TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL
FRANCIS DUNDAS
LATE LIEUT AND ACTING GOVERNOR OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
UNDER WHOSE PATRONAGE THE MATERIALS
OF THE PRESENT WORK WERE COLLECTED
THIS FIRST PART OF
AFRICAN SCENERY AND ANIMALS
IS INSCRIBED WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT
BY HIS MOST OBLED
AND FAITHFUL HUMBLE SERVANT
SAMUEL DANIELL
The Korah Village.

The village that appears in this view is on the Groot or Orange River, and inhabited by Hottentots of a tribe denominated Korahs, settled on the south bank of that river, and who are, perhaps, the best featured of all the different nations or bands of this extraordinary race of human beings. Their huts are composed of reeds cuttings spread over bended sticks; they are of an hemispherical form, about six feet high, and eighteen inches in diameter, with an aperture on the side for an entrance. The torch on each side of the river, in the vicinity of this village, are tall and spreading, among which a species of Mimosa was the most abundant. Their manner of retaining across the river with their sheep and goats, as introduced in this view, appeared somewhat singular. A man lays himself on the trunk or branch of a large tree, about six or seven feet in length, into which at a few inches distance from one of its extremities, a pit is dug, which the enterprize holds perpendicularity with one hand, while the other is employed in keeping the head of the animal he desires with him above water. By directing the point of the leg obliquely against the current, and at the same time striking with the foot, he, in some degree, prevents his float from drifting with the stream. This plate was the first from the boundary of the Cape Colony that presented the means of human habitation's journey of upwads of thirty days from Cape Town; and it was the most interesting, from the circumstance of meeting with some members of the Christian mission, who had here commenced their generous labours. They had been highly dependent from that respectable body the Missionary Society in Europe; a society which, though chary English, includes the pious and benevolent of different counties, and whose exertions to propagate the truths of the Gospel in the South of Africa, already promise, by the ample endowments of Mr. Kreilmer, and Dr. Van Der Kemp, to be rewarded with extraordinary success.

The Bosjesmen or Bosjesmen Hottentots may be justly classed among the lowest and most miserable of human beings. They neither till the ground nor herd cattle, but live from day to day on the precious spoils of the chase, the animal cattle of the colonists, or on lambs, calves, white ants, wild honey, snails, and leaves; and when all these fail them, they have recourse to the roots of vegetables; yet some of them attain a great age, and, what is very remarkable, they seldom lose any of their teeth, though they are worn down by use and age to mere stumps. Numbers of these people were observed to be blind of an eye, which was said to be chiefly owing to spars lying from fires where they were children. Many of them also had the first joint of the little finger wanting, which had purposely been taken off when young, either as a chain against mañana, or as a preventative against disease. So little notion have they of the value of property, that whenever they see so successful in to carry off a whole herd of cattle from the colonists, they kill them all at once, and without giving the least thought of slaughter. They then set out equipped like the true figure here represented, in quest of some new prey, carrying with them their whole property, which consists of a bow and quiver of arrows, some of which, probably the owner, were formed intimately steel round their heads. Their nature is very nimble, seldom exceeding four feet and a half, and the women still shorter.

The Gnoo.

