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RECORDS

OF THE

CAPE COLONY

From MAY 1801 to FEBRUARY 1803.

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BY
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aangenaam zijn (zo mogelijk) een a twee der Lands gebouwen geschikt om voor bakhuijzen gebruikt te worden ter onzer dispositie te hebben. De twee blokken der Cazernes thans tot dit einde in gebruik zoude wij van gedachten zijn, dat noodzaaklijker tot berging der Troupes behoorden te worden gëutiliseerd, te meer, daar in geval er niet Spoedig een gedeelte der Engelsche Troupes kan worden ingescheept, het logeeren der Bataavsche krijgsmacht bezwaarlijk zal vallen.

6. Eindelijk nemen wij nog de vrijheid gediensig te verzoeken, eene exacte opgaave van alle publieke gebouwen, zo in de Stad, Baaij Fals, als elders met informatie van het gebruik welk van dezelve thans word gemaakt, aan ons te willen doen toekomen.

UE rescriptie hier op zo ras mogelijk Solliciteerende hebben wij de eer met de bijzonderste consideratie te zijn &c.

(Geteekend) J. F. BENAIJ,
A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ.

[Copy.]

Journal in the form of a Report addressed, with due respect, to His Excellency LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS, Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in Southern Africa, and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c., by the undersigned Commissioners of the Beriqua Expedition, containing besides everything remarkable that occurred in the Course of their Journey in the unfrequented North-Eastern part of this Continent from their departure on the 1st of October 1801, the result of the Barter carried on in this Expedition.

HONORABLE SIR,—Having yesterday received from Your Honor our instructions and credentials, we this day undertook, in the name of our Lord, our interesting journey.

Thursday, the 1st of October.—After having *bona fide* verified by our signatures the Invoice of the Articles designed for Bartering and the contents of the waggons, we departed in the morning from Cape Town, together with the Secretary to the

Commission, Mr. S. Daniell, and the Assistant Secretary, P. B. Borchers, the Overseer of the Waggons, J. C. Schultze, five servants, being three Government slaves, Jan, Willem, and Anthony, the Hottentot Hendrik Booy, and the bastard Hottentot Hannes, in six waggons, and went to the place of Jan Louw, on the Pampoen Kraal, where the waggons arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon; from thence continuing our journey with fresh relays, which we there received, we arrived in the night at ten o'clock at the place of Adriaan Horak, called Middelburg, situated between the Paarl and Groote Paardeberg, where we remained the night, and found that one of the waggon stiles was broken and unfit for use.

Friday the 2nd.—We continued our journey with fresh relays to the Pont at Jacobus Joubert's, where we had a change of oxen. Having passed the Berg river, we went to Mr. Oertel's, of whom we bought five pieces of cloth and some other trifles for the journey, to the amount of 30 Rixdollars, and came in the evening to the house of the Veldcornet Hendrik du Preez, on the Groene Berg, where we stayed the night, and on

Saturday the 3rd October, after having paid to the said Du Preez for two hams and other provisions 18 Rixdollars, we went from thence, provided with fresh relays, to the Roodezand kloof, where fresh oxen carried the waggons over the mountains, and we arrived past two o'clock at Roodezand, where we received information from the Veldcornet Andries du Toit that the Witzenberg and Mosterds Hoek were both impassable for loaded waggons, and that we were to take the longest way. We continued our journey, provided with two fresh teams of oxen for every waggon, and arrived in the evening at eight o'clock at the Veldcornet Pieter François Hugo's, at his place *De Liefde*, situated on Breede River, where we slept that night, and found that one of the tar buckets had been lost in crossing the Kleine Berg river.

Sunday the 4th.—On making preparation to depart from the last mentioned place, it was found that the fore axletree of the waggon No. 3 was broken. We bought a new unplated axle, and went from thence to the smith Martinus Smit, who at no great distance from this place exercises his trade, and had the axle plated, and paid for this together 17 Rixdollars, leaving the waggon behind under the care of the Overseer J. C. Schultze, continuing the journey with the remaining five to the Roode Draai, the place

of the Veldcornet Pieter du Toit, where about midnight the waggon No. 3 also arrived.

Monday the 5th October.—We proceeded on our journey with fresh relays, crossing several times the Hex river, unyoked at noon the oxen to graze, and in the afternoon being again put to the waggons, we went from this so called uitspan place to Wouter de Vos, where we arrived in the evening, and on

Tuesday the 6th, after having paid him 36 Rixdollars for two new axletrees, one lever on stile, six tanned sheep skins, tallow for greasing the waggons, biscuit, fruit, &c., we departed with the same oxen we had arrived with from the Draai. Passing the Bokkevels street, we arrived late in the evening at the house of the shoemaker Mulder, who lives near the Verkeerde Vlei in a hut, where we through the dark rain, cold, and intenseness of the weather were obliged to take shelter for that night.

Wednesday the 7th.—Having paid to the said Mulder for provisions 3 Rixdollars, we rode with fresh relays towards the place of Pieter Jacobs, where we remained the night.

Thursday the 8th.—We paid to the said Jacobs Rixdollars 31 for 4 hams, 2 mats, 2 cedarwood planks, 1 earthen vessel, 8 towels, and some other provisions for the journey, and departed early in the morning, accompanied by the Veldcornet S. W. Pienaar and his brother Barend Pienaar. At noon we arrived at the Karoo Poort, where we unyoked the oxen and dined. In the afternoon Barend Pienaar took leave of us, and we went on to the Doorn river in the Karoo, where we for the first time encamped.

Friday the 9th October.—The above mentioned Veldcornet Pienaar left us, and we departed from the Doorn river provided with fresh relays. We passed the Koodoo mountains, leaving them to the eastward, and arrived in the afternoon at the Ongeluks river, at the Veldcornet Gerrit Snyman's, who provided the waggons with fresh oxen, with which we proceeded the same evening to the Ink river, and pitched there our tents.

Saturday the 10th.—We left the Ink river after having paid for provisions Rixdollars 5, passed the Gousblooms kloof, and arrived at noon at the pasture place of Esterhuizen, where we outspanned, and being provided with fresh relays we went on, and passed the Windhevel, and arrived in the evening at Tanquas river, where we encamped. Having been there for some time, Mr. Willem Wium arrived the same evening, reporting that every

preparation for the furtherance of our journey and assistance on the road thus far was made, according to his commission received from Government for that purpose, but that Floris Visser from Middel Roggeveld was not able from indisposition to accompany the commission, and that Jacobus Swanepoel, who according to his instructions was obliged to assist in this journey, was not present. He further reported that Jacob Kruger, Veldcornet of Klein Roggeveld, would provide that the commission should meet at Kuilenburg 10 teams of oxen to carry the waggons to the Ganna kraal, and that he had ordered 6 men for the escort of the expedition, viz. Marthinus Bouwer, Marthinus Snyder, Andries Esterhuizen, Pieter van der Westhuizen, Abraham Lothriet, and Jan Schnyder; that Jacobus Nel, Veldcornet of the Lower Roggeveld, would send to Ganna kraal also 10 teams of oxen to carry the waggons from the Ganna kraal during the whole expedition, and back again. The said Wium remained that night in our camp.

Sunday the 11th October.—We departed together in the morning from Tanquas river, arrived about noon below Roggevelds mountain, where we met with an additional waggon brought from Nicolaas van der Westhuizen for the purpose of transporting the biscuit, flour, &c., prepared by order of the above mentioned Wium, and after being provided with fresh relays by the Veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, we ascended the very steep, difficult, and high mountain of Roggeveld, where we in the evening arrived at the Klipfontein, situated on its summit, where we pitched our camp. Shortly afterwards a certain Van Zyl came up on horseback to our camp, with a letter from the Veldcornet Jacobus Nel, directed to the above mentioned Maritz, from the contents of which we learned that the said Nel could not procure the ordered relays at the Ganna kraal before the 18th instant, whereupon we verbally ordered him by the bearer in the name of Government to take care that the necessary relays should be provided for at the Ganna kraal on the 16th, and that for that reason we should proceed by half days journeys (or half schofts) which already retarded the progress of our journey more than two days. We further paid 12 Rixdollars to Ryno Forster for a fowling piece.

Monday the 12th October.—A letter was written to Your Honor containing our transactions and arrival thus far, to be delivered by the often mentioned Wium, who this day intended to return to Cape Town, and departed, leaving us a half muid of

salt, an article which can scarcely be dispensed with, and where-with we have not been provided at the Cape, and which the people in Roggeveld declared to be very scarce in these districts. We further required by a letter Cornelis Coetzee together with three saddle horses, which were stated as sold to the butcher Veijl, some other necessaries, and principally salt, for the journey, paying for another saddle horse to Nicolaas van der Westhuyzen the sum of 80 Rixdollars, and proceeded to the Jakhals Fountain at Wietze van der Westhuyzen's, where we passed the night.

Tuesday the 13th October.—We received from the afore mentioned Coetzee

10 muids flour	} in 8 bags and 7 leather knapsacks,
1 „ biscuit	
$\frac{1}{4}$ „ salt	
1 oxwaggon, almost new, with tent, &c., complete,	
3 saddle horses,	

and paid to Wietze van der Westhuyzen for some stones of soap, mats, and whipsticks 10 Rixdollars. We received further 75 sheep, which Wium had requisitioned from several inhabitants of Middle Roggeveld for our use, and proceeded towards Kuilenburg's river, accompanied by five inhabitants of these districts, namely Frans Kruger, Johannes Hendrik Cloete, Johannes Stephanus Maritz, Caspar Snyder, and Pieter Jacobs, the three first mentioned being from the men ordered by the Veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, and the two others from those commanded by the Veldcornet Gerrit Snyman for the escort of the commission. Arrived in the evening with our eight waggons at this place, we unyoked the oxen and passed here the night.

Wednesday the 14th.—The Veldcornet Gerrit Maritz took leave of us, and we proceeded on our journey with the same oxen which had brought us from the other side of Roggevelds mountain to this place. The relays which the Veldcornet Jacob Kruger was to procure at Kuilenburgs river were not arrived, however in hopes to meet them on the road we jogged on, passing a street formed by two mountains called the De Beer's poort, and arrived in the evening on this side of the Groote Riet river opposite the Bonteburg, where we encamped, the weather being extremely cold and rainy.

Thursday 15th October.—We caught this morning an immense

number of fish in the river not far from our camp, being of a good taste but extremely full of bones, and saw the fresh footprints of a lion. We departed in the afternoon, crossing the said river at different places, passed the Van der Walts poort, and arrived at sunset at an uninhabited place of a certain Van Wyk, also situated at the said river, but on the north side. Here we met Jochem Schols junior, David Kruger, and David Lombard, who delivered to us a letter from the Veldcornet Jacob Kruger, of Klein Roggeveld, dated the 10th instant and addressed to the commission, containing among other frivolous excuses especially "that he sent two teams of oxen, that he had commanded eight others, which had not arrived, and that the men named in the letter were commanded to meet us at Kuilenburg or at the Ganna kraal, he did not know whether they would come or not, as he had no answer from them," leaving to him Kruger to account for this. We further took at this place our night's rest.

Friday the 16th.—We left early in the morning the Groote Riet river, passed the Stinkfontain, the Tygerhoeksberg, the Selderysfountain and river, and arrived in the evening at the Ganna kraal, at one of the uninhabited places of Frans Maritz, situated on the northern bank hard by the drift of the Kleine Riet river, where we encamped, but did not only not find there the ordered escort of the Veldcornet Kruger, but likewise the necessary relays which the Veldcornet Jacobus Nel had promised to procure us were wanting.

Saturday the 17th of October.—As we found ourselves frustrated in our hopes we employed the greatest part of the day in fishing, and got once more fish of the same kind as we had caught in the Groote Riet river.

Sunday the 18th.—While we had in vain waited till this moment, the undersigned resolved to delay no longer than till tomorrow, intending in case the men and oxen did not arrive before noon to proceed on our journey as well as we could, in consequence of which we dismissed on

Monday the 19th, at his request, Jacobus Erasmus, who from Roggeveld, and Jochem Schols, who had accompanied us from Groote Riet river, and signified to David Lombard and David Kruger that they were pressed to accompany us in their place. We then departed in the afternoon from the Ganna kraal with the greatest part of the same draft oxen which had carried us over

the Middle Roggevelds mountain, crossed the Karree river, on the north side of which we found ourselves beyond the limits of the colony. About six o'clock in the evening we arrived at the Brakke fountain, where we encamped. Shortly afterwards we saw at a distance a herd of oxen, together with some men who came through the veld towards us, and on their approach they delivered to us an open note of the following contents: "To the commissary Somerville. You hereby receive 30 oxen. I request you will return the people as soon as possible, as the robbers of the Bosjesmen are too busy in stealing, and I am every day ready to make a commando. I remain your servant. (Signed) Jacobus Nel, Veldcornet. The 15th of October 1801." We perceived on examination that the most part of the oxen were very young, unaccustomed to the yoke, and that there was hardly one team of good draft oxen among them, instead of procuring ten teams as he had been ordered. We leave it to the said Nel to account for this treatment towards this commission, and submit his conduct to Your Honor's better judgment. We then mustered our company, and found the expedition to consist in 12 Christians, being we five as we departed from Cape Town, mentioned on the 1st instant, wherein both the subscribers are included, 5 inhabitants of Middle Roggeveld, as mentioned on the 11th, 2 pressed as mentioned this day; 24 Hottentots and Bastards, viz. 2 described by name on the 1st instant, who departed from the Cape with the expedition, 18 from the districts of the Veldcornets Gerrit Snyman, Gerrit Maritz; and Jacob Kruger, called Wildeman, Kiviet, Booy, Steven, Willem, Polak, Andries, Piet Liebergeld, Dikkop, Fiool, Booy Hartog, Vigilant, Fredrik Kaffer, Africaander Kaffer, Fortuin, Geswind Gerrit, Hendrik Zwart, and Liebergelt; 4 from the district of the Veldcornet Jacobus Nel this day arrived with the oxen as above stated, named Roelof, Stoffel, Cupido, and Mulder Hartebeest; 4 slaves, three of whom, mentioned on the 1st, departed with the waggons from the Cape, besides one from Roggeveld, called Noël, belonging to Johannes van der Westhuizen; 20 guns; 13 saddle horses; 120 draft oxen. With this force, notwithstanding all the disappointments of the already mentioned Veldcornets Kruger and Nel, we thought ourselves able, under the blessing of God, to perform our undertaking, and left in this manner the Brakke fountain on

Tuesday the 20th of October.—We met in our road with some

gemsbok, wild horses, &c., and arrived in the evening at the Commando or Kwagga fountain, where we remained the night.

Wednesday the 21st.—We proceeded on our journey, seeing at a distance in a southeasterly direction the Nieuwveld mountain, the Table hill and Lion's head of these mountains. In the afternoon we passed the not unpleasant place *Blij Vooruit-zicht*, or otherwise called Kruidfontain, where the missionaries Kicherer and Edwards had kept their abode for a long while. We found there yet in good repair a long oblong building or hut, which probably had served both for a church and lodging, together with several smaller huts, and the remains of a kitchen garden. We refreshed ourselves, and passed a couple of hours at this place. We afterwards went on, and arrived in the night about eleven o'clock at the place where the said Kicherer has taken his last residence in these quarters, on the south side of the Sak river. We also met here with a similar building and huts, but not in such good condition as the former at the Kruidfontain, where we took our lodgings for that night.

Thursday the 22nd of October.—After everything was in readiness to leave this place, two Bosjesmen by the name of Jephtha and Jacob came up to us, from whom in bad Dutch we understood that the missionary Edwards and Jacob Kruger, whom we thought to find at this place, some days ago had proceeded to the Gariëp, or the Great, or Orange river, and that the Reverend Mr. Kicherer since a few days past was gone thither. We presented these people with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco, and continuing our journey we crossed the Sak river, and after having passed the lowest part of the Brakke river, which unites not far from thence with the Zak river, we arrived in the night at a relinquished farm in earlier days occupied by a certain Hendrik Korf, where we passed the night.

Friday the 23rd of October.—We went on, passed the Patrys fountain, saw on our route several quaggas, hartebeests, and ostriches, arrived in the evening at the upper part of the above mentioned Brakke river, near its ford, where we at a great distance saw the t'Kahaberg to the south-west, situated on the southern side of the Spionsberg, but far to the eastward of the same, and here

Saturday the 24th, before we departed, a Bosjesman, who called himself Wildboy, came to our camp, asking or indicating, for

nobody in our camp spoke his language, that he wished for some food and a little tobacco. We gave him an ample supply of meat, and added thereto $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, wherewith he was very well satisfied, and took his leave. We proceeded on our journey, and arrived in the evening at the Lion's fountain, to which the second subscriber and David Kruger were gone before, the last mentioned having killed with a gun a male quagga, one of the largest and strongest we ever saw, of which the secretary Mr. Daniell took an exact delineation of his natural shape and colour. This was the first large animal we shot in the course of our travels. We encamped here in an abundant pasturage for our cattle, where along the issue of the fountain a sweet nutritive reed grew luxuriantly.

Sunday October 25th.—We received a report that last night the Bastard Hottentot Liebergelt had wilfully absconded himself, with a horse of Frans Maritz, without any person's knowledge, notwithstanding our orders already issued on the 19th, that no person belonging to the expedition was to separate himself from us without leave of the undersigned. We then proceeded from the Lion's fountain, and arrived in the evening at the Klip-fountain, on this, or at the south side of the Karreebergen, near a small river, where we found a certain Jurgen Kok had unyoked his oxen, who with his cattle was travelling to Roggeveld, relating to us that he arrived from the other side of the Great or Orange river, from the country of the Coranas; that the above mentioned missionary Mr. Kicherer lived two days journey farther on the other side of the said river, and he in the beginning of last week had met with the missionary Edwards and Jacob Kruger with three waggons, who were going that way. We here encamped that night.

Monday the 26th.—When the waggons were greased for the next journey, we found that the axletree of the waggon No. 1 was broken. We immediately made one of the new axletrees we had taken with us in readiness, although we could not proceed to-day from the tenderness of the hoofs of the oxen. Here the second subscriber wrote a letter to Your Honor in the English language, which we both signed, and delivered to the said Jurgen Kok to forward to the Cape, stating our proceedings thus far and our arrival at this place; and as our stock of sheep taken with us from Roggeveld was greatly diminished, we bought from the flock of sheep under his care, belonging to Jacob Kruger, the

number of one hundred, at the rate of 2 Rixdollars each, which we paid for in ready money with Rixdollars 200.

In the afternoon on taking a walk along the river, we discovered a sort of onions, which tasted somewhat between onions and garlic, and when prepared, in some manner seasoned the meat, although a little more acute than onions, however not so piercing like garlic, the leaves, seeds, and flowers were equal to those of the common onion. We collected a good supply of the same, for we were not provided with them from Cape Town, and could by no possibility get a supply of them in Roggeveld or Bokkeveld, besides it was a pleasant acquisition to have some vegetables to mix among our food. We further paid to J. C. Schultze for linen and some other necessary clothes for the pressed men David Kruger and Daniel Lombard 22 Rixdollars.

Tuesday October 27th.—At 9 o'clock in the morning we departed, and the above mentioned Kok went on his way to the Roggeveld. We passed the Schietfontain, and crossed some of the uniform and barren Karee hills, and arrived in the evening at the Elandskuil, where we encamped.

Wednesday October 28th.—We left this place, and after having proceeded but a little way, the new made axletree of the waggon No. 1 broke, but as it was to be repaired in a few hours, we left the said waggon behind under the care of the overseer J. C. Schultze and some men of the escort. In the evening we arrived at the Grasfontain, where we encamped, and saw the waggon above mentioned arrive there before night.

Thursday 29th.—We left the Grasfontain, and after having passed the other and last chains of the Karee hills, we arrived in the night at an elevated place, and although there was no water we were however obliged through the darkness of the night, and especially as we had no traced way, to stop here.

Friday 30th.—We continued our journey with daylight down the height, and arrived after an hour at the Biesfontain near the Buffelsbout, unyoked the oxen, and gave them to drink. Having staid there a few moments we saw eight Bosjesmen Hottentots, who appeared, notwithstanding their full armour, very much frightened. We beckoned them to approach, but they signified, by bringing their hands to the ground, that we should come up to them. In consequence we went, accompanied by some of our company unarmed, and endeavoured to inspire them with confi-

dence, shewing that we had no arms, and to give them a proof of the good and beneficial intentions of the expedition we presented them with 12 yellow brass medallions, 2 caps with brass plates, 2 gilt rings, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, tobacco, and a sheep which they immediately killed in our presence and divided among them, and then very contentedly went off. Shortly afterwards three other people of the same nation came up to us, but how much we endeavoured to persuade them that they ought not to be afraid, two of them immediately disappeared, but the other staying a few minutes longer, we had an opportunity of cutting $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound of tobacco in three pieces, which we delivered to him for himself and his fearful comrades. At noon we departed from this place, passing through a large plain clothed with high but dry grass, or as it is called grass karoo, and came late in the evening to the Jonkers-fountain, where we pitched our tents to remain the night.

Saturday October 31st.—With sunrise we saw the Karee hills southwest by west behind us, and according to what we could guess the Great river's hill before us. Observed the poort in the last mentioned mountains northeast by east. We found that in the course of this month for the whole of the suite of the expedition had been killed and consumed, since we left Roggevelds mountains, 61 head of sheep, and that there had been used by the Hottentots serving the expedition 40 pounds Brazil tobacco. Continuing in the afternoon our journey, we passed a very large vlei, which partly derived its water from the fountain, but mostly received it from the rains out of the country. The water was very much impregnated with salt, and thereby undrinkable. We afterwards passed two other vleis or ponds about two hours distant one from another, and the water was in both of the said quality as in the first. We arrived in the night on an elevated plain, some hours on the south of the poort above mentioned, where we without water for the cattle were obliged to pass the night, and consequently departed on

Sunday November 1st, early in the morning from thence. We were now on a very extensive plain covered with dry or withered grass. Came at 8 o'clock in the above mentioned poort, where we for the first time since we left the southern part of Roggevelds mountains saw high trees and woods. Several Bosjesmen approached to us from the mountains, to whom we gave a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Brazil

tobacco cut in small pieces. We arrived at 12 o'clock at the southern bank of the Gariiep, or Great, or Orange river, which was on both sides bordered by willows, mimosas, and other trees, where we encamped, and here we met with the missionary Edwards and his family and Jacob Kruger, who were together arrived here in three waggons in the course of last week. In the afternoon we took a view of the drift or passage through the river, and found the same at the place where the stream in two branches flows round an island situated in the middle of it, with a violent current more than 600 feet broad. We observed at the same time the manner in which the Bosjesmen assisted the above mentioned Kruger in bringing over his sheep. One of them lays himself on the trunk or branch of a large tree, of about six or seven feet long, on the one extremity, at a distance of a few inches, a perpendicular pin is fixed in the log, which he holds by together with the sheep in his arm, keeping the head of the animal above water with one hand while he employs the other and both his feet for the purpose of steering and swimming, and thus driving in an oblique direction with the current of more than 45 degrees, he attains the opposite bank of the river, notwithstanding which however we learned that 31 head of sheep of the herd of Kruger were drowned.

Monday November 2nd.—As the river was even at the shallowest places of the Prisacas drift, which we were to cross, so high that the water must come a few inches above the bottoms of the waggons, according to the soundings, we gave the necessary orders that some trees should be cut and sawed in pieces, to be laid lengthways and across the bottoms of the waggons, to raise their contents so as to avoid being wet. We were informed that at a distance of about two hours from the camp two hippopotami or seacows were seen. At this report the second subscriber, the secretary, the assistant secretary, the missionary Edwards, and a number of the suite went on horseback to the place, where they actually saw these animals, and one of them was wounded by a shot of Frans Kruger, but however escaped. We were visited by several Bosjesmen, who lived in the neighbourhood of the river, and who came to salute us. We presented them with some Brazil tobacco, altogether making a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. We caused the cattle to rest this day, whilst Jacob Kruger passed in the afternoon with both his waggons through the river. We found that the

wood for the purpose above mentioned and for an axletree was ready in the evening.

Tuesday November 3rd.—In the morning Mr. Edwards and his family crossed the river, while we unloaded our waggons to lay the wood below the cargo to prevent its getting wet. In the afternoon we crossed the Prisacas drift, situated, according to our guessing made after the calculation of the distance we had ridden and of the route we had taken according to the corrected compass, in south latitude 29 degrees and between the 23rd and 24th degree east from London. The two first waggons, on the foremost of which, as in general, the two subscribers were seated, passed very fortunately, but the third through the unwillingness of the oxen drove somewhat down the river, and being dragged by the current into a deep place was immediately in the greatest danger, but the Bosjesmen and Koras who live on the banks of the river forthwith came to assist, and throwing themselves into the water, as they are uncommonly good swimmers, cutting off the yokes and traces of the oxen by their exertions only one ox was drowned, whilst without their help the whole team of twelve would probably have been lost, but as our assistants were too much fatigued we could not save the waggon sooner than the following day. The other waggons passed all safe, and we encamped for the first time on the northern bank of the river.

Wednesday November 4th.—We put all hands to work, assisted by some of the Bosjesmen and Koras, to save the abovementioned waggon, which stood up to the sideboards in the water, but after most difficult labour we could not succeed before the afternoon, and when the waggon came on shore we perceived that the box with medicine had without our knowledge been inadvertently placed thereon, and that thereby most part had been melted or spoiled, except those which had been in glass or pots. This waggon by our orders should have been loaded with nothing but the casks with liquor, and for that reason no wood was laid on the bottom of it to elevate the cargo. After this being effected we presented the Koras and Bosjesmen for their trouble and assistance with 18 brass medallions, 8 caps with brass plates, 8 gilt rings, 1 lb. Brazil tobacco, and 3 sheep.

Thursday November 5th.—All the waggons were now unladen to take the wood away which was laid under the cargo, and being laden again we proceeded in the afternoon, taking among our

company at his request the missionary Edwards and his family as far as to the country of the Beriquas. After some hours riding we arrived at a resting place higher up the river to the northeast, where we remained the night.

Friday the 6th.—We continued our journey in the afternoon, and arrived at 11 o'clock at night at a place where no water was to be found, supposing that we had lost our way, as no traces were to be observed, we remained there till the morning of

Saturday the 7th, and arrived after some hours riding at 8 o'clock at the foot of Modderfontain. Here we met with the captain of the Coras, Slaparm, who was encamped at this place with some of his horde. A little afterwards arrived the captain of the Bosjesmen, Caricacoup, with two of his people, who brought us a piece of coarse salt in the form of a stone. We in return presented these people with 6 brass medallions, 2 gilt rings, 2 caps with brass plates, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and proceeded on our journey at noon, the missionary Edwards and Jacob Kruger at their request being allowed to depart some hours sooner. Having travelled about two hours we were informed that Mr. Edwards and Kruger had mistaken the road and would be obliged to return, for which reason we did not follow the traces of their waggons, but went on to the left in a northwesterly direction along the mountains, continuing our route through an interjacent passage or kloof we arrived in the evening at the pasture place of Jan Kok, situated in a long passage in the t'kaaraap, where we met with the said Kok and his family and a number of Bastard Hottentots. We heard this evening to our great astonishment the said Kok, at the fireside, giving a public explanation of the Gospel from John, Chapter the 3rd, treating about the necessity of the regeneration of men, which reading was opened by an humble prayer pronounced in a kneeling posture, after which a hymn was sung, and the lecture closed in the same manner. This evening the strayed waggons joined our camp and staid with us.

