha of Abrabam's Tranfimigration, with the Years of his Age, and the Death of Tareb, been acquainted with this Genealogy of the Arabians, perhaps they would not have needed to fy to a Second Tranfmigration of the Patriarch, not mentioned in Scripture; and they might eafily folve all their Difficulties, by admitting of Two Tarebs, one of which, called alfo Apar, was Facher, and the other Grandfather, to Abrabam; which is not repagnant to Scripture.



## . 88 Mahometifm Explain'd.



## C H A P: IV.

## The HISTORY of ABRAHAM. -

Nimrod's Prophetick Dreanc concerning Abraham. His Idolatry and Cruelty. Abraltam's Birth. $H e$ is caft out by bis Mother into a Cave. His miraculous Prefervation there. His early Knowledge of God, by Divine Inparation. Is perfecuted by bis idolatrous Parents, and by the impious Nimrod. Deftroys the Idols in Babylon, and is caft into a prodigious Pile of Fire, out of an Engine made by the Devil. That monftrous Fire defirib'd. The Angel Gabriel defends and peeferves bim, \&c. Nimrod's miferable Death, \&c.


TREAT next of Him, whofe Supernatural Endowments were fuch, that they would rather inclive us to imagine him of Heavenly, than Earthly Extraction; Thofe from whom he received his Birth being not, in the leaft, worthy the Name of Parents; having caft him out, and abandoned him to the Care of Providence, before he had well feen the Light. Who, in Fourteen Days after his Birth, was infpired with fo yncommon a Portion of Divine Grace,

## Mahometifm, Explain'd.

that he attained, id that moft tender Age, to the true and perfect Knowle ge of the Omnipotent Creator and Suftainer of the Heavens, and their Motions : He , who inftead of thofe Blandifhments, and that tender Care practifed throughout the whole World, in the nourifhing and breeding. up Childten in their Infancy, had Stones thrown at him by his inhumane, wicked, and deteftable Parents, who, by the Ties of Natural Affection, ought to have been more careful of his Prefervation: Yet they, not having the Fear of God before their Eyes, moft cruelly perfecuted him, and, in the end, delivered him up into the Power of his mortal and implacable Enemy, the impious Nimrod, by whom he was committed to the Fire. This ever-famous Perfon was the moft holy and juft Abrabam, whofe Mother was no fooner Delivered of him, but fhe carried him to a frightful, obfcure Cave, in a defart unhofpitable Mountain, that he might efcape the Sword of that Idolatrous and Blood-thirfty King Nimerod, of whom fuch infermal and diabolical Tranfactions are recorded.

This Monfter was terribly frightened in a Dream by a Vifion of Herl, whereby his guilty Confrience became fo infupportable to him, that he could take no manner of Reft : In this horrible Vifion it was revealed to him, that the Hour approached in which a Male-child fhould be born, who would overthrow all his Falfe Gods, and abolifh his abominable Idolatries.

We muft take Notice, That this fame wicked King had, not long before, iffiued out a Proclamation, exprefly ordaining, commanding, and compelling all his Subjeats, without Exception or Diftinetion, to refort to his Palace, and to fall down and worfhip him; and to pay the fame Adorations to him, that are due to the Moft High and Supreme Creator, and to none but Him alone; whilft he himfelf, impioufly, and prefumptuoully, worlhipped and fell down before Statues, Idols, and Images made of Wood, Stone,

## 90 Mahometifm Explain'd.

 and Metals; among the which, was one, in particli: lar, that was moft richly cloathed $n$ Gold, and pomppounly adorned with precious Jewels; This Idol's Name was Teraq.(a) The aforefaid Dream or Vifion, had fo great an Influence upon this didolatrous and vicious King, that he immediately caufed all the Southfayers and Magicians throughout his whole Dominions, to be affembled
(d) Not to depend, intirely, upon the Credit of this my Author and likewife to let the Readers fee, that he does net invent thefe Fables himifelf; I thought fit to tranferibe this Story of Abrabam, as I find it tran贝o ${ }^{\circ}$ ed by Monficur D'Herbelor, out of an Arabick Book, entitled El Maalem; and fince it contains many notable Circumftances, as alfo lome Variations from thit of my Spanifle Mocr, I hope it will not be unacceptable to the Curious. There are the very Words.——" Nimrod, the Son of Cbanzan, thought " to be the firf King after the Flood, refided in Eabylon, which rife above the Horizon, whofe Light darken'd that of the Sun; and having confulted his Magieians about it, they all unanimoutly " agreed, that a Child would be born in Babyln, who, in a fhort " Time, would become a great Prince; whom there was great "Reafon to fear, though he was not yet begotten. Ninrod, in a

## Mahorletifm Explain'd.

affembled together it his Capital; and upon a folemn Confultation, it was finally refolved, That, without Delay or Exception all the new-born Infants fhould be put to the Sword. Which inhumane Edict was inftantly put in Execution, and performed by his Minifters of Iniduity, without the leaft Remorfe; infomuch that thls deluded and Blood-thirfty Tyrant (for fear he fhould mifs of the right one meant in the Vifion, and miraculoufy preferved in the Defart Mountain) thought to make fure of him, by caufing the Throats of Twelve thoufand Innocents to be cut.
ce ceiving, that Providence took care to nuurifh her Child, and " The had no more Occafion to make any Provifion for him; Yet "The could not Gorbear feeing him fometimes; and the perceiv'd, "that he grew as much in a Day, as other (.hildren did in a Month. "Scarce Fifteen Moons were paft, when her Son appear'd to her " like a Lad of 'Fifteen Years of Age, and he not been yet out of " the Cave, when Adna told Azar, That the Son the had been de"coliver'd of, and had made hirm believe was dead, was now living, at and of a very uncommon Beauty and Comelinefs. Apar repairing " to the Cave, and having feen his Son, bad Adna bring him to "Town, intending to preient him to Nimrod, that he might be ad" vanc'd, and fettled at Court. At Night Adns went for him, and " led him through a Meadow, where Cows, Hories, Camels, and "Sheep were grazing : Abrobam, who had never feen any living " Creature, befides his Father and Mother, ask'd the Names of all " thofe Things he beheld, and Adna told him the Names, Qualities, "s and Ule of every Thing he inquired about. Abrabam ask'd again, "Who had made all thofe feveral Kinds of Creatures? Adna faid, " There is nothing in this World, but has its Creator and its Lord, " upon whom it has its Dependance. Abrabam reply'd, Who is it "f then, that broughe me into the World ? And on whom do I de"pend? It is I, anfwered the Mother. Who is your Lord, faid "Abrabam? Azar your Father, faid The. Abrabam ak'd her, "Who was his Father's Lord? And being sold, it was Nimrod, he ${ }^{46}$ wa, then defirous to know, Who was Nimrod's Lord? His Nother "s finding herfelf too far prefs'd, faid; You mult not be fo inquj"fitive, my Child; it may be of a dangerous Confequence to you. "At that Time, there were Ceveral Sorts of Idolaters in Cbalded, ${ }^{\text {sc }}$ where Nimrod reign'd: Some adored the Sun, others the Moon, ps and the Stars; come fell down before Statues, in which they ac'Gnowledged fome Deity; and, in fine, many own'd no other God

## 92 Mahometifm Explaind.

But to returnto our folitary ang dififreffed Innocent: When Night approactet, and he egan to be pinched with Hunger, having as yet, finclins Birth, tafted no Suftenance, the Angel Gabriel deifented, and putting the Child'sTwo Fingers into its Mouth, it receivedra full and
" but Nimrod. Abraham, going by Night from his Cave to the "Town, faw, and took Notice of clue Stars; and, among the reft, c" in particular, that of Venus, which was by many adored; and ${ }^{c \varepsilon}$ faid to hirrfelf; Perhaps, that is the God and Lord of the World!
"Eut fome Time after, upon Second Reflections, he laid; l per" ceive, that Star fets, and vanifhes, fo that it cannot be the Lord " of the World; for He cannot be fubject to fuch * Change! He " afterwards look'd upon the Fiull Moon, and conclucted as he had ${ }^{66}$ done of Venus; but feeing her defcend .to the Horizoip, "and dif${ }^{6}$ appear, he made the fame Conclution, as of the faid Star. Have ss ing fpent all the reft of the Night in fuch like Thoughts, he was " near Babylon by Sun-rifing; and there beheldabundance of Peoas ple fall down, and worfhip that Luminary; whereupon he conjectur'd, as he had done before; 'till leeing him decline like the * others, he faid, That could not be his Creator, his Gud, or his ${ }^{6}$ Lord, any more than the reft. When Apar prefented his Son ${ }^{6}$ Abrabarn to Nimrod, that Prifce was fitting on a lofty Thront; 6t about which, ftood in Order many beautiful Slaves, of both ${ }^{46}$ Sexes. . Abruham ask'd his Father; Who that was above all the "s reft? Who aniwer'd, That he was Lord of all tho?e he faw there, " and that all thofe People acknowledged him for their God. "Abrabam then looking at Nimrod, who had a very hard-fayourd

* Counteoance; demanded of his father, How was it poffible, that
ct he, whom he called his God, thould make Creatures fo much more
sc agreeable and handfome chan himfelf; fince, of neceffity, the
"C.reator muft, in all Refpects, be more perfect than his Cieatures?
ac This was the firft Opportunity Abrabam laid hold of to undeceive
st his Father, concerning Idolatry; and to preach to him the Unity
" of God, the Creator of all Things, whofe Omnipotence had
" been revealed to him. This his Zeal caufed him then to incur
" his Father's Difpleafure, and was atterwards the Occafion of his
" having great Contefts and Controveffies with the Chief Men of
" Nimrod's Court, who would not conform to, nor allow of the
${ }^{6}$ Truths he taught them. The Report of thefe Differeaces at ${ }^{6}$ length reaching Ninrod's Ears, that cruel and haughty Prince "causd him to be caft into a burning Furnace; from which he "came out fafe and found, withour fuffering the leaft Damage by ${ }^{6}$ the Fire. ${ }^{3}$

This Difpute of Abrabam's, is mentioned in the Alcoram, in the Chapter intitled Anaam.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

 fufficient Nourifhm nt ; for, from one of the Fingers diftilled moft fweet and delicious Milk, and from the other, Honey of in admirable Flavour. In this Manner was he nourifhed for Fourteen Days, and then opening his $\neq$ yes, and lifting up his Head, he beheld the Mornips Star, and faid ;" "This, doubtlefs, " is the God whom I am to adore!" But when he had for fone Time gazed thereon, and faw it defcend by Degrees, and at laft go down below the Horizon, quite out of his Sight, he cry'd out, faying, " l'II "never worfhip any God, that vanihhes fo foon!" lrefently after, he faw the Moon thining exceedingly bright and refflendent; but perceiving her to fet alfo; he cry"d out in a great Concern, "I hall be utterly "loft, if not remed y"d by fome more fable and more "Jubffantial Deity!" And fo he paffed the fmall Remainder of the Night, in the utmoft Ansiety of Thought and perplexing Imaginatione; For that Soul cobicb God touches, is Jeldom or never unactive. But when it was pertectly Ligbt, and he, with Amazement, beheld the chearful Appearance of the glorious Sun, he made a loud and joyful Exclamation, and faid, "This, certainly, is my Lord and God; for he is greater and more beautiful than the others!" But when that Planet had likewife run its Natural Courfe, and difappeared like the reft, he then faid; "I believe ${ }^{4}$ not, neither will I confide in Gods fo unfixed, " and of fo little Stability; All there are, of Necef" fity, guided by one Sole and Superior Motion, and in Him, by whom they are governed, will I con"fide and believe all my Life: Him it is I revere ${ }^{*}$ and adore: And $\mathbf{l}_{6}$ affirm, that the Heavens and "the Earth were created by One, and only One; To "Him, and none but Him, will I priffrate my Face, " without acknowledging, that He has any Equal "or Competitor, or that any is worthy to ftand in〔Competition with Him.
## - 94 Mahometifin Explain'd.

No fooner had he fpoken thefe Words, but he fell down proftrate upon the Ground, adoring and worfhipping his great Creator; as hawingattained the true Knowledge of Hiin, by the Obfervations he had made of the Motions of the Heavenly Planets.c

At the fame Inftant, his unnaturul Mother was infpir'd by the Lord with a Maternal Care, to know what was become of her Child; 'Tis true, he had never been out of her Thoughts, from the Time fhe had fo inhumanely abandoned him to perifh in that difmal Solitude; but now fhe was refolved to go and fee if he was dead: And indeed, how could fhe expect the contrary ? So fhe haften'd towards the Mountain, and when fhe arrivod at the Cave, \{he beheld the. Youth almoft at his full Growth, in fo few Days after his firft Appearance in the World, and endowed with fuch Knowledge and Qualifications, educated without the Affiftance of a Tutor, that fhe had not the leaft Sufpicion who he was; but feeing him, as I have faid, with his Face proftrate on the Earth, fhe accofted him in this Manner; Have you not feen, Young Man, faid She, an. Infant I left bere in this Cave about Fifteen Days fince, and of whom I brve bad no Tidings, nor know I what's become of bin? Abrabam, upon this, difcovered himfelf, giving his Mother to underftand; that he was the Son fhe inquired after, and with great Hu: mility, kneeling down, craved her Bleffing: She, tho ${ }^{\circ}$ fcarcely believing what he faid, raifed him up, and, with unexpreffible Joy, receiv'd him in her Arms, and after many tender and Motherly Kiffes and Embraces, ask'd hin; To wobom it was he was making thofe Adorations, when bhe found him in that Pofture of Humility? For, faid the, Thofe Poftures of Worhip, belong only to Him whom we adore, and in whom we believe; nor ougbt they to.be beftow'd upon any other. To which he anfwered; "Moft honoured Mother, I have feen " and obferved the Heavens and their Motions, the "Sun, the Moon, and the Stars; and by the Remarks "I Iave made thereon, I perceive, that they all, and

## Maho hetifin , Explain d.

" every orie of them, take thegir Natural Courfe, and

His Mother, being highly incens'd at this, with the utmoft Copcern and Indignation let go her Arms, which held him friclly embraced; and pufhing him from her, ufed all the Perfuafions the was capable of uttering, to induce him to embrace that curfed and idolatrous Worfhip introduced by the Devil, which, infallibly, leads the deluded Obfervers thereof to the Flames of Hell. But to all her Arguments, her vertuous Son only reply'd; Do you not blufb for Sbume, to entertain and vindicate fuch vile Thougbts and Imagigations? Believe what I believe; and affrm, for an incontefable Truth, what I affirm to be So; wobich is the only certain Way to Eternal Happiness and Sal. vation.

This fuperftitious and idolatrous Mother, hearing this her Son's refolute and determined Anfwer, lifted up her Hand, and ftruck him a great Blow on the Face, and after that, blind with Fury and Indignation, took up Stones and threw at him, fill aiming at his beautiful and lovely Face; and $\mathrm{fo}_{0}$, in the greateft Rage and Paffion imaginable, left him, and ran home with all poflible Speed to call her Hufband; all which fhe did with a moft diabolical Intent.

When the found him, fhe accofted him in thefe Words; "Hear, O Ezar, with Attention, what I


## 96 Mahometifin Explain'd.

" have to fay to you, for 1 mm going to divulge a "Secret of very great fmportance: You muft know, " that when I was delivered of nuy Child fome Days " ago, out of a Motherly Comptfion and Tender" nefs, and not to fee it Maffacrea before my Eyes, " as fo many Thoufands were, eveh in their Parents " Arms, notwithftanding my weak Condition, 1 " carry'd it out into yonder Mountain; and, that " this Action of mine might be the better concealed, " I left it hidden in a certain Cave that is in the " faid Mountain ; and to Day, returning thither, expecting to have found it had been devoured by
" fome ravenous Beaft, or dead with Hunger and
"Thirlt for want of looking after; I, to myr great
$«$ Aftonifhment, found him alive and well, but pro-
" ftrate with his Face to the Earth, paying his De-
" votions and Adorations to fome ftrange God, dif-
" ferent from Him whom we Worhhip and Believe
" in; and altho' I omitted nothing, but us'd all ima-
"ginable Endeavours to perfuade, and to bring him
" over to conform himfelf to our Worfhip, and to
" convince him of his Errors; yet, notwithftanding
" all I could fay, he, moft perverfely, continued ob-
" ftinate, with aftoniming Contumacy : And if he, who was born, as it were, but Tefterday, fhews as fo
" little Deference and Refpect, what will he do when
"grown up to Years of Maturity? It appears to
" me plain and evident, and is my firm Opinion,
"That this muft needs be Him, concerning whom
" our Wife-men, South-fayers, and Magicians have
" prophefy'd; Him it moft furely is, upon whofe
"Account the cruel and bloody King Nimrod caufed
" the innocent Children to be deftroy'd with fuch an unheard-of Barbarity, thinking thereby to take
"Vengeance for thofe terrifying Dreams and Vifions
" he had, and the which had difturbed his Repofe
" fo exceedingly."
Ezar, hearing thofe wonderful, and hardly credible Tidings, fell into fo exceflive a Paffion, that

## Mahonetifm Explain'd.

he could fcarce cuntain himfelf; but, guided by his Fury, flew to the Cave where his virtuous Son had been left; where being arrived, and they had mutually made themfelves known to each other, this Prodigy of Iffonts began to give him the faine Admonitions, afd to ufe the very fame Arguments, in order to convert him to the Truth, as he had before ufed with his mis-believing Mother, making him the fame Propofals. But this find and perverfe Idolater, taking the felf fame whe and propoferous Method as his faithle/s Sploufe had already taken, and his Eyes alowing-with Rage and Choler, he fell upon him, beating, bruifing, and wounding his beautiful Face with cruel and mercilefs Blows, throwing Stones at hinf in a molt brutifh and favage manner; and then, like a Fire-brand of Hell, or a fierce and rapacious Tyger, or an hungry Dragon, he haftened away to Nimrod, with loud Exclamations, and coming, in this furious Manner, before that Tyrant's Throne, he caft himfelf upon his Knees, and faid:
". Know, O moft Powerful, and molt Mighty Mo" narch ! that, of a Certainty, it is my Son whom "your Majefty fearches for; for, no Doubt is to be made, but that he it is of whom the Southfayers.
" befve fo often Prognofticated; I am juft this Moment come from him, and have left him in a Cave not far from hence, where he is making his De-
"s votions, and paying Adorations to another Deity " befides your Majefty : His Name is Abrabam: And
" it is a Matter of the utmolt Confequence, that you
" fhould immediately fend to have him feized, or " killed; for I am certainly of the Opinion, that " it he is fuffered to live, he will extinguifh, or, at " jeaft, eclipfe your Glory, and intị̧ely difturb your "Repofe.

When Nimrod heard this, he, without Hefiration, inftantly difpatched away a great Band of his Warriors, with exprefe Orders to bring him dead or alive.

## 98 Mahometifn Explinid.

The Mighty Lord of Hofts, up $n$ this Occafion, Thewed a moft miraculous and wonderful Myftery; for between Abrabam and thofe whb were fent out to apprehend him, He erected Three kigh, ftrong, and unaffaultable Walls; the outermoft whereof was conrpos'd of Firs. The Angad Gabriel lefcended at the fame Time, encouraging Abrabam, with many Exhortations, that he fhould fear nothing from his Enemies; telling him, That bis prefent Companion suas Aronger, and more powerful tha, they. However, they began the fffault very furiounly; but the Fire, which iflued out from that outermoft, or mof audanc'd Wall, falling upon them, they were every onre of all that Number „burnt, and fo perifh'd miferably : While the Blefled Touth, protected by God, and the Holy Angels, remained joy ful and unconcerneri is that miraculous Fortrefs, without receiving the leaft Hurt or letriment from thofe perilous Snares which were laid for him, and the imminent Dangers his Life was threatned with.

He underwent many otner Dangers and Perfecutions, worthy to be recorded (as they are by feveral Writers) and all thro' the Means,' and at the Inftigation of his unbelieving Father, who was always his greateft and moft inveterate Adverfary; till at laff, in Procefs of Time, it was God's Pleafure to permit him to be delivered into the Hands of King Nimrod, who took him Prifoner; This the Lord permitted, that the Infidel People might be the better convinced of the great Myfteries He had depofited in the Breaft of this moft righteous and venerable Patriarch.

The chief Motive that induced the Tyrant, at that Time, to perfecute him fo feverely, was that memorable Action of his, fo art fully contrived and tranfacted by this Renowned Servant of God, upon the Day of their Great Pofcua, or principal Feftival, at the Time when all the Inhabitants of the City were affembled

## Mahdinetifn Explaind. 99

together to worthip Nimrod like a Deity: Upon this Occafion, that Prince would needs caufe his Father Azar to go fo him with his Command, that he fhould come to the Palace and make his Adorations to him, as the reft did. Abrabam, for an Excufe, feigned himfelt to he indifpofee; but as foon as his Father had left him, he repaired to the great and fately Temple, where all the Idols were kept, which, it feetns, Hzar had caufed to be made, and fet up there, and among the reft was the Mighty Idol Terag, whichwas held by all as a God, and worfhipped as -fuch, and efteemed much fuperiour to all the others: When he came thither, he, with a Battle$A x$ ho had brought with him, begat to lay about him on all Sides, cutting, hacking, and mangling thofe deformed and ugly Statues, fpoiling and disfiguring their Faces, and hewing off their Limbs, till he had cut them, in a manner, all in pieces; At laft he went to that which was feated in the midft of all the others, being that fane Teraq, which that blind, idolatrous, and mifguided King held in fuch high Efteem, and adored as h's Goti. This Image was moft gorgeoufly fet off, at adornel with exceeding rich and precious Ornaments of Gold and Jewels; yet Abrabam mangled all its Face, and put out both its Eyes, and when he had done, took the Weapon, fix'd it in the Idol's Hand, in fuch wife, that it remain'd refting upon his Right Shoulder. Soon after, when the accurfed and esecrable Nimrod, with a vaft Multitude of Followers (retuening from acting their abominable and detefable Impiety, of paying their Worlbip to that King, as I have faid before) entered into the Temple, and beheld the ftrange Deftruction of his Idols, all hewed to pieces, and his great and adored Teraq, among the reft, fo miferably treated and disfigured, he fet up a difmal and horrible Outcry, and, greatly incenfed, faid; Woe be to the Wretch wolo bas committed this Indignity

100 Mahometifm Explain'd.
to my Gods! Grievous shall be rid Torments I will infict upon bim!

After the firf Tranfports of Fuby, they began to confider, and to make their Conjectures, who it could be that had done it; when, calling th mind the many Occafions Abrabain had given, both in Publick and in Private, to fufpect him to be the Author of this prefumptuous Deed, they remembred how often he had fpoke revilingly and difrefpectfully of thofe Idols, faying; I'll certainly, one time or otber, fpoil the Countenances of thole Wooden Gods; I'll yreak 'em in pieces, and trample'em upon the Ground under. my) Feet!

This wicked Generation of People then, without more ado, laid their Accufation againft him, and inftantly departed in great Numbers to feek him our, and having found him, they dragged fim away to the King; who wrathfully demanded of him, For wobat Reafon be bad conmitted fo great aWickednefs? Abrabam, no wife terrified, with a compofed, ferene, and unconcerned Countenaince, made him this AnCwer ; "Do you feek for a farther Difoovery, "4 and clearer Demonftration, when you have the Criminal here before you? This is undoubtedly the Malefactor whom you behold with the Weaporn "upon his Shoulder: It muft furely be him who " has wounded all the others, becaufe they refufed to
"i obey his Commands; and thefe being many, have,
" trufting in their Numbers, been wanting in their
"Refpect-towardshim, and have blinded him in both
" his Eyes, and put him in the Condition you fee:
"However he is come off victorious. If you defire
"a morc ample Information, ask him, and he will
"c fatisfy your Curiofity; for tho" he has received fo
"t many dangerous Wounds, yet, neverthelefs, his
" Heart is undaunted and magnanimous."
The King replied; "Wretch as thou art! Thefe
"c can neither fpeak;' nor move from their Seats; nor ${ }_{6}^{6}$ have they any Senfes, or Faculties to do either

## Mahometifn Explain'd. ToT:

"Good or Evil. Why then, faid Abrabam, blind, and deluded Wretches as you are, do you Wor" fhip and put your Trufts in fuch inanimate Sta"tues, made of Wood and Clay? 'Tis You your " felves are the $W$ retches the iniferable and mifgui"ded Servantsand Companions of the Devil, void " of Senfe or Reafon, and who will be condemned to "the everlafting Flames of Hell! Worhip Him "- who made you out of Nothing, and who nou"Ahes and protects you, without any Deferts of yours. ${ }^{2}$......
Uponathis, they were all in general fo inraged and-inflamed with Indignation and Refentment, that, with'Thernal Fury, they cryed out in one Voice, Let tbe blafplemous Traytor Die! The common Enemy! The Difturber of aur Peace! The Contemner of our Holy Belief, and our Sacred Rites! Let bim Die! Let bim Die!

