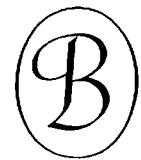


Vernon S. Forbes and John ROURKE

PATERSON'S CAPE TRAVELS 1777 TO 1779

(664)

pp 1-202



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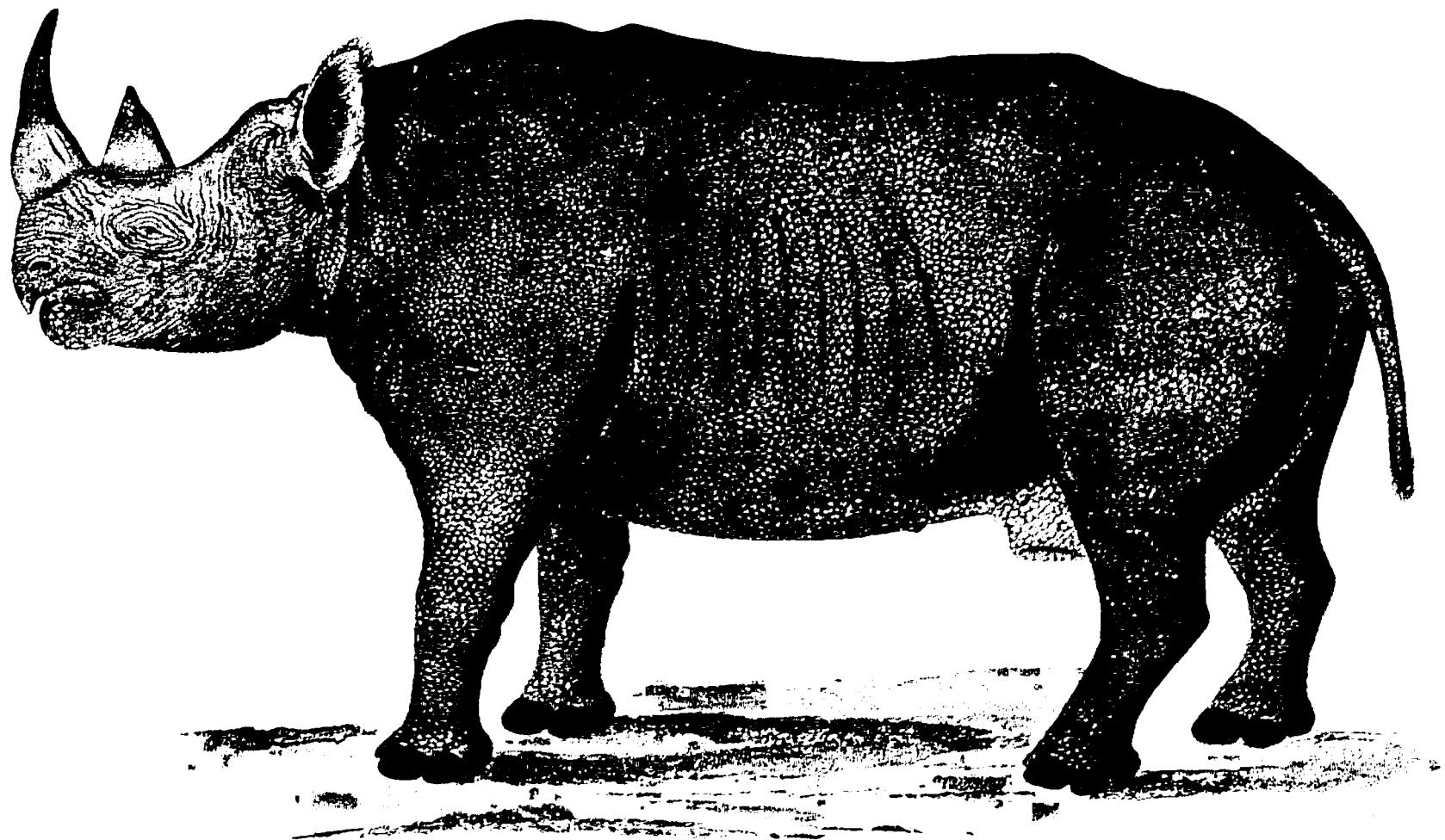


Plate 4

Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)

This indigenous mammal was formerly widely distributed throughout the country but is now extinct in the Cape Province and rare elsewhere. (Paterson Album 1, Folio 17)

Paterson drew only one of the water-colours in the three albums. He probably drew few if any of them, though this is derived mainly from negative evidence. This impression gains considerable support from inspection of the plant drawings. Some plants are very limited in their range, so that drawings of them tell us where the artist must have been, while the season of the visit can often be determined by drawings of flowers which appear only in specific periods. Flowers soon fade and so must be drawn on the spot, while the plumage of skinned birds does not alter and so the colours can be represented accurately in a drawing done months after they were shot. Thus the birds and other creatures pictured in Album 1 are not nearly as useful as the plant drawings in providing evidence about where and when they were drawn. The fortunate exception provided by the fish pictured on Folio 94 has been discussed above.

As stated previously, no paintings attributable to Johannes Schumacher, Gordon's soldier-artist, have been recognized in the albums. In these and in the Gordon Collection, however, equivalent copies exist among the botanical and animal drawings (see Appendix B). Mr M.D. Haga of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam has provided the following information, tabulated below, regarding drawings in Album 1 which closely resemble drawings in the Gordon Collection:

Paterson Album 1	Gordon Collection
Black rhinoceros (Folio 17)	'Rhinoceros geschoten 2 Nov. 1778 by Gamka Rivier' (No. 205)
Hippopotamus penis (Folio 19)	Hippopotamus penis (No. 203)
Elephant shrew (Folio 34)	'Oliphants Muis' (No. 230)
Elephant shrews (Folio 35)	'Oliphants Muis' (No. 231)
Greater double-collared sunbird, male and female (Folio 81)	Sunbirds (No. 280)
Greenshank (Folio 84)	'L'Alouette de Mer' (No. 327)
Greater flamingo (Folio 91)	Flamingo (No. 340)
Lesser flamingo (Folio 92)	Flamingo (No. 339)
Avocet (Folio 93)	'L'Avocette, Caapse Elsje' (No. 326)
Fish, Orange River mouth (Folio 94)	'Caapse Moggel uit de rivieren in het binnenland' (No. 112)
Mullet species (Folio 97)	'Caapse harder' (No. 110)
Lizard, <i>Agama</i> species (Folio 108)	'Salamander uit het Namacqualand' (No. 102)

The rhinoceros in the Gordon Collection (No. 205) was not shot when he and Paterson were travelling together, but while

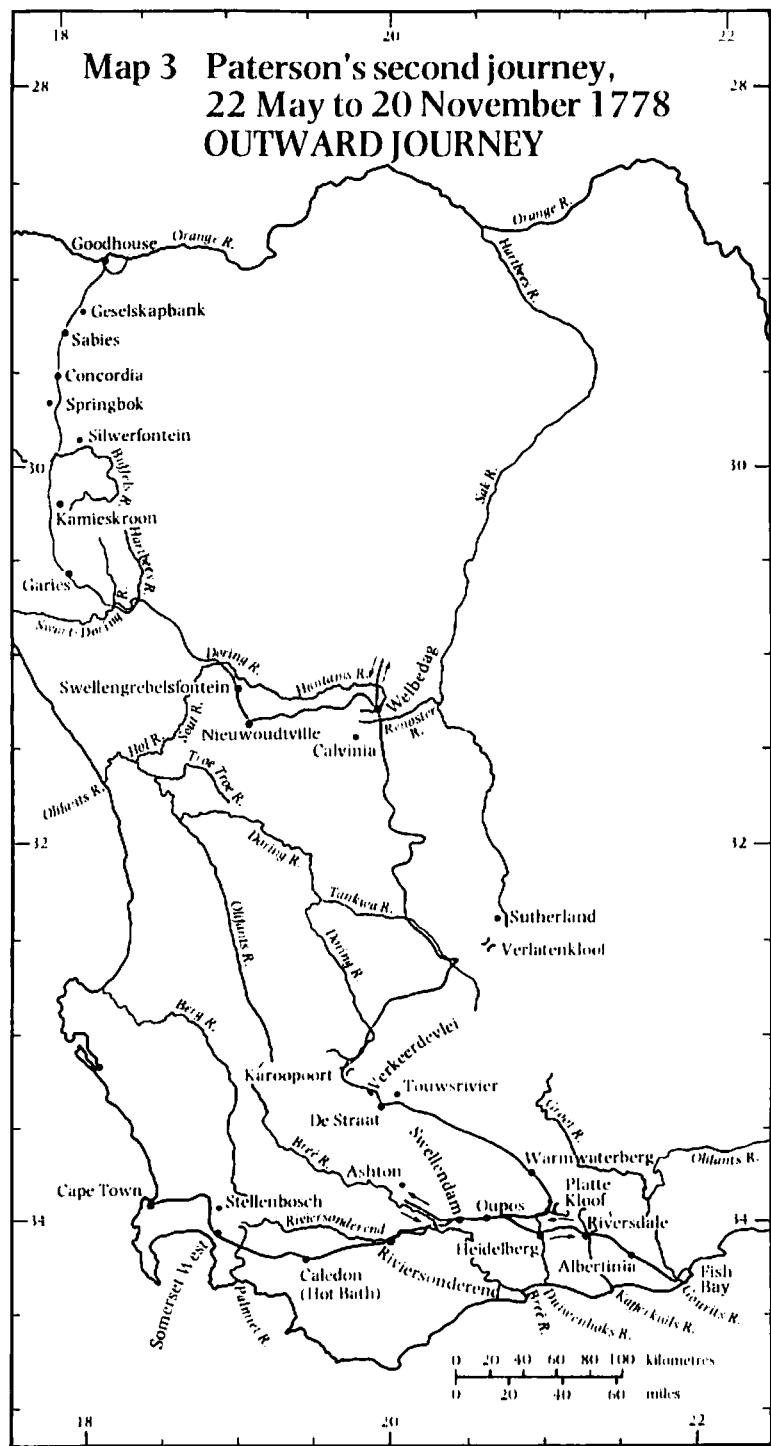
of the morphology of the black rhinoceros²⁵ is illustrated by plates of several drawings in his Collection, including No. 205.

Had Paterson been an artist it is extraordinary that only Folio 16 of his collection is of a scene in the land of the 'Caffers'. This area he claimed to have been the first European to enter,²⁶ and so should have been at pains to illustrate as much as possible, whereas his single picture ascribed to this region has not even been completed, and all the other scenic drawings in his album are of places in the west-coast region. The collection leaves unillustrated a vast sweep of territory between Langvlei River in the west and the Bira River in the east. As an artist he would surely have made drawings of the Orange and Great Fish Rivers, of the Long Kloof and Little Karoo. All the scenic drawings, including the three that contain houses, are of places known to have been visited by Gordon who had also visited the frontiers of 'Cafferland', but do not resemble the work of either Gordon or Schumacher. Moreover, against all expectations, there are no drawings of any of the large houses of prosperous families that he visited, such as Welgelegen at Rondebosch – home of the Van Reenens, Vergelegen at Somerset West and Nooitgedagt at Stellenbosch. Had he possessed artistic ability, surely he would have chosen to draw these establishments rather than, or as well as, humble frontier cottages.

