

1776.  
January.

At this I was not a little alarmed; yet, what is very singular, not at the danger, which was real, of being trampled under foot, or being bitten asunder by the beast, but in consequence of my apprehensions, which were merely imaginary, of being drowned: for the rattling noise, arising from the creature's running out of the water and along the stoney beach, immediately suggested to me the idea, that the river had on a sudden overflowed its banks: a supposition to which I was the more inclined, as I knew that this accident happens more frequently here than at *Gauritz-rivier*, (for an account of which I must refer the reader to Vol. I. page 254 :) and as the *bippopotamus*, when it is newly come up out of the water, and is wet and slimy, is said to glisten in the moon-shine like a fish, it is no wonder, that as soon as I took my handkerchief from before my eyes, it should appear to me, at so near a view as I had of it, like a high column of water, which seemed to threaten to carry us off and drown us in a moment: for which reason, I ran, or rather flew towards the higher ground, leaving both my guns and my brother sentinels behind me; but, as just at this spot, I was prevented by the steepness of the river's banks from ascending the heights, and nevertheless perceived that neither my companions nor myself were drowned, it ran in my head, for the space of several seconds, that we were all of us either dreaming or delirious. The farmer's son had fallen asleep, and still continued to sleep very soundly: as to the farmer himself, who, panting and breathless, every now and then looked up to heaven, and at the same time, with much awkwardness and bustle, was endeavouring to  
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make his escape, I made all the haste I could to disengage him from a large wrapper, which, as well on account of his gout as by way of keeping off the flies, he had wrapped round his legs. I then asked him what course the water had taken when it overflowed; and he, after a long pause, answered only by asking me in his turn, if I was not mad; upon which I was almost ready to put the same question to myself: and even at last, when all this was unriddled to me, could not help doubting of the truth of it, till I found the farmer's gun was really discharged; for the rattling among the stones and the squashing in the water, occasioned by the sea-cow, was what I first heard, and what made me take to my legs; so that I did not attend in the least either to the report of the gun or the cry of the animal, though these latter appeared to the rest of our party the most terrible; so much, indeed, that they occasioned Mr. IMMELMAN, together with the farmer's son-in-law, to fly from their post, though they had seen nothing of all that had happened, and could not easily have come to any harm.

We concluded the chase, and spent the remainder of the night in laughing at each other; in chattering and forming various conjectures on the subject of the precipitation and impetuous fury of the sea-cow, which, however, was probably as much alarmed and frightened as we ourselves could possibly be: we even smoked a couple of pipes, while we listened to the roaring of the lion, and waited for the approach of the morning. Several Hottentots then told us, that soon after the noise and tumult we have been describing had ceased, they had seen a sea-cow, making its

1776.  
January.

way out of the river towards that side of it which was unguarded.

On the 25th, from some traces of the sea-cows which we found in the dust near another spot, we concluded that many of these huge amphibious animals had lately taken up their quarters in a certain pit thereabouts, which we accordingly prepared to lay siege to in every possible way.

In the mean time, we saw a young lion make its escape into a close thicket, on the side of this same pit, where it might be perfectly safe from us and our hounds. Not much approving of this animal's being so near a neighbour to us, we thought it best for several of us marksmen to be together at each hiding-place; at the same time ordering our Hottentots, partly by making a noise and uproar, and partly by the means of making large fires, to frighten the sea-cows from attempting any of the other passes.

These animals had probably been beset in the same manner several times before, as this night we scarcely heard any thing of them. In the mean while, however, we flattered ourselves, that by continuing to block them up, we should at least by starving them, force them to quit their asylum, and expose themselves on the land to the fire of our guns.

On the 26th likewise, we were on the look-out after these animals, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, and also just before dusk, though upon a quite different plan from what we had before, as we meant now to hit them on their snouts the instant they should stick them up within the reach of our guns out of the water, in order to take breath, or more properly, (as it

it is not unaptly called by the colonists) to blow themselves. In order that the shot might prove mortal, we were obliged, however, on this occasion, to direct it in such a manner, that the ball should pass through the cavity of the nose into the brain. It was merely upon this plan, that we went out after the sea-cows, before we arrived at *Agter Bruntjes-boogte*, and were strengthened by the farmer's party. But we constantly found these animals too shy, to allow us to put our designs in execution: for although in those places where they had not been frightened or wounded, they will often in the middle of the day raise their heads and part of their bodies above the surface of the water, they at this time scarcely ventured just to put one of their nostrils only out of it, in order to breathe almost imperceptibly; and this only for the most part, in those spots in which they were sheltered from us by the hanging branches of trees. Notwithstanding this disadvantageous situation, in consequence of the acuteness of their smell, they seemed still to discern us, especially when we were to the windward of them; as in that case they instantly withdrew to another part.

The same night, we betook ourselves again to our posts; and in the dusk of the evening, I saw a little animal, which probably was an otter, stick its head up out of the water and blow itself a little, suffering itself for a few moments to be borne away by the current.

At half an hour after eight, it being already very dark, a sea-cow began at intervals to put its head up above the water, and utter a sharp, piercing, and, as it were, a very angry cry, which seemed to be between grunting and neighing. Perhaps this cry may be best expressed by the words,

*bëurkb*

1776.  
January.



1776.  
January.

*hëurkb burkb, bub-bub*: the two first being uttered slowly, in a hoarse but sharp and tremulous sound, resembling the grunting of other animals; while the third, or compound word, is sounded extremely quick, and is not unlike the neighing of a horse. It is true, it is impossible to express these inarticulate sounds in writing; but, perhaps, one may make nearer approaches to it, than one can to the gutturo-palatial sounds of the Hottentot language.

At eleven o'clock came the same, or else some other *bip-popotamus*, and in like manner visited the posts we occupied; he did not, however, dare to come up, though to our extreme mortification we heard him come and nibble the boughs which hung over the surface of the water, as well as a little grass and a few low shrubs which grew here and there on the inside of the river's banks. We were, however, in hopes, that this way of living would not long suffice animals, one of which only required almost a larger portion than a whole team of oxen. Thus far at least is certain, that if one should calculate the consumption of provisions made by a sea-cow, from the size of its fauces, and from that of its body and of its belly, which hangs almost down to the ground, together with the quantity of grass which I have at different times observed to have been consumed by one of these animals in spots, whither it has come over night to graze, the amount would appear almost incredible.

On the 27th day, we met with the misfortune of one of our Hottentots having heedlessly hit the muzzle of his gun against a rock, so that it went off and shot him through the foot, at the same time wounding several others in the legs

legs with the shivers of the ball (a composition of lead and tin) which was split in pieces against a rock. As provisions were now scarce with us, we were obliged in the day-time to ride a good way round about the neighbourhood in search of game. Exclusively of our having had an opportunity of giving chase, *en passant*, though without success, to a *lion* and a *hyæna*, we had the good luck to catch a young wood-pig, and to shoot a hart-beest; but our Hottentots going only two hours afterwards to fetch off the flesh of the latter, the eagles had already consumed the major part of it. In the afternoon it thundered, and we passed the following night at the same posts as we occupied on the night preceding, the sea-cows acting much in the same manner as before.

1776.  
 January.

On the 28th, after sun-rise, just as we were thinking of going from our posts home to our waggon, there comes a female hippopotamus with her calf, from some other pit or river, to take up her quarters in that which we were then blockading. While she was waiting at a rather steep part of the river's banks, and looking back after her calf, which was lame, and consequently came on but slowly, she received a shot in her side, upon which she directly plunged into the river, but was not mortally wounded; for FLIP, the drowsiest of all sublunary beings, who had shot her, and that instant could hardly be awakened by two Hottentots, was still half asleep when he fired his piece; and happy was it for him, that the enormous beast did not make towards his hiding, or rather sleeping-place, and send him into the other world to sleep for ever. In the mean while his shot was so far of service, that one of

my

1776.  
January.

my Hottentots ventured to seize the calf and hold it fast by its hind legs, till the rest of the hunting party came to his assistance. Upon which the calf was fast bound, and with the greatest joy borne in triumph to our waggons; though while they were taking it over a shallow near the river, the Hottentots were very much alarmed, lest the wounded mother and the other sea-cows, should be induced by the cries of the calf to come to its rescue; the creature, as long as it was bound, making a noise a good deal like a hog that is going to be killed, or has got fast between two posts. The sound, however, proceeding from the hippopotamus calf, was more shrill and harsh. It showed likewise a considerable share of strength in the attempt it made to get loose, and was found to be quite unmanageable and unwieldy; the length of it being already three feet and a half, and the height two feet; though the Hottentots supposed it to be no more than a fortnight, or at most three weeks old. When at last it was turned loose, it ceased crying; and when the Hottentots had passed their hands several times over its nose, in order to accustom it to their effluvia, began directly to take to them.

While the calf was yet alive, I made a drawing of it, a copy of which may be seen in the Swedish Transactions for 1778, and likewise in Plate IV. of this volume. After this it was killed, dissected, and eaten up in less than three hours time. The reason of this quick dispatch was partly the warmth of the weather, and partly our being in absolute want of any other fresh provisions. The dried skin, which I brought home with me, is of the thickness of the sole of a thin shoe, and at the same time was very stiff.

Not-

1776.  
January.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, I have had it stuffed for the cabinet of the Royal Academy, so as to bear a tolerable resemblance to the living animal, excepting that the belly could not be sufficiently distended. On this account, the drawing given by M. ALLAMAND from a stuffed hippopotamus's calf, and afterwards copied in M. DE BUFFON'S Supplement, could not but be incomplete, in respect that it is too lean, and the toes or hoofs too far distant from each other. The eyes, moreover, are made too large, and just the same may doubtless be said of the figures given of the adult hippopotamus in the same place. We found the flesh and fat of this calf, as flabby as one might have expected from its want of age, and consequently not near so good as that of the old *sea-cows*; of which I found the flesh tender, and the fat of a taste like marrow, or at least not so greasy and strong as other fat. It is for this reason, likewise, that the colonists look upon the flesh and fat of the sea-cow, as the wholesomest meat that can be eaten; the gelatinous part of the feet in particular, when properly dressed, being accounted a great delicacy. The dried tongues of these animals are also considered, even at the Cape, as a rare and savory dish. On my return to Sweden, I had the honour to furnish his Majesty's table with a dried sea-cow's tongue, two feet and eight inches long. With respect to form, the tongue of a full-grown hippopotamus is very blunt at the tip, and is, in fact, broadest at that part; if, at the same time, it is slanted off towards one side, and marked with *lobes*, as I was informed it is, this circumstance may, perhaps, proceed from the friction it suffers against the teeth, towards the side on which the

1776.  
January.

animal chiefly chews; at least some traces of this oblique form were discoverable on the dried tongue I am speaking of.

On the skin of the hippopotamus calf which I had stuffed for the Royal Academy, there are some stiff reddish-brown hairs, from a quarter to half an inch long, some on the inside of the ears, and others about the nose and the back part of the neck; but they grow so scattered and thin, as to be at the distance of 1-8th, or even half an inch from each other. There are also hairs upon the back like the former, excepting that they are still more thinly scattered and shorter; these were longest on the edges of the tail, as I formerly observed in the description I gave of this animal in the Swedish Transactions, though they have since fallen off during the stuffing of the animal. The rest of the hide is quite bare of hairs. The tail itself is flattened at the sides, and consequently the edges or sharp parts of it look upwards and downwards, as in the tail of the rhinoceros.

The tusks, or canine teeth are to be seen on the calf here described, already grown to the length of half an inch; but those of the large sea-cows weigh, according to KOLBE, ten pounds. An assertion which is, however, criticized by M. DE LA GAILLE, at page 349, who asserts, that they scarcely weigh three pounds. M. DE BUFFON again, Tom. XII. page 38, says, that the weight of one of the grinders exceeds three pounds, and that the tusks are each of them from twelve to sixteen inches in length, and weigh twelve or thirteen pounds. On the other hand, though I have actually had an opportunity of seeing a great many very large sea-cow-teeth, yet I find that one of  
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1776.  
January.

the largest size which I had brought home with me and presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, weighs no more than six pounds nine ounces, and is twenty-seven inches long, measured along the inside of its curve; and consequently about twice the length, and at the same time not half the weight of that mentioned by M. DE BUFFON. It is therefore to be hoped, that this illustrious author will excuse my presumption in doubting the accuracy of his account, especially as M. DAUBENTON himself, at page 62 of the same tome, makes the length of a canine tooth of the hippopotamus to be twenty-six inches, and consequently twice as long as it is affirmed to be by M. DE BUFFON. I have not yet weighed a grinder of one of these animals; at present, however, I cannot help doubting, whether M. DE BUFFON can find any that exceed the weight of three pounds; for an elephant's grinder, which I brought home with me as a present for the cabinet of the Royal Academy, weighs four pounds and a half, and is nine inches broad; but yet, to judge from the eye, was at least three times as large in every dimension as any grinder of a hippopotamus, with which I compared it, and of which I have had an opportunity of seeing great numbers, in several skulls, in different spots on the banks of *Visch-rivier*, being the relicks of sea-cows which the farmers had shot there from time to time. From what has been said it likewise follows, that KOLBE is in this place most to be depended upon. M. DE BUFFON is, however, in the right, when he asserts, l. c. page 48, that KOLBE took the figures of his animals from other people, and composed most of his descriptions from

1776.  
January.

memory, so that no great dependence is to be placed upon them.

The mouth of the hippopotamus is so large, that though a full third of the enormous tusks above-mentioned in the lower jaw, as well as several of the fore teeth which project forwards, stands above the gums, yet they are not seen except when the animal opens his mouth.

The hide of the adult hippopotamus bears a great resemblance to that of the rhinoceros, but is rather thicker. Whips likewise made of this hide are stronger, and, after being used some time, are more pliable than those made of the hide of the rhinoceros usually are, though they are not so transparent as these latter are when new.

The food of the hippopotamus consists entirely in herbs and grass, a circumstance of which we are informed by Father LOBO; and which may partly be inferred from what I have already said on the subject, as well as from the figure of the stomach belonging to the *fœtus* of a hippopotamus given in Messrs. DE BUFFON and DAUBENTON's elegant work. I therefore do not look upon it as very probable, that these animals, agreeably to the assertions of M. DE BUFFON, page 93, or of DAMPIER in his voyage, should hunt after fish by way of preying upon them; especially as in some of the rivers of the southern part of Africa, where the sea-cows are seen daily and in great abundance, there is not a fish to be seen; and in others only a few *bastard springers*, as they are called, (*cyprinus gonorynchus*) which are scarcely as big as a common herring. It is said, that a small species of carp is still more rarely to be met with here.

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is true, that the sea-cows sometimes frequent the mouths of the rivers here, which are full of sea-fish, and even sometimes the sea itself: we know, however, that these huge quadrupeds are notwithstanding this, obliged to go from thence upon dry land in quest of food. Neither is it probable that they can drink the sea-water; as an instance was related to me of the contrary in a hippopotamus, which, having been disturbed in the rivers, had taken refuge in the sea, and yet was obliged to go ashore every night and drink fresh water from a well in the neighbourhood, till at last it was shot by some people that lay in wait for it there. That the hippopotamuses actually lived in salt-water, I have seen evident proofs at the mouths both of *Kromme* and *Cam-tour* rivers, particularly in the latter, on my journey homewards; where many of these animals blowed themselves in broad day-light, and thrust their heads up above the water; and one of them in particular, which had been wounded by an ill-directed shot on the nose, neighed from anger and resentment. In *Krakekamma* I saw on the beach manifest traces of a hippopotamus which had come out of the sea, but had retired thither again directly. That very attentive navigator Captain BURTZ informed me, that he had frequently seen on the eastern coast of Africa sea-horses (meaning probably the hippopotamus) raise their heads above the surface of the water, in order to blow themselves and neigh. I have been induced to be rather circumstantial on this subject, as M. ADANSON has taken it into his head, in his *Voyage au Senegal*, to limit the abode of the hippopotamus to the fresh water rivers only in Africa; and M. DE BUFFON has taken upon him to support this opinion,

1776.  
January.

1776.  
January.

opinion, and to render KOLBE's testimony to the contrary liable to suspicion.

