

DR. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S VACCINATION TOUR, 1805.

BY VERNON S. FORBES.

DR. MARTIN HEINRICH CARL LICHTENSTEIN, who was born in 1780 at Hamburg, qualified in medicine and in 1802 came to the Cape as tutor to the young son of the last Dutch governor of the Colony, General J. W. Janssens. Here Lichtenstein travelled widely, his longer journeys having been made with Commissary De Mist on his well-known tour, with Captain Paravicini di Capelli to Swellendam and with Landdrost H. van de Graaff to Bechuanaland. He returned to Germany in 1806, and in 1811 became Professor of Zoology at Berlin. Further biographical particulars are given by Molsbergen (p. 169) and in the *Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia*.

His book on his South African travels appeared in German in 1811-12 and is now uncommon. Far more accessible are the Van Riebeeck Society's Vols X & XI that are reprints of the English translation of the original. Unfortunately the map in Vol. XI is not Lichtenstein's but is taken from Sir John Barrow's *Voyage to Cochinchina*, 1806. However, a good reproduction of Lichtenstein's map has recently been published (Koeman, Pl. X). Parts of the Nederlands translation of his book have also been re-printed. (Molsbergen, 202-270).

In 1805 he carried out a short vaccination tour of the Kleine Roggeveld (Roggeveld Karoo) of which a brief account appears in his book (V.R.S., XI, 443-451; Molsbergen, 263-270). A remark by Mossop (p. 200) drew the attention of the present writer to the existence in the Cape Archives of a much longer and unpublished account of this tour written by Lichtenstein. Though this document has been used for historical research (v. d. Merwe, 142-3), it does not appear to have been studied to establish the details of the route it describes, often in a form that is not easy to follow. Many of the other matters of geographical significance that it contains, he evidently incorporated in his book; and since an appraisal of the latter lies beyond the scope of this article, they will only be touched on lightly here.

The medical aspects of his tour are also largely omitted, being beyond the competence of the present writer to discuss. It is sufficient to say that these vaccinations were carried out with cowpox serum. This disease had been brought accidentally to the Cape in November 1803 by a Portuguese slave ship from Mozambique, after the English government had in vain attempted to introduce it from England (V.R.S. XI, 445). Vaccination with cowpox serum conferred a certain degree of immunity from smallpox, or considerably reduced its virulence (Theal, 1898, p. 353). Infection from smallpox was feared from the districts in the vicinity of the N.E. boundaries of the colony (V.R.S., XI, 286, 295, 312, 432).

The unpublished account of this tour is numbered B.R. 131 at the Cape Archives. It contains about 7,000 words and appears to be not the original, but a contemporary copy. It is written in a clear and regular hand that is only hard to read occasionally where the up-strokes of the quill are so fine as to be scarcely distinguishable. It is written in Nederlands, but Professor R. Antonissen of Rhodes University, who kindly examined a microfilm copy of the document, states that it contains several words and expressions that

how that German was the language of the writer. It opens with a letter of 350 words to General Janssens, and then follows the report entitled, "Dagverhaal op eene reis door de Carroo." Within this report, copies of two letters about vaccination comprise 1,700 words.

THE ITINERARY.

19th August 1805, Monday. He set off on horseback from Tulbagh at 8 a.m. and proceeding eastwards climbed the steep track over the Witsenberg, beyond which a short descent brought him to the Witsenberg Vlake (Burchell's map) where he rested briefly at Jan van Heerden's farm, Hartebest Valley (R.L.R. 55, No. 211; Ceres Div. Map). Continuing N.N.E. he crossed the Schurfdeberg and then turned south to descend the Gydouw or Gydo Pass into the basin where Ceres now lies, the Warme Bokkeveld. This he said he entered on the farm of Willem van Heerden, which must therefore have been in the vicinity of the farm Koelefontein. He then passed on his right hand the farm of Frans van der Merwe, described in contemporary records as "de Dassenklip gelegen in het groote Bokkeveld westwaards tegen de Berg agter de Witzemberg" (R.L.R. 55, Nos. 56, 173). Here, some 3 miles west of Prince Alfred Hamlet, the name Dassenklip survives on modern maps.

Lichtenstein recounts that here he passed on his left hand the farm of Cobus Joosten. His tenancy of this land is recorded as, "Jacobus Joosten, Jacobuszoon, de Elandsrivier, gelegen in het Bokkeveld", for which he paid an annual rent of 25 rixdollars (R.L.R. 55, No. 173). This farm lies about 3 miles N.E. of Prince Alfred Hamlet.