Sunday November 8th.—We left this place of Jan Kok, and arrived at noon at the Aakaap or Rietfontain, at the Rev. Mr. Kicherer's, and while he was engaged in discharging the duties of his office, we took a view of the building, which has the appearance of a magazine. It was quite new, between 50 and 60 feet by 20, composed of spars and laths, with doors and windows, well covered with long reeds, plastered with clay. Opposite the house

stood a kitchen, built in a circle, somewhat lower stood another building unfinished, intended for a school, all situated on a wide extensive plain. These buildings on the back part and on both sides were surrounded with a number of movable huts of the Koras, of a semicircular form, covered with mats. We intended to take a view of these villages, but were obliged to relinquish this our intention until a more favourable moment, for as soon as we had approached a couple of these huts, we saw to our astonishment that from all the others both men, women, and children fled from unfounded fear. As soon as we perceived this confusion, we returned with our company to the large building or church, and shortly afterwards the service was finished, when Mr. Kicherer received us with the greatest affability and kindness. We met in his company the missionaries Anderson, Kramer, Jacobus Scholtz, and Christiaan Botman, who all assisted him in the instruction of the Bastard Hottentots in the lower parts of education, such as spelling and reading. In the evening we assisted at his lecture, and heard with what a laudable zeal and love the Gospel was explained in the most instructive manner to the Bastards and Coras. The service was closed by a prayer and thanksgivings for the happy arrival of the commission thus far.

Monday November 9th.—The captain of the Koras, named Rooy, paid us a visit, and promised to procure us a little salt, of which we stood very much in want. We gave him at his request, and to encourage him to fulfil his promise, some gunpowder and shot, besides $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco, and promised him a good reward in case he would supply us with a couple of knapsacks of that article. We employed all means to get both from the Bastards living at this place and from Jan Meyntjes van den Berg, who with his wife, and Johannes Olivier, who with his mother were arrived here in the month of April in company with the Rev. Mr. Kicherer, as many oxen for fresh relays as possibly could be collected, which they at the intercession of Mr. Kicherer promised to procure within two or three days. We further inquired whether some person might be found who could speak both the Briqua and Dutch languages, and had the pleasure of succeeding, for the same day a man by the name of Kees Miklanga, a native Briqua, was presented to us, who had lived for some years among the Bastards and learned to speak Dutch pretty well, who willingly engaged to accompany us as an interpreter, but he declared not to be certain in indicating to

us the nearest way towards his native country, but that not far from this place lived a comrade and countryman of his who not long ago had been thither, whom he would bring to us tomorrow afternoon. The next day, being

Tuesday November 10th, Maklanga arrived with his friend Ruiters Makauta, who also spoke Dutch very intelligibly, and we agreed with them that they should accompany the commission in the capacity of interpreters and guides.

Wednesday the 11th.—We still remained here, on account of the draft oxen which were to serve as relays not having arrived. We paid for provisions and other articles bought from different people at this place Rds. 49 $\frac{1}{8}$, consisting in a young bullock for slaughter, 1 earthen pan, 3 Japanned tin cups, a pewter soup spoon, 5 head of sheep, and 75 lbs. Brazil tobacco, in addition for the articles designed for barter.

Thursday the 12th.—Jacob Kruger delivered for the use of the expedition 46 head of sheep at 2 Rixdollars each. In the afternoon we departed from the Aakaap or Rietfontain, leaving a number of 76 of the most fatigued oxen behind under the care of Johannes Olivier, having obtained here 48 head of cattle to serve for relays, which were all put to the waggons. In addition to our escort, Jan Meyntjes van den Berg afore mentioned with his Hottentot servant Bboy and the guides and interpreters Miklanga and Makauta went with us. In the night we arrived on the Gatie t'kamma or Whitewatersfontain, where we found that the axletree of waggon No. 3 was broken.

Friday November 13th.—Early in the morning preparations were made to put in the new axletree from the wood cut for that purpose at the Groote river, which was performed in the course of the day, so that before sunset we proceeded, and arrived on

Saturday the 14th, at two o'clock in the morning, at the t'kambiesiegalie or Buffelfontain, from whence we departed in the afternoon, and arrived in the evening with all the waggons on the t'Jocka t'gonie, or Dwaalfontain, where a little and very bad water was found. Supposing that we would meet here the second subscriber and Mr. Daniell together with two men of the comando who were gone on a hunting excursion, we found ourselves disappointed on account of Jan Meyntjes van den Berg having contrary to the directions of our guide Makauta taken the higher or more easterly road as thinking the same to be the nearest,

while Mr. Somerville with the company had taken the lowest footpath, and thereby they lost sight of one another in the evening. The first subscriber then took the firm resolution by himself only to rely on the directions of Makauta, and follow the same, as no person but our two guides had ever been out this way.

Sunday November 15th.—In the morning the servant of the second subscriber, Hendrik Booy, came up on horseback to our encampment, reporting that his master and his company only at the distance of an hour from our camp had been obliged to pass the night in the open air without having any food. He was immediately supplied with some, and returned with one of the Bastards on horseback. The first subscriber proceeded in the forenoon with the waggons, arriving in the afternoon at the Welkomstfontein, where he had the pleasure of finding the other part of the company, and encamped there together.

Monday 16th.—Appeared first two Bosjesmen. One of the two was seen the day before by the part of the company who had been separated from us. Shortly after, four others of that nation made their appearance. They signified their wish for a little food and tobacco, which was complied with, and a large portion of meat together with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tobacco was given to them, with which they withdrew very well satisfied. In the afternoon we passed t'gaaypa, or Blinkklips river, and arrived in the evening at the Mackatsanie or Eendefountain, where we remained the night.

Tuesday 17th.—In the afternoon the second subscriber and the assistant secretary Borchers took a walk, accompanied by the interpreter Maklanga, towards a den or cave situated about an hour and a quarter from our camp to the eastward. They found the same to be situated below a curiously formed hillock, whose summit terminated in a high round point. Having descended into this subterraneous hole, they found it extremely deep, and could see at last neither daylight nor one another. This den was inhabited by numerous wood pigeons, which had made their nests at the entrance. They brought with them some stones of a brown red earth, with much mica and iron in it, which the natives use to colour their bodies, so that both those who are black as well as those who are yellow obtain a shining reddish brown colour. In the afternoon we left this place, and arrived in the evening at a kloof or pass in the Magaaga or Yzerbergfontain.

Wednesday November 18th.—We walked up the mountain between which this pass was situated, and discovered upon the same by an experiment with the compass that the same contained much iron or magnetic matter, as the compass brought from one rock to another turned entirely round and back again, and the needle shewed quite a different north at one place from that at another. We left the magaaga fountain in the afternoon, saw many ostriches, springboks, and hartebeests, and arrived in the night at the Koussie fountain and vlei, where we pitched our camp.

Thursday the 19th.—The vlei where we arrived last night was a few thousand paces in circumference, in the middle of which stood high reeds, and it was bordered by the mimosa on its south and west sides. Around the margin were dug a number of oblong holes, in which the natives catch the game that comes to drink in the vlei. We even found in one of these which stood full of water a steenbok, that was drowned probably the day before our arrival. We left this vlei a little after noon, and shortly afterwards some of our commando hunted a large troop of wild buffaloes, which we had seen at a great distance, and which on hearing the fire divided themselves into three parties, when one party crossed the plain before the first waggon, and another round the last waggon. We had the pleasure for the first time to shoot some of these buffaloes, and three of them, besides those that were wounded, fell in sight of the waggons. We immediately took off the skins, and divided them in pieces, taking the best part with us in the waggons, and then continued our journey. At 10 o'clock at night we were obliged to unyoke the oxen, as some of them were too much fatigued to continue to the place where, according to the indication of our guides, we should find water, which was at too great a distance. We consequently remained that night in these deserts without water.

Friday November 20th.—Having continued our journey early this morning, we saw after some hours riding the first giraffe or camelopardalis at a distance trotting with great velocity. Shortly afterwards we saw a troop of nine others of the same animal, among which were two foals. Some of our company and commando immediately set off to hunt the same, without causing any delay to the waggons, but the sportsmen returned to the waggons without having been successful. We arrived at last after a long

day's journey of 18 hours, without having been able in 30 hours to give the cattle to drink, with sunset at the fountain Klabologanie, flowing with the purest water we ever saw, which was both for men and cattle no small refreshment. We here encamped.

Saturday the 21st.—In the morning at an early hour we sent the interpreter Makauta to one of the adjacent Briqua hamlets, to send from thence notice to their chief of our arrival at this place, giving him some tobacco to divide among the people of this horde. He returned before night, assuring us that we should see the same evening some of his countrymen, which literally happened, for four men of this nation came to our camp, who peacefully and quietly passed that night with us.

Sunday the 22nd.—We learned from our guests that the name of this people was not Briquas, but Boetshoeanas, and that the first mentioned name was given to them as a nickname by the Coras and other Hottentots, for which reason we shall in future speaking of these people give them their proper denomination. To-day four other Boetshoeanas came up to us, among whom was Captain Serakoetie, brother to their chief Moeliehaban, whom we received in the most becoming manner. They all were very much pleased with the arrival of the expedition. We presented them with some tobacco, and provided them with food. Mr. Daniell returning from a walk related to us that about half an hour from our camp was a very copious fountain. We went with our Cape company thither, and found the same to be one of the strongest flowing fountains we ever met with in Southern Africa, which not only sprung forth from below a deep hollow rock of some elevation, from which the water flowed like as from a large sluice; but below the rock there was a white sandy ground out of which the water welled up from all sides; the first source was called by the people Koermana or Briqua river, and it threw out such an immense quantity of water that at a distance of two hundred feet from its origin it already formed a strong streaming river of about thirty feet wide and a foot and a half deep, which flowed in a northwesterly direction. Hail fell this day for a little while very strong, and we saw stones as large as a marble. Our guests were very gay during the night, and passed the same almost entirely with dancing and singing.

Monday November 23rd.—At the request of Serakoetie all the specimens of the articles carried along for barter were shown to

him, which seemed to please him mightily, and he insisted with us to promise him that on our return we should pass by the village of his brother Moelihaban to trade with him. We presented him and his company with some trifles and tobacco, after which he took his leave of us, allowing one of his people called Moelory to remain behind to serve us as a guide on our road. We left the Klaboeligana fountain in the afternoon, crossed the Koermana river about the aforementioned Seganjana fountain, whither with our leave the missionary Edwards and family were gone, and where he staid behind. We crossed some woods planted with mimosas, and arrived in the evening at the fountain Mapoetie, where we remained the night.

Tuesday the 24th.—We were again visited by some other Boetshoeanas, who assured us that their chief was already acquainted with our approach. We presented them with tobacco, and continued our journey in the afternoon. We saw in our road many herds of quaggas and Gnoes. Arrived in the evening at the fountain Montgoearing, where we encamped.

Wednesday the 25th.—Immediately after noon we departed from this fountain, seeing many sorts of game, and arrived in the evening at the Gaatat Kooma fountain, where we pitched our tents, and as the guides informed us that we were but a good day's journey from the capital, the subscribers resolved to go by themselves, only accompanied by the interpreter Makauta, tomorrow morning on horseback to the residence unarmed.

Thursday the 26th.—We fixed upon the presents for the chief, consisting in everything of the different sorts of the articles carried along for bartering, viz. :

- 4 tinder boxes, double ones, and steels.
- 8 do. single do. do.
- 4 common knives, brown handles.
- 4 do. yellow do.
- 8 knives, best, brown handles.
- 10 pocket knives, largest sort.
- 12 do. middling.
- 16 do. smaller.
- 16 do. smallest.
- 2 small seals.
- 4 pairs ear rings.
- 1 large gilt watch chain.
- 2 do. do.
- 12 small pocket looking glasses.

- 60 yellow brass medallions.
- 2 lbs. beads, blue and white.
- 3 lbs. do. small, different colours.
- 2 lbs. do. painted glass and China.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ gross large metal buttons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ gross small do.
- 24 pairs sleeve buttons, with stones of No. 7.
- 6 do. do. gilt.
- 12 do. do. steel.
- 6 pieces white and red handkerchiefs.
- 2 caps with brass plates.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. thick and thin copper wire.
- 4 lbs. iron in pieces of 6 and 9 inches.
- 3 pieces yellow hair crosses.
- 6 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 24 do. common No. 5.
- 24 do. gilt.
- 12 pairs ear rings gilt.
- 1 pair do. with stones.
- 4 pairs of scissors.
- 4 oval and square tobacco boxes, and
- 4 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

All which we packed up both in knapsacks and in the pistol holsters of our saddles, and went off therewith after breakfast according to our resolution of yesterday, leaving the waggons to the care of Mr. Daniell, who was soon after our departure to prepare the same to follow us. We went on at full speed, passed several spots of ground cultivated like gardens, and arrived about noon with our interpreter through the irregular streets along the houses, in a full gallop in the town of Litakoe, not a little astonished to find here in these quarters such a strange appearance as a city. We proceeded as far as to the residence of the chief, where we found Moelehaban assembled with some of the eldest, seated in a plain enclosed with wood. After having kindly greeted one another, we caused the above mentioned presents to be delivered to him, one by one, which were both by these people, as well as by the crowd which was in the mean time assembled around the inclosed plain, viewed with much attention, confessing never before to have seen such sorts of things. We explained to them the use thereof, and gave them in the mean time an idea of our mission, with a candid statement of the force of the whole expedition and the number of waggons thereto belonging. He said that he already three days ago had been

informed of our approach. He offered us some curdled milk, which for want of a better meal we made good use of. After this reception he conducted us to his habitation, where we saw his wives and children and numbers of the fair sex, who gazed at us with astonishment. His house, like all the others in the town, was built in a circular form, of about sixteen feet diameter, three or four feet above the ground was claystone and spars. On the east side of the circle about the fourth part of the houses are open, and rest on poles; the other three-fourths are closed entirely. They are covered with a round pointed roof in the form of a tent, the exterior of the roof is made from long reeds or straw joined very tight, on the back or westerly part of the roof, towards the middle or at eight feet of the diameter a round apartment is made with a narrow entrance, wherein the head of the family takes his night's rest; the remainder of the family lives in the fore part between the large and small circles of the house. The houses are enclosed by palisades, the space between which and the house serves for a granary and store for holcus and other grain, beans, peas, &c. These granaries are made in the form of oil jars, which could easily contain two hundred gallons, standing on three-legged pieces composed of clay some inches above the ground, which were also covered with a round straw roof erected on poles high enough to admit an opening into the jars, which were from five to six feet high. In the evening all the waggons with the whole of the expedition arrived, and at our request a proper place was ordered by Moelehaban to pitch our camp, about six hundred paces from the town southeastward, near a small river called the Malaapo which sprung forth from the Takoon fountain. We unyoked there the oxen, and pitched our tents. Soon after our camp was visited by many hundreds of people, who seemed to us good natured and only actuated by curiosity and astonishment, some of whom brought earthen and wooden vessels with milk, which they presented to the people of the expedition to refresh them.

Friday November 27th.—We received again many visits of the Boetshoeanas, and afterwards walked to the town, which both within and on the outside we found planted and surrounded by numerous trees of that species of mimosa upon which the giraffe principally feeds. We estimated the town to be in circumference as large as Cape Town, with all the gardens situated in Table Valley; but we could not enumerate the houses on account of the

irregularity of the streets and lowness of the buildings, but supposed them to amount to two or three thousand of such dwellings as already described. The population may amount in the whole, men, women, and children, to between ten and fifteen thousand souls. According to the scale of Mr. Barrow's map we calculated, after the corrected compass, that this town was situated in $26^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude, and 27° east from London.

Saturday November 28th.—Moelehaban came with a numerous attendance to our camp, bringing an ox as a present to the commission, and related to us on that occasion how he for some years past, by the horrors and devastation committed by a certain Bastard Hottentot called Jan Blom, assisted by some Coras and armed Hottentots, has been dispossessed of the greatest part of his property consisting in oxen, and thereby was fallen into misery, that besides the plunder they had thus committed they had put fire to many houses out of the town and murdered the inhabitants in the most cruel and barbarous manner, and that for these reasons he could not supply the commission in exchange for their goods with such a number of cattle which could answer the purpose of the expedition; but what he and his countrymen could spare without any inconvenience to themselves would be delivered up. He then requested to see the articles intended for barter, which was immediately complied with, and a good quantity of every sort was laid before them. His choice and that of the people with him fell only upon the beads, and especially on the small white and black ones; next to these they chose the red, yellow, and green, then the painted, China, and glass beads, and lastly the large blue and white. We thereupon made the following agreement, to give in exchange for an ox either two pounds of glass and china beads, or three pounds small white, black, green, red, and yellow, or otherwise three pounds and a half large blue and white glass ones. For the rest they declared that the remaining part of the articles were of no use to them, and that they would not take them in exchange, for our knives cut only on one side whilst theirs did on both. Their knives which they so much valued had a round edged point, broad towards the handle, which was fastened by a pin in the middle of the blade, having the appearance of a short, flat, broad dagger. They wear them in a scabbard fastened to the neck by two small pieces of leather long enough to have the knife hanging down upon the breast.

Sunday November 29th.—A feast was given in town on the marriage of the son of one of the principal characters among them. We went thither, and found the place for the entertainment to be the middle of the town, where in a place enclosed by palisades Moelehaban with some of the eldest was seated. We joined him there to have a view of the festivities of the day. At the right side opposite to us stood a number of women, and the left side was filled with a still greater number of spectators, the middle was left open for the purpose of having a clear view of what was to be represented. The actors made their appearance in a very strange dress, consisting in an apron hanging from the waist down to the knee, some made of ostrich feathers and others of tails of a small animal of the viverra genus, hanging down with two strips of skin, from the one the white and from the other the black fur circularly twisted round the body from the neck to the calf of the leg. These people amused the spectators by their dextrous turnings of the body in dancing, intermixed with songs, which were answered by the women, who did not dance, in an antistrophe and applauses. Some of the women were painted with yellow and others with white clay. After dancing, dinner was served, consisting in roast beef and in holcus, or Caffer corn, boiled in milk, of which the guests served themselves very well.

Monday November 30th.—We found that in the course of this month had been killed and consumed by the suite of the expedition 23 head of sheep, and that to the commando and Hottentots in the service of the commission were delivered 43 lbs. Brazil tobacco. We observed that in this country the women performed the most part of the labor, for although in a very defective manner, it was this sex who went out daily to work the land, by means of an instrument, the only one in use, being an iron of about six or eight inches long and of an inch thick, with an edged point, flat towards the end, fastened in a knotted stick of about two or three feet long, in the knot of which a hole was made across to set the instrument in another direction, so as to have the double use of it, as a spade and a hatchet. With this instrument the ground, how light soever, was but very slightly turned, and thus the seeds of all sorts of vegetables irregularly thrown into it. Besides the labouring of the ground the women build the houses, bring the materials

together, such as wood, clay, &c., and prepare the same. The harvest is gathered by them, the dinner prepared, and the earthen pots and wooden vessels are the work of their hands. The men, on the other side, prepare the skins and hides which serve for shoes, and sow them up into habits or *carosses* for themselves, their wives, and children. They attend the cattle, milk the cows, go on hunting parties with their weapons consisting of spears or assegays, which they also use in battle.

Tuesday December the 1st.—We exchanged the first oxen, to the number of five, in the presence of the chief, and weighed to the people fifteen pounds of beads, black and white.

Wednesday the 2nd.—This day 33 oxen were brought by several Boetshoeanas, one bull, and a cow, for which were delivered according to agreement in the presence of Moelehaban 105 lbs. small beads, white, black, green, red, and yellow. Hans Kruger shot two antelopes of a very strange kind, both called by this people Palla. The head of this animal is hairy towards the point of the nose, from which a black stripe goes upwards somewhat higher than the eyebrow, above each eyebrow is a white spot, and the underlip is white. The ears, which are larger than the African antelopes have in general, are near the head grey and brown, black at the edges, and covered with white hair within. The neck is brown on the upper, and a light colour on the lower part; the back dark brown, lighter on the ribs and below the breast and belly, and at the inside of the legs white. The tail has on the upper part a black stripe, brown and at last changing to white towards the end, finishing by a large tuft of long hairs. Around the trunk of the tail is a bare black spot, on both sides of which, on the buttocks, is a white spot in the form of a half moon, surrounded by a black stripe above; on the ancles of the hind legs are two spots covered with black hair. This animal was from the shoulder to the tail 2 feet 10 inches, the forefeet were 2 feet 1 inch, the tail 1 foot 4 inches, the circumference of the body 2 feet 6 inches, the neck 1 foot 1 inch, the head 1 foot, and the ears 8 inches long. It seemed to be very quiet, of the shape between the hartebeest and springbock; the taste was very agreeable and tender. A very accurate drawing of this animal in colors was made by Mr. Daniell.

Thursday December 3rd.—27 oxen were bartered for 60 lbs.

small beads, white, black, red, green, and yellow, together with 14 lbs. china and glass painted do. One of our herdsmen caught a young palla, of which no trouble was spared to save the life, and the Hottentots who had been hunting brought two female pallas and a springbok.

Friday the 4th.—We exchanged 27 oxen and a bull for 30 lbs. white, black, green, yellow, and 36 lbs. fine glass and china painted beads.

Saturday December 5th.—We bartered to-day 9 oxen, and paid for the same 9 lbs. small white, black, green, and yellow, and 12 lbs. glass and china painted beads. Pieter Jacobs shot a handsome ram of a palla antelope, with fine horns, an exact drawing of which was taken by Mr. Daniell.

Sunday the 6th.—The following beads were given in payment of two oxen and a bull, 3 lbs. small and 4 lbs. painted. Walking in the afternoon, we saw at a distance of more than half an hour from Litakoe a number of circle shaped small and large walls of stones in the same manner as the houses are built in the town, but no one of the Boetshoanas could remember that these ruins were houses and inhabited, much less by whom.

Monday the 7th.—We exchanged 3 oxen and a bull for 6 lbs. small beads, red, green, and yellow, and 4 lbs. fine glass and china painted do.

Tuesday the 8th.—We exchanged 4 oxen for 6 lbs. of the above mentioned small and 4 lbs. of painted beads.

Wednesday the 9th.—Nothing remarkable happened.

Thursday the 10th.—We fixed our departure on Saturday the 12th, as we had observed that the barter at this place would not be successful, with intention if possible of proceeding to the country of the Barrolows. On acquainting Moelehaban with this plan, and asking him for a guide towards that country, he expressed great concern, stating that as he had heard of the project he had not been able to sleep for two nights, for farther on the people were of a ferocious disposition, and if some disagreement might befall us he was under apprehensions that our constituents would consider him to be the cause thereof. We declared that we had no fears, and only asked a guide; but he declared he had no person to shew us the way, and he insisted that if we would take his advice to resign our intention, as no water would be met with on the road, and that therefore we

should better stay for some time with him, and that in the mean time he would procure us as many oxen as could be spared. We enquired after his family, and he informed us that he had still two wives and twelve children alive. We further resolved to pass by the residence of his brother Serakoetie on our return.

Friday December the 11th.—Four oxen were offered to us, for which we gave in exchange 7 lbs. large blue and white glass and 4 lbs. fine glass and painted china beads, and as our departure drew nigh, we resolved to give the following presents to Moelehaban and his two wives and twelve children:—

- 2 tinderboxes and steels, best sort.
- 6 do. do. single ones.
- 2 knives, common brown handles.
- 2 do. yellow wood handles.
- 6 do. best brown handles.
- 9 pocket knives, large ones.
- 13 do. middling.
- 15 do. smaller.
- 15 do. of the smallest.
- 2 pairs earrings.
- 7 small gilt watch chains.
- 25 pocket looking glasses.
- 48 brass medallions.
- ½ gross metal buttons.
- 1½ gross small do.
- 15 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 7.
- 6 do. do. gilt.
- 27 do. do. with stones No. 9.
- 15 do. do. ornamented with steel.
- 6 pieces handkerchiefs red and white.
- 4 caps with brass plates.
- 4 hair crosses.
- 7 rings with stones No. 2.
- 15 do. common No. 5.
- 15 do. gilt.
- 9 pairs earrings gilt.
- 2 do. do. with stones.
- 1 pair of scissors.
- 2 japanned tobacco boxes.
- 2 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

Saturday December 12th.—We exchanged 2 oxen for 3½ lbs. large white and blue glass beads and 2 lbs. glass and china do., and delivered to Moelehaban the presents made in readiness for him yesterday, in return for which he afterwards gave a present

of two oxen to the commission. We found that during our stay here in compensation of service done to the expedition and for milk daily brought to the camp were given to several Boetshoeanas

- 5 tinderboxes and steels, double ones.
- 5 do. do. single.
- 28 common yellow wood handled knives.
- 15 pocket knives, large.
- 5 do. smaller.
- 12 do. yet smaller.
- 7 do. of the smallest.
- 4 handkerchiefs red and white.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. copper wire.
- 51 pieces gilt rings, and
- 3 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

After having made the necessary preparations, we took leave of Moelehaban and the people with him. We gave him to understand that two of our bartered oxen were lost, which he promised if found to send after us. We left Litakoe at 8 o'clock, in view of many thousands who stood along the town upon the hillocks and followed by many hundreds, who bade us adieu in pronouncing in bad Dutch *Goe dag Heeren*. Some of them leaping in our waggon could not support for ten minutes the motion of the waggon upon the stones. We followed the same road we came, going on W. by S., and at three o'clock in the afternoon we for the second time arrived at the Gata Koomo fountain, where we encamped.

Sunday December 13th.—We early in the morning departed in the same direction as yesterday. We saw many ostriches and springboks in the forenoon, and arrived at the fountain and river Moetgoearing a little after two Boetshoeanas arrived from Litakoe bringing two oxen from Moelehaban as a present and the two which belonged to the expedition, saying that they had been ordered by their chief to express his hopes to see us next year again, when his oxen and calves, which would have been multiplied by that time, would be at our disposal, as being assured of our good intentions. We could make no promise as to this point. We left the Moetgoearing in the afternoon, in company of the bringer of the oxen, Taati, and his comrade. Saw a number of game on our road, which went on in the same direction as before, and arrived late in the evening at the Mapoetie fountain. Jacob Kruger and Jan Meintjes van den Berg, who

with our leave had gone before us, related that they had killed not far from this place a yellow quagga all over the body striped with brown stripes, and a bull of an unknown animal resembling, according to their account, a gnoe, but much taller, which the Boetshoemas call kokoon. We here remained the night.