An old experienced huntsman told me, that he had once seen two hippopotamuses copulate, which they did in the same manner as common cattle. On this occasion the beasts stood in a shallow part of the river, where the water reached up to their knees.

The size of the largest of the two sea-cows measured by ZERENGHI, was, according to BUFFON, Tom. XII. page 31, as follows: The length sixteen feet nine inches, the girth fifteen feet, the height six feet and a half, the aperture of the mouth two feet four inches wide, and the tusks were above a foot long, clear of the sockets.

The method of catching the hippopotamus consists (besides shooting it) in making pits for it in those parts which the animal passes in his way to and from the river; but this method is peculiar to the Hottentots, and is only practised by them in the rainy season, as the ground in summer is too hard for that purpose. It is said that they have never succeeded in killing this huge aquatic animal with poisoned darts, though this way of killing game is practised with advantage by the Hottentots for the destruction both of the elephant and rhinoceros. The colonists, likewise, were not entirely unacquainted with the method mentioned by M. HASSELQUIST, as being common in Egypt, viz. to strew on the ground as many pease or beans as the animal can possibly eat, by which means it bursts its belly and dies. But as this method is very expensive, and they can generally have this animal for a single charge of powder and a tin ball, shot in a proper direction, they chiefly  
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and almost solely have recourse to this cheaper expedient.

1776.  
January.

The hippopotamus is probably not so quick in its pace on land as the generality of the larger quadrupeds, though perhaps it is not so slow and heavy as M. DE BUFFON, l. c. page 39, describes it to be; as both the Hottentots and colonists look upon it as dangerous to meet a hippopotamus out of the water, especially, as according to report, they had had a recent instance of one of these animals, which, from certain circumstances, was supposed to be in rut, having, for several hours, pursued a Hottentot, who found it very difficult to make his escape. M. KLOCKNER confirms this opinion, by the insertion of a story to this purpose related by one MARAIS.

The people of this country did not entertain that opinion of the medicinal virtues of the hippopotamus, as they did of certain parts of the elephant and rhinoceros; excepting one colonist, who imagined he had found the *os petrosum* of this animal, reduced to powder, and taken in the quantity that would lie on the point of a knife, excellent in convulsions, and particularly in the convulsions (*stuypen*) of children. That the flesh is reckoned very wholesome food, I have already mentioned.

Having already exceeded the limits I had prescribed to myself, I do not intend to dwell here on the anatomy of the hippopotamus we caught, particularly as the internal conformation of the calves is somewhat different from that of the adult animal. I shall, therefore, only briefly mention the following particulars: the stomachs were four in number, and consequently one more than in the foetus examined.



1776.  
January.

examined by M. DAUBENTON, which was kept in spirits. Compare BUFFON, Tom. XII. Tab. IV. Fig. 2. The two first stomachs, which correspond with, and were somewhat similar to the stomachs H. and L. (l. c.) were each of them about seven inches long, and three inches in diameter; the third was nine inches in length, and a little wider than the two former; the fourth was seven inches long, and at the upper part five inches broad, but decreased by degrees on one side till it terminated in the *pylorus*, which had an aperture an inch in width, being about half as wide again as the *cardia*. I did not observe any such valves as M. DAUBENTON has delineated. The first stomach we found mostly empty, it containing only a few lumps of cheese or curd; it likewise differed from the rest by the superior fineness of its internal coat. The internal membrane of the second stomach was rather coarser, and had many small holes in it; it likewise contained several clods of caseous matter together with a great quantity of sand and mud. The third stomach had very visible folds, both longitudinal and transversal, on the inside of it, and contained caseous lumps of a yellow colour and harder consistence than the others, together with several leaves quite whole and fresh, and at the same time some dirt. The interior membrane of the fourth stomach was very smooth, though it was not without folds; in the stomach itself there was a good deal of dirt, with a small quantity of curds, which were whiter than they were in any of the other stomachs. This fourth stomach in a great measure covered the rest, being situated on the right side of the animal, and was found to have the upper part of the *intestine* adhering to its superior and interior

1776.  
January.  


interior edge. This latter viscus, which was one foot long and three inches broad, diverged from it downwards on the left side. The intestinal canal was 109 feet long; the liver measured fourteen inches from right to left, and seven or eight from the hind part to the fore part. On its anterior edges it had a large notch, being in other respects undivided and entire; it was of an oblique form, being broadest towards the left side, where I discovered a gall-bladder five inches in length. In the uterus there was nothing particularly worthy of observation; I found two teats and the heart, surrounded with more fat in proportion than the elk-antelope's heart, described at page 208 of this volume; the length of this muscle was five inches, and the breadth about four inches and a half. The communication between the auricles called the *foramen ovale*, was above an inch in diameter; each lung was eleven inches long and undivided; but at the superior and exterior part of the right lung, there were two globules or processes elevated half an inch above the surface; and on the side corresponding to it, in the left lung, and in the upper part of it, there was a little excrescence, terminating in a point; somewhat below this, yet more forwards, there was found likewise a process, half an inch in height. Directly over the lower part of the communication formed between the right and left lung, there was a kind of crest or comb, measuring an inch from the top to the bases.

One of my brother sportsmen said, he had once observed a peculiar kind of vermin on the body of one of these amphibious animals; but on the calf we had caught we found nothing but a species of leech, which kept only

1776.  
January.



about the anus, and likewise a good way up in the strait gut, where, by a timely abstraction of the blood, they may be of use to these large amphibious animals; and particularly may act as preservatives against the piles, repaying themselves for their trouble in kind. Most of them were very small, but on the other hand there was a considerable number of them. The only large one I saw of this species, being somewhat more than an inch in length, I described and made a drawing of; this is inserted by the name of the *Hirudo Capensis, corpore supra nigricante, medio longitudinaliter sub-brunneo, subtus pallide fusco*, in the elegant treatise on worms, which M. ADOLPHUS NODEER, first secretary of the Patriotic Society, is preparing for the press. Instead of the lighter coloured streak upon the back, there was discoverable in some of these leeches, one, and sometimes two longitudinal brownish lines, which grew fainter and fainter towards the extremities.

The huge animal, of which we have been speaking, has doubtless obtained its present name of hippopotamus, which signifies river-horse, merely in consequence of the neighing sound it makes; as otherwise in its form it bears not the least resemblance to a horse, but rather to a hog. Neither does it in the least resemble the ox; so it could be only the different stomachs of this animal, which could occasion it to be called *sea-cow*, at the Cape; and, perhaps, it is for the same reason, that the Hottentots call it the *gao*, which nearly approaches to *kau*, the name by which the buffalo is known among these people.

From the account given by BELLONIUS of a tame hippopotamus, which he describes as a beast of a very mild  
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and gentle nature, as well as from the disposition of the calf we had just caught, it follows, that this animal might be easily brought over to Europe, where it has been formerly exhibited at two different times in the public spectacles at Rome. (Vid. PLIN. lib. 8. and DION. CASS. lib. II.) For this purpose, the capture might easiest be made at *Konaps-river*, where these animals, according to the accounts given me by the Caffres, reside in great abundance; and milch-cows might be kept ready at hand, in order to rear the calf, in case it was a suckling. Indeed, I am apt to suppose, that one a little older than this, would not be very nice in its food; as that which we caught, was induced by hunger, as soon as it was let loose near the waggon, to put up with something not extremely delicate, which had been just dropped from one of our oxen. This, perhaps, may appear very extraordinary in an animal with four stomachs; but there have been instances of this kind known in common cattle, which in *Herjedal* are partly fed with horse-dung \*. (Vid. A. A. HULPHER'S *Beskrifning om Norrland*, 3:je Saml. om *Herjedalen*, page 27—87.) I have been likewise assured, that this method of feeding cattle has been practised with great advantage in *Uplandia*, when there has been a scarcity of fodder; and that afterwards these same cattle, even when they have not been in want of proper fodder, have taken to this food of their own accord, and eaten it without any thing else being mixed with it.

At noon the temperature of the air was, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, 104 degrees; and the heat of


\* HULPHER'S Description of Norway.

1776.  
January.

the sun, to which I had been to-day particularly exposed, occasioned me to have a violent head-ache, which, however, was sensibly relieved, by wetting my head all over with vinegar. The length of time we had set up, had likewise not a little contributed to this indisposition of mine; notwithstanding which, we resolved still to continue blockading this place. The following night, however, it was uncomfortable and even dangerous to keep at our posts, in the open air, as there fell a violent thunder-shower, which not only made some of our fire-arms useless, but even extinguished the fires we had made at the upper side of the pit; so that two sea-cows had the boldness to venture out of the water at this place, and run along the shallow in the river. We fired, indeed, a shot at them in the dark at a venture, but without effect.

On the 29th in the morning, finding that it would not be worth while to stay here any longer, we took our departure, going towards the south, and hunting *buffaloes* and *koedoes*, one of which latter leaped into the river, as I have before mentioned at page 216 of this volume. In the evening, we had hardly taken our oxen out of the waggons, and unfaddled our horses, before a large rhinoceros passed within fifty paces of our waggon, probably without seeing any thing of us; as otherwise, in the opinion of the Hottentots, this enormous animal would not have failed at least to have turned our waggon topsy-turvy. I have made mention of this rhinoceros at page 111 of this volume. It was, as we afterwards learned, in the midst of its flight, having been hunted just before by two of our party. It had likewise got to a good distance from us, before we could



1776.  
January.  


get our fire-arms out of the waggon ; so that two shot that we sent after him, could not possibly have any effect. Our hounds, which at first were able to keep close to the animal's heels, formed a strong contrast to the colossal size of this animal ; while the beast on his part did not seem to take the least notice of them, but, with a trifling rise and fall of the neck, kept on an even and steady course, which was a kind of pacing, but notwithstanding rid a great deal of ground ; which pace, however, was, by the report of guns, changed to a very fast gallop, so that the hounds were in an instant left behind at a great distance : and it appears to me, that any sportsman, though mounted on an excellent hunter, would inevitably be lost, who should be pursued by this animal, and should not know how to get out of the sight and scent of it, by shifting and dodging occasionally. The rhinoceros was said, in this particular, to resemble the elephant, that without delaying or stopping in the least, it will run to the distance of many leagues from the place where it has been closely hunted, or in any other way molested.

On the 30th, we set out for *Kleine Vischs* river, in hopes of succeeding better there in our pursuit after the sea-cows. In the night it rained.

On the 31st, we hunted some elk-antilopes, and afterwards met in these desert tracts of country with a young farmer, from the *Camdeboo* quarter, who had taken a journey hither, in order to look out, together with a slave and two Hottentots in his service, for a proper place to settle in. In the meanwhile they were feasting on some of the prime parts of a buffalo, which they had shot. In pursuance  
of

1776.  
January.



of the directions we received from this man, we found three rhinoceroses, viz. a female, with her calf of no inconsiderable size, and a male, which was much larger than the female; and, indeed, was the largest of all the rhinoceroses I had ever seen. This last was hit in the shoulder by a ball from one of the Hottentots, who lay concealed behind a bush, a circumstance which occasioned the animal to rush forth into the plain, where all the sportsmen that were provided with horses were stationed; and now, being greatly alarmed, betook themselves to flight. The greatest braggadochio in the whole company, was the first on this occasion to set an example of prudence, and a spirit of self-preservation in the extreme, by clapping spurs to his horse and galloping off immediately; and was the last to turn back and pursue the maimed and limping beast, whither it soon turned off towards a different quarter, and by this means at last made its escape through a close thicket.

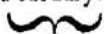
One of my Hottentots, who in fact was our driver, but whom I had used in some measure to shooting, and had at this time entrusted with a gun, that he might assist the other sportsmen, was accused by them of having shewn, on this occasion, a greater inclination to skulk and hide himself, than to join in the sport. On which account, I having, by way of punishing him, given his gun to one of the Boshiesmen, he did not, indeed, discover any concern at the time; yet, perhaps, was even in this respect, capable of being actuated by ambition and emulation, as, indeed, are many of his countrymen; as a proof of his punishment having had an effect upon him, shewing that very day afterwards upon other occasions, though entirely without arms, great boldness and

and courage ; in consequence of which he, that evening, ran the risk of being trampled under foot by another rhinoceros.

1776.  
January.

To conclude, we now quitted our horses, in order to go with a party of our Hottentots and trace the wounded rhinoceros on foot. We were able to follow the traces of the animal in this manner during the space of half an hour, notwithstanding the ground's being very dry and hard ; for a Boshies-man, who was our principal leader, and went before us with the deepest silence and utmost attention, pointing occasionally to the earth, was very skilful in observing (and regulating our course accordingly) where the dried grass or dust had been disturbed or displaced in the least ; which, with all the attention I was master of, I was not able to discern ; though in more than one spot, we found, nevertheless, some plain and distinct prints of the rhinoceros's feet, a proof that our leader had taken us right. In fact, necessity and custom render the sight, faculty of observation, and judgment of the Hottentots, very acute in this respect ; just as, on the other hand, by the same means they have acquired the talent, which is universally acknowledged, of finding water in spots they are unacquainted with, much better than the Christians ; a talent, which alone serves them instead of a compass, in particular exigencies, and precludes the necessity of supposing them to be endued with a particular acuteness in the organ of smell, as they are erroneously represented to be by some, who, living at a distance from the Hottentots, have no great opportunities of knowing this peculiar race of men. This, however, is no argument, that the instances we have of other men who have been endued with a very fine and acute.

1776.  
February.



acute smell, not much different from that of the hound, may not be perfectly true. In the evening, we rode home to our waggons; but the greater part of our Hottentots did not come home till the next morning, after having shot a young buffalo.

On the 1st of February, my horse fell down with me, in hunting the elk-antelope, as I have already mentioned at page 212 of this volume. The same evening, two of our Hottentot marksmen found a rhinoceros lying on its right side; and so fast asleep withal, that it did not wake, though they chanced to make a considerable clattering, by their gun-barrels striking against each other, when they first happened to see it through the bushes, being then at the distance of three or four paces only from its hinder parts, and immediately in their fright took aim; but when they found that the animal did not wake, they gave themselves time to reflect a little, and, after holding a consultation upon the matter, took a circuit round a couple of bushes, and having placed themselves so that they could point the muzzles of their guns right against the animal's head, discharged their pieces both at the same instant into its brain: but afterwards again, the animal making a few trifling struggles, they were afraid it might come to itself again; for which reason, as well as for their amusement, they charged again, and fired several balls into its chest. This incident, together with the account given me by an old hunter, of a rhinoceros which he found so fast asleep, that he had it in his power to go very near to it and shoot it, induced me to believe, that this animal sleeps very sound; though the case seems to have been quite otherwise with the one-horned rhinoceros which

which Dr. PARSONS made his observations upon, and gave a description of in London.

1776.  
February.

On the 2d, when I went to dissect the rhinoceros which had been shot the day before, I found that my Hottentot marksmen, with a view the better to preserve the flesh from putrefying, had taken out the entrails as soon as the beast was dead; I saw, however, very evidently, from the liver, that these animals have no gall-bladder; a circumstance about which one of the farmers belonging to our hunting-party entered into a dispute with me, and for which reason we were at that time very eager to chase them.