His fevere Chaftifement was unanimoufly concluded upon; but there were many different Opinions as to the Manner of it : Moft were for making him fuffer the cruelleft Tortures could be invented; Some were for Hanging him up as a Magician, to be a publick Spectacle; and fome for having him Stoned to D.th; others, more moderate, were for condemnng him to perpetual Banifhment; whilf others ftill propofed fome different forts of Punifhurent.

In the the midft of this Confufion of Voices and Opinions, the Devil, who always delights in Mifchief and Wickednefs, as being the Author thereof, prefented himfelf amongit the Congregation, and, with Gladnefs in his Countenance, faid; "What is " moft convenient and requifite to be done in Re"" gard to this Offender, is, in my Opinion, that he " hhould be deitroyed by Fire; and that, when he " is burnt, his Athes be calt into the Air; by which "Means, the King, and his whole Kingdom may "enjoy Peace and Tranquillity."

This was the Counfel that blood-thirfty Dragon Saton gave them, and which was generfily approved


## 102 Mahometifin Explinid.

on, and immediately corcluded to be beft of all: The King then gave Orders, that a Quantity of Wood fhould be brought; and thi People were fo eager and diligent in obeying this Command, that they amaffed together fucd a prodigions Heap, that a Pile was raifed no wife inferior to a Mountain; which, as we fiud in the Hebrew Text, was full Nine Months before it was compleated; all which Time Abriham remained in a Dungeon loaded with Fetters.

When at laft all was ready, and the Fire kingled, the Quantity of the Fuel was lo prodigioufly geat, and the Fire fo furions and infenfe, that the veryo Clouds were melred by the Flantes thereof, which reached almoft to the Skies; and the Heat was fo exceffive, that none dared to approach withina Mile of its vaft Circumference.

They ware now at a Lofs how they fhould manage it to get Abrabam conveyed into that extraordinary and unacrountable Bonfire; and as they were thus at a Stand, not knowing how to bring it about,' He, who for bis It ickedne sisas calt down from Heaven, appeared in the Likenefs of an Holy Man, and fhewed them a Machine he had propared for that purpofe, to caft him into it at that Diftance; a Thinge fubtly contrived, that it could never have reached the Capacity of any but that of this Infernal Ingenier, fo diabolical was the Invention.
(a) Into this Hellifh Engine Abrabam is put, ftark naked, with his Hands and Feet faft tied, and, like

[^10]
## Mahometifm. Explain'd. 103:

an Arrow, fhot into the midft of that burning Pile. He was inftantly furrounded by thofe furious Flames; But, calling upoy God, and imploring Succour from Him who is the frue and only Succourer in Time of Neceflity, the Angel Gabriel, with a hafty and precipitate Flight, defcended to his Affiftance, and battled with the $F$ lames in his Defence, to preferve him on fo pre侯枵an Occafion, till he wasall on a Sweat. - This Heavenly Remedy being fo feafonably applied the Flanes received him with fo much Temperance.tikat not only they neither fcorched, nor offendedhim jnthe leaft, but he fat therein with the greateft Eale and Pleafure imaginable; and to Regale him, the Trees of the Cocleftial Paredife bent down ther fructilerous Branches, loaden with tragrant and delicious Fruits, and afforded to the Holy Abrabam a moft exquifite and nourifhing Repaft. And in this Manner that juft Perfon remained in the middle of the raging Furnace unhurt, accompanied with the Angel of Gud, the Eleffed Gabricl, with whom he pafled the Time in difcourfing of Heaven, and of its Joys and Glory.

On the Third Ilay after, at the Time when this A-ificial Hcll was raging and burning in its greateft Fury, and the King was making a mighty Feftival and Rejoycing, that he had, as he thought, obtained his Defire, and accomplithed his Revenge, the Fancy

[^11]
## s04 Mahometifm Explhin'd.

took the Tyrant to go forth out of his Palace, as it were, to triymph over his Enemy, whom he inagined was long fince reduced to Afhes ; ;but as he came nearer the Fire, he was unexprelifily aftonithed to behold Abrabam fitting alive and unhurt, and very much at his Eafe, in the midft of thie Flames with which he was furrounded, and not fhewing the leaft Token of Fear or Concern.
Great was his Amazement at this Sight ; and befiig out of his Senfes, he vomited our, like a Dog, this blafphemous and impious Exclamation, That he was refolved to wage War with Heaven, er and $^{\text {and }}$ to conquer it, becaule God had protected Abrabem, his Eneny. This ke had the Prefumption to attempt, (a) but fucceeded fo well, that a little infignificant
(a) This Nimrod, whom the Arabs call Nameroud, and fometimes Nemrood, they fiy, derives his Name from Mared, which lignifies, A Rebel, a Name fuitable enough for his Rtbellion againft God in building the Tower of Bubel. The Perfrans hold him to be the fame as their Zb:bale, and that his Name came from the Perfian Word Nemurd, Immortal, becaufe of his long Reign; which Name was likewife given to Caicous, an ancient Perfiann King of the firf Race, cibo reignd Qne Hundred and Fifty Years, as all their Writers agrecs Mirkond in his Twarich likeu ife mentions, that this caicous was charg'd with attempring to climb up to Heaven, which fuits with the Defign of the Jower of Babel; tho' he Ceems to contradict it, by adding, That it is hardly probable, that fo wife a Prince as Caicous, Bould be guilty of fuch a Madneis. The Author of the Leb Taarich fays, That Nimrod was the 8 on of Canamn, and Grandfon of Him, the Son or Noab, and that he was Erother tocous, furnamed Fif Dendan, that is, Elephant's Tooth. This Cous may perhaps be Chus the Son of Canaan, from whom the Erbiopians defeend. The fame Author, who relaics the foregoing Story of Abralsam's Birth, Usc. fays, That when Nimnod had caft him into the fiery Furnace, and faw that he came to no Hurt, he built the Tower of Babel to go up to Heaven, that he might fee Abrabam's God; This Tower being twice cverthrown, he lais, Nimrod ra is'd himielf to be carried up by four monfrous Birds,' mention'd in the Old Eaftern Romances, call'd $\mathbb{K}$ (er(es, " and by others $R 0 q$ ) and having been a long time flying abput to no purpofe, he fell down on a Mountain with luch Shock, that he made it tremble Nimrod, nothing dif.

## Mahothetifm Explaind. 105

Gnat caufed him to die a miferable Death; and, fuch was his Diftemper, and fo exquifite the Tortures that little Creature gave him, that to afford him fome fort of Affwagerpent and Refpite to his intolerable Pain, he was forced to employ his Servants to be continually ftrking upon his Head with Mallets, without one Moment's Intermifion. In this Manner this, Sarvant of Satan expired in Torments, after he had lived on the Earth Six Hundred Years.

Atter Abrabam had been fo miraculoufly preferved fros that Tyrant's Hands, he returned home to his Fuyer, who ftill perfifted in his Idolatry, and deporting dijpelf very dutifully towards him, would often, "with great Humility, reprefent to him his Errors, faying, "O my Father! Why are you fo blind, and " unadvifed, as to confide in, and worfhip Idols, " which neither hear nor fee? They do you infinite "Harm, but can do you no manner of Good! O "Father! Why will you be a Servant to the Accur"fed and Rebellious Satan? Think, that if you go on "通 your Blindnels," you are apparently in a State " of Perdition. Be not your own Eneny-and De${ }^{6}$ Ifroyer! O my dear Parent! I have received the
couraged by there Difappointments, would ftill caure his Subjects to worlhip him as a God, and perfccuted all thofe who refus'd it; for which God depis'd him of the greateft Part of them by the Confufion of Tongues, and punifh'd his Adherents, deftroyirg them with Grats. The Author of the Lebal tells $u$, That one of thofe Gnats getting up Nimrod's Noftrils, made way to the Membranes of his Brain, where, growing bigger and bigger, it cals'd him fuch terrible Pain, that he was forc'd to have his Head continually beaten with a Mallet to take fore Reft, and that he underwent this Torcure for Four Hundred Years; God, by the leaft of his Creatures, punilhing him who infolently and prefumptuoufly endeavoured to be Lord of All. Ebn Barricle fays, That Nimrod was of the Religion of the Magi, and the firft who fer up the WorThipoing of Fire. Some Hiftorians call the ancienteft Babjlonian Kings by the Name of Nemared, or the Nimrodians; for, in Arabick, Nemared is the Plural of Nemroud, and fignifies, ire that Language, Rebels and Tyrantso

## 106 Mahometifm Explain'd.

"Gift of the Knowledge of Truth from Heaven, a "Blefling you have not yet been fo happy as to " enjoy, for your Comfort and Gonfolation: But "if you'll follow me, I'll guide yout to the Path of "Purity and Salvation. ol will inte"ceed with my ${ }^{6}$ Lord for a Kemiffion of your Sins and Errors: "Confider thefe Words in your Heart, dear Father; " or elfe, be affured, that the Torments of the Damined " will be your lortion!" Bur, notwithftanding, A Ear continned in his Obftinacy; the Eyes of his Keafon were Blind, and both his Ears were lock'd up with Iron; fo that he remained a perverfe Idoleter mill his Life, and died without any Merit, or Knculedge of God, and hist Soul went to inferit eternal Torment for the Recompence of his Unbelief.

When Azar was dead, the vertuous Alirebam began to think of, and prepare for his Marriage with Sarah, a Kinfwoman of his, a very bautiful, and moft deferving Damfel, whofe Parents were likewife Idolaters. When the Parents of this worthy Virgin perceived that their Daughter followed the Precepts of Abrabam '(a) their Nephew, and that befides the bore him a moft ardent Affection, from which, by no Perfrailons, they were able to break her, they ftrip her of all her rich Ornaments and Jewels, and with only a very ordinary, coarfe Woollen Garment to cover her Nakeduess, they turned her out of Doors; and Abrabam was likewife forced to flee in the fame wretched Condition; fo that thofe two Lovers, deftitute of all Help, were obliged to betake themfelves to the Defart; Where, as they were alone, and in
(a) According to Abn Batrick :hat is, The Son of the Patriarch, who was an Orthodox Bithop of Alixindria, and the Autnor of feve:al Books in the Arderte Tongue; Sarah was the Daughter of Trareb and rebiniab, who was his Second Wife, the Name of his
 Sarab was Daughter to Nakhor, and Grandchild to Tnerah, and ennfequestly Niecełto Abrabam, and not his Coyfin. D'Berbeioz in Batrig nial Ceremonies could not poflibly be performed, there being neither (a) Alwoali, Witnefies, nor any of the Things requinte; nor had Abrabam any thing to give the Bride fipr her Azedqque, or Sidaak.

But that this Marriage, which was to be of fuch Impoitance, and fo very beneficial to the whole World, might meet with no Hindrance, but might be कhappily effected, the Angel Gabricl defcended from Heaver, and brought with him Three of his Cxmpaniens, who were Mikacl, Ifrafil, and (b) Reduan the Porter of Heaven Gate.

When thofe Bleffed Angels approached, Gabriel faid, "O Absabam! The Lord of Truth commanded " me to tell you, 'That it is His Pleafure, that by "Promife you affure unto your Spoufe her Azedaque, " and what oever is her Right, and properly belongs "t to her; for the Performance of which He Himfelf "s will be Security; And that nothing may obftruct "the Confummation of your Marriage, we are fent to fupply the Places of Alwauli, and "Witneffes, and will fee every thing that-is neceflary performed, fo that nothing thall be wanting." In this manner Abrabam was Married, to
(a) Almaali is the Eride's Father, or any other Relation or Friend, who officiates as fuch, by giving her in Marriage. A Woman, if her Matrimonial Agreement is not Sign'd by, at leaft, two Witneffes, it is invalid; nor cai: the, upon parting from her Husband, demand her $A$ edaque, or rather Sidati; i. e. The Sum of Money, or whatever elfe had been agited upon, and fpecify'd in the written Contract, and is, generally, to be paid half at their coming togetier, and the otner half at parting. This is the Way of Marrying amongt the Mabometans throughout Europe, Afia and Africa.
(b) Reduan, Redicouan, Rethuan, or Repwan, fer they pronounce it all thole ways, is a proper Name, and fignifiss in Arabick, The Good-will God bears hia Creature:

## 108 Mahometifm Explain'd.

his great Joy and Content, and leaving Cbaldsa, (a) went to dwell in the Land ố Canaan.
(a) Cbaldea is by the Mabowetans called prate, and Canaan is Kenaan. The Patriarch Jojeph is by the Eaftern Auchors called Camer Kencami, or, The Moon of Canaan, for his great Beauty: But of him in a properer Place.


$$
\mathrm{CHAP} \text {. }
$$

## Mahorhetifin Explain'd. 109:



## C H A P. V.

Xrahan commanded to go into Arabia, tolay the Muntation of the Temple at Mecca. He departs. mith Sarall bis Wiffe. They are carry'd before the King of Aigypt. Are in great Danger, but are miraculoufly delivered, and bighly carefs'd by thas King. Hagar, the King's Daughter, refolving to accompany them, pettions ber Father, who - confents. They arrive, in Arabia. Abraham marries Hagar, and IThmael is born. At Sarah's Requeft, Hagaib and her Son are carried to the Defart. Thesir Mifery there. Relieved by the Angel Gabriel. The Temple built, \&c.

$B R A H A M$, the Servant of God, being now fettled in the Land of Canain, led a pleafant and comfortable Life in that fruitful and delicious Province, in Company with his dearly beloved Wife Sarab, in the full Injoyment of all the Bleffings and Mercies, the Almighty had io bountifully and gracioufly befowed upon them; but, as yet, they had no Child.

One Night, the Faitbful Angel of the Lord, Gabriel, came down and appeared to Abrabom, and faid unto him; "Abrabam, It is thy Lord's Pleafure, and by "s me He commands thee, That thou leaye this Coun${ }^{\text {© }}$ try, and with none but Sarab thy Wife, thou, with-

## 110 Mahometjfm Explain'd.

"out Delay, depart from hence, bending thy Steps " full South, towards Afabia, and there to repair to " a certain Place, the which his Divine Majefty has "chofe to fix therein the Throne and the Scepter " He has, long fince, defign'd for His Elected Ma" hommad, and after hinf, to his gteat and noble
"Pofterity, and worthy Succeffors. Thou there art
"to lay the Foundation for the building a moft glo" rious and magnificent Temple, the which for (a) "Excellency, Sanctity, and the Yertues to be prac" tifed therein, fhall be abundantly fuperior to any "Temple in the whoie Univerfe. In it, fhall be ce
 " are poffible to be performed by Mortals the this " World, in Imitation of thofe who inhabit the other "World of Everlafting Life. The Naune of this " fanctified Place, is Meica, and it is' the Spot of " Ground chofen by God himfelf, to be the Metro" polis, and Capital, for the Founding and Propa" gating His moft Holy and moft Divine Law. When the Bleffed Angel inad delivered this Meffage, he fuddenly departed, without flaying for any Reply : Abrabam then, being exceedingly joyful at thefe happy Tidings, awakened his Wife Sarab, and communicated to her, all the Angel had told him ; For that the Lord had been fo gracioully Mcrciful to himp as to vouchrafe, that a Work fo Pious, and fo full of Sancity, fhould be begun by his Hands.
(a) The Word rere is Alfadila : It fhould rather be El Farbilab, the Plural of which is Fadhail, and with the Article The Prefix'd to it, is El Fadhail. It fignifies Vertue afl Excellency, as I have hinced cllewhere. The Muffulmans affign Five principal Vertues, in which the Spiritual Li'e confifts; which are, I. Confisence in the Divine Providence: 2. Conformity to the Will of ${ }^{\circ}$ God: 3 . SelfDenial: 4. Prayer: s. Contemplation. Thefe they call El fastbail. There is a Book called, Eudbail, Mfir or Mefr, the Excellencies of正gpp.

## Mahometifm Explaind.

Sarab, at this good News, was no lefs rejorced than her Hufband; and that very Day, with all inaginable Diligence and Expedition, they got all Things in a Readinefs for their Journey; and taking their Leares of all their Family, they fet out, travelling with the utmolf Speed, and never making any Stay, but when it could not polfibly be avoided.

As they were proceeding on their Journey, they were, of Necellity, oblged to pais through the Territories of King Agar, who, at (a) that Time, reign'd in Efypt; and as they were near a certain Mountain, they were attacked and leized by fome Spies, who wre ore upon Duty, performing the Commands of that ing, and were by them carried do his Palace.

Abrabam, as they were going along, guarded and conducted by thofe Soldiers, advifed his Spoufe, that, in Cafe fhe was examined, and had it put home to her to declare who he was, and what Relation fhe was to him, that fhe fhould not own her felf to be his Wife, but fhould fay, She was his Sifter: But Sarab, either not hearing what hef faid, or not rightly underftanding him, becaufe he was forced to deliver his Mind to her partly in Signs, and partly in Whifpers, when the was introduced futo the Libidinous King's pefence, who was wonderfully fmitten with her exSeeding Beauty (her Eyes feeming to obfcure the Light of the Sun) the made a quite contrary Anfwer to what her Hufland hadinjoyned her to fay.

The King thinking fit to examine them feparately, had, beforehand, ordered Abrabam to be brought in firft; The firft Word Agar faid to him, was, Whither art thou going with tbat Beautiful Damfel? Is She your Wife, that you go fo lovingly tugether? Let me know that, and likewije, wobither you are bound?
(a) The Author of the $\mathbf{7 a r i c k}$ Montbeckbeh, who has this fame Story, with fome Variations, fays, this King's Name was Senen ben Vlvar.

## 112 Mahometifin Explaint.

Abrabam, being interrogated after fuch a Manner, reply'd; "The Woinan, my Lord, ycu inquire about,
is my Sifter; I am conducting her into Arabia, the ${ }^{\text {t }}$. neareft Part of it from hence: The Occafion of our Journey thither, is, fome Affairs of Moment, which concern us both very particularlyf I intreat you, my Lord, to fuffer us to proceed on in our Way, " without detaining us any longer; for our Bufinefs " is of that Confequence, that it requires our utmoft "Hafte, and we have fill many Days to travel.

After this, Abrabam was ordered to withdraw; to he was taken away, and Sarab was brought in by the Command of Agar, who was defirous to knew, if AI that Abrabam had told him was Truth, or whether he had been guifty of any Prevarication.

She, being ignorant of what had pafs'd, when the fame Queftions were put to her, as had been before to her Hufland, innocently anfwered, That fhe was bis dearly beloved Wifc.

The King, highly incenfed at this Double-Dealing, and being, befides, defirous and impatient to gratify his luffful Inclinations (for the uncommon Charms of the amiable Sarah, had extremely raifed his Appetite) he fent for Abrabam, and, in a great Rage, afked him; How he had dared to have the Prefumption tell him fuch Falfehoods to his Face? Abraham replied "My Lord, I have told you no Falfehood, God forbid "I ever hould be guilty of that Sin. If I faid this "Woman is my Sifter, it is Truth, for the is my "Coufin-Germain by Blood, which, in our (a) Law, is "allowable to be termed a Sifter.
(d) The Moors and. Arabs more frequently call thore who are fo nearly related to them as Coufin-Germain, Kiboy and Hokbre, that is, Brother and Sifter, than they call them Ben, and Ben' Amme, which fignifies Coufin of either Sex; yer, notwithftanding, thev alivays chufe to intermarry in that Degree of Confanguinity, much tather than with Strangers, except fome Ineonveniency or Dillike put an Obfiticle.

This

## Mahometifm. Explain'd.

This reafonable Anfwer had no Manner of Influence upon the King; but he caus'd Abrabam, for his malicious prevaricating Dealing (as he called it) to be hurry'd to Prifon, and ordered Sarab to be conducted into his rich and magnificent Bed-Chamber, in order to fatisfy his angorous Deffres; for his luftful Heart was ftrangely captivated with her Beauty. So this charming, lovely Creature (whofe Face was brighter than the Day, and ont-(hone the Moon) was carry'd away, and laid upon a fine Couch, in the private Appartment of that-libidinous Prince.

In the mean while, 'tis worthy our Confideration, to gins. yhat Tortures the good Abrabam muft feel, to fee itwo ear Spourfe, who was dearer to him than his own'felf, led away from him, to the Intent he might well imaginc. The Pangs of Jealoufy he felt were fo violent, ahd caft him into fuch an Agony, that he had almoft render'd up his Soul with innumerable Sighs and convulfive Sobs. Under this ${ }^{\circ}$ Affliction, addreffing himfelf to his Creator in an humble Pofture, he utter'd thefe Words; ${ }^{\alpha}$ O King of the Heavens! "Look down upon the Sufferings of my tortur'd "Soul! This Tyrant's infernal Fury ismore grie"vous to me than the Bitternefs of the moft cruel cs Beath! It is Thou, O Lord, who removelt the Agonies and Anxieties from thofe Hearts which are overwhelmed with Sorrow!
Whilft Abrabam underwent this fevere Tryal, the Laccivious King haften'd to the Appartment where he had caufed Sarab to be convey'd, and where fhe had been all the while weeping and lamenting, and with her Soul full of Anguifh, imploring God's Affiftance to deliver her from the furious Tranfports of Agar's Luft. The 3 ord heard thefe her Petitions; for the King no fomer approach'd, and had laid hold of her to take her in his frms, but his Limbs and whole Body were fuddenly feized with a frange Numbnefs and Infenfibility, and he became intirely Cold, Unactive, and, in a Word, wholly Impotent.

## 114 Mahometifin Explain'd.

Upon this he begai to be fenfible of his Error, and fent immediately to fetch Abrabam out of the Dungeon he had put him in, and where the Holy Patriarch had endur'd fuch Agonies: Being brought before him, he, with great Humility, Refignation and Contrition, intreated him io forgive the Injury he had offer'd him, and to implore his Lord to grant him his Life, and the Recovery of his Health. This the Good and Pious Abraham willingly complied with; and through his Means, and at his Interceffion, the King was perfectly reftored to his prifine. State of Health and Strength, and the vertuous Sarab remain'd with out Blemifh, free, pure, and unpolluted, andie King very thankful, and full of Acknowledgement ior his great aud miraculous Deliverance ; offering, intreating, nay, commanding them, that they fhould ufe his Palace and his whole Dominions, as their own, into whatfoever Part of them they fhould pafs in their Journey; ftrictly enjoyning them, to make no manner of Difference between what he was poffeffed of, and what belong'd to themfelves.' They kiss'd his Hands for the Favours he fo generoufly offer'd them, but gg'd he would give them Leave to proceed on their Journey without further Detention, feeing their Affars required the greateft Expedition.

