

GLEANINGS

IN

AFRICA;

EXHIBITING

A FAITHFUL AND CORRECT VIEW

OF THE

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITAN

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

With a full and comprehensive Account of the System of Agriculture ado ted by the Colonists:

Soil, Climate, Natural Productions &c. &c. &c.

INTERSPERSED WITH OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIO

ON THE

State of Slavery

In the Southern Extremity of

THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

In a Series of Letters from an English Officer during the Period in which il a* Colony was under the Protection of

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS

ALBION PRESS PRINTED:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES CUNDEE, IVY - LANE:
PATERNOSTER PROPRIED

1806

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

 $m{T}$ HE small collection of Letters here presented to the public, was not originally intended for any such purpose, and would never have gone abroad, had not several persons of distinguished taste and abilities, as well as of extensive information, solicited the publication, being convinced that it would exhibit a fund of valuable instruction and rational amusement. In this respect, indeed, it is presumed that the reader will not be disappointed, but will find a great deal both of the useful and the agreeable comprised within a narrow compass.

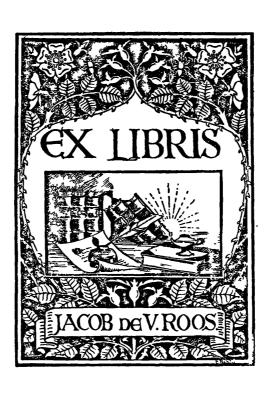
The following sheets consist of a Series of Letters from a gentleman who resided a considerable time at the Cape of Good Hope, during the period in which that celebrated Dutch settlement so much talked of, and so little known in this country, was in the possession of the British government. The letters are interesting, sentimental, and strikingly descriptive both of men, manners, and the scenery of Nature in that a 2 part part of the world. He appears to have been a person of accurate observation and refined sentiments. He possessed the most ample means of acquiring a knowledge of the manners and customs of the colonists, as well as of the agricultural system in use among them, and examined, with the eye of a philosopher, the whole economy of the settlement. His description of the face of the country, and the situations of the principal villages, farms, and plantations dispersed in various parts of the colony, are singularly animated and picturesque; and his observations on the habits of life among the colonists, are judicious and interesting: and, upon the whole, the information which we find contained in these Letters, although concentrated within a narrow compass, is, perhaps, as accurate and extensive as any that has ever been obtained in this country relative to the southern extremity of the African continent. The sensibility of his heart corresponds with the acuteness of his observation, and we cannot read his remarks and reflections on slavery, without experiencing in our breasts, a sympathetic unison with his feelings.

The Letters are written in the plain and unstudied style of familiar correspondence, the unaffected but expressive language of one friend speaking speaking to another, which renders them not less, but more valuable. IVhile we read the Letters, we seem indeed to be conversing with the writer, and accompanying the traveller in his excursions, to join in his remarks, and participate in his reflections and sentiments; and while we must acknowledge that he is perfectly qualified to observe, reflect and compare, we cannot but perceive, at the same time, that to those talents so essential to a traveller, he unites the inestimable virtues of attachment to the constitution of his country, and loyalty to his Sovereign.

In a well-grounded confidence that the expectation of the public will not be disappointed in this small performance, it is laid before the reader

By his very humble servant,

THE EDITOR.



CONTENTS.

LETTER I.

DEPARTURE from England---Proceed under the convoy of a frigate---Dark and hazy weather---The tempestuous gales of the Bay of Biscay fortunately escaped---Porto Zanto---Remarks on the island of Madeira and the northeast trade-wind---The tropic of Cancer crossed---Flying fishes---A singular circumstance of a swallow---Calms and variable weather prevalent in low latitudes---Description of a storm---The equator crossed----Ceremonies among the sailors peculiar to the occasion---Remarks on the southeast trade-wind---A look-out for the land of Africa---Good water an essential article at sea---Chinese mode of purifying it---The Lascar sailors harshly treated---Their dulness in cold, and activity in warm climates Page 1

LETTER II.