He halted at the farm occupied temporarily by the Veldcornet Jan Charl Hugo, a charming and intelligent man whom Lichtenstein had met before. This previous meeting had been at Hugo's farm Elandsfontein in the Koude Bokkeveld in November 1803, in the course of De Mist's tour (V.R.S., X, 165). They now renewed their acquaintance in the Warme Bokkeveld to which the Veldcornet removed from the Koude Bokkeveld in winter.

Lichtenstein states that Hugo's winter quarters were on the farm of Piet Joosten. No record of this has been traced by the present writer, but there is an entry showing that on 1st January 1806 Jan Charl Hugo sold the *opstal* (dwelling and outhouses) on his farm "de Schaapen Rivier gelegen in het Warme Bokkeveld" to Veldcornet Barend Pienaar (R.L.R. 55 No. 31). It should be noted that whilst ownership of loan-farms remained vested in the Company, buildings upon them could be sold and bought. If Lichtenstein is correct in saying that in August 1805 Hugo was on Piet Joosten's farm, then the former must have bought the *opstal* by the end of the year to have been able to sell it to Pienaar. For it can only have been on Schaapen Rivier that Lichtenstein and Hugo met on this occasion, as a glance at a map will show. It lies across the route that our traveller was following and was the only farm between Elandsrivier and Leeuwenfontein (Ceres Div. Map).

He spent the night of 19th-20th August at Leeuwenfontein, a loan-place rented by Christiaan Gabriel Theron (R.L.R. 55 No. 173) and lying in the Warme Bokkeveld just below its N.E. exit now called the Theronberg

Pass. He remarks that here, "in the evening I saw for the first time some domestic customs that Le Vaillant and other travellers have described very accurately, and that I had always considered to be untrue in spite of my lengthy intercourse with the Afrikaans farmers. This caused me to reflect that when one wishes to learn the customs of the inhabitants, one must not travel with important personages. And in the continuation of my journey I daily had the opportunity to feel more fully the truth of this reflection." His allusion is of course to his travels with De Mist and with Van de Graaff, and he has recorded a similar remark elsewhere (V.R.S., XI, 154).

20th Aug. Tues. He left early and crossed "the mountain that divides the Koude Bokkeveld from the Warme", but gives no indication whether he took the route of the present Theronsberg Pass or went through Lakenvlei. From the latter he would have been on a road known to him, since he had travelled here outward bound with Van de Graaff (V.R.S., XI, 205). Lacking contrary evidence, it will be assumed that he came this way.

It was 9 a.m. when he reached Uitkomst, farm of Veldcornet Marthinus Bruwer or Bruel (R.L.R. 55 No. 211), whom Lichtenstein had met here twice before (V.R.S., X, 158 & XI, 206). He is also mentioned by De Mist and by the Stockbreeding Commission (Theal 1911, pp. 141, 348). He was of French descent and properly named Bruyere (V.R.S. X, 158). As he was about to set off on a journey, he had no fresh horses available for Lichtenstein who was asked to apply for them to a neighbour. His name is given as Piet Janssen, and it seems most probable that he lived at Riet Valley that adjoins the N.E. boundary of Uitkomst (Ceres Div. Map), since there is evidence elsewhere that it was the first farm west of the Karoopoort (Theal, 1899 p. 431) which Lichtenstein did not pass through that day. Because he was feeling unwell, he spent two nights and a day with Janssen.

From Uitkomst, the next 100 miles or so of his journey to the Verlatenkloof, were over ground that Lichtenstein had covered twice before on his journeys with Van de Graaff to and from Bechuanaland (V.R.S. XI, 206-212, 438. Molsbergen pp. 194, 259-260). Besides these, there are other contemporary accounts that cover all or part of the route from here to the summit of the Roggeveld escarpment. These are to be found in Thunberg II, 179-180, Masson p. 316, Truter & Somerville (Theal 1899, pp. 361, 429-431), the Stockbreeding Commission (Theal 1911, pp. 348-355) and Burchell I, 137-182. Other very brief contemporary references to parts of this route appear in Paterson p. 46 and in Barrow I, 405 and in his map.

22nd Aug., Thurs. Leaving Piet Janssen early in the morning, he records that he soon passed through the Karoopoort, though elsewhere he called it the Bokkeveldpoort and showed it thus on his map (V.R.S.X, 157. Mossop, 180). At noon he reached Cornelis Joosten at his *legplaats* at Paardeberg, described by Thunberg (II, 179) as a mountain that was "small and solitary". Lichtenstein explains elsewhere that near this hill was an outspan called Pretorius Kraal by a spring (V.R.S.X, 207). On his return some three weeks later he called his halting place here by the latter, and not the former name. The Stockbreeding Commission mentions, "Pretorius Kraal geleegen bij den Paardeberg" (Theal, 1911, p. 348). These places are mapped $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -Million Worcester Sheet 1956. Lichtenstein had hoped to

spend the night at the Paardeberg, but on account of a water shortage he could procure no fresh horses here. So he was forced to press on another stage of 24 miles, though he was still unwell and his horses very tired.