Naturalists having observed that the greater part, though not all, of the Antelope tribe, had a gland under the interior angle of the eye, which they call the subocular sinus, agreed to consider it as a characteristic of the genus; and the animal, of which the annexed is a accurate representation, being found to possess such gland, has accordingly been classed among the Antelopes. A common observer would consider it much as belonging to the Boar tribe. In fact it comes to be of a mixed nature, made up of all the hall, the horse, and the antelope. The Gnoo is the Hottentot name. Of all the animals that occur the plains of southern Africa the Gnoo is the oddest, and from its fierce and destitute disposition, the Dutch colonists here given it the name of Wildeboer. In order to convey some idea of its extraordinary vitality, it may be noticed, that the individual, from which the annexed drawing was made, had one of its fore legs completely broken above the knee joint by a heavy fall; yet, although pursued on horseback in full speed, it was a considerable time before it could be overthrown, in which situation it was turned, and became so furious, as to be dangerous to come near him. When a herd is disturbed, they immediately begin to sport red bent, and beat each other for some time before they going off. Their action on such occasions is so free, various, and elegant, that all the other wild animals, even the leaping Spring-Buck, may be called chary and awkward, when compared with the Gnoo. The moral height of this animal is three feet eight inches, and its length five or six feet eight inches. They are commonly seen in herds from fifty to one hundred, though not unfrequently found feeding with Hartbeests, Ostriches, Goats, and Elans. They are seldom shot by the Colonists on account of their enmity; but the native Hottentots, with great patience and perseverance, creep among the low bushes till they get near enough to wound them with their poisoned arrows.

A more particular description of this extraordinary creature may be found in Burton's Travels in Southern Africa.
A Korah Hottentot Village on the left bank of the Orange River.
BUSH-MEN HOTTENTOTS ARMED FOR AN EXPEDITION.

London: Published January 24th by Samuel Darnell, 1729, Cheapside, Strand. Titus Tureer.
A KAFFER VILLAGE.

No. 4.

The regular huts of a Kaffer village are built in the form of a beehive; composed of wattling plastered over with a composition of clay and cow dung, six or seven feet in diameter, with a square opening for an entrance. That of the Chief is larger than the rest, and stands at the head of the village on an eminence, where at the bottom of the slope the kraals or fields for their cattle are generally collected together. When driven from their village by an enemy, or moving about in search of fresh pastures for their cattle, they form temporary huts, readily constructed with twigs, and covered with reeds or long grass. These temporary dwellings they frequently make along the edge of a thicket, by interweaving the living branches so closely together as to afford them a shelter from the sun, though not against the rain. The men are chiefly employed in hunting, or in milking and tending their cattle, of which they are extremely fond, and render as very valuable as to be enabled to direct their motions by whistling either with the mouth, as an instrument which they make for that purpose of bone. To improve the skill of nature, and render them more beautiful, they cut the ears, the skin of the cheeks, and develope, of their favorite cattle of both sexes, and when young make their bums into a variety of shapes. The women are occupied in making bags of skins, skin cloaks and aprons for household use, the principal of which consists of blankets made of strong grass that grows in the neighborhood of springs. These huts are so closely worked as to be water tight and to hold their milk.

KAFFERS ON A MARCH.

No. 2.

The Kaffers who dwell upon the eastern coast of South Africa are a race of people very superior to what they have usually been considered, both with regard to their physical and moral character. If taken in the mean, it may be questioned if any nation can produce so great a proportion of tall elegant figures as appear among the Kaffers. Though strong and active in a degree, they are not very little animals; but exhibit chiefly on milk in a corded state, and a few wild vegetables and roots. The shape of the head and the features of the countenance approach much nearer to inhabitants of the north than either the Hottentots or the Negroes, and were it not for their colour, which is from black to brown, even Europeans might pronounce them a very handsome race of men. Their weapons of war and for hunting are the Harager and the Kerie. The former is an iron spear fixed to a tapering shaft, which they hurl with effect to the distance of thirty or forty yards. In battle they usually break off the wooden shaft of the spear, and with the aid of a shield made of beaded sticks come close quarrers with the iron part only in their hand. The Kerie is nothing but a small stick with a round head at the end, with which they frequently kill the pigmy antelopes, hares, and the smaller animals. The men in summer go naked. Their usual ornaments consist of rings of ivory on the ears, a band of hair attached to the head, and frequently a cow's tail tied to the knee; and when they go to war they bind on the head by a ditty of skins the two wings of the Nuriadat Cape. The women wear long cloaks of skin made soft and glossy with great pains, and gaily ornamented with metal buttons. The Kaffer Chief also wears cloaks made of the skins of animals, and generally prefers those of the Leopard and Tiger Cat. The children always go naked, and have no decorations except a tuft of hair from the Spring-Bok, with which their heads are frequently ornamented.