Mountainous prospect on approaching the Cape---Sterility of
Table Mountain---False Bay---A storm---The general joy
on hearing "land in sight" proclaimed---Cast anchor in
Simon's Bay---Village of Simon's Town---Curiosity of strangers in a foreign country---Description of the capital of the
Cape---Its buildings---Inhabitants, their religion---Climate
---Government---A fashionable resort----Villas in the neigha 4 bourhood

LETTER III.

LETTER IV.

Cabos del Tormentos—Beautiful heaths between Table and False Bay---A diversity of charming flowers—Their vegetation quick---The flowers succeeded every month by different ones---Neat villas and rich plantations---A kind of sameness in the laying out of their pleasure-grounds---The cultivation of the vine chiefly attended to in the neighbourhood of the town---The sale of firewood another source of advantage---The slaves employed in conveying it to town---The silver-tree---The Scotch fir---The price of board and lodging, &c. increased since the establishment of the English---Butchers' meat cheap----Fish plenty---Table Bay frequented by whales in winter----The whale-fishery

LETTER V.

LETTER VI.

LETTER VII.

Introduction to a Caffre chief---His hospitable reception--Description of his dress---The apparent gratitude and
pleasure of his interpreter on recognizing a British officer,
whose prisoner he had been---The peculiar shrill whistle of
the Caffres---The chief's stature, features, &c.--Their present king---Necessity of establishing a friendly intercourse
with them---Enmity of the boors of the more distant parts
of the colony---The Caffres made their dupes----Tranquillity
restored by the vigorous measures of government---The
most rebellious boors imprisoned 49

CONTENTS.

翠

LETTER VIII.

The c	conditio	n of	slavery	consid	lered	-The	Malay	and M	Įo,
san	nbique	slaves	Thei	r daily	emplo	oymen	tMe	agre fa	are
	Slaves	often s	old by a	uction	The	coloni	ists, pa	rticula	rly
the	ladies,	fond o	of frequ	enting	those s	ales	-Conse	quent	re-
ma	rks							Page	56

LETTER IX.

The subject continued---Beauty of the female slaves---Their love of dress, &c.---An intercourse between them and their masters rendered the source of profit---Daughters of families exposed to danger by these attendants---Severity of the Dutch masters---Riches can palliate the most heinous crimes---Slaves constitute the entire support of the families to which they belong---Anecdote of a planter and a slave boy

LETTER X.

Further remarks on slavery—The origin of this great evil considered—Slavery, as it existed among the ancients—Formerly the punishment of crimes—The consequence of insolvency—Wives and children frequently sold in the latter case—The arbitrary power which the chief of a family possessed over his children and slaves—Parents selling their children, another ground of slavery among the ancients—This unnatural custom expressly forbidden by the Mosaical law

LETTER XI.

The history of slavery continued—The capture of prisoners, its chief origin—Treatment of slaves in ancient times . 79

LETTER

LETTER XII.

Number of slaves in the Roman empire---Their immense number accounted for---Their cruel treatment during the first ages of the Republic---Their situation ameliorated by the progress of civilization and the introduction of luxury

LETTER XIII.

Historical remarks continued, setting forth the improved condition of the Roman slaves—The grand source of slavery exhausted—Their sufferings mitigated by the introduction of Christianity—Slavery in Rome abolished by the Gothic conquests—Feudal system of slavery established by the northern nations—Querthrown by the extension of commerce—Some traces thereof in Poland and Russia—Slavery introduced in the east—Prisoners of war made slaves by both parties in the time of the Crusades 89

LETTER XIV.

History of modern slavery---Discovery of the new world by Columbus---Hispaniola, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, &c. conquered---The natives reduced to slavery---Their miserable condition---Benevolent efforts of the Bishop of Burgos, Father Bartholomew de las Casas, &c. in their favor---Contentions agitate the court of Spain and the Council of the Indies---Divers regulations adopted---The Americans in the Spanish settlements enjoy greater happiness at present than when first discovered by the Spaniards . , 99

LETTER XV.