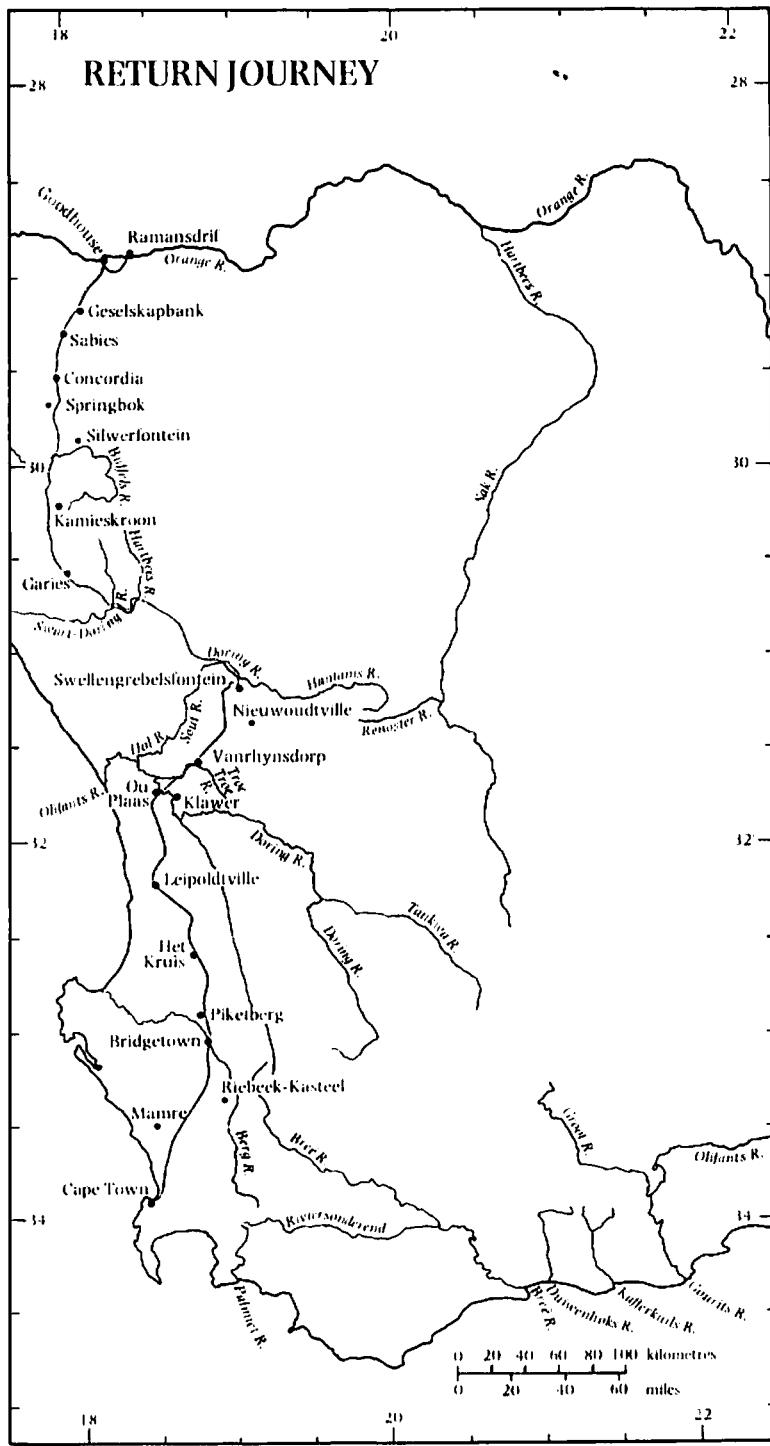
Again, since all the scenic drawings except Folio 16²⁷ are of the region north of Cape Town, unless the artist was there at another time unaccompanied by Paterson, then they must have been made during the latter's second or fourth journeys. It is possible, therefore, that it was this artist who produced the superior botanical drawings associated with these two journeys. A number of the drawings of plants must have been made on the spot during the journey along the coast between the Buffels and Orange Rivers. Because it must also have been drawn then and there, it is a possibility that the artist who drew the plants on this part of the journey also drew the cyprinid fish represented in Album 1 as Folio 94 reproduced here in Plate 54. This drawing has an equivalent copy in the Gordon Collection, which again suggests that Gordon and Paterson were here sharing the same artist.

It seems probable that Gordon was assisted from time to time in the field by two artists, Schumacher to draw mainly landscapes and another to draw specimens of natural history.

**Map 3 Paterson's second journey,
22 May to 20 November 1778
OUTWARD JOURNEY**



RETURN JOURNEY



appearance of a species of *Rhus*, tho' I could find none in flower. After taking the Caterpillers of this plant they mix them with *Euphorbia* and after drying it they point their arrows with the same mixture, and this is supposed to be the most deadly poison of the whole country. The *Euphorbia* is also used alone by taking the branches and throwing them into fountains of water that are frequented by wild beasts, that by drinking of the water they seldom get a thousand yards from the fountain before they fall down dead.¹³⁵ This makes traveling dangerous to strangers; but when the water is poisoned 'tis generally led from the principal fountain by a small drain & the good water is covered up.

9th [September 1778] We directed our course easterly along the bank of the river where I added much to my collection. We also saw variety of the most beautiful birds I ever beheld and numbers of Apes¹³⁶ and much frequented by Elephants.¹³⁷ The next day I proposed crossing the river with several of the Hottentots who were swimmers. We invented a small float¹³⁸ which consisted of three pieces of dry wood on which we transported our guns and clothes. After swimming about half an hour we gained the opposite side where we wounded a Hippopotamia. At noon I made an excursion along the mountains which were so naked that there was hardly a plant to be seen. Some of these mountains consist of a sort of quarts, others iron and several stratas of Copper Ore.¹³⁹ Along the banks of the river I found many pebel Onyx¹⁴⁰ gems type. In the evening we returned to the waggon being much fatigued, and having the wind easterly drove us above a thousand yards down the river. I stayed here several days searching the whole country for plants and shot many beautiful birds which to me were new.

15th [September 1778] Mr. van Renan crossed the river¹⁴¹ with four Hottentots with him and was attacked by two Hippopotamias and had like to have lost their lives by them; but luckily getting upon a rock in the middle of the river, their guns being loaded they killed one and the other swam to the opposite side. Van Renan's intention was to go to the northward, we being informed of the Camelopard as being in that part of the country, while I made excursions to the eastward through a large sandy plain in search of plants. Here I found many new species of Graminas¹⁴² in particular, which the Dutch call Boshmans Grass,¹⁴³ by these people eating the seed of it. There are also a sort of Locusts which at different

them excellent food. The Locusts are dried when they have no other food. There are great numbers of poisonous reptials hereabouts. The quadropeds that inhabit this part of the country are Elephants, Rinoceres, Camelopardas, Zebras, Elks, Koedoes, Lions, Tygers, Hyenas, and Jackauls.¹⁴⁴ Mr. van Renan returned the 19th who had shot one of the Camelopardes¹⁴⁵ but brought no perfect specimen of it, having shot it towards the evening at a great distance from the water, to which they directed their course intending to send a Hottentot next day to skin the animal; but to their great surpris a Lion sprung up about 50 yards from the place where the Camaleopardas lay, and on their arrival found he had disfigured it so much that they could preserve nothing except part of the skin of the neck with the horns and part of the hind quarters. After seeing this I resolved to cross the river with some of the Hottentots and procure the skeleton

134 Body juices squeezed from certain Chrysomelid larvae of the genus *Diamphidia* are an important constituent of the arrow poisons employed by Bushmen. In the north-west Cape these larvae are hosts on various *Comimiphora* species (Burseraceae) which superficially resemble certain species of *Rhus*. Various mixtures were used including ingredients such as venom from snakes, spiders, scorpions and grubs, as well as several vegetable juices: E.M. Shaw, P.L. Woolley, and F.A. Rae, 'Bushman arrow poisons', *Cimbebasia* 7, December 1963, pp. 2-41; I. Schapera, *The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa* (London, 1930), p. 130. See also Mossop, ed., *Journals*, p. 181.

135 Also described by Wikar: Mossop, ed., *Journals*, p. 183.

136 Monkeys: see below, Journey 4, n. 130.

137 *Loxodonta africana*.

138 Construction of rafts and their propulsion by eight or ten swimmers described by Wikar: Mossop, ed., *Journals*, p. 127. See also P.R. Kirby, 'Swimming log of the Hottentots', *Africana Notes & News* 9 (4) 1952, pp. 107-123; 10 (1) 1952, p. 36; 12 (1) 1956, p. 30.

139 Green copper ore had already been reported here by Brink, in 1762: Mossop, ed., *Journals of Brink and Rhenius*, p. 61.

140 Onyx, a kind of quartz allied to agate, with different colours in bands or layers, described in his *Narrative* as 'pebbles of hard agate': p. 63.