The few Days they continued with King $\Delta$ gar, they were ferv'd and entertain'd with all imaginable Magnificence, Gallantry and Deference, palfing their Time in Mirth and Rejoycing. This King had an only I)aughter, whofe Name was (1) Hechera [rather Hegira or Hegiar] a molt beautiful, and accom-
(a) Hagar. Her Name amongit the Arabs is Hagisr or rather Elegiar, with the foft Afpiration He ; whereas the Ha is the harfh One. Tis not this Author alone, but all Mabomesans in general, pretend, That, far from being Abrabam's Concubine, or a Bond-Woman, the was his lawful Wife, and of Royal Defcent; and fo, by Confequence, hes $\mathrm{Son} 1 / \mathrm{hmact}$, both by his Elder-Mhip, and by the Nobility of his Mother,

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

plifh'd Young Lady, in the firft Bloom of her Youth, and prefumptive Heirefs to his Crown, and all his Dominions. This Princefs, enamour'd and charm'd with the endearing Converfation of Sarab, and being befides touch'd with the "great Zeal and Piety fine obferv'd in Abrabam, went to the King her Father, and falling down upon her Knees before him, witlr a moft dutiful Humulity and Refignation, faid to him; "My Lord and Father! I intreat your Ma" jefty, that one -Favour your Loving and Beloved "Daughter is come to petition you for, may be grapted her, and not be denied : It is, That you "Fon be pleafed to give me your Permifion, that "I may go into Arabid the Happy, in Company of "the amiable Sarab, and the righteous Abrabam: "If I go in" the Keeping arfo under the Protection of "thofe fuft Perfons who follow the Path of God, "it is impoffible I thould err, or do amifs. For it

Mother, was much fuperior to his Brother Ifanc: For which Confideration, he had the whole Peninfula of Arabia for his Inleritance, which is vaftly Larger and Richet than Palefitine, or the Land of Cosatn, which was the Inheritance of the Younger Sont of Abrabam. filasar, they fay, died ac Micca, and was buried within the outward Inclofure of the Caabak, or Square Chapel, which Inclofure, or Wall, the Arabs call Hubim. - Though I ought to have mention'd the Place of hor Bith, before that of her Burial, yet moft of their Men of Letters affirm, That the was born at the City of Earma in Figypt, where the Kings of that Country kept their Court in Abraham's Days, it being at that Time, the Capital: And Abou Mirvas, in his Account of a Journey he took out of Syria into Agytr, fays, That he pals'd through the Cities of Giza of Ezaflem, or the Hajlumites, whichis G ² $_{2}$ in Eyris, and Farma of Hegiar, or Hagar. Another Aratian Author, namen Ben K"balecan, fays the fame, and adds, That this Mother of the Araís is own'd by all the Tribes thereabonts, to have been born in that Capital, or in forme Village near it. This City has, in Procefs of Time, been fo intirely deftroy'd, that nothing now remians of it, tut a fmall Hill raifed out of its Ruins, on the Left Hand, as the Caravans crofs quer the Sands of C. for, in their Way from Grant Caro into Syria. Their Hiftories fay, That this City Farma, swas deft oyed by Raldorin, the Brother of Godfrey of Bjulion, King of feruflem. -This Baldwin they call B.arduil.

## 116 Mahometifn Explain'd.

${ }^{c}$ is my firm Refolution tn defift from all Thoughts
${ }_{4}$ of inheriting the Empire; From this Hour I renoance all Claim or Right to it, with all its Pomp and Majefty; it being my Intent to feek the Heavenly Crown, the Throne whereof is Eyerlafting and Eternal: And as this my Requelt is equitable, juft and fincere, and my Petition is well grounded, I "befech you to be no Hindrance to me therein; "bur I rather confide in your Bounty, that you will " be affifting to me in what I fo ingenuoufly defire, " and earnettly requeft.
"O unheard of Requeft! O pure and holy Indi" nation! O dévinely-infpir'd Ereaft! Sincere and ". Praife-worthy Determination! Such a laudable Re" folution or Intent as this, has never yet been feen "or heard of by any Niortal in this World, fo fin"ful and full of Vanity I how pioufly foever they " might, "inotherwife, have been inclin'd. Thofe who " have prevail'd upon themfelves to relinquifh and "abandon their Worldly Pleafures, to betake them"Selves to a folitary, reclufe and retired Life, and "to pafs the remaining Part of their Days in Aufte"rities and Devotion, have been look'd uponmas "Saints, and their fo doing, has been thought exceeding meritorious; but that has feldom or never hap. "pen'd, but to thofe whofe advane'd Years began "to call them on apace to leave the World and its ". Vanities, for good and all, and had left them unfit "for the debauch'd and irregular Courfes, and the " lewd Company they were wont to keep in their "unbridled and irreligious Youth: Then indeed, "call'd upon by the Stings of their Confciences for "their paft Tranßreffions, and difturb'i at their hav"ing led fuch diffolute Lives, they have determin'd "to put a Stop, to fuch Enormities, by retiring to " fome folitary Hermitage. - Thofe others, who, at "the Expence of their Blood, and Hazard of their " Lives, have magnanimounly deliver'd their Coun-

## Mahometifin Explainid.

 City conquer'd, and deliver'd up into the Power of he Allyrians, and herfelf, as well as the reft, " liable to the Indignities and Outrages of an infolent
## 118 Mahometifm Explaind.

(a) thou art called by, fince, $\cap$ Zealous Princefs ! "Thou haft been thought worthy to be the elected "Source and Fuuntain, through which the glorious "a and refulgent Light was to be conveyed.

Now when Agar had haard, and th\$roughly confidered, his Daughter's juft and reafonable Requeft, he thought fo laudable a Propofal and Refolution highly deferved a tavourable Anfwer; fo that, without Hefitation, he not only willingly gave his Confent to all fhe afk'd, but that very Day renounc'd his Idolatry and Falfe Belief, and embrac'd I/hamifm, the true Faith that leads to Salvation; and afterdavins beftow'd many rich and noble Prefents upon the all Three, he fuffered them to depart in purluit of their intended Journey, whick they did without Lofs of Time: And, in a few Daks, they arrived within Sight of the Confins of Arabia, where they, with great Devotion and Humility, returued infinite and joyful Thankfgivings to God their Creator for that Mercy. But when the Lord was ploafed to conduct them to $0^{\circ}$ that Holy Station, which was appointed for their Journey's-End, they there fet down their Baggage to take fome Repofe, in Expectation of frefh Orders froms the Almighty concerning what was next to be done and in what Method they were to proceed in the important Affair which was to be put in Execution.

Abrabam with Sarab his Wife made their Ahode in Arabia many Years, having the Princefs Hugar coninually in their Company, where they led their Lives very confortably, and with an exemplary Sanctity and Piety: But when Sarab bebeld cer-felf to advance apace in Years, and feeing the had bore her Hufband no Children ins all the Time they had beeik fogether,
(a) Hagar is by fome caller, Omm el Arab, or, The Mother of the Alabs; but many hold their Original to be of an ancienter Date.

The began to defpair of ever having any, and was very urgent in her Intreaties to Abrabam, that he would take the Princefs Hogar to Wife, (who had accompanyed them out of $\mathbb{E} g y p t$ ) that the Lord might be pleafed to vouchfate him a lawful Succeflor through her Means; which Bleffing there was little or no Probability he could ever expect to enjoy from herfelf.

This Propofal of Sarab's was received by her Hufband with a great deal of Lukewarmnefs and Indifference, and he remain'd, for fome Time, irrefolute and undetermin'd what he fhould do in this Cah of whether he fhould embrace or reject the Counser his Wife batd given him : Bat while he was thus wavering in his Mind, the Angel Gabriel defcended from Heaven, and brought him exprefs Commands, That he Khould, without Delay, confummate what Sarab had propofed to him; That the Lord had decreed it Chould be fo; That He had promifed to pour down His Benediction upon them; and that they fhorgild partake of His Grace in Abundance.

Abrabam obey'd God's Command, and that fame Day. the Marriage was celebrated, according to thie Directions of the Angel; and, in a little Time after, the Bride perceived herfelf to be with Child, and the Hereditary Ligbt, which fhined on Abrabann's Forehead (and, by God's Promife, to be center'd in Mobammed) paffed away from him to the

- beautiful Princefs; fo that her Countenance became as bright as the (a) Moon when at the Full/ and in its greateft Glory.
(a) This maflund to fonse Ears, an odd Sort of a Comparifon; but I can affure them, that no Compliment can be pals'd upon a Mabometan Lady, that will be more pleafing to her; than to call her, Widg el Camar, or Mann's Face; erpecially if the Gatlant who makes it her, adds, When'is Fourtien Days old.


## 120 Mahometifm Explain'd.

At Nine Months End fhe was deliver'd of a Son, as beautiful as the Morning-Star, and the Name they gave him was (a) I/hmacl. He was born with that refplendent and royal Banner of Light upon his Forelead, which he inherited from our firft Father, and was ordaif'd to defcend gradually, till it finally fixed jitfelf upon Mohammed.
(a) The Mabometans in general, tell the Story of this Ifhmael the Son of Ahrabam by Hagar, as our Scripture's do that of Ifaac the Son of Sarab; only add, That the Place where he was to have peen fasificed, was the veiy fame where Abrabam and I/hmes: afterwards built the Caab.th, the !quare Chapel, whit is within the Temple at Becca, and which has fince aliumed Holy Title of Beir AMA, God's Houfera"这d the City itfelf is called Mecca el Moadhemah, i. e. Pragnificent. My Author, as may be feen in fome of the followilg Pages, fays, the Sacrifice was performed upon the Top of a Mountain, whereas the City of Mecce, and, confequently, the Temple, is fituated in a Plain between Mountains; It has Two, at thrce Miles diffance on the North, the Name of the one is Aboy Caw, and the other Gerabim, in which is Eve's Caye, where Mabomer ufed to retire, and pafs his Time in Contemplation, before ${ }^{\circ}$ he publizkly fet up for a Yropher: This Cave is held in high venieration by all his Followers. Befides thofe Two Mountains in the North, there is another on the South called Thout, where the In:pofior hid himfelf when he thed from M: ca to Fatlorib or Medima; of sphich more in other llaces. - This Ithmael is looked on by rhe Arabs, to have been the firft Father and Founder of their Na tion and Language, though, in Reality, their firft Original is from Carbian, or 70 gan the Son of Heber. They ray, he lived One hundred Thirty Seven Years, and that he and his younger Brother IJact, fpread Ifamilnt, or the True Religion, throughout Arabia, and the Land of Canann. The Affinity or Refemblance between the Words ifhmifm and $8 / \mathrm{m} m e l i f m$ though in their Languabe they have no Words with that Termination, which to them would lound intirely barbarous) is fuppofed by many, to have been the Reafon, that feveral ORehe Matoinetan Doitors bave confounfed them, and maintain, That the Religion Mabomer taught his Eollowers, is the fane whicin (l)manel preach'd to the Arrbs. - I he Ilmactines or Race of Ghmael, whom fome Authors will not allow to be pure Arats, but mixt, had, at the Peginning, much Contention with the Ciorbamides, ancicoter Inhabitants of Arabis than themeeives, about the Temple at asecea; but at laft, there twis Baces, uniting by Alliances, bocame for the future but one Naton.

## Mahometifm .Explain' $\alpha$.

Abrabam was tranfported with Joy at this fa fignal a Blefling, infomuch that he pafs'd whole Days and Nights in Thankfgiving, and in praifing the Name of the Lord of Heaven. But, as Human Minds are fo corrupted, fo full of Envy and Malice evor fince that fatal Moment in which the Accurfed Angel fell from his glorious Station in Paradife, and this unhappy Seed of Difcord has fo univerfally fpread itfelf through all the World, that no Part thereof is free from that perniciors Legacy; it camo have fo great an Influence upon the Hearts of Hagar and Sarab, as to difturb and briak Off that Union and Amity, which had hitherwo for fo many-Mears, been cultivated between them; For they now begarn of hate one another as much as they had lov'd before: There was now nothing but Quarrels, Diputes, Differences, and Difcontent between them; fo great an Effect had the Contagion of Difcord to deftroy ant diflipate that priftine Content and Unanimity they once enjoy'd. I am thot able to determine whether or no it proceeded from Sarab's being jealous at the exceeding great Joy and Satisfaction the Princefs had conceived at her being bleft with fo ineftimablea J Jewel as fuch a Son as $1 / \mathrm{hmael}$; or whether that the Princefs herfelf was not fomewhat eleva-

- ted with the Thoughts of her being the Mother of that Son, and fo endeavour'd at a Superiority over Sarab upon that Account; as likewife feeing that Abrabam had fo great a Value for her, and treated her with fuch extreme Fondnefs and Tenderyefs. It probably feems to be from one or both of thefe Caules, that the Hatred and Enmity between the Pofterity of fie two Sons of $A$ brakam had its Original Source, wanch they fuck'd in with their Irft Milk, and which continues even to this Day, as is obvious to be feen: The like happen'd to Racbel, with her own Sifter Leab; for the Malice of her Suns agdinft thofe of Rachel, proceeded from the Envy and Jealoufy between their Mothers.


## 122 Mahometifin Explain'd.

The good Patriarch, obferving all thefe Difquiets, refolved, to avoid thofe Confufions, and tomake his Life eafy, that they fhould be feparated; and to that Purpofe he took the Princefs and her Son, and conveyed them out of the Way into an uninhabited Mountain; where, leaving wfth them what Provifions he had brought with him, he took his Leave of them, and return'd to his Houfe ; but very melancholy, and exceedingly troubled in Mind.

In the mean while, Hagar and her beloved Child, being left in that folitary Mounkein, were brought to fuch Extremity for want of Food, that theys were forc'd to eat the wild Plants and Rpoty of the Earth, becapfe, for Cevepalalays, the Hom. Patriarch, had neglected to carry them any Provifion: For it is a commpn Thing, tow eufily to forget tbofe who are in Necefary, even by the bcit and moft vigilant Perfons! They were, at laft, fo oppreffed with Hunger and Thirft, and brought to fo low a Condition, that the poor Infant could no longer go nor ftand, nor had his" Mother fcarce any Life left in her.

The difconfolate Princefs, overwhelm'd with Grief and Affliction, and no longer able to bear to fhosking an Object, left the Child, in that miferale and languifhing Condition, behind a Rock, and went up to the Top of the Mountain, and there proftrated herfelf before the Lord, glorifying his Holy Name, who had been pleafed the fhould undergo all that Estremity of Sorrow.

When fhe lad continued there in earneft Devotion, 'till ing thought fhe might reafonably conjecture that her dear and deftittere Child had render'd up its Sful to the Creator, fhe reirn'd to the Place where fie had left him, in order to be fatisfied; Where, inftead of finding him pined away and dead as the apprehended, fhe beheld him fitting, with a brikk and lively Countenance, at the Brink

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 123

Brink of a delicious Spring, with great Abundance of retrefhing and choice Viands placed all round about him.

This Mountain is the fame which is called (a) Zimzim; and that ever-famous Well, which is conftantly vifited, and held in fach high Veneration by all the Haggis, or Pilgrims, is called by the Name of Zimzim.
(a) This Zimaim, of Eemzem, is the Name of a famou; Well noar Mecia, mightily reforted to by the Mibometan Pilgrims, and by all of that Sect in general, held in great Efteem. Khondemir gias the following Account of it. Fhe Giorbamides, an ancienc Tibe of $A$ iabs, whabithat Aiabia Falix, were the firft that met Hagar or Hegiar wandering yin the Defart, and they, by the Flight of Birds, difcover'd where that wonderful Spring was, and therefore they pretended, that both the Well and the Country round about il, of Right, belonged to them: But Abrabam coming to vifit Jfhmael, and having built he Chapel or Temple called Caabib, or the Square Haife, he gave that and all the Territory about it, which was afterwards named of Micen, to his Son IJbmaet. The eldeft Son of IJhmael, whofe Name was Thabeit, made good his Poffeffion of thofe Places; but leaving his Children. under Age, Midbabd ben Amrou, their Grandiather by the Mother's fide, took Charge of their Education, and at the fame Time, made himfelf Mafter of the Casbah, and of the holy Well Zemzem. Tbabetb's Children being grown up, would nat contend with their Grandfather Madisabd for the Poffeffion of thofe Places, fo that they remain'd to him and his Ghildren after him, 'till the Giorbamides took them by Force; but Ijpmsel's Pofterity attacking them, they were overthrown, and obliged to quit the Temple and the City Mecca, which was built by Degrees by the Concourfe of People, and they caft the Black Sione (of which more in another Place) which is fo highly honoured in that Temple, with the two coats of Keaten Gold, prefented to the Temple by a Kirg of Arabia, into the well of Zeparon, which they quite fopp'd up. The Weil continued thes filled up, 'till the Days of Abdemmorbleb, Grandfather to whomet, who one Day, heard a woice, whirh faid to him ; Big the Well of Zemzem. He asked the Voice, What Zemzens wes? The fame Voice replyed; it anas a Spring that rofe under the Feet of Ifhmael, of which be and bin ufed 10 drink. Abdelmothleb fill ignorant were this Well was, the fame Voice continued, laying; Tbe Well Zemzem is near the wo Idols of tbe Koraifhites, woinich are called Affaf and Nailah; end exalfly

## 124 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Do but confider within yourfelves, the inexpreffible Joy and Satisfaction this Princefs muft conceive, to find her Son, whom fhe thought had perifhed for Want, thus plentifully and providenti-

Where you foall fee a Magpie peck the Ground, and difcover an Ants Neft, there you muft dig. Abdelmothleb, not donbting but the Voice came from Heaven, went about to obey it; and notwithftanding great Oppofition from the Koraijhites, who would keep up their Idols in that Place, he prevailed, and dug the Well. When the Work was done, the Kcraihites aemanded Part of the Treafure he had found theren, which was refuled them by ato delmorbleb, alledging, that it belong'd to the Holy Houtic, that is, the Temple called Caakab, built by Abrabam and Ifoguti. To decide this Controverfy, the... agreeतt to repair to a famous Soothfayer, call'd Ebn Sad $\overline{7}$, who lived on the Eorders of Syrie, and was by the Arabs accbunted a great Propket, fo that they generally made Choice of him to decide all their difficult QueGions. They fet out towards Syria, and, by the Way, the Heat was fo exceffive, that Abdelmorbleb, being extremely thirfty was forced to ask fome Water of the Koraibhites, who, fearing they might want themfelves, refufed it him. Abdeimorhieh, in this.Extremaity, had Thoughts of leaving them to feek for Water elfewhere, when a plentiful clear Spring guth'd out from under one of his Camel's Feet, which not only abundantly furnified him and his, but ferv'd alfo the Korailhites, who had before deny'd him a D'aughr. They, moved by this Miracle, would not proceed any farther to feek after the Soothfayer, but fubmitted themfelves to Abde.mitbleb, looking on him as a Perfon particularly favcured by God. In Mort, he was a Man fo intirely deroted to God's Service, that he had made a Vow to facrifice one of his Children, in cafe he had Ten, to imitate Abrebara, from whom he was lineally defrended by his Son Ifhmaef. At length, Zemzem was dug and cleanfed, and Abdelmorbleb Lave to the Temple of Cambab the two Golden Goats, and all the Mdrey he could make of the Arms and other Accoutremerts he hact found in the Well; and the Vow he had made of Sacrificing one of his Children, was, 㪜, the Lord's Appointment, chang'd into a Number of Sheep, whid. were naughter'd at the new pedication, as we may lay, of the © amous Temple of Merca. The City of Mecce had, for a long Time, no other Water but that of the Well of Zempem, 'till the great Refort of Caraums thither obliged the Caliphs to build an Aquadut, witich now furnifhes Abundance of Water to all Comers. Mabomer, to make the City of mecse, whete he was born, more confideranle, to heighien the Devotion of the Pcop.c, 2nd to

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

ally fupply'd with Coeleftial Nourihment! And this Joy and Amazement, was increafed, when, immediately after, fhe faw the faitbful Angel Gabriel defcend to them, infpiring them both with Courage, bidding them to fear nothing, and bringing the hap. py Tidings, that God would certainly blefs, and provide for them.

After all thefe Things had happen'd, as I have declared, when in Procefs of Time I/bmael was grown up to be a fine Youth, and Abraban's Affairs were all at dusiet, he leading a contented Life, the Angel Gabriel came down once more, and drew out the Plan, and Circumference for the Foundation ot the Holy Temple, after the Model, and on the fame Spot of Grouñ, xyhere the Almighty had defigned jhat the Sacred Fabrick fhould be erected.
The Ground was marked out in four Sides, the two (a) longeft of which meafured one hungred and forty Feet, but the Breadth was only forty : And
draw more Pilgrims thither, made great Elogies upor the Water of this Well ; for there is a Tradition deliver'd from bim by the Calipb Omar, That the Water of the Well of Zemem is a Sovereign Remedy, and reflores to Health him who drinks thereof; and that he who drinks of it in Abundance, and quenches his Thirft therewith, obtains Pardon for all his Sins. - This Water is preererv'd in Bottles by the Pilgrims, and brought very often fome thoufands of Miles to prefent to their Friends, as the moft acceprable Prefent they can make them. They affirm, That they who drink of it with Devotion, and an implicite Faith, thall be bleffed, will a vaft Strength of Memory jad a great Doctor amoug them formerly, whot Name was El Hafedm, and famous for his prodigious Memory in quoting Traditions, as the Name implies, obtain'd that Bloung through the Virtue of that Water. D'Her: telor.
(a) Sure my Authar is here miftaken ia his Mciafuring; for Edriff, in his Geography, writes, That the Combeh Gr Square Chapel which is in the Temp!e at Mecca, is, on the Sides fron Eaft to Weft, twenty fou: Cubits logg, and, from North

## 126 Mahometifm Explain'd.

to the End that this Work might be compleated without Labour, the bleffed Angel taught Abrabam fome Words (he fays four Words) to repeat, by the Virtue whereof the Holy Edifice was accomplifhed.

I/bmael was prefent in Company with his Father at whatever was tranfacted upon that Occafion, as one who might juftly lay Claim and Pretenfion of being a principal Sharer in a Work of that Nature.

When all was finifhed, the Angel faid to Abrabam; "You are now to be informed and to take "Notice, that this Fabrick is erected as the Mo"del, and in Imitation of Seven others which are "s in Heaven, and that this alone fhall furpafs in "Excellency thofe Cm? ontal ones all together; " Fince this is defignof for the Station, the Refidence " of the Seal of Pardon and Remifizn of Sins, and " is appointed to be the Seat and Manfion of the " moft slefled Lineage that ever has been, or ever " Thall be created upon the Face of the Earth, wha " are to publifh, expand and propagate the chojen " 6 and divine Law of God. This venerable Manfion " fhall be reforted to, and vifited by the Flower of " thofe People who excel all other Nations in the
to South, it is 23 Cubits in Breadth, the Gate is at the Eaft-End, and the Threfhold of it is about 4 Cubits above the Ground; fo sha: there being ro Steps to go up to it, thofe that come to pray there lean their Foreheads againft it: At the Corner of it is the Black Stine which is held in fuch high Veneration by all Muffulmans. The Caabsh is ewenty reven Cubits high; its firf Roof is not expofed to the weather, there being another over it for the Rain to $r_{a} l l$ on. The ancient Arabs were wont to cover the Outfides of 'his Temple with the Wu's of their beft roets, wrought upon Silk ip Letters of Gold; and iw the Mahomerans cover the firft Roof, and the Wals, with the -icheft Silks and Cloth of Gold, formerly provided by the Calipis and Sultans of Fgypt, and now by the Ottoman Emperor. - The Covering whith is now font every Year from Conflantinople, I have been oft:n inform'd by credible Eye-Witnefles, is of Green Velvet richly embroider'd. - This Caabulb they call Beit Alah, or God's Houfe: Some of treir Writers lay, it was not buile "till after Eiggar's Death.

## Mahometifm Explainid.

"World for Nobility; and who, as they hold the "firf Rank upon Earth, are likewife the moft "regarded in Heaven."

