

A

NARRATIVE OF FOUR JOURNEYS

INTO THE COUNTRY OF

THE HOTTENTOTS,

AND

C A F F R A R I A.

IN THE YEARS

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN, EIGHT, AND NINE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP, AND SEVENTEEN COPPER-PLATES.

BY LIEUT. WILLIAM PATERSON.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, No. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

MDCCLXXXIX.

At night we arrived at a place called Olive Bush, where we rested. The man, to whom this place belonged, was the only one, of a whole family, who escaped from a party of the Boshmen Hottentots. Those savages had attacked them a few years before, and put to death the mother, brother, and sister of this person.

1778.
July.

On the thirtieth, we proceeded to the northward; and, in the evening, came to a farm called Rhinoceros Bosch, from its having been much frequented by these animals some years ago; though very few are now found in this part of the country. During the night we had much wind and rain; and in the morning the thermometer had fallen to forty degrees.

Pursuing our journey, north by west, we had the Rogge Veld Berg on our right hand. On our way we met one of the inhabitants of the mountain, who promised to assist us with a team of fresh oxen to carry us to the summit, which was very difficult of ascent. In the evening, we rested by the side of the Rhinoceros River; but as we had no shelter from the incessant hail and rain, and were unable to keep our fire lighted, our situation was extremely uncomfortable. In this condition we remained during the whole of the following day.

On the second of August, the promised assistance arrived in order to conduct us up the mountain; but it was with the utmost difficulty we could reach the summit, the path was so very steep and rugged. At eight, in the morning, I found the thermometer at thirty degrees; and the top of the mountain

1778.
September.

when they have no other provision. This part of the country abounds with poisonous reptiles. The quadrupeds which are found, are Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Camelopardales, Zebras, Elks, Koedoes, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, and Jackals.

Mr. Van Renan returned the nineteenth. He had shot a Camelopardalis, towards the evening, at a great distance from the water, to which they immediately directed their course, intending to send a Hottentot next day to skin the animal. On their return, to their great surprize, a Lion sprung up about fifty yards from the place where the Camelopardalis lay; and, on their arrival, they found he had disfigured it so much, that nothing could be preserved 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 which they left in the fields. But by this time the river began to swell, and the Hottentots refused to accompany me, as they would be in danger of being detained for several months on the opposite side; this being the rainy season to the eastward of our present situation, in which quarter we discovered many thunder clouds. The climate differs much from that of the Small Nimiqua Land. During our stay here, the thermometer rose from ninety-five to one hundred and ten in the shade.

The twenty-third, we spent the whole day in shooting at the Hippopotami, one of which we killed. We saw also the method made use of by the natives to catch these animals; which is as follows: they dig large holes in the ground, along

fail to attract the attention of travellers. This lake is a plain much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. The heavy rains had dissolved the middle part of it, a short time before my arrival, but round the sides was a hard crust of salt exactly resembling ice.

1779.
January.

The adjacent country is covered with variety of frutescent and succulent plants, many of which were quite new, in particular some of the Euphorbia. Here we were visited by two Caffres, the first we had seen; for they very seldom venture so far out of their own country. At night we arrived at a place, called by the Hottentots Kow Cha, which is much frequented by Lions, Rhinoceroses and Buffaloes. The soil is of a sandy loam, and produces excellent pasture for cattle, but no corn; there is, however, no proof that the land is not fitted to produce grain, for no pains is taken, at this distance from the Cape, to cultivate the ground.

We proceeded, on the twenty-ninth, to the eastward, towards the Sondags Rivier, or Sundays River. The face of the country, at this place, has a very barren appearance; but it produces a variety of arboreous plants, though very few of any considerable height or size, which demonstrates the poverty of the soil. On our way we saw great numbers of wild Dogs, which travel in flocks, and are very destructive when they get where there are flocks of sheep. Wild Dogs are also found very near the Cape. They are much larger than the Jackal, with

1779.
January.

large irregular blotches or spots on their skin. After a very disagreeable day's march, through a dry stony country, we arrived at night at the Sundays River, which is distant from the Cape Town about nine hundred miles. This river was the extent of Mr. Mason's journey to the eastward. There are still some of the Hippopotami found here, but they are very shy.