Monday December 14th.—The secretary and assistant secretary went early in the morning on horseback towards the place where the unknown animal was shot, about two and a half miles from our last camp, and gave the following account of the same. The upper lip was much more thick than the under lip, the nose somewhat like an ox, but more flat and the nostrils longer; above the nose it had a crooked bow as far as to the forehead covered with long black hair, which continued on both sides down the head to the jaws, below the eyes were two black spots or glands with little holes, from which when pressed a white fluid matter sprung forth, and below each of these spots grew a tuft of hair. The ears were on the outside dark brown, and on the inside of a lighter colour. The horns had on the beginning some resemblance to those of the buffalo, but were much thinner and more pointed towards the extremities; between the horns upon the head was a groove covered with black hair, from which the mane took its beginning, and continued till the middle of the back. Below the chin it had a long dark brown beard down to the middle of the throat. The neck was very broad in proportion to the body. This animal was of a darkish grey colour on the body, below the belly and legs somewhat lighter, had a black tail like that of a horse hanging down to the ancle, the feet red brown, the hoofs pointed at the extremities but large at the heels. The head was 1 foot 10 inches long, the ears 10 inches, 5 feet from the head to the tail, the tail 3 feet 3 inches, the circumference of the body 5 feet, height 4 feet 11 inches, length of the fore legs 2 feet 9 inches. A drawing of the same was made by Mr. Daniell, and the skin was afterwards taken off and brought to our camp by the Hottentots. As we were to alter our route, our interpreter Kees Miklanga was sent on horseback to the fountain Segoenjana, where we on the 29th of November had left behind the missionary Edwards and his family, to take information as to the road, but on his return he reported that he had left that place, but that the traces of his waggon went below the Koermana river. We departed in the afternoon towards

the N.W. Saw in the evening several buffaloes not far from the waggons, upon which some of the commando fired, but without success. We arrived in the night at half past nine at a hamlet of the Boetshoeanas, consisting of about 40 houses, situated at the Magau, along the above mentioned Koermana river, whereabouts several sorts of the mimosa giraffe were growing. We here encamped.

Tuesday December 15th.—We gave to the inhabitants of the hamlet for milk they had supplied us with 8 yellow brass tinder boxes and steels and 8 yellow wood handled knives. And as our guide Molooy stated that this was his place of abode, and that he could travel no farther with us, we rewarded his good services with

- 1 of the best double tinder boxes and steels.
- 1 single do.
- 2 common knives with yellow wood handles.
- 1 best sort do. with brown wood do.
- 2½ lbs. white, black, red, and green small beads.
- ½ lb. fine painted beads.
- 1 red and white handkerchief.
- 1 coarse hat.
- 15 gilt rings, and
- 1 lb. Brazil tobacco.

We left the Magau in the afternoon, continuing our journey in the same direction, crossing the Koermana river, and arrived in the evening at an inlet of this river, at a place called Mapary, where we met with the missionary Edwards and his family and the already mentioned Jan Kok, who related to us that he had sustained a great loss of his sheep by the dryness, having travelled a few days between this and the Koussie fountain without water, and that a Hottentot who was given to him by the Rev. Mr. Kicherer to assist him had had the misfortune to be bitten in his arm by a lion that had been mortally wounded by a snelroer (a firearm placed purposely in the ground to catch wild beasts) at the Koussie river, but that he was recovering, and that he Kok had killed the lion. We pitched here our camp for that night.

Wednesday December 16th.—The said Kok shewed to us the skin of the above mentioned lion, wherein the marks of the two balls which had killed him were yet visible. We borrowed from Kok six sheep under promise to give them back to him if possible

at our return, as he had but very little remaining. We left the Mapory in the afternoon. We saw many hamlets of the Boeshoebas, and went on in the same direction along the southern bank of the Koermana river, unyoked the oxen at 8 o'clock, and encamped on the said bank.

Thursday the 17th.—Continued our journey, crossing the river again, and travelled on in the same direction, a little more to the N. on the north side of the river. We saw many old hamlets of this nation, some palla antelopes, a herd of springboks, and a few ostriches. Our interpreter Makauta brought us five eggs out of one nest, which was no small dainty to us, as we had seen none of them for a long time. At noon we arrived at the village Patanie, the residence of the captain Serakoetie, brother to Moelehaban, but we returned a quarter of an hour, as we found ourselves in the midst of their gardens or holcus-grain fields, which was already in full growth, to prevent that perhaps by the inattention of our herdsmen no damage or destruction was made, and encamped on a most excellent spot alongside the Koermana river, where the above mentioned Serakoetie joined us, expressing his pleasure in seeing us happily returned at this place, asking why we had not encamped nearer to the village. We replied that we had been afraid that their young corn might be destroyed by our cattle, and therefore had rather chosen to pitch our camp at a distance.

Friday December 18th.—We bartered 3 oxen for 6 lbs. small white, black, green, and yellow beads and 2 lbs. fine china and glass painted do. David Lombard, the Bastard Hottentot Roelof, and the slave Noël went with our leave on a hunting excursion, and returned in the afternoon reporting that the first mentioned had killed a young mare, and the other an old stallion of a wild horse or quagga, striped all over the body as above described, at a distance of half an hour from our camp, and the last mentioned brought his prey with him, consisting in two palla antelopes. We went on horseback to the place where the quaggas were killed, and found them lying on the spot. It was on our return extremely hot, the thermometer was at three o'clock in the shade 97°, and at eight o'clock descended to 62°.

Saturday December 19th.—We gave the following beads for 8 oxen, 21 lbs. small white, black, green, red and yellow, and 2 lbs. fine glass and china painted. As we observed that the

number of oxen we had bartered seemed to be diminished, we ordered the provisional veldcornet Frans Kruger to number the same, with the assistance of the other people, and in future to make a daily report of the number. We found that several oxen were missing. We then dispatched the Bastard Hottentots who were employed as waggoners and some of the other people to look after the same and to trace them up, who brought some of them, but not the whole. We rode in the afternoon on horseback to the village. Serakoetie treated us with great civility, and gave us milk for a refreshment, and presented to us his 4 wives and 5 children. The village consisted of about 50 houses not so well built as those of Litakoe.

Sunday December 20th.—We bought one ox for 3 lbs. small beads. It rained very strong to-day, which was very pleasant in this hot weather, and gave us the flattering hope to find water between the Mapory and Koussie fountain. Frans Kruger reported that the full number of oxen was not collected together, notwithstanding all the endeavours made for that purpose. We fixed upon the present to be given at our departure tomorrow to Serakoetie, so for himself as for his four wives and five children namely

- 1 best double tinder box and steel.
- 1 single do. do.
- 3 knives common, brown wood handled.
- 1 do. yellow do.
- 1 pocket knife first sort.
- 1 do. second sort.
- 1 do. third sort.
- 1 do. fourth sort.
- 2 pairs earrings.
- 2 gilt watch chains.
- 12 pocket looking glasses.
- 48 medallions.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. large blue and white beads.
- 1 lb. small beads different colours.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fine glass and china painted beads.
- 9 pairs sleeve buttons.
- 2 handkerchiefs white and red.
- 2 caps with brass plates.
- 2 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 20 gilt rings.
- 2 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

And we received from him a sheep.

Monday December 21st.—We loaded our waggons, and gave the present to Serakoetie designed for him. In the afternoon we left Patanie, and travelled in a south-easterly direction, crossed again Koermana river, and arrived late in the evening at the Mapory, where we found the house built by the missionary Edwards and his family nearly finished. We encamped here, and agreed with Jan Kok that he, in company with Jan Meyntjes van den Berg, as soon as possible would ride on in a straight line to discover whether between this and Koussa fountain a fountain or sufficient water was to be found for our cattle, which he very kindly promised.

Tuesday the 22nd.—We again sent some of the people in search of the strayed oxen, but in vain, and Kok and van den Berg were even unsuccessful, having seen no water in the space of a good day's journey with an oxwaggon. Jan Cloete and David Kruger having been out hunting had each killed a male buffalo, which was brought to our camp.

Wednesday the 23rd.—We were supplied by Jan Kok with 8 sheep more, which made together with the 6 received on the 16th instant, 14 head of sheep, for which we gave him 16 red and white handkerchiefs and 2 pieces linen of those bought at Oertel's. We then made preparations for our departure, and we found on counting again the oxen that since the departure of the expedition 21 head of cattle had strayed, as well by the negligence of the provisional veldcornet Frans Kruger, who had not overlooked and reported every day the cattle given to his charge, as by the inattention of the herdsmen, who neither gave information of the loss till the commissioners themselves observed the diminution of the herd, and although no pains have been spared we have not been able to collect them again in the wide extensive plains. We lent to-day 25 rixdollars in money to Pieter Jacobs, which he promised us when arrived in Roggeveld to repay with twelve sheep and a lamb. We also gave 5 rixdollars to David Kruger to buy some necessary articles for his use from Jan Kok. We took leave of the missionary Edwards and his family, and continued our journey in the afternoon, taking at their request under our protection the Bosjesmen Captain Ruiter Zakriver, with his comrade Jacob, who had travelled thus far with the missionary Edwards from the place *Bly Vooruitzicht*, and very anxiously wished to return to their place of abode. We travelled on south-

east by south, saw an unknown antelope called by the Boetshoeanas Tsietsebee, passed some woods of the giraffe mimosa and karoo mimosa on the south-westerly side of the river, and arrived in the evening at a very delightful spot along the Koermana river, where we remained for that night.

Thursday December 24th.—Our guide Taati acquainted us that he would from hence return to Litakoe. We then presented him, in reward for his good services with

- 1 tinder box and steel double of the best sort.
- 1 do. do. single.
- 3 best sort brown handled knives.
- 1 pair of earrings.
- 2 small pocket looking glasses.
- 12 brass medallions.
- 3 lbs. small beads different colours.
- 1½ lb. fine glass and painted china beads.
- 2 caps with brass plates.
- A coarse hat.
- 15 gilt rings, and
- 1 lb. Brazil tobacco.

He was it seemed very sensible of this ample reward, as he considered it, and took a kind leave of the whole company and went off. A buffalo cow was shot at a distance of more than half an hour from our camp, after which we heard several shots fired by our sportsmen, which was followed by the sight of three buffaloes and a calf, which crossed the river at about 600 feet from us, and ran into the woods. The overseer of our waggons Schultze had on a hat covered with feathers, and ran with some of the company with loaded guns with a pack of dogs into the woods, but the first mentioned before he could see one of the buffaloes was surprised by one of these animals and taken upon his horns and thrown up against the branches and thorns of a mimosa. Happily the dogs were near, and attacked the buffalo, by which means Schultze escaped, whose life was in no small danger. Mr. Daniell who having also run into the wood, seeing the danger, saved himself by climbing into a tree, and had from this place a near sight of the horrid scene. This proved that it was not every man's business to go to hunt buffaloes. At the return of these unfortunate sportsmen we saw that Schultze was much frightened and pale, and all over his head covered with blood from the wounds made by the thorns, saying that he had

further not been hurt, but this soon proved otherwise, for he fainted away, but on being bled he recovered. He complained of violent pains in the ribs, of which some probably were broken. His waggon was arranged in such a way as to give all possible ease to the patient, and he was laid therein. We left this place in the afternoon, travelling southeast by south a quarter south, and left the Koermana river, arriving in the evening at the Klaboeligana fountain, where we remained the night.

Friday December 25th.—We were visited by several Bosjesmen with their wives and children, who at this place fetched their water and caused their goats to drink. As we had a long journey to do and excellent grass for pasture was in flower, we resolved for the sake of refreshing our cattle to remain here till tomorrow afternoon with the waggons. Whilst Mr. Somerville and Mr. Daniell together with the three Krugers, Jacob, Frans, and David, and Jan Cloete went on horseback towards the place where the giraffes were seen, in order to try to kill one of these animals, having agreed to reassemble on Sunday morning the 27th next at the Koussie fountain, the half aums were cleaned and filled with water, and everything prepared for the day and night's journey to begin tomorrow. The overseer Schultze was somewhat better than yesterday.

Saturday the 26th.—We left the Klaboeligana fountain shortly after noon, travelling mostly in a southwest by southerly direction. We passed in the night the place where on the 29th of October we had seen the cameleopards. We travelled all night, without un-yoking the oxen till the other day, being

Sunday the 27th, when at 8 o'clock in the morning we arrived at the Koussie fountain, where we met again with the second subscriber with his company, who related to us that they had seen the day before many camelopardales, and wounded some of them but killed none. We pitched our tents with the intention not to leave this place before the 29th, in order to give the too much fatigued cattle the necessary rest. Jacob Kruger killed this morning not far from this place a rhinoceros, called by the Boetshoeanas seikloa. We rode in the afternoon on horseback to the place, and found the same to be of an uncommon size, measuring from the head to the tail 10 feet 7 inches.

Monday December 28th.—Some of the company went on a hunting excursion, but returned without any game.

Tuesday the 29th.—We left the Koussie fountain and valley in the afternoon, went on south by west half west, but were obliged by the strong and heavy rains to unyoke at 9 o'clock, and to stop at about half way to our intended resting place.

Wednesday the 30th.—We continued our journey soon in the morning in the same direction as yesterday, and arrived before noon at the Maggaga or Yzerbergs fountain. Jacob Kruger and Meintjes van den Berg, who had ridden on before us, had killed a rhinoceros cow, called by the Boetshoeanas magooe, which according to their statement is of a different kind from those we had seen on the 27th instant, and of a different colour.

Thursday December 31st.—Early in the morning we went with our Cape company towards the place where the animal was killed. It was light ash coloured, the upper lip more flat, the horns much finer and more bent to the back part, and the body was in general smaller than that which was first killed. Having returned to our camp preparations were made for our departure, and by examining the consumption we found that in the course of this month had been killed for the use of the expedition 43 sheep, 5 oxen, and 1 cow, and that to the commando and Hottentots in the service had been distributed 43 lbs. tobacco. In the afternoon we left the Magagga fountain, travelling south-south-west a quarter south about an hour and a quarter below the Mackassanie fountain, passed by the den or cave from which the inhabitants of this quarter dig the shining dust wherewith they powder their heads and besmear their bodies, having the said fountain N.W. by N. from us, and late in the evening we arrived at the Welkomst-fountain.

Friday January the 1st 1802.—We resolved to remain here till tomorrow, to have the cattle enjoy the good pasture of this place, to be prepared for our long day's journey.

Saturday the 2nd.—Jacob Kruger killed early at daylight almost in our camp a young male of the cacoon gazelle. We left the Welkomstfountain at noon, saw several gnoes, hartebeests, and springboks, and afterwards 8 Bosjesmen Hottentots, who were with us alongside the waggons till night. We went on southwest by west, passed the Tjoeka Ijoenie or Dwaalfountain, leaving the same at a distance of an hour from us southeast. We arrived in the middle of the night at the Kabesiegalie or Buffelfountain, where we encamped.

Sunday January the 3rd.—We remained here on account of the draft oxen being too much fatigued.

Monday the 4th.—We left the Kabesiegalie in the afternoon, travelled southwest half west. Saw numbers of quaggas and springboks. Three of our Hottentots had killed at a great distance from our waggons three male elands, and one of the herdsmen a springbok. We arrived in the night at the Gatie t'kamma, or white water fountain, where we pitched our camp.

Tuesday the 5th.—We gave to the Hottentots who were unfurnished with knives, tinderboxes, and hats

15 double tinder boxes and steels,
15 knives yellow wood handled, and
10 coarse hats.

The secretary Mr. Daniell and the assistant secretary rode on horseback to the place where the elands killed yesterday laid, and took a drawing of the same, caused the skins to be taken off by the Hottentots who accompanied them, and brought the same to the waggons; the meat being already putrified by the heat of the weather. We left the Gatie t'kamma in the afternoon, the road went south-south-west half west, and arrived in the evening at the Aakaap or Rietfontain, where we with the greatest affability were received by the missionaries Anderson and Mr. Kramer, who informed us that the Rev. Mr. Kicherer since some days ago had passed the Great or Orange river, and that the said river according to the last reports was yet fordable. They further related to us that the Bastard Hottentot Klaas Africaander, who some time ago had murdered his master, Pienaar, lived with his band at a few days' journey from hence, far below the kraal of Cornelis Kok, and exercised there his murders and depredations, that he had threatened that he also would make an attack upon the Rietfontain, and that they therefore lived here in continual uneasiness. We passed the night in the church.

Wednesday January the 6th.—We received at this place in good condition over 78 draft oxen, and returned to the Bastard Hottentots the oxen which they had lent us for relays, consisting in 48 head. We rewarded the herdsmen of Jan Olivier for the good care they had taken of the same with 3 tinder boxes and steels single ones and 6 lbs. tobacco, and as the interpreter

Miklanga lived at this place he requested his discharge, which was granted, and in reward of his good services he received

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 2 single do. do.
- 6 knives yellow wood handles.
- 1 pocket knife.
- 6 pocket looking glasses.
- 1 lb. blue and white large beads.
- 2 lbs. small different coloured beads.
- 2 handkerchiefs red and white.
- 2 caps with brass plates.
- 2 coarse hats.
- 2 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 10 do. gilt, and
- 1 lb. tobacco.

Bartered from several Coras and Bastard Hottentots 12 oxen, 4 cows, and 3 calves for

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 10 single do. do.
- 31 knives brown wood handled.
- 40 do. first sort.
- 24 pocket knives large ones.
- 6 do. middling size.
- 61 handkerchiefs.
- 1 coarse hat, and
- 170 lbs. tobacco.

We further paid to them for 17 sheep and 4 goats 46 lbs. Brazil tobacco and 10 lbs. Dutch do. We then took leave of the missionaries Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kramer, and departed in the evening in a west-south-westerly direction, and arrived in the night at the t'kaarap.

Thursday January the 7th.—We bartered from the Coras and Bastard Hottentots at this place 7 oxen and 2 cows for the following articles :

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 4 single do. do.
- 16 knives common brown wood handled.
- 20 do. best do.
- 12 pocket knives first sort.
- 3 do. second sort.
- 30 handkerchiefs red and white.
- 84 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and one sheep for
- 2 lbs. Dutch tobacco.

In the afternoon we continued our journey, left our former road, and went on southwest through a long pass or kloof, arriving before sunset at the northern bank of the Great or Orange river, near the Ghoey Kayps drift, where by the care of the Rev. Mr. Kicherer several Bastard Hottentots waited on us with their beasts of burthen to conduct us through the river, which we in the same evening crossed without any accident, and were heartily welcomed by Mr. Kicherer on our arrival on the southern bank of the river, where high upon the road we encamped.

Friday January the 8th.—We planned with the said Mr. Kicherer a project of going in company with him and some of his Bastards next week again through the river to the westward to the kraal of Cornelis Kok, which was according to information about 8 or 10 days from this place, as he was of opinion that there would be obtained a tolerable good number of cattle, besides the veldt between this and Roggeveld and the fountains were too dry, according to the reports of the people he had purposely sent to enquire, for the number of cattle of the expedition, and before we had copious rains there could not be sufficient water in that veldt, and as we should thus be obliged to remain here till the rains had remedied this inconvenience, we the more readily accepted the plan. And as the people composing the Roggeveld commando were of no service nor protection to the commission, and far from being in any way agreeable, they having shewn upon the journey their disgust, inactivity, and unfounded fears, and behaved like enemies of all good order, they were judged, in case any unexpected event might happen, not to be relied on, and therefore we resolved to dismiss the same, providing them with some necessary articles for their journey. They were this evening acquainted with this intention of the commission. We gave at the proposal of Mr. Kicherer some of all the sorts of the articles designed for barter to him, according to a separate list, to exchange for the same all the cattle which the Bastard Hottentots living with him might be able to part with, without inconvenience to themselves.

Saturday January the 9th.—Jacob Kruger delivered 69 sheep for the use of the expedition, which made with those received from him the 12th of November, to the number of 46, in all 115, for which he was paid 2 rixdollars for each, or the sum of 230 rixdollars, and at his request leave was granted him to go and superintend his affairs at this river.

Sunday January the 10th.—A letter was written to your Excellency containing a recapitulation of what is noted in this report, the disagreeable unhappy result of the barter, and also of our further intentions. This letter was given to the farmers who had escorted us to be forwarded, and the same being provided with provisions for the road, one of the waggons bought in Roggeveld with the necessary number of oxen, the Bastard Hottentots for drivers, the slave Noël for leader, and the Hottentot Gerrit to take care of the cattle, was given to them to conduct them home, wherewith they this day went away, together with Jan Meyntjes van den Berg, his family, and cattle.

Monday the 11th.—We exchanged from the Coras and other Hottentots 12 sheep and 3 goats for 10 brown handled knives, 3 large pocket knives, 29 lbs. large blue and white beads, 2 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel, and 15 lbs. tobacco. We caught a fish in the river of about 3 feet 8 inches large, a large flat head somewhat like the bagger, and of a taste like the eel. We augmented the quantity of the articles already given to Mr. Kicherer for barter with some other articles.

Tuesday the 12th.—We observed that the Gariep or Great river was much higher, so that the same was already unfordable.

Wednesday January the 13th.—The river was a little descended, but of no consequence. We added to the quantity of the articles given to Mr. Kicherer some other goods.

Thursday the 14th.—Mr. Kicherer sent the remainder of the articles back again, together with the number of 28 oxen, 13 cows, and 6 calves, which had been exchanged for

49	double	tinder	boxes	and	steels.		
10	single	do.	do.	do.			
24	common	brown	wood	handled	knives.		
12	do.	yellow	do.	do.			
66	best	brown	do.	do.			
118	pocket	knives	large	ones.			
	1	pair	of	earrings.			
	2	small	gilt	watch	chains.		
	18	pocket	looking	glasses.			
	68	lbs.	beads	small	of	different	colours.
	¼	gross	small	metal	buttons.		
112	pairs	sleeve	buttons	with	stones	of	No. 7.
	5	do.	do.	gilt.			
117	do.	do.	with	stones	of	No. 9.	
52	handkerchiefs	red	and	white.			

- 17 coarse hats.
- 12 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 144 common do. do. No. 5.
- 132 gilt rings.
- 36 pairs earrings.
- 2 do. do. with stones.
- 18 pairs of scissors.
- 160 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 12 lbs. Dutch do.,

Besides 28 sheep and 3 goats, for which were paid

- 6 common yellow wood handled knives.
- 20 best brown do.
- 20 lbs. large blue and white glass beads.
- 3 lbs. green, red, and yellow small beads.
- 12 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 9.
- 10 do. do. steel.
- 8 coarse hats.
- 40 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 2 lbs. Dutch do.

Friday January the 15th.—We exchanged from the Bastard Orange one ox for 6 best brown handled knives, and 6 lbs. small red, green, and yellow beads.

Saturday the 16th.—The Gariep was somewhat lower, but not fordable. In the evening a hippopotamus or seacow crossed the drift of the river, and passed with the current before the tent which stood but 8 or 9 paces from the bank of the river, although it was discovered too late, and thereby at too great a distance some of our company and the Bastards fired upon it, but in vain.

Sunday the 17th.—The river was again risen a few inches above the marks, which prevented our crossing it. It rained to-day, which afforded us relief by laying the dust, which was blown up by the violent north-westerly winds. We received some pieces of a seacow, with a letter from Jacob Kruger, saying that the hippopotamus of which this was a part was shot two days' journey higher up the river from our camp.

Monday January the 18th.—We agreed with Mr. Kicherer to send one of the Bastards towards the kraal of Cornelis Kok with the samples of the articles designed for barter, and to invite the people to bring the cattle they could spare to the Prisacas drift, as the river, being again higher than yesterday, might perhaps remain unfordable for the commission, we would proceed

to that place, where the people would receive a sufficient payment in the articles of which the bearer would shew them the samples, who was dispatched for that purpose in the course of the day.

Tuesday the 19th.

Wednesday the 20th.

Thursday the 21st.

Friday the 22nd.

Saturday the 23rd.

The river daily descended below our mark, which gave us hope to reach once more the northern bank, and nothing remarkable happened during these days.

Sunday the 24th.—Arrived in the evening an old Bastard from the horde of Cornelis Kok, bringing a letter to Mr. Kicherer, who was departed from thence in company with three others who had first gone to the Rietfontain, but would arrive tomorrow, from whom the necessary information with regard to the road and water between this and the said horde would be obtained. The river was still unfordable, although somewhat more below the mark than in the last mentioned five days.

Monday the 25th.—One of the saddle horses, a sorrel, died to-day of the horse disease here on the Ghoey kaps drift, being one of the three bought from Cornelis Coetzee in the Roggeveld. The three Hottentots mentioned yesterday arrived, among whom was one by the name of Hans Luykeur, who gave us to understand that the people of the horde whereto he belonged were very much inclined to trade with the commission, as they were in want of a number of articles which he was informed were in our waggons. We learned from him that there was sufficient pasture and water on the road between this place and the said kraal, he offering his services as guide. He further mentioned that the already mentioned Klaas Africaner with his band continued in their neighbourhood with his robberies, and that only at two schofts or two days' journey from their place a European by the name of Stephanus lived among them, who had some years ago been apprehended as a coiner and had broken out of prison, and he had no doubt that in case we would supply them with gunpowder and shot they would be able with the assistance of the Bastards dwelling at the Rietfontain to make this villain and his accomplices prisoners.

Tuesday January the 26th.—We tried to make a float from one of the bottoms of the waggons with the covered side boards and the empty casks, by means of spars cut for that purpose, well tied together by cords and thongs, but could not finish it to-day. Meanwhile we made a proof by the aid of the Bastards who live

at this place, who are uncommonly good swimmers, to cross the river with a half ballasted waggon with eight oxen, whether the river could be passed without a float, but when nearly on the other side the volume of the current turned the waggon over, and by the assistance of the above mentioned people everything was saved.

Wednesday January the 27th.—In the forenoon the float was finished, and we tried the experiment, but it proved unsuccessful by the violence of the current, even a thin rope of two and a half inches and 120 fathoms being brought on the other side through one of the branches of the river into the drift with ten oxen, which were not able to keep the rope straight, and as soon as the people who were on shore and held the rope were obliged to let it slip, then the oxen were immediately dragged backwards or sideways by the current. We then desisted from the undertaking. Whereupon the abovementioned Hottentots offered to make a float as they are used to do at the Koubakas or Koks kraal, and the dry trees in the neighbourhood were immediately cut down for that purpose and were brought with their branches near the river, and the work was commenced without delay.

Thursday the 28th.—The float was finished in the forenoon, and was composed of thin trunks of trees of 8 to 10 feet long, first made like a frame of two rows, and the square spaces between each row filled up. Two other frames were put upon the first and sufficiently tied with cordage and thongs and with the peeled bark of the mimosa, and the square holes of the two upper frames were filled with dry reeds and branches of trees. This being finished, the float was brought into the water and laden with a chest of 200 lbs. weight, wherewith eight Bastards, good swimmers, conveyed it over the largest part of the river, where the current was less violent, swimming and fording as circumstances required. They reached the opposite side of the river in a declining line of five points of the compass, and without the water having run over the machine as high as the bottom of the chest. The load being put on shore, the float was brought down the river to a place where little or no current ran, to gain with the same declination the southern bank at the very place they had left it; but while they were effecting this end we casually discovered a place somewhat higher than where the float was brought over, that a Hottentot below an island situated in the middle of the river passed, and

not higher than his thighs. Observing that the current was not so strong there as at the usual passage or drift, we caused some men to ford the river again and put marks on both sides, and having returned from the island we measured the depth, which was found could not exceed the bottoms of the waggons. We immediately left off working with the float, which would have taken us eight days before all the waggons and baggage had been transported, provided the river did not grow higher, and all hands were employed, part in levelling the way towards the new passage, whilst the remainder of the people were engaged in loading the waggons, which was so happily performed that we were ready before five o'clock in the evening, and the first undersigned with the assistant secretary P. Borchers passed in the first waggon, which was followed by three others, and all before sunset arrived at the northern bank of the Ghoey kayps drift through both the arms of the river, but the load of the fifth, which could not have been so well secured as the others, sprang loose, and the two foremost chests on descending into the drift fell in the water, but were immediately saved; which however hindered the other waggons from passing, as it grew dark, wherefore the second subscriber, who with the secretary was on the southern side, remained till next morning.