One of my Boshies-men, who had been ordered to come to us, and help to cut up the rhinoceros, and at the same time bring with him a few things which we wanted, put us very much to our shifts by staying away. It seems that he had rather chosen to repair to the elk which had been shot the night before, partly because he preferred the taste of elk's flesh, and partly as, like the rest of his countrymen, he set great store by the sinews and *aponeuroses* of the elk; particularly those on the back of the animal, as forming the best strings that could be got for their clokes.

Now this Hottentot, though according to our articles of war, as well as from his own experience, he might expect to receive a good drubbing for an act of disobedience of this kind, yet he made his appearance quite free and easy, with several slices of a honey-comb in his hand, and making an excuse in his language, which was interpreted to me as follows: "That the *boning-wyzer* (*cuculus indicator*, vide page 186 of this volume) had enticed him quite away from that part of the country, where the rhinoceros was.



1776.  
February.  
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to that where the elk lay; but that he had now brought with him a considerable quantity of honey to smear my mouth with." I, on my part, accepted both of the excuse and the bribe; as my brother sportsmen, whose mouths began to water at the latter, unanimously voted, that the Hottentot had done better in following the honey-guide, than he would have done had he obeyed our orders.


But where could a Boshies-man Hottentot, bred and born in the wild and desert plains near *Zondags-rivier*, where could such a one as this learn the art of bribing? Was it of his simple companions, or rather from the readiness of the more enlightened colonists to give these heathens in this manner a proof of their forgiving dispositions? It is a great pity that I could not determine this question with any degree of certainty, a determination which would have thrown much light on the nature of man in his savage state! It deserves, however, to be remarked, that the Hottentots in *Houtniquas*, who are in a much more civilized state, are said now and then to endeavour to soften their judges with presents of honey; and even sometimes to succeed in their attempts, and thereby to obtain besides certain privileges.

This day we took an ostrich's nest, and gave chase to the elk, which I mentioned at page 211 of this volume, as having sweated blood. At night we laid siege to a sea-cow-pit, out of which too a sea-cow came running up, but made its escape, after two of our company had fired at her in the dark, and missed her.

On the 3d our Hottentots again saw a couple of rhinoceroses, a circumstance which, for the information of others,

and particularly of the posterity of the colonists of this country, with respect to the numbers, and, as it were, peculiar abode of this huge animal in these parts, seems to me to be worth noticing here. It may not be amiss likewise, for the sake of giving the reader some notion of the disposition of the Hottentots in general, to mention, that our driver spent twelve hours in running to a place and back again, where he had recollected that he had left his wooden tobacco-pipe two days before, though he could have made another as good in a little more than half the time. Here it may be remarked by the by, that he walked all the way alone and without weapons, and consequently ran some risk of becoming a prey to the lions. Neither this, nor the following night, did we succeed in our attempts on the sea-cows in the pits of Little *Visch-rivier*.

1776.  
February.



On the 5th, the three farmers who had come to our assistance on the 22d of January, took leave of us in order to go home. We had kept company with each other much longer than we had at first expected; the reason of which was, our having had such bad successes in hunting the sea-cow. Once, viz. on the 28th of January, it was, as I have already observed, the fault of FLIP. The extraordinary drowfiness of this youth, of which I have given an instance at page 279 of this volume, proceeded in all probability from a passion, which yet, for the most part, makes others sleepless. For FLIP, though a brisk lad in other respects, and bold and daring to a degree in the chase, one who had been the death of many a buffalo, and who, at so early a period as two years before, being out with a hunting party after the lion, had fired the first ball into the body of that

1776.  
February.

fierce animal, was yet so timid with respect to the fair sex, that he had long been deeply in love with a fine girl in his neighbourhood, without daring to let either her or any one else know it; till one day when we were riding cheek by jowl over the desert plains, he divulged his passion to me, (no doubt because I was a physician) and at the same time asked my advice. I, on my part, prescribed to him to disclose his sentiments to the object of his affections in writing. Though this way of wooing was, in all probability, entirely unknown to FLIP, as well as, perhaps, to the greater part of the colony, yet he placed an implicit faith in the remedy, and the physician was invested with the office of dictating the terms of the billet-doux. The epistle was accordingly written on the round lid of my box; and, as may naturally be supposed, in a pretty amorous style, though in a curious kind of broken Dutch, which favoured very strongly of the foreign dialect of the inditer; but as the girl, in all probability, would lay a greater stress on the looks of her lover, who was a smart well-made young fellow, than upon his letter, I was in hopes that, notwithstanding these disadvantages, my epistle would prepare the way to his good fortune, than which nothing could give me greater pleasure.

On the 6th of February, with Mr. IMMELMAN and my nine Hottentots, I set out again on our road home to the Cape, and in the afternoon arrived at the well of *Quanimedacka*, described at page 81 of this volume. Here I first began to have an earnest longing to revisit the Cape, having, almost as well as could be expected, accomplished the purposes for which I undertook the expedition into these parts; and having hitherto, partly by means of the remarkable objects

which actually presented themselves to my notice, and partly in consequence of being in continual expectation of meeting with them, been able to pass the time with some degree of pleasure, under more fatigues and difficulties than can easily be imagined. Besides, I was now obliged to hasten back to the Cape, that I might not be overtaken by the winter season, and miss the opportunity of returning, or at least writing to Europe, by one of the East-India homeward bound ships.

In the evening I rode along with a Hottentot to the spot where we had shot the two rhinoceroses on the 19th of December, and found the greater part of these animals already eaten up or destroyed; but the skulls were still in good preservation. Having taken the least of these with us, and being about to return to our waggon, in our way we found a female rhinoceros with her calf. These animals had probably been drawn out from the place of their retirement by the cool of the evening, and were just then coming out to graze for the night. The calf had already attained the size of a small ox, though its horns were of a very trifling size, in comparison with those of the mother; and upon the whole, it followed and was guided entirely by every motion of her's. I would gladly have waited with the greatest patience, in order to explore this animal's manner of eating and digging up roots, &c. but the night was approaching, and it would have been too dangerous an undertaking for us two, to pass the night on these plains, which abound with lions and rhinoceroses, without the apparatus necessary for making a fire. Besides, the clattering noise made by the caparisons of our steeds, had already betrayed


1776.  
February.

1776.  
February.

betrayed us to the two rhinoceroses, while they stood listening and moving their ears about just at the entrance of a narrow vale, through which we must necessarily pass, if we wished to reach our waggon before night. In this critical situation, therefore, we had no other resource than to shoot them immediately, or at least to frighten them from the spot. Of these two different methods we were most inclined to attempt the former, though neither our pieces, nor the charge they were loaded with, were any ways adapted to game of such an enormous size; my Hottentot having taken with him a small fowling-piece only, into which we put a leaden ball in addition to the shot with which it was already charged. My piece, indeed, was loaded with a tin ball, which however, was not near large enough for a rhinoceros. Notwithstanding this, we crept on till we got behind a large spreading bush, which, with respect to its height and the extent of its branches, was like a tree, and which stood forwards on the plain at the distance of fifteen paces only from the two rhinoceroses.

My piece, which had, unknown to me, got damp the night before, went off, to my great surprize and mortification, with a hissing noise, and hung fire a long while; and, instead of hitting the old rhinoceros in the heart, only wounded her, as we afterwards found, in the posterior angle of the lower jaw. It made her, however, somewhat swag about with the fore part of her body, and snuff up her nostrils, as if endeavouring to discover her enemy by the scent; but as we were to the windward of her, so that she could not get scent of us, she advanced forwards to the quarter where she heard the noise, close followed by her calf,



1776.  
February.  


calf, with a slow measured pace, and seemingly full of attention, in all probability with an intent to search the bush all over which stood between her and us. The blood now began to mount in our faces, chiefly from the apprehension, lest while we were endeavouring to avoid one of the beasts, we should run into the jaws of the other; for with one rhinoceros alone, a sportsman, who is tolerable agile, may very well venture upon occasion to play at blind man's buff. My attendant and companion, the same Hottentot who had made so miserable a figure in the presence of the Caffres, now stood to his ground boldly, as he had promised to do, and did not fire, before the animals were just upon us; by this means being alarmed, they rushed forward with great violence, as we supposed they would, and consequently passed us, when the Hottentot instantly leaped up among the boughs of the bush, and I stole off to the other side of it. Having found our horses again at the place where we had tied them up out of the way, my curiosity led me to see which way the two rhinoceroses had taken. In fact, I happened to find them much sooner than I expected; and at the same time discovered, that they were nearer-sighted than I could have ever imagined, they standing about eighty or ninety paces from me on the open plain, without seeming to perceive either me or my horse, though they stood listening with their heads turned towards the quarter whence I was coming towards them. After this, getting off my horse, and walking on till I got within fifty or sixty paces of them, without any thing to cover my approach, I fired at the old one, which even now did not see me, only swinging the fore part of her body from one side to the other with great violence,

1776.  
February.

lence, and at the same time blowing so hard and loud, that our horses, which I had left in the care of my Hottentot at the distance of several hundred paces, were not a little scared by it. Upon this, the two wild beasts ran off through the bushes, where it was both dangerous and difficult to pursue them. The Hottentots, who were better skilled in this kind of chase, afterwards told us, that we should have done much better if we had fired at the calf, on which the small ball would have taken more effect; in which case they imagined, that the mother would have staid by the dead body till the next day, when they might have gone there and shot her likewise. In like manner they supposed, that the calf would have staid by the body of the mother in case she had been shot first.

It was as dark as pitch before we got to our waggons; and as here was no beaten path, I was under great apprehensions lest we should miss the road; though my Hottentot was under no concern on that score, being quite sure of what he was about. There was, however, great reason to fear, lest in the dark we should ride full butt against a rhinoceros, or else into the jaws of a lion. Once our horses startled, a circumstance which did not a little alarm us; till we observed, that what excited our fears was nothing more than a porcupine, (vide Vol. I. page 151.) The holes and subterraneous passages made by this, as well as the various other animals enumerated above, and by which the ground was every where undermined, occasioned our horses to have several falls, which put us under the disagreeable necessity of riding very slowly; at last we began to perceive now and then a little glimmer from the fire of  
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our brother sportsmen who were left with the waggon at *Quammedacka*, and I must own, that I was not a little rejoiced at the appearance of this leading star. When at length we had got to our waggons, we were told, that our Hottentot huntsman had likewise that day seen and wounded a rhinoceros. Just before dawn two buffaloes came to drink out of the well near which we were encamped; but though we fired at them, we missed them in the dark.

1776.  
February.

On the 7th we went by *Hevy* to *Kurekoiku*, and shot a buffalo in our way. In the night we were awakened by several horrid dissonant noises, which, though quite dissimilar to each other, were uttered at one and the same time, so as to form a most dismal chorus. Among these, however, there was one which almost drowned the rest, and which in some measure resembled the disgusting kind of laugh, which the simple populace in Sweden ascribes to a spirit they call the *Gast*, or the shrieking man, but which is nothing more than one of the several different cries usually uttered by the *Strix nyctea*, or screech-owl. By the light of the moon we could see on a hill near us, the glimpse of above half a score hyænas; and the horrid din we heard was, in all probability, nothing more than a tumultuous yell, set up by them in order to scare our oxen, and put them to flight, not daring otherwise to attack them; but these, with our usual forecast, we had made fast to the waggon. As I thought one of these ravenous creatures presented a good mark to my piece, I could not help, in direct opposition to the advice of the Hottentots, firing a ball at it. The shot, so far from scaring them away, rather occasioned them to repeat their attempts to frighten us; as the whole pack now

1776.  
February.

rushed down from the hill, and ran close by us at full speed, which bore the appearance of their having at first intended a general attack.

On the 8th, we continued our way homewards, when, besides a few scattered hartbeests, we saw a large herd of elk-antilopes; we likewise that day shot a buffalo, by which our Hottentot marksman was in the utmost danger of being trampled under foot.

On the 9th we again saw several elk-antilopes, hartbeests, and quaggas, passing by *Hassagai-bosch*. We shot a female elk, from whose body we cut out a foetus, which we carried away with us, and the next morning dissected. The viscera we found to resemble those of gazels in general.

On the 10th we met with a farmer, who informed us, that two days journey from hence, two Caffre princes were at war with each other on account of a few stray calves. At this place, crossing *Boshies-man-rivier*, we went up to a *craal* of *Gonaquas Hottentots*, who, in our presence, performed their military exercise, of which I have made some mention at page 158 of this volume.

On the 11th, one of our *Boshies-men* having been informed, that his nearest relations had removed along with their *craal* into this neighbourhood, wished to take leave of us; and as he had given us his company and assistance throughout the whole course of our journey, he asked for something by way of gratuity or recompence; which I readily complied with, to his entire satisfaction, by presenting him with a steel for striking fire, a brass tinder-box, some tobacco, a knife, and a few glass beads. He was the  
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1776.  
January.

only married man in our party, and seemed to have more œconomy than any of the rest, having either for his own use, or that of his wife, loaded himself with the flesh of the buffalo we had shot last; some of which he carried extended over his shoulders, and the rest hanging on a stick, for the sake of drying it in the sun. When the time came in which he must part from us and his countrymen, he went away without taking any leave. In fact, it is the mode with the Hottentots, (as now, indeed, it is sometimes practised with us) to *eclipse*, as it is called, in this manner. However, on my calling out to him when he was at a considerable distance from us, *farewel*, in the Dutch language, accompanied with the Hottentot salutation *r'kabè*, he answered me in the same language; at the same time making several aukward bows in the Dutch fashion. The other Hottentots laughed immediately at this incident, and (probably on this account) took a formal leave of us, as well as of each other, when they parted from us at *Zondags-rivier*, where we arrived in the evening. Here I met with an old Hottentot, who was born with four nipples, the two spurious ones being rather less than the others, and placed three inches lower.

On the 12th, we met with several peasants, who, with the permission of the present governor, BARON PLETTENBERG, had removed hither in order to inhabit this part of the country; which, for this reason, in my map, I have called PLETTENBERG'S colony. In the evening about dusk, the thermometer was at 68 degrees, when the rain began, which continued all night long, with a south-west wind.



1776.  
February.

On the 13th, at seven o'clock, the thermometer was at 64, and the whole day was overcast and rainy. We saw a *koedoe*, and our Hottentot marksman, who had been courting along *Zondags-rivier*, informed us, that he had observed one of the sea-cows there, had her calf riding on her back, when she came up to the surface of the water, in order to breathe; but that as soon as she had got scent of him, she breathed with the edge of her nostrils only out of the water; and each time after she had breathed, dived, or ducked her head forward, with such nice exactness, that her calf likewise appeared with the extremity of her nostrils only above the surface of the water, and was able to blow herself too.

On the 14th we came to *Kuga*; the thermometer, at five in the afternoon, was at 72 degrees.

On the 15th, the thermometer, about dawn, was at 62. We saw some buffaloes, and three Hottentot fugitives, and paid another visit to the salt-pans, with the view of catching insects. At noon, in the shade, the thermometer was at 90 degrees. We paid a visit to a little *craal* of Caffres, which had lately removed to *Zwartkops-rivier*; and went to the upper part of this river, to visit a colonist of the name of GERT SKEPPER, who had long resided there, partly in conformity to some orders of government, and partly in direct opposition to them: for government, which, though it had long employed land-surveyors, was yet left totally in the dark with respect to the geography of the country, had not permitted the colonists to cultivate or dwell farther to the eastward than *Kabelianuw-rivier*, but had

had left them at liberty to inhabit what part they pleased to the south of Camdebo; in consequence of which, this shrewd peasant had gone round about by the way of *Camdebo* from the Cape to this place, to take possession of it; and upon this pretence, had got a charter for the tenure of it; when, on the contrary, he would have been severely punished, had he gone by the nearer and better road. We were totally disappointed in our hopes of furnishing ourselves with bread at this place, as the farmer himself had chosen to be without it for some days, sooner than grind the flour in his hand-mill. Consequently, we lived some time entirely upon flesh. From the 5th of February hitherto, we had been provided with some very coarse meal, or gurgions, which our Hottentots, with the addition of a moderate quantity of water, had every day kneaded into dough, and made up into loaves or small cakes of seven or eight inches diameter, and about half an inch thick: these were baked on the ground, which had been previously heated by our fires, with great ease and readiness, by covering them up well with warm ashes and a few live coals.