The following day I visited one of the Dutch boors, who had resided in that part of the country for many years. This man was possessed of numerous herds of cattle; but had no corn, and scarcely a house to live in, though the place was favourable for both. But the generality of those people are of so indolent a disposition, that they seldom trouble themselves either to build houses or to cultivate the ground. Those of them who chuse to be industrious, and to make the most of their advantages, are enabled to live in a very comfortable manner.

One of our companions, Mr. Tunies, left us on the thirty-first, and we were joined by Jacob Kock, an old German, whom I mentioned at Swart Kops Rivier. Mr. Van Renan and I went on towards the Great Fish River. At noon we overtook our waggon at a place which, in the Hottentot language, is called Curnow. We were informed by our servants, that they had been disturbed in the night by some Elephants, which came very near the waggon.

In the afternoon we continued our journey to a plantation, called the Sand Fleet, belonging to our fellow traveller, Jacob

Kock. The country here is extremely beautiful and picturesque, very hilly, and the hills are shaded with impenetrable woods; the vallies well watered and covered with grafs, which affords excellent pasture for cattle. Great numbers of quadrupeds inhabit this neighbourhood, such as Lions, Panthers, Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Buffaloes, Spring Bocks, &c. At a little distance to the eastward are some Kraals belonging to the tribe of Hottentots, called Chonacquas. These people are much darker in their complexion, and better shaped than any of the other tribes I had before seen. Whether this difference arises from their mixing with the Caffres, several of whom dwell in this part of the country, or from any other cause, I could not ascertain. It is not very uncommon for the Caffres and Chonacquas to quarrel, which generally ends in an engagement. In these encounters several hundreds of the Caffres sometimes unite to oppose their enemies, who very seldom bring a proportionable force into the field. But the dexterity with which the Hottentots use their bows and arrows, and the practice of poisoning the latter, render them very dangerous enemies to those who only use the Haffagai. The disputes between these people generally originate about cattle, of which both nations are extremely avaricious.

1779.
January.

We directed our course eastward, to the Boshman's River, and at noon I visited a Kraal belonging to a Hottentot captain, called De Royter. This man has upwards of two hundred Hottentots and Caffres in his service, and a few hours before our arrival, had fought against a number of Caffres,

1779.
February. had beaten them off the field, and taken many of their cattle.

We arrived, after some time, at a lake of brackish water, called by the Hottentots, K̄ys Ḡuna K̄ie K̄atie; each of these letters, which are accented, are pronounced with a hard impulse of the tongue; at this place we stayed all the whole night of the first of February.

We intended, early the following morning, to prosecute our intended journey; but missing our cattle, our first care was to dispatch our Hottentots in search of them. In a few hours one of the men returned and informed us, that they had been stolen by the Caffres, that they had discerned the prints of their feet, and saw, from tracing them, that the cattle had been driven towards a village belonging to a Caffre captain, whose name was Mahhotie. We sent our messenger to the other Hottentots, and ordered them to follow the path of the cattle till they found them, which they did. They returned with them towards the evening, and informed us that they were found a little way from the Kraal. One of the Caffres told them, they had taken the cattle by mistake, the evening being dark, they thought they belonged to the Hottentots with whom they had fought the day before. Though it was now late, we continued our journey about twenty miles. In the night we arrived at a place, called the K'a Cha Chow, which is one of the branches of the Boshman's River, and where there was formerly a house belonging to our companion, Jacob Kock.

The morning, of the third, I requested Mr. Kock to accompany us to the Great Fish River, with which he readily complied. We thence pursued our journey to the eastward, through a pleasant country, though quite uninhabited. There are numerous herds of quadrupeds to be found here, of the different species which have been already described. The grass was so high that it reached our horses bellies. This part of the country is agreeably diversified with little pleasant woods upon the declivities of the hills; and here I found a species of *Leucadendron* which was quite unknown to me, and many other beautiful plants. A species of Palm, mentioned by Mr. Mason in his Second Journey, is also scattered over the whole country; I found several upwards of twenty feet in height. The Hottentots make bread of the pith of this plant; the method of preparing which I shall take another opportunity of describing. In the evening we came to a place, called Now Tu.