Friday January the 29th.—We perceived that the Bastard Hottentot Vigilant had made his escape. He had a few days before asked his discharge, which was refused, but had not shewn the least discontent, and always behaved very well. The second subscriber arrived this morning with all the waggons and cattle on the northern bank. We gave to Mr. Kicherer 30 rix-dollars to distribute among the people for a reward for the assistance lent to the expedition in crossing the river during this month, and in the afternoon we departed, travelling N.E. through the t'kaaraapskloof, where we met with numerous fountains, by one of which we encamped that night, where Mr. Kicherer and Christiaan Botman joined us.

Saturday the 30th.—We travelled on in the afternoon in the same direction, and arrived in the evening at the place of Jan Kok; altered our route to west by south half south, continued our journey all night, and arrived on

Sunday the 31st at 7 o'clock in the morning at the fountain t'Goecoup, where we found not so much water that the cattle

could quench their thirst. We found that for the consumption of the expedition, comprized therein the provisions given to the returned commando of Roggeveld, were used 42 sheep, 5 goats, 1 ox, and 2 cows, and that to the said commando and Hottentots had been given 33 lbs. tobacco. In the afternoon we left the Goecoup, travelled N.W., and encamped at a horde of Coras at the t'Kanienghoaps fountain.

Monday February the 1st.—We left this fountain in the afternoon, saw on the branches of the giraffe mimosa a quantity of hay or straw in the form of a corn heap. By nearer examination it proved to be the nests of those birds described by former travellers in Southern Africa, which live in a great society together under one roof, but wherein every couple has its compartment free from communication with each other. On putting our hands therein, we found that it was long straw or grass of which the nests were composed, and covered with sharp points to the outside, so that we were obliged to withdraw our hands, which were as much hurt as if we had placed them upon pins. Our route lay N.W. by W. We passed the t'skagaaps fountain, and arrived in the middle of the night at the t'Koukamma, where we found very good water, and pitched our camp.

Tuesday the 2nd.—We were visited by several Coras. We left the Koukamma in the afternoon, but as we discovered that the grey horse of Mr. Daniell was absent, we left to the Coras the care of finding it again, and continued our route N. by W. After two hours' travelling the beam of one of the waggons broke, which prevented us from going on farther. We immediately cut a new one of caree wood, and placed the same to be in readiness tomorrow morning to continue our journey. We passed the night at the t'Gaakaap.

Wednesday February 3rd.—Already early in the morning the beam was finished, so that at 8 o'clock we were ready to continue our journey in the same direction. At noon we arrived at the t'Goukamma valley, where we caused the cattle to drink. We left this place in the afternoon, travelling on N. by W., W., and S.W., so that the course we had taken was joined together N.N.W. In the evening we arrived at the Gariep, at the t'Goedabieb, at a horde of Coras, who on our arrival were dancing and singing. Here we encamped.

Thursday the 4th.—Three of the captains of the Coras called

T'haaybos, t'Gaboque, and t'Goensap, attended by some of their horde, came to salute us. We presented them with

- 12 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 12 common yellow wood handled knives.
- 1 pair of earrings.
- 4 pocket looking glasses.
- 96 medallions.
- 6 caps with brass plates.
- 12 gilt rings, and
- 3 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

We left the t'Goedabieb in the forenoon on account of the hills. Our route varied from N.E. through N. to West. The greatest part of the road was very agreeable, and gave a good prospect over the river and woods. The second subscriber, the secretary Mr. Daniell, and Mr. Kicherer, as the nearest way passed alongside the river on beasts of burden, whilst the first undersigned and the assistant secretary remained in the waggon, and the Bastard Hottentot Hans Luyken, who served us for guide, was also seated by them, and related that some years past he had been with the well known Cornelis Kok on a journey through the dorp Patania and Litakoe to the Barrow nation, and had in a short time exchanged for beads a few hundred oxen, that these people were very good natured and rich in cattle, that he had seen their iron and copper melting houses, the latter from a yellow grey earth, that their town was so extensive that by going in the morning from one extremity to the other a person could not return before next day, that the same was inhabited by several thousands, that the people were very ingenious in cutting of wood, that their gardens and lands were better cultivated and their houses much better built than those of the Litakoes, that the trees and plants growing in that country surpassed those of the latter, and upon the whole that the soil was more productive and plentiful of water than those countries which we had visited, and lastly that the town was but 8 or 10 days' journey situated from the Boetshoeanas. This account struck so much the first undersigned that he could not help expressing his sorrow that he had not six weeks before received this information, but at present it was too late in the season to reap any benefit therefrom, besides our stock of provisions was more than two-thirds exhausted. I could not omit stating this account for general information. We met in our road

many of the Euphorbious plants wherewith it is said that the Bosjesmen poison the waters of the fountains. In the evening we arrived at the Gariép near the t'kago drift, where we met again with the second subscriber, the secretary of the commission, and Mr. Kicherer. During the night all the other waggons arrived.

Friday February the 5th.—We passed the river for the fourth time over five islands, thus the sixth time over the arms of the same stream running round the islands, and having more than two hours been busy in crossing the same we once again arrived at the southern bank safely with all the waggons and cattle. Very happily that we had soon in the morning commenced our passage, for not long after we had been over, the river increased several feet with a violent current, so much so that if this had happened half an hour sooner most probably nothing of the whole expedition would have been saved. We encamped here on the southern bank near the t'Gays drift. After a short time the Caffre captain Danser, together with some of the horde whose hamlet was situated very near this place, came up to us, complaining that he and his people not only were robbed of the most part of the cattle in their possession by the villain Klaas Africaner, but that in his absence by the cunning of this malefactor several of his people had been murdered, and that on being informed of the approach of the expedition he had resolved to request to join the same with all his people, in order in case of necessity to attack this wicked man and his accomplices, and to try to take him prisoner. We allowed him to travel with us.

Saturday February the 6th.—Many of the Bastard Hottentots arrived from the Aakaap, who had crossed the river yesterday morning at the Goedabieb, at our camp, requesting that as they intended to go to the Koubakas of Kokskraal, that it would be permitted to them to travel with us, as they had also been robbed of many of their cattle by the above mentioned villain Africaner, offering to assist us against his attempts. We were informed by them that the horse lost on the 2nd instant on the north side was brought as far as to the Goedabieb, but that on account of the water being too high they had been obliged to leave the same on the other side under good care. We left the t'Gays drift in the afternoon, travelled west half south. Arrived in the evening at the t'Sarokaap, where we encamped near a hamlet of Bosjesmen

on the bank of the river. We found here the remains of a building, now very much in decay, which was stated to have been erected there by the already mentioned coiner Stephanus to serve for a church; the ruins of a chair, cross, and seats were yet distinguishable. Near the same were a number of giraffe mimosas, which were grown up so regularly as made it apparent that the same were planted there by man. Here we were joined by the Caffre captain Danzer and six of his men.

Sunday February 7th.—We continued our journey in the afternoon, in a northwest half north direction, and arrived at midnight at the t'Kariegaap, where we halted.

Monday the 8th.—We left this place in the afternoon, travelled N.N. West, and arrived late in the evening at the t'Koeroehaap, at a horde of Coras, where we encamped.

Tuesday the 9th.—In the morning the second subscriber and Mr. Kicherer proceeded on horseback to the Koks kraal, and the first subscriber with the rest of the company departed in the afternoon in the same direction as yesterday, and arrived in the evening at the t'Kaalogaap, where we encamped.

Wednesday February 10th.—In the afternoon we continued our journey, and arrived in the night at the t'Soulooghaap. The road lay W.S.W. half W.

Thursday the 11th.—We departed in the afternoon, travelled west half south, and were in the evening welcomed by the second subscriber and Mr. Kicherer at the Koubahas of Kok's kraal, where Adam Kok was the chieftain, and here the whole of the expedition encamped.

Friday the 12th.—A commando of the Bastard Hottentots both of the Aakaaps kraal and the Caffres of the horde of Captain Danzer and those of the Khoubahas kraal, was fitted out and numbered to the number of 40, provided with firearms, powder, shot, pewter, flints, &c., to make an attack upon Africaner and Stephanus, and it was resolved in case they would not deliver themselves up that violent means should be opposed to them to try to overmaster the vagabonds.

Saturday the 13th.—The second subscriber, the secretary, and Christiaan Botman set out with the commando mustered yesterday, in a waggon of the expedition prepared for that purpose, and travelled westwards along the river. In the afternoon we found that a Bastard Hottentot boy named Stoffel had absconded, out

of fear of punishment for a little theft committed on the provisions.

Sunday February the 14th.—The first undersigned received a letter from the second subscriber, stating that the commando had resolved to attack a little kraal of Africaner which lay the nearest, to get if possible by these means information of the place where their chieftain and Stephanus were hidden.

Monday the 15th.—The Bastard Roelof requested that as he had obtained leave from the second subscriber to use the brown chestnut horse, he might go with it in quest of his cousin Stoffel and to bring him back again, which the first undersigned granted.

Tuesday the 16th.—At the usual daily counting of the cattle some oxen were missed, and Hottentots were immediately dispatched in search of the same.

Wednesday the 17th.—Some of the strayed cattle were brought back. The second subscriber and his company returned with their waggon. Some of the unarmed Hottentots brought several oxen and other trifles out of the nearest kraal of Africaner, wherein they had not found him nor any of his people, wherefore it had been resolved to return, but the armed commando of Bastards and Caffres was ordered to pursue the villains.

Thursday 18th.—We had the necessary thornwood cut for beams, longwaggons, yokes, &c., &c., instead of those that were broken, and to be used in case of accident after our departure. The remainder of the oxen were all brought in the camp.

Friday February 19th.—We could not get open our trade, as the most part of the Bastards, who possessed the greatest quantity of cattle, were gone with the commando.

Saturday the 20th.—We unpacked the greatest part of the merchandise to shew to the Hottentots, and gave the people who had remained here notice that in the beginning of next week the trade would be opened to supply them with such articles as they should choose.

Sunday the 21st.—We assisted this day at the divine service performed by Mr. Kicherer. The river was swelling some feet higher than it had been for the other days we had passed at this place.

Monday the 22nd.—We had the pleasure of seeing the commando return, bringing with them two Namaqua women with

their children, with the news that they some time after the second subscriber was returned with the waggon had stormed the camp of the vagabonds, but that they were too soon discovered; that they immediately had extinguished the fire, and favoured by the darkness fled in the woods through the river, and hid themselves in the woods of an island, leaving behind some of their greatest necessaries, together with their draft oxen that were already saddled; but the people had all escaped, and they had not been able to take either Africaner or Stephanus, nor any of them; that they had taken two muskets, a large screw, and about three hundred head of cattle and one hundred sheep; and that they had fired several shots at one another, but that however none of the commando was wounded. Hans Luyken shewed us some balls made of red copper which he had found in the camp of Africaner, a proof they had no lead, and as a further proof that these villains were short of gunpowder their shots were very feeble, and Africaner, who had intrenched himself upon the island, cried with terrible curses and threats: "I know very well that the Koks and Bastards plot together, and were great sinners in attacking him, as he was instructed and had repented, and that they would be sure they would not pass another quiet night with their families." Hans Koraga also shewed a very good jacket which he had found there, and which Adam Kok recognised to have been given long ago to Stephanus before he knew who he was, out of compassion to his miserable situation. We informed the people that those who could by the marks prove that some of their cattle were among those retaken from Africaner were to appear at the hamlet of Captain Adam Kok, when the same would be restored to the owners.

Tuesday February 23rd—Part of the cattle was returned to the proprietors, and another share of it divided among the commando, and the remaining part was adjudged to the expedition, consisting in five cows and eighteen calves, in some way serving in payment of the following ammunition given for the use of the commando, namely

100 lbs. gunpowder.
150 lbs. lead.
15 lbs. pewter.
50 lbs. shot, and
400 flints.

A small dispute arose between two Bastards as to which of them an ox belonged, and it was decided by us that they both had an equal right thereto, for which reason we took the same under our cattle, paying five rixdollars to each of them. In the forenoon the Rev. Mr. Kicherer and Christiaan Botman departed for the Prisacas drift to the eastward in a waggon we had provided them with for their return, under condition to deliver the same in Roggeveld to the veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, that on our arrival at the Cape we should write to him further concerning it, as we resolved after finishing our business at this place to return by the shortest way, through the Hantam if possible, it was very probable we would arrive before Mr. Kicherer at the capital. In the afternoon we bartered from different persons ten head of cattle, for which we paid according to their desire the following articles :

- 10 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 10 single do. do.
- 45 common brown wood handled knives.
- 20 large pocket knives.
- 20 pocket looking glasses.
- 5 lbs fine glass and china painted beads.
- 10 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 7.
- 50 do. do. do. No. 9.
- 20 hats.
- 20 rings common with stones of No. 5.
- 30 do. gilt.
- 5 lbs. Brazil tobacco.
- 260 needles.

Wednesday February 24th.—We exchanged according to the choice of the people the following goods for twelve oxen and a bull from several Bastards :

- 12 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 14 single do. do.
- 58 common brown handled knives.
- 20 pocket knives large ones.
- 26 pocket looking glasses.
- 6½ lbs. fine glass and painted china beads.
- 13 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 7.
- 65 do. do. do. No. 9.
- 26 hats.
- 26 rings with stones of No. 5.
- 39 do. gilt.
- 6½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 330 needles.

Thursday February 25th.—Four oxen were exchanged from Bastards for articles as follows :

- 4 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 8 single do. do.
- 18 common brown handled knives.
- 8 large pocket knives.
- 8 pocket looking glasses.
- 2 lbs. fine glass and painted china beads.
- 4 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 7.
- 20 do. do. do. No. 9.
- 8 hats.
- 8 rings with stones of No. 5.
- 12 do. gilt.
- 2 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 100 needles.

Friday the 26th.—Four oxen and a bull were bartered for

- 5 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 8 single do. do.
- 22 common brown handled knives.
- 10 large pocket knives.
- 10 pocket looking glasses.
- 2½ lbs. fine glass and painted china beads.
- 5 pairs gilt sleeve buttons.
- 20 pairs sleeve buttons No. 9.
- 10 hats.
- 10 rings with stones of No. 5.
- 15 do. gilt.
- 2½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 130 needles.

Saturday February 27th.—We obtained seven oxen, and according to the choice of the proprietors we gave them for the same

- 7 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 14 single do. do.
- 26 common brown wood handled knives.
- 14 large pocket knives.
- 14 pocket looking glasses.
- 3 lbs. small red, green, and yellow beads.
- 2 lbs. fine glass and painted beads.
- 7 pairs gilt sleeve buttons.
- 16 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 9.
- 19 pairs do. ornamented with steel.
- 14 hats.

- 14 rings with stones of No. 9.
- 21 do. gilt.
- 3½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 180 needles.

Sunday the 28th.—An ox was exchanged from a Bastard for

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 4 common knives yellow wood handled.
- 2 pocket knives large ones.
- 4 looking glasses.
- 1½ lb. beads small ones.
- 1 pair gilt sleeve buttons.
- 5 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel.
- 1 red and white handkerchief.
- 2 hats.
- 2 rings with stones of No. 5.
- 3 do. gilt.
- 1 lb. Brazil tobacco, and
- 30 needles.

We found that for the use of the expedition had been killed 69 sheep and 3 goats, and that to the Hottentots was distributed 30 lbs. Brazil tobacco. And as the Bastard Roelof was not returned with the horse wherewith he was gone off on the 15th instant, his account was charged with the purchase money of the said horse.

Monday March the 1st.—From several persons having bartered six oxen and a cow, the following articles chosen by them were delivered accordingly :

- 7 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 14 single do. do.
- 32 common brown wood handled knives.
- 14 large pocket knives.
- 3½ lbs. small red, green, and yellow beads.
- 7 pairs gilt sleeve buttons.
- 35 pairs do. with steel.
- 7 handkerchiefs red and white.
- 14 hats.
- 10 rings with stones of No. 5.
- 25 do. gilt.
- 14 pocket looking glasses.
- 3½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 180 needles.

Tuesday the 2nd.—We bartered five oxen for the following articles :

- 5 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 16 single do. do.
- 23 common brown wood handled knives.
- 10 pocket knives large ones.
- 10 pocket looking glasses.
- 2½ lbs. small beads.
- 4 pairs gilt sleeve buttons.
- 25 pairs do. with steel.
- 10 hats.
- 35 gilt rings.
- 5 pairs gilt earrings.
- 2½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 130 needles.

As our departure drew nigh, we dispatched two Bosjesmen Hottentots, who knew the way from hence to the Hantam, to take inspection of the situation of the road, to see whether there could be found between this place and the Hartebeest river sufficient water for our cattle either in fountains or ponds during a journey of three or four days thither. We were induced to seek this information by the dryness of the country in these quarters, and promised them a good reward if they would fulfil their commission speedily, and bring us accurate accounts of the state of that part of the country.

Wednesday March the 3rd.—We paid to a Cora for a sheep three single tinder boxes and steels.

Thursday the 4th.—We paid to the Bastards for three oxen and three cows, for which they desired most part money and a few articles, according to their wishes

- 40 rixdollars in ready money.
- 2 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 1 double do. do.
- 4 common brown knives.
- 2 large pocket knives.
- 2 small looking glasses.
- ½ lb. beads.
- 5 pairs sleeve buttons with steel ornamented.
- 2 hats.
- 6 hair crosses.
- 14 gilt rings.
- 1 pair earrings.
- 3 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 20 needles.

Besides to the Koras who wished it for three sheep nine single tinder boxes and steels.

Friday March 5th.—A sheep was brought by a Kora, for which he received three single tinder boxes and steels, and from a Bastard Hottentot one ox, who at his desire was supplied with

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 4 single do. do.
- 4 knives brown handled.
- 2 pocket knives large.
- 1 pocket looking glass.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beads of different sorts.
- 5 pairs sleeve buttons with steel.
- 3 hats.
- 3 gilt rings.
- 2 earrings with stones.
- 4 pairs of scissors.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and
- 20 needles.

Saturday the 6th.—We gave notice to Captain Adam Kok that we intended to leave this place about the middle of next week, and that according to our agreement the sheep we wanted for our return were to be provided within that time.

Sunday the 7th.—A report was spread that Claas Africaner was in the neighbourhood, and only at a day's journey from this place, but shortly afterwards we discovered the fallacy of this report, which nevertheless had very much frightened the women of this horde.

Monday the 8th.—We paid to a Bastard for thirteen gelded goats at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rixdollars each $19\frac{1}{2}$ rixdollars in ready money, and for one sheep to a Cora three single tinder boxes and steels. Three cows and one ox were also exchanged to-day for the following articles :

- 8 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 8 single do. do.
- 18 common brown wood handled knives.
- 5 large pocket knives.
- 8 pocket looking glasses.
- 20 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel.
- 8 coarse hats.
- 12 gilt rings.
- 6 pairs earrings.
- 2 do. do. with stones.
- 4 pairs of scissors.
- 2 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 130 needles.

Tuesday March 9th.—We exchanged and gave according to the choice of the people for three oxen and a bull :

- 9 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 8 single do. do.
- 18 brown wood handled knives.
- 3 large pocket knives.
- 9 pocket looking glasses.
- 32 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel.
- 8 coarse hats.
- 60 pieces of iron of 6 and 9 inches.
- 12 gilt rings.
- 4 pairs of scissors.
- 2 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 130 needles.

And for a sheep to a Cora three single tinder boxes and steels. The Bosjesmen sent to inquire after the state of the country returned to-day, and brought the disagreeable intelligence that they had nearly perished with thirst on their journey, that even the Hartebeest river was entirely dried up. We therefore resolved to leave this place after tomorrow, and to take our road along the southern part of the river to the eastward, till we could fall in with our former waggon traces leading to Cape Town.

Wednesday March 10th.—We exchanged from the Bastards two oxen, for which according to their desire was delivered

- 4 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 4 single do. do.
- 9 brown wood handled knives.
- 4 large pocket knives.
- 4 small pocket looking glasses.
- 16 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel.
- 4 common hats.
- 40 lbs. iron in pieces 6 to 9 inches.
- 8 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 2 pairs of scissors.
- 1 lb. Brazil tobacco, and
- 40 needles.

We prepared everything for our departure tomorrow.

Thursday the 11th.—We exchanged for the undermentioned articles one ox :

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 2 single do. do.
- 5 common brown wood handled knives.
- 2 large pocket knives.

- 2 small pocket looking glasses.
- 9 pairs sleeve buttons ornamented with steel.
- 2 coarse hats.
- 13 lbs. iron in pieces from 6 to 9 inches.
- 4 fine rings with stones of No. 2.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and
- 20 needles.

Paid to Adam Kok and several other Bastards for 174 sheep they had procured for our journey homeward at two rixdollars each 348 rixdollars, and gave besides to several Bastards, in recompense for delivered vegetables and milk during our stay at this place as well as in reward of their services in showing the way hither from the Ghoeykaps drift, and to the Bosjesmen for the inspection they had made of the road to the Hantam, in all

- 4 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 4 single do. do.
- 18 common yellow wood knives.
- 4 large pocket knives.
- 2 pairs earrings.
- 2 small watch chains.
- 2 rings with stones.
- 2 pairs of scissors.
- 2 japanned tobacco boxes, and
- 2 pieces of linen, of those bought at Oertel's.

We found that during our stay to different persons who had delivered oxen, sheep, and goats to the commission for ready money, and afterwards had requested to obtain goods for their money, the following articles, to the amount of one hundred and fifteen rixdollars and seven skillings had been delivered :

- 2 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 10 single do. do.
- 14 yellow wood handled knives.
- 35 brown do. do.
- 30 lbs. beads large blue and white glass.
- 14 lbs. do. small green, yellow, and red.
- 3 lbs. fine painted glass and china beads.
- 22 handkerchiefs red and white.
- 9 coarse hats.
- 60 lbs. iron in pieces of 6 and 9 inches.
- 24 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Dutch do.

We left the Koubahas kraal in the forenoon, travelled east half north, and arrived in the evening at the Saulooghaap, where we encamped, but the northwesterly wind blew here so violently and threw up so much dust that we passed here a very disagreeable evening and night.

Friday March 12th.—We exchanged from some Bastards who had followed us, and from others who lived at this place, four oxen, for which we gave in return

- 16 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 6 yellow wood handled knives.
- 1 lb. small beads red, green, and yellow.
- 7 lbs. glass and china painted beads.
- 16 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 9.
- 3½ lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 240 needles.

About the time when the oxen should have been put to the waggon an incessant rain began, which prevented our travelling any farther this day.

Saturday the 13th.—After having exchanged two sheep from the Coras who lived at this place for

- 1 double tinder box and steel,
- 1 single do. do.
- 6 yellow wood knives, and
- ½ lb. Brazil tobacco,

We early in the morning continued our journey, and arrived at noon at the t'kalies, situated near the Gariep, where we unyoked the oxen, dined, and in the afternoon proceeded on again in the direction of E.N.E. half E. We passed some hamlets of the Koras situated alongside the river, and arrived in the evening at the Kaloogaap, where we encamped.

Sunday the 14th.—We left this place in the afternoon, and travelled in a S.S.Easterly direction to the Koeroehaap, where we remained the night.

Monday March 15th.—In the afternoon we proceeded to the Kharieghaap in the same direction as yesterday, where we staid all night.

Tuesday the 16th.—In the afternoon we continued our journey to the Bosjesman hamlet and horde at the t'Sarooehaap, having travelled southeast half south, and here we encamped.

Wednesday 17th.—We exchanged from these people, who were

rich in sheep and goats, four sheep, which at their desire were paid with

- 4 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 12 yellow wood handled knives.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Brazil tobacco.

And bartered from a Bastard Hottentot an ox for

- 1 best double tinder box and steel.
- 2 single do. do.
- 2 yellow wood handled knives.
- 3 lbs. small red, green, and yellow beads.
- 1 lb. painted glass and china beads.
- 5 pairs sleeve buttons with stones of No. 9.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and
- 60 needles.

One of the brown horses died of the horse disease raging in this part of the country. In the afternoon we left the t'Saroehaap, travelled E. by S., passed the t'Kaysdrift north from us, and arrived in the evening at the t'Kaboroganaap, close to the river, where we pitched our tents.

Thursday the 18th.—The first undersigned left this place in the afternoon with the waggons, being obliged to take a round from S.S.W. to S.E. to N.E., as the direction of the mountains makes the passage nearer to the river impossible, whilst the second subscriber, Mr. Daniell, and the assistant secretary on pack oxen travelled alongside the river to the kraal of the Caffre Captain Danzer, where they were kindly received, and after having travelled all night with the waggons arrived with the same next day, being

Friday March the 19th, before daylight at the t'Karaamakoonaap near the river, where the second subscriber, the secretary, and the assistant secretary joined the waggons again about sunrise. We had the misfortune to lose an ox by sickness. At this place were an immense number of locusts, the surface of the earth, the woods, and everything was covered with this insect, and the Bosjesmen of the adjacent hamlet to our camp were busily employed in collecting the same, which they dry and eat as a dainty. The Caffre Captain Danser and a number of men and women of his horde paid us here a visit, and we presented them with some trifles, such as beads, knives, and rings. As the cattle were extremely fatigued from the journey over hills and vales and sandy Karoo

grounds, we were obliged to postpone our departure till next day, or

Saturday the 20th, when we continued our journey in the afternoon, passing as the direction of the mountains would allow southwest to south and east to north-northeast, and arrived in the middle of the night at the bank of the river near the t'Kabieb, where we pitched our tents.

Sunday March 21st.—Arrived several Coras, who brought us a bull, which being lame we had been obliged to leave under their care. We rewarded their honesty with a few knives and some tobacco. We could not proceed both on account of the late arrival of the oxen, and especially as it rained very heavily.

Monday the 22nd.—We missed one of our herdsmen, being the Bastard Hottentot Cupido. We departed in the morning, and arrived in the afternoon at the t'kam'tkamma near the river. After having dined at this place, and refreshed the cattle, we departed. The secretary and assistant secretary together with a Bastard rode with our leave on oxen, to amuse themselves with hunting seacows along the river, having agreed that we would meet again tomorrow at dinner time, or on the same evening at the first resting place. Our route was in general south-south-east. At nine o'clock in the evening we were obliged to halt, on account of the heavy showers of rain, accompanied by violent northerly winds and continual thunder as loud as ever we heard, at a very improper place, where nothing but stones and rocks were to be seen, to pass there the night with the cattle.