When Gabriel had faid thefe Words, he departed; and Abrabam began and went on with this pious Undertaking, aso to what concerned that meritorious Work, being continually accompanied with I/hmael his Son. He omitted nothing of what he had been enjoyn'd by the Angel, fo that the Canctified Space of Ground which had been mark'd out, having had the Foundation laid, was foon encompaffed with ftrong and beautiful Walls, and, in fine, compleafly finifhed : At which, Abrabam (as well he might ) being well pleafe, and full of Joy, made this fhort Prayer to the Lord his Gad; (a)

" Accept

(a) I find thefe Lines in D' Harbelt, under the Name Abrebum, which, becaufe they mention fomething of this Prayer of Abrabam, may, perhaps, be neither impartinent to the prefent Purpofe, nor unacceptable to the suriow Rexder. "One of the "principal Fittions the M.bomerans have concerning Abrabum, " is this that follous. - In thar Clapter of the Alcoran, which "beats the Title of Atrabam, that Patriarch prays to God "thus; Lord!" make sbis Land fiee. and grant, thas neinber I, nor "my Son, may ever worrfhip ldols." The Country here meant, is the Territory of mecca, which fill enjoys pertect Freedom ; for it is not lawful to put any Man to Deash therein, nor to hunt any Beaft, or thoot Bistis. Some of the Interpreters will have it, that Abrabam's prayer was fully heard, becaufe that neither Iflmach nor any of, his Race, ever adored Idols, but in this Point, they difagree, oth rs holding them to be abblolute Idulaters. In the Sequel of the Came Chapter, Abibibm fays to God, Lard! Thou haft plod one of my sons in a bariyn Valley, way
 thus; "Sarab, fite to Abrabam, not being ab'e to endure "Hagut or he Son Thmael in Palefine, uied maky Intreaties ${ }^{\circ}$ " with Abrabum to fend them into a defart Country where "there was no Water. Abrubam was mightily concern"d at this "Propofal, but Gabriel the Archangel bad him do as Sarab
" defired; and at the fame Time he traniported the, Mother
"and the Son to the Country of Mecsa, which was barren
" and without Water, where the Argel made a Syring to guth

## 128 <br> Mähometifm Explain'd.

" Accept, O merciful and gracious Lord ! this "Work, which I have brought to Perfection in Obe"dience to thy Command, and to Thee alone, and ${ }^{6}$ to thy Glory and Honour, it is dedicated. O Lord! of thy infinite Mercy and Grodneis, give us the Grace to become ${ }^{0}$ Muffulmans and true Believers, and that our Nations and Pofterity may follow thy Path. Teach and inftruet them in their Duty, that they may be capable of ferving and walking before thee, in the manner "t that thou willeft that all Creatures fhould do, in " order to appear before thy Judgment-Seat. Infpire their Hearts with a true and perfect Penitence; for we are not ignorant, that thou art always ready to accept, 'receive, and reward a fincere Contrition and Repentance of our Tranf-
" and our Pofterity and Tribe) Prophets and Mef"Sengers's from amont themfelves, and out of their "own Tribes, who may inftruct them in the My"Pteries of thy moft Fioly and Divine Law, and " may teach and difclofe to them the Arcina of "thy Cacred Scripture. Cleanfe and purify their "Souls, that under thy "Almighty Protection they may live and enjoy the Life Eternal and Ever-
${ }^{6}$ out under Iflumel's Feet, which was the only Water in the "Country about, and is a very famous Well among the Ma"bometans, called Zemzem, \&xc. The Temple of Mecca was "s not then built ; but there was in the fame Piace, a great "Structure, calld Sorah, after the Manner of a Temple which " had beenthere ever fince Adam's Days, if we will give ${ }^{6}$ Credit to the Mabomeran Traditiofnor That Antiquity ren" der'd it venerable, and it was reforted n. by all the People " of the Cquntry, who would ask any Merce or Favour from " God. Corabam pray'd to God, That the Plate mighe be Peo"pled, and produce abund mitly the Fruirs of the Earth. His Prayer "was heard, for the Tribe of Giorbam came and rettled "theren and there are now found at Mecca. Fruits belonging " to the four Seafons of the Year, all at once, and in great ". Plenty.

## Mahometifm .Expläin' .

" Jafting; for thou art Gracious and Bonntiful in "all thy loings, and thy Knowledge is infinite. "I implore, O Lord! thy Blefling and Protection• "for this City, that thou wouldef vomchiefe to "guard and defend it fron" tha evil Wihhers and "Enemies theronf. Grant thy Benediction to the ${ }^{6}$ Fruits and Seeds of the Earth, that they may mul"tiply and bring forth for the Ufe and Nourifnment of Mankind; I mean, of thofe who know " and acknowledge thee, by maintaining the Truth "of thy Divinity : But thofe, O Lord! who "do not ferve nor believe in thee, lut them be "confounded, and caft into endleis Torments. Aiser.

This glorious Fabrick, whon it was intirely compleated, the Walls and Roof thereof appeared as Thining and as beautitul as the Sun. (a)
(ow As to the Dcfeription of the Coabib, fec the Note a lietie before, where 1 have faid fomething to that Purpofe. Temples are by the Arabian, fin e. Mabomel's Days, called Fuamma, i. e. Places of Congregation; but more properly, $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{d}$, from which Word, the Spintarts corruptly "rire :melquit, and the Frenct from them Mofquce, and we Mofice. The two moft venerable Tempies amorg the Mofulmans, are, this at Mecia, which is the chie? and principal one, and by way of ExcelJency has (added to jis wther Titles) the Name of M:/sed of Haram, or the facred Temple, and that at Maraa, which Mabomet cautd to be built when be fled thither (See Dr. Prideaux L. Mah. p. 41, \&cc.) called M. д.d el Nab or ohe Prophet's Temple; in this he preach'd, pray'd anl was buried. Ti is is generally vifited by the Mabom rah phatrims after they lare been at the firf. Thefe ate bolin together piouliady called Hiramain, the Two Suciedreliaces.

1 have met with Author who give fuch accurate and impartial Accounts the figrimage to thefe Places, and of the Places the meely:, as Aibermu B buaths, whofe Tratile is annexed to the Eoglifh Verfion of R:ld d's Mah. Rel. p. 12f, to feq; and Pits in his H flory of Algees (to which bocks I farther refer the curious Readers) fince they were Eye Witncfies of what they relate, and, in every Refpet, agree with all the Deferiptions I have licard fon feyeral Hagg's, or Pilgrimes.

## 1 зо Mahometifin Explain'd.

The Grand Siznior, afrer all his lofty Titles, files himfelf, The Scrvant of thefe Two Huly Places. - In the Second Chapter of the Alcoran, call d El Bacrah, there are thefe Words; We bave effablygred a Houfe or Temple to be we Means for Men to gain mucb Merit; and farthe on in the Chapter Amran; The firf Timic shat was luith for Mnn, w that of Biecah, which ferves for a Bhdfing aid Direshon for re, and in abich shere are fuch cevident and remallable Signs. The Expoffors fay, That Brecab is the fame as Macca; that the Bieffing here mentioned, is both Spiritual and Temporal ; that the sight only of that Temple, is as meritorious as all the Devoions a Man could perform for a whole Year, in any other. The remarkable signs in this Temple are, the Meccam Ibrabim, or Abrabam's Station, and the Sanitualy. As for the firft, they affirm, That there is the Print of Abrabam's Fect on the folid Stone; that this Imperfion is fo decp, it reaches up to a Man's Ancles; and that it has been prerived fo many Ageq agaiuft ail the Attempts of the Idalaters, who endearour'd to detace sr. The other Sign is, its being an Azile for all (riminaly, who cannot be taken out upon any Account, provided they are in the Temple; and Sinners seceive there the full Remiffinn of all their Sins.

Thefe are. Inc Authentick T, aditions of thofe People.


C HAP.

## Mahometifin Explain'd. $13 \mathbf{I}^{\circ}$



## C $\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{A} \quad \mathrm{P} . \quad$ VI.

The Angel Azarael, furnamed Malec el Maut, or the Angel of Death, is jent to Abraham, with the News of his being elected for God's Friena. - The Author's Reflecitions thereupon. That Angel defcrib'd. His Difcourfe with Abraham, and Abraham's Terror. "His Humility and Refignation: With the Author's Encomiums. upon that Subject. Abraham's Fear ${ }^{\top}$ till the Angel was ogone, and Foy at. his Departure.


S the Lord is fo impartial, and His Juftice fo eract and great, that He never fuffers any Crime to pafs without Chaftifement, nor any Deed of Piety or Goodnefs to be untewarded; He , to recompence Abrabam for his Uprightnefs and Integrity, and likewife, for his indefatigable Affiduist in ferving Him, and obferving His Holy Prgeeps, moft gracioufly vouchfafed to elect him fo: his efpecial (a) Friend, which was the K 2 molt
(a) The Mabometans call Ahrabam Kbalil Allab, i. e. God's Friend; and abioluteiy El Khalil, that is, The intimate and familiar Friend and therefore the City Hebron, phere he wo buried, is ofien, in

## 132 Mahemetifm Explain'd.

 moft eftimable, and defirable Grace and Favour any Mortal, 'rill that Time, ever had, or poffibly could enjoy; and, for a Confirmation of this ineftimable Election, the Almighty Lord or Lords com-- manded Et Malec el Maut, or The Angil of Death, to defend from Heaven with this joytul News, and to deliver the Metfage.their Eook, Called by that Care Name. ——Befides the Tulte Abrabam has to this Name in Holy Writ, the Mufulmans deduce another fromi thefe Words of the Aions", in the Chapiet Neffa, or of Women; Gad rock Abraham for bik Friend. Whereupon, et e [xpofitors tell us how he came to obtain that Farour of Ged, in the tollowirg Manner: -abrabam, as appears by the Action, of his Life, being become the Refuge and Father of all the Poor of the Conarry wheis he refided, and in a Tine of Dearth, having emptied all his Granaries to cuftain them, he was haifelf reduced to great Extremity of Want, infors,uch, that for a Surply, he was obliged to fend his Servants, ald Camels into Agypt, to a Friend of his, who was one of the principal Men in that Country, on procure him Corn: But wien that ririend underf?ood what Abrabam's Servants carge about, ?e faid to them, we are outrelves in Fiar of a Famine in thi Land; and baides, 1 am fainfied, that Abraham does not wist Corn for his Famtl), bitt only for the Foor of bu Connt'; and tberefore, I do not think th reaf. nable to feed him whozt (ught to be kept for the Maintenance of our oan Poor. This moreft Refural was a gicat Concern to Abrabiun's People, who weye forc'd to return Empty; and the more, when they were near Hone, fearig to be derided and laughed at by the Country People; and therefore thcy filled their Saiks with very fine white Sand they found in thear Way. LIn Ba,bay their fineft Flower or 'Meal vely exactly relemlles that Sort of Sand.] When they came to their Mafter, the chicief of them whilperd in his E rs how ill they had rped,' and Astabam, wilhout Thenjng the leati Concern, went ingo his Oratory to feek Comfort from Gid. Sarah his Wife was Meep when the Camels arrived, and knew nothing of what had happep'd; fo that feeing the full sacks when the awakec, fhe opened ane of them, and found therein very good Meal, with the which the immediately hegan to make Eread for the Poor. Abrabain having perform'd his Devotions, came out, and fmelling the new Eread, askd of Sarib, What Meal he bad to make is of? Who reply'd, That your Friend fent you out of 画gpt. Nay, anfiwered Abrabam, rather fay, It was rent me by the Trae Friend, which is God;

## Mahometifm $\operatorname{Explain}{ }^{2} d$.

 pable of comprehending thofe myfterions and obfcure Enigma's which the Lord has thewed to Mankind in all Ages! To fee that in all the Troubles, Perfecirtions, Affilions, Calamities, Affronts, Indignitics, Necelities, Imprifonments, and even Fire, which this Venerable Patriarch went through, " his continual and infeparable Confolation, Fortrefs, "and Defente, was the Holy Angel Gibrict, the "Great Comforter in Anliation, and Tine of Necu'; "and that now, in order to rejoyce him with iuch "glad and unerecedented Tydings, he hould chufe "the Angel of Death, to fend the M lfage by; whore "vory Name is foterribte upon Farel, that the Apprehenfion of his Approach, dadens a!! our Content, and fills our Solls with Horror and Trembling, and "t makes a difarreeable Mixture of Bittur with all "our Sweets; which, as they are only the Fruits and Product of this tranfitory World, fio Autum-for He never forfakes us in Time of Need. So that at this Tirs Abrabam called Cod his I'riend, as God had taken himin for his.
As much as the Mabimerians extol this Prougative of Abrabari's, they sometimes leffen it, out of a fore of lealouly, fay ing. Thas the Title of $H a b$ 'b, whici' they give their Falie Prophet, and fig nifies Beloved F-avourite, is much grester than char of Kbatil, which is only a Familiar Friend. Thus they fav, That ibrahmi's Friendfrip with God went no further than a Confo mity to H is will in any Condition ; but M.stiomtr's Favour, was a State of periect Charity, fo that he had no Subiflance but in God. Yee nciertheleff, they own, That the Stilco of Gnd's Frent is cxprefly given to 4bro bam in the Word of God, wherias, that or Gat's Fivaurite, given to Mabomet, is only defucted by Inference, thus; M1 bomm:t liys in the Alcoran, Adbere chale, and O,d will chrifig you. Now, fay th:y, if Gad cherifices thefe shat $A$ there lo the Prophet, haw mucib mole ewithe cherifh bumelf? Tne hathometans go pat Eurther; for they lay, That Abratam only walked in tic Lord's Wiys, but Mthm"t was rapt and drawn away. Thefe and mo-e Mildumetin imp ons Abfurdities are comprehended ini one Difific' by a Perfizn Preer, Houffain Viet: who fays That Abrabam wa; "but a great Officer in the Army of God's Melfinger, and the Mijluib was the Minter of the Curemonici in his Palace.

## 134 Mahometifin Explaind.

" nal Rays can poffibly have the Force or effica-
"cious Faculty of ripening and bringing them to Per-
" Fection, or ever, intirely, to tak. away the abomi-
" rably naufeous and bitter Savour thereof: For it
"could never yet be foupd, that the Pleafures and
"Delights we enjoy in this World, were perfectly
"complete, but alloy'd with the Dregs of Aloes,
"Bitternels and Difcontent; and all proceeding from
" the Terrors that Formidable Angel infpires our " Souls withal.
This was Abrabuyn's Cafe at that Juncure; for tho' the Meffage he received, was the moft capable of filJing a Soul with Joy, of any that had ever, 'till then, heen fent to Matis y yct there was fomething fo great, fo venerable, and indeed fo very fhocking and terrifying, in only the bare Name of the Meforger, that That alone was fufficient to damp this Jof, rund to make hin quake with Fear.
But, thate the Approach of this Dreadful Meefenger might not have a fatal Effcet on the Spirits of our Holy Paariarch, God, of His incomprehenfible Bounty and Clemency, was pleas'd to command bim to affume"z moft glorious Form, and to appear hefore Abrabam with nothing able to ftrike Terror, but rather to infufe a Thoufand Ecflatic Raptures.

In this Manner therefore the Strong and Mighty Azaracl, departed from before the Throne of Glory: The Form he had affum'd was fo exceedingly re fiplendent, that never any of the whole Colletial Choir of Angels was before that 'Time known to appear under fo glorions.a Figure, or fo fumpmouny and magnificently adorn'd. His Countenance was fo fprightly, fo lovely, and for ratikingly glorious, that he appear'd among the reft as furpafingly beaueiful as does a Rofe amoing other Flowers; and his Eyes, in Brightnefs and ficfulgency, refembied Two Suns: His Garment was molk preciounly adorn'd with excellive rich Einbroidery and Flowers of Heavenly Growth: His Tongue melodioully fweet; and his

## Mahometifm. Explaind. I 35

Speech engaging, perfuafive, and eloquent, as if Honey dropt from his Lips; and when he open'd thofe graccful Lips to utter any Words, moft exquifite Pertumes, and balmy, fpicy Odours proceeded trom his Mouth. In a Word, he was fo inexprelibly beautiful, and caft fuch Splendor from him all around, that the whole And gelick Choir remain'd in Admiration.

Azarach, fuch as I have deffrib'd him, dirested his Steps towards Abrabum's Habitation, and, without any Ceremony, went in. However, he foon liad Notice of what fort of a Gueft he had got in his Appartment, by the uncommon Fragrancy of his Perfumes. He, who was the molt jealou of all Men, beholding a Perfon of fo extraordinary an Appearance under his ${ }^{*}$ gof, could not help being difpleas'd, and fo, with great Concern and foine Heat, faid to him; "Tell me, Idefire you, Friend, what is your Bufinefs here? Or how rame you into my Moule with"git my Leave?" To which the Angel of Neatb renly"d; "The Owner of the Houfefent me hither, and - - likewife gave me Orders to come in, and fo you are to blan:e to pat your felf in a Pidinon, or to be concern'd at my being here. How! fand Alirabat, "Has my Houfe another Owner befides my felf " who live in it? Don't youknow Him" faid $\Lambda$ sarael "f fternly; Are you ignorant, that He who created then, anfwer'd Abrabam, trembling, You are a "Heavenly Meffenger, as you feem to bee, tell me, "I befeech yow, "Who you are, and what is your " Name? Ketp me, $f$ intreat you, no longer in Suf" pence; bor with only your Louks, you touch me to " he Quick, but your Speech confounds my Facul"ties; you difturb ary Intellectuals, and caufe the ". Blond in my Veins to run both hot and cold; my "Body quakes, and my Jnints tremble and feem dir. $\mathrm{K}+$ - " located;

T36 Mahometifm Explain'd.
" located; in Heart violently throbs and pants, F: and will be no longer contained in its natural Station, the Compafs whereot is now grown too narrow for it, and it can find no refting Place therein!
Thé Coelefitial Meffenger, who perclived the great Confternation Abrubam was under, mrate him this AnFwer; " I am Him, at the Thoughts or Mention of "' winfe Name, all Mortals tremble, even from the $\because$ deepeff and moft profound Centers of the Earth, to the very Summits of the molt lofty Edifices. I ain Him who exempts none from the tafting of $m y$ bitter Cup; I make neither Difference nor Deference; but to Me all are equally alike; the Little and the Great; the Rich and the Pour; from the meanef Peafant to the moft poweriul Monarch; from the greatef Emperor to the pooreft sioat-herd. I am the only Ataluya [Watch-Tower] that overlooks All that has Breatin, fince no Creature that has Life, can, by any Mealis, abfond or conceal itfelf from my Sight. I am Him who confumes, deftroys, and annihilates numerous Hofts, and mighty and invincible Armies, and difpoils the Bodies, depriving them of their beloved Breaths. 1 it is who People and Repleniih the Burying. Places with Inhabitants, and caure them to lie within the Narrow Confines of a Slallow Grave; when, at the fame Time, and on the contrary, I depopulate the Manfions of the Living, and deprive them of their Owners : Cities, Towns, and Caftles, I caft down to the Ground; I turn into Ruins and Rubbifl lofity Palaces and furnpturus Fabricks, icksj laying them level with their Foundations; ming ingling their Founders with the Defit, and baffling all the Artifices they are capable of inventing by way ot Prevention. The moit magnificent and flately Temples I tumble down, avid Heroes with their Pomp, Grandeur and Ambition, I make even with otheir Native Earth All this, and infinitely more, Ido, without the leat Compalifion or Remorfe for

## Mahometifm Explain'Z. 137

4s the Sufferings of Mortals. It is I who change the "moft lovely and beautiful Countenances into hide"s ous and difcoloured Complections; and the preguant " projecting Heads of the moft accomplifhed and " learned Stat "'finen, are by me converted into unfight" ly and trighttul Sculls. The moft delightful Com"panies, and the fweeteft and moft endearing Con"verfations I ditarb and feparate, turning all their "Mirth and Content into doleful Weepings and La" mentations. I ann Hinl who fowres all Pleafures, " and parts one Friend from another, without inquiring " or confidering whether he he Rich or Poor, Happy. " or otherwife. I am at Peace with none; I never " give Ear to Reafon or Arguments I am a Friend "to no Man, and I treat all exactly alike. The "Title 5 ayn called by is, Azarael the Angel of "Deans; This is the Name of Him who never fears "any, yet is feared by all the Generations of Man" kind.

The Prefence Abrabam was in, the Harangue which had been made him, and, finally, the Mention of the Name he had heard, ainazed and terrified him to fuch a Degree, that, for the Space of an Hour, he had neither Breath nor Motion. When he was fome: what recovered from his Lethargy and Aftonifhment, he began to breathe, and making an Effort to fpeak, he faintly uttered thefe Words; I bumbly befeech you so let me know, What is your Pieafure with me? But I beg it may be in as fero Words as polfible! Azarael, in a mild, low and affable Accent encouraged him, and with a pleafant, fimiling Countenance returned this gracious Anfwer :
"Fear nothing, Abrabam; The moft High and "Everlafting Cireator, who makes and unnakes, ordains and difpofes of all Things according to His "Divine Will, and con act in all refpects what He pleafes without Contradiation or Controll from any one, has vouchfafed to elect from among the 4 Sons of Men, a Eriend; One whom He condefiends

## 138 Mahometifin Explain'd.

" to favour and honour with that fupreme Title, and deems him worthy thereof: And in order to re" joyce the Heart of that deferving Servant with " thofe Bleffed Tydings, He coinmanded me to come "down, and demand the Albricias Ea Reward for " good News] of that Perfon whom He has chofen " for his Fricnd. Now, tell me, Abraham, what yoi "، think ought to be required at the Hands of that "cbofen Servant? and in what Manner he is obliged to retaliate fo mighty a Grace, and fo uncommon a Bleffing?
Abrabam, who was very attentive in liftening to this pleafing Difcourfe of the Angel'till he had done Ppeaking, with a Countenance full of Joy, faid; "Diseetme, " my Lord, I intreat you, where I may obtain a Sight " of this moft worthy and venerable Perfongege, that I "may, in the Name of the Lord my God, atare the "Duft of his Feet, and even the Ground he treads upon; "Conduct me where I may enjoy the Happinefs of 6 " ".Face and hearing him fpeak; for he being fo faithful and beloved a Servant of God, I thall " greatly glory in being honoured with the Title of "a faithful and obedient Servant to him; and that ${ }^{\alpha}$ the Water he drinks and the Bread he eats, limay "be permitted to fetch all upon my Shoulders, and "that he will vouchiffe to receive the -fame at my "Hands. If I may be thought worthy of this ho" nourable Enployment, which I hall efteem as my "greateft Glory upon Earth, Ill go and caft ny"felf proftrate at bis Feet; and, to the End of my "Life, will honour, venerate, ferve and obey a Man " of fuch tranfcendent Merit.
O rightly-plac'd Humility' O praife-worthy Ambition! O with what Grace art thou about to inveft thy felf! How defirable is the Glory thou coveteft! How many, by fuch Humility as thine, have been advanced from the meaneft and loweft, Conditions, to Stations far above the moll glorious Thrones, and bas

## - Mahometifm Explain'd.

been the Means of obtainfing for them a Throne of true Glory and Honour in the Coeleftial Orb, which is to endure 'till IJrafil fhall blow his refounding Trumpte, as happened to the Holy Edris, or Enocb (a). It was fuch Humility and Refignation as thine, that appeafed the Vahemency of the General Deluge; it was that which put a Period to the Raging of thore Waters which no other Veffel but that, could have contained. It was that which delivered Lot from thofe
(a) The Patriarch Enorb the Son of fafed, is by the Arabians cali. Edris, or Idris, and fometimes $A$ kboukb and K bangiongr. The Word Eriri has its Derivation from Ders, whil fignifies in Arabick, Study and Meditation, from whence a School or. Calege is called meders and Mederefla. I have mention'd in another Place, that thisy hold Edrid or Ehoch, to be one of the Nabeyn Moujelegn, or l'iophets exprefly fent from God; that. he had Thirty Volumes given illm, containing all the Abftrufe Sciences. Thefc Eooks of Enoch a e much talk'd of in the Eaft. The Author of the Tadithe unicckb.'s writes, That this Prophet was the firft that made War upon the Race of Cabil, or Cain, which fort of War is called in Arabick, Geked ${ }_{2}$ and Gapa, and he who makes it, Mogiabed and Gazi, which Surnames, the Mabometan Prinses take upon them when they are at War with Cbrifitians. The fame Edru, they fay, fifft made Slaves of thofe Infidels he was at War with. They agree with our Scriptures, that Enoch liv'd 365 Years, and was taken up into Heaven; but they add, that he was fent by God to convert the Cainites, who were grown wicked; and that they refufing to hear his Dofrine, he wa,'d War againft them, taking their Wives and (hiidren into Captivity. They fay, That Edriu, for his Portion, hat Wifdom and Knnwledge, and that Caroun or Korah, had Rubes for his Lot; that the firft was taken up into Heaven, and the laster fwallowed up by the Earth. They make him the Inventer of the Pen and of the Weedle, of Arithmetick, and of Aftronomy, and more-e pecially of Geomancy. He was, according to their Traditions, the innocent Caufe of Idolatey; for an intimate tricnd and Dificiple of his having loft him when he was taken ap, at the Devil's-Inftigation, made a Statue fo very like him, that he fpert his Iime by it for whole Dws together, and paid it fuch fingular Honours, that,

- by Eegrecs, the Regard he had to that Imbe of his departed Friend, degenerated into Superftition and Idolatry. - The Faftein Chriflians hold, that Edri or Ench, was the Bermet of the Egyriant, furnamed Trifmegilme, that is, Thrice Great. Vide Relaid, \& D'Herbeiot in Edri.


