

Herry (Autshumao, Hadah, King Harry) (*at the Cape, c. 1600 – †at the Cape, 1663), was chief of the Goringhaikona (Strandlopers), a Hottentot tribe who lived mostly in the vicinity of Table Bay. He was Eva's* uncle. He became acquainted with White people early on in history and accompanied the English captain, John Hall, on a voyage to and from Bantam (Java) (presumably in 1631–32). He learned to speak broken English and it became customary for English seamen, who sometimes referred to him as King Harry, to leave their letters in his care. According to Captain Peter Mundy, H. and his followers were living on Robben Island, Table Bay, in 1634.

H. and his tribe were the first people encountered by Jan van Riebeeck* after his arrival at the Cape, and H.'s name appears frequently in Van Riebeeck's journal during the following ten years. On the evening of 7.4.1652 Van Riebeeck's men took him on board the *Dromedaris*, where he dined with the Commander and conversed with him in broken English supplemented with gestures. After accompanying a party to the top of Table Mountain on 29.9.1652, H. joined another expedition a few days later, this time to False Bay. He soon became a V.O.C. interpreter, and officials used him particularly as a go-between in barter transactions. In return he was given food, clothing and ornaments.

On Sunday, 19.10.1653, H. and his men murdered the Company's herdsman, David Jansz, and disappeared with all the cattle. An expedition failed to find him and for almost two years nothing was heard of him. It was only on 23.6.1655 that he visited the Fort again, bringing with him a group of Hottentots who wished to barter cattle. In spite of his past actions he was given a cordial welcome, and Van Riebeeck again used him as an interpreter.

In September 1655 H. offered to join an expedition into the interior to obtain cattle for the Company by barter. Van Riebeeck accepted his offer and he left the settlement on 7.9.1655 with Corporal Wilhelm Müller* and eight soldiers. About a month later Müller and his men returned and reported that H. had gone ahead alone, taking with him the goods for barter. On 8.12.1655 H. returned to the settlement with thirteen bartered cattle, saying that he had been unable to obtain any more because Hottentots had stolen the goods intended for barter. Later it was established that he had stolen them himself.

The following year Van Riebeeck asked H. to move his cattle from Table Valley as the Company wanted the grazing for its own animals. When H. refused Van Riebeeck agreed that he might stay provided that he supplied the Com-

pany with cattle. Although he promised to do so, H. failed to keep his promise and, shortly afterwards, he and his followers moved to Cape Hangklip (Cabo Falso), at the eastern tip of False Bay.

When the commissioner, Rijckloff van Goens, the elder,* visited the Cape in 1657, H. was in such disgrace with the Company that Van Goens recommended he be exiled to Batavia. The Council of Policy decided against his deportation, however, fearing the retaliation of his followers. But on 3.7.1658 he was taken to the Fort to be held as a hostage until David Jansz's murderer had been handed over. Seven days later he was sent to Robben Island where, on Van Riebeeck's instructions, he was not given heavy work and had only to look after sheep.

In December 1659 H. and another Hottentot succeeded in escaping from Robben Island in a leaky boat, and joined Doman.* H. reappeared at the Fort on 18.1.1660 and was allowed to live there. On 5.4.1660 he and the aged Gogoso,* who was really the chief of H.'s tribe, agreed on a peace treaty with the Company. At the end of 1660 H. again became an interpreter and, when Van Riebeeck left in 1662, he advised his successor, Zacharias Wagenaar,* to make use of H.'s services.

G. C. de W.

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Hesseling, Derk Christiaan (*Amsterdam, Neth., 15.7.1859 – †Leyden, Neth., 6.4.1941), Dutch philologist, was the son of Henricus Hesseling, a wealthy merchant in Amsterdam, and his wife Elisabeth Hendrika Pas. He studied at the University of Leyden, where he graduated in Classics in 1886. He was a teacher for a few years before he became a private lecturer in 1893 and then in 1907 professor of Modern Greek in Leyden.

Although he admired the beauty of classical languages, his primary interest was living languages. He preferred Italian to Latin, the spoken to the 'cultural language', and, he was, above all, fascinated by the problem of the origin of modern Greek, which he studied in Paris in 1890. This was a turning-point in his life because he began his uninterrupted study of relatively unknown Greek texts, which sup-