Tuesday the 23rd.—We departed early in the morning from this uncomfortable place, and unyoked the oxen at noon in the veldt, where a little wood was found for the kitchen, and caused the cattle to be driven on to reach the river the sooner. We travelled on in the afternoon, and arrived with sunset at the t'Koãap, where we pitched our camp, having passed, according to the direction of the hills from southeast through east to north. We were not less astonished, and under no little concern, not to meet here our companions the secretary and assistant secretary, as we were agreed, the more as it had rained heavily all night, and they were not provided with clothes to screen them against the inclemency of the weather, much less with provisions, and in these quarters no way was to be seen except those we traced with our waggons.

Wednesday March 24th.—We remained here the whole morning in continual uneasiness about our fellow companions, from which we were not relieved until the signal for our departure by a stroke of the whip to bring the oxen together to be put to the waggon was given, when they shortly after made their appearance, being very much fatigued and hungry, relating to us that they had paid for their amusement very dearly the two last nights, as they could not find shelter against the heavy rains, and being thoroughly wet, they had besides nothing to eat but roots of uyntjes which they had digged from under the ground, and of which they had yet a provision in their pockets, which they shewed us. We then continued our journey together, in a south-south-easterly direction, but were obliged after two hours' riding to halt by the continual rains, and to prevent the oxen's necks being wounded by the yokes we were obliged to unyoke the same, and to remain the night in a hamlet of the Bushmen situated near the resting place.

Thursday March the 25th.—We left this place in the morning, travelled on southeast by south in the same direction as the course of the river, and passed hard by a Bosjesman kraal. Saw several hippopotami in the river, and arrived before noon at the t'Jokoham, being the place where to shorten our way we were to make a deviation to fall in with our former track. We rewarded our guide, the Bastard Hottentot Cupido Jonker, who had shewn us the way from the t'Kabrogoonaap to this place, with a few tinder boxes, knives, beads, and tobacco for the service thus shewn to us.

Friday the 26th.—Captain Slaparm, whom we had met at the foot or mudderfountain, came up to us attended by some of the Koras belonging to his horde, bringing with him five sheep which we bartered for five single tinder boxes and steels, 15 common yellow wood handled knives, and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Brazil tobacco. And as the abovementioned guide Cupido Jonker took his leave to return to his family, Captain Slaparm and two of his men offered their services to fill his place and bring us to the Komatoa or Jonker-fountain, which we accepted, and as we found at the place alongside the river good pasture, we resolved to let the cattle enjoy the same for the day, and remained here on that account. In the afternoon two Bosjesmen came up to us, whom we asked by our interpreter whether they knew the watering places and fountains

between this and the Komatoa? which being answered in the affirmative, they very willingly offered to shew us these places, and that they would join us the next morning for that purpose at the time of our departure.

Saturday March 27th.—We left the t'Jokoham and at the same time the Gariep, Great, or Orange river for the last time, travelled on S.W. by S. Having been for some time riding on, one of the waggons sank in a muddy place as far as to the naves. We were obliged to put two teams of oxen behind the waggon to draw it back, but as this was performed the waggon turned over, which made us lose about three hours before everything was put to rights, and we arrived in the afternoon at the Kokoatao, being a river which at certain periods flows, but had at present only a little standing rain water. We caused the cattle to drink, and went on at sunset, arrived late in the evening at the Koennau, where water was found, but not sufficient for all our cattle to quench their thirst. We here encamped.

Sunday the 28th.—Early in the morning we continued our journey in a southwesterly direction, arriving in the afternoon at the t'Koreeseep, where we found in a very curious rock sufficient water for men but not for cattle. This rock was flat, on its surface was an opening which led to a deep cave covered naturally with a roof so as to prevent the evaporation of the water by the heat of the climate. After having refreshed ourselves and the cattle, we pursued our road, and came in the evening to a place to the eastward of the Kariekoup fountain, from whence we sent our cattle to a place in the kloof or pass of the mountains to the westward to drink, and after having quenched their thirst they returned to our camp.

Monday March 29th.—In the morning we left this place, travelling on south by west, meeting several Bosjesmen on the road, some of whom joined our guides. Saw many ostriches and springboks. Halted a little on the way, and arrived in the evening at the Komatoa, or Jonkersfontain, in our former track. Pitched the tents and encamped.

Tuesday the 30th.—We found on inspection that almost all the spokes of one of the wheels had burst through the nave, which we filled with wedges and repaired as well as possible. We resolved not to depart from this place before tomorrow, to let the cattle enjoy a necessary rest and feed on the abundant pasture which the

place afforded. We divided among Slaparm and his people, and to the Bosjesmans who had shewn us the way and the fountains, some tinderboxes, knives, caps, copper wire, tobacco, &c., and provided Captain Slaparm at his request with a passport, in case he might choose to visit Capetown with some of his horde, that the inhabitants of the country districts might let him travel unmolested. Since our departure from the Koks kraal the presents given to several Bastard Hottentots, to Koras, to the horde of Captain Danzer, and to the Bosjesmen, in reward of services shewn to the expedition, amounted to the following articles:—

- 6 double tinder boxes and steels.
- 28 single do. do.
- 58 yellow wood handled knives.
- 3 large pocket knives.
- 1 lb. glass and painted beads.
- 11 caps with brass plates.
- 6 lbs. copper wire.
- 4 rings with stones of No. 2.
- 16 rings gilt.
- 5 lbs. Brazil tobacco, and
- 1 sheep.

Wednesday March 31st.—We departed early in the morning from the Komatoa. After an hour's travelling the wheel repaired yesterday broke. We found that but two spokes were fastened in the felloes, and therefore resolved to take them out entirely and put in new ones of the wood we had on purpose taken with us from the river. We left this waggon behind under the care of Schultze, assisted by some Bastards who thought themselves able to perform the task, and provided them with all the necessary implements. This detained us half an hour, and we then continued with the other waggons S.W. by W., arriving in the afternoon at the Buffelsbout, or Bierfontain, where some of the Bosjesmen whom we had seen here at our outset arrived at the same time. We supplied these poor creatures with a sheep and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and passed here the night. We found that in the course of the month had been killed for the consumption of the expedition 70 sheep and 3 goats, and that to the Hottentots attached to the expedition was given 30 lbs. Brazil tobacco.

Thursday April 1st.—As the oxen, when the breaking of the wheel happened yesterday, were already driven on a couple of hours before, we sent in the morning a second team back to the

waggon, with a letter to Schultze informing him that we would proceed to-day to the Grassfontain, and expect him there tomorrow. We accordingly left the Bierfontain in the morning. The general route was S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., crossing the two northerly chains of the Karee mountains. We met with many quaggas and springbocks on the road, and on passing between the first and second chain of the mountain we saw a valley to the eastward, which through the darkness of the night we had not observed at our first passage. At sunset we had a few heavy showers of rain, and arrived in the evening through the kloof or middle chain of the said mountain at the Grassfontain. We missed one of the draft oxen that had been obtained in the Middle Roggeveld.

Friday the 2nd.—We remained on account of the waggon which stood behind, and which did not arrive till late in the afternoon, and both teams of oxen were exhausted. We found the wheel so well repaired that it was even stronger and better than when we left Cape Town.

Saturday the 3rd.—Early in the morning we departed from the Grassfontain, travelled S.S.W. by W., met with many Bosjesmen, whom we engaged to bring us tomorrow some honey, as all our sugar was consumed, which they promised to do. Others of these people followed us, and we arrived together in the afternoon somewhat at the north side of the fourth chain of the Karee mountains, at the Elandskuil, where we encamped, our new company remaining with us.

Sunday April the 4th.—Before daylight the Bosjesmen engaged yesterday arrived, bringing a knapsack containing more than three gallons of the best white honey. We rewarded them for the same with 6 yellow wood knives, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco, and a couple of the best goats, wherewith they seemed extremely well satisfied. They left us in the morning, and we continued our journey in the same direction as yesterday. Crossed the fourth chain of the mountains. One of the Bastards who had followed us from the Gariëp, called Fiool Dikkop, killed at a great distance from the waggon a male rhinoceros. We arrived late in the evening at the Schietfontain, where we were visited by a number of between 20 and 30 Bosjesmen, most part of whom remained in our camp after we had supplied them with food, &c.

Monday April the 5th.—We departed early in the morning according to the direction of the mountains southwest by south.

After two hours we crossed the fifth or last chain of the Karee mountains, passed the Klipfontain situated on the south side, saw a number of quaggas, and arrived in the evening at the Lions fountain, where we encamped.

Tuesday April 6th.—We left the Lions fountain in the morning, travelled S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Saw again many quaggas, of which from a troop of five at a distance of more than six hundred feet measured by pacing a young mare of about three years was killed by the assistant secretary in one shot, to our and his great satisfaction. We arrived in the afternoon at the pool situated at the upper part of the Brakke river, where we encamped. We were not a little astonished to find this pool, which was about 26 feet deep in the middle, about 60 feet broad, and of an extensive length, and which to prevent its outlet had but a bank of rocks which was situated only two feet lower than the surface of its borders, overflowing with water, as the same on our outward passage was not eighteen inches deep; which made us suppose that at the former time we had been here it had not rained for a length of time, or that the evaporation of the water must be stronger here than at other places.

Wednesday the 7th.—We proceeded on our journey early in the morning, and not far from our last camp crossed the river at a place where it flowed to the eastward. Our road lay S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. We passed in the forenoon the Patrys fountain, afterwards a relinquished place of Korf, and crossed for the second time the Brakke river, where it took a westerly direction, and encamped in the afternoon at the southern bank of the same.

Thursday the 8th.—We left the river in the morning and travelled on in a southern direction. We crossed the Sak river, and arrived in the afternoon at the place where the Rev. Mr. Kicherer had formerly taken his residence, and where he intended to stay again for some time. We here met with Jacobus Scholtz and Christiaan Botman, besides with a number of Bastards with their families, who were all busily employed in covering, repairing, and building their huts. We here learned that Mr. Kicherer was gone to Roggeveld, and was expected to return every day. We received here the waggon back again, which we had lent to him at the Koubahas kraal, and remained here.

Friday April 9th.—We left this place in the forenoon, after having delivered to the Bastard Hottentots in reward of their

good services, 2 single tinder boxes and steels, 3 knives yellow wood handled, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco. Our road lay S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. We arrived in the afternoon at the Kruidfontain or Bly Vooruitzicht, where we encamped. In the evening we were visited by the Bastard Hottentots Nicolaas Barendsen, Hans Kruger, and their people, who had arrived in the latter end of last month from the other side of the Gariep, informing us that the grey horse which had remained at the north side of the said river was under the care of the brother of Barendsen, who had promised to deliver the same at the first opportunity at Cape Town.

Saturday the 10th.—We gave a certificate to the Bushman Captain Ruiters, Sak river, that he and his people were allowed until further order from Government with their cattle to live and pasture at a certain unoccupied place called Middelplaats of Hendrik Korf, rewarding him and his comrade Jacob who both with the missionary Edwards and his family had travelled over the Groote to the Koermana river, and from the last mentioned river were returned with this expedition, for their assistance in the capacity as interpreters for their nation and for other services to the commission, with

- 4 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 6 yellow wood handled knives.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brazil tobacco.
- 3 sheep, and
- 2 goats.

We left Bly Vooruitzicht in the morning. The road lay south around the hills. We passed the Commando or Quagga fountain. The Bastard Hottentot Fiool Dikkop shot an eland cow in sight of the waggons, which detained us a little. We arrived in the evening at a small pool or vlei at a great hour's distance from the Brakke fountain, where we halted.

Sunday April 11th.—We left the valley in the morning, travelled S.W. by W., and passed at no great distance from the Brakke fountain. Crossed the Karee river, and arrived at noon at the Ganna kraal, near the northern bank of the Small Riet river, where we encamped, and as we were now arrived at the limits of the colony, we dispatched the Bastard Willem on horseback with a letter directed to the Veldcornet of Lower Roggeveld, containing order to repair tomorrow, between the hours of 2 and 3, in person, with two good saddle horses and a guide, at the

place of a certain Van Wyk, to make the necessary arrangements with him for the speedy arrival of the expedition in Cape Town.

Monday April the 12th.—We left the Ganna kraal in the morning, crossed the Kleine Riet river, the road lay W. by N., passed the Sellery fountain, and arrived in the afternoon at the place of Van Wyk on the southern bank of the Groote Riet river. Shortly afterwards arrived the Bastard Willem, who reported that the Veldcornet Snyman had left his place, and that he had not seen there any person. We passed here the night.

Tuesday the 13th.—We continued our journey, crossed the Groote Riet river, travelled S.W. somewhat W., passed first Van der Walt's, and afterwards the De Beer's poort, arrived before night at the Kuilenburgs river, where we met Pieter Jacobs, who paid his debt of 25 rixdollars with 13 sheep (where among one lamb) for which he was accordingly credited. The second subscriber resolved to leave tomorrow on horseback for Cape Town, in order to give your Honour personally notice of the approach of the expedition, and took with him out of the effects of the expedition, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his journey and to reward the guides who should shew him the nearest roads, 60 rixdollars ready money, one double and six single tinder boxes and steels. Meanwhile a letter was sent to the Veldcornet of Middle Roggeveld, Gerrit Maritz, to order him to repair tomorrow morning as soon as possible to the place of Wietse van der Westhuyzen, in order to confer with the second and afterwards with the first subscriber on the means to be adopted for the speedy return of the expedition, which letter was delivered to Esterhuyzen, living at the river, who promised to forward the same with all possible speed. The undersigned further resolved that before the Bastards and slaves who had served the expedition were dismissed, they should be rewarded in proportion to the time they had served, so that those who should drive the cattle towards the Groene Kloof should receive the value of 20 rixdollars in money, tinder boxes, knives, tobacco, &c., those who would be dismissed in Roggeveld 15 rixdollars each, and the others in proportion, with the addition of some of the above articles. We encamped here after the lapse of six months again for the second time.

Wednesday April 14th.—The second subscriber according to our resolution of yesterday departed early in the morning, and

the first subscriber also left the Kuilenburgs river in the forenoon travelling with the rest of the company S.S.W., and arrived in the afternoon at the Jakhals fountain, the place of Wietze van der Westhuyzen, where we met in compliance with our orders the veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, who communicated to us that the second subscriber, whom he had likewise seen here, had early in the forenoon continued his journey, and that he had taken the necessary precaution, if the expedition would remain here till after tomorrow, that the relays as far as the Roggevelsberg for the further conveyance of the commission should be ready at the proper places. He further mentioned that by order of Government not only he, but all the other veldcornets, both those in the whole Roggeveld as those in the Lower Bokkeveld and the Hantam, were directed to provide the expedition with every necessary. An open letter was immediately sent to the Veldcornet of Kleine Roggeveld, Jacobus Kruger, notifying to him that the waggons would be at the Tanquas river by the 16th instant, and that the necessary relays, together with two men, for the protection of the cattle of Government would be expected at that place, and that he was to give notice to the veldcornet in Bokkeveld, Schalk Willem Pienaar, that the commission would arrive on the 19th at the Karoo poort, in order to make the necessary preparations for its reception. We took our lodging in the house of Van der Westhuyzen.

Thursday April 15th.—The Bastard Hendrik Swart offered an ox to the commission at the rate of eight rixdollars, which was purchased and paid for according to the demand. As the waggons were to remain till next day, and some of the Bastards were to separate from the expedition to-day and others tomorrow, so was distributed to nine of them who had served the expedition from the departure from and return to Roggeveld, namely Kiviet, Wilderman, Booy, Stephen, Willem, Polak, Andries, Piet Liebergelt, and Hendrik Swart

135 rixdollars ready money, or 15 rixdollars each.

18 single tinder boxes and steels or 2 rixdollars each.

36 yellow wood handled knives or 4 rixdollars each.

13½ lbs. Brazil tobacco or 1½ rixdollars each.

And to six others called Fiool Dikkop, Booy Hartog, Mulder Hartebeest, Fredrik Kaffer, Africaander Kaffer, and Gezwind, who have served from the Roggeveld, and will continue in the

service until the cattle will be delivered by them under the direction of Fiool Dikkop at the Groene Kloof was given

- 120 rixdollars ready money or 20 rixdollars each.
- 12 single tinder boxes and steels or 2 rixdollars each.
- 24 yellow wood knives or 4 rixdollars each.
- 12 lbs. tobacco or 2 rixdollars each.

Besides to Nicolaas Barends and Hans Korega with their attendants, who had accompanied the commission from the Kruidfontain to Roggeveld, and had formerly served from the Kokskraal or Koubahas to the t'Kaboroganaap was given as a reward some gunpowder and shot together with

- 5 rixdollars ready money to purchase a muid of wheat.
- 6 single tinder boxes and steels.
- 11 yellow wood knives.
- 2½ lbs. Brazil tobacco.
- 2 sheep, and
- 2 goats.

Further to four servants who had been employed as cooks and servants from the departure of the commission and are to continue till its return in Cape Town in their capacity, viz. Hendrik Booy, Willem, Jan, and Antony,

- 80 rixdollars ready money or 20 rixdollars each.
- 4 single tinder boxes and steels or 1 rixdollar each.
- 6 lbs. Dutch tobacco or 1½ rixdollars each.
- 4 yellow wood knives or 1 rixdollar each.

Lastly were delivered to the veldcornet Gerrit Maritz to return to the inhabitants of Kleine, Middle, and Lowest Roggeveld 116 draft oxen which had been provided by them to serve for relays from Roggeveld to the country of the Boetshoecanas and back again to the Jakhals fountain, viz.

- 32 from the lowest Roggeveld.
- 49 from the middle do. and
- 22 from the kleine do.
- 3 in return of the drowned, died, and strayed.

As Wietze van der Westhuyzen would not receive any money either for lodging or for vegetables he had supplied the commission with, two japanned candlesticks were given to him out of the articles designed for bartering, as a remembrance.

Friday April 16th.—The waggons which were here received from Cornelis Coetzee, now deceased, and which had been almost

used out on this journey, were sold to Christiaan van Staaden for rixdollars 200, which he paid in ready money. With regard to the waggon here received from Nicolaas van der Westhuyzen, which has been found greatly damaged and nearly untransportable, the same was delivered to the veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, who promised if possible to have the same repaired and returned at the first good opportunity to Cape Town, or to sell the same for the amount of 100 rixdollars, wherewith his account was provisionally charged. In the forenoon we departed from Wietze van der Westhuyzen's with fresh relays, our road lay S.W. by W. We crossed that difficult and steep mountain Roggeveldsberg, and arrived at the foot of the same in the afternoon, at the legplaats of Jan van der Westhuyzen, in the Karoo, where we encamped. The first undersigned dispatched immediately a letter to the veldcornet Snyman, containing orders that the same without losing time and without any excuse should provide six teams of oxen to be in readiness tomorrow morning at daylight at this place, and that if necessary he might press the same from the inhabitants Laurens Jacobs, Pieter Jacobs, and Nicolaas van der Merwe, who this day in mounting the Karoo had unteamed upon Roggeveldsberg, which letter was immediately forwarded by the care of the veldcornet Maritz, who was besides so obliging as to go himself on horseback to the Tanquas river to see whether the relays to be sent by the veldcornet Jacob Kruger to that place were already arrived.

Saturday April 17th.—The said Maritz returned before daylight, but without having found the relays at this place, and apprehending that the same might not arrive, he dispatched letters to the inhabitants of Middel Roggeveld with orders to provide fresh oxen at that place by tomorrow morning, to make use of the same in case the expected relays did not arrive. As a fee to the Bastard Fortuin and the slave Noël, who had been in the service of the expedition from the 12th of October last till the 12th of January of this year, until the commando of inhabitants of Roggeveld was dismissed, was given

16 rixdollars ready money or	8 rixdollars each.
2 single tinder boxes and steels or	1 do. do.
2 yellow wood knives or	1 do. do.
1 lb. Brazil tobacco or	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
2 lbs. Dutch do. or	1 do. do.

Some relays having arrived in the afternoon, we departed from this place, and arrived in the evening at the Tanquas river, where shortly afterwards in lieu of the ordered relays a letter arrived from the veldcornet Kruger containing among numerous frivolous excuses that he was not able to get the necessary relays at the time prescribed, but that he would send a letter to the veldcornet Pienaar in the Bokkeveld to procure the oxen for that purpose, apologizing with some excuses. The first undersigned thus for the second time disappointed by the said veldcornet Kruger, returned him by the bearer, being one of the inhabitants of his district, verbal answer that he could not accept of his excuses, but that he was to repair to Cape Town to apologize for his conduct in person before your Honour. Not far from our camp was a place situated of Gerrit Visser, whereto the first undersigned and both the secretaries went on horseback, and bought there from the Bastard Hottentot who lived at the same some fruit and vegetables, which grew there very luxuriantly, for one rixdollar. The river was almost entirely dry, except a little water standing in the holes.

Sunday April 18th.—The veldcornet Gerrit Snyman came up to our camp, bringing intelligence that the relays from Middle Roggeveld would arrive about noon, and they actually did in the afternoon, when everything being ready we took leave of the veldcornet Gerrit Maritz, who continually from the 14th instant had assisted the commission. We expressed both in the name of Government and privately our thanks to him for his zeal and assistance shewn to the commission both in going and returning. We then departed, taking the nearest road to Cape Town, and arrived in the evening at the Modderfontain, situated in the Karoo, where we encamped.

Monday April 19th.—We travelled on in the morning, passed the Windheuvel, arrived at noon at the Bloem fountain. While dinner was being prepared a letter was written to the veldcornet in Bokkeveld, Schalk Willem Pienaar, to give him notice that the expedition would arrive in the morning of the 21st instant at the Karoo poort, and that he was to take care that by that time six teams of oxen were in readiness, and to give further notice from veldcornet to veldcornet. With this letter we dispatched one of the brothers Coetzee, who had driven our waggon from Tanquas river, and who with his own three horses made the best of his

way, promising to deliver the letter before daylight on the next morning, at its direction. After dinner we left the Windheuvcl, leaving the Government cattle behind under the care of the herdsmen, with directions to seek the best places for water and pasture, and to drive them on, as they could not follow our daily journeys, which were performed with fresh relays, and principally to travel with them in the coolness of the night until they should arrive at the Government places in Groene kloof, where they were to remain. We passed the Gousbloems fountain and Juk river, and arrived in the night at the Ongeluks river, where we encamped.

Tuesday the 20th.—We left the Ongeluks river in the afternoon, crossed the southern extremity of the Koedoesberg, travelled on the whole night on account of the dryness, and crossed the fords of the Groote and Doorn rivers, in both of which we found no water. With daybreak one of the axletrees of the waggon broke, which we left behind under proper care, and arrived with the other waggons on

Wednesday April 21st with sunrise at the Karoo poort before Bokkeveld. An express was immediately sent to the next place of Pieter Janssen, with directions to hire a waggon and a team of oxen in order to take the cargo from the damaged waggon over, and to substitute a temporary axletree instead of the one which was broken, to be entirely renewed upon arrival in the Bokkeveld, which was in a few hours performed. In the forenoon arrived in our camp the veldcornet Pienaar with his brother Barend, with all the ordered relays and further appurtenances. We prepared everything for the continuance of our journey, and both the brothers Coetzee took their leave. We expressed our thanks to them for the obliging assistance given to the commission. The veldcornet Pienaar left the conduct of the expedition to his brother, and rode himself to the damaged waggon to superintend the repair. Meanwhile we paid to Pieter Janssen both for vegetables and for the hire of the waggon and oxen rixdollars 13, and left the poort, arriving in the evening with all the waggons in Koude Bokkeveld at the house of the widow of Pieter Janse van Rensburg, where we remained.

Thursday April 22nd.—All possible speed was made to prepare a new axletree from the wood cut on purpose at the Gariep, which was finished before sunset, and all the waggons, being provided

with fresh relays, were sent in the night under the care of the overseer Schultze to the Schurfde Berg, as far as to the place of the veldcornet Johannes Hugo. We paid to Van der Merwe for the repair of the axletree 2 rixdollars, and the first mentioned with the secretary and assistant secretary remained at the house of the said widow Van Rensburg (at the instance of Barend Pienaar) to pass the night, and agreed to depart at 2 o'clock in the morning with moonlight.

Friday the 23rd.—We rode before daylight with the horse waggon from the place of the widow Van Rensburg, driven by the said Pienaar, passed the place of Joosten, and arrived after a few hours' riding at the place of the veldcornet Johannes Hugo at the Schurfde Berg, where the overseer Schultze was arrived with all the waggons at midnight. We here enjoyed the pleasure of receiving, after six months and 23 days, for the first time intelligence from our relations and friends from Cape Town, and were also honoured with a letter from Government of the 19th instant, whereby the first subscriber was authorized to leave the waggons and further appurtenances of the expedition to the care of the overseer Schultze, and that your Honor had been pleased to direct that the first undersigned with the secretary Mr. Daniell and the assistant secretary Mr. Borchers, on the receipt of this letter would proceed as soon as possible, and in the most convenient manner, to Cape Town. After having made some arrangements, and having paid to Van der Merwe for account of Mrs. Van Rensburg, for lodging and hire of a horse waggon 12 rixdollars, we prepared for our return, taking leave of our friends at this place, and being provided with horses and a guide by the said Hugo, we left them in the forenoon, mounted the most horrible road of the Schurfdeberg, which is hardly to be passed by waggons on account of the many rocks and difficulties which obstruct its passage, and arrived in the afternoon at the place of Jochem Schols. Having dined at this place and refreshed the horses, we departed, and reached after a few hours the foot of the Witzenberg. The road to pass the same is of a similar nature to the Schurfdeberg, and not to be passed without the greatest difficulty and danger. Having arrived at its summit, we had a pleasant prospect over the houses and lands of the country of Waveren, descended the same, and arrived in the evening at the house of Jacobus de Wet at Roodezand, where we met with the Rev. Mr.

Kicherer, who delivered a letter from the second subscriber, from which it appeared that the said Mr. Kicherer was authorized by your Excellency to take some of the articles of the cargo of the waggons, as he judged proper, for which he would account to Government. We passed here the night.

Saturday April 24th.—We sent during the afternoon to inquire in the neighbourhood whether a waggon or other conveyance was to be obtained to bring us to Cape Town. Meanwhile a letter was written to the veldcornet of Groeneberg, to inform him that the waggons of the expedition were to arrive tomorrow, or the day after, at his place, and that the same expected to find the necessary relays in readiness, that this information was to be circulated from veldcornet to veldcornet as far as in the Cape district, where the waggons were to pass, in order that the necessary provision might be made. And as at noon no waggon was yet obtained, Mr. De Wet kindly offered to take his covered cart with six horses, to proceed therewith to the Eikeboomen, at the widow Louw's, or to cross the Berg river near Burgersdrift and to go to the place of the widow Roux, which we accepted, and paid for the hire of the cart and a fee to the coachman and leader together 7 rixdollars. In the afternoon we went from Roodezand through the kloof, crossed the Kleine Berg river, and arrived in the evening at the Eikeboomen, where the house was shut and the mistress not at home. We went on, crossing the Groote Berg river near Burgersdrift, touched at the place of Mrs. Roux, but having the same misfortune of not finding her at home, we rode to the Paarl Slot, at the widow Hoppe's, where we arrived late in the evening, and met with a most friendly reception.