That afternoon he rode on a straight course of about N28°E that took him over the dry beds of the Doorn and Groot rivers. Burchell states that the latter had been named when it was encountered in a most unusual state of high flood (Burchell I, 155) and gives the same information as his predecessors that it was taken as the boundary between the Bokkeveld Karoo and the Roggeveld Karoo (V.R.S., XI, 157; Theal 1911, p. 354). The latter was also called the Kleine Roggeveld (Theal 1911, p. 358; Molsbergen, 179n, 184-5), the name under which it is known to-day. It is roughly the region intermediate in position and elevation between the Bokkeveld Karoo and the Middel Roggeveld.

The straight course over the flat Karoo was directed towards the natural beacon provided by the Hangklip (Mossop, 195) that is now mapped as Klein Hangklip, 5 miles S.S.E. of which Hangklip is shown (¼-Million Sheets, Clanwilliam, Sutherland, U.D.F. 1943).

That evening he reached the house of Veldcornet Gerrit Snyman on the north bank of the Ongeluk River, close to the projecting point of Hangklip (now Klein Hangklip) as his map depicts. Here the modern map shows Pienaarsfontein, which is probably the same as, or part of what once was, Pienaarsberg, the *legplaats* then rented by Snyman (R.L.R. 55, No. 212). The grazing along the river here was still fairly good, though water supplies were beginning to diminish rapidly, and a good rain within the next eight days was urgently necessary. A Bushman prisoner being sent to the Tulbagh drostdy for trial for long-continued stock theft was shown to Lichtenstein. Here with Snyman he spent the night of 22nd-23rd August.

23rd Aug. Friday. He explains that cattle and horses (but apparently not sheep and goats) grazed unattended on these Karoo farms, and often strayed far in search of sustenance on those meagre pastures. Thus the horses he had commandeered for his next stage could not be immediately found, and it was 1 p.m. when he set off up the banks of the Ongeluk River.

At 3 p.m. he was at the summit of his Theyshoogte in the Koedoesberg, above the source of the dry Juksrivier. This is erroneously given as the Ink River in the printed version of the northward journey of Truter and Somerville, though it is rendered correctly on their homeward trip (Theal 1899, pp. 361, 430). Borchers' journal has it as the Trek River (p. 44) which again may be due to a misreading of Juk in the manuscript.

Lichtenstein's Theyshoogte was called the Ongelukriviers Poort or Hoogte by the Stockbreeding Commission (Theal, 1911 p. 350) and the Juk or Yuk Riviers Hoogte by Burchell (I, 163) who seems, however, to have erred in mapping it south, instead of north, of the stream from which it is named. From this eminence Lichtenstein looked E.N.E. along the route that he would follow through the valley in which ran the course of the Goudebloems Rivier, as he termed it (V.R.S. XI, 209). However, the Stockbreeding Commission called it "the Tyskraals Rivier, where a spring is found, and the Gous Bloms Kloof". This spring is presumably the same that they described as a reliable permanent source of good running water,

the Rietfontein, on the *legplaats* of Albert Smit (Theal 1911, p. 350). It is probably also the Gousbloems Fountain of Truter and Somerville (Theal 1899, p. 430), and the "tolerably copious spring" noted by Lichtenstein on a previous visit to this spot (V.R.S., XI, 209). It is likely that this spring was at or near Burchell's Tys-kraal where he and his party stayed for two nights and a day. He remarks that the river was dry, certainly suggesting that they camped by this spring which, strangely enough, he does not mention (pp. 163-5). Thys Kraal is the name given to the farm containing this valley and its streambed on the Ceres Division Map. In a letter to the present writer, the late Dr. Mossop pointed out that his cartographer erred in showing the Juks River instead of the Brak River at Thys Kraal (Mossop, map p. 168).