THE KOODOO.

No. 6.

The Koodoo is the Hottentot name of the animal here represented, a name which Buffon has consequently given to the Eland. Mr. Poulett has called it the Striped Antelope. The spiral horns of the male (for the female has none) of this noble species of Antelopes, when full grown, are from three to four feet in length. It is generally seen with its head erect, a habit which it may probably have acquired, by its almost constant residence in thicken where they are accustomed to browse, being seldom seen in the open plains. In the well wooded country bordering between the Canning and the Sundays rivers, they are to be found in great abundance, and are not difficult to be shot by the patient Hottentot, who tracks them in the thickets, and waits till they come within his reach, when surprised they bound with astonishing velocity; and once chased it is very difficult to overtake them a second time. They are seldom met with in larger herds than six or seven. The male is about seven feet in length and five feet in height, the female is of a lean size. The sides and back are transversely marked with broad white stripes; and two white stripes mark the feet; on the neck is a black mane, and from the shoulders to the tail a crest or ridge of white hair. A crest of dark brown hair runs also from the chin to the chest. As the skeleton and horns of this animal are often found in the woods, it may be presumed that it falls a prey to the Lion, the Leopard, and the Hyaena. The general character of the Antelope is that of industrious, but this species is perhaps the most timid of all the larger kind.
The Koodoo

London: Published, April 16 1804 by Samuel Dawson, No. Cleveland Street, Penny Opera.
Two dwellings of this tribe are invariably surrounded by a high thick hedge, or palisade of dry brushwood, forming a spacious court, which, in fine weather, serves all the purposes of an outward apartment, where, after the labours of the day, the family prepare and partake of their evening's repast. In the choice of situation, the shade of a tree is always preferred, and its boughs are preserved with religious care, although fire is often brought from a considerable distance. The tree thus selected is generally the umbrella-like Mimosa. Their huts are constructed of well-worked clay, with intervening pillars of wood for strengthening the walls, as well as supporting the roof, which is closely thatched with straw grass, and bound together with branches. A hut generally consists of three concentric circles, the two interior ones being wall, and the outward one a range of wooden pillars, the whole forming three separate parts; that in the centre is chiefly used as a magazine wherein their property, such as skins, ornaments, &c., are deposited; on the outside of this is an embossed gallery erected to when the men have removed the outer wattle kistimbara, and beyond this part, and looking immediately into the court, is a kind of narrow Vumulo, which is at once convenient and ornamental; but the greatest curiosities of this kind of manifestation in their villages, or repressions of proverbs, mottoes, and riddles-flaws. These are composed of thin clay baked in the sun, shaped like oiljars, from five to six feet high, and capable of containing from a hundred and eighty to two hundred and twenty gallons; they are raised from the ground by three feet, and are covered with a roof of thatch. These, and most of their implements and articles, are made by the women; for here, as in other parts, the men are chiefly employed in the chase, and in tending their cattle.

The Boosh-wannahs, commonly called Briespans, are a tribe of Kaffers but little known to the Coloniists of the Cape; the country they inhabit lies to the northward, and extends from the twenty-second degree south to the tropic of Capricorn. Rank as they still are, they far surpass all the tribes of Hottentots, and even the Kaffers on the eastern coast in agriculture and useful arts. Having less of that disposition to murder, so persistent among the natives of Boesh-hanna, their dwellings are more substantially built than those of their neighbours; from which they differ both in their form and materials. They are essentially a mixed race of people, and distinguished in no general physical character. In habit and disposition they strongly resemble the other Kaffer tribes, though a difference is observable in some of their customs; for instance, in cultivating their ground, instead of the Kaffers, they make use of a kind of iron hoe, which serves also for an ax, and in place of the coal basket, in use among the Kaffers for holding their milky, it is kept by them in lozenge bags, both of which animals are borne by the female figures, with the child tied on her back. The rude instrument held by the middle figure, is a kind of Hooker made of bone, through which they draw the smoke of tobacco. They rear fences in their haunts, and decorate their heads, arms, legs, and waists, with beads.