A small society of *Gunjemans* Hottentots, whose ancestors, at the time that the Dutch invaded this part of the continent, inhabited the tract of country about *Table-mountain* and *Constantia*, now lived on friendly terms with the farmer above-mentioned. By what I could understand, this little society had long been without the exercise of any personal authority among them, without beggars, and without any penal laws and statutes, as well as without crimes and misdemeanors; having been united and governed only

1776.  
February.



by their own natural love of justice and mildness of disposition, together with several common Hottentot usages and customs. My Hottentots from *Zwellendam* seemed to hold in high estimation the virtue, freedom, and happy state of these people; so much, indeed, that they were resolved to partake of the blessings enjoyed by this happy race, for the remainder of their lives, as soon as they should have finished the journey with us at the Cape. For this purpose, they solicited me to buy at this place for each of them a heifer with calf, which, according to our agreement, they had a right to demand for their reward. As Hottentots, this way of thinking and turn of mind, did not by any means discredit them. I, therefore, advanced for them glass beads, brass tinder-boxes, knives, and steels for flints, to the value of nine or ten rix-dollars; in consideration of which, two of the best heifers in their judgment among the whole herd of cattle belonging to the *craal*, were looked out for them.

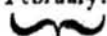
The most considerable part of this herd belonged to a widow, who was reckoned to be worth sixty milch-cows, and was (at least in this point) the most respectable female Hottentot I was ever acquainted with. She was childless, and was to be succeeded in her estate by her cousin; she seemed to be past the middle age, and, in her younger days, to have been a beauty in her kind. Besides a costly necklace of shells, and a spare cap, (*vide Plate I. Vol. I.*) (which by the bye I got from her, in the way of barter,) she was not better clad than the rest; having neither more leathern rings on her arms and legs, a better sheep-skin over her shoulders, and particularly ~~no~~ more grease upon her body than any of the others. It is true, besides a few common  
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1776.  
February.  


glass-beads, I observed, that two strings of the small copper beads, mentioned at page 238 of the same volume, were kept by her in a pouch apart, being the whole of her trinkets and jewels, and the only things for which she could possibly be envied by the rest of her sex. However, I am willing to hope, that this vice had taken little or no root among these gentle and benevolent people; as the female just mentioned, who was so much richer than any of them, was not observed to take more upon her, and, indeed, scarcely to be dressed better than the rest. In fact, the other women smoked their pipes, without any ceremony, by her side; and these too were filled by my Hottentots, without the least respect to persons, with a close-spun and better kind of tobacco, which they had brought with them; while, for their entertainment, on the other hand, a ball was set on foot, which was to open late at night, and by moon-shine. Here I must confess, that my companion and I, by indulging ourselves in sleep, lost a fine opportunity of seeing and describing a brilliant *Gunjemans-Hottentot* ball, which was said to be very different from the dances I have mentioned before.

In fine, it appeared to me, that the Hottentot widow I have just been speaking of, was the less liable to be the object of the envy of her compatriots, as, notwithstanding all her riches, she could not get at more savory and higher seasoned dishes, and consequently could not have more fashionable pains and indigestions, nor any disorders that would entitle her to higher respect than the rest; for in the hairy leathern sacks for milk is this salutary beverage, neither by nature nor art, prepared for the rich in any other

1776.  
February.



other manner than it is for the poor. They all roast their *onkjes* in the ashes, in the same simple way; and almost every one of them dresses his meat by boiling it over the coals, as it is a very uncommon thing for a Hottentot to have earthen vessels of his own manufacturing, for the purpose of boiling or stewing his victuals; and as the Hottentots absolutely detest salt, they must eat their meat fresh, or else dried in the sun; though upon recollection, it occurs to me, that the same purpose may be served by the addition of a little more or less fat.

Consequently fat or grease was here, and is universally among the Hottentots, who live at a distance from the Dutch, one of the principal comforts of life; and is, indeed, the only gratification afforded to this nation by its herds of cattle; and which is likely to prove a motive sufficiently powerful, to induce them to be eager after the acquisition of this kind of wealth: at the same time, I do not mean to exclude other motives, which in all likelihood co-operate with this; such as, for instance, some respect to the honour and advantage of being able to maintain several servants, or cow-herds, as well as the divine pleasure of doing good to their fellow-creatures. To the stimulus of this latter inducement, I look upon the Hottentots to be by no means insensible; as I have seen them display the greatest hospitality to each other, when in the course of their business, or merely for pleasure, they have visited one another from a great distance. Besides, it is probable, that in the other well-governed Hottentot kraals, any more than in this, no member of society is abandoned to any considerable degree of indigence and misery. But in



1776.  
February.

in consequence of the farther migrations of the colonists hither, and of the quantity of glass-beads and other commodities which I at this time brought to market here, and for which I found a good sale among the fair sex, I think I can plainly foresee a speedy and not inconsiderable revolution in the turn of mind and manners of this society.

On the 16th there arose so violent a storm from the north-west, that we did not dare to set out on our journey, for fear lest our waggon should be overset on the plains. Towards night, however, the wind chopped about to the south-east, and was less violent, being accompanied with rain.

On the 17th drizzling rain. At first setting out we passed two Caffre families just removed hither, and afterwards went to the southward into *Krakekamma*, passing by several hollows or bogs of different sizes, which contained very few saline particles, but on the other hand, a great deal of rain-water: these I have distinguished in the map, by the same marks which I have used for pointing out the salt-pans. I made this round, merely for the sake of taking a cursory view of two harbours or inlets, which I was told a small Dutch vessel had lately visited, and taken possession of, as it were, in the name of the government at the Cape, by erecting a small stone of marble, on which they put the company's mark. The Captain of this vessel is said to have informed his employers, that there was good anchorage in both these harbours, and particularly in that which lay to the south; which yet I did not give myself time to look at, but have notwithstanding laid it down on my map from the relation of others, and distin-


1776.  
February.



guished it by an anchor. Yet, as there is said to be no river nor springs in this harbour, it would not be of much use to ships which are in want of water; but, on the other hand, being nearer to the forest, it is more convenient for fetching wood and timber. The strand and the tract of country between *Zwart-kops-rivier*, and the rivulet or brook which I have lain down on the northernmost inlet of *Krakekamma*, besides being flat and without wood, were likewise found to be low and sandy, but from that part began to be full of rocks and breakers; and as it was seen from the land, between south and east, terminated in a sharp point, with a rock quite detached from it; which probably was some part of what, in the Portuguese chart, is called *Point Padron*. The weather now cleared up for a while, so that I got a good view of *Sunday* river, and the two islands situated near it: all this, however, requires a more accurate investigation, and likewise to be delineated on a separate chart and on a larger scale, than can reasonably be expected in so general a map as mine; which, therefore, can only serve, in this respect, as a foundation for the farther and more minute researches of navigators.

Government having lately allowed the colonists to inhabit *Krakekamma*, a farmer had twelve days before left a number of cattle here in the care of one Hottentot only.

On his removal hither, as the farmer was walking out with his hounds after him, a lioness had killed one of his oxen in the dusk of the evening, but was scared away from its prey by the noise made by people belonging to the farmer with their whips, and by the yelling of the hounds. The following day they looked after the lioness in vain,  
but

1776.  
February.  


but instead of her found her three whelps, which did not offer to fly in the least, but proudly put themselves into a posture of defence against the dogs, which were nearly four times their number, and which immediately tore them in pieces: for in fact, these hounds were not much smaller than the wild beasts themselves, which moreover were observed to be very rough and rugged, lean, and seemingly half starved; so that the lioness herself was supposed to have perished with hunger, or else to be sick, especially, as she never afterwards made her appearance in those parts to take her revenge.

On the 18th, in the morning, the thermometer was at 67 degrees, so that probably the temperature of the air near the sea, was here, as it is in general elsewhere, milder than it was farther up the country.

On the 19th we shot a hartbeest.

On the 20th we came to a farm newly laid out, and situated on an eminence, from which, early the next morning, we saw thousands of buffaloes in a line one after another, crossing the plains by the sea side, that were inclosed by a thick wood, out of which these animals were then marching, probably with a view to spread themselves out in the pastures, and graze at a distance from each other; after having, perhaps, been obliged to herd together in the night, in order to defend themselves against some lions. In the afternoon we shot an old buffalo, and at the same time arrived at a farm newly laid out, near a little lake, fen, or hollow, filled with fresh water to some depth, where we shot a few ducks, and I made a drawing of the live buffalo-calf I mentioned at page 66 of this volume.

1776.  
February.

On the 22d we met with some farmers of our acquaintance, who, with their wives, children, and cattle, had removed into *Krakekamma*. These honest rustics gave us much pleasure, by news of different kinds they brought from the Cape, and from our friends on the road; being on their parts very happy to find us safe and in a whole skin, as people had been all along apprehensive that the Caffres would cut us in pieces; and this was supposed to have been actually the case, on account of the long stay we had made before we returned. We then took a trip to *Van Staades-rivier*, to see the same Gonaquas Hottentots, which we had met with before in our journey to *Agter Bruntjes-boogte*. But as the current of this river was dammed up in a considerable degree by storms and the surge of the sea, we were obliged next morning to go back by a road two hours round about, before, on account of mountains and other such impediments, we could find a shallower place; by which at length, however, we passed this river. We there met with several Hottentot families, who called themselves *Damaquas*, and seemed to have a greater affinity to the Caffres than the Gonaquas had. Then we came to a pretty steep hill, which, though only a few hundred yards long, took six oxen a good hour's work and hard tugging to go up it with the waggon, which might, had there been occasion for it, have been drawn by one pair only on level ground.—On the 22d we stopped at *Galge-bosch*.—On the 23d at *Lorris-rivier*, and on the 24th we staid at *Camtours-rivier*, with Captain KIES, whom I mentioned at page 1 of this volume; and who, in consideration of a trifle that I gave

gave him to boot, swopped with me for two of my oxen, which were become quite useless to me. A pair of young lively oxen, full of fire and spirit, and as swift-footed as deer, which I received instead of these, were each of them immediately yoked with a steady old ox, and in the space of a few hours were pretty well broke in, with the assistance of the large whip. In fact, the reader must not imagine that these animals are as slow and heavy in Africa as they are in our country, where they are obliged to be kept within doors during our long winters: but should recollect, on the contrary, what I have related at page 238 of this volume, concerning a Hottentot who had trained up his pack-ox to hunting.

1776.  
February.

On the 26th we arrived at *Cabeljaaw-rivier*; and the same day, the bailiff of the farm of this name, Mr. IMMELMAN and I rode towards the lower part of *Camtours-rivier*, in order to look out for the sea-cows; of the way of life and manners of these animals, I have already spoken at page 284 of this volume. To what has been there advanced I will add, that we now saw these animals going out to sea with the tide, as, indeed, it is said, they are in general used to do. At this time they appeared to enjoy themselves, by blowing, rolling, and tossing about in the water, which was here already salt, but were said to return in greater silence with the flood tide. On account of the rushes and weeds which grew at the side of the river, our shot did not take place; by which means likewise the sea-cows were made so shy, that for a long while after they could not be attacked with any hopes of success.

There



1775.  
February.

There was a single track more beaten than the others by the buffaloes, which led to the lower part of the river through a very close thicket full of thorns and briars, but otherwise cut through in every direction with a labyrinth of buffalo-paths. An old buffalo, with hardly any hair upon its hide, which rushed out of a bush close to us, and was very near knocking us down, confounded our guide, so that he lost his usual marks on the road; in consequence of which, we were obliged to ride backwards and forwards above two hours, being all the while in no small danger from the buffaloes; and absolutely uncertain whether we should be able to get out of the labyrinth in the space of as many days, especially if the sun did not shine out, whereby we might discover whereabouts we were. After this, we gave chase to and wounded a *hartbeest* on the open plains.

On the 28th we rode to our old and opulent friend JACOB KOK, near *Sea-cow* river; where, after an absence of about three months, during which we had been continually shifting our lodging, we now, by the care of our kind hosts, had an opportunity of resting our weary limbs and bodies broke down, as it were, with fatigue, on the softest beds in the best bed-chamber. But scarcely two nights had passed, after so agreeable a change, before we found ourselves, (while sinking in the yielding down,) involved in heavy though restless slumbers, attended with the most uneasy dreams; slumbers with which we had to struggle at a late hour every morning, almost as if we had been in the agonies of death: instead of this, before our return  
hither,

hither, though on the ground, and in the open air, we had ever enjoyed an easy, cool, and refreshing sleep; out of which we were accustomed to awake of our own accord, as early and brisk as the rest of the animal creation, which awoke with the first dawn of day. On the 29th, the day after our arrival, it rained all day long, with the wind at south-east.

1776.  
March.

March the 1st and 2d rainy, with the wind at south-east. The thermometer at 72. We staid with our worthy and agreeable hosts till the 7th of this month. Now and then, during this period, I rode with my host to the seashore, and treated myself with oysters, at the same time taking some home with me. Some time before this, he had found in the strand there a bottle of red wine, which he had set by to regale us with on our return from the desert. This, though not very nicely corked, proved not only not damaged, but even excellent; and had probably, in consequence of a shipwreck, or of its having been offered up, either in a merry or a superstitious mood, by some brave tar to Neptune, been long tossed about by the waves, before it came to its original destination, to which we applied it by drinking each others healths. In one part of the strand, we perceived a strong smell of amber, without being able, however, to find any of this drug thereabouts. Several specimens of the *Gorgonia ceratophyta* (a black horn-like coral with a red bark) which had been thrown up here by the sea, I have brought home with me; one of these, which was three feet and a half long, and is branched out to an almost equal breadth, is considered by divers connoisseurs, who have seen the first cabinets in Europe,

1776.  
March.

Europe, as being one of the largest of this species that ever was found.

On the 9th we again visited *Sitsicamma*, where we now found a number of snakes, which, on account of the farmers having set fire to the dry grass, for the purpose of manuring their lands, fled to the sands, and there at this time lay dead; partly scorched by the fire, partly dried by the sun, and in part rotted to pieces. There were some traces left of their having had four legs, so that probably this serpent was the *anguis quadrupes* of LINNÆUS. Numbers of the *bulla achatina* of LINNÆUS, though only the *variata livida* of it, were found alive on the sandy plains, and up in the trees. When I was here before, I found in the very shell of one of these snails, several yolks of eggs (as it were) of the shape of common eggs, which, however, only contained a thin watery liquid.

On the 11th, having taken up our quarters near *Wagenbooms-rivier*, the most easterly part of *Lange-kloof*, we discovered at night on a sudden, that a tract, near three miles in length, consisting of fields of dry grass, was in flames. This conflagration, which a neighbouring farmer had caused, for the purposes of destroying the arid plants, grass, and bushes that grew on his lands, (but it must be owned, had set about it very mal-à-propos, both as to time and weather,) spread with the wind that blew very hard, with incredible speed, proceeding in a direct line to the farm where we were; so that our hosts were obliged to throw water on the roof of their corn-loft, in order to preserve it from the flames. We were likewise not a little anxious for the safety of our waggon, and were obliged to keep ourselves

ourselves in readiness to drive it into the water, as well as to put off our journey till the next day, as the fire burnt rapidly on each side of the road. By this way of dressing the land, a number of serpents, lizards, scorpions, and several other kinds of insects, together with young birds, are generally destroyed in their habitations. When we sailed along the African coast, in the *Resolution*, on our return from the South Pole, we saw of nights several large fires up the country, which probably were occasioned by the lands being set fire to in this manner.