From the Goudebloems or Tyskraals Rivier (now the Brak) Lichtenstein ascended the northern slopes of its valley in a N.E. direction, and thus gained the summit of a ridge named the Goudbloems Hoogte in Burchell's map. He then made a small descent into the valley at the head of the present Houthoeks Rivier, but mapped by him as well as by Burchell as the Stink Rivier. Here on the Sutherland Division Map, the farm Bloemfontein is shown, a name recorded by Borchers (p. 44) as lying on the route between the Gousbloemsfontein and the Windheuvel. The track then ran eastwards, first rising and then falling as it crossed the southern slopes of the Windheuvel, as Burchell's map plainly shows. The Windheuvel was evidently the unnamed eminence 3423 ft. high that is marked about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bloemfontein in the $\frac{1}{4}$ -Million Sutherland Sheet, and not the one of 3246 ft. named in capital letters as the Windheuvel. A long hour's journey from the Windheuvel, he reached at sundown the *legplaats* of Jasper Cloete which he states was Uriasgat, as is confirmed by contemporary records (R.L.R. 54, No. 167).

Uriasgat was probably not the unoccupied *legplaats* of Jasper Cloete on which Burchell outspanned in 1812 (I, 166). Instead it seems to have been on Windheuvel, which was rented by Cloete about 1807-8 (R.L.R. 55, No. 212) and presumably in succeeding years. For this farm corresponds with Burchell's account of where he outspanned, embraces part of the hill then called Windheuvel and adjoins Uriasgat on the north (Sutherland Div. Map). Cloete may then have been at Uriasgat, for he sent Burchell a lamb as a gift, evidently from no great distance.

This farm is shown at the head of the Uriasgat River in the Divisional Map, and here (but not necessarily in the mapped position of the homestead), Lichtenstein spent the night of 23rd-24th August. Cloete's stock were in prime condition, but there was a shortage of corn so that a number of people from the Roggeveld had visited the Bokkeveld to purchase some. They had, however, returned empty handed.

24th Aug. Sat. Leaving Uriasgat at noon, Lichtenstein evidently followed the watercourse northwards for 6 or 7 miles before swinging N.E. towards the Verlaten Kloof. At sundown he passed the *legplaats* of Cobus Esterhuizen which may have been by the Tanqua Rivier, for the Stockbreeding Commission reported good grazing and a permanent spring on its banks hereabouts (Theal 1911, p. 350). The *legplaats* recorded in March 1807 as rented by Cobus Esterhuizen was "Klipfontein gelegen in het Klein Roggeveld,

waarbij de Klipheuvell" (R. L. R. 55 No. 173), but its position has not been ascertained. However, the next farm, where Lichtenstein obtained remounts from Claas van der Westhuizen, is clearly identifiable. This is the present Kraaivier, 2 miles north of the Tanqua, and recorded then as Kraaijervier (Theal, 1911, p. 355. R.L.R. 55, No. 173). Hereabouts Lichtenstein met some waggoners from Kogmanskloof and the Zwartebergen who had come to buy sheep or to offer in exchange for them brandy, oranges and pomegranates.

From Claas van der Westhuizen he heard that the missionaries Kramer and Edwards had passed through his place that morning and were now resting above the Verlatenkloof on top of the Roggeveld escarpment. They were bound for Anderson's institution at Klaarwater (later Griquatown) and on their way would pass through the mission station at the Zak Rivier. Lichtenstein was anxious to send them a letter about vaccination. He therefore decided that although it was dark, he would continue on his way to the next dwelling, so as to reduce as much as possible the distance that his letter would have to be carried.

Thus it was that he arrived 7.30 p.m. at Jan van der Westhuizen at the very foot of the Verlatenkloof Pass where is situated his farm recorded then as "de Kliprivier in de Carroo onder de Roggeveldsberg" (R.L.R. 55, No. 212), presumably the same as or very close to the modern Klipbanks Rivier. At the hospitable house of Jan van der Westhuizen, where he had received a hearty welcome three weeks earlier (V.R.S. XI, 437), he now spent ten days.

Having heard from his host that the missionaries would be resting a day at the top of the pass after the exertions of their ascent, Lichtenstein immediately wrote them a letter, despatched it that very night and received a reply the following morning. It was accompanied by two of the missionaries' servants who, after vaccination by Lichtenstein, returned up the pass to their masters. From these two servants vaccine was subsequently prepared by the missionaries for the treatment of those at and near the stations at the Zak Rivier and at Klaarwater.

Lichtenstein probably chose the farm of Jan van der Westhuizen as his centre because it lay at the more important of the two main entrances into the Kleine Roggeveld which would be taken by persons approaching from the N.E., the direction from which infection was most feared. Another entrance was the Komsberg Pass about 18 miles to the S.E. Some 12 miles west of the Verlatenkloof lay a little-used entrance, above Mauritius Gat, where Thunberg and Masson probably descended in 1774 (Forbes 1958, p. 118) and not at the Verlatenkloof as was formerly supposed (Forbes 1947, p. 23).