In use they make use of sheaths formed of dried hides. Their Humeza, or space, unlike that of the Kaffers, resembles the common harspoon. Besides several other implements not found among the other tribes, they have pans made of round flattened bones, double-edged knives, and vessels made of wood, in which they boil their milk and millet.

The animal here represented is a species of Anagama, which it does not appear has hitherto been described. It is a native of the Boosh-wannah districts, where it is met with in great numbers, but seldom in more than two or three together. It is three feet high, and its length from the root of the hoofs to the rump is four feet two inches. Its general distinguishing characters are, horns lyre-shaped, unmannish; feet long, particularly in the females, edged and tipped with thongs; a tail of black hair above the hinder flanks joint; feet white, legs remarkably long in proportion to the body. In width it is little, if at all, inferior to the spring-buck, but its gait is different. It is an animal easily tamed, and when taken young is extremely docile.

In the Boosh-wannah country, and in many places near the Orange river, the trees are frequently loaded with the nests of a small kind of the Finch bird, which being aggregated under one general roof exhibits a very singular appearance. Of which some examples are introduced in the plate, covering sometimes a space from twenty to thirty feet in width. They are constructed of a dry, hard, rigid, grass, and the openings into the separate nests on the underparts, are so contrived as to strictly diffuse any passage into them, and protect the eggs and young ones within from birds of prey, snakes and other reptiles. These nests have been mentioned by Paterson and Barrow; and the former has given a drawing of the bird.
THE PALLAH.

London: Printed by G. Kearsley, 1795.
THE NEW THEATRE IN HOTTENTOT SQUARE.

No. 10.

The plan to which this refers is a view of part of the Table Mountain taken from Hottentot Square in Cape Town, at the time of an incipient South-east. These strong gates of wood are first indicated by a small fancy Chief stretching along the summit of the mountain which, gradually falling over the ridge, in the course of a few hours envelops half the mountain, being also to a considerable height above it, while within this part of the amphitheatre is perfectly desirable. This irregular appearance is well known to scenes by the name of the Devil's Table Cloth. The principal building in the Square is a new Theatre, which was erected during the government of Sir Charles Young for the amusement of the inhabitants, being held by no place of public entertainment where the English and Dutch inhabitants had any opportunity of associating together; and although it may not possess any extraordinary degree of architectural beauty, it is nevertheless superior to most, if not to all, of the buildings of Cape Town in solidity as well as in design. This Square is the common resort of all the waggons that arrive in Cape Town with the different produce of the interior parts of the Country, and add to a day's display without waggons arriving here, consisting whole families, assayed by ropes of Hottentots and Kaffres, in their native dress of sheep skins, and sometimes almost wholly naked. From this circumstance it derived its name, which, however, was only applied to it by the English, the Dutch invariably calling it the Boor's Place.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

No. 12.