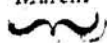
1776.  
March.



A piece of *lapis lazuli* in a matrix of *quartz*, which I found in the vicinity of the river above-mentioned, is tolerably rich; but, supposing it should abound here, even then it would hardly pay for the smelting, on account of the length of the way and the badness of the roads, by which the coal and fuel must be brought hither for this purpose from *Sitsikamma*.

On the 13th we left this place, and arrived at *Krakeel-rivier*, which I now found to be a continuation of *Wagen-booms-rivier*, but have forgot to rectify the error in my map\*. In the evening, riding alone to *Aapies-rivier* on a mettlesome horse which I had lately purchased, and which was unacquainted with this part of the country, I unavoidably lost my way when the night was far advanced; especially as the road over certain fields was unbeaten and not to be distinguished. In the mean while, there came on the most violent storm of thunder that I ever experienced in any climate: the lightning frequently darting and crackling between my horse's feet, while I was naturally enough pushing him on as

\* This error is rectified in the present edition.

1776.  
March.

fast as I could, in order to get out of the rain. Though my steed, notwithstanding this, did not lose any of his mettle, but, on the contrary, made several sudden starts and leaps, yet the poor animal was so much affected at two different times by the violence of the thunder, that he sunk quite down to the ground. As I found that I run risks in divers ways, and met with several obstacles in the course I was steering, I thought it most adviseable to endeavour, by the assistance of the frequent flashes of lightning, to regain the beaten road which I had quitted. In this attempt I at last succeeded, and lighted upon a farm that was newly laid out, without any other premises upon it, than a solitary hut thatched with straw; in which, though I found no better company there than a parcel of Hottentots, I was very glad to have at least the comfort of a roof over my head; the fire being already quite burnt out, so that I was obliged to sit there freezing and dripping wet till the next morning. In the mean while, I was extremely anxious concerning Mr. IMMELMAN, who had set out the same evening, though later than I did; while he, having by means of a horse which he led in hand, and which was perfectly acquainted with the road, arrived safe at the place of our destination; and likewise missing me, was not less uneasy on my account than I was on his; and, after having made, to no purpose, several signals by firing a musket, among other fumnises which presented itself to his imagination, he could not help being apprehensive that I was struck dead by lightning; especially as he had appeared himself to have been in great danger from it, by a flash having darted into the ground close by the side of his horses, in the same instant throwing them both



both on their knees. It rained likewise the following night, but without much thunder; and on the 15th, while we were on the road to *Kukoi-rivier*, it rained all day long.

1776.  
March.

On the 16th we came again to the farm of *Zand-plaat*, near *Klein-dorn-rivier*, mentioned in Vol. I. page 299. Here they were at this time very busy in preserving and drying raisins; which was done by macerating the grapes a longer or shorter time, according to what sort they were of, in boiling water, and then spreading them out on mats to dry. The uncommon drought which, this summer in a greater or less degree, infested the whole country, had, among many other inconveniencies produced here, as well as in many other places, a scarcity of meal, so that they had no bread at this farm. The cattle in many places died for want of fodder; so that at *Falfe*, or more properly *Valsche-rivier*, where, as I mentioned at page 244 of Vol. I. I saw, the preceding September, several buckets of butter-milk thrown away, they complained that they had then hardly enough to wean a child with. In consequence of this horrid drought, which, according to the account I read in the papers, was probably pretty general in other parts of the world, my draught-oxen fell away in their flesh, being quite spent and worn out with fatigue, so that several of them died one after the other; which obliged me to supply their places with fresh ones.

On the 20th we came to *Zaffraan-craal*. On the 21st, early in the morning, we entered the tedious and tiresome vale, called *Artaquas-kloof*; and about the dusk of the evening, at a precipice by the side of the road, my waggon met with a worse accident than it had done during the whole journey,

1776.  
March.

as it was turned quite topsy-turvy. Besides the danger which one of our Hottentots and two of the hind oxen were in of breaking their necks, I had the mortification of seeing my collection of natural curiosities trundle down the hill, in consequence of which they received considerable damage. I look upon it, however, as peculiarly fortunate, that I was at this time near at hand, by which means I, in some degree, preserved them.

On the 22d we had, with great care and trouble, got the waggon, together with our wearied oxen, through the remainder of *Artaquas-kloof*, having been obliged to unload it in two difficult places, and carry the contents of it ourselves. Our host at *Hagel-craal*, who had himself travelled a good deal in this country, was peculiarly happy at our having got off so well. This night there fell frequent showers; but on the 23d, being arrived at *Honing-klip*, there fell the whole night throughout the most dreadful heavy rain known in the memory of man; which continued, though with somewhat less violence, all the next day, being the 24th, by which means, on the 25th, the road leading from hence was intirely impassable.

On the 26th we passed *Valsche-rivier*. They began now, in this part of the country, to take advantage of the wet that had fallen, for sowing; but though every grazier in this country has a greater quantity of land, draught-oxen, and bread than he wants, yet the farmers here had hardly every one a plough-share to themselves, and this as well for want of smiths as of iron; which, even in the town itself, are difficult to be procured. It hurt me extremely, that these good people should not be more plentifully supplied

plied with a metal with which our country abounds almost to excess, and of the implements made of which probably all South-America ~~is not~~ less in want than the southern part of Africa: where I at this time saw a wealthy farmer wringing his hands and complaining, that he could not take advantage of the wet weather, on account of his plough being broken, and was obliged to wait till he could borrow one of his neighbours. I must just mention here, that a plough-share, 19 inches broad and 27 long, such as is commonly used in this country, costs from three to five rix-dollars; and a small round-shouldered spade, with a peaked point, which might be bought in Sweden for tenpence, is sold at the Cape for six times that price. Copper vessels also bear a high price in this country, but the demand for them is by no means considerable; and they must be wrought after the peculiar fashion of the country.

1776.  
March.

March 27th. Not having had occasion to remark, during the whole journey, the least disagreement among the Hottentots, excepting that a young Hottentot girl pretty severely rallied one of the same nation, older than herself, for wearing too small, and consequently indecent a *r'neite*, or apron, we were the more surprized to see this day, at *Zoete-melk's-rivier*, a terrible fierce battle between two Hottentots. I must not, however, forget to mention, that the combatants were man and wife, both equally small and stunted in their growth, as well as equal in point of strength; both born and bred in the service of the Christians, and both dressed in the Hottentot fashion.

There was at that time nobody at home but a few slaves, who every now and then parted them; but on the least

1776.  
March.

wry face or hasty expression, these loving turtles flew like lightning again at each other's throats. On my testifying my surprize at the peculiar readiness and expertness they shewed in boxing each other, one of the slaves answered me very seriously, "*Ha, baas!* there is no great wonder in that, for in the two years that I have been here, scarcely a day has passed without their having practised together once, if not oftener, before any body could get to them to part them." The singularity of this account was increased by the following remark, "that they had never been observed to be at variance of nights, nor had they ever had occasion to upbraid each other with the least infidelity." Matters being thus situated, as the best way of reconciling them, we desired the slaves to let them alone, and leave them at full liberty, in the phrase of the English sailors, *to fight it out*, and give each other their bellies full. This was accordingly done, and I have reason to believe, that they not only had enough of the sport, but that they were heartily tired into the bargain, and consequently that the ensuing peace lasted so much the longer.—On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, it rained more or less, but always with the wind at west. At *Krommbeek-rivier* a yeoman, who was a great observer of the weather, had remarked, that the most violent winds were the north-west and south-east; but that the former was generally the most violent, and that the west wind was the warmest; but what was very extraordinary was, that the north wind was the coldest. He informed me likewise, that the south-east wind was not near so cold as it was at the Cape, and that the west wind used to set in every evening. Foul weather mostly came into  
this

this country with an easterly or westerly wind. Though violent rains fell at that time at the Cape, or on the other side of *Hex-rivier*, it seldom extended as far as this place, the wind becoming only colder. Likewise when it rains here, the rain seldom extends to the other side of the last-mentioned river.

1776.  
April.

On the 31st I rode alone to a farm on the other side of the upper part of *Duyven-boeks-rivier*, having reason to believe, from report, that there was gold ore at this place.

On the 1st of April I examined this pretended gold ore, and found it was nothing more than a *pyrites*, which they had given themselves the trouble of breaking off from the mountains. In certain spots here I met with a blue clay, impregnated with iron, which at first, in some degree, imparted a colour to any thing it was rubbed upon; but in the space of a few days grew hard, and acquired a schirrous nature. I likewise found there a red ferruginous earth, or bole, but higher up in the mountain there was a great quantity of flint-sand. Towards the end of the preceding month a noise had been heard at a distance, and we were afterwards informed, that certain changes had taken place in a mountain, and in a little stream situated a great many miles on the other side of the high chain of mountains upon which I then was.

On the 5th we arrived at *Zwellendam*, from whence, for the sake of variety, we determined to pursue the remainder of our journey by *Hex-rivier*, *Cockelmans-kloof*, *Roode-zand*, &c. This tract of country was partly of the carrow kind, and was so well inhabited, (chiefly by *wine-boors*) that I could not find room for distinguishing all the farms with  
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1776.  
April.

the usual circular mark in my map. The rivers, or rather brooks, that lay between *Zwellendam* and *Hex-rivier*, were *Puspas-valley*, *Klip-rivier*, *Meulenlaars-rivier*, *Leeuwen-rivier*, *Saaras-rivier*, *Fink-rivier*, *Goree-rivier*, *Scuj-rivier*, and *Nana-rivier*.

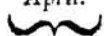
The *aloe* plant, (vide LINN. *Suppl. Plant.*) commonly called at the Cape *Goré-bosch*, has its name from the river *Goré* just mentioned: though besides that spot, this well-known vegetable, of which there are many varieties, being of a succulent nature, thrive extremely well in all the dry *carrow* and *half carrow* plains; yet it grew in the greatest abundance in the tract of country lying round about *Muscle-bay*, *Gaurits* and *Duyvenboeks-riviers*; so that in certain spots thereabouts, and that chiefly on the declivity of mountains, these plants formed groves, (as it were) of small palm-trees: as the stems which arose from, and were composed of the thick succulent leaves, in consequence of almost the whole of each leaf, after being dried up and withered towards the bottom, having fallen off, or at least having been stripped off purposely, (by which means they had moreover acquired a rough, brown, and parched appearance) were, however, for the most part, strait and erect, from eight to thirty feet in height, and about one thick, and were terminated by pale green tufts of fresh and healthy leaves.

Not only the use, but even the real name of this plant, (viz. *aloe*) was, as I have been told by many people, long unknown to the colonists, and for this reason had been neglected and held cheap by them. It is true, there had been always in the service of the government a number of Negro slaves, who, at the place of their nativity, (another part  
of

of the African coast) had learned the method of preparing, as well as the value of the gum aloe; but bowing as they did, beneath the yoke of slavery, they would rather at any time have seen a dart pierce the hearts of their tyrants, than be instrumental in procuring them any additional knowledge or wealth of what kind soever; by which, on the one side, the pride, avarice, and power of their masters, and on the other side, their work, as well as the number of slaves employed would be increased. For this reason, the use of the aloe was for a long time kept a secret among the slaves; who, indeed, made a point of conscience of not revealing it, till one of them, called GOREE, discovered it to a colonist of the DE WITT family. Whether this proceeded from gratitude to his master for his humane treatment of him, or whether it was done in hopes of being rewarded for it, they could not inform me with any certainty: they only knew, that DE WITT had, through this discovery, obtained an exclusive privilege for the delivery of a certain quantity of aloes to the East-India company, and had given up to GOREE the inspection of the whole work. It is likewise after the name of this slave, that the aloe plant is still to this day in Africa most commonly, if not solely, called the *Goree-bosch*.

The method in which gum aloes is prepared in Africa, has, it is true, been described before by professor THUNBERG, (vide Transactions of the Swedish Physiographical Society, Part I. Art. II. page 112.) But as my readers may, nevertheless, probably expect some information on this subject, I have thought proper to communicate the following particulars concerning this subject.

1776.  
April.



The leaves being cut off at some distance from the stem, as many of them as there is room for are placed in a slanting position over the concavity of ~~another~~ aloe leaf laid under them for this purpose, so that the juice, trickling down from the leaves which are cut, may be collected in it. After this, the whole quantity of juice contained in these reservoirs, is boiled down to about a third part, and being poured out into boxes, is left to coagulate and grow hard.

Others again content themselves with wiping off the juice, which comes out of the fresh cut leaves, several times against the edges of a marble vessel, wherein it is by this means collected, and is afterwards boiled down.

In the methods described above, which, however, in all probability, are by no means the best that might be imagined, only a few drops, or at most a thimbleful or two, are procured from each leaf. By handling it, the hands of the operator are subject to be made sore; and the boiling of it down, an operation which is likewise performed in the open air, the operator being at the same time frequently exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, is also attended with its inconveniencies. Add to this, that those who at present make it their business to buy up this drug at the Cape, do not give above two or three stivers a pound for it; and it will not appear strange, that the Cape farmers do not think it worth their while to prepare this gum, unless they have young children or other people, that can do nothing else, to employ upon it. "In the winter (*quade mousson*) the aloe leaves are supposed to contain most juice; on which account, this season is principally chosen for preparing the gum aloe, and particularly fine and calm days;

as in windy weather the juice coagulates too soon, and cannot run out of the leaves." Vide l. c. The gum prepared in this manner is, when powdered, yellow, like any other aloes in powder; but the thin pieces that are broken off from it, and the edges of even larger pieces, are transparent, appearing as though they were made of a yellowish brown glass. Consequently it has nothing of that dark green cloudy and opaque appearance, like the other aloes which are to be found in the apothecaries shops under the denominations of *succotrine* and *hepatic* aloes. This dark colour, which is seen in a great quantity of aloes, in all probability proceeds from its having been prepared in a method very different from that used at the Cape; perhaps from the leaves being pressed, by which means a greater quantity indeed of juice is obtained, but then it is full of dregs.

1776.  
April.

It is true, I have often used the gum aloe of the Cape for medical purposes, but cannot take upon me as yet to give it the preference to the more opaque sort; in the mean while, desirous of exploring this drug in divers ways, I got M. JOHN E. JULIN, apothecary at *New Carleby*, to separate from each other the gummy and resinous parts of the gum aloe from the Cape, who found it to contain nearly equal quantities of both these principles.

Near the above-mentioned river *Goree*, farmer ALOVEN SMIDT, who resided on the banks of that river, had caught a dreadfully venomous lizard, called *t'geitje*, which he had kept in spirits of wine; and on the 19th of this month, on my departure from this place, made me a present of it.

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1776.  
April.