Sunday April 25th.—This kind woman condescended at our request with the greatest politeness to give us her tent waggon with eight horses, without our being able to make her accept any hire for the same, to bring us to the Tygerbergen. We presented the slaves in the house and those belonging to the waggons with five rixdollars, and left in the morning, arriving at noon at the Phaisante kraal, the place of Adriaan Louw, Jacobsz, at the Tygerbergen, from which place notice was given by a letter to the veldcornet Jan Uys of the approach of the waggons. After dinner we left the Phaisante kraal in the waggon of Mr. Louw, and arrived after an hour at the place of Mr. J. J. Vos, Maestricht. According to agreement, we returned the waggon immediately,

paying a rixdollar to the coachman. Mr. Vos and his family not being at home, all the horses used to the carriages were taken from the place, but anxious to arrive this evening in town we took from the unbroken horses, and formed a team of six, which were put to the waggon of Mr. Vos, and one Fredrik Mont, a famous coachman, offered to bring us with the same to town. We proceeded very quietly with the same, and without any trouble, until about the distance of an hour from town the horses being frightened turned hastily in an outworn road, and overturned the waggon. Happily no person was hurt, and the waggon being lifted up we proceeded, causing the leader to run before the horses as a measure of prudence. We arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, and dismissed the leader with a fee of two rixdollars.

God be praised for his gracious assistance and guidance during this our so distant and dangerous journey through deserts and rivers into an unfrequented country.

Here we might close as travellers, but as directors of the opened trade we ought to expect the return of the waggons, to notice what has happened since we left them behind. And as the books and the balance of the same, kept of the trade, will shew at large the disposal of the articles entrusted to us, it will be sufficient shortly to remark :

That the six waggons of the expedition on the 6th of May with the remnants of the goods have arrived at Cape Town.

That on their arrival the overseer had reported that the Rev. Mr. Kicherer on the 27th of April last at the Roodezand had received from the goods, both of those designed for barter and for use, the articles specified in the list he had formed thereof, and which he delivered in the mean time to us.

That these articles of those designed for barter have been charged according to the invoice, and those for use according to the lessened value of the account of Mr. Kicherer to the amount of rixdollars 677 $\frac{1}{4}$.

That the sheep and goats killed for the use of the expedition in the month of April amounted to 57 sheep and 6 goats.

And that at the undermentioned dates have been accounted for as follows :—

On the 5th of May for a sum of rixdollars 4271 $\frac{1}{16}$ for the consumed provisions, liquors, &c., the lesser value of the waggons and appurtenances, and articles lost and broken from

the departure from till the return of the expedition in Cape Town.

On the 29th of May for the amount of eight rixdollars for the invoice of four shirts for the faithful Boetshoeana arrived with us in the capacity of guide and interpreter, Ruiter Makauta.

On the 30th of May for the sum of 182 $\frac{1}{4}$ rixdollars for seven months hire of a Hottentot, hire for horses for dispatching letters and several expenses paid by the overseer Schultze since the waggons were left behind under his care, as also for the consumption of the Hottentots who have watched the cattle, which has amounted in the course of the month to 21 sheep and 2 goats.

1st of June.—The above mentioned six waggons have been delivered by your Honor's order to the Department of the Deputy Quartermaster General.

10th of June.—150 rixdollars were paid to Willem Wium for account of several inhabitants of Middel Roggeveld for sheep delivered on our departure.

11th of June.—Some of the remainder of the pieces of iron were sold at public auction together with some articles used by the commission and a saddle horse, which after deduction of the expenses rendered 83 $\frac{1}{16}$ rixdollars, which have been duly paid by the venduemaster Mr. Matthiessen on the 19th following.

12th of June.—The value of rixdollars 1207 $\frac{3}{8}$ on the invoice of the remainder of some articles has been delivered over, agreeable to your Honor's order, to the Secretary of Government.

30th of June.—The following accounts were charged:—

Account of Presents with Rds. 49-4, for clothes bought for ready money for the above mentioned interpreter Makauta to the amount of Rds. 37-4 and for a musquet given to him Rds. 12.

The cash with 1200 rixdollars for the amount received from the Department of the Deputy Quartermaster General, for which the six waggons have been valued.

At the charge of cattle has been entered the amount of the articles spent in the transaction Rds. 175-4.

The account of expenses has been further charged with rixdollars 66 ready money paid for hire of horses to Schultze, and the clothes bought for the Bastard Fiool Dikkop in reward of his services in attending the cattle from the Gariep to the Groene

Kloof, and to Mr. C. J. Gie for account of Wium for the sheep obtained between Bokkevels poort and Karoo on our outward journey, and also for the consumption of the Hottentots serving with the cattle of 16 sheep.

The Government is charged with Rds. 1097 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ for the cattle delivered for further care to J. Fles on the 20th instant, agreeable to order, consisting in 50 sheep and 212 head of cattle, viz.

154 old oxen.
36 young oxen.
3 bulls, and
19 cows.

And the account of loss with Rds. 321 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the invoice of 72 head of cattle, consisting in oxen, bulls, cows, and calves, among which are computed the three restored in Roggeveld and 69 which since the 19th of April that the same were left behind in the Karoo on their route to Groene Kloof have died from want of food and water.

On the 5th of August Government was charged to the account of the cattle with Rds. 2950 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ for the augmentation of the value to which the oxen have been estimated above the original cost, and the same were for the said reason charged with the same amount to the account of gain.

And lastly on the 31st of August the following accounts occur :

The amount of Rds. 323 for five months hire of six Hottentots from the 1st of May to the last of September, for board, tobacco, wages, &c., and for some trifles to the interpreter Makauta for his return.

The account of loss charged with Rds. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the gain upon the goods delivered in lieu of money at the Koubahas kraal.

The Government charged with Rds. 7631 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ for the amount of all the expenses of the expedition, and

On the other hand credited by balance with Rds. 2309 for the gain, after deduction of the losses sustained, and also the cash for the delivered balance in ready money with Rds. 744-4-3, and the other debtors all charged, to close by balance.

The undersigned thankfully expressing their feelings for the generous manner in which your Honor has been pleased to reward their trouble and labor, and that of the secretaries and overseer of

the expedition, which by far exceeded their expectation, presume from this omen to believe that their transactions will be favored with your approval, of which they humbly beg to offer your Honor this report. We have &c.

(Signed) P. J. TRUTER,
W. SOMERVILLE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *August 31st 1802.*

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, and DIBBETZ to MESSRS. BARROW and MAXWELL.

CAAP STADT den 8 September 1802.

MIJNE HEEREN,—Hoe zeer de verzekering vervat in UE missive van den 31 l. l. omtrend de benoodigde graanen voor de verwacht wordende Bataafsche Troupes en Oorlog Scheepen alzints redelijk en voldoende is, is het echter noodzaakelijk eene positive bepaaing dien aangaande te maken, ten einde de voorloopige arrangementen zo van aanbesteeding van brood als anderzints te kunnen bewerkstelligen; om op het oogenblik van de aankomst der Scheepen deze distributie te doen aanvang neemen.

Ingevolge van dien hebben wij de eer UE: bij deze te verzoeken, om op den 1^o October aanstaande, (of zo veel vroeger indien het arrivement van eenig Schip of Scheepen dit noodzaakelijk maakte) aan ons uit het Gouvernements Koorn Pakhuis te doen afgeeven 400 mudden Tarwe; zullende deze quantiteit strekken voor de subsistentie gedurende de eerste twaalf of veerthien dagen der Bataafsche Krijgsmacht, en geene verdere aanvraag voor dezelve gedaan worden dan in derzelver arrivement.

Daar het vertrek van een gedeelte der Engelsche Troupes ruimte in de Cazernes zal te weeg brengen zoude het ons bijzonder aangenaam zijn dat de geëvacueerde Locaalen in dezelve, als mede die thans tot Magazijnen worden gebruikt, onverweild ter onzer dispositie wierden gesteld, ten einde die tot receptie der Troupes te kunnen doen prepareeren.

De Gouvernements gebouwen geene resources voor het Logement der Officieren opleverende, zal het misschien nodig zijn dat dezelve gedurende ten minste de eerste agt dagen bij de Inwoonders worden ingequartierd, kunnende zij zich in dien tusschen

tijd voor hunne rekening verdere inwooning bezorgen. Ten dien einde solliciteere wij minzaamst door de regeering dezer plaats de noodige Logements billetten voor het volgend getal officieren te doen vervaardigen, op de wijze als zulks in Europa gebruikelijk is, en deze Billetten aan ons te willen doen ter hand stellen, namelijk voor

9 Colonels of Lieut: Colonels,
4 Majors,
44 Capitains,
98 Lieutenants.

Het verstaat van zich zelve dat voorn: getal Officiëren op ten minste $\frac{1}{3}$ gedeelte getrouwde moet worden gerekend.

Eindelijk, Mijne Heeren, solliciteeren wij nog een Somma van Vijf Duizend Rijxdaalders in de loop van deze week uit de Gouvernements Cas aan ons te doen uitbetaalen.

Met de meeste consideratie hebben wij de eer te zijn &c.,

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
J. F. BENAIJ.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, and DIBBETZ to MESSRS. BARROW and MAXWELL.

MIJNE HEEREN,—Wij verzoeken UE bij deze dat aan ons binnen de tijd van agt dagen mag worden ter hand gesteld, een somma van Tien duizend Rijxdaalders, uit zodanige montant van penningen, op welke wij ingevolge UE veel geëerde missive in dato 30 Augustus l.l. gunstige toezegging hebben gekreegen.

Insgelijks neemen wij de vrijheid UE gediensig te verzoeken, of het niet moogelijk is, dat aan ons behalve het vergunde getal van Slaaven, nog wordt geacordeert een getal van Tien Jongens doordien het grootste gedeelte der slaaven aan ons geleend, tot het in order brengen van de Thuijn en het huis aan het Ronde Bosje gebruikt worden. Wij hebben &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
J. F. BENAIJ.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, and DIBBETZ to MESSRS. BARROW and MAXWELL.

MIJNE HEEREN,—Daar wij bij UE missive van den 10 deezer toesegging hebben ontfangen van op den 1 October aanstaanden uit Gouvernements Magazijnen de quantiteit van Vier Hondert Mudden Tarwe te zullen bekomen; verzoeken wij UE thands ons nader te willen bedeele, op welke wijze de aflevering zal plaats hebben.

Het pakhuis welke wij tot dat einde ingehuurd onder opzicht van de Heer Carel David Wentzel gesteld hebben, is gelegen in de Leeuwen Straat.

UE antwoord te gemoed ziende, hebben wij de eer met de meeste hoogachting te zijn &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
J. F. BENAIJ.

CABO DE GOEDE HOOP den 25 September 1802.

[Copy.]

Government Advertisement.

The unfavourable Weather during the month of September having prevented the Farmers of the District of the Cape, of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, from fully complying with the orders issued in the proclamation of the 27th of August last, His Honor the Lieut. & acting Governor has been pleased to extend the term for the several Farmers completing the remainder of the respective quantities of Corn as determined by the Commissioners until the end of the present month of October.

At the same time His Honor warns all the said Farmers that such as shall at that period not have compleated the delivery of the Corn stipulated, will immediately have the penalty expressed in the said proclamation enforced upon them.

Castle of Good Hope, 4th October 1802.

(Signed) H. Ross, Deputy Secretary.

[Original.]

*Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, and DIBBETZ to MESSRS.
BARROW and MAXWELL.*

MIJNE HEEREN,—Wij hebben de eer UE te communiqueeren de ontvangst van uwen brief van den 30 l.l. met het daar bij geannexeerde pakket met hondert en Tachtig billetten, welk tot huisvesting voor de verwacht wordende Bataafsche Officieren zijn ingericht: Wij bedanken UE voor de moeite die UE ten dien aanzien hebt gelieven te neemen.

Wij maken van dezen gelegenheid gebruik UE voor te dragen, dat daar onze uitgaaven daagelijks meerder worden, en wij tot heden maar Vijfthien Duizend Rijxdaalers ontvangen hebben, of men aan ons ingevolge de gunstige dispositie van zijn Excellentie den Heer Gouverneur Dundas op de door onze Committenten verzochte Som van Een hondert duizent guldens hollandsche valuatie, alhier uit 's Gouvernements kas te kunnen erlangen, geliefden te accordeeren, Dat binnen zekere bepaalde termijn de nog ontbrekende penningen zoude kunnen worden uitgereikt, ten einde wij onze mesures daar na kunnen neemen.

Ingelijks neemen wij de vrijheid te proposereren dat dewijl tegenwoordig veel Graanen in de Stad aan gebracht wordt, en wij gaarne de bakker die de leverantie van brood voor de verwacht wordende Bataafsche troepen heeft aangenomen, willen faciliteren, dat aan ons behalven de toegezeide quantiteit van Vier hondert Mudden, nog successivelijk zo veel korn worde afgestaan, als na aftrek der ordinaire consumptien in voorraad overblijft.

Wij verzoeken UE aantenemen de vernieuwde blijken van hoogachting waarmede wij de eer hebben te zijn &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
J. F. BENAIJ,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ.

CAAP STADT den 4 October 1802.

[Original.]

*Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, and DIBBETZ to MESSRS.
BARROW and MAXWELL.*

MIJNE HEEREN!—Ingevolge onze laatst gehouden conferentie hebben wij de eer UE bij dezen te proponeren.

Dat zodanige goederen, ustensiles gereedschappen en andere benodighedens meer, welke het Engelsch Gouvernement ten behoeve van het Bataafshe zouden willen cederen, en waarvan de waarde voorlopig is geëvalueerd, doch welke wij liefst aan de finaale decisie van de verwacht wordende Commissaris Generaal gedefereerd laten, aan ons, onder behoorlijke reęus mogen worden afgegeeven.

Wij betrouwen, daar wij tot heden de equiteit van alle UE handelingen in zo eene groote maate hebben ondervonden, ten opzichte van deeze overnaame en de kleine differentie die er bij de wederzijdsche taxatien plaats greepen, dat dezelve in de toekomst geen zwaarigheid zullen ontmoeten. Wij verzoeken &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ.

CAAP STADT den 5 October 1802.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS to EVAN NEPEAN, ESQRE.

*Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 8th October 1802.*

SIR,—This Letter will contain for the information of their Lordships a detail of the occurrences here since my two letters of the 21st and one of the 25th August.

In one of my Letters of the 21st of August, above alluded to, I set forth the probable number of persons there would be to be carried to England upon the evacuation of the Colony, and also how many of them could be conveyed home in the Ships of the Squadron. Lieutenant General Dundas being extremely desirous

of securing the means of carrying away the remainder, strongly urged to me the necessity of providing Ships for the purpose, if practicable. In my Letter to you abovementioned I stated that there were here three Merchant Ships that might possibly be attained, but according to the suspicions I therein expressed, the demands of those who had the disposal of them were of the most exorbitant nature. Two of them, however, were afterwards taken up by the Agent of the East India Company, to carry Troops to India, and at no unreasonable price, because the owners counted upon the advantages which would result to them from their carrying upon Freight a Cargo from India to England. The owners of the third Ship before alluded to, called the *Begona*, having come to such terms as I deemed fair and reasonable, she was conformably to the rules of the Service in such cases, hired as a Transport and fitted accordingly, under the superintendance of Lieutenant Street of the *Lancaster* whom I appointed Agent for Transports, it being indispensibly necessary to appoint an Officer for that Service, and the resident Agent having pursuant to orders from the Transport Office returned to England in the *Imperieuse*. The Transport before mentioned left Simons Bay, where she was taken up, with the Ships of the Squadron on the 30th ultimo in order to remove to Table Bay, but meeting with a strong S E Gale at the entrance of it on the 1st instant, bore up as is usual in such cases, to Anchor in the road of Roben Island, but unfortunately during the ensuing night got on the rocks and was entirely lost. Lieutenant General Dundas being extremely solicitous another Ship should be hired for the same purpose as the one lost was engaged, and there being one now in this Bay suitable for the occasion, it is my intention to cause her to be taken up, if it can be done on any reasonable terms. Indeed the procuring, if possible, conveyance for the Troops that are to return to England is absolutely indispensible, for were any to be left behind, every means would be underhandedly taken to induce them to Desert and remain in the Colony.

In my other Letter of the 21st August before alluded to, I mentioned an arrangement in contemplation, for removing the Troops posted on the Eastern extremity of the Settlement; but the Dutch Officers declined the proposal. Upon which Lieutenant General Dundas determined to go to the Frontiers himself, in order to see the state of things there, and to adopt the necessary

measures for withdrawing the Troops, if possible; and I accordingly sent the *Rattlesnake* to carry him to Algoa Bay. He returned in her on the 1st instant, and in that Ship, and in the *Penguin*, and in a Ship in the Service of the Colony, he brought away the chief part of the Troops, the remainder stationed in the Country about 150 Miles from Algoa Bay, marched towards the Cape by Land.

All the Ships and Vessels of the Squadron except the *Euphrosyne* Armed Brig are now in this Bay. The Officer left with the Command at the Cape in the absence of Lieutenant General Dundas, being extremely desirous of sending to the Lieutenant General a dispatch, and it being deemed impracticable to send a messenger to Algoa Bay by land, owing to the present hostile disposition of the Skellam Hottentots, who have been joined by some Caffres, I sent the *Euphrosyne* with the Dispatch; She passed the *Rattlesnake* when the Lieutenant General was on the passage, without seeing her, and the *Euphrosyne* is not yet returned.

The Dutch Squadron and the Transports, mentioned in my Letter of the 25th of August as having arrived in Simon's Bay a few days preceding, did not leave that Bay in prosecution of their voyage to Batavia until the 21st ultimo. I have much satisfaction in assuring their Lordships the utmost cordiality between them and all the English here subsisted during their stay; and upon their departure the Commodore wrote me a most flattering Official Letter, to express his acknowledgements for the attention that had been shewn him and his people, and for the assistance he had received.

It being hardly possible the Squadron will again return to Simon's Bay, every thing is brought away from thence, and the *Hindostan* is completely full. Some unserviceable Naval Stores, and a few other Articles not worth sending home, and for which indeed there is no conveyance, have been sold by public Auction. There remain some Spars which we shall be unable to bring away, and which shall be disposed of in the manner the most advantageous to His Majesty. There are also a quantity of Dutch Anchors found here when the place was taken, and are upon the charge of the Naval Storekeeper. The most of them are old, and none of them suitable for the King's Service, and by no means worth the transporting to England. I am hopeful of being able,

upon the arrival of the Dutch Government, to induce them to enter into some suitable arrangement in regard to the Anchors.

I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, AND DIBBETZ to MESSRS. BARROW AND MAXWELL.

CAAP STAD *den 11 October 1802.*

MIJNE HEEREN!—Op den 8en dezer maand hebben wij ontvangen UE missive van den 6 October, dienende tot antwoord op de onze van den 4en bevorens rakende het avanceeren der aan ons toegezegde gelden; benevens het afstaan van eenig overschot van Kooru, indien er eene genoegzaame quantiteit wierd aangevoerd.

Op het eerste gedeelte van UE antwoord hebben wij de eer te rescribereen, dat wij zeer wel overtuigd zijn van de genegenheid van Zijn Excellentie den Heer Gouverneur Dundas om de wenschen onzer zenders te gemoed te komen, dat wij ontevreden op ons zelve zouden zijn, wanneer wij immer een oogenblik getwijfeld hadden aan het toen gegeven woord van Zijn Excellentie, en dat wij ons wel verzekerd houden dat wanneer de staat der Cassa zulks toelaat, Zijn Excellentie aan ons niet zal weigeren de door ons verzogte gelden wanneer wij dezelve benodigd zijn te doen avanceeren, ten minsten ter concurrentie van de somma van 100,000 guldens hollandsche courant ingevolge het door den Asiatischen Raad gedaan verzoek, maar de reden waarom wij in onze missive van den 4 dezer verzogt hebben het bepalen van een zekere tijd binnen welke het resterende aan ons zoude mogen worden uitbetaald, is omdat wij onderscheidene engagementen hebben aangegaan, tot vervulling van welken wij het dienstig oordeelden ons zeker te stellen van den tijd op welken wij daar aan zouden kunnen voldoen, en daar wij ons (onder correctie) nog zeer wel rapelleeren dat in eene onzer eerste conferentien UE op u genomen hebt, zo veel mogelijk uw best te zullen doen, dat de geheele som binnen den tijd van Ses weken aan ons zoude worden uitbetaald, zijn wij zoo vrij van te geloven dat dit ons

gedaan verzoek juist zoo niet ten eenemaal kan beschouwd worden *buiten de questie* te zijn.

In allen gevallen Mijne Heeren! is ons verzoek, gelijk van zelf spreekt, *voorwaardelijk* geweest, dewijl wij zeer wel weten, dat aan ons geene penningen kunnen worden verstrekt, wanneer de Cas van het Gouvernement zulks niet toelaat.

Dewijl dit dan nu niet anders kan, en het in der daad ook weinig onderscheid maakt of wij de toegestaane som in eens ontfangen of onze toevlugt tot Zijne Excellentie de Heer Gouverneur kunnen neemen wanneer wij gelden benodigd zijn, (wel te verstaan niet te bovengaande de toegestaane somma) zo willen wij overgaan om het tweede gedeelte van UE missive te beantwoorden.

Het smert ons mijne Heeren! dat ons laatst gedaan verzoek om van het overschot van het aangevoerd wordende koorn een gedeelte voor de verwacht wordende Bataafsche troepen te mogen hebben, eenige aandoening by UE schijnt verwekt te hebben. Wij herinneren ons zeer wel, dat, in den tijd toen de uitzichten op eene genoegzame aanvoer van koorn op verre na zoo gunstig niet waren als nu, wij ons vergenoegd hebben met slegts om eene quantiteit van 400 mudden te verzoeken, en dat wij ook zeer zeker, wanneer die uitzigten zoo ongunstig gebleven waren, ons wel zouden gewagt hebben, van om eene meerdere quantiteit aanvraag te doen, maar mijne Heeren! daar de omstandigheden eene zaak veranderen en wij het voor beweezen houden dat er een *zeer aanzienlijke* quantiteit graanen in deeze stad is opgebracht, en nog verwacht wordt; hebben wij er althans geene onbillijkheid gelijk UE het noemt ingezien, dat wij op nieuw een zeer betamelijk verzoek deden, dat aan ons van het overschot van aangevoerd graan eene geëvenredigde hoeveelheid wierd afgestaan, daar wij zo veel als iemand overtuigd zijn van de noodzakelijkheid, om de verwacht wordende scheepen onzer Natie voor hunne verdere reis naar de Indische wateren van genoegzaamen voorraad van meel en andere eetwaaren te voorzien. Ons verzoek moge dan in UE oogen ongesaisonneerd schijnen, zeker is het dat wij niet kunnen begrijpen dat het *onbillijk* zij, dat wij eene poging gedaan hebben om ons bij tijds van zodanig eene geëvenredigde hoeveelheid koorn te verzekeren, als de oorlogscheepen onzer Natie bij het vervorderen hunner reis zullen mogen nodig hebben. Ook zoude het ons in onze ziel smerten dat het Engelsch Gouvernement vooral Zijne Excellentie den Heer Gouverneur, van wien

wij zoo menigvuldige blijken van heuschheid en openhartigheid ondervonden hebben, eenige de minste reden zoude kunnen hebben van zich over de *onbillijkheid onzer aanzoeken* te beklagen, en door-drongen van deze gevoelens verzoeken wij UE mijne Heeren! met al den ernst die wij aan het Character het welk wij bekleeden verschuldigd zijn, dat GijL: ons gelieft te ontheffen van den blaam als of wij in staat waren een *onbillijk* aanzoek bij het Engelsch Gouvernement te doen, hoe zeer wij overtuigd zijn dat wij kunnen dwaalen, zijn wij verwaand genoeg te geloven dat niemand gereder kan zijn dan wij om van onze dwaling terug te komen wanneer wij er van overtuigd worden.

Even zeer heeft ons gegriefd UE aanmerking "dat wij door het weigeren van de overname eener quantiteit Rijst (800,000 ponden belopende) niet alleen geene genegenheid hebben getoond om het met de oogmerken van het Engelsch Gouvernement eens te zijn, maar dat wij door het inkoop van andere rijst *omdat dezelve eenige daalders beter koop konde worden verkregen* de lagere classe van Ingezeten en zeer wezentlijk in verlegenheid hebben gebracht omdat wij de eenigste quantiteit Rijst zouden hebben opgekogt die ten gerieve der armen bij de kleine maat mogt worden uitgekogt."

Wij verklaren echter dat deze Uwe aanmerking ons meer zoude grieven, indien ze niet van zelve onze ontschuldiging met zich bracht, het kan ons immers nimmer ten kwaden geduid worden wanneer wij tot voordeel van ons Gouvernement dáár onze eetwaaren inkoop van waar wij ze het beste koop kunnen bekomen, en dit geeft UE zelve op als de reeden van deze onze demarche.

Ofschoon het tot de questie niet doet, neemen wij echter de vrijheid aan den Heer Barrow ter dezer plaatze te herinneren dat in eene onzer conferentiën die Heer zelf zeer goed gekeurd heeft dat wij de quantiteit rijst die de heer Cruijwagen leggen had van dien heer zouden koopen, en in dien zin zelf met ons over de zaak heeft gesproken. Wij willen hier ook niet ongemeld laten dat wij van de door ons aangekogte quantiteit Rijst die in het geheel 36,000 ponden belooft, bereids 10,000 ponden aan het escader van den Heer Melissen op aanvraag der drie Bataafsche zee Capiteinen hebben afgestaan; dat dus de geheele quantiteit Rijst welk wij in ons Magazijn hebben, slegts 26,000 ponden bedraagt, eene quantiteit waarlijk zoo gering dat mij moeite hebben om te gelooven dat wij daar door de geringere Classe der ingezeeten en

in dezen tijd in verlegenheid zouden brengen, en welke quantiteit wij volvaardig ten dienste der Ingezeetenen willen afstaan, zo dra wij slegts mogen weten dat Zijn Excellentie den Heer Gouverneur Dundas zulks zoude begeeren.

Wij vertrouwen dus dat wij ook van deeze beschuldiging ons ten vollen hebben gedisculpeerd.

Wat aangaat de bronnen van onze informatie dat er eene aanzienlijke quantiteit koorn in deze stad word opgebracht, aan de egtheid dier informatien hebben wij gemeend niet te mogen twijffelen en verkeere nog in dat zelfde gevoelen. Dan daar UE ons declareert dat een verondersteld overschot van Tarwe, zelfs als er een was, ons niet kan worden toegestaan, zoude het nuttelooze moeite zijn aan UE de gronden van deze onze sustenue te ontvouwen.

