

TRAVELS

IN THE

INTERIOR

OF

SOUTHERN AFRICA,

BY

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VOLUME II.

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1824.

them, the greater part being women. To all I gave a piece of tobacco, which was received with great joy. On this, the men forming one party and the women another, they proceeded instantly to light their pipes; and sat talking and smoking with the highest glee and enjoyment. But in spirits, the women excelled their companions, and chatted with each other in a style of volubility which I had not supposed the Bushman language, with all the impediments of its numerous claps, susceptible of. They invited us to hunt a rhinoceros which had lately been observed browsing in the vicinity of their kraal.

So much confidence and goodwill, shown us by a people whom the Klaarwater missionaries had represented as the most ferocious of savages, warmed my heart with equally kind feelings towards them, and dispelled from my own mind every sensation of fear, however firmly I had resolved that no favorable appearances should ever lull our vigilance to sleep, or tempt us to think that precaution might ever be dispensed with. But most of my own Hottentots betrayed their timidity; and both by their looks and conversation, declared their uneasiness at seeing so many visitors coming around them; although their number, including the women, amounted only to fourteen.

As soon as the heat of noon had passed, we left the verdant meadows of Grass Station, and rode the whole of this day in a south-easterly course over plains, in a right line towards *Water-point*, the eastern point of the *Hyena Mountains*, where we had been informed that we should find the kraal of our Bushman friend Kaabi. The natives give it a name importing "Water-point," on account of the river taking its course round it. At the western end of this range, two table-mountains form a remarkable feature.

When we had travelled nearly eight miles, we ascended a low hill on which we were glad at finding a small pool of water, and though it was quite muddy, halted that all the party might drink; for the weather had become so excessively hot, that it felt almost as though the sun were pouring down liquid fire upon us.

I had suffered myself to be guided over this hill by our last

all, who could witness a scene like this, unmoved. I confess that to my ear the sound was grateful in the highest degree; and while I turned my head to view them for the last time, the pleasure which beamed in their happy countenances, communicated itself to my own feelings, in a manner the most affecting and indelible.

We continued our journey across the mountain, and descended to an extensive plain covered with *threethorn* shrubs, and abounding in pitfalls for catching wild animals. Eastward, a pointed and very distant mountain was seen, which probably was only rendered visible by the effect of a temporary and extraordinary refraction in the atmosphere. After travelling about eight miles over the plain, we again fell in with the river, and as the evening was fast approaching, we halted for the night at a spot on its banks, where we were surrounded by the most beautiful fields of grass.

4th. A number of very small finches, (*Loxia Astrild*) frequented the bushes at this place, and I took advantage of the circumstance, to distinguish it by the name of *Astrild Station*. This little bird is not peculiar to Southern Africa; it is very common at St. Helena, and is said to be equally so at Madeira and the Canary Islands, in the tropical countries of Africa, and in India. It is known to the Dutch colonists by the appellation of *Roode-bekje* (Red-beak).

From this station the bearing of the most western of the two table mountains forming part of the Hyena mountains, was S. 20 W., by the compass. Here were lying the *bones of a rhinoceros*, which, as our *Bushmen* informed me, had been shot by one of their countrymen, who by some means had come into possession of a gun, and had learnt the use of it; but who was himself afterwards shot by the Boors, for sheep-stealing.

At a few miles beyond *Astrild Station*, we passed through an opening formed by an insulated round hill on one side and by the end of a rocky ridge on the other, and entered upon a plain which had more the appearance of a verdant corn-field, than of a wild uncultivated country. The soil was clayey, and the *luxuriant herbage* sufficiently proved its fertility; while the river, well supplied with water

and traversing the plain in a widely meandering course, seemed to offer all that *agriculture* could require, and to tempt a more laborious race of men than its present inhabitants, to bring it under cultivation.

The river many times crossed our path, and quitted us only when we ascended to an elevated stony level. Here we saw, with much pleasure, several herds of *kannas* (or elands) and quakkas grazing at a distance and appearing not much to heed the presence of our party. We halted; and Philip, mounting the horse, immediately pursued them; but he could not overtake any till he had ridden above two miles, when he was so fortunate as to bring down a large *kanna*, which he had singled out and continued to follow, till he had fairly hunted it down.

The chase having led him in a northerly direction, we turned back as soon as the Bushmen brought us information of his success; and, falling in with the river at about half-way to where the animal lay, we again unpacked on its banks, about an hour before sunset, at a spot marked on the map by the name of *Hunter's Station*.

Philip, Speelman, and Hendrick, with pack-oxen, proceeded on to the eland, and were accompanied by Riizo, and Kaabi, and all the Bushmen of our party. But a heavy shower coming on before they had skinned and cut up the carcase, they were obliged to remain there till the next morning.

5th. At eight o'clock they came home; and the whole of the Hot-tentots found full employment all the forenoon, in cutting the meat into slices and laying them on the bushes to dry: in which operation we were fortunately favoured by a very hot and drying day.

We gave *Kaabi* and his companions so large a portion of our game, that finding it more than they were able to carry, he had been obliged to send off one of his people on the evening before to his kraal to fetch a pack ox. His messenger returned with the ox this afternoon, and was accompanied by eight others, some of whom were boys.

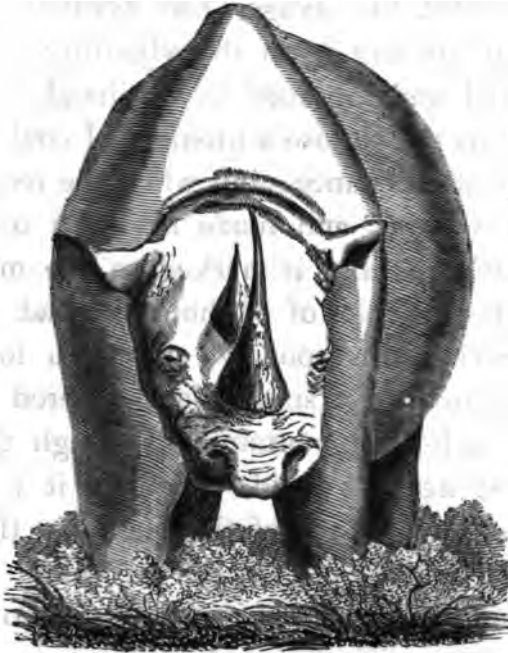
These occupations detained us till a late hour of the day; yet we determined on packing up and proceeding farther, as the Bushmen were anxious to reach their kraal, and had assured us that we might arrive there before dark. To prove to them our confidence,

we entrusted them with the office of driving forward our sheep and loaded oxen. And, indeed, our fellow-travellers, *Riizo* and *Kaabi*, evinced a truly honest and friendly inclination towards us; so that, without meaning to neglect that prudent circumspection so necessary to a European travelling in this country, I would as willingly have committed myself to them, as to my own countrymen. The former of these two, was naturally of a more reserved disposition, but was always ready to lend any of the Hottentots his assistance, whenever he thought he could be useful; and seemed as much at his ease with them, as with his own friends.

During this day's ride we passed many small *rocky hills* of a remarkable kind, presenting a character different from all which I had hitherto observed. They were generally quite bare, especially on the top, and were composed of huge rounded pieces of rock, most frequently about five feet in diameter, piled loosely upon each other, and apparently without any earth between them: as may be seen in the first plate. But their most *striking character* was the smooth shining blackness of their surface, not unlike that of iron polished with black-lead.* They were composed of 'primitive green-stone,' probably containing iron, from which they derive their lustre and color after long exposure to the atmosphere; but within, on being broken, they were found to possess their proper greenish or blueish hue. Rocks of this species occur very frequently in various parts of Southern Africa, but till now none had been seen with so glossy a surface. The rocks at Dwaal river †, and in that vicinity, were, excepting this particular, not very different from these, and both, when fitly poised, were capable of giving a sound like that of a large bell; and both, I believe, affect the magnetic needle. They must be considered as *boulder stones*, though found on the tops of the hills; but beyond this, conjecture can afford nothing

* At a subsequent period of these travels, *rocks* of the same nature and appearance were observed in abundance along the course of the *Nugariet* or Black River; and I am inclined to suppose that it was this circumstance which gave rise to the name which the stream bears among the natives.

† Described in the first volume, at page 277.



CHAPTER II.

TRANSACTIONS AT KAABI'S KRAAL.

It being dark when we arrived at this station, I did not go to the kraal this evening, but Kaabi and our Bushman fellow-travellers passed the night at their own huts, where they entertained their friends with some account of us, and extolled the generosity of the white-man, so highly, that many of the inhabitants came down the hill, and sat round our fire till nearly ten o'clock. These strangers had been much prepossessed in our favor by what they had heard, and behaved with the greatest cordiality and good-will, but I was obliged to let them know that no tobacco was to be given away till the morning; when it was my intention to distribute some to every person in the kraal. With this promise, they were perfectly satisfied, and remained conversing with us, and occasionally obtaining the favor of a whiff out of the pipe of one or other of my Hottentots.