## 140 Mahonietifm Explain'd.

fiery Bolts, and from the Fury and Wrath of Heaven, at the Time when thofe finful Cities were deftroyed, and when nothing elfe could have preferved him. It was that which divided the Red-Sea into Twelve Paths, by which Mofes fnd his Tribes got fafe oyer, when the Waves rejoyning the haughty Pharaob and his impious Followers were fwallowed up. The fame it was that fet (a) fofepb at Liberty out of the Pit, freed him from Bondage and out of Prifon, ad-
(a) The Patriarch $\mathcal{F}$ fepib is by them called Yrufowf ben Yasoub: They give bim the Surname of Siddich, or the true Witnefs, tecaule he made, as they fay, a Child in the Cradle fpeak, to dgclare the Truth of what had happen'd between his Mafter's Wife and himielf: He was but Seventeen Years of Age when he toid the Dream that made his Brothers fell him into Fggyt, utare Rienibes Willid then reign'd. This Prince, who was allo called Phari, wun the cemmon Tithe of all the Kings of that Countrv, and in the Agpptian Tongue fignifies an abra'uite Monarch, was inftructed by $70 f$ feph ir the Kuowiedge of the True God; but had a wicked Succeff r, whofe Name was Kabous ben Mefaab.-Ebn Batrick, a Chriffian Writer, aud Peniarchoi AIexandria about the Year of our Lord Chrift 922, wroie a Book, wherein he Cays, foseph was jo Yeans old when he marry'd $-1 /$ nhabl, the Daughter of the Kaben of Ain Semßb. The Word Kaben, taken from the Hebrew Coben, fignifies Prieft, Sacerdote, Augur, or Diviner, and Ain Semfh, the Eie, or Fountain of the Sun, which is the Name of the City the Scripture calls On, and the Greeks Heliopolis. - The fame Author, w. 11 have the Meafure for the Overflowing of the Nile at Nemphis to be the Work of fofeph, as alfo the ranal cut at Grand Cairo, for carrying off the Waters of the faid Ri er, she whith our Travellers cali Cals. To thele Works may be added, the Weil and Publick Granaries, which to this Day bear that Patriarch's Name ${ }^{\prime}$, and many will have it, that he had a Hand in raifing the Obelisk, and building the Pyramids. Much more is related to his Advantage, fo that his Memory is held in great Veneration: But what make him the moff famous among the sabometans, are his Amours wihh.Zoleika, Daughter to Fharaon, and Wife to Poriphar. This Fable they have learnt from the Alcoran, and make UPe of it to raife Mens Hearts above common and vulgar Lotes. like the Book of Canticles; for they make Jofepb to reprefent the Creator, and zole ka the Creature. They likewife affirm, That firnh had a Thining Speck on his Shoulder like a Star, which, they Cay, Was an indelible Mark of his Gift of Prophecy, and of his future Greatnefs. His extraoldinary and incomparable Eeaury, is highly extoll'd amongft them.

## Mahometilin Explain'd. I4r

vancing his Name above that of Kings. This it was that in like manner reftored Salomon to his Wealth (a) Empire and happy Condition, after he was become fo miferably poor and defpicable, that be was forned and derided evenby the Beggars and Mendicants. What but this was it that caufed the Lions to fawn upon Daniel when the Aflyrian Tyrant had caft him into the obfcure and difmal Den? Ninive was through the Jame Means delivered from the impending Stroke, at the very Inftant when it $\cdot$ feemed to be juft upon the Roint of falling, as we may fay, upon its Shoulders; And, likewile, that great and mersorable Prophet fonas, was by this, and nothing elfe, preferved in that monftrous Paumb, and, to the World's fo great Benefit, that Leviathan was forcibly complled to difgorge him up again upon the Shoar. againft its, Will. By this it was, that the Rebellious Angels were difcomfitted and overcome, when the proud $/$ Lucifer waged that imjious War upon his Jefigh to pay the required Honage to the newcreated Man: This it was that broke all their Meafurter, and caft them down from Heaven. into the loweft Abyffes, where they fhall remain in perpetual Torments to all Eternity. And, finally, all that - I hawe been faying is compleatly confirmed, as well as innumerable other Miraculous and Triumphant Myfteries and Trophies, in the never-to-be-forgotten Hiftory of the venerable Perfonage I ain treating atout, who well deferves our greateft Regard and Reverence. By the 'Virtue and Efficacy of this Same, he
(a) See concerning Soltmon and Daniel in the Nipth Chapter.
(b) They call the 'rophet Jonas, Younom ben Matbai. In his Story they differ net much from our Scriptuies, only fay, He was Forty Days in the Eith's Belly: Th, ${ }^{\text {? }}$, as may te feen in the next Chap- I ter, ny Author fais, but Threce, Days; end, in Truth, in abuno dance of the like Traditions, the $S p$ inife A.oors in general agree better with our Scriptures than the reft of the Mibomerans, as the Afaticks and Africunsmake appear in a'I their Writings.

## 142 Mahemetifm Explaizd.

underwent Nimrod's fiery Pile fafe and unhurt, and by it he is now feated and fixed in the firft Rank, and in the moft elevated Station among the Sons of Adam: Nor is it to be doubted, but that the. Heavenly Meffenger Azaracl was fo fally fatisfied with the complete Refignation and Humility of his Arguments and his Anfwer, which favoured fo little of this World, that he required no other Albricias from him for his Meffage, or the joyful News he brought him.
-" Be joyful, O thou Man 8f Probity! faid the "Angel to Abrabam; for this Title belongs to thee, " and to none but thee: The Almighty Lord who " beftows His'Bounties and Mercies upon thofe who "t have fn true and perfect a Knowledge of His Divi" nity, has elected thee to be His efpecial Friend, " having vouchfafed, that, by thy Humility, thoul " fhalt be exalted and inthroned in this fo glorious a "State of Dignity. Return therefore Praifes and "Thankfivings to thy Creator, and glorifye His "Holy Name, who has been fo wonderfully E deions "as to beftow upon thee Mercies of fo fublime a "Nature, whereby thou art become the moft Noble " and moft Honourable among Mortals!

Abrabam having heard thefe Words, remained aftonithed and quite confounded, not being able to guefs how or through what Merits of all his former Services, Duties, or Devotions, he had deferved fo fig izal and fo bountiful a Recompence: His Amazement was fo grear, that he knew not what he did, but fell down flat on his Face, giving Thanks and Praifes to the Lord, who had been pleafed to favour him with a Gift fo fuperlatively glorions.

In this proftrate Pofture he continued Two long. -Hours, when rifing up, and looking for the Angelick Meffenger, he found him not in the Place where he left him; but was gone; having returned the fame Way he came.

## Mahometifin Explain d.

When he had fought for him all about, and faw that he was not ta be found, the good Patriarch rejoyced exceedingly; for it is not to be difputed, but that (as he well knew Azarael's Employment was ever to feparate the Spirit from the Flefh, and that his Miffions never tended to the Content and Satistaction of thofe Perfons to whom he was fent, but always proved fatal to them) he had been under terrible Apprehenfions; never in the leaft imagining himfelf fafe from Danger after he had once feen him; but was pofitively affured, that he was fent to take away his Life.; and thefe Thoughts and Reflections had infufed fo fhocking a Terror into his Imagination, that notwithfanding, as I have before declared, his Embalfy, his glorious Appearance, the Sweetnefs of his Voice, and his foothing and comfortable Words, his Shape, Gracefulnefs and fumptuous Apparel, were more than fufficient to infpire the Soul of any Mortal with Ecfaries and foy; nay, though that fo exquifitely beautifur Countenance caft footh a Thoufand refplendent Ragestiofe Eyes, thofe Lips, that Afpect and Coeleftial Form, and all thofe wonderful Perfections, tended to excite Raptures in the Beholders; yet the bare knowing who he was, and the very mention of his Name, had fo far difquieted his Breaft, and difturbed and confounded him to fuch a Degree, that all thofe glorious Objects he had beheld, thofe ecftatic Tydings brought him, and that Bleffed Propofal, were not capable of reftoring his perturbated Heart to its wonted Repofe and Sedatenefs. But when he was intirely fatisfied that he was quite gone, and had left him to himfelf, he was exceedingly joyful, returning to the Lord infinite Praior for his Deliverance.

## 144 Mahometifin Explain'd.



## C H A P. VII.

God after having Three Nights Jent his Voice to Abraham, ${ }^{\text {non }}$ the Fourth commands him to offer up his Son Iffmacl as a Sacrifice. His Grief upon that Account, and great Liore to Ifhmael. His Refgnation to Go D's Will. Fie Diffembles with his Wife Hagar, whom to orders to make Preparation to Drefs the Child to 5 c prefent at the Offering be was going to make, \&c.


FTER all tbele wonderful Myiteries had paffed in the Manmer as I have related above; after all the Extafies of Joy and. Content, mixt with Terror and Apprehenfions, that this nevoly Elected Firiend, the Righteous Abrabam, had conceiv'd at the Embaffy of The Angel of Deatli; he efteemed his Obligation to the Muniticent Donor, nis Lord and God, to be of fo extraordinary a Nature, and fhew'd fuch Signs of Refignation, Humility; and affiduous Levotion, that he never employed a. fingle Hour in any Occupation worthy Reproof; but his whole Time was taken ap in the Service of the Lord his Creator: His Days he generally paffed in Fafting, and the Nights in Watching; and, in a Word, he indefatigably fpent the greatelt part of his Time

## Mahometifm Explaind.

in Prayer, and other Works of Piety, fcarcely indulging himfelf with a Moment's Repofe.

Having laid himfelf down upon his Bed one Night, with his pious and vertuous Spoufe Hagar, and his dearlyobeloved Son $1 / / \mathrm{hmael}$, in order to refrefh his wearied Limbs, and to recruit his Spirits with a little Reft, being quite fpent and worn out with the Fatigues of conftant Fafting, Prayer, and fuch Holy Exercifes, he foon fell afleep: But he did not long enjoy the Bencfit of that Refrefhment, for he was awakened out of his foundeft Sleep, by a Voice, which, with a foft and pleafing Accent, uttered thefe Words; "Abrabam, thou perfect Servant " of thy Lord! Liften to what I have to fay to thee. "Awake; no longer indulge thy Senfes with foft "Slumbers, but rouze thy felf up, and fhake off "thy Drowifnets fi I require at thy Hands, that "thot pitch ypon, and get ready a Sacrifice to " offer up iny Divine and Sanctified Name, the "t whid. 等h, by me, be gracioully and acceptably "réciva, (if thou choofeft right) as a Return and ". Drexitiation for what I have done for thee, in ex"alting thy Name to fuch a Degree of Dignity, "that thou haft no Second or Partner in thy Title ${ }_{3}$ " and befides, at the Day of Terror thou fhalt be "further recompenfed; and as now in this Age " thy Name is Bleffed, and has no Equal, fo in Af-"ter-Ages thy Memory fhall be held in Venerati"on, and be called upon with the greatelt Reve" rence."

Abrabam awoke very mach terrified and concerned, he paffed the Remainder of the Night revolving thefe Words in his Thoughts, being dubious whether or no this Revelation might not be fome Delufion of Satan to infliare him, and cause him to fin: However, as foon as the Day appear'd, he got up, and in compliance, as he thought, with what he had been enjoined, he kill'd a very large Camel; and when it was cut in Pieces, hediftributed all the Flefh amongft

## 146 Mahoinetifm Explain'd.

the Poor, and others in his Neighbourhood whomight have the greateft Need thereof, and then, addreffing himfelf to God, he faid; "O my Lord! If this "my Sacrifice has been pleafing and acceptable to "thee, let me know it; but if the cortrary, inform "، me, by fome Token, in what manner I hall ac"complifh thy moft Sacred Command."
The very next Night, as he was in a moft profound Sleep, he heard the fame Voice again, which faid thus; "Hear, O my beloved Servant! Ap" proach towards mee with the Sacrifice I required at "thyHands, which I ordained thou Chouldeft offer up "in my fublime Name; and I will fet it down to "thy Accounts, in a more fingular and advantageons " manner than ever was done to any mortal Crea" ture; and the Reward thou thalt receive in Re" compence fhall be exceedingly lingutar and extra" "rdinary."

Abrabakt awoke when he heard the "hice, and in the Morning arofe and facrificed a Cow, equinting the Flefh to thofe who moft wanted it, as he had done before, and then once more made his Aomeds to the Lord in thefe Words; "O King of the Hea"vens! If it has come to pafs that this my Offering ${ }^{"}$ has been accepted by thy Sacred Divinity, let it be " revealed to me this Night, that I may be fatisfied
"، whether I have in all Points been able to fulfil thy
" Holy Ordinance; fo that in whatever I have been "defective, I may know how to rectify the Omiffi-
" ons or Mifinterpretations to a Tittle, as by my Obligation and Duty to all thy Commands I am bound to do."
This was what he faid the Second Time, and when the Third Night was come, he laid him down and fell into a found sleep as before, and foon after the fame Voice began to call upon him in the fame Terms as it had done the preceding Nights; upon which, being awakened, he inftantly got up, and killed a fine large Fat Sheep, and, as he ufed to do,

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

gave it all to the Poor. When he had done this, he faid; "Moft Sovereign Monarch! divulge and declare to me, how I thall make a right Judgment, "that I may be able to accomplifh this nyyftical Sa"crifice!" But on the Fourth Night at the ufual Hour, the Voice once more faid to him; "Abrabam, " make in my Name the Sacrifice I require, and " you fhall enjoy Eternal Reft!"

Abrabam, who this Time was awake, and was revolving in his Mind thofe paft Revelations, being under a deep Concern that he had nut hitherto pitched on the Right Oblation which his Lord required of him, in any of thofe he had already offered up, he made this Anfwer . "Moft powerful Lord! Thou koweft I have in "thy Name offerdd up Camels, Oxen and Sheep; and " my Compiehenfion extends not to the unravelling "this Myftery? Kxpound, therefore, I implore thee, "Omoft Bepign, nuft Wife, and moft Omnipotent 4 Creator! the Arcana of this Anigmaticel Sacrifice: "Leyclorneffable Wifdom put me in the right Way; "F fory Capacity is too weak to dive into this Se". Ah, or to reacn any further than the Knowledge "of thy wonderful Goodnefs, and thofe bountiful "Mercies I have received from thee!"

The Voice of God now refounded in his Ears like Thunder, raying; "Abrabam! What I expect and " demand of thee for an Offering, is not Camels, and " fuch like, as thou haft facrified to me; but the Sa"crifice I require at thy Hands, is, That thy beloved " and only-begotten Son: Him whom hou loveft "dearer than thy own felf: Him who lies fleeping by "thy Side : Him it is, I demand as an Offering, and with Him, and nothing elfe, fhall I be contented "and fatisfy'd for all I have done for thee, and there" with will all thy former Sevices be render'd accept"able, and the Purity and Intcgrity of thy Heart "will become manifeft. "

O the Infipidity of Earthly Content! O Pleafures mixt with Gall and Bitternefs! Almighty Lord of all

## 148 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Secrets! O moft High and Powerful Monarch! What humane Capacity is able to dive into thy hidden Decrees? Is it after this Manner that thou treateft fo fignalized a Perfon, whom thou haft elected for thy efpecial Friend from amongftall the Inhabitants of the Earth! The Angel, nor long before, ,had rejoyc'd his Heart with the Tidings of fo Supreme a Superiority over the reft of Mankind; and thou hadft bleis'd hins with an only Son in his declining Years, to be a Comfort and Support to him in his Old Age: Thefe were all certainly, and without difpute, moft eminent Tokens of a dear Friendbip; yet now, when he is at the Summit of his Happinefs, when all his pait Afflictions and Perfecutions are over, and his Life began to be eafy and undifturb'd, and he to be moft fenfible of, and thankful for thy uncommor Mercifs and Favours to him; when his dear Son affordge him the greateft Joy and Comfort, when he began to appear in his early flowifhing Bloom, and gave him the greateft Profpect of Hope, and his Beauty and Cinathinations attracted the Regards of ali his Beholders; Noy I fay, thou commandeft his Throat to be cut by hiseown Father's Hands! O urheard of Sentence! What could Humane Judgments determine of this Matter! Not as of the Proceeding of a Friend, but rather as that of a profefs'd Enemy; and that Abrabam, under fuch Circumftences, and at fuch a Juncture, would have chang'd all his wonted Piety, and indefatigable Application to God's Scrvice, into Difobedience and Neglect. How exquifitely vile and groveling are Humane Conjectures! Such fatal and inconfiderate Thoughts as there can no wife conduce to the Welfare or Happinefs of thofe who are fo ftupid as to harbour them in their Minds! How far do fuch err from the Point! How far fhort do they come of the Mark aim'd at by the Sovereign Marks-Man , Would Mortals but ferioufly confider, how Gracious, how Munificent, and how ready the Lord is to protect us in our Adverfities ; and, at the fame Time, remember how impolible it is to

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

enjoy perfeat Content on this fide of Heaven, that can be of any long Durance, without a Mirture of Sorrow and Difquiet, they would then, without Doubt, commit fewe Errors than they do, nur would they make fuch wrong Conjectures. But, O Omnipotent and Merciful Sovereign! if our low and earthly Inaginations fhould Ignorantly or Inadvertently chance to fall into thefe Snares, be pleafed, likewife, to confider, that we are formed out of a Matter wherein are included our Four dangercus Adverfaries; and that it is not fo much to be wonder'd at, if our Natural Frailty and Inconftancy hinder us from refifting the Affaults of the Flefh, efpecially when fuch myfterious Anigma's as thefe I am treating aboit, happen to occur and fall in our Way.

But to returs our afflited Patriarch: When he faw himfelf fonidently convinc'd how erroneous his Ideas of ty Four preceding Revelations had been, it may eagh, be imagin'd, by a fincere impartial Breaft, what ${ }^{3}$ onies he muft undergo, confidering the tender Afcotion and fervent Love he bore his amiable Son, and the Abfolutenefs of the Injunction. Not being able to take any Reft all the Night, he pals'd the Hours in ftrange Agitations of Mind; and diffolv'd, and, in a manner, drown'd in Showers of Heart-breaking Tears, he took his dear Child in his Arms, kiffing him between the Eyes, on the Forehead, Cheeks, and Lips Ten thoufand times, bedewing his lovely Face all over with bitter Tears of Anguifh, not fuffering him to fleep any more than himfelf, but held him all the while incircled in his clofe Embraces, hugging him to his Bofon, and venting moft lamentable Sighs. His great Love to him would have tranfported him much further, had he not ftrove with all his Might, to fupprefs and ftifle his Griefor fear of awaking Hagar, the vertuous Muther of tim, he was beftowing fo many Kiffes upon, and who was likewife lying by his fide; he curbing his rifing Paffion, and diffembling what he felt as much as poflible, being very unwilling to impart a

## 150 Mahometifin Explaind.

Thing to her which muft needs be 10 infupportably fhocking to her very Soul.

Yet all his Precautions were not fufficient, nor could he vent his Paffion fo filently, but that fhe heard his Sobs and Groans ; and as by the great Love and Veneration fhe had for her Husband, they gaveher a fenfible Difquiet, The was no longer able to refrain from fpeaking and inquiring into the Occafion of this unufual Agitation: "From whence proceets it, Abrabam, faid the, "that you have been fo reflefs this whole Night, that " inftead of fleeping, you do nothing but figh and " lament" Nay, you likewile have quire tir'd my " dear Child Iffmacl to Death, by pulling him about, " and not letting him take a Wink of Sleep neither: "Pray, my Dear, let me knows Meaping of all "this!
" Nothing at all, reply'd Abraban, 'odiffembling the " true Caute, but the mighty Affection and Love "I bear the Child, which increafes evertmonemore " and more, infomuch, that I han't the Command of " my felf to conceal or diffemble it any longer: Fint I muft defire you, as foon as 'tis Day, not to neglect
" what I am going tell you; You muft drefs him in
" his beft and newelt Apparel; let every Thing about " him be perfectly clean, and well perfum'd ; what " you have of valuable and coftly be fure to put " it him on, and anoint his Head with the moft pre"cious fweet-fiented Oyls, for 'tis my Defign to take " him withone to be prefent at the Sacrifice I intend " to make.

The good Abrabam concluded his Words with a moft profound Sigh fetch'd from the Bottom of his very Soul; for as the unexprefible Grief he was under made him endure an Agony and Sentiment of the fame Nature, and nothing inferior to the Anguifh a Mother feels who has the Child of her Youth torn from her Arms never to hehold it more, to contain the Inflammation of whofe Breaft the whole Univerfe is by much too narrow: So in the very fame manner
was the Breaft of this holy Man inflam'd and in an Uproar : His Bed, tho' defign'd for a Place of Comfort and Repofe, could not contain him, but up he rifes, and throws hịnfelf proftrate upon the Ground, and, invoking the Name of the Bord, with Anguifh and Bitternefs of Soul, -he made this fhort Supplication;
"O Lord! Who with thy All-powerful Hand haft " created this Heart of mine of the fame Matter and "Subftance as thou haft the reft of this my frail "Fleth which is fo prone to be repugnant to thy "Sacred Will and Ordinances; Grant, I befeech thee, "out of thy unbounded Goodnefs, that both that and "" all my Faculties, and my five Senfes, may become "all-Obedience, and be intirely devoted to thy Plea"fure, unanimoully to fulfil thy Commands in every "individual Dopint Permit, O Creator! that they "may all beac the fame Countenance, and bend their "Stepenthats towards thee! And as thy Effence is all "Holy= Divine, let the lnfinity of thy Mercy "braty with my Weaknefs and Keluctancy upon this "recation!"

Thill Abrabam was thus expoltulating with God, the Royal Princefs Hagar went about to pirt in Execution what her Husband had recommended to her Cars. With many Kiffes and Eimbraces the awaken'd the tender and beautiful Youth, and wafh'd his Head (as fhe had been defir'd) with perfum'd Waters of moft exquifite Odours, in which had beeh diffolv'd Camphire, and other precious Gums, fuitable to fuch an Occafion, and which in thofe Days wete made ufe of in Sacred Solemnities, and held in great Efteem.

When the good Child beheld all this unufual Preparation, he faid; "For what Reafon, my dear Mother, " have you thus wafh'd my Head with thefe perfum'd "and Ganctify'd Waters, which are only us'd upon "Holy Occalions ?:" To which Queftion, this great Princefs reply'd, "My Son, it is by your Father's Order, "and fince he has been pleas'd to command it to be "done, 'tis our Duties to obey him. ${ }^{\text { }}$. Now when L 4 •

## 152 Mahometifin Explain'd.

I/hmael was drefs'd in all the Ornaments his Father had before given Orders he fhould put on, his glorify'd Countenance caft forth fo great a Splendor, that it obfcur'd the Light of the Sun; and his Father having privately taken a fharp kefn Dagger which he always kept in good Order lock'd up in a Cireft, he conceal'd it in his Girdle, on the left fide under his Garment. As he was going, Hagar faid to him; "Pray take " with you a little of fomething to eat and to drink, "t that if the Child has a Mind, he may refrefh him-
" felf with a Mouthful; and if he fhould complain of " any Ailing, bind his Head, and cover it with this " coftly Safh; and fo the Bleffing of the Lord guide " and protect yeu both."

f)

## CHAP.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.



## C• H A P. VIII.

Abraham Jets out with his Son Ifhmael to perform the Sacrifice. His difconfolate Condition upon that Occafion. His wonderful Profpect of the World's Situation. Is tempted by the Devil, but repulfes bim. The Devil makes three feveral Attempts upon Ifhmael to feduce bim to Difobedience, who, tho' be likewife repulles bis Temptations, yet feems ftagger, and is terrified; but at laft refigns.gith admirable Piety and Refolution: He very pathetically encour ages bis Father, exhorntingom to proceed in. what he had undertaken. Abranam's Preparation and Prayer before the Sacrifice. He makes Tryal thrice to kill Ifhmael, but is prevented by Angels. Their Intetcelfion with God for Ifhmael. Inmael's Prayer. Abraham tries a fourth Time, but his Arm is withbeld by the Angel Gabriel, who brings him a Ram from Heaven, which Abraham jovfully offers up inftead of bis Son, \&c.


HEN every Thing that was thought requifite and material for this Occafion had been prepared and got in Readinefs, (as I have hinted above) our holy Patri-- arch, having firft recommended himfelf to the Protection of Almighty God, and taken his Leave of the Princefs Hagar his moft pious and vertuous Spoufe, he fet forwards, with his lovely Son Ihmoel (whom he led by the Hand) in order to fulfil

## 154 <br> Mahometifm Explaind.

the Lord's Command concerning the Sacrifice he had been enjoyned to offer up to His Holy Name.