26th Aug. Mon. It was learnt from the missionaries on top of the pass that the previous evening they had observed a big fire in the distance. On investigation they found it to have been at the house of Cobus Esterhuizen that they thought had been set alight by Bushmen. This was evidently Esterhuizen's house in the Middel Roggeveld, temporarily vacated during his winter stay at his *legplaats* in the Kleine Roggeveld where Lichtenstein had met him on 24th August and would visit him again on 2nd September.

Elsewhere he records at length how in a day's excursion, he and Veldcornet (Maritz?) visited the scene of this fire by the Kleine Visch Rivier, and found that only an outhouse had been destroyed. Returning thence, and having crossed a small tributary of the Rhenoster Rivier, they were ambushed in the darkness by Bushmen who killed one of their Hottentot servants with a poisoned arrow (V.R.S. XI, 449). It is strange that no mention whatsoever of this expedition with its tragic ending is made in Lichtenstein's written report to General Janssens. Perhaps this was a duty best left to the Veldcornet for discharge in a letter to the Landdrost at Tulbagh.

The farm where the fire occurred was probably north of where Driefontein is now mapped by the Groot Vis Rivier (½-Mill. Sutherland). For this is the watercourse elsewhere called the Kleine Visch by Lichtenstein (V.R.S. X, 135, 137). A return route through Driefontein would cross a tributary of the Rhenoster Rivier near Hottentotsfontein, whilst it is unlikely to have passed through this place from a locality upstream (south) of Driefontein. The fire was evidently not at Driefontein, since this is recorded both before and after the incident as belonging to Gerrit Visser (R.L.R. 55, No. 212. V.R.S. X, 129).

The report keeps well to the foreground his efforts to vaccinate as many people as possible. Not only was he visited at Jan van der Westhuizen's for this purpose by colonists and their servants, but he also carried out his duties on neighbouring farms. He discussed with Veldcornet Gerrit Maritz the measures that could be taken to prevent the spread of smallpox, and in particular the difficulty of isolating those cases that might occur. There were also the religious scruples to contend with of those who believed that vaccination was in conflict with Christian principles, whilst others feared that it would invest them with "eene portie brutaliteit". The results of this discussion were committed to paper by Lichtenstein in the form of a letter of about 1400 words, and copies of it given or sent to Veldcornets Gerrit Maritz and Gerrit Snyman, both of the Middel Roggeveld, and to Veldcornet Jacobus Nel of the Onder Roggeveld.

The Middel Roggeveld then was considered to lie between the Komsberg on the south, the Riet Rivier on the east and the Aapenberg (later called the Droogeberg) in the north. The Onder Roggeveld had the latter as its south boundary; on the east the Riet Rivier; whilst on the north a line from the Zoutpansberg (18 miles E.N.E. of Calvinia) running S.W. through Dannis or Daunis, near the present Downes, seems to have divided it from the Hantam (Theal 1911, pp. 358, 370, 377).

2nd Sept. Mon. He visited the farm of Nicolaas van der Westhuizen, which we have seen was Kraaivier, and continued south to Gerrit Visser by the Tanqua Rivier. This *legplaats* was then registered in his name as "Vinkefontein gelegen aan de Tanquarivier in de Carroo" (R.L.R. 55, No. 212). Burchell wrote that "There was something in the appearance and manners of this colonist and his family that pleased me much. Both the parents and their thirteen children were remarkably tall, and one of the daughters was really a giantess, without being unwieldy or clumsy" (I, 176). The place where they lived is now Vinkelkuil (Mossop, plate at p. 190), and

is said by Lichtenstein to have been the only farm in the Kleine Roggeveld that produced vegetables, fruit and wine of good quality.

4th Sept. Wed. He decided to make part of his return journey to Tulbagh by a different route, and so despatched some of his baggage in a waggon that his host was sending direct to the Bokkeveld. He retained only those articles that could easily be carried with him on his riding-horse. And so he left Jan van der Westhuizen's at the foot of the Verlatenkloof at 10 a.m. on 4th Sept. according to his report to General Janssens, though his book puts the date as 20th Sept.

He came after a ride of about 2 hours to the house of the Widow Floris Fischer or Visser, situated on the east bank of the Tanqua Rivier. Unfortunately the present writer has been unable to find a record of the name of this farm, though it must have been in the vicinity of where the farms Tanqua Rivier and Klipbanks Rivier are now mapped ($\frac{1}{4}$ -Million Sutherland Sheet).