This animal, the Hippopotamus of the ancients, the Hippopotamus Amphibius of Linnaeus, and the Sea Cow of the Dutch, and probably the Ichthyosaurus of the geologists, was formerly met with in all the larger rivers of southern Africa, but since the Cape has been colonized by the Dutch, and the introduction of firearms, they gradually retired into the interior of the country, and are now not to be found within the limits of the Colony, except in a few in the Berg river, which have been protected by the government. In the Orange river, not yet much frequented by the Dutch, they are more abundant, appearing sometimes in herds, consisting of fifteen or twenty. On the first appearance of one they rise with the boat above the surface, and seem to eye them with attention; but after the first discharge of a musquet, though they make, as it were, a jump out of the water for the purpose of respiration, they sink instantaneously on seeing the flash; but when severely wounded they are more frequently upon the surface; yet so very slow are they in this respect that, when disturbed in holes of the river that are bounded by shallows, they will carry into the tall reeds near the margin, and lie in them with the nose just above the water for two or three days together without moving, if the cause of their disturbance should not be removed. The usual way of taking them by the Boorman is by digging deep pits in their track; but the Kaffres Hottentots on the banks of the Orange river generally use the following method: the animal by night quits the river to seek its food, which consists of browser, reeds, and coarse grass, and the noise it makes in cutting and masticating these substances with its grinders first gives notice to the habits of its situation, but the deaf of the animal than out of its elements, or in its natural instance, induces it to stay and lay on at the interval of every four or five minutes; the Hottentots take advantage of this; while the animal passes away, and when he can they push forward till within a few yards distant, when they dart their Honeaqua into him; after which, although he may get to the river, he generally becomes their prey. The turn from which the animal Portrait was taken, being shamed by the hounds, concealed itself among the reeds in a deep recess for two days, compelled at last by hunger to make towards the land, it was pursued by one of the party, who fired a shot which struck the head, and twenty or thirty more shots quickly following, the animal appeared to be much wounded; but Artichokes coming on prevented any further pursuit that evening; in the night, however, the poor creature eluded the vigilance of the men who had been set on the watch to prevent its escaping, and got more than two miles from the margin, and was at last killed by the Hottentots, who found it lying under a tree almost exhausted by the wounds it had before received. It is somewhat remarkable that this animal, in his course from the margins in the night, was discovered by the mark in the sand in the sand in which he lay, and the line which the animal pursued in the sand, which were not before three years sports, and very fortunately for the hounds who were sleeping in them, without missing against the one, or escaping himself the ground-lines of the other. The length of the species that we killed, and from whence the animal Portrait was taken, measured from the scrotum to the root of the tail eleven feet, and height six feet six inches; but it was a female. Its skin is of a deep brown colour, approaching to black, stratum, and entirely destitute of hair, except on the thick tufted lips which are covered with pini of hairy hair. The flesh, and especially the head, with which it is covered, and the head and hoofs, are esteemed in great delicacy both by the Hottentots and the Dutch, and the fur is not unlike that of the Boor's.

BOARS RETURNING FROM HUNTING.

No. 11.

The Boar, who inhabit the interior districts of the Colony, have scarcely any other source of amusement than that of hunting, which is attended with profit as well as pleasure. An excursion of this kind requires a very considerable expence, and continues for several days on such occasions. The Boar is amused by his waggons, his horses, his own, and his Hottentots, beside a numerous train of dogs, and is seldom unsuccessful as to return home without a full freight. He in his wagon he takes out with him some empty casks and a supply of salt, in order to preserve the flesh of the larger animals, such as Buffalos, Gnu's, Elans, and Hartbeests; the smaller kind, as the different species of deer, the Spring-bok, the Sten-bok, the Bee-eek, (one of which in the print is shewn behind the Boar,) hare, &c. are brought home whole. The animal carried by the Hottentot is the Cape Hartebeest, usually called in the Colony the Spring-boe, or looping bars, and sometimes the Berg-hart, or Mountain bar. Although in general a Dutch Boar is inclined to be extremely indolent, yet on the slightest hint of a stranger or visitor he comes instantly into any place for a party, or hunting party. In chasing the different kinds of game, he rides in full gallop all within girth, while, showing the bridle upon the neck, the horse at one step over, stands firm, and he fires from his back. The horses are small and generally gray, and a mill Boar, sitting almost upright on the saddle, just upon his shoulders, has a very whimsical appearance. Their muzzles are large, awkward, and unwieldily; but, though they generally fire with both, they seldom miss their object. Indeed, to fire as a mark, to drive an ox wagon, and crack and manage an enormous whip, are the principal and essential parts of their education. They are extremely hospitable to strangers; but all their good qualities are obscured by their cruel and inhuman treatment of the poor Hottentots, who are forced into their employ.
New Theatre, Hottentot Square.