Having brought with us no *boiling-pot*, we requested them to

lend us one from the kraal; and immediately they ran up to their hut and fetched one of their own manufacture, made in a neat manner, of hardened clay, and capable of holding about a gallon and a half. (The figure of this may be seen at the end of the preceding chapter.) This was filled with eland meat; and our visitors, as might be expected, were careful not to be absent at supper time.

This spot is distinguished among the natives by the name of *Water-point*, implying, as before stated, that it is the point of the Hyena Mountains, close to which the river flows.

6th. My bed, if such it may be called, was made under a bush at the distance of a few yards from the spot where my men had their fire. I was awoke soon after sunrise, by the voices of a party of eight or ten of the natives who passed close at my feet and took their seat at the fire, without attempting to disturb me; as they supposed me to be asleep. Others following them immediately, I arose; and as soon as I had dressed myself, I went towards them: on which we exchanged the usual salutations.

For the space of half an hour, men, women, and children, of all ages, continued descending from the hill, and assembling at our station; till at last we were completely surrounded by a numerous crowd. They were all unarmed; a state in which hitherto I had not seen any of this nation; having remarked that they constantly carried with them their hassagay and bows, and never, even when they put them out of their hand, layed them beyond their reach. I had, indeed, never till this moment, had an opportunity of beholding them in their own domestic circle, and at home at their ease.

I began now to appreciate my singular good fortune, that so many favorable circumstances had unexpectedly combined to give me an opportunity of studying and knowing the *real character* of this nation, such as seldom, if ever, has fallen to the lot of travellers in these regions; and, I believe, never to those whose observations have been laid before the public. As a European, I was alone in the midst of their hordes, and trusting my life in their hands: I associated with them, and by conforming to their ways and customs, yielded apparent respect to their prejudices. It was this confidence, which so completely gained

their good-will; and which pleased them the more, as they had been unused to witness in the conduct of white-men, so unequivocal a mark of amicable intentions. They had never seen these dangerous strangers within the limits of their country, but in large and strong bodies, which, though they commanded their respect, always excited their fears and mistrust. They were satisfied that from me, they had nothing to fear; and it was the novelty of this circumstance which gave me, in their eyes, a character of peculiar interest; while the evident desire I showed, of obliging them as far as it was in my power, won their good opinion without any aid from the false oratory of mere verbal professions, and dispensed with the necessity of language to convince them of what was rendered much more intelligible by facts. It was by facts and conduct only, that I could hold communication with the tribe; for my ignorance of the language, as for the purpose of conversation without the intervention of an interpreter, rendered the power of pleasing words, unavailable in this case.

Kaabi their chief now made his appearance in a more distinguished manner, wearing a *white hat* which by some means he had obtained out of the Colony. Whether it was the vanity of giving himself a more important character in my sight, or the desire of paying a compliment by proving that he admired and valued the dress of white-men, which induced him to dress different from all the inhabitants of his village, I could not ascertain; but I am more disposed to regard the former, as his real motive.

For the purpose of giving an idea of the quantity of *tobacco* distributed on such occasions, and to show what these poor creatures considered as a handsome *present*, it is necessary here to explain the form into which the tobacco of the Cape colony is generally manufactured.

After the leaves of the plant are properly dried and divested of the stalk and midrib, they undergo the usual process of steeping, and are then twisted into long ropes of the customary thickness of about an inch, sometimes thicker, but oftener thinner. These ropes are coiled up in the form of *rolls* of various sizes, weighing from five to eight or ten pounds. Among the boors, these are sold by the pound: but

to the Hottentots, they are more commonly meted out by the span of about eight inches, the weight of which is usually between an ounce and a half and two ounces; and bargains among the latter are most frequently made for a certain number of *spans of tobacco*. Yet it is not therefore to be supposed that many Hottentots are ignorant of the use of weights and money: it is the inconvenience and scarcity of these, which causes them to prefer, on ordinary occasions, the readier mode of measurement. I am particular in a description which would otherwise be trifling, because, as tobacco is one of the principle articles of *barter* with the nations of the Interior, it will be referred to as a "*money-table*" for the remainder of the journey; and may furnish some hints, or useful information, to those who may hereafter be desirous of visiting the same countries.

The crowd, having gratified their curiosity by surveying me attentively for some time, gradually became more talkative and familiar; and understanding that they were all to receive a present, the joy of these poor simple people was manifested in a manner as artless as that of children. Their liveliness increased as they observed me about to commence the promised distribution: but the women were much more noisy and uncontrollable than the men, and it was some time before their chieftain was able to still their joyous vociferation.

To *Kaabi* I gave three inches of tobacco; to each man about one inch; and to the women a little less. With this trifling quantity they were all completely happy; because they were contented. The delight depicted in their countenances, was not less remarkable here than at Poverty Kraal, but it exhibited not that melancholy species of thankfulness, which was there so irresistibly affecting.

This ceremony occupied more than half an hour, on account of the difficulty of restraining their vivacity and persuading them to remain steadily in one place: for had they been permitted to change their station, I should have found it impossible to have gone through this business with regularity. Having previously estimated, and put into my pocket, the number of pieces which would be required, I took them out one by one, in order that no jealousy might be excited,

by their observing one piece to be larger or smaller than another. I confess that I used this *artifice*, with the view of leading the kraal to think that I had given them all I had: for knowing that they would continue to ask for tobacco as long as they thought there was any remaining, I showed them my empty pockets; in consequence of which I was not troubled by any further solicitation. Otherwise, I should have been importuned during the whole day.

Yet, so eager were they to obtain tobacco, and so essential did they think it to their comfort and enjoyment, that for the sake of it they would, without hesitation, have parted with any thing they possessed. My men, though they thought it equally essential to their own comfort, could not, however, resist the temptation of some very *good bargains* which the Bushmen offered to them; and in this manner they procured by barter, several handsome skins. My whole party were now in good spirits, and full of courage: and our reception by these natives, who had been represented to us as formidable savages, proved so truly friendly and so different from that which, I confess, I had myself expected, that every one was now lamenting that he had not provided himself, on his own private account, with a larger stock of tobacco, with which he might here have set up for a *fur-merchant*. But it was far better that they were not so provided; for these foolish improvident people would certainly, as soon as we had entered the colony, have bartered all their furs for brandy; and their fine commercial speculations would have ended, as they always do end with *Hottentots*, just where they began.

The whole village seemed to keep 'holiday' on this occasion, and the crowd remained with us for a long time after they had received the presents; while those of my party who could speak their language, found full employment in answering the various questions which were put respecting myself. In this duty, Ruiter proved himself a valuable addition to our number, as he was not only able to interpret, but at this time, was willing also. As soon as they found that I was not one of the *boors*, but even of a different nation and language, and that I had no other desire or intention than that of being always on friendly terms with them, they again declared, as it

were by common consent, that I was free to travel in their country, wherever I chose, and that I might feel assured that nobody would ever harm me.

When they had satisfied their minds, respecting my object in passing through their territory, and had ascertained that I bore an unfeigned good-will towards them, but more especially, that I was not one of the *Dutch colonists*, whom, by the bye, they knew their countrymen had irritated by repeated robberies; when they were satisfied on these important points, and that there was no cause for mistrust, it was as surprising, as it was pleasing, to me, to observe how soon their countenances were freed from a certain anxious look which, notwithstanding their friendly conduct, was very visible as long as they were under any uncertainty whether I was really what I professed to be, alone and unconnected with the colonists, or whether there might not be a larger party following me.

Nothing was now heard but laughter and the liveliest talkativeness, on all sides. *The women* soon began to lay aside their timidity, and took their turn in the debate; and in rapidity of utterance and animation of gestures, far excelled even the men. They left no time for my interpreter to perform his duty, and were so full of gaiety that they could not restrain themselves from breaking in upon each other's conversation; I was often addressed by three or four at a time, and almost think that they were pleased at seeing me at a loss to know who was to be answered first. Ruiters used his best endeavours in all this hurly-burly of liveliness and clack; but a great deal of their information went for nothing; nor did they on that account allow the want of answers to disappoint them, or in the least degree to check their questioning.

One woman, among the rest, was however, resolved upon being heard; and seemed to think that the importance of her communication entitled her to my first attention. She said that she had, only the day before, arrived from some part of the colony; and on this she exhibited a small dirty rag of a checkered shirt, which I found on explanation, was intended as her credentials to authenticate her declaration that she had really come from the country of the white

people, where alone such an important proof could have been procured. She complained that the boors on the borders, were very harsh and unkind in not giving them *tabak*, when they had travelled so far on purpose to beg a little; and if they at last were so fortunate as to obtain any, it was but a crumb; shewing me at the same time the tip of her little-finger, to impress an idea of the smallness of the quantity. But oftener was it their lot, she said, to be driven from the house with a whip. Here she imitated the act of whipping, in a manner so natural, and mimicked so well the tone of pain and crying, that the bystanders were highly amused by her imitative talents. She smiled however; and went on to inform me, that the Caffres* and the colonists were at war against each other, and in one of their rencontres a boor was pierced through the thigh with hassagays.