Eindelijk, mijne Heeren! erkennen wij dankbaar de menigvuldige blijken van gereedheid en bereidwilligheid die wij van uwen kant in het waarneemen van uwe Commissie zo dikwerf hebben ontwaard,—het zoude ons ter liefde van ons Vaderland smerten indien er na deze onze gedaane explicatie de geringste verdenking bij het Engelsch Gouvernement konde plaats hebben als waren wij in staat om eenig *onbillijk* aanzoek te doen, of door het inkoop van eetwaaren der eerste noodzakelijkheid de geringere classe der Ingezeetenen in wezentlijke verlegenheid te brengen. Neen Mijne Heeren! wij hebben slegts naar onze beste geweeten aan den letter van den vijfden Artikel onzer Instructie willen voldoen, en indien wij niet getreden zijn in de overname der bewuste 800,000 ponden rijst gelieft dan overtuigd te weezen dat wij om gegronde redenen ons daar toe niet hebben geregtigd geoordeeld.

Na dit alles vermeenen wij van UE te mogen verwagten, dat, indien onze missive van den 4 October eenigen nadeeligen indruk ten onzen opzichte bij Zijn Excellentie den Heer Gouverneur Dundas mogte gegeven hebben, UE in dat geval na deeze onze gegevene explicatie wel de goedheid zult willen hebben dezelve uit te wisschen.

Wij verzoeken UE aan te neemen de verschuldigde gevoelens van achting waar mede wij de eer hebben ons te noemen etc.

(Geteekend)

A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
J. F. BENAIJ.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from LORD HOBART *to* LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS.
Most Secret.

DOWNING STREET, *October 17, 1802.*

SIR,—Circumstances having recently occurred which render it advisable to delay the Restitution of the Cape of Good Hope to the Batavian Government, I am to signify to you His Majesty's Commands, that you should retain possession thereof until further orders. It is however extremely desirable that in the Execution of this Instruction every circumstance should be avoided which may be calculated to excite Jealousy in the Batavian Government, or to create an apprehension of its arising from an Hostile motive. Orders are herewith sent for the Ships which had been directed to convey such of the Troops at the Cape as were intended for India to proceed immediately on their Voyage; and you will take care to have it understood, that the Commercial Concerns of the Company having rendered this arrangement necessary for their accommodation, other Ships have been substituted, which are actually on their passage to the Cape, upon which the Troops will embark for India. In the mean time you will consider the orders for the departure of any part of the Forces under your Command superseded. And in the Event of the arrival of any Troops belonging to the Batavian Government in the Expectation of your immediate Evacuation of the Colony, you will either prevent their disembarking, or, if you should be induced to suffer them to land, you will so station them, as not to admit of any interference whatever with your authority as Lieutenant Governor of the Colony.

I have &c.

(Signed) HOBART.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, AND DIBBETZ *to* MESSRS.
BARROW AND MAXWELL.

CAAPSTAD den 25 October 1802.

MIJNE HEEREN,—Daar wij om de verwagt wordende troupen en schepen van het Bataafsch Esquader behoorlijk van levensmiddelen zo gedúúrende hun verblijf alhier als voor hunne verdere reijze naar de Indische Wateren te voorzien, en wij ten dien einde nog eene aanzienlijke quantiteit koorn zullen benodigd zijn, en daar er thans eene groote hoeveelheid koorn in de magazijnen van het Engelsch gouvernement wordt aangebragt, en het zich laat aanzien dat er geene vrees althans voor gebrek aan dit artikel behoeft plaats te hebben, neemen wij de vrijheid UWEd^{lens} te verzoeken, dat bij het begin der maand November nog zes honderd mudden koorn tot onze dispositie mogen worden gesteld. Ook verzoeken wij UWEd^{lens} de goedheid te willen hebben van het daar heen te dirigeren, dat aan ons tegen het einde dezer maand nog vijf duizend Rijxdaalders uit 's Gouvernements kas mogen worden afgegeeven. Wij hebben &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
J. F. BENAIJ,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, AND DIBBETZ *to* MESSRS.
BARROW AND MAXWELL.

CABO DE GOEDE HOOF den 9 November 1802.

WEL EDELE HEEREN,—Wij neemen de vrijheid UEd. te verzoeken, of het niet mogelijk zoude zijn, om nog vier of nog liever ses slaaven meiden, zijnde naaisters, aan ons te kunnen afstaan, ten einde het benoodigde werk te kunnen maaken, dat voor de ligging der verwagt wordende Bataafsche troupes thans word in

gereedheid gebragt. UEd. sult ons ten hoogsten verpligten met, so mogelijk, aan dit ons verzoek te voldoen. Terwijl wij voorts de eer hebben met hoogachting te zijn &c.

(Geteekend) A. MULLER,
 R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
 J. F. BENAIJ.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS to EVAN NEPEAN, ESQRE.

*Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 11th November 1802.*

SIR,—I avail myself of an opportunity which presents itself for sending to England, that their Lordships may be informed, relative to the Naval concerns here since my Letter of the 8th ultimo.

In my Letter aforesaid, I acquainted their Lordships of the *Begona* Transport being wrecked on Roben Island; but having ordered the *Diomedé* down to the Island, to save as much as possible of the Stores the *Begona* had on board, I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships that very little has been lost.

In my Letter abovementioned I also informed their Lordships of my intentions, for the reasons therein set forth, to hire another Ship then in this Bay, which has been done, on what are deemed here very reasonable terms, the particulars of which have been communicated to the Transport Office. This Ship will be ready to sail for England in about Ten days, and there is already embarked in her all the Cannon to be sent home, amounting to between 160 and 170 Tons; and she will take on board besides about 250 persons composed of some Officers and Invalid Soldiers. Nearly the like number of the same description of persons the General has hired a passage for on board a Danish Ship.

The *Euphrosyne* is returned from Algoa Bay. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from LORD HOBART *to* LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS.
Secret.

DOWNING STREET, 16th Nov. 1802.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that, notwithstanding the instructions which by the King's Commands I communicated to you on the 17th ultimo, it is His Majesty's pleasure, in the Event of the East India Ships originally destined for the conveyance of the Troops being at the Cape when you receive this Despatch, that you do give directions for their immediate embarkation, with orders for their departure for India without delay.

Under an impression however of the probability of those Ships having sailed without the Troops; I am to acquaint you that other Ships have been substituted for that service, but that I am apprehensive it will be at least one month before they can leave this Country.

I am also to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do proceed forthwith to the execution of your former Instructions for the complete evacuation of the Cape.

The utmost cordiality subsisting between His Majesty's Government and that of the Batavian Republic, you will observe the most conciliatory conduct in all your proceedings with the officers belonging to that Republic, and you will especially exert yourself to prevent any misunderstanding that may arise in consequence of my Instructions of the 17th ultimo. I have &c.

(Signed) HOBART.

[Original.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* LORD HOBART.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, November 27th 1802.

MY LORD,—Not having the receipt of any letter to acknowledge from Your Lordship since the date of my last of the 22nd August, wherein I had the honor to mention my having received the several official communications with which you had favored me previous

to that date, I have nothing more to trouble Your Lordship with at present than to convey to you an account of such of the Troops under my command as have already proceeded to India in pursuance of His Royal Highness's and Your Lordship's orders upon that head.

The whole number of His Majesty's Troops who have already sailed to India amount to Two Thousand four hundred and four including Officers, the number still remaining for embarkation being Fourteen Hundred & Seventeen, having to add for Your Lordship's information that Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis and myself being strongly impressed with the propriety of availing ourselves of such quantity of shipping as could be procured here for the conveyance of the Regiments to their respective places of destination in India, the East India Company's Agent Mr. Pringle was directed to engage upon the most moderate and reasonable terms the ships stated in the Margin, which several Vessels have

Milford 309

Phoenix 71

Henry Dundas 251

American Ship *Manhattan* 350

American Ship *President* 200

already proceeded with Detachments as specified in the enclosed Return to Bengal and Madras, as also have the Ships mentioned in the Extract from the Report of the Committee of Shipping belonging to the Hon'ble East

India Company as destined for the conveyance of this Garrison to India which Your Lordship transmitted to me in your letter of the 2nd June; the *Devagnes* the last ship ordered upon this service being now in Table Bay and will prosecute her Voyage to Madras in a few days with a Detachment of the 34th Regiment on board under orders for India.

I shall now only upon this occasion add that I feel a considerable degree of solicitude with respect to the timely arrival of such additional Ships as may be intended for carrying the remainder of the Regiments ordered from this place to Madras and Bengal, it appearing to me that it would be highly inexpedient for the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships together with the Troops ordered home to depart and finally evacuate the Colony before the complete embarkation of the Corps for India; since I cannot help thinking it might prove in some degree disagreeable to me and no less embarrassing to His Majesty's Service should it become necessary for any part of the English Garrison to remain here after the restitution of this Settlement to the Batavian Republic,

as however liberal and well disposed the representatives of the Batavian Government may prove to be, yet it is obvious that many discussions would arise between the English and Dutch Inhabitants, and many difficulties and disputes originate therefrom which neither the power nor authority of a new Government perhaps at the outset unacquainted with the nature of the Inhabitants and the local circumstances of the Settlement, therefore in all probability unable to obviate or repress. I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS to SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

*Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 27th November 1802.*

SIR,—In my Letter of the 11th instant I notified to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a Ship had been taken up here as a Transport for carrying to England between 160 and 170 Tons of Cannon, and about 250 persons composed of Officers and Invalid Soldiers. Those persons and the Cannon being embarked, this Ship, which is named the *Young Nicholas*, is now to Sail, and Lieutenant Street the Agent for Transports, who has the charge of her, is directed to proceed to Spithead, Lieutenant General Dundas the Commander in Chief of the Troops here, deemed it probable the Invalids would be to be landed on the Isle of Wight or at Portsmouth. I have apprized the Board of Ordnance of the above Cannon being sent home, and have directed him to inform them of his arrival, that suitable communication may be had between the respective Offices concerned, for determination to be made where the said Ordnance shall be landed.

The *Rattlesnake* is at present in Saldanha Bay, to which place I sent her at the request of the General, to carry thither some Officers of Engineers, for the purpose of making some professional observations. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Original.]

Embarkation Return of the Troops gone to India from the Cape of Good Hope on Board the Ships undermentioned, November 27th 1802.

Ship's Names.	Corps.	When Embarked.	Officer Commanding.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns or Cornets.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Women.	Children.	Total.
<i>Milford.</i>	{8th Light Dra- goons.	13th Sept. 1802	Lt. Col. Vandeleur.	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	9	2	244	22	20	309
<i>Lord Eldon.</i>	Do.	2nd Nov. "	{Major Parr, 22nd Regt.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	28	1	2	34
<i>Minerva</i>	Do.	3rd Nov. "	Colonel Vandeleur.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	216	18	21	279
<i>Sir Wm. Bensley</i>	22nd Foot.	11th Sept. "	Capt. McNeight.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	83	1	1	94
<i>Phoenix.</i>	Do.	14th Sept. "	Major Kelso.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	59	2	3	71
<i>Manhattan</i>	Do.	10th Oct. "	Lt. Col. Mercer.	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	7	299	9	10	350
<i>Tottenham</i>	Do.	17th Oct. "	Capt. Menzies.	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	143	7	9	170
<i>President</i>	Do.	22nd Oct. "	Capt. Lindsay.	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	160	12	8	200
<i>Lord Eldon.</i>	Do.	2nd Nov. "	Major Parr.	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	12	6	238	7	7	277
<i>Henry Dundas.</i>	34th Foot.	5th Nov. "	Col. Dickens.	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	15	9	205	8	6	251
<i>Skelton Castle</i>	Do.	9th Nov. "	Capt. Johnson.	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	138	10	12	178
<i>Travers</i>	65th Foot.	11th Sept. "	Lt. Col. Maddison.	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	9	150	14	8	199
				5	2	12	30	6	3	3	7	3	3	106	51	1963	111	107	2412

N.B.—8 Rank & file, 1 Woman & 1 Child of the 12th and 33rd Regiments on Board the *Skelton Castle* not included in the above.

(Signed) P. ABERCROMBY,
Major of Brigade to the Forces.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, AND DIBBETZ *to* MESSRS.
BARROW AND MAXWELL.

WEL EDELE HEEREN,—Het Bataafsch Fregat *De Vrede* Commandant J. H. Dibbetz, is gisteren van Rochelle op deze Rheeде gearriveerd, en heeft 170 zieken aan boord.

Het Hospitaal voor de zieken der Bataafsche troepen geschikt is nog niet zoo verre in gereedheid, dat wij er op dit oogenblik zulk een groot aantal behoorlijk in kunnen bergen.

In dezen pressanten nood neemen wij de vrijheid UEdlen te verzoeken, dat aan ons worde vergund om uiterlijk op morgen deze zieken in het gebouw in de zeelinie te mogen laten brengen, en dat wij daartoe op morgen in tijds de nodige preparatoire schikkingen zullen mogen maken.

UWel Ed. zult hierdoor ten zeersten verpligten een aantal noodlijdenden die thans om hulp smagten, en voor wien wij op dit oogenblik geen anderen raad weten. Wij zijn, &c.

De Commissarissen van de Asiatischen Raad.

(Geteekend) R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
A. MULLER,
J. F. BENAIJ.

CAAPSTAD den 29 November 1802.

[Original.]

Letter from MESSRS. BENAIJ, MULLER, AND DIBBETZ *to* MESSRS.
BARROW AND MAXWELL.

CABO DE GOEDE HOOP den 2 December 1802.

MIJNE HEEREN,—Uit UEd. geëerde missive van den 30 l.l. hebben wij ontwaard de intentie van zijn Excellentie de Heer Gouverneur Dundas, namentlijk dat de 1000 mudden Tarwe welke wij uit 's Gouvernements graan Magazijnen hebben ontvangen, door ons in contant geld aan de Heer Fleck als Cassier van de koorn Commissie zoude behooren ter hand gesteld worden, of dat UE. anderzints het bedraagen derzelve wilde rabateeren van de

gelden welke wij ingevolge gemaakte overeenkomst nog van s' Gouvernements Tresorie te wachten hebben.

Wij betuigen dat deese aanschrijven ons geheel buiten verwachting is voorgekomen, aangesien wij ons hebben laten voorstaan dat het bedraagen van gedachte 1000 mudden Tarwe, op de generaale reekening gesteld zoude worden dien tusschen de beide Gouvernemen ten ter wederzijdsche liquidatie notoir zal moeten plaats vinden.

Wij verzoeken dierhalven, dat zulks op die generaale reekening moge gebracht worden, en aan ons het restant der toegezegde penningen, hoe eer zo beter mogen geworden.

Want de buitengewoone uitgaven waartoe wij verplicht zijn, door de calamiteuse toestand der gebouwen, het inhuuren van magazijnen, & te moeten condescendeeren, doet ons merkelyk meer debourseeren dan wij in den beginne gecalculeerd hadden.

Wat belangt UE. aanbod in dienzelfde missive vervat om in geval er eenig surplus van Tarwe mogte overschieten, als dan die aan ons te willen afstaan, moeten wij verklaaren, dat bijaldien dat geschied, sans discompto van de hier boven gebuteerde reekening, wij onder die restrictie geneegen zijn daar in te bewilligen. Wij zijn &c.

(Geteekend) J. F. BENAIJ,
A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS to SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 3rd December 1802.

SIR,—The Danish Ship *Admiral Chapman* having on board Invalid Soldiers from this place for England being to Sail, I acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 30th of the last Month a Dutch Transport Ship from Rochelle bound to Batavia with Troops, arrived here very sickly.

The *Rattlesnake* is returned from Saldanha Bay.

This day the *Intrepid*, *Leopard*, *Virginie* and *Chiffone* arrived

here from Trincomale, in their way to England. The *Intrepid* has more than One hundred of her Crew ill of the Scurvy, and many of them in a very advanced state of the disease. The other Ships have also Scorbutic Patients, but much less in number than the *Intrepid*. I have ordered them Fruit and Vegetables, and Fresh Meat, and shall use every endeavour to put them in a condition to prosecute their Voyage as soon as may be. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Original.]

The Commissioners of the Batavian Republic in account with the British Government at the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. to Cash advanced them . . .	Rds. 42,300	0	0
1000 muids of Wheat. . .	4,300	0	0
Hospital Stores. . .	10,293	7	0
Barrack Stores . . .	3,428	5	2½
Wood at Plettenberg's Bay . . .	4,133	3	0
Barrack Utensils . . .	3,683	1	3½
Furniture Government House . . .	1,220	0	0
Engineer Stores . . .	2,347	4	4
Hospital Stores Sealines . . .	976	3	1½
Medical Stores . . .	10,734	0	0
Barrack Furniture . . .	879	0	0
	Rds. 84,296	0	5½
Cr. By Cash received for Wheat . . .	4,300	0	0
Balance . . .	79,996	0	5½

Agreed to as above by the undersigned Commissioners of both Parties.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW,
ACHESON MAXWELL,
A. MULLER,
R. DE KLERK DIBBETZ,
J. F. BENALJ.

7th December 1802.

[Copy.]

Government Advertisement.

His Honor the Lieutenant & Acting Governor having given directions for closing the accounts of the Corn Committee on the 31st of December ensuing, and it having been ordered by proclamation of the 26th August last, that the whole of the Wheat or other bread Corn in the possession of the several Farmers should be brought up to Cape Town and delivered at the Government Grain Magazines in the course of the month of September, which term was afterwards prolonged to the end of October, Notice is hereby given that, on the presumption that all Farmers and others have paid due attention to the above mentioned orders, no bread Corn whatsoever can be received into the Government Grain Magazines, nor permitted to pass the Barrier, after the 12th of the present Month of December, until further orders.

Castle of Good Hope, 8th December 1802.

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant & Acting Governor.

(Signed) H. Ross, *Deputy Secretary.*

[Original.]

Return of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 81st and 91st Regiments under Orders of Embarkation for Europe, 9th December 1802.

Corps.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Surgeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Royal Artillery.	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	7	179	17	39	260
Royal Engineers.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
81st Regiment.	1	1	5	12	4	..	1	1	1	1	53	22	230	31	33	396
91st Regiment.	1	2	5	12	1	1	..	1	1	2	45	22	402	24	31	550
Total	4	3	14	29	5	1	1	2	3	3	108	51	811	72	103	1210

N.B.—5 Officers Wives and 4 Children of the Royal Artillery and 4 Officers Wives and 5 Children of the 81st Regiment not included in the above.

(Signed) P. ABERCROMBY,
Major of Brigade to the Forces.

[Original.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* LORD HOBART.CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *December 9th 1802.*

MY LORD,—Since the date of my last letter to Your Lordship of the 27th November I am to acquaint you that a squadron of His Majesty's Ships as per Margin have arrived in

<i>Intrepid.</i>	Table Bay in order to obtain the necessary re-
<i>Leopard.</i>	freshments to enable them to prosecute their voyage
<i>Virginie.</i>	from India to Europe.
<i>Chiffonne.</i>	

The Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis and myself having taken into our consideration this very favorable opportunity for conveying home a portion of those Troops which by the instructions from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief I am ordered to hold in readiness to embark for England, it has been determined upon to send on board five Companies of the 91st Regiment which are to be distributed in the four Men of War before mentioned, being persuaded that as the further service of those Troops cannot now become necessary here, previous to the restitution of the Settlement, the Vice Admiral and myself (by adopting this measure) have furthered to the best of our judgment His Majesty's Service, being confident therefore that the step thus taken for expediting the embarkation of the Troops ordered for England will meet with Your Lordship's entire approbation accordingly.

I have the honor to transmit for Your Lordship's information the Returns herewith enclosed, being Embarkation Returns of the several Detachments of His Majesty's Troops which have already proceeded to India, as also a Return of the Invalids or unserviceable men who have been forwarded to Europe. Your Lordship will perceive as stated in the Return A 2 that about Sixteen Hundred Persons are still here for the conveyance of whom to India Shipping must be provided; being in daily expectation of receiving the timely information which Your Lordship has promised me in your Dispatch of the 19th May respecting the mode to be adopted for conveying the remainder of the Troops under my command to India and to England.

The return A 4 contains the whole of the Military Establishment which remains to be embarked to return home including the five Companies beforementioned of the 91st Regiment which will be embarked in a few days for England on board the Squadron of

His Majesty's Ships from India as already mentioned. These five Companies consist of about Two Hundred Men exclusive of Officers; leaving consequently to the number of about One Thousand Persons to be removed at the final evacuation of this Settlement, all of whom I have reason to hope will be now accommodated on board the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships of War belonging to this Station, as will also the Gentlemen of the Civil Departments of Government, who must necessarily accompany the Troops; Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, with that zeal and exertion which upon all occasions I am happy to acknowledge has in a very essential manner aided my endeavours in carrying on His Majesty's Service in this Settlement, having made every arrangement for that purpose. I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Original]

Embarkation Return of the Invalids embarked on Board the Young Nicholas and Admiral Chapman at the Cape of Good Hope for England, 9th December 1802.

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
<i>Young Nicholas</i> . . . . .	..	1	..	..	193	20	15	229
<i>Admiral Chapman</i>	1	2	1	1	194	15	15	229
Total	1	3	1	1	387	35	30	458

N.B.—3 Rank and file of the 81st Regiment, 1 Woman, and 1 Child on board the *Admiral Chapman* not included in the above.

(Signed) P. ABERCROMBY,
Major of Brigade to the Forces.

[Original.]

Return of the Detachments of the 8th Light Dragoons, 34th and 65th Regiments at the Cape of Good Hope under orders for India, 9th December 1802.

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns or Cornets.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Women.	Children.	Total.
8th Light Dragoons . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	6	1	119	8	8	147
34th Regiment	1	2	7	..	1	..	..	1	24	7	499	18	18	578
65th Regiment	1	3	12	2	..	1	1	1	35	11	761	31	29	888
Total	2	6	20	3	1	2	1	3	65	19	1379	57	55	1613

N.B.—1 Officers Wife of the 34th Regiment,
 3 do. and 2 Children of the 65th,
 1 do. and 1 Child of the 8th Light } not included in the above.
 Dragoons.

(Signed) P. ABERCROMBY,
 Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Embarkation Return of the Troops gone to India from the Cape of Good Hope on Board the Ship *Deveynes*, 9th December 1802.

Ship's Name.	Corps.	When Embarked.	Officer Commanding.	Lt. Colonels.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns or Cornets.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Women.	Children.	Total.
<i>Deveynes</i> .	34th Foot.	3rd Dec. 1802.	Lt. Col. Dodsworth.	1	2	1	8	1	189	6	6	214

Mrs. Dodsworth and Servant on Board the *Deveynes*.

(Signed) P. ABERCROMBY,
 Major of Brigade to the Forces.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS *to* SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

*Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 12th December 1802.*

SIR,—You will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the *Victorious* and *Euridice* from India came into this Bay during the last night : The *Orpheus* and *Sybilie* which accompanied them are not yet got to an Anchor. The enclosed are the Defects of the *Victorious* which occasioned the Ships to put in : They shall be made good with all possible dispatch, and the Ships proceed on their Voyage.

By the Master of a Ship just arrived from England we have been informed that he passed the *Dutch Admiral* and other Ships bound to the Cape in Lat. 9° 8' N., Long. 19° 46' West, on the 27th of October. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS *to* SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

*Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 12th December 1802.*

SIR,—The Ships of His Majesty which stopped here in their way from India as mentioned in my Letter of the 3rd instant having been Watered with the utmost expedition by the Ships of my Squadron, their Crews supplied with Fresh Meat, and liberally with Fruit and Vegetables, and some Caulking done to the *Leopard* and *Chiffone*, will be ready this day to proceed on their Voyage.

In my Letter of the 31st August last, when adverting to the Number of Persons to be carried to England from hence, I stated that I should consider it as a fortunate circumstance if it should so happen that any of His Majesty's Ships returning from India might touch here in their way home before our departure, that I might avail myself of them, to carry home a portion of the Troops.

I have therefore put on board the Ships from India now to depart suitably appointed to them, of Officers, Soldiers, and their Wives and Children, to the number of about 240 Persons, which measure I trust their Lordships will approve. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR GEORGE YONGE to LORD HOBART.

HAMPTON COURT, Decr. 16, 1802.

MY LORD,—I am honor'd with your answer to my last Letter, and however unwilling to trouble you again, as I do not mean to question your Decision yett I do wish to Vindicate to you and to Government the Propriety of the Request I have made. Because I desire It may not be said, that, according to my Ideas of the Subject I had not a Fair Claim to what was Demanded, and having done this I will dismiss the Subject entirely.

In the first Place then my Lord I can shew that my Claim to Salary from the time of my Resignation till my Departure is not without Precedent, more especially as I was still under orders and, as I Conceive on Service and the Length of Time I remained, was not by my own Choice, or for my own Convenience, but directly the Contrary. For I was detained unavoidably and I think Improperly by being refused a Conveyance even to the Island of St. Helena, tho' my orders required my Departure. For an Expencc so incurr'd, I conceive It was for the Credit of Government to reimburse me, even if there were no exact Precedent for It and I confess, so far from being guilty of any Sort of Impropiety in Demanding this I should have thought Government would have even by Its attention, have prevented the necessity of any such application. It was the very great suddenness of my Recall. It is therefore to Government I owe the Difficulties which have Compelled this application for had I been permitted any time to prepare, or had I been permitted to remain till this Moment this application would never have been made.

In the next Place, my Lord, I am now compelled to say in

my own Vindication I never had allowance made for my Equipment as Governor, so that this Expense falling on me and having had no Resource but my bare Salary while Governor, I could rely, for my Reimbursement on nothing but an æconomical arrangement which till then I carried into execution but the suddenness of that Resource deprived me at once of the means of Discharging what had been thus Incurred, on account of my Situation.

It is from Government therefore that the occasion of this application arises, and I confess I did not think It possible that Government either could or would suffer me to be at least, out of Pocket, by the measure they thought fitt to adopt, without notice and without giving the means of Preparation, and leave me to abide by the Loss. But since It is so, since what your Lordship has thought fitt to recommend appears to you, even on Revision of the Subject, to be sufficient, I must submit, and I assure you I shall Decline all further discussion of the Subject, satisfied with having at least Vindicated the application from any Idea of Impropriety, If indeed it stood in need of any Vindication at all. I have &c.

(Signed) GEO. YONGE.

[Copy.]

*Letter from COMMISSARY GENERAL DE MIST to LIEUTENANT
GENERAL DUNDAS.*

À BORD DU VAISSEAU DE LIGNE
Bato, ce 23 December 1802.

MONSIEUR!—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Excellence que le Vaisseau de Guerre *Bato*, Commandant Capitaine J. Claris, a jetté l'ancre dans la Baie; je m'empresse de prier Votre Excellence de me marquer le lieu et l'heure à sa convenance, pour Lui presenter mes respects Lui montrer les pleins pouvoirs de mon Gouvernement et concerter avec Elle les arrangemens necessaires pour executer l'objet de ma mission.

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agreer &c.

(Signé) J. A. DE MIST,

Commissaire General du Gouvernement Batave.

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* COMMISSARY
GENERAL DE MIST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 25 December 1802.