The venerable, but difconfolate Old Man, overwhelmed with Grief and Afflistion, and ruminating in his Mind the Unaccountablenefs of his prefent wretched Circumftances, went on Wis Way with an aking and heavy Heart. He beheld with Tendernefs, Love and Compaffion his dear Child at every Step he made; He look'd upon thofe his tender and delicate Limbs, as yet not arrived to Maturity : He gaz'd on that his mof beautiful Countenance, whereon the glorious Hereditary Light, created for the Ornamental Blazon of the Lord's Elected, appeared fo conipicuoufly refplendant. "He examin'd, with the greateft Attention, this Miracle of Children, from Head to Foot; and then, Oh the racking Triught he call'd to Mind, that this very Child, he fo Aeated upon; this only Child God hat been pleas'd to Jrefs him withal, was now going to be fo inhumanely butcher'd by the Hands of his own doating and tender Parents, Such fhocking Reflections, fuch melancholy Heart-breaking Confiderations as thefe, are certainly much eafier to be conceiv'd in our Inaginations than to be exprefs'd by Words; and they took fo deep a Rooting in the Heart of the afflited and forrowful Patriarch, that, at every Moment, he fetch'd fuch bitter Sighs from the very Bottom of his Soul, that each feem'd as if it was to be his laft.

But left a long uninterrupted Continuance of fo fevere a Tryal, might occafion this bitter Pill of Gall and Aloes to have too great an Influence over his almoft wafted Spirits, the Lord, to prevent it, and, in fome meafure, to divert his Thoughts, was pleas'd to thew him a moft ftupendous and amazing Myftery : For, as he was proceeding on his Way, erceeding penfive, and little dreaming of fuch a Prodigy, behold! the Seven Earths were all opened to his View, infomuch, that nothing within the profoundeft Centers, occult Receffes and Abyffes thereof were concealed

## - Mahometifm Explain'd.

 155from him, but all their Myftical Arcama expofed apparently to his Sight.

Tho his Aftonifhment was great, as we may eafily imagine, yet neverthelefs, arm'd with a Heavenly Fortitude, he extended his Sight as far as his Eyes would reach, and beheld, $O$ wonderful Profpect ! this Earthly Globe the World refting upon the Point of a Bull's Horn, the Bull ftanding upon a great Fifh, which Fifh lay extended upon a vaft Lake of Water.

Thefe are, indeed, Mylteries and Prodigies which Stupify the Senfes, fhock the Underftanding, and are by far too fublime for Humane Comprehenfion! Yet from hence Abrabam began to confider and reflect upon the Omnipotency and Supreme Divinity of God, and that his Works are wholly incomprehenfible, and that all and every one of His Creatures in general, are bound, tagrely, to conform to the leaft of his Ordinances with an implicite Obedience e fo that, ftrengthenta by thefe Reflections, he remain'd eafy, fatisfled, contented, and with a perfect Refignation; purfuing his Way with a firm, determined, and conftant Refolution to perform the Sacrifice he bad undertaken.

As he was going forwards, that accurled Enemy of Mankind (a) the Devil (who has from the Beginning, openly
(a) A propos; Now we are fpeaking of the Devil, $\perp$ thall give my Readers a notable Story the Mabometans tell of Abraham and that Seducer of Mankind; There goes a Tradition, That the Devil looking one Day upon the Dead Carcafe of a Man the Sea had thrown up on the Shore, whereof the wild Beafts, the Birds of Prey, and the Fifhes had each devour'd lome Part, he thought this an excellent Subjett for him to work spon, is order to infnare Mankind concerning the Point of the Future Refurrection: "For, raid he, how can they "conceive that the Parts of this Body, devour"d by fo many feveral "Creatures, can ever joyn afain at the General Refurrection ?" God knowing the malicious and perricious Defign of this common Enemy, order'd Abrabam to go walk upon the Sea-Shore; The Patriarch did fo, and the Devil prefently appeared to him like a Man, feeming to be much aftonifid, agd in the greateft Confufign, and propos'd to him

## 156 Manometifin Explain'd.

openly declared hinfelf as fuch, and whofe Thoughts and Deeds are perpetually tending towards the difturbing and difanuulling whatever may be pleafing in the Sight of God) to try, if, by laying any of his dangerous and pernicious Snares, he could bring to nought, or at leaft intersupt this ${ }^{3}$ ious Undertaking, he, with this View, came and prefented himfelf before Abrabam, under the Likenefs of a Grave Ancient Hermit, and fpake to him in thefe Words; "Stay, "Abrabam! Whith.r is it you are dragging your "poor innocent Child? You are certainly going to "cut his Throat! Take Heed; this is, doubtlefs, " fome Artifige of Satan's which he makes Ufe of to "infnare you; It is not God's Will you fhould com" init this Wickednefs; neither did thofe Dreams and " Vifions you have had proceed"Irom 'Him.
his Doubt touching the Refurrétion. When Abrabsm had heard all he had to fay, he anfwer'd; "What feafonable Ground can you " have to doubt, fince He who could deduce and draw together. " all the feveral Parts and Particle, of this Body out of the Abyls " of Nothing, will cafily know how to find them again in the feveral " Parts of Nature, wherefoever they fhall be difpers'd, to put 'em "together again. The Potter when he pleares, breaks in pieces an "Earthen Vclfel, and maker it up again of the Came Clay." However, God to plesfe Abrabam raicording to the Alcoran) faid to him, Tale fur Birds, cur them in Pieces, and carry thofe pieces and differfe tbem in four dijlant Mountains, and iben call zhem, and you faall fee all thofe foir Birds will immediately come to you. This Story, which Mabomet has introduc'd into his Attoran, is taken, we prefume, from the Sacrifice of the Birds mentioned in Genefis; but the Arabs know many more Particulurs of Hily Writ than Mofes ever left us, fo fruitful are they in their Inventions. Thefe four Birds were, they Say, a Pigeon, a Cock, a Crow, and a Peacock; and that, when Abrabam had cut chem in pieces, he made a perfect Anatomy of them, and minc'd'em all together. Some add, that ke pounded them in a Mortar, and reduc'd them all to one Mafs, which he divided into four Parts, and carry'd to the Tops of four feveral Mountains: Then holding up their Heads, which he retain'd in his Hands, he call'd them feverally by their Names, and each of them inftantly came for its Head, and Hew away. In the Second Chapter of the Alcoran; intited El Eacrab, or, The Cow, we read, that Abrabim

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 157

Abrabam, who immediately knew the Rebel, notwithftanding his plaufible Difguife, and perceiving his malicious 'Drift, made him this Anfwer; "Depart, "Satan; Begone from betore me, thou Enemy to God ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ and Man! Thou Wretch! who waft driven out of "the Almighty's Prefence with (a) Stones! Thy "Malice and Deceit thall work no Effect upon me, "s nor fhall it be in thy Power either to obftruct or "delay this my holy Defign.
The Traytor, when he found himfelf difcovered, and that the Holy Man fcoffed at him and derided him in fuch opprobrious Language, was quite confounded with Shame, and left him; but returned and appeared to $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{hmael}$, unfeen by his Father, feying to him; "How comes it about, O deceived Young Man! " that you fuffer your felf to be abus'd and impos'd
made this Supplication to God; Lord!' Stew me liou you raife the Deaid, The Lord anfwer'd; Have you nor Failh? Yes, Lund, reply'd he, But lonly beg this ta fatisfy wy Heatt.- The Fable of the Birds is thus allegoriz'd by the Author of the Book calld Anuar: "All thofe,
" fays he, who defire that their Souls thonld live a Spiritual Life, " muft ©lay and facrifice all their Paffions with the Sword of Mortifi "cation, and make them to be fo confounded together, that they may "find themfelves in a Difpofition to be led away by the Ordinances " of God; for then, the Lord calling them, makes them run in the Way "of his Law, till they Hy away to the Place of Eternal Blifs." The Poet Senai makes another Allegoiy of the Fiftion of thefe four Birds, faying, They are the Four Humours we are compored of, and that having facrific'd them for the Service of God, if we make ufe of Faith, the Love of God, Reafon and Experience, we Thall, Jike Abrabam, make them live again to Immortality. Some Mabomeram Doctors pretend, that the divided Parts of thofe Birds came rogether again to denote to Abrabam, that his Pofterity the fews fhould again be re-united, after having been difperfed over the Face of the Earth; which Notion they have, perhap', tor row'd from the Jews, as well as many others. The (hapter Amram in the Alcovan, takes Notice of fereral of Abrabam's Diercgatives in Relation to the Genealogy onor Saviour fejus Chiff, which hall be meationed in a convenient Place.
(1) This I have explaized in the firlt Chapter, p. 23. Note (e)

## 158 <br> Mahometifm Explain'd.

"upon, by your unnatural Father, after this infor a Sacrifice: But, unhappy Young Man! I had no fooner feen you, than my Bowels yerned with Compaffion for you." The Pious Youth anfwer'd him in thefe Words; "Since the Lord hasordained it, "a and it is His Holy Will it fhould be fo, moft juft it " is that my Father fhould execute a Command fo ${ }^{\text {"c }}$ reafonable and fo worthy of him : Far be it from " him he fhould ever difobey his Lord and Creator: "A And feeing God is pleas'd, that I fhould fall a "Vietim, and vouchfafes to berappeafed and con" tented with me for an Offering of Atonement, I am " intirely refigned, and confirm and approve of my "Father's Intention."

Satan feeing himfelf baffled, and finding all hiśsalfe, bafe and treacherous Artifices to be vain and of no Effect, departed, and went away: And $1 / 5 m a e l$, being in a great Concern at what the falfe, pretended, hypocritical Old Hermir had faid to him, could not refrain from Thedding abundance of Tears; the which when his good Father perceiv'd, mov'd with a more than ordi"nary Paternal Tendernefs, he ask'd him, "What "ailed him, and wherefore he wept ? Conceal nothing "from me, faid he, my Dear! my Darling! Thou "Joy of my Life, and Comfort of mij Soul!" To which kind Expreffions, the innocent $1 / h m a e l$ reply'd; "My Dear and ever-honoured Parent! "The Caufe of my Weeping and Concern proceeds

## Mahometifm Explain $\lambda_{0}$.

"from the Words that the Old Man, who was with "s yot awhile ago, faid to me; He told me that you " was carrying me on purpofe to kill me; and this it " is that makes ine cry. Dry up thy Tears, faid the "Righteous Patriarch: Weep not, my Deareft, but "wipe thine Eyes; the treacherous old Thief is .a " malicious, lying, infamous Villain; Ill take Care, "my Life! to protect thee that no. Harm beial " thee."

With thefe Words the Child took a little Courage and was appeafed: But the Devil, not fatisfied with what he had already done, nor difcouraged with the Repulfes he had met withal, refolved to make another Tryal; and, to that Intent, transformed himfelf into 2 Bird, and fate before them in the Way they were to pafs, with his Feathers all briftled up in a very melancholy Pofture, and hewing great Signs of Sorrow, 'faid to the Child; "O unhappy, wretched "Youth! How miferable and unfortunate is thy "Fate, that thou art now led to the Slaughter in thy "tender Years, to be Butchered by thy cruel Father. ${ }^{2}$ Alas, O Bird! faid the Child, Have you ever feen " any Father murder his Son without his liaving de" ferved fo violent a Chaftifement? Alas! reply'd "that infernal Bisd, Thy Father wickedly affirms, "That he is obliged to do it by God's exprefs Com" mand. If that is true, anfwered $1 /$ bmac $l$, I am er"tremely well fatisfied, and I receive the Stroke as "a particular Grace and Mercy." Then turning towards his dear afflicted Parent, he faid to hiln; "Father, " I fuppofe, what the Old Man faid juft now, is $\#$ till ${ }^{46}$ frefh in your Memory, and now that Bird, you fee "c yonder, has told me the very fame Thing! My «Life! replied Abrabam, (a) the Language of Birds
(a) In the Mabometan Writers, abundance is to be found concerning the Language of Birds and Beafts, and many notable Fables I have heard of Men who in a.ll Ages underftood their Language: Nay, I have met with Two Pretenders to that Knowledge; but, however,

## 160 Mahometifm Explain'd.

" is always myPtical and intricate, ever concealing
" fome double Meaning, and fome fecret and unin-
" telligible X nigma; nor are there fewer Falfities in " what 'they tell us, than in the Words of Men: "This, my Dear, as welb as every Thing elfe, is by " the Lord's Permifion.
"But the Enemy of God, the rebeifious Satan, whofe Subtlety and Malice had been baffled and brought to nought, and his infernal Hatred to all Goodnefs having proved effectlefs in the cunning and artful Snares he had hitherto laid againft this Holy Man, was now once more refolved to make a Fourth Effort, to try if he could hit the Mark he had already aimed at Three Times, but had always miffed it; fo now, fancying himfelf fure of his Aim, he flew away fluiftly before them to the Top of the Mountain. (which was the Place where the Sacrifice was to be made) and there concealing himfelf under the Rock till they came, which was foon after, he then, like ar. Eccho, faid thus; " Alas! alas! How I commiferate thy deplorable Deftiny, thou unhappy, and never-enough" to-be-lamented Youth! In thy tendereft Years to " be brought to fuch a difaftrous and untimely End! To Day, in this very Place, thou wilt have thy Throat moft barbaroufly cut; Here in this lonefome "folitary Mountain, whither thou haft been bafely " and treacheroully inticed to thy Grave; Here, I fay, "will thy innocent Blood be fpilt: And when thou " haft fallen a Vietim to the blind and fuperftitious "Obftinacy of thy unnatural Father, thou wilt here "c be buried in a Hole, and never more fet thine Eyes "f upon thy Dear and Sorrowful Mother, "till the Day " of Judgment.
however, the Mabometans all unanimoully agree, That none was ever perfect in that fort of Learning, except King Solomon, of whom much is faid in the next Chapter. Which Ies.

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 161

This laft Circumftance, which ferved as a Confirmation of all the foregoing ones, wrought a great Effect upon $1 / h m a e l$; inlomuch, that the Child was, in a manner, fcandalized to find himfelf fo often forewarned of what his Father déligned againft him; which though he had denied, yet he could not forbear believing; and therefore, with his Eyes flowing with Tears, he turned towards him, and fooke thefe Words; "My Righteous and Honoured Father; If, parad"venture, all that the Old Man told me was falle, "the Words of the Bird cannot be a Fialion likewife; * but if the Bird is alfo a Lyar, how is it polizle, or "even probable, that the Mountains themfelves, that "s are, fixed and immoveable, and know no Change, "s how can they tell me of a Thing that is not true? a Explain tome, I befeech you, this Riddle!

They were now, as has been faid before, arrived at their Journey's End, which was the very Summit of the Mountain, and when the good Patriarch faw himfelf there, and upon fo forrowtill an Occafion, he was juit ready to render up his Soul, and expire with innumerable Sobs and bitter Groans: Nor was he a little rouched with his Son's laft Words, to the which; accompanied with a Flood of Tears, he returned him this Anfwer;
"My dearef Child! To conceal the Truth no longex "from thee, know, That for Four Nights fucceffively "I had it revealed to me in a Voice from Heaven, "That it is the Pleafure, Will and abfolute Com" mand of the moft High and moft Powefful Creator, is that I fhould here, in this Place, fpill thy Blood, " and offer it up as a Sacrifice to his Holy Name; nor " is it His Divine Pleafure to accept of any other Of" fering. This, if I perform, His fupreme Majefty " has promifed to enhance, at the laft Day, the "Merit of my Obedience and Conformity to His Holy «Will and Ordinance, above that of any Mortal who " now lives, or has hitherto lived upon the Earth. Confider now, my Zear Son! think well upon it,

## 162 Mahometifm Explain'd.

" what thou wouldd have me do in fuch a Cafe, or " what can be thought on to prevent my being difo"s bedient, in not complying with what the Lord my "God requires; nay, fo pofitively demands at my " Hands!

The lovely Youth, when he was now clearly convinced and evidently confirmed upon what a Tragical Account he had been brought to that fatal Place, was feized with Fear and Terror, trembling at the Thoughts and Apprehenfious of approaching Death 3 nor was he able to fand the Shock without Horror, notwithftanding all the poflible Efforts he made to overcome his Pufilanimity and want of Refolution: But what could be expected from one of his tender Age? For, in Truth, he was but, as we may fay, an Intant.

Under this Apprehenfion and Concern, he caft a mournful Louk towards his Aged, Sorrowful Father, and faid; "Ahy, iny Beloved Father! why did you " not give me Notice of this before we came from "Home? I might then have had an Opportunity of "taking Leave of my Dear and Pious Mother, and " might have received from her Mouth the laft Blefling c I fhall ever have from her in this World: I might "then have had the Happinefs to have proftrated myc felf before her with a Filial Humility, and to have " laid my Head under her Feet, and have im"plored her Pardon and Fctgivenas for what"ever I had offended hee in, and frould have " had her Farewel Salem, bẹfore 1 had departed from
" before her Eyes, never to behold them more; " before my Immortal Spirit had relinquifhed this " Earthly Clay: This would have been to me an exa ceeding great Comfort and Satisfaction. To this Expoftulation Abrabam made Repl'y; "I was "c cautious, my Beloved! nor dared I mention any
" thing of this important Affair to thee, fearing thou
© chouldft have difcovered it to thy Mother, who,
sc doubtlefs, would never have given her Confent ; but

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

 © Service: And, intreat you, my Beloved Parent,"Medium ro " and Greatnefs oi bouls-1et your Heart, that feems that I am your Son; for, upon an Occafion where "in it is inconfiftent ard inconvenient to harbour the leaft Spark of Compaffion, as in this Care it is altogether fo, then a Compaffionate Perfon is rather " an Enemy than otherwife. No, the firf Thing a Cord very faft, that they may not be at Liberty

## 164 Mahometifm Explain'd.

to make any Refiftance when you apply the Knife "to my Flefh: And take Heed, my Honoured Fa"ther, that your Garments are not fpotted and de" filed with any Drops of my Blood \% for fhould it " fo happen that they be dyed therewith, that Sight "would hourly bring the Remembrance of this Tragical Circumftance frefh into your Thoughts: And befides, take Notice, I befeech you, that if my Mother fhould chance to fee it, fhe will, every Minute, endure a moft cruel and vitter Martyrdom. Be pleafed, my Father, with humble Submiffion I beg it of you, to comfort her under her Affliction for my fake, and give her my laft Salutation; and, I intreat you, return her my Thanks for having conceived in ber Womb a Son, whom the Almighty has been pleafed to deem worthy to be chofen for a Viclin to be facrificed to his Holy Name and for His Service. I fear, O my good Father, when the Sharp-edg'd Steel thall pafs over my Throat, with me dying Groans, or my fruggling Liinbs, I inay difcompore you; for, in Effect, I am but Flefh and Blond, and fubject to all the Frailties incident to that bafe and earthly Compofition. Byithis, I am apprehenfive, left the Merit of my fpontaneous Refignation fhould be fullied and diminifhed ${ }_{\text {r }}$ But, alas! my Parent! I too plainly perceive your Sorrow and Concern: I beg you not to give way to it; but do the Duty that is requived of you, without any further Reluchancy: Take the Weapon in your Hand, and delay no longer to comply with your Obligation: Shake off the relenting Pity you have for me; but if you have not otherwife the Powery cover my Eyes and Face with the Veil youbrought; and, when I an once Dead and Cold, then bury my Body out of your Sight: But I defing you'll be pleafed to interr me in the fame Cloaths I have on; but this Al juba [an Upper-Garment] my Mother put upon me this Morning when we left her, I beg you to return it to her again, that by otten looking
"t lopking upon it, the may recall her Son fometimes into her Memory, and it may, perhaps, be "fome little Confolation to her for the Absence of "t her only Cbila tue was fo fond of.

Abrabum, when he beheld fuch wonderful Conftancy and Refolution, with fo fincere and unufual a Piety and Fortitude in one fo young as was llbmact his Son; and, wh.n he called to wind the Arguments he had us'd to cucourage him, and with what an Heroick Intrepidity he was ready and fully prepared to embrace a painful Martyrdum; When he recollected all this, I fay, his Thoughts were variouly and differently employ'd: On one Hand he look'd upon the fharp Weapon wherewith he was about to cut the Veins and fpill the Blood of that immocent Child, the yery Sight whereot pierc'd him to the Bottom of his Soul: On the other Hand, he was very much heartned and comforted at the Fortitute he behe!d in his Son, and how foon he had thaken off the Terrors and Apprehenfions of Death, to which he now fo chearfully offer'd himfelf without the leall Reluctancy br Hefitation. So that without any further Delay, the zealous Patriarch began to inake ready to accomplifh the intended Sacrifice.

In brder to this, he fet down what Luggage he hat abdut him, which coufifted only of a Surt of a Felted or Shaseffpet Gainent caft over his Shoulders, and a Wailet makenf a Deer's Skin, tann'd with the Hair, hangiing by hiş Siơe, wheremt he conftantly put his Provifion whenever he went abroad to take his Rounds about his Lands, as he frequently did: He then, with great Reverence and Humility, began his Salab or Devotion 'till the Sun was mounted up about half Way towards the Meridian, that the Refulgent Rays of that glorious Planet, when in ite brighteft Splendor, might be Witneffes of the meritorious Proceedings, Oblation and perfeét Refignation of him and of his pious Son. When he had pro-

## 66 Mahometifm Explain'd.

Arated himlelf hefore the Lord, he made Him this inemorable Oration or Prayer.

Fixace

## Abraham's $P R$ 'A $Y E R$ before the Sacrifice.

Mof High and Omnipotent Sovereige!

MA T all the Caceftial Potentates of thy Bleffed Sera. phick Choirs give Praifes to thy Holy Name, with their melodious and ecboing Hymns, for Ever and Ever! For, of all thy zoonderful and inimitable Works, none was ever done in Vidn, or without the utmof Perfetion! No Creature ever felt the Effells of thy dreadfu! Wrath and Indignation without baving juftly deferved the Same! Thy Promifes are as inviolable, and thy Covenants as fable and immaveable, as thy fixed Throne! Thou never didft refufco to Send thy Succour and Affiftance to them woho implored it: We bave, hourly Tokens of thy great and boundlefs Love towards us; and the Infuence of thy Divine Grace is continually diftributed amongs thy Creatures, reith the Intent, that tbey make the right Ufe tberenf for their Eternal Welfare. In the Holy Decrees of thy Secret Fudgments, there is neither a Why, How, nor Wherefore: All is firm, fure, and inevitable! They are all $5 x^{\prime}$ d, irrevocable sid infinite!

 I befeech thee on thy unmenfweable Boumiy, that I may be illuminated with thy Grace, So that I may be able, perfeatly to compleat what I bave taken in Hand to thy Honour and G'ory; and that no Obfacle may occur to prevent this my Offering's being acceptable in thy Sight, and to thy intire Sat isfaction. I ask not this Srace prefumptuoulty, or through the Merit of any of my paft Aftions, or of my prefent proftrate Pofture of Humiliation; but 1 beg it out of the infinite Love and Com-

## Mahometifm Explain'd. iso.

paffon thou haft always manifefied to Mankind, and to me in particular, though unworthy of the leaf of thy Favours. I implore it by the great Mercies thou didst cause to descent down upon Adam : By the unparalell'd Deference thou didf bow to Noah, in elething bin to be the Director and the principal Tranfuctor in that 10 important and never-to be-forgotten an Alton: By all thy Sacred Precepts, zobich we are in Duty bound to ob. Serve; and by all thy mighty Bleffings, I befeech thee, mol Gracious Monarch! to receive this my Oblation, sobich is, with an implicite Faith, Confidence and Refitnation, offered, directed and dedicated to thy Divinity, and in Conformity to thy Holy Will and Command. Thy glorious Planets, the refulgent Sun al the beautiful Moon, with all the bleffed Serapbims that are Standants about wy Throne of Glory, foal be all Witnefles of my Obedience. And be thou alfo, O Faithful Soraprim! moot beauteous Gabriel! I beg and supplicate thee, be Thou an Intercefor for me, that eth is my Of. firing may find a gracious and favourable Reception; as thou cant tcfify, that ido it purely in Obedience to the Injunction laid on me by the Almighty, Lord of Lords.)