At length their attention was directed to the eland-meat, which my men were then placing on the bushes to dry. Our exposing before them so great a temptation, was a sufficient excuse for their 'coveting and desiring'; and I distributed among them a portion sufficient to fill their largest pot.

The natives now made another request, and appeared very solicitous that we should stop a day or two with them, and hunt the rhinoceros; four of which animals had been seen at a short distance from their kraal. To this, my own people, who were now quite at ease as to the sincerity and friendly disposition of the Bushmen, were much inclined; and all parties therefore were gratified when I consented to remain here a day for that purpose. The natives had in this, an additional proof of my goodwill towards them; though it was, I confess, a favor which repaid itself, as our own stock of provisions would be replenished by the same means by which the Bushmen would be supplied. It was therefore agreed that the hunters should set out early on the morrow, and that a party from the kraal

* The Caffres to which she alluded, were that same wandering kraal, often mentioned in the first volume, as having emigrated to the banks of the Gariiep; this part of the Colony lying in the direct route between their present station and their own country.

should attend them as guides, to conduct them to the haunts of these animals.

The great heat of the sun gradually thinning the number of the crowd, and compelling them to take shelter in their huts, I was left to enjoy some rest after the boisterous ceremonies and fatigues of the morning; while some of my Hottentots stretched themselves in the shade to sleep, and others who were able to converse with the natives, betook themselves to the huts.

The fear, on so rough a journey, of breaking the only *thermometer* which I had remaining, induced me to leave it at Klaarwater till my return: consequently, all observations of this nature were suspended during the present expedition. In the meantime, the thermometrical value of such expressions as 'very hot,' &c. may be collected, by comparison, from the preceding and subsequent parts of the 'Itinerary.'

My curiosity to view this Bushman village, would not suffer me to rest long; and at noon, protected by my umbrella, from the scorching heat of the sun, I ascended alone to the kraal; a distance not greater than four hundred yards. It consisted of twenty huts*, placed irregularly in a circular line, and contained about a hundred and twenty inhabitants, two-thirds of whom appeared to be females. This, therefore, among the Bushmen of this portion of the Cisgariepine, is rated as one of their largest kraals.

I was received every where with smiling faces, as I quickly passed their huts, searching and inquiring for *Ruiter*. I now discovered that he had another name, and that among Bushmen, to which nation his mother belonged, he bore that of *Arrée*, signifying, as I was told, one who has lost a tooth; for in fact, his right eye-tooth was deficient. At length I found him and Nieuwveld, lying asleep in one of the houses.

Seeing a small party of men sitting by the side of a hut, I went and seated myself down amongst them, and passed half an hour in

* Similar to that which is represented by the vignette at the end of Chapter III.; and to those which may be seen in the *fourth plate*.

talking and in questioning them on various subjects ; but, although exceedingly amused by the novelty and strangeness of the scene, I cannot say that this mode of employing my time was very instructive, or that I gained many new ideas from their conversation. Still, it was extremely interesting, because it gave an opportunity of observing *man in an uncivilized state*, and enabled me to distinguish some of those characters which may be regarded as common to all the human race. And, if among Bushmen, are to be met with, many of those failings, of which we find examples too frequently among ourselves ; there are, to counterbalance these, several good qualities, which usually, we are not disposed to allow that savages can naturally possess. It is a negative, or rather an equivocal, species of praise, to say of them, that *ambition* never disturbs the peace of the Bushman race. And I believe that in this people no existence can be traced of the sordid passion of *avarice* or the insatiable desire of accumulating property, for the mere gratification of possessing it. Between each other they exercise the virtues of *hospitality* and *generosity* ; often in an extraordinary degree. It must, however, be admitted that in general, they are more inclined to supply their wants by *robbing* the colonists and neighbouring tribes, than by honest industry and patient labor : while too often, yet not always, that essential virtue, *veracity*, is disregarded, and the neglect of it considered a mere venial offence. The *mental powers of Bushmen* are never to be extolled ; for whatever concessions may be made in favor of their heart, nothing can be said in praise of their mind, at least in their present rude state. The *feelings of the heart* and all its various passions, whether good or bad, are the common property of all mankind, the educated and the uneducated, the civilized and the uncivilized ; but in the higher faculties of the mind, and in the cultivated powers of reason, the savage claims but little share. It is in the improvement of these faculties and powers, that civilized nations may place their high superiority, and their just boast of pre-eminence.

These people expressed no curiosity to be informed respecting any article of European manufacture ; nor, when told that I was one

of a nation differing in language from the white-men of the Colony, did they ask me a single question respecting my country, or seem at all desirous of gaining any new idea, or any additional knowledge. Their character possessed nothing of dullness or stupidity; but, on the contrary, they were lively enough; and on those topics which their peculiar mode of life brings within their observation and comprehension, they often showed themselves to be shrewd and quick. They talked with much pleasure and animation on the subject of the proposed rhinoceros-hunt; and, very naturally, admired the great utility of my umbrella in protecting me from the burning sun, for at that time they felt, on their own uncovered heads and naked bodies, all the inconvenience of its scorching rays.

I quitted this party in order to take a further survey of the kraal and its domestic oeconomy: while they still remained sitting in their place, without attempting to follow me. Its *situation* was on every quarter exposed and without a tree to interrupt the view. Bushmen, in pitching their *kraal*, always chuse a spot, so bare and open that no enemy can approach them without being seen. The top of a hill which stands separately on a plain, is therefore an approved site; because, with eyes little inferior in optical power to small telescopes, they can, while they themselves remain unobserved, watch every movement around to a great distance.

I noticed that the opening, or entrance, of each hut was always directed towards the inside of the circle *, so that the *area* surrounded by their dwellings, and where they keep their cattle at night, was within sight of all the inhabitants; and no attempt by their enemies to carry off their cattle in the night, could be made without being immediately perceived. With a view, as I imagine, of having their *arms* always in readiness, their hassagays were stuck upright into the ground close by the side of the hut, being, in fact, too long to be placed conveniently within it: while their quivers, arrows and bows, as being their principal weapon, lay by their side, ready at hand for the first moment of alarm.

* The fourth plate of this volume is referred to, for the representation of a kraal similar to that which is here described.

themselves into that mild and tranquil state, in which no evil thoughts approach the mind. The soft and delicate voices of the girls, instinctively accordant to those of the women and the men; the gentle clapping of the hands; the rattles of the dancer; and the mellow sound of the water-drum; all harmoniously attuned, and keeping time together; the peaceful happy countenances of the party; and the cheerful light of the fire, — were circumstances so combined, and fitted to produce the most soothing effects on the senses, that I sat as if the hut had been my home, and felt in the midst of this horde as though I had been one of them; for some few moments, ceasing to think of sciences or of Europe, and forgetting that I was a lonely stranger in a land of wild untutored men.

Thus the evening passed; and thus the pleasing recreation beguiled the hours of night, and stole their sleep away; till morning light announced that other duties claimed their time. But the past fatigues of the day, sensibly reminded me of rest, and forced me reluctantly to quit the party at midnight; leaving them still intent on dancing.

7th. When I rose the next morning, I found that my Hottentots had changed their mind with respect to hunting the rhinoceros, and wished to defer it till the following day. A fit of laziness had suddenly come upon them; for which, as they had rested the entire day before, there was no excuse, unless the expectation of a hotter day than usual might have been urged. But as we had publicly promised to the whole kraal, that we would hunt on this day, and as the Bushmen were already preparing to show them the way, I insisted on making good our word, lest we should be considered as unwilling to oblige them, and, thus forfeit some portion of their present favorable opinion of us. They therefore prepared immediately; and at seven o'clock they started, having with them about a dozen natives to assist in looking out for the animals. In this instance, one feature in the *Hottentot character* was strongly exhibited; the uncertainty and fickleness of their plans: for, on being roused from their laziness, they seemed now to be as eager and ready for the chase, as before, they had been disinclined and dilatory. Instead of the hunters only, or such as were good marksmen, all now of my own people

who were able to sustain the fatigue, were desirous of going. To this I consented; and retained by the baggage, only old Cobus, who complained of being unwell, and Hans Lucas, whose services, in the meantime, as interpreter, could not be dispensed with. It was previously agreed on that the horse, which I allowed them to make use of on this occasion, should be sent back for me, in the case of their being successful.

Soon after their departure, I received, as a present from Kaabi, a whole goat skinned and cleaned ready for cooking. So unexpected a thing as a *present* from the indigent Bushmen, was an incident which afforded me, situated as we were, peculiar pleasure, and was rendered affecting by the truly benevolent air with which he gave it, and the undisguised simplicity with which he acknowledged that 'I had been very good to him during our journey from the Gariep, and therefore he had wished to do some good to me.' There can be no man possessing any sensibility, who would not have been moved at witnessing his artless manner, and the kind expression of his countenance; both so indicative of gratitude and sincerity.