141 A raft was probably used, as Paterson had done the previous day, or else they employed swimming logs.

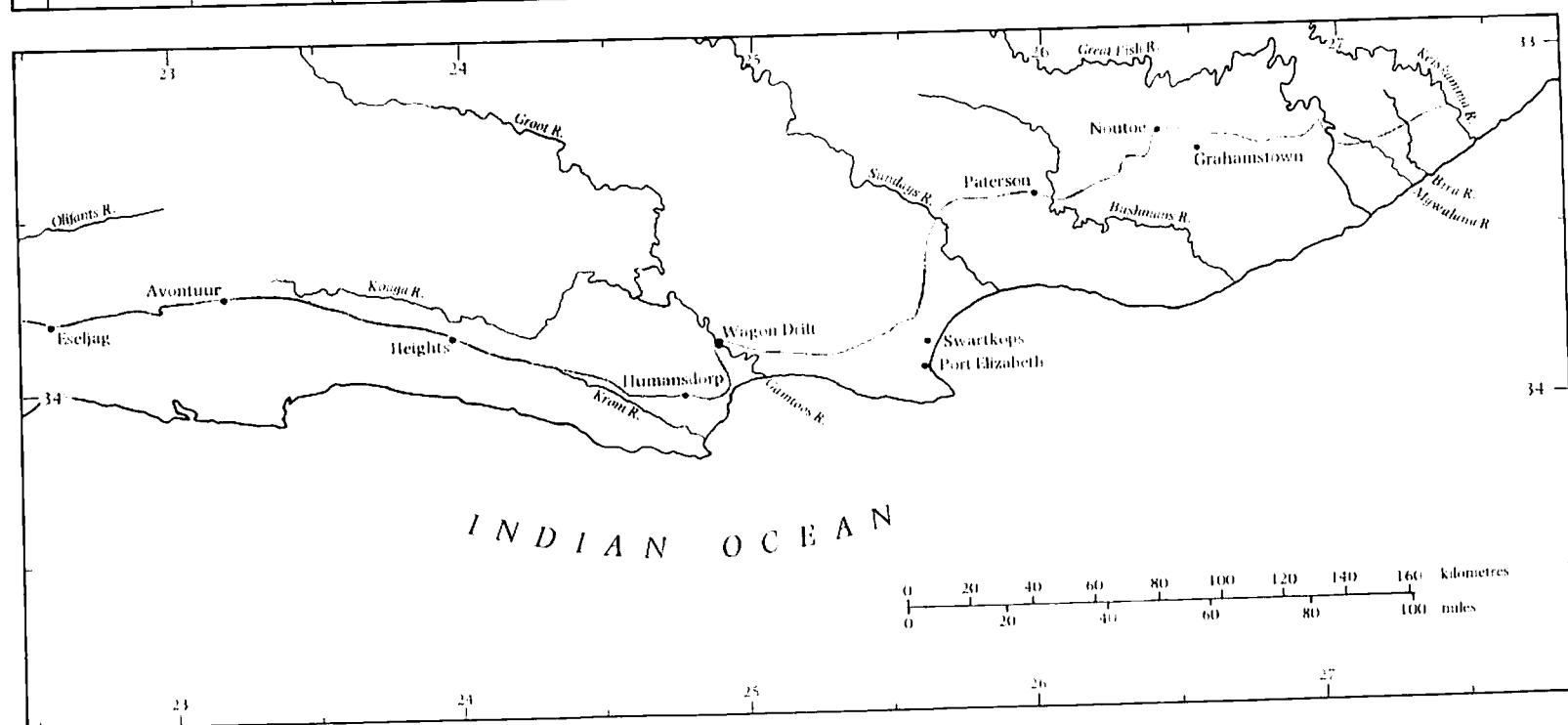
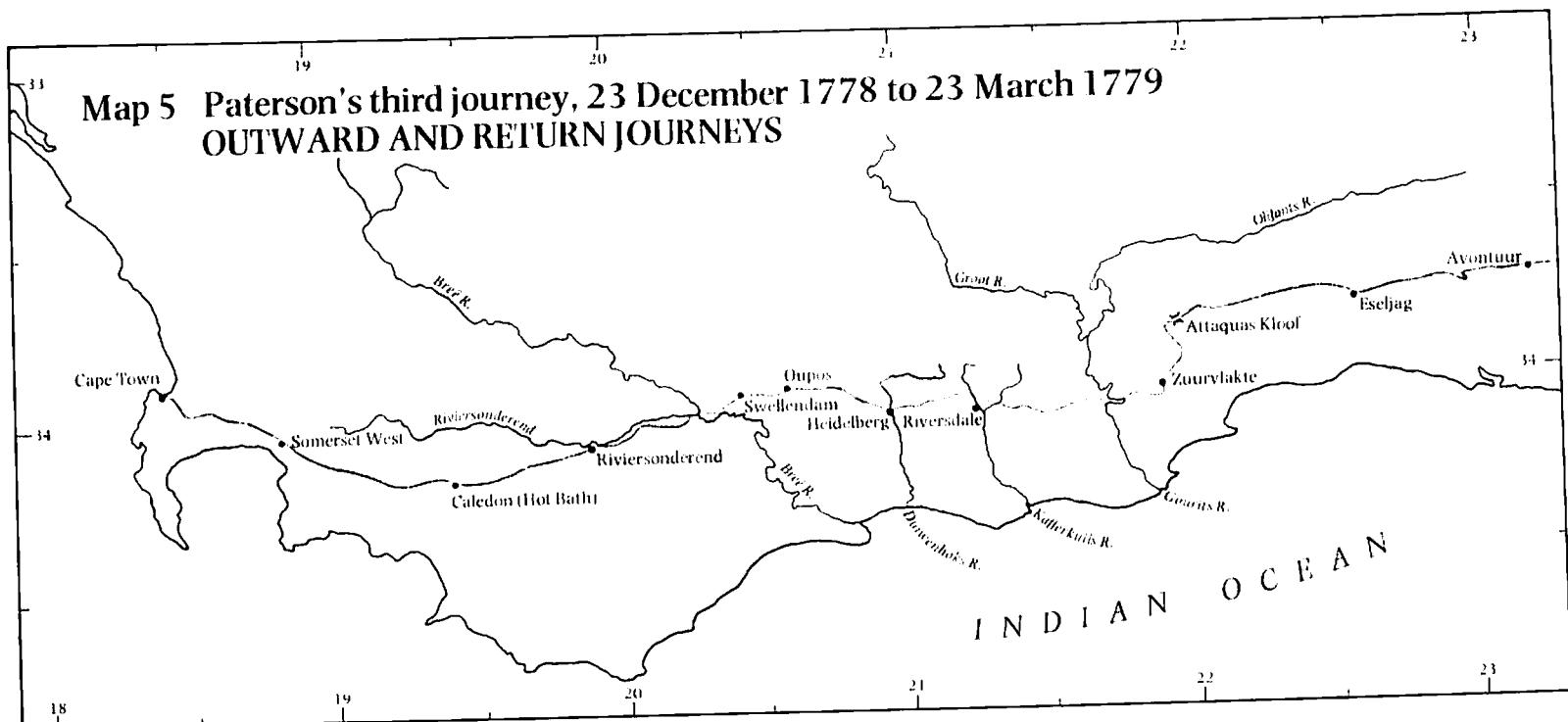
142 Various species belonging to the grass family, Gramineae.

143 A generalized name applied to a number of *Aristida* species. Paterson may be referring to *Aristida brevifolia* Steud.

144 The common jackal is the black-backed, *Canis mesomelas*.

145 This seems to have been the fifth recorded shooting of a giraffe: A.C. Brown, ed., *A History of Scientific Endeavour in South Africa* (Cape Town, 1977), p. 35.

Map 5 Paterson's third journey, 23 December 1778 to 23 March 1779
OUTWARD AND RETURN JOURNEYS



1774²⁷ this part of the country is much altered for the better. The farmers have corn land, gardens and vineyards and in general exceeding good houses. We continued our journey along this valley making short stages where I collected many plants and specimens.

20th [January 1779] We arrived at the Kromme Rivier or (Crooked River) a long marshy valley bounded by two ridges of lofty mountains, and is much lower than the former.²⁸ In the afternoon we came to a place called Essen Bosh²⁹ which takes its name from a tree³⁰ that grows here; the Dutch call it essen or ash. In the afternoon came to the place of Mr. van Renan³¹ situated on a pleasant river called Cabeljouw's Rivier³² where we stayed one day and made an excursion to the shore of the Indian Ocean which is distant about one English mile from this place.³³ Among the rocks are abundance of oysters. The place produces corn and wine and also European fruits, and good pasture for cattle.

23d [January 1779] We furthered our journey to the Camtours Rivier³⁴ where we rested the heat of the day; on the banks of this river are woods of large Mimosa and other arborias plants peculiar to this country. In the afternoon we were accompanied by a servant of Mr. van Renan's who was going towards the Loery River³⁵ which takes its name from a species of parrot that inhabit the woods. There are also numbers of Buffaloes which are fierce and make travelling dangerous.³⁶ Mr. van Renan's servant who knew the paths of these animals accompanied us through, and about ten at night we arrived at our waggon; but about one hundred yards distant from them a Buffeloe made a spring at our horses but missed them and got into the woods. This river joins the Comtours River about a mile to the southward,³⁷ the deep places are inhabited by the Hippopotamia amphibius but seldom are seen.

25th [January 1779] From thence we directed our course S.b.E. through an uneven country and in the evening came to the Van Staadas Rivier³⁸ where is a pleasant wood situated on the banks of the river. Here I found the Aletras fragrance³⁹ in great perfection.

26th [January 1779] I visited the shore which was about five or six miles to the southward. About one thousand yards from the sea the river⁴⁰ loses it selfe in the sand and is often upon spring tides impassable. In the afternoon we continued our journey through an extensive plain⁴¹ where I found variety of bulbous plants. Here we saw numerous herds of Elks, Quachas, Capra dorcas of Lioneas.⁴² one of which we

shot. The dimensions are as follows.

	feet	Inches
The length of the head	1	4
Breadth of the jaw	—	7
Length of the ear's	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. of the neck	1	2
Breadth of the shoulders	—	10
Length of the forelegs	2	6
Hight behind	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. before	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the body	4	—
do. of the whole from the tail to the head	5	6

These animals are of a brownish colour. The flesh is good to eat tho' dry.⁴³ In the evening we arrived at the Swart Kops Rivier⁴⁴ where we stayed all night.

28th [January 1779] This morning a peasant⁴⁵ overtook us who was going towards the Boshmans Rivier and was glad to accompany us, being just in our way. At noon we passed the Zwart Koeps Rivers Zout Pan⁴⁶ where is a large salt pan which is about 3 or 4 miles in circumference and produces much salt, and is the best I had ever seen in this country. And the plains round it are covered with variety of frutscent plants all of which were unknown to me.⁴⁷ I collected several beautiful species of Euphorbias⁴⁸ which I had never seen. Here we were visited by two Cafferes,⁴⁹ the first we had seen. At night we arrived at a place called (Coco Cha)⁵⁰ by the Hottentots. This part of the country is inhabited by Lions, Renosires⁵¹ and Buffaloes. The soil is of a sandy loam and produces excellent pasture for cattle, but no corn.

29 [January 1779] From thence we directed our course east ward towards the Zondags Rivier or Sundays River. The country is here barren but produces variety of arboreas plants but few of any hight or size. On our way we saw numbers of Wild Dogs⁵² which go in flocks and often devour a number of sheep; they are somthing larger than the common Jackall and spotted much like the Hyena tho' much brighter spotts. After passing a dry stoney country at night we arrived at the Zondags Rivier,⁵³ which is the place where Mr. Masson⁵⁴ returned to the Cape and is distant about nine hundred miles.⁵⁵ There as still some of the Hippopotamia amphibius inhabit this river.

30th [January 1779] We left the waggon and directed our course northward to the place of a Dutch man who lived about ten miles distant from this place. He was possessed of numerous herds of cattle but had no corn and had a miserable

accompanied us to the Great River.⁵⁸ At noon we overtook the waggon at a place called Cûrnnow⁵⁹ in the Hottentots' language. Mr. van Renan informed me that during the night they had been disturbed by several Elephants⁶⁰ which had been

27 Masson was in the Long Kloof with Thunberg on their return journey: *ibid.*, p. 299, January 1774.

28 This reference is to the Long Kloof and is correct.

29 This farm, with name unchanged, lies near Essenbos siding, about thirty kilometres west of Humansdorp. It is often mentioned in travellers' narratives: *Forbes, Pioneer Travellers*, Appendix C.

30 *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm. (Meliaceae), the essenhou or eshout.

31 Mentioned by Thunberg: *Travels*, vol. 2, p. 79; Masson, 'Account', p. 293. First registered by Jacob van Reenen in 1765 and until 1779: *Cape Archives*, RLR. 18, p. 467; RLR. 41, p. 385; *Kaapse Geschillen*, vol. 4, p. 53; *Menzel, Description*, vol. 3, p. 4.

32 Kabeljous River, named for the Cape cod or kob, *Johnius hololepidotus*.

33 Hence near the point now bridged by the railway line and national road.

34 Gamtoos River from which the colonial boundary, largely disregarded by the colonists, was moved in 1775 eastwards to the Great Fish River: Moodie, *Record*, part 3, pp. 6, 24, 49. Paterson probably crossed the Gamtoos at the old farm Gamtoos Riviers Wagendrift opposite the railway siding Wagon Drift as Sparrman and Swellengrebel seem to have done: Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 11, n. 3. Origin of name discussed in Nienaber and Raper, *Toponymica*, pp. 363–365.

35 Loerie River named for the Knysna loerie, *Tauraco corythaix* which is not a parrot. Paterson's reference to its being a parrot seems to have been taken from Masson, 'Account', p. 294. This bird illustrated here in Plate 42.