Abr ban, as foo as he had ended this Prayer or Address to the King of Heaven, immediately laid hold ornis beloved Child, and having fire bound his Hands, he raf hemin won the Ground, and then, between Refolution and Defoair, he approached the Keen-edg'd Knife to the tender Imine of this In nocent, laying, at the fame time, thee Words, (a) Bijmil-
(a) Thee Words are conflantly unfed by all Mabomerans in general when they kit any Creature that is to be eaten, for which keaton, they don't care ce eat of the Meat that is killed by Cbriffians, who never practice that Ceremony: But they are not altogether fo very ferupulous in this Care ai se the Jews, who have, betides this, other Reafons for not eating with any Sort of People, but thole of their own Religion, especially Meat. -The lat Word is here fuper-

Humbly

## 168 Mahometifm Explain'त.

Bifmillabi! Alab bu Ackbar wa Adimu! That is, In the Name of God! God is Great and Powerful!

At this Inftant the Earth, with the very Centres and the profoundeft Abyffes thereof, began to tremble; nay, the Heavens themfelves fhook, and were agitated: The Seas, the Rivers and the Springs were as unfettled as in the greateft Tempeft, or Hurrican; The Dolphins and the reft of the luhabitants of that Element, funk down, in an unufual Aftonifhment, to the loweft Centres of the Deep, to hide themfelves fur Fear. The Coleftial Choirs of Angels were all, in general, almoft drowned in Tears, being extremely atfected with Compaffion, Pity, and Concern at the Sight of fo moving an Object. The Fowls and- Birds of the Air flew here and there in a promifcuous Confufion, chirping and lamenting in their Language; and the wild Bealts of the Earth fent forth moft frightful Howlings and Yellings. The Devils in Legions, fled'away to fhelter themfelves, being as much territy'd at the mighty Confufion they beheld, as full of Shame and Refentment to fee that all their Snares, their Subtlety, and their Malice, wherewith they had expected, nay, even made fure of interrupting or quite preventing this fanctified and pious Work, had proved Ineffectual.
" But, amidft all thefe Prodigies, we foyget the "Sufferings of the righteous, and much. $\%$-be-pitied Father : What muft his Stotionarts be under fo fharp a Tryal! Tn behadurificcear and only Child bound and 'ftretch'd out as his Feet, his own Hand arm'd with a fharp and fatal Steel ready to take away that innocent Life he would have preferved

Auoully added bv the Author, I fuppore, as be often does, to make out his Verfe; for what the Mabomesans lay, when they cut the Throat of any Creature whatfoever that is to be eaten (and as they affirm in Imitation of Abrabam upon this Occafion) is only Bifmiltabi, Allab bu Ackbar: Nor do they hardly do anv thing at all without ufing the Expreflion of $\left.B^{i}\right)_{m i l l}$ bi, or In the Name of God.

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 169

"a thouland times rather than his own; and yet, " in Obedience to the Abfolutenefs of the lujunction, "he was rather feduloufly diligent in that cruel Af" fair, than megligently lukewarm.

We are intormed by facred Writ, That he felt at once, Four different penetrating Afflictions, which fearch'd and pierc'd into his fuffering Heart to fuch a Degree, that it became, as it were, like melted Wax; either of the which was abundantly fufficient to reduce any Mortal, however courageous and refolute, to his laft Gafp; as it undoubtedly had him, if the Protecting Hand of his All-powerful Creator had not been extended over him. The Firft was to fee himfelf obliged to become the Butcher of his only Child, and who was intirely fpotlefs, faultlefs, and innocent, faf from having, in the leaft, merited fo deplorable a Deftiny. The Second was the Thocking Thoughts, when he look'd upon the fharp Edge of his Weapon, of what a cruel and intolerable Smart the poor harmlefs Child muft endure whea he received the fatal Wound in his tender Flefh. The Third was, whenshe reffected upon the exceffive heart-breaking Sentispents of his Mother, when the fhould come so hear ff the miferable and untimely Death of the Child fhe fo tenderly doated upon, and in whom The had center'd her Delight, Joy and Expectations. The Fours was that it was altogether out of his Power, by aliy bumme Mcans, to deliver his Child from undergoing the pitw cup fince it was the exprefs and pofitive Command of the Eternal Monarch it fhould be fo, with the which he was abfolutely and inevitably obliged to comply.
"What a Tryal was \%.e. ! How hardly muft this "faithful Servant of the Lord, this Holy Wreffler, " be plat to it, to con: nd with Four fuch potent " and contrary Adverfaries! Yet, neverthelefs, by " his Conftancy, his Perfeverance and Refolution, he "prevaild and got the Vietory over them all."

## 170 Mahometifin Explaind.

He now, animated with a pious Zeal, with Vigour and Refolution, grafp'd the mercilefs Steel in his Hand, and, with his utmof Strength, drew the keen Edge acrofs the delicate, tender, unrefifting Throat of the immaculate Victim: But without Effect; for the Angels of God had interpofed fome Obftacle between the Knife and I/bmael's Skin, and at the fame Moment cry'd out to their Sovereign in one Voice; "Behold, O moft Gracious Lord! thofe thy Ser" vants and Friends, whom thou haft elected from "among all the Nations of Mankind; fee their Suf"ferings with thine own All-feeing Eyes; Have "Conspaffion upon them, fince thou knoweft their "Integrity and Obedience : Pity the tender Nonage " of the innocent Child, we befeech thee of thy in"finite Mercy."

God anfwered the Bleffed and Compaffionate Angels in thefe Wa:ds; "I fee it all; I am an Eye-witnefs of " what has been tranfacted: If they implure iny "Succour in this their Sorrowful Conflict, in this "their terrible and bitter Tribulation, I, who am "the trioft Merciful-amongft the Merciful, fill al"furedly and infallibly afift and deliver the) n .

The zealous Patriarch again took hold of his Knife, and, lifting up his Arm, he paffed it with all his Might, over his Son's Neck; Dor the Endeavour proved likewife fruitlefs and abortive. Then faid I/hmacl to himesus nitass my Father! What means "this! What's become of your wonted Strength, your priftine Vigour and undaunted Refolution? How "comes it about, you are fo ftrangely altered from what you have always heen? In the Lord's Name, " fhake off this Pufilanimity and inglorious Cowar"dice ; and if the Knife's Edge will not cltt, thruft
${ }^{6}$ it in Point-ways, then it muft furely penetrate!
"Advance your fearful, trembling Arm with Vi"gour and Refolution, that it may pierce my

## Mahometilin Explaind.

"y yelding Flefh, without your giving Way to your " unfeafonable Reluctancy for me. Halten, without farther Delay, to fulfil the Sacred Decree, in Spight and Oppofition of your mortal and implacable Enemy the Devil, who is ufing all his pollible Endeavours to obftruct and deter your Proceeding " in the Accomplifhing an Injunction fo Sacred as ${ }^{6}$. is this you are about.

Abrabam now tried that Way alfo, but notwithftanding he thruft forwards with all his Force, to make the fharp Point penetrate into the Child's Throat, imagining that by fo doing, he might be able to make an End of him, and fo put hiin out of his Pain at once; yet he could not pofflibly either wound or draw Blood of him; which when I/hmael faw, he got up, and throwing himfelf upon his Knees, he made his Addrefs to the Almighty in this fhort Prayer.

## 1/bmael's PRAYER.

MI Bounteous Lord, wobo liveft and reigneft, for Ever and Ever, to all Eternity! Thou who art Abfoo lute Morand aver aly the Heavens, the Eartbs, and the Waters, thete beim none that dares contradiat the leaft of thy Decrees ? Woutjugh linghloce thee, to caft an Eye of Compaffion upont my zender Tears, and commiSerate the Gray Hairs of my afliaded, aged Parent. Grant, $O$ thou juft and impartial fudge! that this our Oblation may have a Ipeedy Cataftrophe, and that it may be accomplifhed to the Honour and Glory of thy Bleffed Name. Toou perfectly knoweft our Intentions, as we likeroife are Jatisfied and convinced that with only thy Will it shall be fo, it may be brought to a happy Conclufion, and I Jall be out of my Pain and at Reft. As thou knoweft

## 172 Mahometifm Explain'd.

knoweft what I am, fo, in like Manner, I am not at all ignorant, that what 1 Jhall be, or what is to become of one, is robolly in thy Power and at thy Difposal. And, as thou art tbe only Viclorious Conqueror, who never was, nor never can be conquered, do not, I intreat sbee, difpife this my voluntary Offering, deft she Accurfed Enemy the Levil fhould remain with the Villory, and 1, notwithfanding my pious Intent, be vanquibed and confounded.

As foon as the pious Youth had thus ended his Prayer, he, with a furprizing Magnanimity and Refolution, returned again, and laid down his Neck at his Father's Fret, faying; "Come, my dear Father, "difpatch and make an End of me." Abraham then made a Fourth Tryal to wound his Son's Throat, but his Arm was now this Time withheld by the Faithful Angel Gabriel, who, by the Command of the moft High and Sovereign Monarch, had defcended, and brought with him a fine, fat, and beautiful Ram, which had been bred in the richelt Paftures of the Coeleftial Paradife.

The Bleffed Angel then, detaining and loolding back his Arm, faid to him; "Defift, thou ETpright "Friend of the Almighty; Forbear, and et thy ${ }^{4}$ illuffrious Child at Liberty; for he is not the Nictim " the Lord requires. Yet his Oblation is pererthelefs "compleatly accomplifted: Lt inir-ge', and for his "Ranfom, take and facrificestis etofen Ram, which "thy Lord hretit, "itt his opn Hand, picked out of " his Coeleftial Flocks, on parpofe to redeen the pia ous l/hmael: This is the Offering His Divine Ma" jefty is plealed to accept of inftead of thy Son, be" ing intirely fatisfied with the Integrity of you "both. "

The good Patriarch upon this, with exceflive Joy and Content, unbound his Son, and inftantly offered up the Ram which the Faithful Gabriel had brought from Paradife; the Flefh whereol he got ready, and

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

they made a joyful and delicious Meal of it: And from hence is derived the venerable Ceremony of the (d) Adabeas, which the True Believers always perform at the Fealt of El Corban, that is, Of the Sacrifice which is left us as an unecceptionable Precept by our Honoured Prophet Mabommed, and afterwards recommended to us by his excellent and venerable (b) Sabaabab, or Companions.
(a) Adabers. Though I am tolerably well acquainted with this Word my felf, yet I rather chufe to infert (as I often du, that my Readers, may fee, I give them the Authority of fo Authentick an Author) what Monfitur D'Herbelor fays under the Word Adhhn, which is the Urue Pronunciation. He fays; It is a Feftival of the Mabometanr, kepe upon the Twelfth Day of the Moon Debon'lhagias, whichio the Twelfth and laft of their [Lunar] Year. This Name fignifies, The Month of the Pilgrimage, becaure particularly oblerved for the Ceremonies of the Pilgrims at Mecra. -_On that Day they folemnly facrifice a Sheep at Mecca, and at no other Place [He means the Ceremony there is folemnized after a peculiar Manher; for on that Day, which is the firft Day of their great Beyram, every one that is able, ioiemnly facrifices one or more Sheep, throughout the whole Mabometan Dominions] which bears the Narxe of the Feftival by the Turks commonly called the Great Bejram [and by the Arab. Acyd el Kebir, or Aayd el Corban, i. e. The great Pa\{qua, or the Fftival of the Sacrifice] to diftinguith it from the Leffer one, which in mediately fucceeds thetr Great Faft of Ramedam. The Eafternceriffians call it the Mäbbmetans Eafter. This Feftival is likewife caltul Jaum el Saxhan. or the Day of Sacrifice, becaufe on that Day every Pugron me factifice as many Sheep as he pleafes. Thefe Vietims are calied [imethe plura! Dhabiat. They go out of
 and there they fometirges offer a Camel. ——This is the only Saerifice the Mabometans ufe; and this they obferve in the Commemoration of Abrabam. It is pofitively afferted by their Authors, That the Horns of this very Ram, which was facrificed inftead of I/hmael, were, by the Arats, iffixed to the Golden Gutter which received the Rain Water from the Roof of the Caabab, and continued there 'titl Makomet's Days, who cauled them to be taken away, to deprive thofe People of any Motise to Idolatry.
(b) Sabaabzh or Sababah, is the Plural Number of Sabeb and Ashab, a Friend or Companion, and, in fome Senfes, a Mafter and Owner of any Thing. But the Word, as it does here, always figni-

After all this was over, they gladly began to defcend from the Mountain, and with joyful Countenances haftened their Steps towards the City; where being arrived, they met the Child"s Mother, who having been in a great Care and Concern at their long Stay, was coining out to look after them; and when She beheld them coming, fle ran and took her Son in her Arms, and tenderly embraced him, kiffing his lovely Eyes and Cheeks a Thoufand Times. They gave her a particular Accoust of all that had paffed: At the Recital whereof, the was exceedingly terrified and amazed; and although, from that Day forwards, fhe was more than ordinary careful of her Son, and would never venture bim a Moment out of her Sight, yet fhe could never be eafy; but was always under a Jealouly and a fufpicious Apprehenfion,' Jeft the like Accident might befal him again: Nor did fhe ever think himp-fecure, 'till one Day the Faithful Angel Gabriel appeared to her, and affiured her, That from the Loins of I/bmael her Son ihould proceed Men of pure and exemplary Lives; and that he fhould be the Farther of infinite Generations, and the Founder of innumerable Tribes of gallant and undaunted Warriors, from whom thould defcend the noble aind molt illuftrious Chieftain, the great and famous Leader Blabommed of ever Bleffed Mernory, the lafh or as we may fay, the Seat of all tho propbers; for the Love of whom, and for whofe Sake atone, God created the Heayana wiedran the TMuminations, Planet3 and Signs, the Earths, Plants, Seas, Rivers, E'c.

The Great and Royal Princefs remained fatibfied, joyful and content at this Alurance, returning Prai-
fies Mabomet's Companions, being Ten in Nümber, lome whereof were his immediate Succeffors, as Abubeker, Omar, Oibam, Ali, E6. They were a!! very famous for their Learning, Piety, Valour, Employments ar Dignitice, and the ir Memories are held in great Authority and Vene:ation among the Mahometins, They are fpoken of by Dr. Prideaux in his L. of Mabom. Which fee.

## Mahometifm Explaind. 175

fes and Thankfgivings to the Lord of Heaven, who had been pleafed to grant her fo mighty a Bleffing: And the good Abrabam fanctified the Hour of that great and-memorable Tranfaction that had happened in the Mountain, with Two Proftrations and Humiliations, which are, to this Day, obferved by many pious Muflulmans: By which is meant; That Time of the Morning when the Sun is fo high कdyanced in his Afcent, that his Rays are upon the ide Surface of this Side of the Earthly Globe: This Point of Time is what we call Adoha, and is the fame weterein Abrabame began firft to make ready to offer up his Son, when they arrived at the Mountain-Top: Ardidor the Four differert and contrary Afflictions he lod to contend with all at once, as has been related, be re he began to apply the Ymife to his Son's Throat, the righteous Patriarch inftituted Four Proftrations, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}{ }^{3}$. as a Token of his grateful Acknowledgment to his Lord and Creator, for delivering him from Four fuch terrible Adverfaries; which Devotions he performed as the Sun was juft mounted to the Zenith, or rather Meridian, for the whole Time of the Sacrifice continued from the Sun's being, as I have faid before, in his Adoba, 'till full Noon, from whence our High Salab of the Dobar, or Noor Tide, had its firft Original: The which, with all the reft of the Holy Precepts, are enjoyned us by the Sacreat Law of our Bleffed Prophet Mabommed of ever Holy Meniory, tothe unexpreflible Benefit of all True Believers.

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i76 Mahometifin Explain'd.
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## C H A P: İX. <br> The I. INE of ISAAC.

The Angel Gabriel irings Sarah Tydings of her bearing a Sour her Mld Age. Her Dithdence. The Angelts Prophecy concerwing the Pofterity of Ifaac. Abraham's Indifference. Ifac's Bitth. His Claratiter. That of Jacnb. Of Jofeph. Of Mofes. Of Jolhua. Of David. Of Solumon, with bis jtrange Adventures. Of Daniel. Of Jotras. Of St. John the Baptift. Of Jefus Chrift; and the Antichriftian Sentiments of the Mahometans concerning him. (a)


FTER this great and memotable Sacrifice, which hafí, in every Particular, been tranfacteidas I have before related, Abraham, whothad taken up his Abode within the Confines of Arabia, where he had paffed the greateft Part of his Life, was now growing towards his latter End, being full an Hundred Years old, and his Wife Sarab Ninety.
(a) The Argument my Author gives this his gth Chapter runs thus; Cuentafe en efte Canio, la Linea de Tzhaq Farron de los Judiosy Crifianos, y el afienio del Pueblo de lsrael, of los grandes Hechos de

She was now paft all Expectation or Probability of ever having any Children, as having been hitherto barren all her whole Life, and now arrived at an Age of, almoft, Decrepidnefs; fo that fhe might, by the Courfe of Nature, very rationally be in Defpair of ever becouning the Mother of a Son.
"But as the hidden Caufes of all thofe myfterious "Secrets of Nature are known and manifefted "to the All-kmowing C'reator, and to none but Him; "and as it is His Divine Pleafure it fhall be fo, He " never vouchiafing to permit any but Himfelf alone " to be endowed witha confummate and perfect Know" ledge, it becomes not us Mortals to be over-curious, "bur, in all Things, to fubmit to His fuperior " Wifdom.

For the Lord, notwithftanding the apparent Impofibility, was pleafed at that Time to difpatch away the Seraphic Gabriel, with Orders to defcend to the Earth, and there to deliver a Meftige to the defpairing Matron. He came to her and fpoke thus; Sarab! It is ordained by the Lord of Heaven, that "you conceive and bring forth a Son." To ${ }^{\text {b }}$ which fhe, with a loud Laughter, made hitn this Reply; My Lord! You are furely come to mock me: Your
"Words and the Subject of your Meffage are fuch, "that II can't refrain from Laughter. What Pro"fpect or Probability can I have of bringing forth "Children, when I am come to my Journey's End ? "How can it be expected orimagined, that I hould

Ios Anevies quide aui procedieron hala yce alehicalam, y las wentajos que de eada uno dellor eredamos: que fue el principal Motibo de bazer elfe Libro, for que aviz muchos ygnorantes delics. That is; "In this - Cansicle, os Chapter, an Account is given of the Line of JJaac si 'atron cat e fews and Cbritians, and the Foundation of the Peo"ple of Ifracl, with the great Deeds of thofe Prophets who pro"ceeded from that Stock: Which was the principal Motive for "compofing this Book, becaule many were igoorant of thofe 0 Things.

## 178 Mahometifm Explain'd.

4. ever hold a son, to fuckle him at thefe Breafts of inine, which are, through Age, become fo wrinkled, lank and languid?
The Angel then anfwered her to this Purpofe; Mark well what I fay, thou worthy, though mere-
"dulous Woman! Liften attentively to my Words:
" Tlie Son that fhall be born unto thee, fhall bear "this very Name: He fhall be called Laugbter: But "t he fhall be the Father of very numerous Genera"t tions, and the Founder of an Illuftrious Genealogy, "wherein fball be many holy, pious and fanctified
"Prophets and Patriarchs; trom whom fhall likewife proceed a yicked, perverfe and moft degenerate Race of People: For in the fame"Manner as thou " haft, fo inconfiderately, derided and mąde flight of "the facred Word of God, fo flall thy inture Pofte"s rity become the Scoff and Denfion of the Accurfed "Lucifer.

When Gabricl had fuoke thus, he departec, leaving Saral not a little furprized and overjoyed, who immediately went forth out of her Houfe to feek for her Hufherid, to impart to him the glad Tydings the Angel had brought her; and that God had promifed them a Son, who fhould prove the Ornament and Comfort of his Houfe and Pofterity. She found Abrabam in Company with his Son Ifomael, whom he fo' dearly loved, and whom he held in his Arms renderly embracing. When the had told him the whole Caufe of her Joy and Aftonifhnent, he, with a kind of a coll Indifference, ouly faid; "If the Lord pleafes but to " preferve this I have already, I thall be intirely fa" tisficd: Meaning, 'That his Son I/bmael alone, was what he had the greateft love and Efteem for in this World, and that he feemed to be doubtful and to make 1)ifficulties, and likewife to be indifferent, as to his ever being the Father of another Child.

However, at the End of Nine Months, his Wife Sarab was delivered of a fair Son, and they called him by the Name of 1 faca , which Word fignifies

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

Laugber: This was done in Conformity to the Fore* warning the bleffed Angel Gabriel had given to Sarab his Mother.

This Ifuac was the Father, Founder, or Patron of the Tribes of Beni Tjrael, who are the feros or Sons of Facob, otherwife called I/rael; a People in former Ages, exceedingly beloved, favoured and honoured by the Almighty. This juft Patriarch Ifaac took to Wife a chaft, fair and beautiful Virgin, of Hebrew Defcent, whofe Name was Rëbecca: She was of noble and honourable Parentage, and had been brought up by Batucl, who was a very upright and devout Perfon, and took great Care of her Education. - The Fruits of her Marriage with IJaac were two Twin-Brothers, Facob and (a) Efaw, who ftrove and contended mightily in N 2
(a) Efan the Son of Thasc and Rebecta, and Twin-Brother to the Patriarch facob, is by all Mabomera Hiftorians, called Ais Ben I/bac. They tell all that Story with very little variation from Mofer's Account of it in Gene/is; only adt, That the Eleffing I/auc deligned for Efan, but gave to Jacob, by the Contrivance of his Wife Rebecca, particularly regarded $\mathfrak{f c o b b}$ 's Pofterity, out of which were to proceed the Prophets and Meffengers of God: And this Bleffing being, by God's Appointment, given away from E(aw, he begged, that his Line might, infteadof Prophets, produce Kings, Emperors, and mighty Men; and accordingly moft of the Mabometan Hiftoriographers affim, That Efau ind a Son called Roum, from whom all the Greek and Roman Emperors a e delcended. Eiau, they fay, married feveral Wives, and had by "them a aumerous Iff:s. The firft was N.abalat, the Daughter of his Unele IJbmael. The fecond Adxh, Diighter to Elon Hefreen, a Canaanean. After thefe he married Gretks, whofe Offspring remain'd in their Mother's Country. Abou'l Farnge lays, That Ejau made War upon his Brother facob, who at laft flew him with an Arrow. Elaw is likewile furnamed Edom, being fo called becaule he was Red-haired. This the Arabs bave borrowed fro $n$ the Hebrean, and call the Pofterity of E/au, Edomionn and Edompjn, the Edomires or Idumeans. They alfo give them the Nare of Bungm or Bani el Asfar, the Children of the Yellow, Fidr, or Red hair'd Man, which Edom fignifies in the Hebrew Tongue. But by this Name they do not only mean the Idu, geants or Ed mires, but apply it likewife to the Greeles and Romans, Whom they telieve to defcend from. Efau. The galmudifts and mor ders

## 180 Mahometifm Explain'd.

their Mother's Womb, about who thould be firf born: However Efau got the better there, and came out foremoft, whom his Brother facob immediately followed at his Heels: So that Efau, by his Robuftnefs and an arrogant Refolution, got the Advantage of his meeker Brother, as to the Precedency of Birth-right ; but (a) Facob, in Retaliation, defrauded him of the Blefling of his dying Father, and was endowed with a larger Portion of God's Grace.
facob was a moft Righteous Man : He went into Mefopotamia, where he married two Sifters, the Daughters of his Uncle Labon; and afterwards he efpoufed two young Damels who had been his Handmaids, infomuch, that the whole Number of lawfully wedded Wives he had, was Four: He had by thofe four Wives, Twelve Sons, Prophets and Patriarchs of high Efteem and Degree, from whom proceeded Twelve Tribes or Lineages. 'Of thefe Twelve Houfes or Stocks, all the whole People of Ifracl, that is to lay, the Nations of the feros, had their Origital Defcent; amongft which
dern fews, havc infufed this ill grounded, foolifh Notion into the Heats of the Mahometuns, with the malicious Defign of bringing down the Curfes the Prophets laid on the Idumeans or Edoanites upon the Cbrifians in general, and eve upon our Bleffed Saviour himfelf; but in this Refpet, they mufl never harbour any Thoughts of the Mabometans agreeing with them.
(a) They fay, $\mathrm{Facob}^{\text {is catled } 1 \text { rrael in Syriac, and that he was the }}$ Father of Twelve Sons, whom they generally call Asbatb, that is, the Tribes, becaufe they were the Parents and Founders of the Twelve Trihes of the Jews ; and, that of this Patriarch's Race came all the Proplets, except Three, who are Aioub or $\mathcal{F}$ b, Sbioab or Fishro, Father-in-Law to Mofes, and Mabomet; which Three, they fiay, defcended fiom 1 flm rel , and were Arabs by Nation; though fome Writers leave out fob, and mention only the two others. The Taarich Montbekbeb adds, That not only the Gift of Prophecy continued among the Sons of $\mathcal{F a c o b}$, but allo the Renal Power, which remained amongft them, till the Time of $1 / \sqrt{a}$ and 9 shia, that is, Fefus Cbrif and St. Fobn the Baptift; after whom the Romans and Perfians deftroy'd their Counery. The fame Author fays, That $\mathcal{f}$ cob dyed in in SEypr, OGi, all exantly as in the Bible.