I was prevented from accompanying the hunters, by the necessity of recording in my *journal* the observations of the past day, before the impressions which they had made became weakened, or mingled with those of succeeding objects and occurrences.

I was, however, not suffered to remain long alone; for, in the course of the morning, many *visitors*, chiefly old people, came to me at the bush under which I had slept and taken up my station. Sometimes in parties they seated themselves around me, while I amused, and possibly instructed, them by exhibiting various articles of my baggage, and explaining their uses, the nature of their manufacture and their construction. Yet, whatever was totally different in principle and use, from any thing to which they had been accustomed among themselves; such things, very contrary to what we should expect from the influence of *curiosity*, excited little surprise or attention: but my *blankets*, which approached, in the nature and use of them, to their own sheep-skin karosses, were greatly admired; and many of my visitors rose from their places to examine them. The leather of my *pistol-belt* was highly approved of, because it was

within the reach of their capacity to comprehend its nature, and to perceive that it was prepared in a manner much superior to their own leather; but its make and form, as adapted to the use of carrying pistols, was neither understood nor in any manner attended to.

While these explanations were being made to them, my attention was attracted by a little affair which had upon my stomach, an effect similar to that which Speelman felt at seeing the Bushman eat lizards' eggs. One of the women, who had a child at her back, seemed to be eagerly in search of something which she saw between the folds of her kaross and the twists of her bracelets, and leathern necklace. I noticed that her hand was frequently lifted to her mouth, or held out to her babe. My curiosity induced me to look more narrowly into these operations, and I discovered, not without some strong sensations, that the objects of her active and earnest pursuit, were certain little crawling things which, though in England viewed with disgust, were here sought for with complacence, and presented by an affectionate mother, to her tender infant, who held out its little innocent hand to receive them as *bonbons*.

The fidelity of my narration has required me to relate the pleasing, as well as the unpleasing, parts of this people's character; but justice to them obliges me, at the same time, to say, that I do not believe this filthy practice to be general among them, however such examples as this, of depraved taste, may often be met with: yet I never witnessed a similar circumstance, on any other occasion, during the whole of my travels.

Fortunately, the arrival of Ruiters with the horse and intelligence that Speelman had shot a *rhinoceros*, put a stop to this barbarous employment, and turned my thoughts another way. The news instantly spread to every hut in the kraal; the joy was universal: the men, never travelling without them, quickly snatched up their arms, and hastened away to the westward, to the spot where the animal was reported to lie. Those who remained at home, came dancing and singing down the hill, as if suddenly seized with a fit of goodhumoured insanity, unable to suppress their thankfulness to me for having allowed my men to hunt for them. Our five pack-oxen were quickly fetched in from pasture and saddled; and the Bushmen immediately

got ready their own five, the whole number which they at this time possessed.

It was late in the afternoon when we set out ; the sun being not more than two hours high. Our road leading us through the kraal, we were stopped by *the crowd* who gathered round us, and who seemed half-crazy with joy, and the overflow of spirits. The scene was truly laughable ; it was happiness burlesqued. *Old women* skipping and dancing about with clots of red ochre hanging from their hair, and a protuberant bundle of petticoats behind ; laughing, and clapping their hands ; all talking to me at the same time, without any possibility of my understanding a word of what they said ; they themselves seeming not to care for an answer, could they but have the pleasure of telling me their own joy ; these, and some girls with their faces daubed with streaks of red ochre, and a few old men, continued thronging round me, till my horse stood still, unable to get through the crowd. But when Ruiters announced that the rhinoceros was at a great distance, and remarked to them, that it was already late in the day, they immediately made way for us, and we trotted off at full speed.

On our road we met Philip, who very prudently had decided on returning home for the purpose of reinforcing those who were left in care of the baggage : although I cannot allow myself to think that the people of the kraal would have taken the most trifling article belonging to us ; even if every thing had been left under the bush, without a single person to guard it. And I feel persuaded that no one of *Kaabi's* Kraal would have been base enough to rob me ; whatever might be the inclination of the inhabitants of other kraals with whom we had formed no acquaintance, and whose good-will we had not yet secured by similar acts of friendship.

We proceeded nearly the whole way at a brisk step, sometimes trotting and at other times galloping ; while the three Bushmen who drove the pack-oxen on before us, hurried them over the rocky ground at so extraordinary a rate, that even on horseback, I found it not easy to keep up with them ; and often, when the surface was so thickly covered with stones and large fragments of rock that my horse could scarcely find where to place his foot, I was obliged to call out to them

to slacken their pace. These men displayed all that beautiful ease of motion and flexibility of joint, which struck me as so remarkable when I first became acquainted with this nation ; and which have been noticed on a former occasion.*

This circumstance afforded a most favorable opportunity of ascertaining, by my own experience, how rapidly these wild people could drive a herd of cattle, and how much more rapidly they themselves can travel ; for, the necessity of passing these rocky mountains before dark, forced them to a display of those powers which, on no other occasion, probably, would they have exhibited so fully. I now clearly saw, and subsequent observations confirmed this remark, that whenever the Bushmen steal cattle out of the Colony, the Boors can have little hope of recovering them, unless they instantly, and with fleet horses, commence the pursuit, so as to overtake them before they can have reached the mountains. In stealing cattle, Mercury himself could not have been more expert, or more cunning, than the Bushmen.

During two hours, we travelled on the elevated and mountainous tract which, extending from the southward of *Kaabi's Kraal*, to the northward and westward of *the Obelisk*, constitutes what is called the *Hyena Mountains*. In our ride this afternoon, the prospect, which we had from their summits, of the plains extending to the northward, was, like that of the wide ocean, terminated only by the horizon.

The sun was just setting when we reached the western edge of the mountain, whence we could distinguish the smoke of the hunters' fire down in the plain below ; but still at a considerable distance. Great care was required in descending the rugged pathless side of the mountain ; which we fortunately accomplished before the twilight was withdrawn. In half an hour after this, having ridden at least fourteen miles since leaving the kraal, we arrived at the spot where the rhinoceros was lying.

The first salutation from my Hottentots, was the agreeable information that *Speelman* had shot another *rhinoceros*. This he had left in the middle of a plain situated farther westward, and separated

* At page 422, of the first volume.

from the plain in which we now were, only by a low range of hills. Speelman himself came forward immediately to give me an account of all his feats; and was, in his manners, so animated and lively, that he might have been ascribed to any tribe rather than to that of the Colonial Hottentots. As the hunting of a rhinoceros is attended with danger, he certainly had some reason to be proud, when he had in one day killed two of these formidable animals.

His account of the affair was, that when they came to the place where the Bushmen expected to find them, the animals had changed their ground; but, that it was not long before they discovered no fewer than four, feeding quietly on the bushes in another part of the plain. They advanced towards the creatures, at various distances, according to each man's courage, but Speelman came the first within shot, and wounded one mortally. The other people coming up, fired till it had received seven balls; when it fell dead. He then went in pursuit of the other animals, which had fled over the hills; and having discovered one in the middle of the open plain, approached fortunately unperceived, and brought it down with a single ball: nor did he fail with exultation to remark, that he had on that day fired off his gun but twice, and at each time had killed a rhinoceros.

This was not the first *rhinoceros* which Speelman had shot in the course of his life, and to prove his knowledge of these animals, and to save me the trouble of asking him questions, he voluntarily communicated all that he had learnt by his own experience. *Their smell*, said he, is so keen and nice, that they know, even at a great distance, whether any man be coming towards them; and on the first suspicion of this, take to flight. Therefore it is only by approaching them against the wind, or from the leeward, that the hunter can ever expect to get within musket shot. Yet in doing this, he must move silently and cautiously, so as not to make the least noise in the bushes, as he passes through them; otherwise *their hearing* is so exceedingly quick, that they would instantly take alarm and move far away to some more undisturbed spot. But the dangerous part of the business is, that when they are thus disturbed, they sometimes become furious and take it into their head to pursue their

enemy; and then, if they once get sight of the hunter, it is impossible for him to escape, unless he possess a degree of coolness and presence of mind, which, in such a case, is not always to be found. Yet if he will quietly wait till the enraged animal make a run at him, and will then spring suddenly on one side to let it pass, he may gain time enough for re-loading his gun, before the rhinoceros get sight of him again; which, fortunately, it does slowly and with difficulty. The knowledge of this *imperfection of sight*, which is occasioned perhaps by the excessive smallness of the aperture of the eye (its greatest length being only one inch) in proportion to the bulk of the animal, encourages the hunter to advance without taking much pains to conceal himself; and, by attending to the usual precautions just mentioned, he may safely approach within musket-shot. This creature seems to take as much pleasure in wallowing in the mud, as the hog. As far as my own experience enables me to speak, I can attest the correctness of Speelman's remarks.