It was after sunset when he left here accompanied only by a Bushman guide on foot. This is the only incident that remotely resembles the tale mentioned in his book, that he spent a night in the open due to the ignorance of his guide (V.R.S. XI, 451); but his unpublished account states that he did eventually reach shelter. At the outset he crossed the Tanqua that was flooded by recent rains to a width of about 350 yds. He went over the Koedoesberg as given in both his manuscript and his map. After a journey of about 7 hours he reached at 2 a.m. the abode of Veldcornet Gerit Stephanus Maritz whose precise locality the present writer has been unable to ascertain. It may have been the Selderije Fontein (R.L.R. 55, No. 212), but if so this name cannot be traced on the maps consulted, and it may well have been changed since 1805. However, there is the additional complication that two men with this name then rented land in this region (Theal, 1911, p. 360 R.L.R. 55, No. 212). What is clear is that in 7 hours in the dark over the mountains, Lichtenstein and his unmounted Bushman probably did not cover much more than 12 miles in a direct line. This distance roughly due west from their assumed starting point by the Tanqua Rivier would put Veldcornet Maritz's farm near Zouterivier, some 7 miles N.E. of the summit of the Schoorsteenberg. The assumption that they went west rather than south of west, is made because of the admittedly rather unreliable evidence of this part of Lichtenstein's map, that the next day they took a southerly course past the Schoorsteenberg.

5th Sept. Thurs. Accompanied by Maritz he rode to an elevated viewpoint which both his map and his book suggest (V.R.S. XI, 450) was on the Schoorsteenberg. It is unlikely that they reached its summit, but merely ascended its eastern slopes to obtain, as he says, "a correct impression of the geographical lay-out of this part of the Karoo." Despite this reconnaissance, his map orientates the Koedoesberg in a W-E direction instead of N.N.W.-S.S.E., and thus shows the Schoorsteenberg to the south of them instead of west.

From their elevated position the Veldcornet pointed out the advantageous situation of four neighbouring *legplaatsen* rented by Albert Smit, each of which was provided with a virtually permanent spring. It is not

clear whether these farms were close at hand, or adjacent to each other but remote from the observers. However, suggesting the latter is Lichtenstein's remark that "the first of these four farms is that which is considered suitable for an inn." A farm near their viewpoint at the foot of the Schoorsteenberg seems unlikely to have been considered for this purpose, as it lay far from the direct route across the Karoo. But 20 miles away to the S.E. at the head of the Brak Rivier, up whose valley they may have been looking, that main route passed through the valley of the Tyskraals or Goudebloems Rivier. And it was in this locality that we learn elsewhere (V.R.S. XI, 209-10) that the government was considering establishing a refreshment post at a permanent spring. Moreover, there is a record that Albert Smit did rent a farm here, described thus: "the *legplaats* of Albert Smit by the Tyskraals Rivier where there is a spring named the Rietfontein which throughout the year, however droughty it may be, always contains running sweet water, which is rare in the Karoo" (Theal, 1911, p. 350. See also above under 23rd Aug.). This report goes on to support the establishment of an express post at this spring. An allusion by Lichtenstein on pp. 765-6 of his manuscript to this or to a similar project is somewhat obscure.

The sole record found by the present writer that could possibly apply to one of the "four neighbouring farms" is of a rent of 25 rixdollars paid by Albert Smit, Erasmusz, for the year ending December 1805 on the loan-place "de Eenzaamheid gelegen aande Blommerivier (?) waarbij de Rietfontein, gelegen in de Carroo." But no farm of this name is now mapped anywhere in the Kleine Roggeveld (Roggeveld Karoo). It is uncertain whether the name Blommerivier has been deciphered correctly; and Rietfontein is too common a name to identify it with certainty as the spring of this name by the Goudebloems or Tyskraals Rivier mentioned by the Stockbreeding Commission (Theal, 1911, p. 350).

From their assumed position on the eastern or south-eastern slopes of the Schoorsteenberg they continued southwards, as Lichtenstein's map shows, and then "after a very difficult crossing over a steep kloof, arrived in the afternoon at the Ongeluk's Rivier at the *legplaats* of Veldcornet Gerrit Snyman." This, as we have seen, was probably near Pienaarsfontein that is approached over the mountains immediately to the north of it by a bridle-path shown in the Ceres Division Map. At Snyman's Lichtenstein spent the night of 5th-6th Sept and parted from Maritz who returned home.

6th Sept. Fri. The waggons containing Lichtenstein's baggage arrived at Snyman's, from which that evening he accompanied them to Pretorius Kraal, otherwise known as the Paardeberg, as mentioned above under the entry of 22nd August.