1779.
February.

That the reader may have a proper idea of our course, I am obliged more frequently to refer to the points of the compass than, perhaps, may be thought consistent with elegance. Our road from this place lay east by north. On the fourth, 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 amuse ourselves with shooting in the afternoon. In this place I found a beautiful plant of the Liliaceous kind, with a large crown of white and red flowers. After dinner we divided ourselves into different parties, and as soon as we were within shot we at-

1779.
February.

tacked the buffaloes ; they were about an hundred in number ; five of them we shot ; the others fled into a wood, which was about a mile to the eastward of us. Mr. Kock had the animals skinned ; their hides making such excellent thongs for oxen that they are preferred to every other material for this purpose. At night we arrived at the Fish River, where we stayed two days. During the night we had heavy showers of rain, with loud claps of thunder. Here the river assumes a southern direction, and empties itself into the great Indian Ocean, at about twenty miles distance. The deepest parts of the river are inhabited by the Hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by Elephants, Rhinoceroses, and Buffaloes. We shot several of the buffaloes, which were much heavier than an European bullock.

Seeing no possibility of proceeding farther with our waggon through the impenetrable woods, we agreed that Mr. Van Renan should continue with it, while Mr. Kock and I proceeded easterly towards the Caffres, being informed that we could reach their country in two or three days. Most of the arboreous plants in these parts were unknown to me, except the *Euphorbia Antiquorum*, *Erythrina Corallodendron*, and the *Gardenia Stellata*. We took with us a Hottentot who was perfectly acquainted with the language of the Caffres. In passing through the thickets, on the banks of the Fish River, we encountered considerable difficulties, till we fortunately got into an Elephant's path, in which we continued till noon. We then crossed the river and entered a spacious plain, which afforded us great variety of the most beautiful evergreens I

had ever seen; and several bulbous plants, such as Irises and Crinums, many of which I found in flower. I particularly noticed one species of this plant, the flowers of which were crimson, and in beauty and elegance far exceeded any I had ever met with. In the evening we encamped under a large Mimosa, and made fires during the night.

1779:
February.

After passing this extensive plain, we entered a wood about eight miles broad. In many places the trees were thinly scattered; in these openings we discovered numerous herds of Buffaloes, which had not the least appearance of shyness; one of them we wounded. Soon after this we saw a herd of Elephants, about eighty in number, which approached so near to us, that we could observe the length and thickness of their teeth. After leaving the wood, we ascended a steep mountain, where we had a view of the Indian Ocean to the southward; and to the northward, a hilly country covered with trees and evergreen shrubs, which extended about thirty miles. The prospect was bounded by a range of mountains, called the Bamboo Berg, on which grows a species of Bamboo. To the east we had a view of a pleasant country decorated with great variety of plants. The country is here well watered, and produces excellent pasture for cattle. Towards the evening, of the seventh, we observed a fire about ten miles to the eastward of us, upon the slope of a green hill. Our interpreter told us this was at a Caffre village. At sunset we discovered another much nearer, and saw several herds of cattle. About eight in the evening we met three of the Caffres, who were much surprised at our appearance, as we were certainly the

1779.
February.

first Europeans they had ever seen. They speedily returned and alarmed the whole village before we arrived; but on our arrival, they received us kindly, brought us milk, and offered us a fat bullock agreeably to their usual hospitable custom. This village consisted of about fifty houses, situate on the banks of a pleasant river, called in the Caffre language, Mugu Ranie; and it belongs to their chief. It contained about three hundred inhabitants, all of whom were servants or soldiers to their chief, who was likewise the proprietor of the numerous herds of cattle. These people subsist on the milk of their cows, and on game, not being allowed to kill any of their cattle. The men milk the cows, and the women take care of the gardens and corn.