The present animal was a male of large size, but being nearly cut up when I arrived, I was unable to ascertain its particular dimensions. No hair whatever was to be seen upon it, excepting at the edge of the ears, and on the extremity of the tail. Our *bullets*, though cast with an admixture of tin to render them harder, were flattened, or beat out of shape, by striking against the bones; but those which were found lodged in the fleshy part, had preserved their proper form; a fact which shows how little the hardness of this creature's hide corresponds with the vulgar opinion, of its being impenetrable to a musket-ball. It is however, to be admitted that bullets of pure lead, fired from too great a distance, or with too weak a charge of powder, will sometimes fail to penetrate the skin, and fall flattened from the animal's side, should they happen to strike one of the thicker parts of the hide, or where a coating of mud has dried fast upon it. This skin when dry and formed into shields, may possibly turn a ball; as it is then become so much harder than when alive. In cutting up this Rhinoceros, my people found one bullet more than they had fired: it appeared to have lain in the flesh a considerable

time. This animal therefore had probably lived formerly within the Colony, but having been hunted and wounded by the boors, it had, though in vain, sought refuge beyond the boundary.

On each side of the carcass the Hottentots had made a fire to warm themselves; and round a third fire, not fewer than twenty-four *Bushmen* were assembled, most of whom were actively employed the whole night long, in broiling, eating and talking. I watched them with astonishment: it seemed that their appetite was insatiable; for no sooner had they broiled and eaten one slice of meat, than they turned to the carcass and cut another. I scarcely think that they allowed themselves any time for sleep. Some of the natives whom I had seen at the dance, were among the number of those who assisted at this nocturnal feast.

The meat of the rhinoceros was excellent, and had much of the taste of beef; and although the flesh of this, which was an old animal, was somewhat tough, perhaps on account of being but just killed; yet that of the female, being fatter, proved exceedingly well-tasted and wholesome. The tongue would have been pronounced a dainty treat, even by an epicure.

I laid myself down to sleep by one of the fires, but in the night awoke with a violent headache and nausea occasioned by the wind shifting round to the opposite quarter, and blowing towards me the smoke of the green fuel, and the stench of the entrails and filth. Towards sunrise the air became very cold; and having no other covering than my watch-coat, I arose at daybreak, little refreshed by broken rest, and feeling my whole frame exceedingly chilled.

8th. Taking with me one of the Hottentots, and some Bushmen as guides, I crossed the rocky hills on the west, and descended into a dry and extensive plain thinly covered with low bushes. In the middle of this, we found *the second rhinoceros*; at which Speelman, with a party of natives, had arrived an hour earlier, to prevent its being cut up before I had seen and examined it. I immediately proceeded to make *drawings* both in front and in profile, and a separate sketch of its head on a larger scale, principally from measurement. Two of these are given in this volume; the one in front at page 46,

and the head in profile at the end of the chapter. The animal lay in a position very favorable for this purpose; having fallen on its knees, and remaining nearly in the same attitude as when alive.

The first view of this beast, suggested the idea of an enormous hog, to which, besides in its general form, it bears some outward resemblance in the shape of its skull, the smallness of its eyes, and the proportionate size of its ears: but in its shapeless clumsy legs and feet, it more resembles the hippopotamus and elephant. It is, in fact, in many less obvious particulars, closely allied to all these; and by later naturalists, has been well arranged in the same class with them.*

Its length over the forehead and along the back, from the extremity of the nose to the insertion of the tail, was eleven feet and two inches, of English measure; but in a direct line, not more than nine feet three inches. The tail, which at its extremity was complanated, or flattened vertically, measured twenty inches; and the circumference of the largest part of the body, eight feet and four inches. On examining its mouth I found, agreeably to common opinion, no incisive, or fore, teeth in either jaw: in the upper jaw on each side, were five large grinders, and a smaller one at the back; but in the lower, there were six grinders besides the small back tooth. The ink which I had brought with me, being nearly dried up, I was obliged to write this description in my memorandum-book, with the animal's own blood.†

* Of this species of rhinoceros, we shot nine in the course of these travels; besides a smaller one. This has been presented to the British Museum.

† This *Rhinoceros* is of the species already described by Sparrman, under the name of *Rh. bicornis*. But other species with two horns, having been since discovered, the name of *Rh. Africamus* has been substituted by Cuvier. And as I have subsequently discovered another species in Africa, also with two horns, this name would now, according to that principle of nomenclature, require again to be changed.

The new species here alluded to, I have named *Rhinoceros simus*, ("Bulletin des Sciences;" livr. de Juin 1817, p. 96.) from the flattened form of its nose and mouth, by which, and by its greater size, and the proportions of its head, it is remarkably distinguished from the other African species. A more complete account of this, is reserved for a future opportunity, as it belongs to a part of my journal not included in the present volume. In the mean time the work above named, may be referred to for a figure of it, and for some further particulars.

The *horn of the rhinoceros*, differing in structure from that of every other animal, and placed in a situation, of which it is the only example, had long appeared to me to be an anomaly very deserving of examination; and therefore on the present occasion, it was the first object of my curiosity and attention. The view which I now began to take, of its structure and nature, was afterwards, in the course of my journey, further confirmed by the following mode of reasoning, which, to render it less complicated, I shall confine to the class of *Mammalia*, or, as it is more commonly called, quadrupeds. Dispersed over the skin of all animals, are pores which I have supposed to secrete a peculiar fluid, which may be designated by the name of *corneous matter*. This secretion, or fluid, is designed by nature for the forming of various most useful and important *additamenta*, all of which, continue growing during the whole life; have an insertion not deeper than the thickness of the skin; and are further distinguished by the absence of all sensibility and vascular organization, being purely exuvial parts like the perfected feathers of birds. In all these parts, the growth takes place by the addition of new matter at their base. When these pores are separate, they produce hairs. When they are confluent and in a line, they produce the nails the claws and the hoofs, the fibrous appearance of which, naturally leads to the supposition of their being confluent hairs: and the same may be said of the scales of the *Manis*. The quills of the porcupine, hedgehog, and other animals, may be regarded as hairs of extraordinary size. When the pores are confluent and in a ring, they furnish the corneous case of the horns of animals of the ruminating class; and when confluent on a circular area, they supply matter for the formation of a solid horn, such as we see on the rhinoceros. An examination of the structure and appearance of this latter, will be found to support my explanation of its nature; as about its base, it is in most instances, evidently rough and fibrous like a worn-out brush.* It grows from the skin only, in the same manner as the

* This appearance, has not escaped the notice of an eminent zoölogist; who says, that these animals “portent une corne solide adhérente à la peau et de substance fibreuse

hair, a circumstance which entirely divests of improbability the assertion of its being sometimes seen loose, although by no means so loose as some writers have supposed. Nor is it at all extraordinary that the rhinoceros should possess the power of moving it, to a certain degree, since the hog, to which, in a natural arrangement, it so closely approaches, has a much greater power of moving its bristles, which if concreted would form a horn of the same nature. With respect to the idea, which I had entertained, of a single horn being an anomaly, it arose from the consideration, that all the osseous parts of animals, excepting the spine, were in pairs; those which appear single, being in fact divided longitudinally by a suture. So that any bony process, such as that which supports the corneous case of horned animals, must, to be single or in the central line of the face or head, stand over a suture; a case which no anatomist has hitherto discovered in Nature. † The single horn of the rhinoceros, is therefore no anomaly; because, having no connection with, or not deriving its origin from, the bones, and being, as I have endeavoured to show, only concreted hair, Nature might, if its mode of life required, have given it other horns of the same kind on any part of the body, without at all disturbing that system and those laws, which she has followed in the structure of every quadruped.

It is this rule of nature, and consequent reasoning, which will not allow me to believe that *the unicorn*, such as we see it represented, exists any where but in those representations, or in imagination: and many circumstances concur to render it highly probable, that the name was at first intended for nothing more than a species of rhinoceros.

As we professed to shoot these animals for the advantage prin-

et cornée, comme si elle était composée de poils agglutinés." Cuvier, Règne Animal, tome 1. p.239.

† It is scarcely necessary to remark that the horn (as it is called) of the *Sea-Unicorn*, (*Monodon Monoceros*) is in reality one of *two* teeth or tusks, and is inserted on the side of the central line, or suture, of the skull; the other tusk remaining always buried within the jaw-bone. So that this unicorn is, in structure, a two-horned animal, and has in fact sometimes been found with both tusks grown out to an equal length.

cipally of the natives, we had not intended taking for ourselves, more of the meat than enough for a day or two: but, as another proof of the improvident disposition of Hottentots, I discovered that my people, satisfied with what they had eaten on the spot, were not preparing to bring any away with them, till I ordered a quantity to be loaded up for at least my own use, as the meat of the second, seemed, as a change of food, more wholesome, and of a better taste, than our mutton. These foolish men thought only of the brandy and tobacco which they were to get by selling their *shamboks* at Graaffreynet, and therefore had cut up the hide of both the animals, into strips for this purpose.