The cruelties exercised upon the hapless natives of America, reported to the court of Spain by Bartholomew de las Casas—Contentions between the colonists and the friends of humanity—The courts of Spain and Rome take them under their protection—Report of the colonists respecting their aversion to labor, which is accounted for—Negro slavery unfortunately suggested by De las Casas, through motives of humanity—The manner the negroes were seduced—Zeal for religion concurred to promote this measure—The minister Ximenes reluctantly consents to the plan of negro slavery, proposed for the emancipation of the Americans—A trade to Africa for slaves consequently commenced by the Spaniards, and soon adopted by all nations which had established colonies in America. 108

LETTER XVI.

LETTER XVII.

The hopeless situ it.on of the enslaved African---His condition more del lorable than the Roman slave--That of the slaves among the Turks, Persians, &c. far preferable--Of the slaves, male and female, in Turkey--Their condition different

LETTER XVIII.

LETTER XIX.

Of the capture of Constantinople in 1455, when the citizens were carried into slavery—This similar to the case of the negroes—Their condition represented less deplorable by some, and perhaps exaggerated by others—The state of slavery in America varies in different places—In some it is more tolerable than in others—The negro slaves in Mexico far more comfortable than those elsewhere—Representations consequently partial, inaccurate, and contradictory—Conclusions must be drawn from leading facts and general observations—The evil consequences of the slave-trade illustrated by only one circumstance—The sufferings of the Africans incontrovertibly proved by their depopulation—

LETTER XX.

The real cause of that havock which slavery has made among the negroes—Their bitter anguish—Multiplied calamities—The slave-trade incompatible with Christianity—Confutation of the arguments in favor of it on the score of religion

LETTER XXI.

Confutation of the arguments against the abolition of the slave-trade, on the score of national advantage . . . 173

LETTER XXII.

Continuation of the subject—The argument against the emancipation of slaves, for fear of their depredations, answered—A gradual liberation recommended—Those who have been the longest in slavery, should be the soonest set free—The whole emancipation should be completed as soon as possible—The troubles of St. Domingo are not a substantial argument against negro emancipation 179

LETTER XXIII.

The negroes, if emancipated, would be an useful class of subjects—The colonies would make a rapid advancement in civilization and opulence—It would benefit Europe—The disturbances in the French settlements render the present movement not altogether proper for the immediate extension of freedom—The objection that several colonists would

LETTER XXIV.

A visit to Constantia, celebrated for its rich wines—Politeness of the mistress of the mansion—The wine-cellar—The red Constantia wine esteemed the most—Great and Little Constantia—The wines of both much alike—A rich, sweet wine called Constantia produced from plantations in the neighbourhood—Soil and vineyards at Constantia—Description of the mansion, garden, &c.—How to determine here from what quarter the violent winds blow—Some radical defect in the preparation of the Cape wines—The simple process used in making them—Their inferiority, &c. . . . 204

LETTER XXV.

Manners of the planters in the vicinity of the Cape.—Their assumed consequence and ostentation.—Small cannon on their plantations to celebrate their births, marriages, &c, ——Corpulency of the Dutch at the Cape.—Causes thereof—The women of an enormous size—Anecdote of a boor's unwieldy wife.—The toil of reaching the summit of Table Mountain

LETTER XXVI.

An early journey across the sandy plain on the road to Stellenbosch---Hospitably entertained at a neat-looking mansion-The little family attentions of the African boors-The farm, though small, exhibited many marks of industry -The climate more favorable to vegetation than the soil -Occupation of a little boy-A supply of water necessary in making choice of a spot for a plantation-Agriculture little understood at the Cape-Their implements of husbandry wretched—The journey resumed—Approach Stellenbosch-Arrival and entertainment there-Beauties of the place—Though fifteen miles from sea, excellent fish to be had—Customary mode of inquiring the distance of one place from another, and the answer-The manner in which a boor travels by himself on horseback--The comfort derived from the large spreading oaks-Hospitality of the farmers—The vineyards here extensive and profitable— Utility of a traveller understanding the language of the country he visits—Several families of German origin in all parts of the colony-Departure from Stellenbosch . 217

LETTER XXVII.

