

ground to be, more or less deep or steep; therefore we came nearer the shore, or anchor farther off, as we see convenient; for there is no Coast in the World, that I know, or have heard of, where the Land is of a continual height, without some small Valleys or declivities, which lye intermixt with the high Land. They are these subsidings of Valleys or low Lands, that make dents in the shore, and Creeks, small Bays, and Harbours, or little Coves, &c. which afford good anchoring, the surface of the Earth being there lodged deep under Water. Thus we find many good Harbours on such Coasts, where the Land bounds the Sea with steep Cliffs, by reason of the Declivities, or subsidings of the Land between these Cliffs: But where the Declension from the Hills, or Cliffs, is not within Land, between Hill and Hill, but, as on the Coast of *Chili* and *Peru*, the Declivity is toward the Main Sea, or into it, the Coast being perpendicular, or very steep from the neighbouring Hills, as in those Countries from the *Andes*, that run along the shore, there is a deep Sea, and few or no Harbours, or Creeks. All that Coast is too steep for anchoring, and hath the fewest Roads fit for Ships of any Coast I know. The Coasts of *Gallicia*, *Portugal*, *Norway*, and *Newfoundland*, &c. are Coasts like the *Peruvian*, and the high Islands of the *Archipelago*; but yet not so scanty of good Harbours; for where there are short Ridges of Land, there are good Bays at the extremities of those Ridges, where they plunge into the Sea; as on the Coast of *Caraccos*, &c. The Island of *John Fernando*, and the Island *St. Helena*, &c. are such high Land with deep shore: and in general, the plunging of any Land under Water, seems to be in proportion to the rising of its continuous part above Water, more or less steep; and it must be a bottom almost level, or very gently declining.