Although so chilling at sunrise, the weather had, by noon, changed to the opposite extreme. Exposed in the middle of a dry plain, where not a tree to afford shade was to be seen, I scarcely could endure the rays of the sun, which poured down, as it were, a shower of fire upon us. At this time I began to feel symptoms of fever from the cold which I had taken in the night, and this, probably, might render me less capable of supporting the heat of the weather; yet I viewed with astonishment the bare-headed and naked Bushmen, who seemed to be not in the least incommoded by it.

When I had finished my drawings, and the Hottentots had loaded up as many *shamboks* as the oxen could carry, we left the natives busily employed in cutting up their meat; and returned to the place of the first rhinoceros. Here I assembled all my own people, and, as soon as they had taken another meal as a farewell to their game, and had packed up another quantity of the hide, we set out on our return home to the kraal.

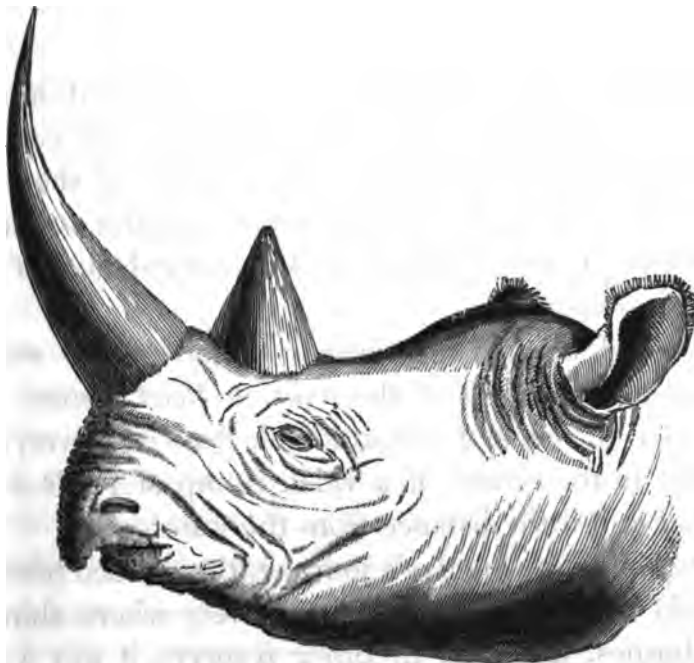
In our way we met a large party of the natives, men and women, who, joyously greeting us as they passed, told us they were going to their friends at the rhinoceros, to lend their assistance: that is; to eat and feast, day and night, till they had consumed the whole of it.

We did not reach home till twilight had ended. I now found my *fever* much increased: I therefore adopted the remedy which had on similar occasions been found successful, and which consisted merely in drinking a quantity of hot tea immediately on going

to bed. Some additional bushes were cut, and placed so as better to keep off the wind; and this precaution, in addition to the remedy, induced a degree of perspiration which, in the course of the night, considerably abated the disorder.

9th. I still considered it prudent to remain thus wrapped up all the morning; but as the weather presented every appearance of continuing fine all day, I resolved to proceed on our journey.

At five in the afternoon we departed, bearing with us the goodwill of a whole kraal; to whom we had given perhaps greater happiness than it had been their lot to experience, for a long time. They were much pleased when I assured them it was my intention to return by the same route in a few weeks; and *Riizo*, who now informed me that this was the kraal to which he properly belonged, although residing at so great a distance as at the Gariep where we first met with him, was particularly instructed by Kaabi to remain with us until we reached the country of the white-men. One of his companions, who had hitherto been our chief attendant, and who was to remain at the kraal, now took his leave of us.



would boast of, it was an agreeable relief from the monotony of a conversation on agricultural subjects, the only topics which generally are to be expected at such farm-houses. He exhibited some small drawings which, he told me, were done entirely with the juice of the petals of a species of *oxalis* producing a blue color, of the tint of indigo. He had very ingeniously made pencils from the hair of the springbuck ; and as far as my present stock of drawing materials would permit, I was glad at being able to supply his wants, by furnishing him with a few camels-hair pencils and a piece of China-ink. With these he employed himself in the evening in making a copy of my drawing of the rhinoceros. His powers in penmanship were not despicable ; and as a proof of steadiness of hand and of good sight, he gave me a piece of paper on which, by the naked eye, he had written the ' Lord's Prayer' twice in a circular space of less than seven tenths of an inch in diameter.

At night I sat down with the family to a hot supper of mutton ; to which were added, a salad of cucumbers, and a large bowl of milk : this last being usually the concluding dish at a boor's supper.

The description, in the former volume, of Peter Jacobs's dwelling and of his whole establishment, will convey a tolerably just idea of the place. The rooms in the principal house being but three (that is, one in the middle in which the family sit and take their meals, and one bed-room at each end) a visitor could not be accommodated with a chamber to himself. A bed was therefore prepared for me, in the same apartment with the meester and his three scholars.

This tutor was in every respect, qualified for finishing their education, and for completing them for Dutch farmers ; for a man who does not *smoke*, is a rare phenomenon in this colony, and is generally looked upon by the boors as an imperfect creature ; a disadvantage which I myself laboured under, but which, for want of any natural talent for this accomplishment, I was never able to overcome. I might perhaps have partly retrieved my character in their estimation, could I even have shown them that I enjoyed it in taste ; or even in smell, by exhibiting both nostrils blackened, and hermetically closed, with that elegant and fashionable dirt, called in

In hot weather they sometimes carry an *umbrella* made with ostrich-plumes fixed round a small circular piece of stiff hide through the centre of which a long stick passes and forms the handle. The whole apparatus has precisely the form of our parasols, and differs only in its materials ; but has an exceedingly elegant appearance.

The smaller black feathers which cover the wings and body of that bird, are applied to a very different, but equally useful, purpose. They are tied round a thin stick of the size of the shaft of a hassagay, which is thus covered for two or three feet along the upper part of its length ; their points turning outwards. This *feather-stick* often renders the natives important service when hunting or attacking the larger and more ferocious wild animals. If in approaching too near, these creatures should suddenly turn upon them, their only chance of escaping, is by immediately fixing the feather-stick into the ground, and taking to flight. As this apparatus is always carried in a manner to be most conspicuous, the animal, seeing it standing up before him, mistakes it for the man himself, and vents his fury upon it : by which stratagem the man gains time, either to escape to a place of safety, or till his companions come up to his assistance. In this manner the life of one of my Hottentots was once saved from an enraged rhinoceros.

When they are on a journey, and often at other times, they carry suspended from their neck, a *lorúlo* or stick for procuring fire. Nothing can be more simple, as it consists only of two sticks about six inches long and not so thick as a finger. On the side of one of these, several round hollows, although one would be sufficient, have been cut out for the purpose of receiving the end of the other stick. When they have occasion for fire, either for cooking their food or for lighting their pipe, they place the hollowed stick on the ground and hold it steady by pressing the foot upon one end : some dry wood is then scraped into one of the holes, and the end of the other stick inserted or placed perpendicularly in it ; while a small quantity of combustible matter, such as dry grass, is heaped close round the hole : the perpendicular stick is then twirled round between the palms of the hands, with as much velocity as possible ; and by continuing this

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1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	WEATHER.
	In Time; on Oxen.	In English Miles.		
Feb.	H. M.		Klaarwater.	
24	7 —	22	Latitude 28° 50' 56" S. Longitude 24 3 0 E. Gattikamma, or Wittewater (Whitewater). 4 h. 40 m. or 14 miles.	A fine day.
25	7 —	21½	Aákaap, or Riet Fontein (Reed Fountain). 2 h. 20 m. or 7½ miles. The Kloof, a Hottentot village in the Asbestos Moun- tains.	An excessively hot day: the sky cloud- less. Rain at night.
26	- 3 15	- 10	1 h. 15 m. or 4 miles. A kraal of Kóras. 2 h. 6 miles. Jan Bloem's Kraal	The sky cloudless, and weather very hot.
27	- 2 10	- 6½	1 h. 20 m. 4 miles. Engelsche Drift (English Ford). — 50 m. 2½ miles. Commíssie Drift (<i>Cowan's Ford</i>).	Cloudless sky during the whole day.
28	2 30	8½	- - - - - Riizo's Kraal.	At night, dry. The day excessively hot. A serene and cloudless night.
29 March	4 —	14	First Station, on the 'Friendly River.'	At night some rain fell.
1	7 —	24½	Driedoorn Station (Threethorn).	Fair in the forenoon; but it rained during the whole of the afternoon; and in the evening, much distant lightning.
2	- 3 30	- 12½	- - - - - — 35 m. 2½ miles. Freshwater Halt. 2 h. 55 m. 10½ miles. Grass Station.	Dew in the morning. The sky cloudless.
3	- 4 52	- 18	2 h. 20 m. 8½ miles. Poverty Kraal. 3 h. 32 m. 9½ miles. Astrild Station.	An extremely hot day.

