

One Thousand to Two Thousand Rix Dollars per annum, or from Seventy-five Pounds to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling.

I have, etc., (Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET

To this letter Earl Bathurst replied, on 14 October, 1825, in the following strain:

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 18th of July last.

Although under other circumstances, I should be disposed to sanction the establishment of a Museum of Natural History at the Cape, yet in the present state of the finances of the Colony, I should not feel myself at liberty to authorise the payment of the salary which you propose to assign to Dr A. Smith.

I have, etc., (Signed) BATHURST

Smith, however, was not recalled to England at this time, and the necessity for a salary as Superintendent of the Museum fell away. Accordingly he continued to act without remuneration.

We have already seen how Smith, a fortnight after the Government order establishing the Museum, issued his first public appeal in the official *Gazette*. From that time onwards we meet with a regular series of notices which the new Director published, and which give us considerable insight into his methods.

In the issue of the *Gazette* of Friday, 8 July, 1825, there appeared the first list of donations to the Museum. This notice I reproduce in full, since it contains several names of great interest.

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

No. 1

LIST OF ARTICLES, which have been presented to the MUSEUM, with the names of the respective Donors.

QUADRUPEDS: 1 specimen, His Excellency the Governor. 1 specimen, Mr Ludwig, 6 Berg-street. 1 specimen, Mr Villet, 71 Long-street. 1 specimen, Mr Kiener, 7 Kortemarkt-street.

BIRDS: 1 specimen, Mr Bestandig, 22 Grave-street. 12 specimens, Doctor Smith. 10 specimens, A.B.

REPTILES: 2 specimens, Rev Mr Fallows. 2 specimens, Mr Villet. 3 specimens, Mr Jardine. 3 specimens, Mr J. J. Brink, C.S., Cape Town.

FISHES: 1 specimen, Mr Jardine. 4 specimens, Mr Villet. 1 specimen, A.B.

SHELLS: 3 specimens, Mr Villet. 288 specimens, Mr Ludwig. 30 specimens, Dr Smith.

INSECTS: 231 specimens, Mr Ludwig, 1 specimen, Rev Dr Thom, Caledon. 87 specimens, Dep Ass Commissary Gen Watt.

MINERALS: 30 specimens, Rev Mr Fallows. 67 specimens, Rev Dr Thom, Caledon. 87 specimens, Mr Perry, Surgeon, Graaff-Reinet. 3 specimens, Mr Jardine. 3 specimens, Mr Gill, Surgeon. 33 specimens, Mr Robertson, Graaff-Reinet. 25 specimens, Mr Ludwig.

VARIOUS: 4 specimens, His Excellency the Governor. 3 specimens, Miss Cloete,

Heeregracht. 4 specimens, Mr Jardine. 10 specimens, Dr Smith. 3 specimens, Mr Josias Hoffman, Stellenbosch. 20 specimens, Ass Surgeon Kemlo, 59th Regt.
(To be continued) ANDREW SMITH, M.D., *Superintendent, etc.*

This notice did not appear in Dutch in the Dutch issue of Friday, 15 July.

Smith's first appeal, then, resulted in the acquisition of over nine hundred specimens of various kinds.

It will be noticed that one public-spirited Capetonian, named in the list of donors as plain "Mr Ludwig", contributed large collections of shells and insects to the new Museum. As he was in many ways a remarkable man, and one who was destined to play an important part in Andrew Smith's life in South Africa, a brief outline of his career may not be out of place at this point. Carl Ferdinand Heinrich, Baron von Ludwig, to give him his full name and title, was born in Germany in 1784. Son of the Chief Justice of Württemberg, he became a fully qualified medical man, though he was known as the "Apothecary Ludwig" of Sulz am Neckar. For some reason best known to himself he migrated to Cape Town in 1806, where he became apothecary to Dr Friedrich Ludwig Liesching, one of the leading medical practitioners of the city. In 1807, however, he set up his own apothecary's shop and, a little later, a snuff factory. He was deeply interested in science, particularly botany, and at his residence "Ludwigsburg" in Kloof Street, Cape Town, he established a regular botanic garden. Although thirteen years older than Smith he had a great admiration for him, and the young army doctor could always depend on him to support his many and varied schemes.

In the *Gazette* for Friday, 22 July 1825, the following advertisement appeared:

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

Specimens of the DAS-ADDER, are particularly desired for the Museum; and all persons who may have seen the reptile that goes by that name, are informed, that information as to its nature, appearance, haunts, food, etc., will be thankfully received, either through the medium of written or verbal communications. It is also particularly desired to know, in what parts of this Colony CAVES or FISSURES exist, and therefore information on those subjects will be received with much pleasure, according to either of the modes above stated.

ANDREW SMITH, M.D., *Superintendent, etc*

This notice likewise appeared in Dutch in the Dutch issue of the same date, and subsequent notices were similarly treated.

But on this same day Sir Richard Plasket received a letter, addressed to the Governor, which in my opinion shows that Smith's determination and tireless energy had stirred other Capetonians into action. Both the covering note, addressed to the Secretary to the Government, and the letter proper addressed to Sir Charles, were signed by eight gentlemen, the first to sign being Smith's valued friend, Rev Fearon Fallows, and the last being Smith himself. The letter speaks for itself.

22nd July, 1825

My Lord,

When we consider the anxiety which Your Lordship has shewn to forward the Literary interest of the Colony by the establishment of a Public Museum