We were accompanied by all these people from one village to another, till we arrived at the place belonging to the person whom they denominate their chief or king. His habitation was situate on a pleasant river, called Becha Cum, or Milk River. Indeed all their houses are built on the banks of rivers or streams; but there was no corn or garden near it. The chief had about an hundred cows, which supplied him and his household with milk. His family consisted of about twenty-two servants, who attended him wherever he went. On our arrival he seemed very shy, and kept at a great distance for about an hour, when a number of Caffres met and accompanied him to his house. He soon afterwards sent one of his servants to invite us thither. The first thing I presented him with was some beads, of which he freely accepted. I also offered him some of our tobacco; but he seemed to prefer his

own, which was much lighter. He soon offered me a herd of fat bullocks in return; but I refused to take them, which seemed to affront him greatly, and he often repeated, "What do you think of our country." After a few words between us, I accepted of one, which we immediately shot; this surprised all the spectators, who were about six hundred persons, few of them having ever seen a gun, or heard the report of one. We had a part of the bullock dressed, which I thought much superior to the beef near the Cape. The rest of the animal I distributed to the king and his servants. He still seemed displeased that I would accept of nothing more in return. I then asked him for some of their baskets, which he gave me, and also two of their lances or Hassagais, which they make with great ingenuity; but the construction of the baskets, which are made by their women, is much more surprising; they are composed of grass, and woven so closely that they are capable of holding any fluid. Khouta, the chief, intreated me to remain with him a few days; this, however, we did not consent to; but after much persuasion, agreed to stay all night. In the afternoon I ranged the neighbouring woods in search of plants, and at night returned to my companion, who stayed at the Becha Cum. As the weather was hot, we chose to sleep in the woods rather than in any of the huts. During the night I observed that there were two guards placed on each side the door of the chief's house, who were relieved about every two hours.

1779.
February.

On the ninth, I proposed to proceed farther to the east, allured by the pleasantness of the country, and its affording

1779.
February.

variety of unknown plants, but found there was a river a little to the eastward of us, called by the natives, the Kys Comma. We then determined to return the same way we came. The large Palm, mentioned before, grows here in abundance, and is used for bread by the Caffres as well as the Hottentots. They take the pith of this plant, and after collecting a sufficient quantity, let it lie for several days till it becomes a little sour; after this they bake it in an oven which is erected for the purpose. They also bake bread of their own corn, which is the same as the Guinea corn. But this grain is mostly used for making punch, called by some of them Pombie, which is strong and intoxicating. They make considerable use of a plant, called by the natives Plantains, which grows spontaneously on the banks of the rivers, and in the woods. The pods of this plant are triangular, and about the size of a prickly cucumber. I found none of them in flower, but several in fruit; the seed is about as large as a pea; and I believe it to be what Dr. Tunberg calls the *Heliconia Caffraria*.

The men amongst the Caffres are from five feet ten inches to six feet high, and well proportioned, and in general evince great courage in attacking Lions, or any beasts of prey. This nation is now divided into two parties; to the northward are a number of them commanded by one Chatha Bea, or Tambushie, who has obtained the latter denomination from his mother, a woman of the tribe of Hottentots, called Tambukies. This man was the son of a chief, called Pharoa, who died about three years before, and left two sons, Cha Cha Bea, and another named Dsirika, who claimed the supreme authority on

account of his mother being of the Caffre nation. This occasioned a contest between the two brothers, in the course of which Cha Cha Bea was driven out of his territories, with a number of his adherents. The unfortunate chief travelled about an hundred miles to the northward of Khouta, where he now resides, and has entered into an alliance with the Boshmen Hottentots.

1779.
February.

The colour of the Caffres is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The cloathing of both sexes is nearly the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs, pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are also adorned with the hair of Lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. When they are about nine years of age they undergo the operation of being circumcised, and afterwards wear a muzzle of leather which covers the extremity of the penis, and is suspended by a leathern thong from their middle. This covering is in general ornamented with beads and brass rings, which they purchase from the Hottentots for tobacco and Dacka. They are extremely fond of dogs, which they exchange for cattle, and to such a height do they carry this passion, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it. Their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn.