36 This sentence resembles one by Masson who had no doubt heard of Thunberg's alarming encounter with a buffalo there in 1772: *ibid.*, p. 289; Thunberg, *Travels*, vol. 1, pp. 184–186.

37 If this distance is approximately correct and Paterson was writing at his crossing place, then this was about midway between Melon siding and the confluence of the rivers.

38 Vanstadens River, in a deep gorge, was then usually crossed some 2,5 km in a direct line from its mouth. But if it were crossed 5 or 6 miles (8 or 9 kilometres) from its mouth, as could be suggested by the next paragraph, this could have been the difficult upper ford: Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 15, n. 10.

39 *Dracaena hookerana* K. Koch. (Liliaceae) an unusual arborescent species which occurs in forests of south-east and eastern South Africa.

40 The *Narrative* follows this word with, 'forms a lake, being dammed up by a bank of sand': p. 81.

41 On a route that would now pass through Witteklip and about midway between Despatch and Perseverance.

42 'Linneas' here altered to 'Lioneas' by over-writing in jet-black ink: discussed above in Chapter 3, 'The manuscript described'. See also above,

45 This was 'Jacob Kock, an old German, whom I mentioned at Swart Kops Rivier': Paterson, *Narrative*, p. 84.

46 Swartkops Saltpan fluctuates in area with rainfall variations, but three miles or five kilometres is a fair estimate of its average size. The *Narrative* (p. 83) provides details absent from the account in the manuscript.

47 Paterson had passed into a different plant community or veld type, that is, from False Macchia into Sundays River Scrub with succulent species predominating: J.P.H. Acocks, *Veld Types of South Africa* (Pretoria, 1975), pp. 56, 106.

48 One of these was possibly *Euphorbia ledienii* Berger (Euphorbiaceae).

49 Migrant Xhosa from their territories east of the colony. Sparrman in February 1776 met some of these people hereabouts: *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 232.

50 Coega River, more recognizably rendered as 'Kow Cha' in the *Narrative*: p. 83. Discussed further in Sparrman: *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 24, n. 49; Du Plessis, *Onderzoek*, p. 211.

51 If Paterson had ever seen one of these animals – the black rhinoceros – he would surely have recorded it, but nowhere does he make this claim. In Album 1, Folio 17 there is a drawing of a rhinoceros, reproduced here in Plate 4.

52 The African hunting dog, *Lycaon pictus*.

53 He must have crossed the river above its tidal limit which is at Barkly Bridge, but whether near Sunland, as Sparrman did, or near Addo, as did Swellengrebel, cannot be determined: Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 26, n. 58; *Forbes, Pioneer Travellers*, p. 73.

54 Thunberg is not mentioned though Paterson must have known that Masson accompanied him on this journey. The omission could be explained by Paterson's resentment, if Thunberg's attitude towards him when they met in Cape Town in April or May 1778 reflected Thunberg's opinion that Paterson was 'a mere Gardener': Thunberg, *Travels*, vol. 4, p. 271.

55 Not Masson's estimate but Paterson's which is greatly inflated, the actual distance being about 550 miles (900 kilometres).

56 'Mr. Tunies' departed but Kok continued the journey with Van Reenen and Paterson: *Narrative*, p. 84.

57 Johannes Jacobus Kok, or Kock, praised for his hospitality and his comfortable home by all who have left written records of visits to his house five kilometres from the mouth of the Zeekoe River ESE of Humansdorp: Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 1, p. 317, n. 120. In 1780 he succoured the stranded French surgeon, Pierre Kieselaar: Moodie, *Record*, part 3, p. 94, fn.

58 Great Fish River.

59 Its precise locality is unknown but this name is now seen in the Coerney River, an east-bank tributary of the Sundays, in Coerney siding and the farm Coerney on which Woodlands siding now stands: *Forbes, Pioneer Travellers*, p. 14; Map 3325BD Paterson 1968. It is spelt 'Kornoi' by Swellengrebel: Molsbergen, *Reizen*, vol. 4, p. 21. The 'x' indicates a click as the opening sound of this placename. Name discussed in Nienaber and Raper, *Toponymica*, p. 290.

60 Descendants of the herd are now preserved in the Addo National Park in this vicinity.

covered with impenetrable wood and the valleys with grass which afford excellent pasture for cattle. Here are also numbers of quadrupeds such as Lions, Elephants, Rinocerises, Buffaloes, Spring Bock &c. At a little distance to the eastward are several Hottentot villages. These are called the Chonauquas;⁶² they are well shaped men and stouter in general than any of the other Hotts.⁶³ There are also several of the Cafferes that live with them and are often at war with one another. There is also an old German that lives on the banks of this river⁶⁴ who had often been in danger with those people; they had hardly left any thing in his hut in which he lived.

Febry. 1st [1779] We directed our course east to the Boshmans Rivier.⁶⁵ At noon I visited a kraal or village belonging to a Hottentot captain⁶⁶ who had upwards of two hundred Hottentots and Cafferes in his service, and a few hours before we arrived had fought against a number of Cafferes and had beat them. These people I shall have more occasion particularly to mention here after, those living most in the Hottentot manner. In the afternoon we furthered our journey to a lake of brackish water, in the Hottentot language called the Kys gùnie kù kàtie,⁶⁷ each of those marks pronounced with a hard clap of the tongue. Here we agreed to stay all night.

2d [February 1779] We intended early in the morning to further our intended journey but missed our oxen. We directly sent our Hottentots out in search of them; in a few hours one of them returned and informed us that the Cafferes had stole them, they seeing the print of their feet and that they could see by it they had drove them towards a village belonging to a Caffere captain, whose name was Mahotie.⁶⁸ We returned our messenger to the others and ordered him to follow the path of the cattle till he found them, which they did. They returned with them towards the evening and informed us they found them a little way from the kraal, and one of the Cafferes told them they had taken the cattle in a mistake it being dark, and thought that they were cattle belonging to the Hotts, with whom they had fought the day before. We however furthered our journey about twenty miles in the night and came to a place called the Cå Chå Chow,⁶⁹ one of the branches of the Boshmens River, and a place⁷⁰ belonging to our companion Mr. Kock.

3d [February 1779] This morning I prevailed on Mr. Kock

....
grass was so high that it reached our...
and there little pleasant woods of Mimosas upon the hanging or

61 Given wrongly as Sand Fleet in the *Narrative*: p. 84. Zand Vlakte was an old farm centred six kilometres west of Paterson village – named after John Paterson (1822–1880). Zandvlakte was registered in 1778 in the name of J.J. Kok: Cape Archives, RLR. 25, p. 505; RLR. 41, p. 359; Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 1, p. 322, n. 138.

62 See above, Journey 1, n. 156. Probably the same group met by Sparrman hereabouts in February 1776, and by Swellengrebel in November 1776: Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 230; Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, p. 72.

63 The *Narrative* adds that these people are 'much darker in their complexion' than the Hottentots of pure blood that he had previously encountered: p. 85.

64 Presumably referring to the Coerney River.

65 Now Bushmans or Boesmans River, but in the past has been spelt variously.

66 Identified in Paterson's *Narrative*, p. 85 as De Royter, that is, Ruyter, who led a band of Gonaqua and Xhosa in this turbulent frontier zone: Molsbergen, *Reizen*, vol. 4, p. 18, Portrait; Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, pp. 123–125.

67 Can only have been a seasonal feature fed by springs and freshets after heavy rains. It could have given its name in shortened form to the loan-place Kyskadie, alternatively called Brakfontein (Albany Division Map 1899) on the west bank of Bushmans River near Rautenbachs Drift where Paterson probably forded it: Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, p. 87; Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 2, p. 60; Nienaber and Raper, *Toponymica*, p. 695.

68 Mahote, a chief of the ImiDange: J.H. Soga, *The South-Eastern Bantu* (Johannesburg, 1930), pp. 126, 134, tree at p. 81; P.R. Kirby, ed., *Andrew Smith and Natal* (Cape Town, 1955), pp. 114, 131. Spelt 'Magoti' in Moodie: *Record*, part 3, p. 110, and 'Mahota' in *ibid.*, part 5, p. 8; figures in Gordon Collection as No. 69 'Mahotti Caffer captein'.

69 This is Paterson's only use of circles and not crosses to represent clicks in the manuscript, and no clue is given as to the significance of the respective symbols. This place may be the unidentified Kaggakoe shown near the head of the Komgha River, a tributary of the Bushmans River: J. Arrowsmith's *Map of Eastern Frontier of Colony of Cape of Good Hope (and Part of Kafirland)* . . . 1847: 2 ed. 1848; Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, p. 88; C.J. Skead, 'Zoo-historical gazetteer', *Annals of Cape Provincial Museums* 10, 1973, pp. 90, 106. Another identification is in Nienaber and Raper, *Toponymica*, p. 608.

70 Presumably only a cattle run, while the house that was formerly there according to the *Narrative* is likely to have been only a wattle-and-daub shelter: p. 86.

71 Cå Chå Chow.

the hills.⁷² Here I found a species of Lecuadn. quite unknown to me⁷³ and many other beautifull plants; and whole country interspersed with a species of Palm⁷⁴ mentioned by Mr. Masson in his second journey. I found several upwards of twenty feet high. The Hottentots make bread of the pith of this plant, the method of which I shall mention here after.⁷⁵ In the afternoon we came to a place called (Now Tio).⁷⁶

4th [February 1779] We directed our course E.b.N.⁷⁷ At noon we came to a small river which at this time was almost dry. We however rested a few hours, seeing a herd of Buffaloes at a distance from us which we intended to hunt in the afternoon. Here I found a beautiful plant of the *Lylicius*⁷⁸ kind with a large crown of white & red flowers. After dinner we divided our selves in different ways and as soon as we were within shot we attacked them. They were about one hundred in number, five of which we killed and the rest fled into a wood about a mile to the eastward of us. Mr. Kock had them skinned, their hides being excellent thongs used for their oxen, and are preffered to any other hides. At night we arrived at the Fish River⁷⁹ where we stayed till the 6th. During the night we had heavy showers of rain with loud claps of thunder. Here the river has its direction southerly and emptys itself in the Indian Ocean distant about twenty miles. The deepest parts are inhabited by the Hippopotamia and the woods by Elephants, Rinoceres and Buffaloes, several of which we shot; they were much larger than an European bullock.

6th [February 1779] Seeing no possibility of proceeding farther with our waggon, there being impenetrable woods and most of the arboreas plants unknown except the *Euphorbia antiquorum*, *Erathreina corolodendron* and the *Gardinia stelata*,⁸⁰ we agreed that Mr. van Renan should stay by the waggon while Mr. Kock and I directed our course easterly⁸¹ towards the Cafferes.⁸² being informed we could reach it in two or three days. We took with us a Hottentot who was perfect in this language. Along the banks of the river we found great difficulty in passing through the thickets⁸³ till we got in to an Elephants' path which we continued in till noon, when we crossed the river⁸⁴ where we entered a spacious plain which afoarded us great variety of the most beautiful evergreens I ever saw; and also bulbous plants many of which I found in flower such as Iries,⁸⁵ *Crynum*, one species of which I found with a crimson flower which for neatness and elegance far exceeded any I had ever seen.⁸⁶ In the evening we encamped under a large Mimosa and made fires during the night.