7th Sept. Sat. Here they outspanned at 2 a.m. but after a few hours' rest he decided to press on alone and on foot (he does not say why he had no horse) in order to despatch his mail to Tulbagh. A wearisome trudge of 8 hours over a distance of about 24 miles brought him in the late afternoon to Uitkomst, home of Veldcornet Bruwer, where he had touched, but not stayed overnight on his outward journey. However, the Veldcornet would not send on the letters during the night with a Hottentot runner, as fugitive slaves lurking in the mountains of the Bokkeveld, in the Schurfdeberg and

Witsenberg made the journey uncertain and dangerous. Lichtenstein therefore abandoned his plan of despatching his letters ahead of him.

8th Sept. Sun. He left Uitkomst on horseback in the direction of the Theronsberg Pass, but instead of descending into the Warme Bokkeveld he branched off W.N.W. through the Koude Bokkeveld. This part of his journey is not shown on his map but is ascertained from the names he records of the tenants of the farms that he passed. He had come this way before, and in the same direction, when he was travelling with De Mist in November 1803; and the three printed accounts of that journey taken in conjunction (Theal 1911, p. 142; Molsbergen, 187; V.R.S., X, 162-5), clarify Lichtenstein's brief manuscript account of the last time that he came this way.

The first place he came to was that of Widow Erasmus who lived at "Langevallei op de Vogelzang agter 't Bokkeveld" (R.L.R. 55, Nos. 56, 173), a name that is recorded in very similar terms in the Ceres Division Map. The present Langfontein shown on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -Million Worcester Sheet, seems to be situated on part of this old farm on one of the headwaters of the Kruis Rivier.

He next records the name of the Widow Janssen who dwelt, according to De Mist, at Leeuwenkuil. This was probably some 4 miles downstream from the Widow Erasmus where Welgemoed is now mapped. After Widow Janssen, Lichtenstein came to the farm of Cornelis Joosten and Cobus Snyman. Elsewhere he mentions these two men without their Christian names, saying that Joosten was the owner and Snyman his subtenant or *bijwoner* (Molsbergen, 187). De Mist identifies this place as Driefontein, where he encountered the rude and surly Snyman; but says that the farm was owned by Erasmus who was absent (Theal 1911, p. 142). The accounts of Lichtenstein and of De Mist are thus at variance on this point, which is disputed further by the record showing that "Driefontein gelegen agter het Bokkeveld, waarbij de Rietfontein" was rented by Jacobus Joosten, whilst Cornelis Joosten rented Het Kruis (R.L.R. 55 No. 56). The latter adjoins the north boundary of Driefontein through which De Mist says he passed; and this seems correct since it was on his route, whereas Het Kruis lay out of his way (Ceres Div. Map). The balance of probability favours the belief that in fact Jacobus Joosten, and not Cornelis Joosten or Erasmus, was Snyman's landlord at Driefontein.

At the farms passed this day, Lichtenstein says that the young men had just returned from a commando operation against the runaway slaves in the mountains, but had not succeeded in making contact with the fugitives.

At Elandsfontein, the loan-place of Veldcornet Jan Charl Hugo (R.L.R. 55 No. 173) he gave the last vaccinations of his tour, and spent the night. Hugo had now returned here from his *legplaats* in the Warme Bokkeveld where Lichtenstein had met him on 19th August.

9th Sept. 1805, Monday. He rode over the Schurfdeberg and Witsenberg to Tullbagh from which by this account he had been absent for three weeks. His book states that his tour was from 17th August to 25th September, a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks (V.R.S., XI, 443, 451; Molsbergen, 263, 270). It is highly probable that these dates are wrong and that those in his official report are correct, especially as the covering letter to General Janssens that

accompanied it is dated 10th September, and refers to his return to Tulbagh on the previous day.

Thus concluded at Tulbagh a tour in which he must have covered between 350 and 400 miles, and during which he claimed to have vaccinated over 300 people (V.R.S., XI, 445). To his efforts perhaps may be ascribed the fact that no smallpox epidemic was experienced at the Cape until 1812 (Theal 1901, p. 384 etc).