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	WEATHER.
	In Time; on Oxen.	In English Miles.		
March	H. M.		<i>Astrild Station.</i>	
4	3 —	10½	- - - - -	- Fair during the forenoon.
5	1 40	4¾	<i>Hunters' Station.</i> - - - - -	- A heavy shower in the afternoon. - A very hot day.
6	-	-	<i>Kaabi's Kraal.</i> - - - - -	- A cloudless and hot day.
7	-	-	14 miles. First rhinoceros.	- A warm day. Fair.
8	-	-	5½ miles. Second rhinoceros. 19½ miles.	- The air exceedingly chilly just before sun- rise; but the day became excessively hot.
9	1 25	4¾	<i>Kaabi's Kraal.</i>	} Weather fair and warm.
10	5 20	18½	<i>Reed Station.</i>	
11	-	-	<i>Quakka Station.</i>	
12	4 20	15¾	- - - - -	- Rainy during the preceding night, and the whole of this forenoon.
			<i>Kraaikop's Kraal</i> (Crowhead's <i>Kraal</i>).	- At night a cold wind accompanied with rain mingled with hailstones half an inch in diameter.
13	-	-	- - - - -	- The air so cold, that the hailstones were this morning found congealed together into a solid mass.
	5 20	17½	- - - - -	- A continued rain all the middle part of the day, with occasionally some violent showers attended with much lightning and tremendous thunder.
				- Much hail still remained unthawed, and the weather windy and extremely cold and wintry.
14	-	-	<i>Halfway Spring.</i> 9 miles.	- Fair during the forenoon; but towards the evening the rain set in, and con- tinued to fall in torrents during the whole night, attended with a strong wind.
	6 —	21	<i>Rhenoster Poort</i> (Rhinoceros <i>Pass</i>) 12 miles.	
15	-	-	<i>Southern Station</i> , on the river.	- Both the day and the evening, were ex- ceedingly fair and pleasant.
16	2 30	8	- - - - -	- A fine cloudless day.
17	4 20	14	<i>Geranium Rocks.</i>	
18	-	-	<i>Boundary Station.</i> 2 h. 15 m. 14 miles.	
			<i>Groote Tafelberg</i> (Great Table <i>Mountain</i>). 1 mile.	
	7 5	24½	<i>Jacob Van Wyk's.</i> 11½ miles.	

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	WEATHER.
	In Time: on Oxen.	In English Miles.		
March	H. M.		<i>Boundary Station.</i> A rugged kloof. 4 miles.	
19	- 5 55	- 21	<i>Pond Station.</i> 1 1/2 miles. Groote Fontein (Great F.). 19 1/2 miles. Krüger's Fontein, or Piet Ver- medlen's.	Rainy during the afternoon. A most violent storm of rain and hail. The hailstones were three quarters of an inch in diameter. At night heavy rain with lightning and thunder.
20	- 3 15	- 11 1/2	- - - - - Zéekoe Rivier (Sea-cow River) at Nieúkerk's.	Much rain fell in the morning. Fair during the middle of the day.
21	6 30	22	4 1/4 miles. Sea-cow River. 4 1/4 miles. Hérholdt's. 13 1/2 miles. Piet Van der Merwe's.	In the evening it continued raining for several hours.
22	2 30	8 1/2	- - - - -	Rainy and cold. Wind southeasterly. An excessively cold misty rain. The wind and rain continued during the whole day most piercingly cold.
23	- 6 50	- 23	<i>Cold Station.</i> 1 h. 30 m. 5 miles. Garst Rivier (Barley River). 20 m. 1 mile. Piet Van der Merwe's cattle- place. 5 h. 17 miles. A Hut in ruins, at the foot of Snéeuwberg (Snow Moun- tain).	Fair all day; and sunny in the afternoon.
24	-	-	- - - - -	A sunny day.
25	3 -	9 1/2	Graaffreynét. Latitude 32° 15' 19" S. Longitude 25 0 40 E.	
26	-	-	- - - - -	} Fair.
27	-	-	- - - - -	
28	-	-	- - - - -	
29	-	-	- - - - -	} Rainy.
30	-	-	- - - - -	
31	-	-	- - - - -	
April				
1	-	-	- - - - -	A fine day.
2	-	-	- - - - -	} Fair.
3	-	-	- - - - -	
4	-	-	- - - - -	} Fine sunny weather; but the air often chilly.
5	-	-	- - - - -	

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	WEATHER.
	In Time; on Oxen.	In English Miles.		
April	H. M.		Graaffreynét.	
6	-	-	- - - - -	} Fine sunny weather; but the air often chilly.
7	-	-	- - - - -	
8	-	-	- - - - -	
9	-	-	- - - - -	
10	-	-	- - - - -	
11	-	-	- - - - -	
12	-	-	- - - - -	
13	-	-	- - - - -	
14	-	-	- - - - -	
15	-	-	- - - - -	
16	-	-	- - - - -	} Rainy.
17	-	-	- - - - -	
18	-	-	- - - - -	} Rainy during the whole day.
19	-	-	- - - - -	
20	-	-	- - - - -	} A sunny day.
21	-	-	- - - - -	
22	-	-	- - - - -	} Rainy.
23	-	-	- - - - -	
24	-	-	- - - - -	
25	-	-	- - - - -	
26	-	-	- - - - -	
27	-	-	- - - - -	
28	-	40	Jacobus Van Heerden's.	} Fair.
29	-	6	Bárend Búrger's.	
30	-	-	- - - - -	} A frost early in the morning.
May	-	-	- - - - -	
1	-	30	Héndrik Lúbbe's. Jan Viljoen's.	} At night the air frosty and sky cloudless.
2	-	11	Herholdt's.	
3	-	20	Krieger's Fontein; or, Vermeu- len's.	} Very chilly.
4	-	19½	Groote Fontein (Great Fountain) 0h. 25 m. 1½ mile. The termination of the plain.	
5	3 45	13	1 h. 30 m. 5½ miles. Wórtel Fontein (Carrot Foun- tain) 1 h. 50 m. 6½ miles.	
			Elands Fontein (Elks Fountain) 4 h. 42 m. 16½ miles.	
6	6 35	23	Brakke Rivier (Brackish River) 1 h. 53 m. 6½ miles.	
			Nieuwe-jáar's Fontein (New- year's Spring.)	

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD;— With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	WEATHER.
	In Time; on Oxen.	In English Miles.		
May	H. M.		Nieuwe-jáar's Fontein. 3 h. 8 m. 11 miles.	
7	7 18	25½	First track from Klaarwater. 1 h. 48 m. 6½ miles.	
			Rhenóster Poort (Rhinoceros Pass) 2 h. 22 m. 8 miles.	
			Halfway Spring. 2 h. 10 m. 7¾ miles.	
8	6 —	21	Brakke Rivier (Brackish River.) 3 h. 10 m. 11 miles.	} Fair.
			Kraaikop's Kraal (Crowhead's Kraal.) 0 h. 40 m. 2¼ miles.	
9	4 30	14½	Kraaikop's water.	
10	3 40	12½	Quákka Station. - - - - -	A cloudless day.
11	-	-	Vulture Station.	
12	-	-		
13	7 40	25½		
14	1 20	4½	Three-fires Station.	
15	7 40	24½	Oxen Kraal; or, Kaabi's New Kraal.	
16	-	-	Lion Station.	A cloudless and hot day.
17	3 25	11½	- - - - -	Rather cloudy.
18	7 45	24½	Rushy Station.	
19	5 20	16½	Lower Station on the 'Friendly River,' or Brakke rivier.	
20	-	-	Ox Ford, on the Gariép.	
21	1 30	4½	- - - - -	The weather very cold.
22	4 —	14	Engelsche Drift (English Ford.)	
23	6 —	21½	The Kloof village in the Asbestos Mountains.	
24	6 10	22	Gáttikamma; or, Wittewater.	The air very cold.
25	-	-	Klaarwater; or Kárrikamma.	
26	-	-		
27	-	-		
28	-	-	- - - - -	A very windy day. Wind from the N.N.W.; a quarter whence, at this season of the year, it blows more frequently.