7th [February 1779] After passing this extensive plain we entered a wood about eight miles broad and at many places the trees were thinly dispersed. We saw numerous herds of

72 Paterson must have climbed at Assegai Bush to the grassy undulating hilltops at Highlands which provide an easier route to the east than further south where the plain is obstructed by deeply incised and heavily bushed river gorges: Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, p. 88.

73 It is unlikely that he would have encountered a *Leucadendron* that would have been new to him at this locality. He is probably referring to *Leucospermum cuneiforme* (Burm. f.) Rourke.

74 Almost certainly *Encephalartos longifolius* (Jacq.) Lehm. (Zamiaceae) a large cycad occurring in the Eastern Cape. See Masson, 'Account', p. 292.

75 See below, Journey 3, n. 103, where the method is described as the same as when sorghum grain was used for bread.

76 Noutoe, loan-place granted in 1784 to Cornelis van Rooyen: Cape Archives, RLR, 32, p. 199. It is now Table Farm, thirteen kilometres NW of Grahamstown: W.B. Lanham, *On the Road of the Settlers, Highlands Nek (Grahamstown, 1958)*, p. 12; Map 3326AD Salem 1962.

77 But the overall direction from Noutoe to Trumpeters Drift is due east along the divide between watercourses directed north and others running south-east, hence roughly the line of today's national road.

78 This is interpreted by the editor of Paterson's *Narrative* as 'Liliaceous': p. 87. It almost certainly refers to *Crinum macowanii* Bak. which is represented in an unfinished painting in Paterson Album 2, Folio 72. *C. macowanii* actually belongs to the family Amaryllidaceae although Paterson would almost certainly have considered it to be a lily of the family Liliaceae.

79 Now Great Fish River. Position and distance both point to Trumpeters Drift, a subsequently much-used ford which has access routes for wagons from the high plains both west and east of the wide, deep, river valley: Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, p. 16. Probably named after the Hottentot captain, Hans Trompetter: Molsbergen, *Reizen*, vol. 4, pp. 141, 151.

80 A *Euphorbia* of uncertain identity but definitely not *E. antiquorum* which does not occur in South Africa; *Erythrina caffra* Thunb. (Leguminosae); *Gardenia thunbergia* L.f. (Rubiaceae), illustrated in Paterson Album 3, Folio 49.

81 Paterson and Kok, or Kock, presumably went on horseback: see below, Journey 3, n. 128.

82 The full tide of Xhosa westward migration had then not yet reached the Great Fish River in these parts.

83 He does not exaggerate the difficulty of penetrating the dense scrub-forest in the river valley. Through these thorny thickets elephants' paths were then the only roads: W.T. Black, *The Fish River Bush* (Edinburgh, 1901), p. 17.

84 They evidently did not use Trumpeters Drift but followed the west bank downstream and crossed at one of the several places fordable by horsemen. They were entering 'Kaffirland' before the friction with the Xhosa in 1779 which led to the First Frontier War in 1781.

85 This could refer to either a species of *Moraea* or *Dietera* (Iridaceae).

86 Almost certainly *Cyrtanthus sanguineus* (Lindl.) Hook. (Amaryllidaceae) of which there is an incomplete water-colour in Paterson Album 2, Folio 62.

they could not keep up with us.¹²⁸ They arrived on the 11th and on their way had shot Rhinoceros and brought part of the flesh with them which proved good eating, being very young and tender.

12th [February 1779] We returned the same way we came and in the woods I collected many seeds and fruits of evergreens.

13th [February 1779] We arrived at the Now Tu. Towards the evening Mr. van Renan left the waggon with some Hottentots, seeing a herd of Buffaloes about one mile distant which they intended to hunt. Before they returned there were many loud claps of thunder and lightning with heavy rain, and it soon became so dark that they lost their way; and on account of the rain we could make no fires, till about nine the weather was much abated and we lighted several fires which they soon saw, and about ten they arrived by the waggon. Mr. van Renan had fallen in to the river.

14th [February 1779] In the morning we missed our cattle. We sent Hottentots out in search of them who returned in the evening but could see no tokens of them.

15th [February 1779] Mr. Kock and I saddled our horses and directed our course through the country in search of our cattle and found them at the Boshmens River about twenty miles distant. We returned with some Hottentots of Mr. Kock.

24th [February 1779] We arrived at the Cabeliouws River where we rested a few days. We had variety of fruit, this being just the season of grapes, water melons and peaches.

28th [February 1779] We parted with our good friend and directed our course S.b.W. towards the place of our friend and companion Mr. Kock which is situated on the Zee Koe River, so called being formerly inhabited by the Hippotamia. We here

observed that many of our oxen were sick, that they had caught a disease called Clow Sieckness¹²⁹ which rages among the horned cattle in the summer and effects their hoofs so much that they drop off and numbers of them die. Mr. van Renan returned a Hottentot to his father's place who brought us some fresh cattle.

March 1st [1779] We directed our course westward and in the evening came to the place of a Dutch man where we stayed all night and the next day passed the Kromme Rivier.

5th [March 1779] We arrived at the place of one Veraira¹³⁰ a wealthy farmer, where we found our cattle in the same condition as before, and those we had brought from the Cabeliouws Revier were worse than the others. Finding the country so dry and hardly a plant to be seen, I left Mr. Van Renan with the waggon and the 6th directed my course towards the Cape, where I arrived the 23d after a journey of three months.¹³¹

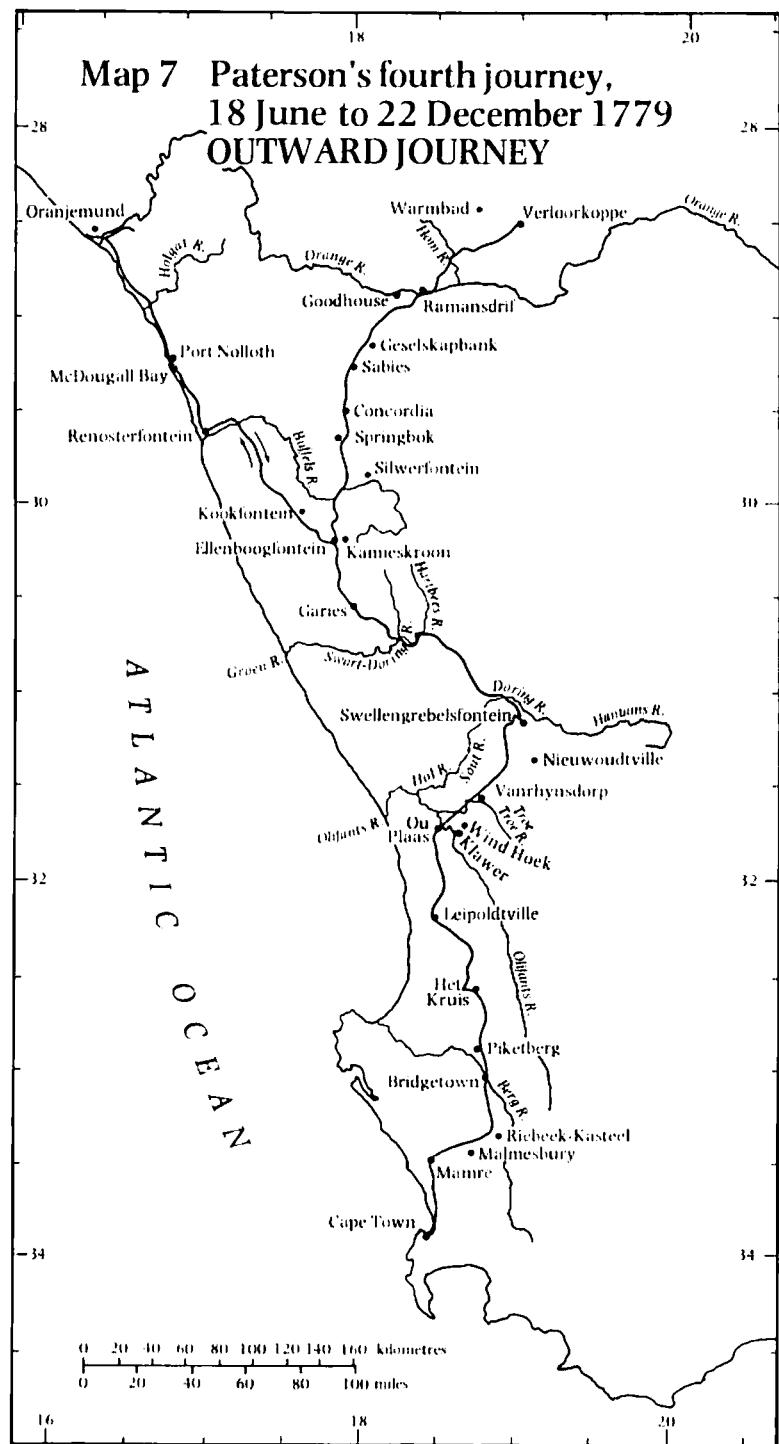
128 This is the only clue to their having gone on horseback on their excursion across the Great Fish River.

129 *Klaauwziekte*, or claw- or hoof-sickness, which was almost certainly Foot and Mouth Disease. This sentence is copied almost word for word from Masson, 'Account', p. 299. Also mentioned in Thunberg, *Travels*, vol. 1, p. 209; F. le Vaillant, *Travels*, vol. 2, p. 79; Lichtenstein, *Travels*, vol. 1, p. 60 refers to *lamziekte* (lame-sickness).