SIR,—It being expedient that the conversation which I had the honor to hold with Your Excellency this morning in presence of His Excellency Governor Janssens with respect to the period to be fixed on for the restitution of this Settlement to the Batavian Republic agreeable to the 3rd Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace happily concluded between our two Governments I have to propose to you and to state as follows :

1st. That the Troops of the Batavian Government will be put in possession of the Castle and other Military Works on the 1st January 1803 for which purpose the Troops of His Britannick Majesty will be withdrawn on the Evening of the 31st Instant.

2ndly. As it will be impossible to compleat the arrangements requisite for the Embarkation of such of His Britannick Majesty's Troops as are encamped at Wynberg or at the Out Posts by the 1st of the ensuing month, those Troops will remain encamped at Wynberg until their embarkation on board the Ships destined for their Conveyance to India or to Europe.

3rdly. As the Troops at present in the Castle belonging to His Britannick Majesty will necessarily continue to furnish all the Guards until the Colony is formally restored, it is proposed that the Troops of the Batavian Republic should relieve the Guards in Cape Town, the Castle, and the Works at Sunset on the Evening of the 31st Instant, at which time the Flag of His Britannick Majesty will be struck in order that the Flag of the Batavian Republic may be hoisted at daybreak on the ensuing morning.

4thly. It will of course be understood that His Britannick Majesty's Troops will continue to be supplied with provisions as well as every other article requisite for their comfort or accommodation in the usual manner and at the customary rates until they are finally withdrawn from the Colony; the Officers and Soldiers and other persons, as also the Civil Servants of His Majesty's Government attached to the British Army remaining under my orders and directions and subject only to the British authority and jurisdiction.

5thly. The Salaries to Individuals and other payments due from His Britannick Majesty on account of the Colonial Government to be discharged to the 31st Instant inclusive by the Receiver General by my order, after which period the Receipts of the Revenues as well as all other Civil and Military arrangements to be under Your Excellency's authority and direction as the Representative of the Batavian Government. I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[A letter from Commissary General De Mist in reply is merely a translation of the above into French, preceded by "j'accepte," and followed by the paragraph quoted (in English) in General Dundas's answer of the 27th December.]

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* COMMISSARY
GENERAL DE MIST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 25 December 1802.

SIR,—Having taken into consideration Your Excellency's proposal as communicated to me yesterday that certain conditions or stipulations should be agreed upon on the part of the Batavian Republic and His Majesty's Government with a view to the prevention of Desertion while the Troops of the two nations continue together at the Cape, I have the honor to signify to you my entire acquiescence upon this subject, and am further to acquaint your Excellency that Mr. Hercules Ross Deputy Secretary has been appointed on my part to adjust and arrange the several particulars of the proposed measure and who will meet such person as you shall be pleased to appoint at such time and place as may be found convenient. I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* COMMISSARY
GENERAL DE MIST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *December 27th 1802.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 25th instant, signifying to me your assent to the propositions I had the honor to make with regard to the formal restitution of this Settlement to take place on the 1st January 1803.

In answer to the paragraph in your Excellency's letter wherein you have proposed to me "that I should appoint some confidential person authorized on my part to arrange with such as shall be appointed by your Excellency the several details as well as to make out Inventories of the Articles to be transferred to the Batavian Government in consequence of the Definitive Treaty of Peace," I have the honor to acquaint you of my having nominated for this purpose John Barrow Esqre. His Majesty's Auditor of Accompts in this Settlement, who is instructed to meet the person or persons your Excellency shall be pleased to name accordingly.

I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Original.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* LORD HOBART.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *December 27th 1802.*

MY LORD,—I am to inform Your Lordship of the arrival here of another Squadron of His Majesty's Ships from India as stated in the Margin since my last to Your Lordship of the 9th Instant, and am further to acquaint you that the East India Ships destined to convey the remainder of the Troops from this Garrison to Madras and Bengal anchored in Table Bay on the 20th and 22nd Instant.

I am also to communicate for Your Lordship's information the arrival of Rear Admiral Dekker on the 19th Instant with a

Squadron of Batavian Men of War having on board the Troops to take possession of this Settlement, the *Bato* Dutch Ship of War with Commissary General de Mist and Governor Janssens having also arrived on the 23rd Instant.

Being already in possession of His Majesty's Warrant transmitted by Your Lordship for the restitution of this Settlement to the Batavian Republic (the receipt of which has been already acknowledged), I took the earliest opportunity of conveying to Commissary General De Mist Your Lordship's instructions upon that head; and having on this day subsequent to the arrival of the Representatives of the Batavian Government had the honor of a conference, it was then agreed upon that the Colony should be formally restored on the 1st January 1803; doing myself the honor of enclosing herewith for Your Lordship's perusal and information Copies of such letters as have passed between the Batavian Commissary and myself with a view to the preparatory arrangements for carrying into effect the orders of our respective Governments.

Although some particulars will still remain to be considered and adjusted between the Representatives of the Batavian Government and myself before His Majesty's Troops are finally withdrawn from the Colony, yet from the candid and liberal disposition which has been manifested hitherto, not only by Commissary General De Mist and Governor Janssens, but by the whole of the Civil and Military Officers who have accompanied them from Holland, I entertain no doubt of my not being able amicably to arrange the different points of discussion, without any difficulty or dispute; however should any obstacles or difficulties occur it is by no means my intention to take upon myself finally to decide with regard to them, it appearing to me more expedient for the good of His Majesty's service, as also more becoming in me to refer any question which may possibly arise to you for His Majesty's judgment and determination.

The remains of the 81st Regiment consisting of about 200 men only (the greater part having volunteered into the Regiments under orders for India) have embarked this morning on board the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships from India and by which opportunity this letter to Your Lordship will be conveyed. The East India Ships *Henry Addington* and *Ocean* will be in readiness to receive on the 29th Instant about a thousand men from the 34th

and 65th Regiments destined for Madras, and will be followed in the course of a few days by the *Castle Eden* and *Lord Duncan* with the remainder of the 65th Regiment for Madras and a Detachment of the 8th Light Dragoons for Bengal, which will complete the embarkations of His Majesty's Troops from this place for India.

I took occasion in my last to acknowledge the active exertions and cordial co-operation I had then experienced from Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis in carrying on the public service; these exertions are still continued, and throughout the service in which we have been together engaged have been (I am bound to say) unremitting.

The arrangements for carrying home pursuant to Your Lordship's commands the remainder of the Troops, the Civil Servants of Government and others of His Majesty's Subjects attached to the Army or desirous of quitting the Settlement, the Vice Admiral has nearly completed; having reason to think that the final and complete evacuation by His Majesty's Forces will take place on or before the 12th January next.

Such further particulars respecting this Colony as my duty will require me to communicate to Your Lordship I shall postpone for the present; it being my intention after the embarkation to do myself the honor of making a final report to Your Lordship relative to the administration of such of the affairs of this Settlement as shall appear necessary to be laid before Your Lordship for His Majesty's information. I have &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Original.]

Letter from VICE ADMIRAL CURTIS to SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

Lancaster, TABLE BAY,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 27th December 1802.

SIR,—The occurrences here to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty since my Letter of the 12th instant are as follow :

The Batavian Rear Admiral Dekker in the Ship *Pluto*, the

Kortenaar, and a Frigate, and some Transports, all having Troops in them, arrived on the 19th instant; and the Ship *Bato*, having on board the Commissary General De Mist, Mr. Janssens the Commander in Chief and Governour of this Country, with a variety of Civil Officers arrived on the 23rd.

It is agreed between the Batavian Commissary General de Mist, Mr. Janssens, and General Dundas, that the Batavian Flag shall be hoisted on the Castle of Good Hope on the first day of the ensuing Year: And on this subject I have nothing further to add, than that between the Batavian and British, of every description, the utmost harmony prevails.

The Ships belonging to the East India Company, ordered here to carry to India the remainder of the Troops destined to that Country, are also arrived, and will proceed on their Voyage the moment their Water is compleated.

Having from various persons coming from England been informed, that owing to the great number of small Vessels sold there from His Majesty's Service, and other causes, Vessels of such description were disposed of at very low prices, and having reason to believe that the *Euphrosyne* Armed Brig of about 120 Tons burthen, belonging to my Squadron, would at this time sell well in this Country, I caused her to be sold at Public Auction, and she produced the nett sum of £977 12/ Sterling, and I hope their Lordships will approve of my having so disposed of this Vessel.

In my Letter of the 24th April last I intimated to their Lordships that, were I not instructed to do otherwise, I had it in contemplation to send to New South Wales the Salted Provisions in Store here; and having also communicated the same to the Commissioners of the Victualling, and they having signified to me their approbation of the measure, and the Ship *Bridgewater* bound to Sidney Cove having put into this Bay, I entered into an agreement respecting the Freightage with her Commander, and have put on board that Ship about Two Thousand Six Hundred Casks of the said Salted Provisions. There is however still remaining about Fifteen Hundred Casks, which I have no means of sending away, and for which there are no purchasers at this place.

The defects of the *Victorious*, the account of which was sent to you with my Letter of the 12th instant, have been made good,

and that Ship, with the others that arrived here with her from India, will sail to-morrow. The 81st Regiment ordered to return to England has, in suitable proportions, been put on board these Ships, which measure I hope will meet their Lordships approbation.

The remainder of the Troops, Civilians &c. to be conveyed to England will be embarked on board the Ships of my Squadron; and I am in great hope we shall be able to leave this Country in about a Fortnight. I am &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS.*

Whereas by the 3rd Article of the Treaty of peace concluded at Amiens on the 27th March 1802 this Settlement is agreed to be restored to the Batavian Republic, which restoration will take place on Saturday next the 1st of January 1803. This is to signify to all the Inhabitants of this Colony of every description, and to all others (not subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) who have taken the Oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, that they are absolved from the said Oath from the above mentioned 1st of January 1803.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Castle of Good Hope, this 30th day of December 1802.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

* This proclamation was withdrawn just as it was being published on the 31st.

[Copy.]

List of Ships' Arrivals.

Date.	Name of Shlp.	Where from.	Nationality.
1802.			
Jan. 9 . . .	<i>Portland</i>	Isle of France	American.
" 13 . . .	<i>Bonetta</i>	Boston	Do.
" 17 . . .	<i>Hancock</i>	Bencoolen	Do.
" 18 . . .	<i>Joseph</i>	Muscat	Do.
" 18 . . .	<i>Pegasus</i>	St. Helena	English.
" 19 . . .	<i>Calypso</i>	Mozambique	Portuguese.
" 21 . . .	<i>Chance</i>	South America	English.
" 21 . . .	<i>Joachim</i>	Mozambique	Portuguese.
" 22 . . .	<i>Charlotte</i>	Mauritius	Danish.
" 25 . . .	<i>Equator</i>	Portsmouth	American.
" 31 . . .	<i>Johanna</i>	Batavia	Prussian.]
Feb. 1 . . .	<i>Visurgis</i>	Bremen	Do.
" 1 . . .	<i>Fanny</i>	Portsmouth, N.H.	American.
" 27 . . .	<i>Britannia</i>	Bengal	English.
Mar. 1 . . .	<i>Walker</i>	Coast of Chili	Do.
" 6 . . .	<i>Herald</i>	Boston	American.
" 7 . . .	<i>Active</i>	Salem	Do.
" 10 . . .	<i>London</i>	Portsmouth	English.
" 17 . . .	<i>Three Sisters</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 18 . . .	<i>Echo</i>	Texel	Dutch.
" 18 . . .	<i>Britannia</i>	South America	English.
" 20 . . .	<i>Neptune</i>	Batavia	American.
" 22 . . .	<i>Pio Mingo</i>	Georgia	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Mozambique	Portuguese.
" 23 . . .	<i>Eliza</i>	Sumatra	American.
" 23 . . .	<i>Holstein</i>	Elsineur	Danish.
" 23 . . .	<i>Harry and Jane</i>	Portland	American.
" 24 . . .	<i>Albion</i>	Portsmouth	English.
" 24 . . .	<i>William</i>	Helvoetsluys	Dutch.
" 24 . . .	<i>Oak</i>	Portsmouth	English.
" 26 . . .	<i>Mindon</i>	Portsmouth, N.H.	American.
" 27 . . .	<i>Pyracatic</i>	St. Augustine's	Portuguese.
" 27 . . .	<i>King of Denmark</i>	Elsineur	Danish.
April 3 . . .	<i>Ocean</i>	Newburyport	American.
" 3 . . .	<i>Anna Josephus</i>	Port Jackson	English.
" 3 . . .	<i>Lavramento</i>	Rio Janeiro	Portuguese.
" 6 . . .	<i>Rosina</i>	London	English.
" 7 . . .	<i>Foxwell</i>	Texel	American.
" 12 . . .	<i>Hercules</i>	Cork	English.
" 12 . . .	<i>Atlas</i>	Do.	Do.
" 17 . . .	<i>Elizabeth</i>	Amsterdam	Dutch.
" 17 . . .	<i>Mariana</i>	Elsineur	Danish.
" 24 . . .	<i>Corenta Felis Africana</i>	Port os Santos	Portuguese.
" 25 . . .	<i>Peter and Catherine</i>	Hamburg	Hamburg.
" 29 . . .	<i>Duke of Kent</i>	South Georgia	English.
May 18 . . .	<i>Resolution</i>	Portsmouth	American.
" 18 . . .	<i>Kiobenhaven</i>	Elsineur	Danish.
" 19 . . .	<i>Nancy</i>	Do.	Do.
" 25 . . .	<i>Phoenix</i>	London	English.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Where from.	Nationality.
1802.			
May 27 . .	<i>Martha</i>	London	English.
" 29 . .	<i>Perseus</i>	Portsmouth	Do.
" 31 . .	<i>Gregers Juuhl</i>	Batavia	Danish.
June 14 . .	<i>Milford</i>	Bombay	English.
" 23 . .	<i>Marion</i>	New York	American.
" 29 . .	<i>Java</i>	Savannah	Do.
" 29 . .	<i>Begona</i>	Monte Video	English.
July 14 . .	<i>Buffalo</i>	London	Do.
" 20 . .	<i>Freden</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 26 . .	<i>Schimmelman</i>	Do.	Do.
Aug. 2 . .	<i>President</i>	New York	American.
" 3 . .	<i>Paulina</i>	Mauritius	Hamburg.
" 5 . .	<i>Legere</i>	Marseilles	French.
" 5 . .	<i>Kroon Printz</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 6 . .	<i>Ardistan</i>	Helvoetsluys	Dutch.
" 11 . .	<i>Vrede en Rust</i>	Middelburg	Do.
" 21 . .	<i>Kiobenoven</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 28 . .	<i>Goede Verwachting</i>	Embden	Dutch.
" 28 . .	<i>Rosebud</i>	Buones Ayres	American.
Sept. 1 . .	<i>Traverse</i>	London	English.
" 2 . .	<i>Experiment</i>	Do.	Do.
" 2 . .	<i>Sir William Bensley</i>	Do.	Do.
" 5 . .	<i>Rendier</i>	Rotterdam	Dutch.
" 7 . .	<i>Neptune</i>	Helvoetsluys	Do.
" 8 . .	<i>Frederick and Marian</i>	Middelburg	American.
" 14 . .	<i>Wilhelmina Theresa</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 17 . .	<i>Ostfice</i>	Boston	American.
" 21 . .	<i>Manhattan</i>	New York	Do.
" 26 . .	<i>Foxwell</i>	Batavia	Do.
" 26 . .	<i>Drie Zusters</i>	Do.	Danish.
Oct. 3 . .	<i>L'Hydre</i>	Bordeaux	French.
" 3 . .	<i>Apollo</i>	Mozambique	Do.
" 3 . .	<i>Ansiatica</i>	Madras	Hamburg.
" 5 . .	<i>Prudent</i>	Tranquebar	American.
" 5 . .	<i>Tottenham</i>	London	English.
" 7 . .	<i>Hannibal</i>	Buones Ayres	American.
" 12 . .	<i>Fanny</i>	Isle of France	Do.
" 13 . .	<i>Brig Fanny</i>	Coast	English.
" 19 . .	<i>Admiral Chapman</i>	Isle of France	Danish.
" 20 . .	<i>Minerva</i>	London	English.
" 20 . .	<i>Lord Eldon</i>	Do.	Do.
" 23 . .	<i>Clarisse</i>	Isle of France	American.
" 24 . .	<i>Vennerue</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 24 . .	<i>Loyalist</i>	Texel	Dutch.
" 24 . .	<i>Dorothea</i>	Hamburg	Do.
" 24 . .	<i>Les Freres Unis</i>	Bordeaux	French.
" 25 . .	<i>Skelton Castle</i>	London	English.
" 27 . .	<i>Surinam Friends</i>	Amsterdam	Dutch.
" 28 . .	<i>Dannebrog</i>	Copenhagen	Danish.
" 31 . .	<i>L'Esperanza</i>	Buones Ayres	Spanish.
Nov. 2 . .	<i>Nile</i>	China	English.
" 2 . .	<i>Minorca</i>	Do.	Do.
" 5 . .	<i>Caledonia</i>	London	Do.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Where from.	Nationality.
1802			
Nov. 6 . . .	<i>Philippe and Antoine</i>	Marseilles	French.
" 6 . . .	<i>Concession</i>	Mozambique	Portuguese.
" 13 . . .	<i>Bonetta</i>	Calcutta	American.
" 15 . . .	<i>Mariana</i>	Batavia	Danish.
" 19 . . .	<i>De twee Gysberts</i>	Altona	Do.
" 19 . . .	<i>Minerva</i>	Hamburg	American.
" 19 . . .	<i>Mount Hope</i>	Newport	Do.
" 19 . . .	<i>Camilla</i>	Boston	Do.
" 21 . . .	<i>Annetje</i>	Amsterdam	Dutch.
" 21 . . .	<i>Devaynes</i>	London	English.
" 22 . . .	<i>Martha Washington</i>	Batavia	American.
" 26 . . .	<i>Bontenberg</i>	Do.	Dutch.
" 28 . . .	<i>Africaine</i>	St. Malo	French.
" 28 . . .	<i>Vrouw Anna Catharina</i>	Hamburg	Dutch.
" 28 . . .	<i>Edwin</i>	Boston	American.
" 28 . . .	<i>Vrede Frigate</i>	Rochelle	Dutch.
Dec. 3 . . .	<i>Mary</i>	Delagoa Bay	English.
" 7 . . .	<i>Hunter</i>	Texel	American.
" 7 . . .	<i>Bridgewater</i>	London	English.
" 8 . . .	<i>Wakkerheid</i>	Rochelle	Dutch.
" 9 . . .	<i>Le Mentor</i>	Bordeaux	French.
" 9 . . .	<i>Europa</i>	Helvoetsluys	Dutch.
" 9 . . .	<i>Good Intention</i>	Texel	Do.
" 9 . . .	<i>Ganges</i>	China	American.
" 11 . . .	<i>Favourite</i>	Quiloa	French.
" 11 . . .	<i>Carteret</i>	Falmouth	English.
" 11 . . .	<i>Echo Brig of War</i>	Batavia	Dutch.
" 13 . . .	<i>Elizabeth Sarah</i>	Mozambique	Portuguese.
" 17 . . .	<i>Yonge George</i>	Amsterdam	Dutch.
" 17 . . .	<i>Phoenix</i>	Bengal	Portuguese.
" 17 . . .	<i>John Jay</i>	Batavia	American.
" 19 . . .	<i>Pluto 64 Guns</i>	Europe	Dutch.
" 19 . . .	<i>Kortenaar Do.</i>	Do.	Do.
" 19 . . .	<i>Maria Rygersberg 36</i>	Do.	Do.
" 19 . . .	<i>White Eagle</i>	Plymouth	Danish.
" 20 . . .	<i>Ocean</i>	Downs	English.
" 20 . . .	<i>Henry Addington</i>	Do.	Do.
" 20 . . .	<i>Suffolk</i>	London	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Castle Eden</i>	Downs	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Lord Duncan</i>	Do.	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Batavia</i>	Texel	Dutch.
" 23 . . .	<i>Hendrika Johanna</i>	Do.	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Maria Aletta</i>	Do.	Do.
" 23 . . .	<i>Buto 74 Guns</i>	Do.	Do.
" 25 . . .	<i>Britannia</i>	London	English.
" 25 . . .	<i>Renommee</i>	Nantes	French.
" 25 . . .	<i>La Flore</i>	Do.	Do.
" 25 . . .	<i>Heldin</i>	Middelburg	Danish.
" 26 . . .	<i>Helen</i>	St. Helena	English.
" 29 . . .	<i>Maria</i>	Texel	Dutch.
" 31 . . .	<i>Drenthe</i>	Dover	Do.

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* COMMISSARY
GENERAL DE MIST.

CASTLE OF GOOD HOPE, 31st December 1802.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you of my having this moment received an order from His Majesty's Secretary of State to delay the restitution of this Settlement to the Batavian Government.

Although I am therefore under the necessity of requesting Your Excellency to postpone your further arrangements for taking possession of the Colony, yet it gives me pleasure to mention my having received the most positive Instructions to avoid taking any step in executing His Majesty's commands which can in any manner create an apprehension of any hostile motive on the part of my Government towards that of your Excellency on this occasion, being further instructed that should the Troops of the Batavian Republic have arrived in the expectation of taking immediate possession of the Colony, that in the event of those Troops being on shore they are to be stationed in such a manner as to prevent any sort of interference with my authority here. I have to request of your Excellency to favor me with your sentiments as soon as convenient as to the mode in which an arrangement may amicably be made between us with a view to that end.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect and considerations, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Copy.]

Letter from COMMISSARY GENERAL DE MIST *to* LIEUTENANT
GENERAL DUNDAS.

DU CHATEAU AU CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE, ce 31 Decembre 1802.

MONSIEUR,—C'est avec une peine infinie que j'ai du apprendre par la lettre que V. Excellence vient de m'envoyer dans l'instant que des ordres reçues l'ont mis dans la nécessité de suspendre la restitution de cette Colonie à la République Batave, laquelle de commun accord fût arrangée pour ce soir même.

Me fiant sur la Foi d'un Traité, aussi solennellement conclu à Amiens, et ratifié par les Gouvernements respectifs que nous avons l'honneur de représenter ici, et étant sûr que le Gouvernement Batave depuis mon départ de l'Europe n'a pu manquer dans l'accomplissement d'une obligation quelconque, qui lui pourroit être imposée par le susdit Traité. Votre Excellence trouvera juste la surprise qu'une telle suspension m'a dû causer. Le Gouvernement Batave, en m'envoiant à l'Afrique n'a pas pu me donner des Instructions sur un cas qu'il n'a pu prévoir ni ranger parmi les possibilités. C'est donc dans la parfaite ignorance, ou je me trouve par rapport des circonstances actuelles en Europe, que j'ai recours au seul moien qui me reste pour conserver à la République Batave le bon droit qu'elle a reçu par la paix d'Amiens sur cette Colonie et c'est de protester solennellement, comme je proteste devant Votre Excellence par celle-ci contre toute perte, frais et dommages que la République Battave souffre déjà, et pourra souffrir dans la suite par un délai d'accomplissement de l'article 6 du Traité de Paix d'Amiens.

Au reste j'entre volontiers dans toutes les vues de V. Excellence, qui tendent à conserver la bonne intelligence qui fût si heureusement établie entre Votre Excellence et moi et entre les Troupes des deux Nations, qui se trouvent réunies sur cette point de l'Afrique. J'ai autorisé le Contre Admiral S. Dekker, Commandant la Force Navale Batave dans ces parages, et le Collonel Henry Commandant les Troupes sous mes ordres, pour projeter à l'instant même avec les Commissaires que Votre Excellence voudra nommer de sa part à cette fin, quelques Articles qui pourroient constituer *une Acte de Convention* entre V. Excellence et le Vice Admiral Curtis Commandant en chef la Force Navale de sa Majesté Britannique a cette Rade, d'une part et de moi dans ma qualité de Commissaire General du Gouvernement Batave de l'autre part. J'en attendrai le résultat et je prie Votre Excellence d'être persuadé que j'y apporterai de mon coté toute cette candeur et bonne foi, qui fait la caractère distinctif de ma nation, et toutes les Facilités que l'indépendance de cette nation et l'honneur des Troupes Bataves sous mes ordres pourront permettre.

J'offre à Votre Excellence l'assurance &c.

(Signé) J. A. DE MIST,

Commiss. General.

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT GENERAL DUNDAS *to* COMMISSARY
GENERAL DE MIST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 31st December 1802.

SIR,—I do myself the honor of acquainting Your Excellency of my having named Colonel Hamilton Deputy Quartermaster General and John Pringle Esqre. Commissary General, who are authorized by me to communicate with such Persons as Your Excellency shall be pleased to appoint for the purpose of adjusting without delay the several points which Your Excellency signified to me your desire should be amicably discussed in consequence of the intelligence which Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis and myself had the honor of communicating to you this morning.

I have, &c

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS *and*
COMMISSARY GENERAL J. A. DE MIST.

Whereas Instructions have this day arrived from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, stating that the restitution of this Colony to the Batavian Republic should be for a time delayed, on account of circumstances having occurred to render it advisable, we the undersigned, in order to obviate and do away any suspicion or alarm that might arise between the Troops of His Britannic Majesty and those of the Batavian Republic at this place, have found it expedient to publish this general Notice and proclamation, warning all persons whatsoever, either directly or indirectly by any false or forged representations, or by any other act, not to interrupt the good understanding that has happily been re-established between His Britannic Majesty and the Batavian Republic.

Given at the Castle of Good Hope, 31st December 1802.

(Signed) FRANCIS DUNDAS, Lieut.-General.
J. A. DE MIST, Commissary General.

[Copy.]

General Orders.

31st December 1802.

Colonel Hamilton is to take the duty of Cape Town and Lines this Evening and to Visit the Guards and Posts as usual.

Lieut. General Dundas having this day received instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State that the restitution of this Colony should be delayed, judges it necessary to communicate this information to the Troops under his Command, but at the same time to inform them that the good understanding which has been established between His Majesty's and the Batavian Government has suffered no interruption, consequently the same attentions and respect as have hitherto been paid the Officers and Soldiers of the Batavian Troops at present at the Cape will be continued to be shewn,—the Lieut. General being confident that both Officers and Men will be cautious of committing any act likely to prevent a continuance of that harmony and good will which have hitherto prevailed between the Troops of the two Nations.

A true copy.

(Signed) ROBERT McNAB, Town Major.

[Copy.]

Articles of Agreement concluded this 31st day of December 1802 between COLONEL HAMILTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, and JOHN PRINGLE, ESQRE., Commissary General, duly authorized for this purpose by their Excellencies LIEUT. GENERAL DUNDAS and VICE ADMIRAL SIR ROGER CURTIS, BART., on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and REAR ADMIRAL S. DEKKER, Commander in Chief of the Batavian Fleet for the East Indies, and COLONEL HENRY, Commander of the Cape Garrison, also duly authorized by His Excellency the COMMISSARY GENERAL DE MIST on the part of the Batavian Republic.

Art. 1.—Everything shall be considered as remaining on the same footing that was stipulated by mutual accord this morning before the arrival of the orders of His Britannic Majesty.

Remark.—The Lieutenant Governor agrees to this proposition