London: Published, November 1st, 1804. Printed by Samuel Daniell, 126, Strand, and J. Wilson, 27, St. Martin's Square.
DOORS RETURNING FROM HUNTING.

London Published December 15th 1821 by Samuel Smith, 76 Cleveland Street, Soho.
MILITARY STATION AT ALGOA BAY.

No 13.

This bay being situated at the distance of five hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and not far from the Kaffir frontier, and possessing, moreover, a tolerably good anchorage and a landing place, may be considered as one of the most important points on the eastern coast of Africa. Under this view Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas, whose exertions were unremitting for the benefit of His Majesty’s service during his government of the colony, went down in person and caused a block-house and a small fort to be erected at the landing-place, and near a small stream of fresh water which falls into the bay. The establishment of a small military force in this distant part of the settlement, not only added to the security of the colony, but was of great use to the traders who inhabited the district, affording them a market for such commodities as they could not conveniently carry to the Cape. The face of the country, surrounding the bay, was soon completely changed, by the labours of the soldiers, from a barren waste to a suite of fertile gardens. It still continues to be occupied as a military post by the present government of the Cape.

I am Hottentot and Kaffir connoisseurs are so curiously described in Barrow’s Travels in Southern Africa, a work of such acknowledged merit and unquestionable authority, that little more is required to be said on the subject of this print. “The face of the Hottentot,” he observes, “is in general extremely ugly, but this differs very materially in different families, particularly in the males, some of which it is remarkably fine, and others considerably roused. The colour of the eye is a dark chestnut; these are very long and narrow; measured to a great distance from each other; and the eyelids at the extremity next the nose, instead of forming an angle as in Europeans, are rounded into each other exactly like those of the Chamois. The cheek bones are high and prominent, and with the narrow pointed chin form nearly a triangle. Their teeth are beautifully white. The colour of the skin is that of a yellowish brown or a faded lead. The hair is of a very singular nature; it does not cover the whole surface of the scalp, but grows in small tufts at certain distances from each other, and, when kept short, has the appearance and feel of a hard shrubbery, with the difference that it is curled and waved into small round bunches the size of a mustard-seed pea. When suffered to grow, it hangs in the neck in small twisted bunches like flax.”

With regard to the Kaffers, Mr. Barrow observes, “There is, perhaps, no nation on earth, taken collectively, that can produce a race of men. Their various tribes are lively and pleasing; their eyes vivid and active, their teeth white and as the parents, and the noses of many of them not the least flattened, but like those of Europeans.” Here it may be observed, that the portrait of the Kaffer in the print being taken on the skin of their country may differ a little from this description; the original having, probably, some mixture of the Hottentot, but the woman is a pure Kaffer, and few will refuse to pronounce her face not wanting in fines of beauty, or void of harmony.”

This race of men is certainly very different from that of the African negroes, not only in their features, but in the shape of the skull and every part of the body, and may justly be compared with the finest formed Europeans. Mr. Barrow thinks it is probable, from their commerce and habitation, that they derive their origin from that particular tribe of Arabs which are called Pechinas, and which dwell about the Soudan of Abyssinia in the northern part of Africa that the Kaffirs do on the south. Be this as it may, it is very remarkable to find so fine a race of men limited in by the negroes on one side, and the Hottentots on the other.

FOUR PORTRAITS FROM NATURE.

No 14.

THE QUAHKAH.

No 15.