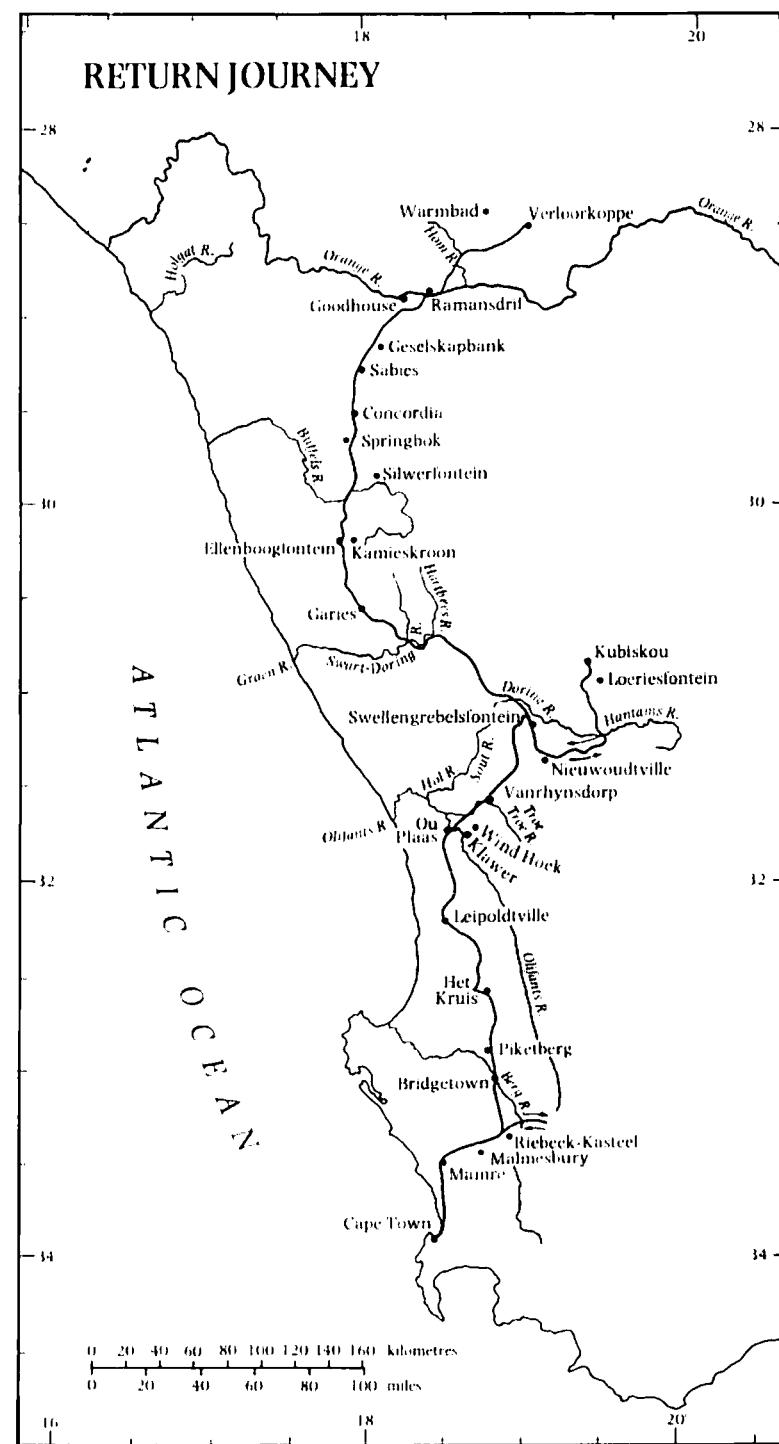
130 Pieter (Petrus Hendrik) Ferreira, baptized in 1736, dwelt at Misgund by the Diep River in the Long Kloof: Cape Archives, R.I.R. 21, p. 277. He is mentioned as living here by Thunberg, by Swellengrebel and by Van Plettenberg: Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, Appendix C; De Villiers and Pama, *Geslagsregisters*, p. 219. See also Sparrman, *Voyage*, vol. 1, p. 281.

131 Having covered about 2 100 kilometres.

Map 7 Paterson's fourth journey,
18 June to 22 December 1779
OUTWARD JOURNEY



RETURN JOURNEY



knew the country. On our arrival we were obliged to dig pits in the sand before we could come at the water. This day we made an excursion through the country which is level and high. Here we had an extensive view to the southward of the Orange River, and to the northward a large plain about four days' journey where we could observe a range of mountains which had their direction east and west.¹⁴¹ In this plain grows a species of *Mimosa*¹⁴² peculiar to this part of the country and also a beautiful shrub called the Wild Apricot.¹⁴³ Of this I could preserve no perfect specimen, the fruit being ripe at this time. The country is here inhabited by Zebras, Rinocereses, Cameleopardas and Koedoes &c.

18th [October 1779] We rested our horses intending next day to direct our course W.N.W. towards a hot bath,¹⁴⁴ which on our way we saw six *Cameleopardas*¹⁴⁵ which we hunted. One of them my companion Mr. van Renan¹⁴⁶ shot, which proved to be a male, the skin and skeleton of which I preserved.¹⁴⁷ The dimensions are as follows.

	feet	Inches
The height of his natural position from the hoof to the top of the horns	14	9 ¹⁴⁸
do. from the hoof to his shoulder	9	7 ¹
do. from the hind hoof to the rump	8	1 ¹
The length of his fore legs	5	7
do. of the hind legs	5	6 ¹
do. of the mane from the head to the shoulder	5	2 ¹
do. of the body from the shoulder to the rump	5	9
Circumference of the neck below	5	—
do. in the middle	2	10
do. at the head	2	1
Length of the neck	5	3
do. of the tail without the hair	2	9 ¹
do. of do. with the hair	4	10 ¹
Breadth of his hind hoofs	—	5 ¹
Length of do.	—	8 ¹
do. of the fore hoofs	—	8 ¹
Breadth of do.	—	5 ¹
Length of his horns	1	0 ¹

Distance between do. 3 inches. Length of the hair of the mane, from 3 to 4 in and of a reddish colour. This animal lives mostly upon the *Mimosa* and Wild Apricots before mentioned.¹⁴⁹ Their colour in general reddish or dark brown and white, and some of them black and white. They are cloven footed; have

four tits; their tail resembles that of a bullock but the hair is much stronger and in general black; they have eight fore teeth below but nine¹⁵⁰ above; and six grinders or double teeth on each side above and below; their tongue is rather pointed and rough; they have no foot lock¹⁵¹ hoofs. According to the description of Jonson this seems to be quite a different

141 The *Narrative* says that they had here '... an extensive view ... to the northward of a large plain, bounded at about the distance of four days journey, by a range of mountains in a direction from east to west': pp. 125-126. These are the Groot Karas Mountains, whose orientation NE to SW could not be accurately ascertained at so great a distance.

142 This is probably *Acacia erioloba* E. Mey. (Leguminosae), the kainel-doring or camelthorn. In Paterson's *Narrative* (at p. 126) are two plates showing firstly a whole *Acacia* tree with sociable weavers' nest and, secondly, a flowering twig bearing the characteristic pod of *A. erioloba* E. Mey. with a sociable weaver perching on the twig.

143 *Diospyros acocksii* (de Winter) de Winter (Ebenaceae). An illustration from Paterson's collection is reproduced here as Plate 58. The fruits are edible but not particularly palatable. This or a related species is described in Mossop, ed., *Journals*, p. 59.

144 Warmbad by the Houm or Hom River. If this direction is reliable, Paterson's furthest point across the Orange River was in the vicinity of Verloorkoppe twenty-six kilometres ESE of Warmbad: 4 - M Map 2818 Warmbad 1973.

145 *Giraffa camelopardalis*, of which the *Narrative* has an engraving at p. 125; the original drawing has disappeared, nor is it known by whom, when, and where it was drawn. This drawing is mentioned approvingly by Buffon & Daubenton seven years before it was reproduced in Paterson's *Narrative: De Algemeene en Byzondere Natuurlyke Historie* ... (Amsterdam, 1782), vol. 13, p. 20.

146 Presumably Sebastiaan. See above, Journey 4, n. 127.

147 A footnote here in Paterson's *Narrative* says that 'The skin is now stuffed, and in the possession of John Hunter, Esq., Leicester Square': p. 127. This was probably the first giraffe skin in England. John Hunter (1728-1793) was a surgeon and anatomist and Fellow of the Royal Society who had a large museum built as part of his house in Leicester Square: *Dictionary of National Biography*. A copy of a letter from him to Paterson dated February 1791 is in Gordon, 'Dagboek', vol. 3, pp. 174-175.

148 About 4.5 m. Overall heights of up to 5.6 m have been recorded.

149 See above, Journey 4, n. 142, 143.

150 'None' is the word correctly used here in the *Narrative*: p. 127. Being a browser, the giraffe lacks upper incisors.

151 Fetlocks or false hoofs are absent in the giraffe.

animal.¹⁵² They are not swift but can continue a long way before they stop, which may be the reason that few of them are shot. The ground is so sharp that a horse is in general lame before they get within shot of them, which was the case with our horses; otherwise I should preserved two perfect specimens of a male & female. It is difficult to see them at any distance, their body being so short and with the length of their neck they appear like a decayed tree.¹⁵³ During our stay at this place my companions wounded two Rhinoceross.¹⁵⁴

20th [October 1779] I observed thunder clouds to the eastward, and being afraid of the river becoming impassable we agreed to return the same way to our waggons, being informed by the natives that after seeing such clouds to the eastward they had seen the river impassable in two days, and often continue so till the month of May.

21st [October 1779] At night we crossed the river with safety and our Hottentots and oxen arrived on the 22d.

23d [October 1779] We were visited by some of the Bush Hottentots who had come from the eastward. This day our companion Hermanias Englbrigt left us.

25th [October 1779] We prepared our waggon and intended to leave this part of the river, but in the evening a storm of S.W. came on, which obliged us to stay all night. It began at noon and continued till midnight and blew several large trees down, and stones of a large size were blown of the high precipices.¹⁵⁵

26th [October 1779] We directed our course to the Small Nimiqua Land¹⁵⁶ where we arrived the 31st at the place of our companion Engelbrigt,¹⁵⁷ who informed us that one of his horses was devoured by a Lion the second day after he parted with us. Here we stayed a few days to refresh ourselves and rest our cattle.

Novr. 4th [1779] We parted with our friend and directed our course towards the Bockveld, making short stages in search of plants.

10 [November 1779] Mr. van Renan and I left the waggon and in the evening arrived at the place of Mrs. Ryk,¹⁵⁸ and next day sent fresh oxen¹⁵⁹ to our waggon which arrived on the 11th in the evening.

18th [November 1779] We furthered our journey to the N.E.¹⁶⁰ towards the Boshmans Land. In the evening we arrived at the place¹⁶¹ of Jacobus van Renan where were about thirty of the Hottentots that had made peace¹⁶² with the Dutch and were in their service and proved more faithful

152 This remark, which is not in Paterson's *Narrative*, remains obscure. It could not apply to the immediately recognizable description and engravings of the camelopard in Joannes Jonstonus, *Historiae Naturalis de Quadrupedibus* . . . (Frankfurt, 1650–1653), pp. 102, 103 – information gratefully acknowledged to British Museum (Natural History). Nor could Paterson's remark apply to the equally recognizable description of the camelopard in Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*, which reads: 'An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant but not so thick. He is so named because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like the pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giraffa*': 6 ed. (London, 1785).

153 A tolerably accurate representation of one of these animals had already appeared in a drawing obtained by Captain Philip Carteret at the Cape in 1769, of the young camelopardalis which had been captured on Hop's expedition in 1761. The engraving of the drawing illustrates Carteret's letter in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 60, 1770, pp. 27–28. The skin of this animal was sent to Leyden: J.N.S. Allamand and J.C. Klockner, *Nieuwste en Beknopte Beschryving van de Kaap der Goeie Hope* (Amsterdam, 1778), part 2, p. 27; Mossop, ed., *Journals of Brink and Rhenius*, pp. 33, 35.

154 Material hereabouts is presented in a different order from the *Narrative* (2 ed., pp. 127–128) which at this point says that the rhinoceros lives mostly on the mimosa and wild apricots. In the first edition of the *Narrative* and in the manuscript, however, this is said to be the giraffe's diet.

155 The *Narrative* states that ' . . . stones of a large size were hurled by the force of the wind up very considerable precipices': pp. 128–129.

156 Buffels River then being considered by some as its north boundary: see above, Journey 2, n. 102.

157 In the Inventory for 1777 to 1778 he and his wife, Susanna Ras, are listed with four sons, two daughters, six horses, fifty cattle, three hundred sheep, a musket, a pistol and a sword: Cape Archives, J.210, second set of numbers, p. 24.

158 Identified above, Journey 2, n. 80.

159 Necessary to assist in the 600 m ascent of the Bokkeveld Mountains whether climbed frontally from the west or obliquely from the NNE.

160 This was the overall direction from Mrs Ryk's, from which at first Paterson would probably have made a southerly detour.