The original inhabitants of the southern extremities of Africa
---The present Hottentots have lost much of their original
independent character—The Hordes no longer compose one
distinct nation; they are scattered about, and more in a
state of slavery than if actual slaves—Wanton cruelty of

the boors—Description of their persons, male and female Their dress—Employment—A Hottentot encampment of men, women, and children—Their amusements at night—Garrulity of a Hottentot woman—Of the dissentions in the upper districts of Graaff Reynet—Heroism of Reinsberg

Page 227

LETTER XXVIII.

About three hundred Hottentots regularly disciplined, and instructed in European tactics---Their abilities and allegiance in the service --The Hottentots' natural antipathy to the boors---Partiality to brandy and tobacco---The mode of insuring their fidelity and co-operation, as adopted by the Dutch---The Christian religion favorably received among them---Their docility, industry, &c.--Envy, &c. of the boors---The Hottentot dance---Illicit love, and its baneful effects----Indolence of the women----Their characteristic mildness and innocence

LETTER XXIX.

LETTER XXX.

The colonial laws established on the surrender of the Cape, in 1795—They sanction no partial division of property—The chief magistrate, or fiscal—His principal emolument—The court of justice—How composed and conducted—The burgher senate—The wyk-meester acts as constable—The landrest, or chief magistrate of a district—His assistants called the veldt cornets—A military post established, as a check upon the boors, &c.—The commissary, or ecclesiastical court—Hardships and inconveniences attending it—Its evil tendency

LETTER XXXI.

Further particulars of the ladies of the colony—Their levity, familiarity, &c.--Education—Peculiarly fond of dancing—An elegant theatre erected—Indifference of Dutch husbands—Several of the Cape ladies acquainted with the English language—A circulating library lately set on foot . . . 256

LETTER XXXII.

Fertility of the climate, and indolence of the inhabitants— Slavery prejudicial to industry—The corn-farmers the most active at the Cape—A habit peculiar to the climate. 262

LETTER XXXIII.

LETTER

LETTER XXXIV.

Further particulars of Hottentot Holland—The manner of spending a day—Occupation of a master—Wife and husband—All is paper currency, instead of specie—Departure from Hottentot Holland—Arrival at Stellenbosch—A visit to Clapmutz, a corn-farm—Polite reception—Striking contrast of appearances and manners—Of the hay and soil—English mode of ploughing preferable to that of the Dutch—Invited to dinner by an old widow lady at an elegant villa—Particulars of her husband—Return to Stellenbosch

Page 274

LETTER XXXV.

LETTER XXXVI.

Departure from Wagen Maaker Vley—An extensive valley—Hospitable fare at a poor peasant's—Cursory remarks-Picquet Berg—Vogel Vley; derivation of the name of this lake—Rooi Sand Kloof—Lodge at a corn-farmer's—His b 2 surly

LETTER XXXVII.

LETTER XXXVIII.

Character of the old lady at Slabers'---IIer advanced age—
Description of the house—Probable derivation of the Tea
Fontyne—Swartland noted for brackish water—Journey
resumed—Outlines of the scenery in the course of the day's
journey—Meet a flock of ostriches—Description of this
bird—Saldanha Bay preferable to Table Bay, in some
points—Excellent water at Cape Town—The want of water
at Saldanha Bay, a great obstacle to erecting a town there
—An excellent spring at Hoeyes Bay—Of an English settler
at Saldanha Bay, who had long navigated the seas of the
Cape—IIis discovery of a spring of tolerable good water in
his garden—Of the vallies—Comfortable lodging at the
post-house—Elevation of the adjoining ground—The signalpost erected by the Dutch government 314

LETTER XXXIX.