1779.
February.

They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to their country, such as Tobacco, Water-melons, a small sort of Kidney-beans, and Hemp, none of which I found growing spontaneously. The women make their baskets, and the mats which they sleep on. The men have great pride in their cattle; they cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please, and teach them to answer a whistle. Some of them use an instrument for this purpose, similar to a Boshman's pipe. When they wish their cattle to return home, they go a little way from the house and blow this small instrument, which is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring all their cattle home without any difficulty. The soil of this country is a blackish loomy ground, and so extremely fertile, that every vegetable substance, whether sown or planted, grows here with great luxuriance.

There are great variations in the climate; but I had no thermometer to observe the degrees of heat. It seldom rains except in the summer season, when it is accompanied with thunder and lightning. The country is, however, extremely well supplied with water, not only from the high land to the north, which furnishes abundance throughout the year, but from many fountains of excellent water, which are found in the woods. From what I observed of this country, I am induced to believe that it is greatly superior to any other known part of Africa.

The woods produce variety of arboreous plants, and some of a great size: they are inhabited by Elephants, Buffaloes, &c. ^{1779.} February. There were also variety of beautiful Birds and Butterflies; but they were so shy, that I was able only to preserve two Birds of that country.

When we returned to our waggon, on the ninth, we were accompanied by the chief and about six hundred of his servants or soldiers, who followed us till noon, when we took leave of them. We then directed our course towards the Great Fish River, where we stayed all night.

The next morning we left our Hottentot, with a gun, as he was so much fatigued that he could not keep pace with us. Two days afterwards he overtook us, and on his way had shot two Rhinoceroses, and brought part of the flesh with him, which proved good eating, being very young and tender.

On the twelfth we proceeded on our return by the route we had before taken; and I collected many seeds, and fruits of evergreens, in the woods.

We arrived at the Now Tio towards the evening. Mr. Van Renan left the waggon, accompanied by some Hottentots, with an intention of shooting at a herd of Buffaloes, which they observed at about the distance of a mile. Before they returned there were many loud claps of thunder, with lightning and heavy rain; and it became so dark that they lost their way. We could make no fires, on account of the rain, till about



CAMELOPARDALIS.

Published March 30 1789. by J. Johnson. in St. Pauls Church yard.

were numbers of the *Camelopardalis* in this neighbourhood, one of which we were very desirous of shooting, as it is a beast so little known to Europeans, that even its existence has been doubted.

1779.
October.

Towards the evening I made an excursion to a hill which was at a little distance from us. When I gained the summit I saw several of the natives near a wood of *Mimosa*, to whom I immediately endeavoured to approach. On my arrival I found they were eating the gum of the trees, on which indeed a great part of these people subsist. They were dressed exactly as the inhabitants of the Small Nimiqua Land; some in the skins of Jackals, and others in the skins of Marmottes, sewed together; these animals, being very numerous in this part of the country. Their habitation was about three miles from the fountain, which I visited in the evening; it consisted of six huts. Their sheep are very different from those near the Cape; these having much longer tails, and being covered with hair instead of wool, which at a distance gives them more the appearance of dogs than of sheep.

On the seventeenth we directed our course north-east, to a small fountain of water; and took with us some of the natives who 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 of a large plain, bounded at about the distance of four days journey, by a range

1779.
October.

of mountains in a direction from east to west. As I before observed, there is no descent on the inland side of these mountains, equal to the ascent which we encounter as we proceed from the sea; in general, a slight descent terminates an extensive plain till we come to the next; and thus the farther the traveller proceeds inland, the higher he finds the situation. These mountains we were informed was part of the Brenas, or Brequas. In this plain grows a species of Mimosa peculiar to this part of the country; and also a beautiful shrub, called the Wild Apricot; of this I could procure no perfect specimen, the fruit being ripe at this time. The country is here inhabited by Zebras, Rhinoceroses, Camelopardalises, Koedoes, &c.