161 Evidently one of the farms long registered in the name of one or other of the Van Reenens in the Hantam region; those within a longish day's ride from Mrs Ryk were Vaderlandsche Rietvalley, now Rietvlei by Hantam River, thirty-five kilometres NW of Calvinia; Rietfontein by the Klein-Toring River, thirty-three kilometres NW by W of Calvinia; and Twee Fonteynen 'agter de Hantamsberg' by the Hantam River, ten kilometres downstream from Rietvlei: Cape Archives, R.I.R. 18, p. 273; *Kaapsche Geschillen*, vol. 4, pp. 45, 53, 55; Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers*, pp. 41, 91. Paterson's map does not show this excursion into Bushmanland, but only that during his second journey: see above, Journey 2, n. 166.

162 Bushmen probably, not Hottentots; the peace agreement is discussed below: Journey 4, n. 168.

Drawings in the three Paterson albums in the Brentthurst Library, Johannesburg

The original inscriptions on the drawings appear within quotation marks and exclude numerals which are sometimes partly erased, as well as annotations which are illegible. An asterisk marks the drawings illustrated in this volume. The scientific identification of animals and plants depicted is the closest possible due to the varying degrees of competence of the drawings. Where the species of plant illustrated in Albums 2 and 3 is believed not to be indigenous to southern Africa, no identification has been attempted; the majority of these plants appear to be Asian in origin. Accordingly, all identified plants in these two albums, as listed, are indigenous.

With the exception of Album 1, Folios 1 to 16 – as far as scientific merit is concerned – and those classed as 'plants exotic', the drawings have been classified here according to artistic (A) and scientific (S) merit. A grading of 1 to 5 has been used, 1 being superior; 2, good; 3, average; 4, poor; and 5, very poor.

Paterson Album 1

- 1 'the implements belonging to Hottentots', A3*
- 2 Hottentot male, A3*
- 3 'A Hottentots Woman near the Cape . . .', A3*
- 4 'a Caffere girl', A3*
- 5 'Caffere', A3*
- 6 Head of Bushman male, A3*
- 7 'the Boshmens dance', A3*
- 8 'a Nimiquas Dance', A3*
- 9 'a view of the Nimiquas Habitation', A3*
- 10 Landscape with Hottentot village, A3*
- 11 Landscape which adjoins Folio 12 to form a continuation, A3*
- 12 'a view of a farmers place in Nimiqua Land', A3*
- 13 Landscape at 'the wind hoek', A3*
- 14 Landscape at Vanrhynsdorp, A3*
- 15 'a wiew of the Long vally', A3*

- 16 'a view of the Chief of the Caffers Habitation', A3
- 17 Black rhinoceros – *Diceros bicornis* (indigenous) A1, S3*
- 18 Hippopotamus – *Hippopotamus amphibius* (indigenous) A4, S4
- 19 Hippopotamus penis – *Hippopotamus amphibius* (indigenous) A4, S3
- 20 'a young Elk' (small ungulate) – Family: Bovidae (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 21 'Spring Bock Male' – *Antidorcas* sp. (indigenous) A3, S3
- 22 'Spring Bock Femal' – *Antidorcas* sp. (indigenous) A3, S3
- 23 Small antelope – Family: Bovidae (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 24 'Capra dorcus' (aleelaphine antelope) – Family: Bovidae (indigenous) A4, S4*
- 25 Leopard cub – *Panthera pardus* (indigenous) A4, S4
- 26 Monkey (with 'A Scale of Three Feet') – *Cercopithecus* sp. (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 27 Golden potto – *Arctocebus calabarensis* (exotic) A1, S3
- 28 Ground squirrel, male – *Xerus inauris* (indigenous) A3, S3*
- 29 'the Rock hare' – *Lepus* sp. (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 30 Dune mole rat – *Bathyergus suillus* (indigenous) A2, S2*
- 31 Rodent – Order: Rodentia (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 32 'the Rock mouse' (dassie rat) – *Petromus typicus* (indigenous) A4, S4
- 33 Small rodent – Order: Rodentia (origin uncertain) A4, S4
- 34 Elephant shrew – *Macroscelides* sp. (indigenous) A4, S3
- 35 Two elephant shrews – Family: Macroscelidae (indigenous) A4, S4
- 36 Mole rat – *Cryptomys* sp. (indigenous) A3, S3
- 37 Fruit bat, male – Suborder: Megachiroptera (origin uncertain) A1, S3*
- 38 Fruit bat, female – Suborder: Megachiroptera (origin uncertain) A1, S2
- 39 Eagle owl – *Bubo* sp. (indigenous) A3, S4

40 Eagle owl – *Bubo* sp. (indigenous) A4, S4

41 Egyptian vulture – *Neophron percnopterus* (indigenous) A4, S3

42 Bittern – Family: Ardeidae (indigenous) A4, S4

43 Purple gallinule – *Porphyrrio porphyrio* (indigenous) A4, S3

44 Francolin – *Francolinus* sp. (exotic) A2, S3

45 Knysna loerie – *Tauraco corythaix* (indigenous) A2, S2*

46 Black-shouldered kite – *Elanus caeruleus* (indigenous) A4, S3

47 Plover – *Vanellus* sp. (indigenous) A3, S4

48 Sandgrouse, juvenile – *Pterocles namaqua* (indigenous) A4, S3

49 Red-chested cuckoo – *Cuculus solitarius* (indigenous) A4, S3

50 Black-headed oriole – *Oriolus larvatus* (indigenous) A4, S3

51 Fork-tailed drongo – *Dicrurus adsimilis* (indigenous) A4, S3

52 Cape glossy starling – *Lamprotornis nitens* (indigenous) A4, S3

53 Bokmakierie – *Telophorus zeylonus* (indigenous) A4, S3

54 'Breve or Baffin [?]' (Pitta) – *Pitta* sp. (exotic) A4, S3

55 'Shot in the jungle near Trisoor [?] Deer. 27. 1788 [?: signed] P.A. Agnew; Trivanderum March 14th 178...' – identity uncertain (exotic) A4, S3

56 European bee-eater, juvenile – *Merops apiaster* (indigenous) A4, S3

57 Red-billed wood hoopoe – *Phoeniculus purpureus* (indigenous) A4, S3

58 Nightjar – *Caprimulgus* sp. (indigenous) A4, S3

59 Long-tailed widow bird – *Euplectes progne* (indigenous) A2, S2

60 Red-faced mouse bird – *Urocolius indicus* (indigenous) A3, S3

61 'Lexia orix' (red bishop bird) – *Euplectes orix* (indigenous) A4, S2

62 Brahminy myna – *Sturnus pagodarum* (exotic) A3, S3

63 European golden oriole, male – *Oriolus oriolus* (indigenous) A2, S2*

64 European golden oriole, female – *Oriolus oriolus* (indigenous) A3, S2

65 Indian pitta – *Pitta brachyura* (exotic) A3, S3*

66 Cape bishop bird, male – *Euplectes capensis* (indigenous) A4, S3

67 Namaqua dove, male – *Oena capensis* (indigenous) A4, S3

68 Swallow-tailed bee-eater (initialled 'O.R.') – *Merops hirundineus* (indigenous) A4, S3

69 Glossy cuckoo – *Chrysococcyx* sp. (indigenous) A4, S4

70 Speckled mouse bird – *Colius striatus* (indigenous) A4, S3

71 Coppersmith barbet – *Megalaima haemacephala* (exotic) A3, S3

72 'the Nightingale of the Cape . . .' (capped wheateater) – *Oenanthe pileata* (indigenous) A4, S4

73 Stone chat – *Saxicola torquata* (indigenous) A4, S3

74 Pritit batis, male – *Batis pririt* (indigenous) A4, S4

75 Passerine bird, small – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A4, S4

76 Common waxbill – *Estrilda astrild* (indigenous) A4, S4

77 Exotic bird – identity uncertain (exotic) A3, S3

78 Malachite sunbird, male – *Nectarinia famosa* (indigenous) A3, S3

79 Lesser double-collared sunbird, male – *Nectarinia chalybea* (indigenous) A4, S3

80 Sunbird – *Nectarinia* sp. (indigenous) A4, S4

81 Greater double-collared sunbird, male and female – *Nectarinia afra* (indigenous) A3, S3

82 Malachite kingfisher – *Alcedo cristata* (indigenous) A4, S4

83 Painted snipe, female – *Rostratula benghalensis* (indigenous) A3, S2

84 Greenshank – *Tringa nebularia* (indigenous) A3, S3

85 'Masculn.' (sacred ibis) – *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (indigenous) A3, S3

86 'Fem.' (sacred ibis, juvenile) – *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (indigenous) A4, S3

87 Moorhen – *Gallinula chloropus* (indigenous) A4, S3

88 Black crake – *Limnocorax flavirostris* (indigenous) A4, S2

89 Grey heron – *Ardea cinerea* (indigenous) A3, S3

90 Black korhaan – *Eupodotis afra* (indigenous) A4, S3

91 'Flamingo' (greater flamingo) – *Phoenicopterus ruber* (indigenous) A3, S3

92 Lesser flamingo – *Phoenicopterus minor* (indigenous) A4, S3

93 Avocet – *Recurvirostra avosetta* (indigenous) A4, S3

94 'Length 16 Inches, mouth of the Orange River, Cape of Good Hope' (cyprinid fish) – *Labeo umbratus* (indigenous) A2, S3*

95 'Latd. 7 N, Longtd. about 56 E; W. Paterson' (trigger fish) – Family: Balistidae (exotic) A4, S3

96 Marine fish – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A3, S3

97 Mullet (with scale of ten inches) – Family: Mugilidae (indigenous) A1, S3*

98 'Natural size. This fish was caught among the Corle [?] Rocks at Johanna; W. Paterson' – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A4, S4

99 Marine fish – Family: Lagocephalidae (origin uncertain) A4, S4

100 Leatherjacket fish – *Osbeckia scripta* (indigenous) A4, S3

101 Small fish – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A5, S5

102 'Caught in Latd. 7° North, Longtd. about 56° East' (leatherjacket fish) – *Aluterus monoceros* (indigenous) A4, S3

103 'St. Iago 1781' (marine fish) – Order: Balistoidea (indigenous) A3, S4

107 'the monitor or water leguaan' – *Varanus niloticus* (indigenous) A1, S1*

108 Lizard – *Agama* sp. (origin uncertain) A3, S3

109 Lizard – Family: *Lacertidae* (origin uncertain) A4, S4

110 'the puff adder' – *Bitis arietans* (indigenous) A3, S1*

111 Snake – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A3, S4

112 Snake – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A3, S3

113 Coral snake – *Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus* (indigenous) A1, S1*

114 Vine, bird, or twig snake – identity uncertain (origin uncertain) A3, S4

115 Toad grasshopper – Family: *Acrididae* (indigenous) A4, S3

116 Giant water bug – Family: *Belostomatidae* (indigenous) A1, S3*

117 'the Natural Size, [signed] C. Spyers' (baboon spider) – *Harpactira* sp. (indigenous) A1, S3*

118 Mantis, centipede, and three beetles – Arthropoda (possibly indigenous) A1, S3

Paterson Album 2

1 *Sarcocaulon l'heritieri* Sweet (Geraniaceae) A1, S1*

2 *Pelargonium crassicaule* L'Her. (Geraniaceae) A1, S1

3 *Pelargonium klinghardtense* Knuth (Geraniaceae) A3, S2

4 'Nimacqua land, Geranium' – *Pelargonium barklyi* Scott Elliot (Geraniaceae) A1, S1*