This species of Wild Horse which the Hottentots call Quahkah, is one of the most common and abundant of the large animals that are met with in the bare plains of southern Africa. It is generally found in numerous bands that are usually accompanied by a few game-baasts and outriders. They are generally swift; but the horses sometimes succeed by strategies to take them alive, by throwing the means of a rope over their heads. By domestication it soon becomes mild and tractable, and might be rendered extremely useful by patient training, yet abounded so as they are in the country, there are few instances of their being put to harness. They are stronger than the mule; live hardily, and are never out of flesh. They are variously marked; some with waved stripes on the neck only, others with bands across the shoulders, and others marked on the breast, somewhat like the Zebra, which gives rise to an idea that was long entertained of its being the female of that animal; from which, however, it differs in almost every particular, except in the stripes, being in its shape infinitely more beautiful. The long head, the long ears, the slender legs of the Zebra, portend very much of the character of the common ass. The mane of the Quahkah is various, appearing as if trimmed by art. This animal is fond on all the plains beyond the first range of mountains beyond the Cape Peninsula.
The Quahkah.

London: Published November 30, 1824, by Samuel Darnell, No. Cleveland Street, Bloomsbury Square.
A FARM HOUSE.

No 16.

The farms in the extensive colony of the Cape of Good Hope are held on annual leases from the government, and are each three miles in diameter; but from the scarcity of water, the houses are sometimes twice and frequently three times that distance asunder. In so great a range of country, and at a considerable distance from any market, there is little inducement to cultivate more ground than is absolutely necessary to produce enough for family consumption. The chief occupation of the farmer is therefore to rear sheep and horticultural stock. To guard and protect these, among the mountains, or on the vast plateaus, they engage a number of Hottentots, who in the evenings drive them home in flocks from different quarters, where they are put up for the night in an enclosure of small walls, but more frequently of the widened branches of the thorny mimosa. Such enclosures are called Kraals. The Farm Houses are, in general, built of rough stones, laid and plastered with clay, and whitened sometimes with lime if not too distant from the sea coast, and sometimes with pipe clay. Around the better sets, where the situation is favourable, are planted clumps of trees, and occasionally good gardens. Sometimes a bell is hung between two pillars, and very frequently, as an appendage to the house, is erected a large pole with a flat piece of wood at the top; the residence of a favourite monkey or baboon.

HALT IN THE DESERT.

No 17.

The Boers who live at the distance of five or six hundred miles from Cape Town generally make one journey thither every year. On such occasions their covered wagons answer all the purposes of a house, and they carry with them the greater part of the family, goats, sheep, dogs, cocks and hens, memoirs, or any other favourite animal. These wagons are drawn by cows, whose usual pace is from two and a half to three miles an hour. To each wagon there is usually a Hottentot driver, and a Hottentot leader of the team, besides a number of these people to take care of the draught cattle when turned out to graze. A motor or two and ammunition are indispensably necessary, not only for their protection but also to preserve game for their subsistence on the long journey. By the help of a few men or soldiers, they usually contrive to drive themselves from the scorching rays of the sun.

SPRING-BOK.

No 18.

Among the great variety of Antelopes that range the extensive barren plains of southern Africa, the Spring-Bok is by far the most common and the most numerous; but it is never seen on the Cape side of the great chain of mountains. I cannot better describe it, than in the words of Mr. Barrow, in his Travels in southern Africa, vol. i. p. 196. "The Spring-Bok is a gorgeous animal, never met with but in large herds, some of which, according to the accounts of the missionaries, will amount to the number of ten thousand. The Dutch have given a name to this beautiful creature indicative of its gait, the strength and the celerity of its limbs are so great that, when closely pursued, he will spring at a single leap from fifteen to six and twenty feet. Its usual pace is that of a constant jumping or springing, with all the four legs stretched out and off the ground at the same time; and at every spring the hair on the rump divides, or sheds, and falling back on each side, displays a surface of snowy whiteness. No dog can attempt to approach the old one." The Spring-Bok is a migratory animal, and when they assemble together in immense bands, amounting sometimes to 40 or 50,000, for the purpose of moving to a different tract of country, the whole surface, over which their passage extends, is furred of every shrub and blade of grass, in the winter manner, as when a swarm of honey bees cover the country.
A BOOK'S HOUSE.