We rested our horses during the next day, intending afterwards to direct our course west north-west towards a hot bath. In our way we saw six Camelopardalises, which we pursued; one of them, my companion, Mr. Van Renan, shot; it proved to be a male; the skin and skeleton of which I preserved; the dimensions were,

	Feet.	Inches.
The height of his natural position, from the hoof		
to the top of the horns, - - -	14	9
Ditto from the hoof to the shoulder, -	9	7½
Ditto from the hind hoof to the rump, -	8	1½
Length of the fore legs, - - -	5	7
Ditto of the hind legs, - - -	5	6½
Ditto of the mane from the head to the shoulders, -	5	2½
Ditto of the body from the shoulder to the rump, -	5	9

FOURTH JOURNEY.

127

				Feet. Inches.	1779. October.
Circumference of the neck below,	-	-	-	5 0	}
Ditto in the middle,	-	-	-	2 10	
Ditto at the head,	-	-	-	2 1	
Length of the neck,	-	-	-	5 3	
Ditto of the tail without the hair,	-	-	-	2 9½	
Ditto with the hair,	-	-	-	4 10½	
Breadth of the hind hoof,	-	-	-	0 5½	
Length of ditto,	-	-	-	0 8¼	
Ditto of the fore hoof,	-	-	-	0 8¼	
Breadth of ditto,	-	-	-	0 5¼	
Length of the horns,	-	-	-	1 0½	
Distance between ditto,	-	-	-	0 3	

Length of the hair of the mane from three to four inches, and of a reddish colour*. These animals chiefly subsist upon the Mimosa, and wild Apricots. Their colour is in general reddish, or dark brown and white, and some of them black and white; they are cloven footed; have four teats; their tail resembles that of a bullock; but the hair of the tail is much stronger, and in general black; they have eight fore teeth below, but none above, and six grinders, or double teeth, on each side above and below; the tongue is rather pointed and rough; they have no footlock hoofs; they are not swift, but can continue a long chase 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 he can get within shot

* The skin is now stuffed, and in the possession of John Hunter, Esq. Leicester Square.

1779.
October.

of them, which was the case with our horses, otherwise I should have preserved two perfect specimens of a male and female. It is difficult to distinguish them at any distance, from the length of their body, which, together with the length of their neck, gives them the appearance of a decayed tree. During our stay at this place my companions wounded two Rhinoceroses.

The following day I observed thunder clouds to the eastward; and being apprehensive of the river becoming impassable, we agreed to return the same way to our waggons, being informed by the natives, that after the appearance of such clouds to the eastward, they had seen the river impassable in two days, and had frequently known it to continue so till the month of May. The twenty-first at night we crossed the river with safety, and our Hottentots and oxen arrived on the twenty-second.

We were here visited by some of the Bush Hottentots, who had come from the eastward. Here also we parted from our friend and companion, Hermannus Engelbright, who went on before us.

After remaining a few days on the banks of the river, we prepared our waggon, with an intention of proceeding on our journey; but a storm came on from the south-west, which obliged us to stay all night. This tempest began at noon and continued till midnight, during which time it blew down several large trees; and stones of a large size were hurled by

the force of the wind up very considerable precipices. When the storm abated, we continued our journey to the Small Nimiqua Land, where we arrived after a journey of five days, at the house of our companion, Engelbright, who informed us, that one of his horses was devoured by a Lion, the second day after he parted from us. We remained here a few days in order to refresh ourselves, and to rest our cattle.

1779.
November.

On the fourth of November, we took leave of our friend, and directed our course towards the Bokke Veld, making short stays, in search of plants.

Mr. Van Renan and I left the waggon on the tenth, and in the evening arrived at the house of Mrs. Ryck. The next day we sent fresh oxen to our waggon, which arrived on the eleventh, in the evening. After a stay of a few days in this place, we continued our journey to the north-east, towards the Boshmens Land. In the evening we arrived at the house of Jacobus Van Renan, where were about thirty of the Hottentots, who had made peace with the Dutch, were retained in their service, and proved more faithful servants than those who had been brought up in subjection to the Dutch.

In the morning we a little altered our direction, and travelled to the northward, and at night arrived at a brackish fountain, situate on a river, called by the Hottentots, Camdinie Rivier, where we remained all night on being informed that there were numbers of Antelopes, called Spring Bocks, in this neighbourhood, which we intended to have the amusement of