Return to Slaber's—Proceed to Keplery—Hart-beests frequent this part of the country—Arrive at Greene Kloof—Much resorted to by sportsmen—Formerly the shooting lodge of the Dutch governor—The neighbourhood infested by wolves—The depredations committed by them on the cattle—Produce of Mr. Van Renan's farm—Report of his farm—Koe Berg, Botter Berg, and Tyger Berg, visited—Their fertility in corn—The corn-farmers obliged to send their cattle to graze on the other side of the mountain—A wax candle made from the berries of a small bush—Custome peculiar to the Dutch—Houses wholly built of clay, very common—The shell-lime which is used, excellent—Return to Cape Town

DIRECTIONS

TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

Loss of the Sceptre .	•	•	•		•	•	٠	٩		Te) fe	ace	Title
View of Simon's Bay									•			•	15
Bullock-waggon of Ho	tte	nto	t-H	olla	ınd					•	•	,	21
Whale-fishery in Tabl	e B	ay											34
Manner of catching th	ie l	Тує	ena				٠						36
Shooting the Steen Bo	k.				•		•				•		38
Caffre Chief attacking	a	Lio	n							,			50
Process of Thrashing									•				271
Ploughing								•				•	279
Mare and Foal		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	315

^{*.*} Be particular in placing this Leaf at the End of the Book.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY JAMES CUNDEE, IVY-LANE,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the BLACK EMPIRE of HAYTI, comprehending a View of the principal Transactions in the Revolution of ST. DOMINGO, with its ancient and modern State. By MARCUS RAINSFORD, Esq. late Captain Third West India Regiment. Printed in 1 Volume, Quarto, containing 500 Pages, and illustrated by 12 Engravings, with a Map of the Island, and a Plan of the City of Cape François. Price 21. 28. Boards.

AN ANALYSIS OF HORSEMANSHIP; teaching the whole Art of RIDING in the Manege, Military, Hunting, Racing, and Travelling System; together with the Method of breaking Horses for every Purpose for which those Animals are adapted. By JOHN ADAMS, RIDING-MASTER. Elegantly printed in 3 Vols. Octavo, with a Portrait of the Author, and 19 other Engravings; price 21. 2s. Boards.

AN ACCOUNT of the MISSIONARY VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS, performed in the Years 1796, 1797, and 1798, in the Ship Duff, commanded by Captains Wilson and Robson, under the Direction of the Missionary Society. Printed in 1 Vol. 12mo. and illustrated with 12 Engravings, price 5s. 6d. Boards.

TRAVELS between the Years 1768, 1769, and 1775, through Part of Africa, Syria, Egypt, and Arabia, into Abyssinia, to discover the SOURCE of the NILE; comprehending an interesting Narrative of the Author's Adventures in Abyssinia, and a circumstantial Account of the Manners, Customs, Government, Religion, History, &c. &c. of that Country. By the late JAMES BRUCE, Esq. Printed uniformly with the preceding Work, and illustrated by 12 fine Engravings, price 6s. 6d. Boards.

THE BRITISH TRIDENT; or, REGISTER of NAVAL ACTIONS; including authentic Accounts of all the most remarkable ENGAGE-MENTS at SEA, in which the British Flag has been eminently distinguished, from the Period of the memorable Defeat of the Spanish Armada to the present Time. Chronologically arranged. By ARCHIBALD DUNCAN, late of the Royal Navy. In four Volumes, 12mo. and embellished with 41 elegant Engravings of Naval Engagements, and other interesting Subjects, from original Designs, price 11. 2s. Boards.

THE MARINER'S CHRONICLE; being a Collection of the most interesting Marratives of Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines, and other Calamities incident to a Life of Maritime Enterprize; with authentic Particulars of the extraordinary Adventures and Sufferings of the Crews; their Reception and Treatment on distant Shores; and a concise Description of the Country, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants; including an Account of the Deliverance of the Survivors. In four Volumes, same Size and Price as the foregoing, embellished with 42 elegant Engravings, from original Designs.

THE CHASE, a Pocu: to which is annexed, FIELD SPORTS. By WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, Lsq. With a Sketch of the Author's Life; including a Preface, Critical and Explanatory. With some Annotations on the Text, and Nature of the Poem. By MAJOR TOPHAM, of the Wold Cottage, Yorkshire. Elegantly printed in Foolscap Octavo, and enriched with 9 beautiful Engravings by Mr. John Scott, from original Paintings, by Mr. Sartorius, price 6s. 6d. Boards.