THE ITINERARY, AND

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	THERMOMETER in the Shade.			WEATHER.
	In Time; by Oxen and Waggons.	In English Miles.		Time of Observation.	By Fahren- heit's Scale.	By Reau- mur's Scale.	
May	H. M.		At Klarwater.	H. M.			
29	-	-					
30	-	-					A calm pleasant day.
31	-	-					Very windy.
June							
1	-	-					} Fair in general.
2	-	-					
3	-	-					
4	-	-					
5	-	-					
6	4 —	11					Some rain in the even- ing.
7	-	-	Moses's Fontein.	1 — p	36	1·7	The whole day very cold, with wind and snow.
8	-	-		9 — a	36½	1·9	
	5 45	17	Ongeluks Fontein (Accident Fountain).				Very windy during the forenoon.
9	-	-		9 — p	43½	5·0	Wind abated.
				12 — a	49	7·5	A cloudless and calm day.
10	-	-		8 — p	44	5·3	
				7 30 a	35	1·3	Cloudless.
				10 45 p	48	7·1	
11	-	-		12 — a	61	12·8	The atmosphere hazy and calm. The day cloudless.
				3 30 p	70	16·8	
12	-	-		7 — a	41	4·0	
				4 30 p	67	15·5	
				7 — p	55	10·2	
13	-	-		7 — a	45	5·7	This and the preced- ing day were so ex- ceedingly hazy that the distant moun- tains were rendered invisible.
				10 15 a	59½	12·2	
				2 — p	68	16·0	
				11 — p	50	8·0	
14	-	-		7 — a	47	6·6	
	2 2	6	Doorn Rivier (Kora, Thorn River.)				
				12 — a	68½	16·2	
				6 30 p	54	9·7	
				10 — p	48	7·1	
15	-	-		10 30 p	41	4·0	The days were now become very fine and warm; but the nights still continu- ed cold.
16	-	-		12 — a	67	15·5	
	4 19	13	A station without water.				
17	1 45	5	Bloem's Fountain.	9 — p	52	8·8	
				6 30 a	43	4·8	
				1 30 p	68½	16·2	
18	1 27	4½	Sensavan; or, Blink-klip.	11 — p	42	4·4	

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	THERMOMETER in the Shade.			WEATHER.
	In Time; by Oxen and Waggons.	In English Miles.		Time of Observation.	By Fabren- heit's Scale.	By Reau- mur's Scale.	
June	H. M.		Sensaván; or, Blink-klip (Shining Rock)	H. M.			
19	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-	At sunrise a hoar- frost.
	3	9		6 48 a	29	1·3	
20	4	13	Klip Fontein (Kora, Rock Foun- tain)	12 40 p	45	5·7	Fair
21	-	-	<i>Knegt's Fountain.</i>	8 — a	43	4·8	
	3 38	11	2 h. 28 m. 7½ miles. Little Kosi Fountain.				
			1 h. 10 m. 3½ miles. Kosi Fountain.	11 30 p	45	5·7	
22	-	-	Latitude 27° 52' 16" S.	12 45 a	71	17·3	Fine weather. Wind northerly.
23	-	-	Longitude 24 0 0 E.	-	-	-	
			- - - - -	5 40 p	55	10·2	
24	-	-	- - - - -	8 40 a	32	0·0	
			- - - - -	10 — a	46	6·2	A very strongly de- fined lunar halo the diameter of which subtended an angle of 40°.
			- - - - -	3 30 p	69	16·4	
25	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-	
26	-	-	- - - - -	12 — p	48	7·1	
27	4 12	14	<i>Tarchonánthus Station.</i>	12 — a	68	16·0	Fair. A fresh northerly wind.
28	-	-	2 h. 5 m. 6½ miles. Entrance to the Pass through the Kamhánni Mountains.				
	6 50	23	3 h. 30 m. 10 miles. Exit from the Kamhánni Pass.				
			1 h. 15 m. 4 miles. Little, Klíbbolikhónni Fountain.				
29	-	-	- - - - -	3 30 p	56	10·6	Sunny day. Wind southerly. Air cold.
	2 39	9½	1 h. 41 m. 5¾ miles. The Krúman river.				
			58 m. 3¾ miles. <i>Krúman Station.</i>	7 — p	43	4·8	
			Latitude 27° 22' 25" S.	10 30 p	39	3·1	
30	-	-	Longitude 24 13 50 E.	6 — a	31	-0·4	A very light fall of snow which melted almost before it reached the ground.
			- - - - -	10 — a	47	6·6	
			- - - - -	12 — a	59	12·0	

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey: to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	THERMOMETER in the Shade.			WEATHER.
	In Time; by Oxen and Waggons.	In English Miles.		Time of Observation.	By Fahren- heit's Scale.	By Reau- mur's Scale.	
July 1	H. M. 6 5	19½	<i>Krúman Station.</i> 4 h. 49 m. 15½ miles. A small pond of clear water. 1 h. 16 m. 4 miles. <i>Makkwárin River.</i> Magn. Var. 27½ W.	H. M. 1 — a	40½	3·7	
2	-	-	-	10 10 p	41	4·0	
3	-	-	-	11 15 p	37	2·2	
4	-	-	-	2 — p	79	20·8	Wind S.E.
5	-	-	-	12 — p	35	1·3	
6	-	-	-	1 — p	69	16·4	A fine cloudless day. A.M. the wind N.E. —P.M. S.E.
7	-	-	-	11 — p	42	4·4	
8	-	-	-	6 30 a	28½	-1·5	About this time it was observed that what- ever wind might blow during the day, it ceased as soon as the sun had set; and the air con- tinued calm during the whole night. This remark was found to be very generally applica- ble to the Trans- gariepine and to a great portion of the more southern re- gions.
9	-	-	-	12 — a	74	18·6	
10	-	-	-	3 — a	34	0·8	In the mornings be- fore sunrise the grass was generally whitened with hoar frost.
11	-	-	-	5 — a	34	0·8	
12	-	-	-	10 — p	36	1·7	
13	-	-	-	-	35	1·3	Just before sunrise. This point of time was found to be, especially in the summer season, the coldest part of the twenty-four hours.
14	-	-	-	3 — p	71	17·3	Wind northerly.
15	-	-	-	8 — p	40	3·5	At this season of the year the air is clear, and a cloud is rare- ly to be seen either by night or by day.
16	-	-	-	2 — a	36	1·7	
17	-	-	-	2 — p	73	18·2	
18	-	-	-	3 — a	36½	1·9	
19	-	-	-	10 — a	64	14·2	A perfect calm.
20	-	-	-	11 30 a	68	16·0	

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER.

609

1812.	DISTANCES.		STATIONS AND PLACES ON THE ROAD; With their Latitudes, calculated from Astronomical Observations made on the Journey; to which are added their English names and intermediate Dis- tances.	THERMOMETER in the Shade.			WEATHER.
	In Time; by Oxen and Wagons.	In English Miles.		Time of Observation.	By Fahren- heit's Scale.	By Reau- mur's Scale.	
July 10	H. M. 5 15	15½	Makkwárin River.	H. M.			
			Sikkloniáni Fountain. Latitude 27° 9' 21" S. Longitude 24 30 20 E.				
11	-	-					
12	-	-		10 20 a	58½	11·7	An exceedingly cold day: with a fresh easterly wind.
	1 2	3	0 h. 42 m. 2 miles. A pond of good water. 0 20 1				
13	-	-	Lobutsáni.	10 30 p	48	4·8	This day felt even colder than the preceding; an effect which was chiefly to be attributed to the strong easterly wind.
				8 — a	49½	5·0	
			2 10 6	10 20 a	53	9·3	
			A rivulet.				
	3 35	9½	0 50 2½				
			Moshéa (Moshówa) River.				
			0 35 1½				
			LITAKUN: the chief-town of the Bachapins. Latitude 27° 6' 44½" S. Longitude 24 39 27 E.				
			Distant from Cape Town, about 972½ miles The Colonial Boundary at Sack River - 665½ Klaarwater - 183½				
14	-	-		1 30 a	35	1·3	
15	-	-		9 — a	64	14·2	Fair.
16	-	-					
17	-	-		2 — p	79	20·8	
18	-	-		1 30 a	49	7·5	
19	-	-		9 — a	59	12·0	Wind southerly.
				2 — p	69	16·4	
				9 — p	42	4·4	
				12 — p	39½	3·3	
20	-	-		11 — a	63½	13·9	Fair; but chilly at night.
21	-	-					
22	-	-		11 20 p	54½	9·9	
				12 — p	52	8·8	
23	-	-					
24	-	-					
25	-	-		3 15 a	48	7·1	
				1 30 p	73	18·2	
				12 30 p	50	8·0	
				6 40 a	50	8·0	
26	-	-					
27	-	-					
28	-	-		7 30 a	44	5·3	
				3 — p	72	17·7	
29	-	-		2 — a	48½	7·3	
				1 30 p	75	19·1	Wind northerly.
30	-	-		1 45 a	51½	8·6	Fair.
				6 40 a	47	6·6	

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	In Time; by Oxen and Waggons.	In English Miles.		Time of Observation.	By Fahren- heit's Scale.	By Reau- mur's Scale.	
July	H. M.		At Litakun.	H. M.			
30	-	-	- - - - -	2 - p	70½	17·0	} Fair.
31	-	-	- - - - -	6 40 a	46	6·2	
Aug.							
1	-	-	- - - - -	1 - a	51	8·4	Fair.
				12 - p	49½	5·0	Wind easterly.
2	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-	} Fair.
3	-	-	- - - - -	4 30 a	47½	6·8	