5 *Pelargonium laevigatum* (L.f.) Willd. (Geraniaceae) A5, S5

6 'Nimacqua land, Geranium' – *Pelargonium incrassatum* (Andr.) Sims (Geraniaceae) A2, S1

7 'Geranium, Nimacqua land' – *Pelargonium pulchellum* Curt. (Geraniaceae) A2, S1

8 *Pelargonium grandiflorum* (Andr.) Willd. (Geraniaceae) A1, S1*

9 'Geranium, Nimacqua land' – *Pelargonium sibthorpiiifolium* Harv. (Geraniaceae) A2, S1*

10 – 14 Plants exotic

15 *Gloriosa superba* L. (Liliaceae) (painting could have been done in India as well as in the Eastern Cape) A1, S1

16 Plant exotic

17 'from the Great River, Cape of Good Hope, Euphorbia' – *Euphorbia gariepina* Boiss. (Euphorbiaceae) A3, S2

18 – 35 Plants exotic

36 *Polygala virgata* Thunb. (Polygalaceae) A5, S5

37 *Pelargonium longifolium* (Burm. f.) Jacq. (Geraniaceae) A5, S5

38 'Aponogeton' – *Aponogeton distachyos* L.f. (Aponogetonaceae)

15, 53

40 Plant exotic

41 *Hibiscus diversifolius* Jacq. (Malvaceae) A3, S4

42 *Calodendrum capense* (L.f.) Thunb. (Rutaceae) A5, S5

43 – 44 Plants exotic

45 *Gethyllis spiralis* L.f. (Amaryllidaceae) (in flower) A4, S2

46 *Haworthia herbacea* (Mill.) Stearn (Liliaceae) A5, S5

47 '8 Blaaren [referring to leaves]' – *Othonna* sp. or *Senecio* sp. (Compositae) A5, S5

48 *Agapanthus* sp. (Liliaceae) (roots and leaves) A5, S5

49 'the flower [also unintelligible notes in Dutch or German]' – *Cussonia spicata* Thunb. (Araliaceae) (inflorescence) A5, S3

50 *Agapanthus* sp. (Liliaceae) (flowers) A5, S4

51 *Boophane disticha* (L.f.) Herb. (Amaryllidaceae) A5, S5

52 'Tulbaghia?' – *Hypoxis* sp. (Hypoxidaceae) A5, S5

53 '26 decembi' – *Bobartia robusta* Baker (Iridaceae) A3, S2

54 'Ferraria undulata' – *Ferraria ferrariola* (Jacq.) Willd. (Iridaceae) A2, S1

55 'Antholyza Meriana?, Merianella?' – *Watsonia tabularis* Mathews et L. Bol. (Iridaceae) (flowers) A2, S2

56 'Small Nimacqua land, Masonia?' – *Androcybium capense* (L.) Krause (Liliaceae) A1, S1

57 *Watsonia tabularis* Mathews et L. Bol. (Iridaceae) (corm and leaves) A2, S2

58 *Albuca spiralis* L.f. (Liliaceae) A1, S1*

59 'the leaf' – *Cussonia spicata* Thunb. (Araliaceae) (leaves) A5, S5

60 'thickness of the leaves [referring to sectional drawing of leaf]' – *Adromischus* sp. (Crassulaceae) A5, S3

61 Possibly *Bulbine haworthioides* B. Nordenstam, A5, S5

62 *Cyrtanthus sanguineus* (Lindl.) Hook. (Amaryllidaceae) A5, S5

63 *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (L.) Druce (Liliaceae) A5, S5

64 *Gladiolus equitans* Thunb. (Iridaceae) A1, S1*

65 'Orchis' – *Disa versicolor* Reich. f. (Orchidaceae) A4, S4

66 'Ophrys' – *Pterygodium catholicum* (L.) Swartz (Orchidaceae) A1, S1*

67 'Nimacqua land, Orchis spatulata?' – *Herschelia spathulata* (L.f.) Rolfe (Orchidaceae) A1, S1*

68 'Table Land, Cape of Good Hope, Disa' – *Disa racemosa* L.f. (Orchidaceae) A5, S4

69 'Disa grandiflora' – *Disa uniflora* Berg. (Orchidaceae) A3, S1

70 'de Wortel is als disvor [?] de Giftbole . . .' – possibly *Drimia altissima* (L.f.) Ker Gawl., A5, S5

71 'near the Great Fish River, *Serapias capensis*?' – *Eulophia ovalis* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) A5, S5

72 '14 flowers' – *Crinum macowanii* Bak. (Amaryllidaceae) A5, S2

73 *Scilla nervosa* (Burch.) Jessop (Liliaceae) A5, S5

74 'Tradescantia; with whitish down [referring to leaf base]' – *Cyanotis speciosa* (L.f.) Hassk. (Commelinaceae) A5, S5

75 *Cyanella alba* L.f. (Haemodoraceae) A1, S1*

76 'white wool [referring to anthers]' – *Turbina oenotheroides* (L.f.) A. Meeuse (Convolvulaceae) A3, S3

77 *Cyrtanthus helictus* Lehm. (Amaryllidaceae) A4, S3

78 *Agapanthus* sp. (Liliaceae) (flowers) A5, S5

79 'Nimacqua land, *Ixia*' – *Lapeirousia jacquinii* N.E. Br. (Iridaceae) A1, S1*

80 Plant exotic; drawing signed 'Spyer'

81 'Hyobanche ["Hy" crossed through and "Or" written above] sanguines' – *Harveya squamosa* (Thunb.) Steud. (Scrophulariaceae) A1, S1*

82–88 Plants exotic

89 *Dioscorea elephantipes* (L'Her.) Engler (Dioscoreaceae) A3, S1*

90 'de Bole is soo als de Gift bole' – *Brunsvigia orientalis* (L.) Herb. (Amaryllidaceae) A5, S3

91 *Euphorbia polygona* Haw. (Euphorbiaceae) A5, S5

92 *Euphorbia* sp. (Euphorbiaceae) – probably *E. clandestina* Jacq., A3, S3

93 'the natural flower' – *Hydnora africana* Thunb. (Hydnoraceae) (flower) A2, S1*

94 Left: *Euphorbia meloformis* Ait. (Euphorbiaceae) A4, S4
Right: *Euphorbia stellata* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) A4, S4

95 'Gethyllis spiralis' – *Gethyllis ciliaris* L.f. (Amaryllidaceae) (in fruit) A1, S1*

96 'Aphyteia Hydnora, the flower opned: A cut through the midle, B cut through, C cut thro' – *Hydnora africana* Thunb. (Hydnoraceae) (flower dissected) A2, S1*

97 'D the fruit, E the fruit cut through the midle' – *Hydnora africana* Thunb. (Hydnoraceae) (fruit) A2, S1*

Paterson Album 3

1 *Crassula coccinea* L. (Crassulaceae) A3, S3

2 'Mezembreanthemum, from ye small Nimacqua land' – *Carpobrotus sauerae* Schwant. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1*

3 'M. pugioniforme' – *Conicosia pugioniformis* (L.) N.E. Br. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1*

4 *Fenestraria aurantiaca* N.E. Br. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1*

5 'from Nimacqua land, Mezembrianthemum' – *Argyroderma fissum* (Haw.) L. Bol. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1*

6 *Orbea variegata* (L.) Haw. (Asclepiadaceae) A1, S1*

7 *Astridia longifolia* (L. Bol.) L. Bol. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S3

8 *Cheiridopsis purpurea* L. Bol. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1

9 *Huernia thuretii* Cels. (Asclepiadaceae) A1, S1

10 *Cheiridopsis candidissima* (N.E. Br.) N.E. Br. (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1

11 *Euphorbia hamata* (Haw.) Sweet (Euphorbiaceae) A1, S1

12 *Euphorbia aspericaulis* Pax (Euphorbiaceae) A2, S2

13 'Crinum africanum Sys: Veg., Agapanthes multiflora Lin. Fil. Sys.' – *Agapanthus* sp. (Liliaceae) (leaves) A5, S5

14 'Nimacqua land, *Ixia*?' – *Lapeirousia fabricii* (De la Roche) Ker (Iridaceae) A1, S1

15 'Great Nimacqua land, Cape of Good Hope, *Stapelia*' – *Hoodia triebneri* Hans Schultdt (Asclepiadaceae) A1, S1*

16 *Argyroderma delaetii* Maas (Mesembryanthemaceae) A1, S1*

17 *Euphorbia dregeana* E. Mey. ex Boiss. (Euphorbiaceae) (basal stems) A2, S2*

18 *Caralluma* sp. (Asclepiadaceae) – probably *C. hottentotorum* N.E. Br., A2, S2

19 *Euryops speciosissimus* DC. (Compositae) A1, S1*

20 *Grielum grandiflorum* (L.) Druce (Rosaceae) A1, S1*

21–48 Plants exotic

49 'Gardenia, Thunbergia?' – *Gardenia thunbergia* L.f. (Rubiaceae) A2, S3

50 Plant exotic

51 *Euphorbia dregeana* E. Mey. ex Boiss. (Euphorbiaceae) (flowering stems) A2, S2

52 'Near the Great River, Cape Good Hope; Barleria ciliaris?' – *Aptosimum steinbergi* Engl. (Scrophulariaceae) A2, S2*

53 'Great Nimacqua land, The wild Apricot' – *Diospyros acocksii* (de Winter) de Winter (Ebenaceae) A2, S1*

54 'Near the Great River, Cape Good Hope' – *Rhysolobium dumosum* E. Mey. (Asclepiadaceae) A1, S1*

55 'the flower magnified' – *Portulacaria afra* Jacq. (Portulacaceae) A4, S5

56 *Erica cerinthoides* L. (Ericaceae) A2, S2

57 *Erica baccans* L. (Ericaceae) A3, S5

58 *Erica curviflora* L. (Ericaceae) A4, S4

59–60 Plants exotic

61 'Great Nimacqua land' – *Kissenia capensis* Endl. (Loasaceae) A1, S1*

62 'from ye Great Nimacqua land' – *Sisyndite sparteo* E. Mey. ex Sond. (Zygophyllaceae) A1, S1*

63 'In most of the standing waters in Caffraria, Nymphia; 29 decemb.; 4 groene blauren [referring to sepals of flower]; *diese wortel is witt* [referring to roots] - *Nymphaea capensis* Thunb. (Nymphaeaceae) A4, S4

64 'Menyanthes; *licht groen* [referring to leaf]; *licht groen* [referring to stem]; Fem. [referring to dissected gynoecium]' - *Nymphoides indica* (L.) Kuntze (Menyanthaceae) A5, S5

65 *Drosera capensis* L. (Droseraceae) A5, S5

66 *Xysmalobium prunelloides* Turcz. (Asclepiadaceae) A5, S5

67 *Pergularia daemia* (Borsk.) Chiov. (Asclepiadaceae) A4, S4

68 'Near the Great River, Cape Good Hope' *Hypertelis salsolooides* (Burch.) Adamson (Aizoaceae) A1, S1*

69 *Ceropegia ampliata* E. Mey. (Asclepiadaceae) A5, S3

70 *Diospyros* sp. (Ebenaceae) - probably *D. dichrophylla* (Gand.) de Winter, A3, S3

71 89 Plants exotic