I had long before this been told by many people, that the bite of this creature would produce a terrible sort of leprosy, which terminated in death, but not till the expiration of six months or a year, the body in the mean while rotting and falling away piece-meal. This man, however, gave me an instance of a Bugunese slave having, a few years before, been fortunate enough to cure a female slave in the neighbourhood, who had already experienced, in a pretty high degree, the effects of the *geitje's* bite. The patient, who had afterward removed to about sixty miles from this place, was supposed to be still alive and in good health; but the slave, they knew, had died with the secret, having never discovered either this or any other of the remedies of which he was in possession of, to any body. It has been observed, however, that among other means which he used, he had sometimes dressed the wound with oranges and lemons cut into halves. In the mean while, the matter deserves to be investigated in different ways. Among other things, animals ought to be exposed to the bite of this serpent, and the effects of oranges and other remedies on the ulcers that would in all probability arise from it, should be tried. It is a fortunate circumstance, that the *geitje* is slow in its motions, and not of a very irritable disposition; consequently the disorder occasioned by its bite is not common, though the animal itself is common enough in spring, or at least at certain times in the year. We sought for it, however, to no purpose, under the rocks and stones near *Krakeel* river, and in the empty shells of the *bulia acbatima* in *Sitscamma*, (where the inhabitants assured me it was very common)



1776.  
April.

mon) when I passed through these places. As the tail is apt to fall off with a slight touch, and is found filled up with a yellow matter, ~~like that which~~ is seen in boils and ulcers, and as no nails are discoverable in the specimen that I brought home with me, is it not probable that the *geitje* is a larva, which in time is transformed into a lizard of a quite different form and nature? I do not know for certain, whether I have seen this lizard alive or not; yet I think I remember, that I caught one of them at the warm bath, and, wrapping it up in paper, kept it in my pocket; but pulled it out again, through haste and carelessness, along with the wadding of my gun; not being aware at that time, what a venomous prize I had got and parted with. I afterwards heard the company at the bath speak of this lizard, though (if I remember right) by another name, being to be found at *Franse-boek*; but I considered the account they gave concerning the poisonous quality of this animal, as one of the tales by which I observed they endeavoured to alarm me, and render me cautious in the course of my journey. The *geitje* which I brought home with me, is scarcely three inches in length, of which length the tail makes the smallest half, and is very peaked; but in the middle is nearly as thick as the animal's body, which is without any scales, and at top speckled with dark spots, and white underneath, with from twelve to fourteen papillæ on the edge of the under jaw. There are five toes to each foot. I have given a figure of the *geitje*, together with a full description of it, in the Transactions of the Gottenburgh Society of Sciences and Belles Lettres, Part I. page 75. Tab. V.

1776.  
April.

I have already, at page 308 of this volume, made mention of a lizard as black as jet, which the Hottentots dread very much, as being highly venomous.

Not having room for them within the limits which I have prescribed to myself in this volume, I am obliged to postpone the description of the African lizards, as well as several other matters, for the present, with an intention to give them to the public at some future period, in a separate treatise, or by some other opportunity. The following lizard, however, which is much the largest in the whole colony, and to which I shall give the name of *lacerta Capensis*, deserves to be briefly mentioned, were it only on account of the hardness of its nature, and the difficulty with which I found it to be deprived of life. It is true, it bears some distant resemblance to that of SEBA, from Ceylon, Tom. I. Tab. 94. Fig. I. in the rings or girdles with which it is encircled; but it has a much greater number of them, not to speak of the remarkable dissimilarity there is between them in point of colour, which may be collected from the following character of that from the Cape.

“*Lacerta Capensis*, cauda compressa supra carinata, Zonis 16, seu 18, albis totidemque nigris alternantibus annulata, apice nigra. Corpore subsquamoso, superne ex nigro viridique fusco, subtus albido, fasciis 16—18, nigris anomalis notato. Harum 8 circiter juguli, 9 autem Pectoris Abdominisque regiones occupant.”

One of this species, of the middle size, which, together with its two young ones, I brought home with me from *Agter Bruntjes-boogte*, was about two feet long in the body,  
and

1776.  
April.

and three in the tail; having caught her by the neck, so that she could not bite me, and finding that it required some strength to hold her fast, I got a large worsted needle, and gave her several punctures with it, not only in the neck, but in every part of the cranium which was in contact with the brain. This, however, was so far from answering my purpose, which was to kill her in the most speedy and least painful manner, without mangling or mutilating her, that she seemed still to have life enough left to be able to run away. After this my host undertook to put an end to her, and after having given her several hard squeezes about the chest, and tied her feet together, hung her up by the neck in a noose, which he drew as close as he possibly could. From this situation she was found in the space of 48 hours to have extricated herself, though she still remained near the farm, appearing at the same time to be almost entirely exhausted. Upon this, we tied her feet close behind her, so that with her long and sharp claws, of which she had five upon each foot, she could not damage the serpents and other animals which I kept in a cask of brandy, and among which I put her with my own hands, holding her a long time under the surface of the liquor; yet she was so far from being suffocated immediately by the strength of the liquor, that she flounced about a good deal in it; and even a quarter of an hour afterwards, convinced us by her motions that she had still some life remaining in her. This species of lizard I found to be amphibious, living in water as well as on land, and likewise that it grew to a still greater size; consequently it appears to be an extremely long-lived animal, and, as well  
on

1776.  
April.

on account of this property, as of that of not being killed without great difficulty, to have an important office assigned it in the general system of the œconomy of nature. It was supposed, (and ~~not without foundation~~) by the people with whom I resided, that this creature might ~~easily be~~ made tame, and that it was not in the least of a malignant or venomous nature.

I have this moment received the fœtus of a very singular quadruped from the Cape, which has been kept in spirits, I can therefore do no more than give a short description of it in this place, which may serve as a foundation for farther researches in future.

It seems to be of a dark grey colour, and seven inches and a half long, measuring from the nose to the anus; in its body, tail, and feet, somewhat resembling a young whelp, but with a quite different head.

The nose is round and small, two-thirds of an inch in length, and projecting strait forwards, so as to form a right angle with the forehead, which is upright, and rounded almost like that of a man; and thus in these particulars, likewise very different from the long-snouted genus of *viverra*, or *weasel*. The mouth, moreover, projects in such a manner, that the upper lip forms an acute angle with the nose. Notwithstanding this, the under-lip and jaw project beyond the upper. The tongue is broad, and is round at the tip.

Captain ADOLPHUS BURTZ, who has enriched the cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Royal Academy of Sciences with divers rarities from the East-Indies, has made me a present likewise of this animal, which he had bought  
of

of a countryman at the Cape. This man told him, that it was to be found in the country round about *Saldanha-bay*, and gave him ~~the name of it~~, which Captain BURR took down in writing, but lost the paper; so that this animal seems to be one of the regular and ordinary productions of nature, and no monster.

1776.  
April.

In the evening we came to *Nana-rivier*. At this time there lived here a widow, whose husband had several years before met with the dreadful catastrophe of being beheaded by his own slaves. His son, then about 13 or 14 years of age, was obliged to be eye-witness to his father's fate, and was even threatened with being made to partake of it, but luckily found an opportunity of giving them the slip; and after eluding their most vigilant search, hid himself up close from the forenoon till it was dark at night; when at last he ventured forth, with a view to seek a safer asylum at a neighbouring farm, and to accuse his father's murderers. These villains had resolved likewise to murder the mother, who was expected that day home from the Cape; but fortunately for her, though very much to her dissatisfaction, she was delayed by some accident on the road till the next day. By means of her son, who had made his escape, she received advice of what had happened. As the whole premises on the farm consisted merely of two houses, situated on a plain quite open on all sides, excepting that it was covered with a few straggling bushes, which grew along the little river or brook that ran close by the spot, the lad's contrivance to hide himself, though in fact extremely painful as well as singular, was the only one that could at this time possibly save him. It consisted in this,



1776.  
April.

viz. that he sat, or rather sank himself up to his nose in the river; taking care at the same time to hide his face behind the boughs that hung over the water. The murderers not being able to find him any where, he having as it were entirely vanished out of their sight, immediately began to conclude, that, in order to avoid the stroke of the bloody axe, he had rather chose to put an end to his life himself, by jumping into the river: notwithstanding this, however, they attempted to make themselves certain whether he was drowned or not. The means they took in order to effect this, was to found the brook all over with the branches of a tree; but they luckily forgot just the particular place where the boy was sitting, probably as the river was in that part shallower, and had a brisker current.

I should doubtless have brought the tears into the eyes of our hosts, and at the same time made them a bad return for their civilities; had I, by questioning them closely concerning the particulars of this story, endeavoured so unseasonably to satisfy my curiosity. For this reason, I have contented myself with taking it down, just as I have related it above, from the accounts given me by Mr. IMMELMAN and others; and consequently was not able to learn with any certainty, whether the deceased had by any unusual act of severity provoked his slaves to commit this crime, by way of revenging themselves; or else whether these latter had acted thus, from a persuasion that the same crimes and predatory practices by which violence had been offered to their persons, and they had been deprived of their liberties, might likewise lawfully be had recourse to, for the recovery of this precious right

right bestowed on them by nature, and might consequently be very pardonable when exercised on their tyrants.

1776.  
April.

Yet, whatever might be the real reason of the committing this dreadful crime, I am convinced, that it has its origin in the very essence and nature of the commerce in slaves, in whatever manner and in whatever country it may be practised; a motive which I found had as much influence among the Christians in many places, as among the Turks on the coast of Barbary, to induce the unhappy slaves, and still more their tyrannical masters, to behave very strangely; nay, sometimes to be guilty of the most horrid cruelties. I have known some colonists, not only in the heat of their passion, but even deliberately and in cool blood, undertake themselves the low office (fit only for the executioner) of not only flaying, for a trifling neglect, both the backs and limbs of their slaves by a peculiar slow lingering method, but likewise, exceeding the very tigers in point of cruelty, throw pepper and salt over the wounds. But what appeared to me more strange and horrible, was to hear a colonist, not only describe with great seeming satisfaction the whole process of this diabolical invention, but even pride himself on the practice of it; and rack his brains, in order to find sophisms in defence of it, as well as of the slave trade; in which occupation the important post he enjoyed in the colony, and his own interest, had engaged him. He was, however, an European by birth; of a free and civilized nation; and, indeed, gave evident proofs of possessing a kind and tender heart; so that, perhaps, it would be difficult to shew any where a

1776.  
April.

greater contradiction in the disposition of man, though in a world composed almost entirely of contradictions.

Many a time, especially in the mornings and evenings, have I seen in various places unhappy slaves, who with the most dismal cries and lamentations, were suffering the immoderately severe punishments inflicted on them by their masters ; during which, they are used, as I was informed, to beg not so much for mercy, as for a draught of water ; but as long as their blood was still inflamed with the pain and torture, it was said that great care must be taken to avoid allowing them the refreshment of any kind of drink ; as experience had shewn, that in that case, they would die in the space of a few hours, and sometimes the very instant after they had drank it. The same thing is said to happen to those who are impaled alive, after having been broken upon the wheel, or even without having previously suffered this punishment. The spike in this case is thrust up along the back-bone and the vertebrae of the neck, between the skin and the cuticle, in such a manner, that the delinquent is brought into a sitting posture. In this horrid situation, however, they are said to be capable of supporting life for several days, as long as there comes no rain ; as in that case, the humidity will occasion their sores to mortify, and consequently put an end to their sufferings in a few hours.

I am glad that, during my residence in the town, no opportunity presented itself to me of seeing any one undergo this punishment ; which, though it is only destined for incendiaries, or for such as are guilty of sedition or murder, aggravated with peculiar circumstances of cruelty and barbarity, yet it appears not less shocking and revolting to human

1776.  
April.

human nature, than the very crimes themselves, and actually irritates more than it is generally thought to do, the other slaves in the town; whom I have seen compelled to be present even at such public punishments as do not affect the life of the culprit, in order that they might take warning from it. But the slave who is punished for sedition, is always, in the eyes of his fellow-slaves a martyr, that suffers for the common cause, and for having maintained the dearest rights bestowed upon them by nature, which is their liberty. Spikes, wheels, red-hot pincers, and all the rest of the horrid apparatus employed by their executioners, will never have with the sufferers the effect of convincing them of the contrary doctrine; on the contrary, they become still more obstinate in supposing themselves tyrannized over, and in thinking that such of their fellow-slaves as have had the courage to take away the lives of their own tyrants, and prefer death and tortures to the basely groveling and crawling any longer upon the earth in an opprobrious state of bondage, are examples worthy of imitation, and that at least they deserve to be venerated, pitied, and even revenged. The Chinese massacre at *Batavia* in 1748, affords a still more dreadful instance of the rage and cruelties into which men in general may be precipitated by the tyranny of their rulers. Had the Chinese succeeded in this insurrection, the governor-general IMHOFF, and M. THEBENS, would have been cut to pieces and devoured. (Vide APR. VALKENIER, T. XVII.) May not we conclude from hence, that oppression and injustice, rather than hunger, have given rise to the practice of eating human flesh, which prevails in many parts of the world? — I have before observed,

1776.  
April.

that the *Bugunese* slaves are particularly strict and scrupulous with respect to the administration of justice. Those slaves are a sort of Mahomedans, and nearly of the same complexion as the people of Java, though they are taken upon other islands in the East-Indies. They are not moreover of a humour to put up with harsh expressions or abusive language, still less when they are not deserving of it, and not at all from a woman; looking upon it as the greatest shame, to suffer themselves to be disciplined by the weaker sex. Many a master and mistress of a family, who have happened to forget themselves with respect to this point, have, when a proper opportunity has ~~offered~~, been made to pay for this mistake of theirs with their lives. These same slaves, on the other hand, when they know that they are in the wrong, are said to thank their master for each stroke he bestows upon them; at the same time commending his rigour and justice, nay even kissing his feet; a circumstance of which I myself have been an eye-witness. In fine, they are reported to be capable of bearing the most cruel torments with wonderful fortitude, as though they were entirely devoid of feeling. There have been instances of their not having uttered the least cry or complaint when impaled alive, or broken upon the wheel. But should a Bugunese slave at any time happen to betray the least want of resolution in this point, his countrymen are said to feel themselves hurt by it, considering it as a reproach to the whole nation. The female slaves belonging to these people, are reported to be extremely constant in love, as likewise to exact the strictest fidelity from their lovers. In short, the bold and intrepid character of this nation, is the cause



cause that people at the Cape are not fond of buying them; and that the importation of them is prohibited, though in fact it is sometimes practised. The slaves from other parts, such as from *Mosambique*, *Madagascar*, *Malabar*, &c. are in general not so dangerous to their unreasonable and tyrannical masters. On account of this great tameness shewn by them, they are more generally made to bow beneath the yoke; and the mistress of a family may venture to give as free a scope to all her whims and fancies as her husband himself, with respect to these slaves. There is a law, indeed, existing in the colonies, which prohibits masters from killing their slaves, or from flogging or otherwise chastizing them with too great severity; but how is a slave to go to law with his master, who is, as it were, his sovereign, and who, by the same laws, has a right (or at least may by dint of bribes purchase that right) to have him flogged at the public whipping-post, not absolutely to death, indeed, yet not far from it; and this merely on the strength of the master's own testimony, and without any farther inquiry into the merits of the case? The master has, besides, so far his slave's life in his hands, that by rating and abusing him day after day, as likewise by proper family discipline, as it is called, such as heavy iron chains, hard work, and little meat, he may, without controul, by little and little, though soon enough for his purpose, worry the poor fellow out of his life. In consequence of this, the unhappy slaves, who are frequently endued with finer feelings and nobler sentiments of humanity, though for the most part actuated by stronger passions than their masters, often give themselves up totally

1776.  
April.

to

1776.  
April.

to despondency, and commit various acts of desperation and violence. Divers circumstances and considerations may, perhaps, concur to induce a wretch in this situation to exempt his tyrant from the dagger, which he plunges in his own bosom; content with being thus able to put an end to his misery, and at the same time to disappoint his greedy master of the profits arising from the sweat of his brow. A female slave, who had been just bought at a high price, and rather prematurely treated with severity by her mistress, who lived in the *Roode-zand* district, hanged herself the same night out of revenge and despair, just at the entrance of her new mistress's bed-chamber. A young man and woman, who were slaves at the Cape, and were passionately fond of each other, solicited their master, in conformity to the established custom, for his consent to their being united in wedlock, though all in vain, as from some whim or caprice he was induced absolutely to forbid it. The consequence was, that the lover was seized with a singular fit of despair; and having first plunged a dagger into the heart of the object of his dearest wishes, immediately afterwards put an end to his own life. But how many hundred instances, not less dreadful than these, might be produced to this purpose! These, however, may suffice to create all that abhorrence for the slave trade, which so unnatural a species of commerce deserves; we will, therefore, at present dismiss this disagreeable subject.