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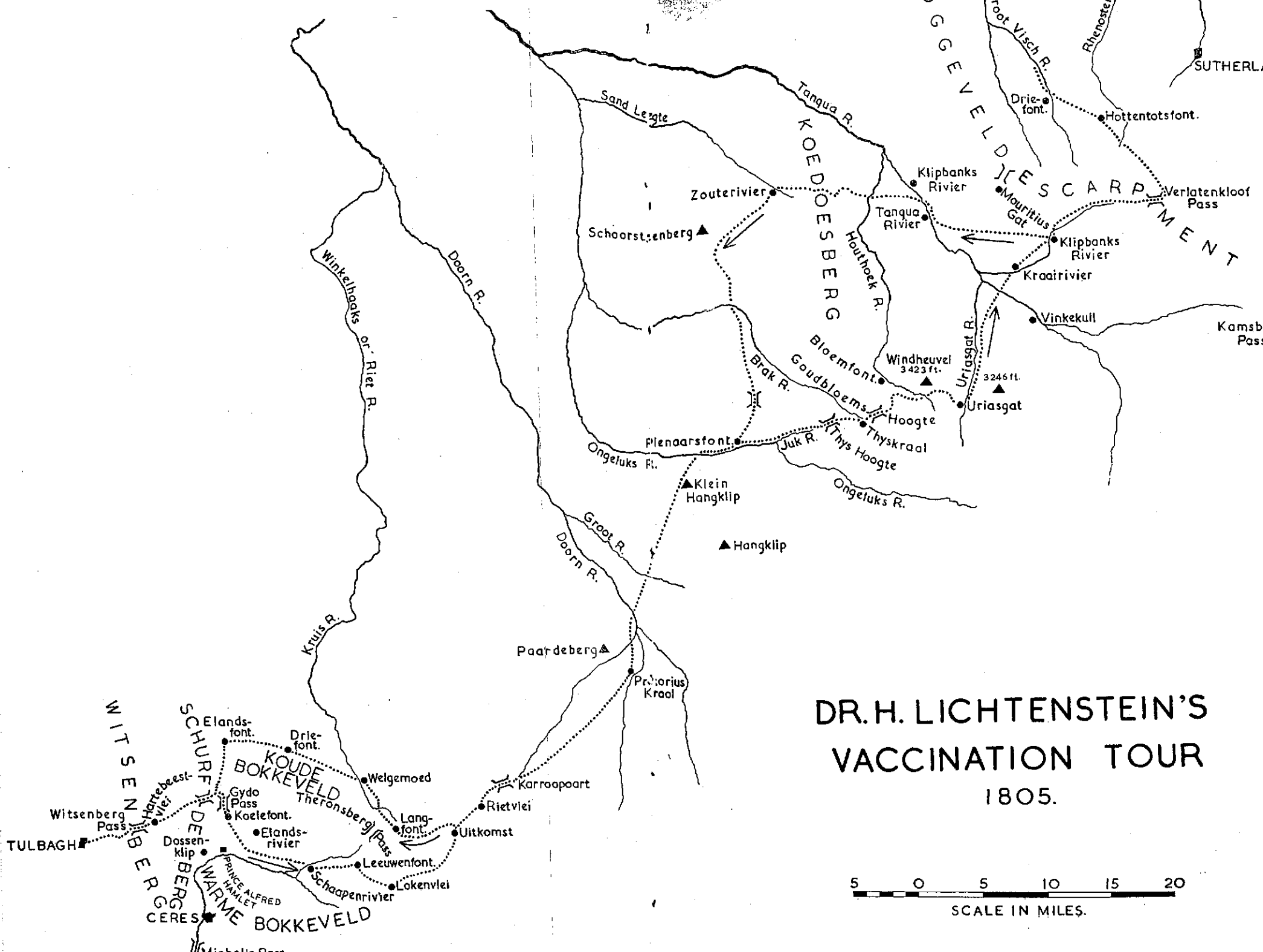
- BURCHELL'S MAP, in his original edition of 1822, Vol. I.
CERES DIVISION MAP, 1901.
SUTHERLAND DIVISION MAP, 1900.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -MILLION CLANWILLIAM & SUTHERLAND SHEETS, U.D.F. 1943.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -MILLION WORCESTER SHEET 3319, Trig. Survey, 1956.

WILLIAM KÖHLER'S DESIGN OF THE S.A. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

BY S. A. ROCHLIN

ON THE OCCASION of the opening of the new Wing of the South African Library on 7 April 1959, I believe it is opportune now to recall some interesting comment that was published in the Cape Town Press of 1857 regarding certain designs that were submitted by two local well-known architects of the day, Messrs. Penketh and Köhler, for the projected South African Library and Museum, which was opened by Prince Alfred in September, 1860.

What actually induced me to offer hereunder the matter I discovered in two leading Cape Town newspapers of 1857 anent the subject of this note is that I am of the view that, aside from the importance of observing what



DR. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
VACCINATION TOUR
1805.