## Mahometifm Explain'd. 181

People, there have been a venerable Number of very vertuous and pious Men, Servants of the moft High God, whofe Fear was continually before their Eyes, and upon whom the Lurd was pleafed to pour down very great and exemplary Mercies, and to beftow upon them uncommon Portions of his Divine Grace: Yet, notwithftanding, as I have before hinted, from this Favoured and Illuftrious Family, by their mixing with Strange and Idolatrous Nations, they, in fucceeding Ages, became fo degenerately adulterated, that the latter Generations of that once fo noble a Nation, have rendered themfelves infamous, defpifed, hated and contemptible throughout the whole World: They have had many and terrible Inftances of the Wrath and Indignation of their incenfed God, whofe aveuging Arm hath ngt yet ceafed from purfuing that obfinate, wicked and perverfe People.

The moft worthy of all the Sons of facob, was that juft and ever-memorable Patriarch foceph. From this fame Stock defcended the Righteous Legiflator Mofes, that for-ever-famoss Perfon, who was deemed worthy to converfe with God Himfelf, and to receive from His Divine Hands thofe Sacred Laws, which were written with God's Finger upon the Tahles. Aaron the High Prieft was Brother to this Holy Man, and was a great Affifter to him, in the Publication of thofe Laws of the Moft High. From the fame Lineage likewife defcended that Renowned and Warlike Leader folbua, who won that miraculous Battle. As was alfo the Royal David, the famous and fanctified Author of (a) El Zabour, or the P/alms, a Book re-
(a) El Zabiur, or, as fome pronounce it, El Zebour, is the Plural Number of Zebr, which is Arabick fignifies a Book. The Word Zabour hath two Significations. In the Firft Place, ir is the Name of the Book of the Divine Decrees, which the mabometans otherWife call Lougb el Mabfonth, The fecret Tables. In the rext Place, as it is generaily taken, it implies the Pfaler, or Fook of Pfalms, wherewith they believe that God infpired Duvid. They add, Thiat

## 182 Mahometifm Explain'd.

vifed by God Himfelf, and figned with His own Hand: The Son of this Royal Prophet was the 'Magnificent and moft Wife Solomon; he, who thro the Tranfcendancy and efficacious Virtue of his Ring, obtained Univerfal Command, nothing daring to difpute his Will. Of this People was likewife the holy Daniel, who was caft to the Lions to be devoured. And fonas, who was fwallowed by the Whale, proceeded from the fame Original. Zacbarias the Sacerdote, that devout Man, who was efpoufed to the vertuous Anna or Hannab, who was the Mother of the unfpotted (a) Miriam, or Mary, that chafte and undefiled Virgin, whofe Memory is of fuch high Veneration in the World; and is the
this Royal Propher fung them himfelf, and caufed the Levites and his Muficians to fing them to the Sound of Inftuments before the Holy Ark. Hówever, the Book the Mabomet ins call Zubjur, does not contain the fame Pfalms we have in the Pfalter, but only a confufed Extract of feveral Thinge, which have not the 'eaft Relation to David or his Pfalms. They likewife fay, That the Engile or Holy Sçel was rent by Goil to $\ddagger e$ enas Cbrift 1200 Years after David received from Heaven his Canticles or Songs called Z.abour; and the Sabis or Sabians, who pretend they have Adam's Book, do alfo boaft, that they have the true Zabius: But this Book of the Sabians is fill more remote from David's Pfalms than that of the mabometans, and is rather the fame with that they call Diffour, which comprehends their Law, or Superfitious Religion; and ir is likely they rather call it $Z_{2}$ bour from the general Signification of this Word, which is Book, than from that peculiar one the Ma. bomerans give it. D'Herbelot in Zebour. Of thefo Sabians, fee the fame Author under the Words Sabanand Sabi, where is a large Account of them.

[^12]
## Mahometifin Explain'd. $\quad 183$

fame from whofe Body was born the moft Juft and Holy Ifa, or Fefur, whom the deluded Cbriftians blindly, erroneoully and idolatroully worthip, and $\mathrm{N}_{4}$ have
to all which the Expofitors add feversl Traditions of the Eaftern Chriftians, which, but for them, 'ris pro'jable, had been ioft. One of them is. That God (according to the Alwaran) preferved her and her Son frum the Divil. fioufla:n Vaes, d noted Hitorian, expounds this Prefervation in theie Words; "No Child, "fays he, is iorn into the World, that the Devil dioes not touch "and hande 'till te makes it cry, and except Mirian and her "Son, none were ever preferved, and exempted from th's Haid"ling." - I his Tradition feems to have fame Allufion to Oiginal Sin, called by the Arabs (as I have did fomewhere elie) Hebst el $C_{a} / b_{3}$ that is, The Grains of tie Heart. - As for $S$. Ann, the Blelie Virgin's Mother, the is known by the Mabometrans by hẹ proper Namic Fiannah; of whom they fay. That when the was with Child of our Laily, fhe vowed to dedicate to God whate fhe bore in her Womb, and accordingly performed her Promife as foon as the was delivered, by offering up her loughter in the Temple. Mabomet makes God fay upon the Eirth of the Bleffed Virgin, "I have na ned her Miriinn;" Which Name, fay the Eso pofitors, is the fame as Amat Alab, God's Handmaid ; an Expofition taken from our Lady's Words to the Angel ; Rebold the K゙\&nd naid of the Led. The Impoftor Mabomes, who always inlarges upon the Truths of our Scripture;, fays, That God gave Mary in keeplig to Zaibary, who fhut her up in a Chamber of she Temple, the Door whereof was fo high, that there was no coming to it but by a Ladder, the hey whereof he always carry dabout him. He very frequently went to fee her, and always found by her grcat Since of the choicefl Fruits the Land of Paletine produced, and ever in the wrong Seafon, when they were no where elfe to be found, which at laft, made him ask her, "How the came by thar fine Fruit?" To which fhe anfwer'd; "All you fee comes from God, who fursiif"eth whom he pleafes with all things in Abundance." - They extol the Parity of the bleffed Virgin in the highef Degree, and not many Years ago a Turk at Cooffan:inople fuffered the molt cruel of all Deathe, being impaled alive, for uttering an unfeemly Expeeffion concerning her. -There is an odd fabulous Tradition goes among them, abcut a certain Princeís, in furmier Ages, whofe Nume was Alankara, which Khondem $r$ compares to the miraculous Conception of the Virgin Mary. The Story runs tims; She was the Daughter of Gioubine the Son of B'ildap King of the Mugels, of the Ruce of Klat, the Second that reign'd over them in the Northern Afia, afort the Re eildblifhing of what Natica, This prin-

## 184 Mahometifm Explain'd.

have equalized with God, by whom both He and all other Creatures were made. Fabia, or Folnn, whofe Life was fo exemplary, and fo exceeding pious, with
cefs married Doujoun her Coufin Germain, then King of the Magulf, by whom the had Two Sons, called Belgbeti and Bekgbedt. Atter the Death of her Husband, Alankara governed his Dominions, and brought up her Children with great Prudence. She being awake one Night in her Chamber, a very bright Thining Light entered in at her Mouth, and paffing through her Body, came out at her Private l'arts, which furprized her very much; but far greater was her Amazement, when the perceived herfelf afterwards to be with Child, without a Husiand, or having had to do with any Man. She called an Aftembly of the chief of her Subjects, and acquainted them with the whole Matter, and finding they would not be perfuaded to believe what the faid, the caufed feveral of them to ftay all Night in her Appartment, where they were all Eye Witneffes of the fame thing, which happerfed to her confantly every Night, whereby her Reputation was cleared. When the Time was expired, the was delivered of three Sons: The Firf called Boukoun Cabaki, from whom defcended the Tartars called Cabakin and Xipgiak; The Second Bowkin Selgue fron whom deicended the Selgiucides. The Third Bouzangir, who was one of the Fore fathers of Genshizkbar and Temur Langh, or, as we call him, Tamerlane. This firange Fiable was piobably invented on purpore to aggrandize the Original of the great Turkifh and Tarrarian Families: And perhaps the Moguls being once Cbriffians, may have applied that miraculous Conception to this Princefs, fince their Fall, for their greater Reputation. - The Mahmatan Lufidels charge the Chrillians with making the Virgin Mary, the Third Perfon of the Bleffed Trinity; yet fome of their Authors clear us from that Imputation. Abon'l Fayape writes, - I hat it was a Tradition among the Eaftern Cbrifians, Thar the bleffed Virgin was but 13 Years of Age when the conceived by the Holy Chof, and that The lived but 5 I Years. They, I mean the Afatic $\ell$ Chriftians, have abFaft they keep before the great Fean of our Lady, which is on the 1 gth of Agguft, by us called the Affumption. This Fan begins on the if Day of the fame Month, and the Feaft of the Aliumption is by them Renerally called Fithr Miriam, The breaking up of Mary's Falt, or the Feałt of our Lady. The Plant we call Cyclamen Odoriferum, and our Lay's Gisve, is by the Afaticks called Bokbour Mirian, or Mary's Perfume; and they affirm, That by the bleffed Virgin having laid her Hand upon that Plant, it received the Form of her four Fingers and Thumb, and drew from thence its odoriferous Scent.

## Mahometifm Explain' d.

very many others, too numerous to be all repeated here, were all derived from that noble and illuftrious Original.

But let us raturn to the Beginning, from whence we have made this Digreffion, to fee how the Genealogy was carry'd on. . Something thall be faid, though with all poffible Brevity, concerning the never-dying Actions of thofe venerable Perfons, whofe Names I have mentioned; And, likewife, we ought not to omit recalling to our Memories frome of the Precepts left us by them, whereof the Inftitutions in our Books of El Sunna are chiefly compos'd; fince the Doctrines and edifying Examples which we have inherited from thefe holy Prophets have been mainly conducive towards the Redemption and Eternal Salvation of our Inmortal Souls.
(a) I Janc the fecond Son of the Holy Patriarch Abrabam, by his firft Wife Sarab, was, as I have already faid, the firft Founder and Patron of the People of 1 frcl . He was an upright Servant of the Lord, and walked conftantly in bis Paths. He never onfitted vifiting his Father's (b) Sepulchre thrice every Day, paying great Honour, Reve-
(a) In moft things, except the Sacrifice, the mabometans agree with our Scriptures in what concerns Ifadi, whom they call $15-$ bac ben lbation. They only add, That the Spirit of Prophefy, which before was intire in the Patriarchs, we, atter the Death of Abra$b 13 m$, divided between I/bmael and his younger Brother $I f a c$; and that all the Prophete in general defcended from l/ant, except Sboaib and Mabomet, who were of the Pofterity of Iflomael. This Shosib is Ferbro, Father in-Law to Mojes. of whom I intend io make mention in another Place, and likeswife of $\mathcal{F} o h$, whom a litrle before I have hinted to be, by many Authors, reckoned with the other Two.
(b) That Abrabam was buried in the City of Hebrom, from him likewife calied Khalil, is the unanimous Opinion of all the Eaftem Nations. Ben Schenah, in the Year of the Hegira 513 , which anfivers to the Year of our Lord III9, under the Caliphihip of minerbwificed. 19th Caliph of the Houre of the Abbafides, tells us, That Abrabarr:'s Tomb, wherein were alifo $l j a a c$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\text {acob, }}$ was opered, and in it

## 186 Mahometifin Explain'd.

Reverence, Devotion and filial Duty to that venerable Monument. The Increafe of his Flocks, and all his Cattle, he fet apart for the Poor, and liberally beftowed it all upon them; taking particular Care to diftribute his Charity fo, that thofe who were moft in Neceffity might have the largett Share of his Bounty. He ever cultivated an amicable Correfpondence, and maintained an inviolable Friendflip with his Brother I/hnaet, to whom he always fhewed great Refpect, and a Deterence due to him as his Elder.

Facob, the worthy Son of this fo venerable a Parent, was no-wife ihferior to his Father in Merit, and Piety, Charity, or Holinefs of Life. He enjcyned himfelf to obferve Four notable Vows, which ke had made a folemn Promife to God never to violate, and the which for their Rarity, and their meritorions Sanetity and Chiarity, are highly efteened of, and extolled by Caebuel Kbabar, a liarned Writer. The firft was, He obliged himfelf never to tafte the Meats that were fet before him, but deemed them to be Haram, or Unlawful, 'till he had firft performed two Proftrations before God, by way of craving a Bleffing upon what he was about to eat, and to thew his thankful Acknowledgments for what his Lord had bountifully been pleafed to fend him for his Suftenance. The Second was; That de had bound himfelf under the like Obligation to eat of nothing that had been prepared for him, 'till he had given of it to fuch poor,
were found the Bodics of thofe Patriarchs very whole and intire, with feveral Lamps of Gold and Silver, of all wheh valt Numbers of People were Eyc Witnefles. This Tomb is fo much honoured by the Mabometan, that they make their fourth Pilerimage to it, the three firft being that of Necia, that of Medina, and that of $\overline{\mathrm{F}}+$ rufalem. There are feveral books that treat of thefe Pilgrimages, and Calami has wrote a particuiar one roncerning the Vifitation of Abrabam's Sepulchre, and intitled it, Uns et Kbalil, that is, The Socicry or Familiarity that is cortracted with Atrabam.

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

weak, or fick People that were near his Habitation. The Third wàs, That he had always as many Parcels of Provifions of all Sorts, laid up in Store for the Relief of thofe who were in Want, as there are Days in the Year, with a folemn Oath never to diminith them, upon his own Account, to whatfoever Neceflity he fhould happen to be reduced. The Fourth was; An inviolable Promife he had made, that the Water of his Wells, Cifterns, and the like, fhould, unexceptionably, be never refufed to Man or Beaft that were thirfty.
"O juft and venerable Patriarch! "Twas not for " nothing that all thy Undertakings *ere attended " with fuch profperous Periods! Nor was it, undefer" vedly that my Fields and Paftures were continu"sally covered with exaberant Verdure, and thy "Flocks fo fair and fo fruitful! Whoever can but ob"t tain the Grace to follow thy Foot-fteps", will, un" doubtedly, gain the Palm, of Honour in this World, "a and of everlafting Glory in that to come! It was " thy tranfendent Conftancy in doing Good Works, "thy fcarcely imitable Perfeverance in thy buuntiful "Diftribution of Alms to the Diftrefled, that gave "thee Strength and Refolution to exert thy felf, as ". thou couragioully didft, when thou contendedft "fo long with fo unequal a Match as the Angel "f fent from Heaven to try thy Force!

This great Prophet wrefled a whole Night, from Sun-fet to Break of Day, with the bleffed Angel of God, Gabriel, who came down to him in humane Form to make Tryal of his Fortitude and Valour : and after they lad ftrove, as I have faid, all the Night, and notwithftanding the Superiority of the Antagonift facob had to contend withal, he remained upon his Feet, unfoiled and invincible, having, by that fo heroic and magnanimous an. Action, gained to hinfelf an immortal Name.

## 188 Mahometifnn Explain'd.

"By this, and fuch like Examples, we meet with * in Holy Writ, we may plairly comprehend, and " not fcruple to conclude, That thofe of the Pofte"rity of Eve, when infpired with diyine Grace, and " armed with a generous Emulation of exerting their
"Forces for the Glory and Honour of their Mighty
"Creator; Then, I fay, they can never poflibly be " vanquifhed, nor is any thing in this earthly World, " too difficult for them to urdertake, and, by perfe"s vering, to bring to a happy Conclufion.

This was He , who, as he lay afleep, beheld a wonderful Ladder, the Bottom whereof was at his Feet, and the Top reached up to Heaven, upon the which, innumerable Legions of Seraphims were afcending and defcending without Intermifion. And, in a Word, it was this fame Patriarch concerning duthom our Expofitors all agree in telling us, that fince the Time of Noab, none of all the ancient Patriarchs ever faw fuch Myftrious Vifions, or had fo many Revelations tows the ever-venerable facob.
(a) Fofoth his Son, of whom fuch honourable Mention is made in the Sacred Alcoran, had a Vifion in his Sleep, wherein he beheld the Sun, and the Moon, with Eleven of the brighteft Stars in the Firmament, fall down and worthip and do Homage to him. This is He who was calt into the Pit or Well, and fold for a Sum of Money to People of a Strange Nation, sike a Beaft in a publick Market; and was afterwards thrown into a difinal, lonefome, and filthy Dungeon, where he continued Seventeen Ycars in inexpreffible Mifery and Diftrefs ; which Mistortune befel him only becaufe when he was tempted and perfecuted, through the Means of his matchlefs Beauty, to violate his Chaftity, he refufed to confent. We read of him, That whilit he continued in that loathfome and

[^13]
## Mahometifm Explain'd.

folitary Confinement, he was frequently wont to weep, becaufe the filthy Srench, and the fqualid Naftinefs of the Place, was an Hindrance to hin from performing his daily Salatt, or Devotions; and allo, becaufe he was deftitute of Water wherewithal to wafh and purify himfelf with the neceffary Immerfions and Ablutions we Mudulmans are enjoyned to ufe, to prepare us for our dally Prayers : To fupply which Defect, or, at.leaft, to atone in fome Meafure for the fame; the Angel Gabricl appeared to him, and faid; " $\mathrm{fos}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{cpb}$ ! When thou haft no Water, thou " mayft, in fuch a Cafe, make Ufe of Duft, or the " like, by rubbing thy felt therewith inftead of Wa"ter. ${ }^{\text {" " From hence our Holy Sunna, or Book of the }}$ Oral Law, has deduced the Original, the Form, and Method of otr Purification called (a) Tayabmam, a Liberty and Privilege fo very requifite and commodious in many Circumftances, and upon feveral Occafions. "By this Incident we may gather, that the
worft of Misfortunes that can happen to us, mast, " by fome Means or other, be turned to our Ad" vantage, and made applicabile to fome good Purpofe.
This Memorable Patriarch affiduoully followed, and ftrenuoufly promoted the Precepts of his venerable Anceftor Abrabam, which, to his immortal Praife, we inherit from him. He exhorted theftrange Nations to ufe Circumcifion, and to diftribute Alms, $(b)$ as well
(a) Concerning this Ceremony fee Rel.and's Mah. Rel. p. $3 \%$ where, in the Notes, it is largely expsianed.
(b) The Aribick Word for Alms-giving, I mean thofe Alms which are enjowned them by Precept, is Zacab or Zacouah, and is derived from Zaca, which Signifies to purify, becaufe it, as it were, purifies the remaining Part of what we poffefs, when that Obligatory Duty is performed. This Word, and that of El Aakbor, or the Ten'h, thould never be confounded withoadacah, which is only a voluntary Alms. Dur European Tranlators generalls cail it the Tyibe,


[^0]:    (a) There are Controverfies ameng the Mabomesians in Points of Religion, as well as among us. The Opinion; of their Doetors were for'êveral Ages sivided concerning this famous Qneftion, Whetber she Alcoran pas Created or Uncreated? and it was, at laft thought the wife? Way to leave. it undecided. Fi feems this Auther was for the Affirmative; whereas, on the Contrary, the Writer of the Abridgment of the Mabortetian Religion, publifhed by Mr. Reland, declares himfelf flatly on the Negative. Neither could I ever find in any Autho: that it io delided by the Alcoran.

[^1]:    (a) In the Frensla Verfion, which I follow, it i , Ou erroneter, ou abrgées, ou papgerics, funs foi, do. Jans werivi:

[^2]:    (a) Kıb!a, is the Point of the Compars towards which all Mabometans turn their Faces at their Devotions, and is, as near as they can guels, cowards the Cadba, or Tenple of Meccat. It is a miftaken No-

[^3]:    Chap. IV.

[^4]:    (a) The Name they call her by is Hawah.

[^5]:    (a) Wooflip and adore, here in the Arabick Senfe, has no other Signification than tevoruytiv in mat. ii. vģ. 2.

    $$
    \mathrm{D} 3^{\circ} \quad-\quad \text { was }
    $$

[^6]:    (a) Api.adiadme, fonner que tu me albriciafte, \&c. Albricias is a Word the spaniards have corrupily adapted to imply the Reward for Good New, from El Bifbarn, which in Arabick is Good News, or Tydinge. One of the Sirnames of Adam is Abond Baflair, that is, the Farber of pood tiums, as if tie bigught the Earth Tydings of its being inhabited.
    (b) Their Exporfitors all atiry, That when Mabmet made a Vifit to God in Heaven (of whith more hereatter) God took him by the hand, and laid his Fiand on the Propher's shoulder, which (at his Retmen, when he rehearfed that unflapen Lye to his Difciples) he faid was fo exceffive cold, that it pierced the very Marrow in his Eack. This is Speken of by Dr. Pideanx in Maibimet's Life, p. 36 .

[^7]:    (a) As to any thing concerning this x onderful rlath, I have little to fay; but it is ceria in among the reft of their Fables, they hare a Tradition, that God thewed Adam all his to affemble together, upon that Account in the Valley of Noomar, in the Forms of Ants, where he told them, He was their Lord; to which they all anfwered in the Affirmative, and acknowledged him; and therefore G:d faid, He had Witneffes apainit them, at the Day of Judgment, if they fhould then plead Ignorance to his Covenant; by his Witneffer, meaning the Angels at that timeattending on him. This, I aflure you, is in a Book of no lefs Authority, than the Alcoran itfelf, the Exponitors whereof, fay, That no Man can forget the conerult te then made will God.

[^8]:    (a) In my Author it is mil y dozientos varas, \&c. I have heard it deccribed and read in other Arabick Books, and the Word is alway

[^9]:    (d) A very ufual Expreffion in Arabick, to fay, Fein makes Niens Beards sremble; and oot uncommor in spain.

[^10]:    (a) The Rérian Magi, or Wormippers of Fire? affirm, That Nimrad was of the Religion of Zorontes' and confequently of the fame they ftill profers in'Hindolian: Now the Masometans, who borrow Fables from all Sects, and adapt them where they tlink proper, aglee with them in this, and rhat Andelchan, who, they fay, was Chief Prict of the Fire, had, bythat Idolatrous Prince's Com-
     and that 'thep the 'Parfiach's perfeycring'ta affien the Trath there? of, he cosvell' a A mrul to caufe him to be caft into a fiery Fur-

[^11]:    nace, to make Trial of the Divinity of the Fire: This, they all manimoufly acknowledge, was put in Execution, and that Abraham. being protected by the Ahgel Gabriel, came glorioufly off from this fiery Trial. But the Original Source of this Fiction, is, what the Scripture fays concerning Abrabam's coming from Ur of the Cbaldeans, which many of the Rabtins, and all the Mabometin Expofitors, will have it, that Ur, in that Place, fignifies Fire, and is not the Name of a City, as our Tranflators expound it. - Whatever the Word may be in the other Oriental Tongues, I hall not meddle with; but Fire in Arabick, is Nar, or rather Nabof. Something to this Purport the Curious may find in D'Herbelor/under the Names Andefchan, Zerdafchr, \&ec.

[^12]:    (a) The Arabick Name Miriam, that is Mrry, is taken from the Hebrew and Syriack: Ey this Name they always call the bleffed Virgin Mother of our Lord, ever adding Lella, or Lady. It is the proper Name of many Women: The Alcoran, in reveral Places, makes very honourable Mention of our bleffed Lady, and there is a whole Chapter that bears her Name; and fome others fpeak not only of her Birth, but of her Mother, S. Ann, being big of her, and likewife of her Education in the Houfe of Zacharizh, and in the Temple; as alio of her divine and miraculous Delivery;

[^13]:    (a) Of Fofeph I thape already faid fomething, See. P. 140.