On the 10th we set off from *Hex-rivier*, and went by the way of *Roode-zand*, a tract of land of the carrow kind, laid out in vineyards, and almost encircled with very high mountains.

mountains. The only road by which it was possible to go from hence to the Cape, went through a narrow, long, and tedious vale, along which runs, part of *Klein-berg* river.

1776.  
April.

On the 12th, having got out of the district of *Roode-sand*, we met with some farmers from *Sneeuw-berg*, who had just been at the Cape. These good people informed us, that a large lake had lately been discovered a little to the north of the latter district. Otherwise, there is not another lake to be found in the whole colony.—As far as I could understand them, it was of a species of *cactus* of a considerable size, that they made at Camdebo and other places in the colony, a kind of brandy, equally good with that which is prepared from grapes or malt. They likewise informed us, that there was a Swedish ship in each of the harbours, *Table-bay* and *Falfe-bay*, both which were supposed to be ready to sail. This piece of intelligence, necessarily caused me to make all the haste I could to get to the end of my journey.

On the 15th we got back again to the Cape.

## A P P E N D I X.

*Some Account of the MUS PUMILIO, a new Species of RAT, from the Southern Part of AFRICA, lately discovered and described by the Author.*

**T**HIS animal, which has been hitherto totally unknown to naturalists, I found in the forest of Sitticamma, hard by *Slangen-rivier*, two hundred uurs to the east of the Cape. It is easily distinguished from all the other numerous species of the genus to which it belongs, by means of the four black lines which run along its back. The figure annexed in Plate VII. of this volume, represents this rat of its natural size, being drawn from a specimen which I have presented to the Museum of the Swedish Academy: and, as it seems to have attained to its full size, the *mus pumilio*, or *dwarf mouse*, may certainly contend for the palm with the *mus minutus* and *mus betulinus* of M. PALLAS, as being the most diminutive quadruped in the whole world. The specimen I have in my possession at this time, though impregnated with the spirits in which it is preserved, weighs no more than four scruples: consequently, when compared with the gigantic quadrupeds existing in the same quarter of the globe, and of which I have given descriptions as well in the Swedish Transactions

as in the preceding journal, it forms with them a striking contrast. Compared with the hippopotamus, for instance, an animal, which is seventeen or eighteen French feet long, and at least six in diameter, the mus pumilio is but  $\frac{1}{17}$ th of the size of the former, considering the bulk of this latter as being equal to a cubical mass an inch and a quarter in length, and half an inch in diameter.

## D E S C R I P T I O.

*Corpus* tenuë, compressiusculum. *Color Velleris* in genere fusco-cinereus; *Frontis* & *nuchæ* niger. *Lineæ* quatuor dorsales, longitudinales nigræ: Harum duo *intermediae*, & in nucha & ad basin caudæ in unum coalescunt; duo *exteriores* à nucha, paulloque pone aures ortæ, sibi invicem parallellæ, ad basin usque caudæ ferè extenduntur. *Regiones utriusque oculi* & *narium* pallidæ. *Pedes antici* & *postici* quinque-dactyli, anticorum *pollicibus* minutis, conspicue tamen unguiculatis. *Cauda* longitudine  $\frac{2}{3}$  corporis, nudiuscula, pallida.



SPECIMEN OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE  
HOTTENTOTS.

*Numerals.*

One, <i>Ui.</i>	Four, <i>t'Hacka.</i>
Two, <i>t'Kammi.</i>	Five, <i>t'Gifi.</i>
Three, <i>t'Knona.</i>	Six, <i>t'Golo.</i>

*Parts of the Body and Clothing.*

Hair, <i>t'Kum.</i>	Nails, <i>t'Koloqua.</i>
Nose, <i>t'Koi.</i>	Finger, <i>t'Naniqua.</i>
Eye, <i>Mo.</i>	Stomach, <i>t'Amsa.</i>
Ear, <i>t'Nunqua.</i>	Tail, <i>Softe.</i>
Tooth, <i>t'O.</i>	Penis, <i>t'Ka.</i>
Teeth, <i>t'Kong.</i>	Caput penis, <i>t'Ora.</i>
Lip, <i>t'Gemma.</i>	Vulva, <i>t'Gau.</i>
Hand, <i>t'Unka.</i>	Apron, <i>t'Netie.</i>
Leg, <i>t'Nu.</i>	Hat, <i>t'Aba.</i>
Stocking, <i>t'Nus Tanka.</i>	Shoes, <i>t'Noaka.</i>

*Men's Ages and Conditions in Life.*

Father, <i>Bo.</i>	Younger sister, <i>t'Kangs.</i>
—, <i>t'O.</i>	Young girl, <i>Traköfi.</i>
Elder brother, <i>t'Ai.</i>	Girl, <i>t'Gos.</i>
Younger brother, <i>t'Kana.</i>	Lad, <i>t'Go.</i>
Mother, <i>Mamá.</i>	Slave, <i>Kabbo.</i>
—, <i>Saufi.</i>	Master, Master of the house,
Parents, <i>Sanna.</i>	<i>t'Kukoi.</i>
Elder sister, <i>t'Kaes.</i>	

*The*

*The Names of Animals and their Properties.*

Tiger, <i>Kæffau</i> .	Mare, <i>Abas</i> .
Wolf, <i>Guka</i> .	Fish, <i>t'Gau</i> .
—, <i>Nuka</i> .	Buffalo, <i>t'Kau</i> .
Elephant, <i>Coa</i> .	Sea-Cow, <i>t'Gao</i> .
Dog, <i>Tu</i> .	Hog, <i>Hango</i> .
Dogs, <i>Tuna</i> .	Horned Cattle, <i>t'Guku</i> .
Penis of a dog, <i>Tuna-ka</i> .	Sheep, <i>t'Gus</i> .
Bitch, <i>Tus</i> .	Cow, <i>t'Goös</i> .
Lion, <i>t'Gamma</i> .	Bull, <i>Hara</i> .
Tortoise, <i>t'Gammi</i> .	—, <i>Ho</i> .
Elk, <i>t'Kan</i> .	Baboon, <i>t'Gorloka</i> .
Roebuck, <i>Za</i> .	Bee, <i>Oi</i> .
Steenbock, <i>Gunima</i> .	Honey, <i>Denni</i> .
Jackal, <i>d'Intai</i> .	Milk, <i>Bi</i> .
Zebra, <i>d'Au</i> .	Fat, <i>t'Nui</i> .
Horse, <i>Hanqua</i> .	Flesh, <i>t'Go</i> .
Stallion, <i>Karangaba</i> .	

*Substantives not reducible to the former heads, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns and Phrases.*

Thunder, <i>t'Gulu</i> .	House, <i>t'Kooqua</i> .
Fire, <i>t'Ei</i> .	Road, <i>Dau</i> .
Wood, <i>'é</i> .	Bad road, <i>Tradau</i> .
Bread, <i>Bræ</i> .	—, <i>Tudau</i> .
Pipe, <i>t'Nov</i> .	Good road, <i>Skundaba</i> .
Terra firma, <i>Houtniqua</i> .	Callibath, <i>Karabu</i> .
Washing-river, <i>t'Kam t'nafi</i> .	Waggon, <i>Krobe</i> .
Water, <i>t'Kamma</i> .	Good, <i>Huka</i> .

Better,

Better, <i>Oin</i> .	Who lives here? <i>t' Danne koba be</i> .
Bad, ugly, <i>Kaifi</i> .	Our father, <i>Zika Bo</i> .
Sick, <i>Kaifin</i> .	———, <i>Ty t'ka</i> .
What belongs to you is good for nothing, <i>Zgu kaifi</i> .	I, <i>Tiri</i> .
Angry, <i>Solo</i> .	— <i>Tili</i> .
Why, or with whom are you angry? <i>Solo naba</i> .	— Fæmininum, <i>Titti</i> .
Cold, <i>Oro</i> .	Thou, <i>Tats</i> .
Yes, <i>Io</i> .	She, <i>Tatifi?</i>
No, <i>Aa</i> .	He, <i>Hekoe</i> .
Thine, <i>Ta</i> .	Ye, <i>Zita</i> .
<del>Thy</del> Horse, <i>Ta Hanqua</i> .	They, <i>Hekoina</i> .
Whose, which, <i>Danne</i> .	Will you have any bread? <i>Tats</i>
Who is come? <i>t' Danne koba</i> .	<i>Bræ</i> .
	————— <i>Sas</i>
	<i>Bræ</i> .

*Verbs Active and Neuter, with some Examples of them in Phrases.*

I am, <i>Titte</i> .	Give fire, <i>t' Ei mare</i> .
Thou art, <i>Kia</i> .	Give milk, <i>Bi mare</i> .
He is, <i>Oi</i> .	Order me some drink, <i>Ereka</i> .
We are, <i>Zikatifi</i> .	Give victuals, <i>t' Koko mare</i> .
We are there, <i>Zikatifi inaba</i> .	To eat, <i>t' Knu</i> .
He is there, <i>Dan inaba</i> .	I wish to eat, <i>t' Knu kau tiri</i> .
To come, <i>Ha</i> .	I am hungry, <i>Tiri kalu naba</i> .
<del>Come</del> hither, <i>Heva ba</i> .	Having one's fill, or one's belly
———, <i>Jata ba</i> .	full, <i>Ele tekaë</i> .
<del>Come</del> quickly, <i>Sufa ba</i> .	To lie down, or lie along, <i>t' Koe</i> .
Do not come, <i>Ha gutti</i> .	———, <i>t' Kuwe</i> .
To do, <i>Hi</i> .	To sleep, <i>t' Kom</i> .
To give, <i>Male</i> .	I am sleepy, <i>Tilika-kule</i> .
———, <i>Mare</i> .	To boil, <i>Zain</i> .
Give me, <i>Male gu</i> .	The water boils, <i>Daukai t' kamma</i>
8	Truth,

Truth, it is true, <i>Kammafa</i> .	Good day, Master! <i>t'Abé t'kukoi</i> .
To lie, it is false, <i>Eige</i> .	To steal, <i>t'Sa</i> .
It is fine weather, <i>t'Oroo</i> .	To kill, <i>t'Nautkam</i> .
It rains, <i>t'Ukai</i> .	A draught, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To drink,} \\ \text{Here, take it!} \end{array} \right\} t'Ka$ .
Remember me to your family!	See there! hold fast! $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To drink,} \\ \text{Here, take it!} \end{array} \right\} t'Katfi$ .
<i>t'Kabebare</i> .	
Good day! $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Farewel!} \end{array} \right\} t'Abé$ .	

N. B. *t'* Prefixed to a word, indicates that the syllable immediately following is to be pronounced with a *clack*, or application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth: this appears to me to be effected, according to the different dialects used, the different emotions of the speaker, or the different subjects spoken of, with various degrees of force in one and the same word; and, indeed, sometimes to be altogether omitted.

*Specimen of the Language of the Snefe, or Chinese-Hottentots.*

One, <i>t'Koa</i> .	Water, <i>ae</i> .
Two, <i>Tinnano</i> .	Flesh, <i>t'Goá</i> .
Three, <i>Tinnankaita</i> .	Abusive language, <i>t'Koügo</i> .
Four, <i>Tinnanonaka</i> .	Lion, <i>t'Kalo</i> .
He, <i>t'Natko</i> .	Tiger, <i>t'Abé</i> .
Fire, <i>t'Ei</i> .	Good day! <i>t'Ave</i> .

N. B. I did not meet with any of this nation that could reckon farther than four. Notwithstanding which, such of them as are shepherds in the service of the Christians, are said to discover much sooner than their masters, when any one of the sheep in the numerous flocks committed to their care, is lost or missing.

It

It should farther be observed, that it is only the words denoting *fire* and *flesh*, and the term used in mutual salutations, that bear any resemblance to each other in the two preceding languages.

*Specimen of the Language of the Caffres.*

To reckon, <i>Sium</i> .	Water, <i>Maafi</i> .
One, <i>Enje</i> .	Milk, <i>Ammasi</i> .
Two, <i>Babini</i> .	Fire, <i>Lilo</i> .
Three, <i>A-tatu</i> .	The Sun, <i>Lelanga</i> .
Four, <i>Sanu</i> .	The Moon, <i>Janga</i> .
Five, <i>Sumenini</i> .	Rain, <i>Evula</i> .
Six, <i>Sinje</i> .	Ox, <i>Gomo</i> .
Ten, <i>Sumi</i> .	Horse, <i>Hanshi</i> .
A Hundred, <i>Enkuku</i> .	Lion, <i>Elepho</i> .
Father, <i>Bao</i> .	Buffalo, <i>Eujata</i> .
Mother, <i>Mau</i> .	Jackal, <i>Pangalio</i> .
A Man, <i>Doda</i> .	Elk, <i>Poffo</i> .
A Woman, <i>Ufafi</i> .	Dog, <i>Sesujja</i> .
Two Brothers, <i>Emkulo</i> .	To give, —
Cousins, <i>Umsala</i> .	A Road, <i>Ufala</i> .
Kindred, <i>Sinlobo Tetu</i> .	——, <i>Eenzela</i> .
Friend, <i>Eklobo</i> .	A sick Person, <i>Jaffa</i> .
Hand, <i>Fansa</i> .	One that is dead, <i>Ufile</i> .
Finger, <i>Aëne</i> .	The Ear, <i>Sila</i> .
Thumb, <i>Umino</i> .	Handsome, <i>Opepile</i> .
Arm, <i>Enkomo</i> .	Angry, <i>Siala</i> .
Thigh, <i>Mulemse</i> .	Great, <i>Entue nune</i> .
Foot, <i>Enjau</i> .	Little, <i>Nonane</i> .
Toes, <i>Emaussani</i> .	Javelin, <i>Hassagai, Emkangota</i> .
Head, <i>Loko</i> .	Knife, <i>Sisbatse</i> .
VOL. II.	Z z Waggon,



Waggon, *Noto*.

Copper, Brass, *Emfembefopi*.

Glass Beads, *Sintela*.

Small red Glass Beads, *Lenkitenka*.

More! Give more! *Ungeefa*.

It is too little, *Ninneneni*.

Good Day, *Echiöte*.

To dance, *Ufino*.

Come hither, *Ifat*.

Run! Hasten! *Harden*.

To sleep, *Gualala*.

To awaken, *Vuka*.

To wake, —

No! *Haij*.

Yes! *Aoë*.

Far away, *Kude*.

N. B. The Caffres do not make a noise with their tongue against the roof of their mouths in speaking, as the Hottentots do, but pronounce their words in a manly and distinct manner, mostly with a strong accent on the penultimate.

# A I R,

Sung by the *Hottentot-Caffres*, near Little Sunday-river.

(Vide page 28 of this volume.)



# F I N I S.



## E R R A T A.

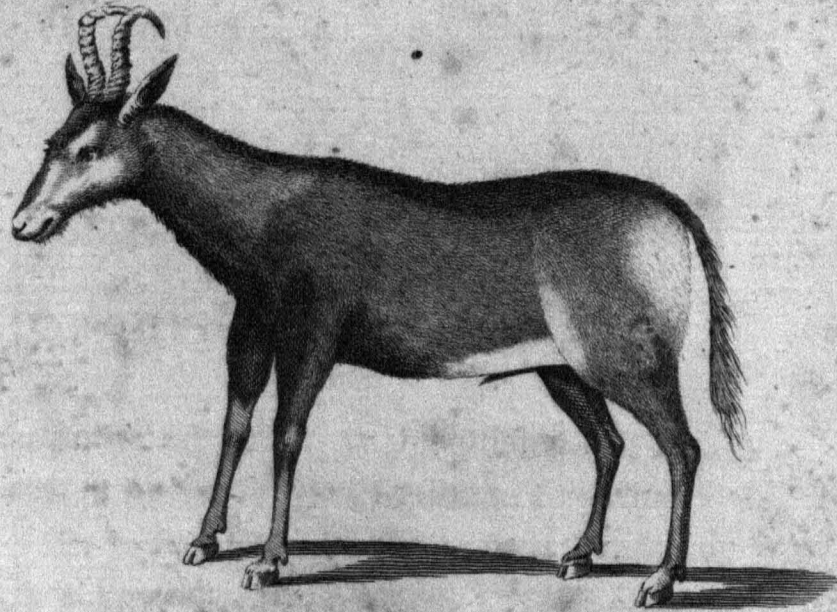
- Page 11, l. 2, from the bottom, before 66 read at.  
 — 37, l. 3, for Kuranoi, read Kurenoi.  
 — 43, l. 20, for orignate, read originate.  
 — 16, l. 7, for peculiar, read singular.  
 — 60, l. 4, from the bottom, after kill, read with guns.  
 — 65, l. 8, from bottom, for is, read proves.  
 — — 7, ———, after as, read in that case.  
 — 248, l. 7, from bottom, read CHAP. XV. JOURNEY FROM AGTER  
     BRUNTJES-HOOGTE TO THE TWO VISCH-RIVIERS, AND RE-  
     SIDENCE AT THOSE PLACES.  
 — 289, l. 18, for globules, read small lobes.  
 — —, l. 26, for bases, read base.  
 — 300, l. 9, from bottom, read CHAP. XVI. JOURNEY BACK TO THE CAPE.  
 — 303, bottom, for only, read but.  
 — 304, l. 1, for and at the same time blowing, read blew at the same time.  
 — 313, l. 7, from bottom, for ~~of~~, read or.  
 — 320, l. 12, for variatas, read varietas.  
 — 313, bottom, for relation, read relations.

In the original of this Journal, as well as in the map, the author has written *Drooge* and *Vet-rivier*. But *Vet* is a Swedish word, signifying wet in English; and as the river spoken of is in a Dutch colony, it should doubtless have stood *Drooge* and *Natterivier*. We have accordingly printed it thus at page 244, Vol. I. though we have not taken the liberty of making any alteration with respect to this word in the map.

### **DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.**

The Landscape is to make the Frontispiece to the first Volume. The other Plates belonging to this Volume are to be placed at the End : the Map last of all.

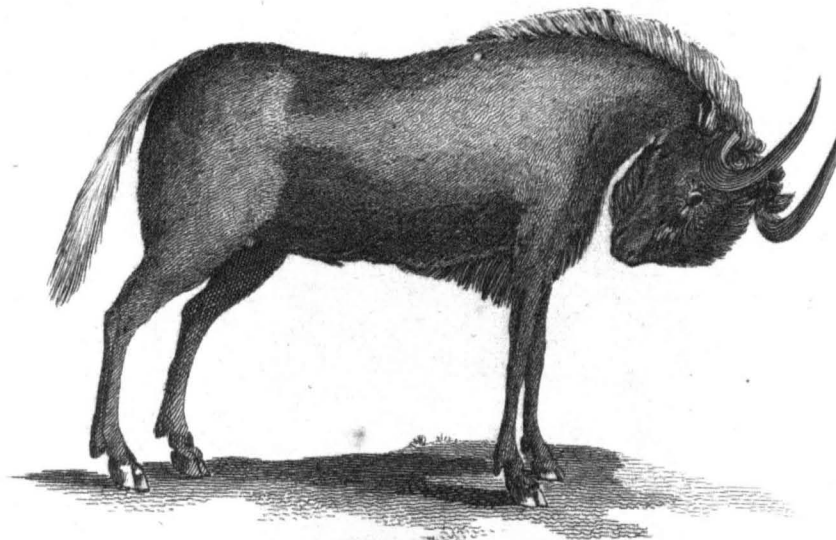
The Plates belonging to the second Volume are to be placed at the End of it.



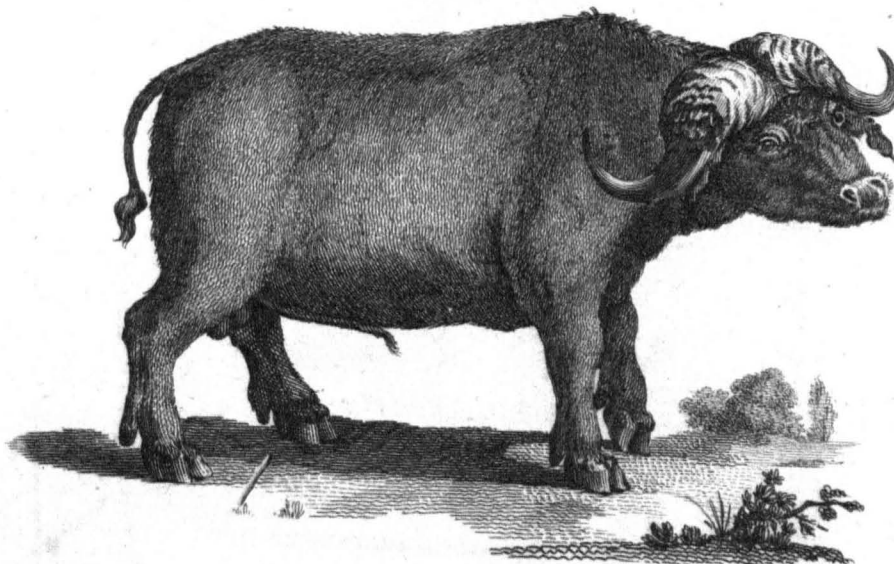
*Hart-beast*



*Elk-Antelope*

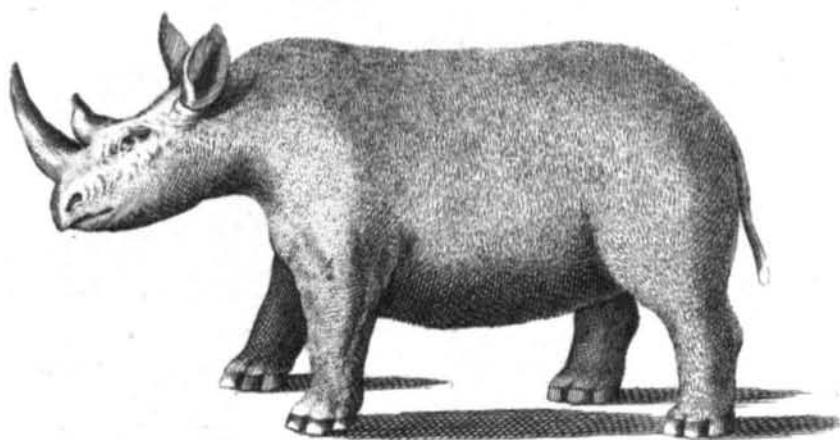
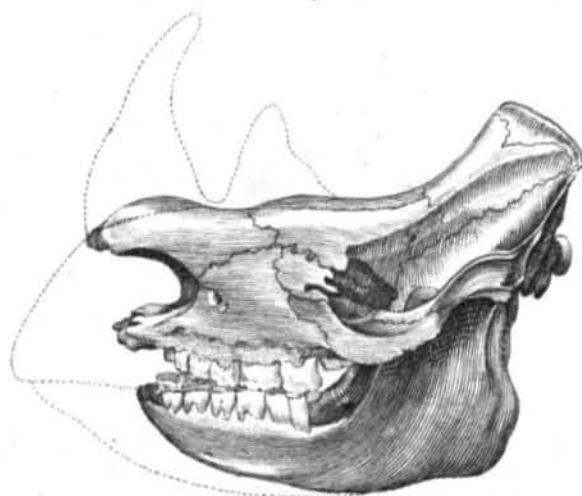


*Gnu.*

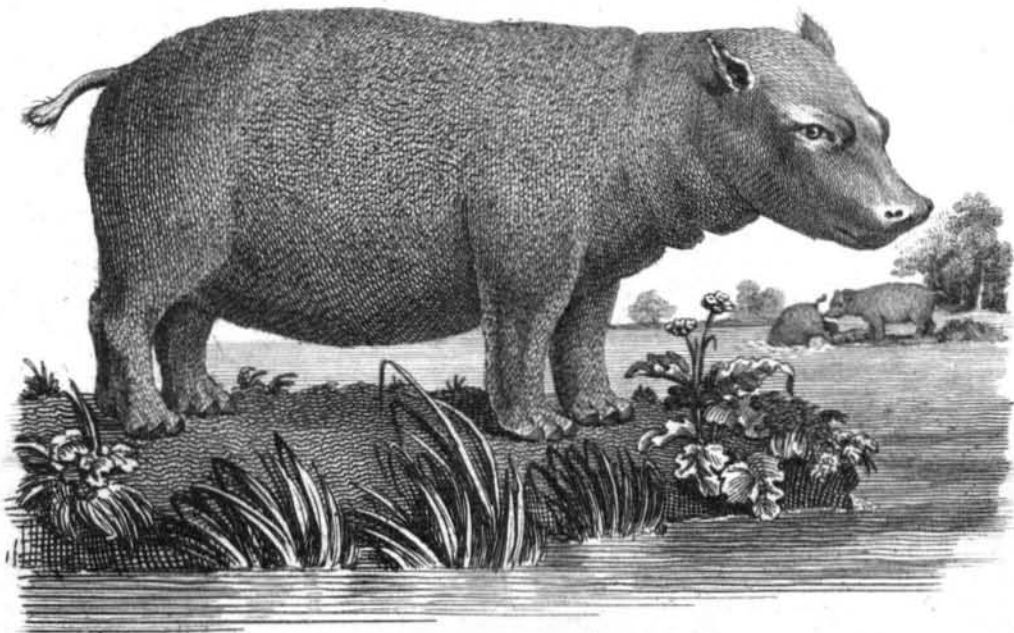


*Buffalo.*





*Rhinoceros bicornis.*



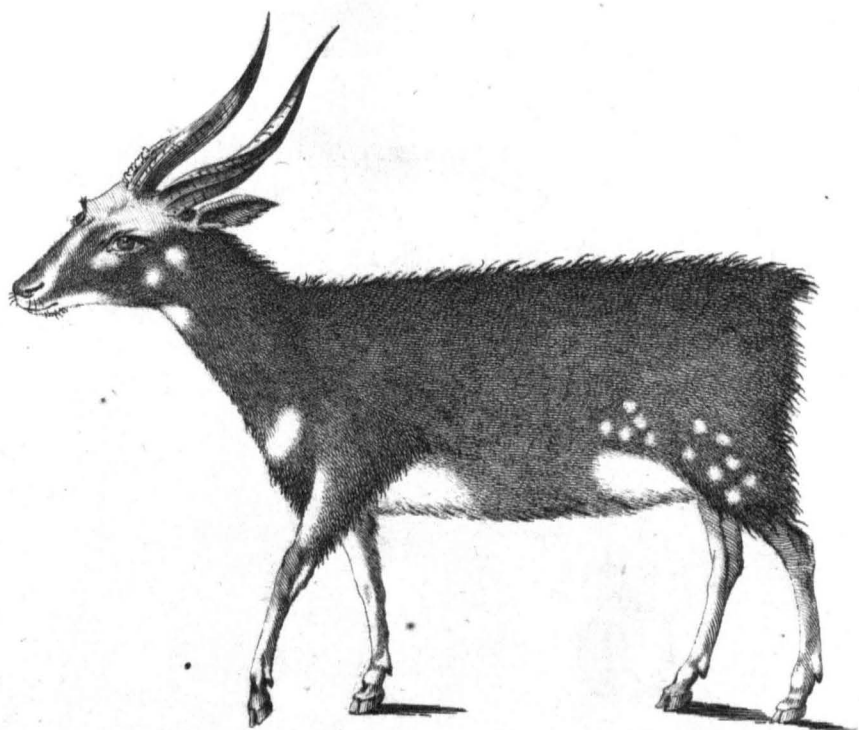
*Hippopotamus.*



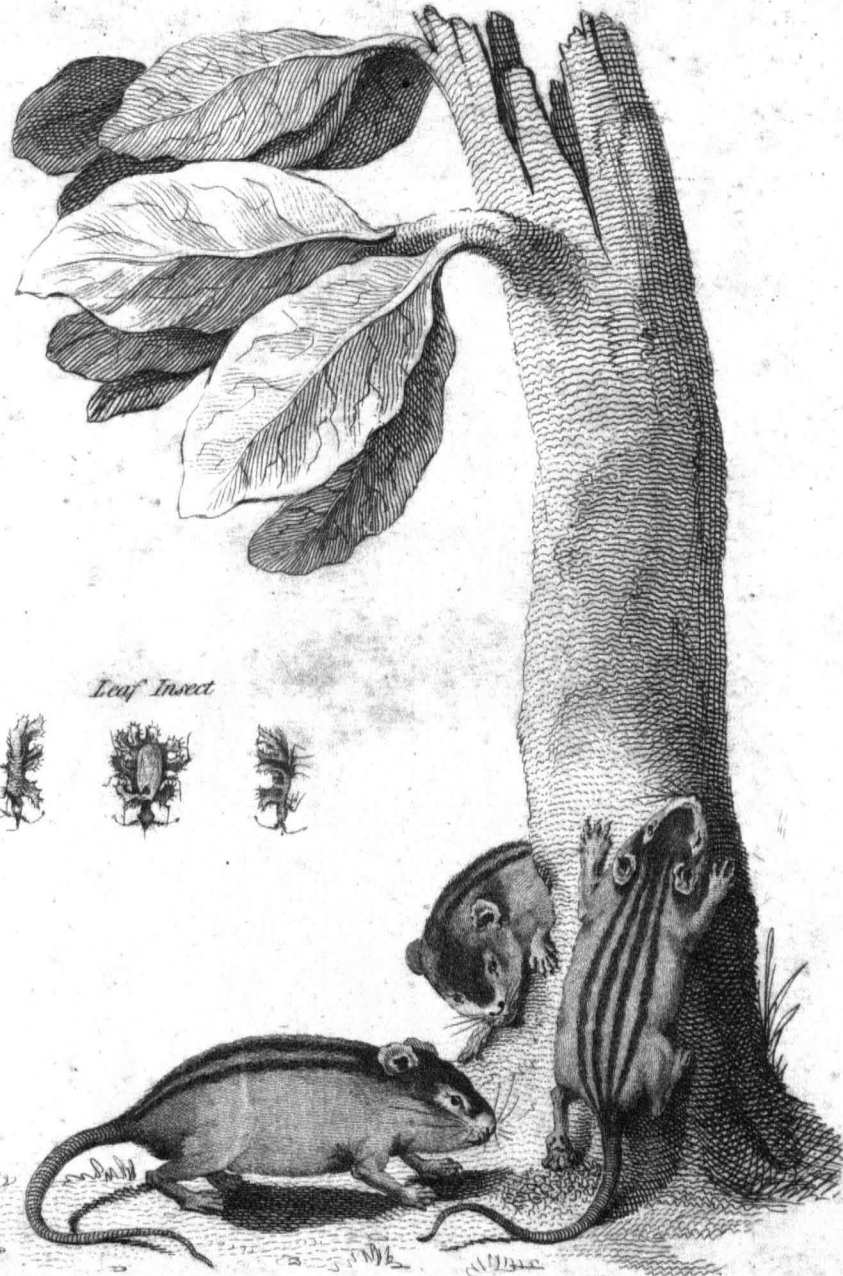
*Springer, or Spring-bok.*



*Viverra Ratel*



*Wood-goat.*



*Leaf Insect*

*Dwarf-Mice; the natural size.*