Drawn by.. Engraved & Published by Samuel Lamplugh, No. Cleveland Street, Piccadilly, London, May 15th, 1840.
HALT OF A BOORS FAMILY.
SCENE IN SITSIKAMMA.

No. 19.

This wild and uninhabited part of southern Africa is situated between Plettenberg's Bay and Algoa Bay, about five hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope. It is traversed by rivers running through deep ravines, whose slanting sides are thinly clothed with forest trees, some of uncommon growth and luxuriance. In these impenetrable forests are buffaloes without number, rhinoceroses, and elephants, the last of which, at presents, are scarcely to be found in any other part of the colony. Here they are sometimes shot by the boers, who usually take their station in the thickest near some still part of a river, where it is easily accessible, and where the traces of the animal show that it frequents. Laying their weapons aside, they take aim at the head near the one, which is considered to be the most mortal part. Their arrows are dressed with a variety of birds, whose quills are frequently suspended in a curious manner from the extremities of the branches of trees.

KORAH HOTTENTOTS PREPARING TO REMOVE.

No. 60.

Among the various tribes of the Hottentot race the Korahs, who dwell along the banks of the Orange River, have attained the highest degree of civilization. Their circular huts are constructed with more care and regularity, and the man with which they are covered are more firmly and neatly made, than what are fixed among other tribes. They possess also a greater number and variety of vessels for domestic use; their vessels are sometimes made of clay baked in the sun, of wood hollowed out, and of gourds. Their clothing is not much different from the others, but their persons are more clean, owing probably to the abundance of water with which the Orange River is at all seasons, and more especially in summer, supplied, and which is in almost every other part of the southern angle of Africa is a scarce article. Their animals consist of harnessed cattle, sheep, goats, and dogs. They have no kind of carriages, but, on their removal from place to place, their men, their household furniture and utensils, are packed on mules, as in the northern prairies, which, in addition, usually carry the women and children.

THE AFRICAN HOG.

No. 41.

There is not perhaps a more disgusting or a more unclean animal than the wild Hog of Africa. This beast, as well as the elephant, the buffalo, and the rhinoceros, abounds in the woods of Sitsikamma, and is generally hunted by dogs, which, with its long deep fangs growing out of the lower jaw, it sometimes humour in a dreadful manner, and frequently tears them to death. Its eyes are small and placed high in the forehead; two remarkable excrescences grow like two ears out of its cheeks, and the lower part of its head appears as if enclosed in a sack. The neck, the shoulders, and the bosom, are covered with long hair. It differs very considerably from the Barboussas, or Ethiopian Hog, which is also a native of the Cape.
THE AFRICAN HOG.

TOWN OF LEEATAKO.

This print represents the town or city of Leetako, the capital of the Bandaawa. In a country, whose general features are so rude and barren, so great an encroachment of bare, unplaned on a regular plan, was a sight as rarely seen in that spot, the town is situated. In the neighborhood of this place we are told, when we conceived to the number of the inhabitants, so large in Cape Town, with all the gardens of Deld Valley; but it was impossible to ascertain the number of houses, or account of the irregularity of the streets, and irregularity of the buildings, but we cannot conclude, though not unalike, not unalike, the same kind, but not quite as large, as that of the chief. The whole population, including men, women, and children, were considered to be from ten to fifteen thousand souls. Travelling on from the last place on the Baggafield, upon "Mr. Barrow's map, and containing the same scale, we calculated the city of Leetako to be in latitude 30° 30' south, and longitude 32° 00' east from Greenwich." A view of very considerable magnitude is the rainy season runs through the middle of the town, but for nine months out of the twelve it contains little more water than is necessary for the use of the inhabitants and their cattle. On the banks of the river, on the sides of the hills, and among the habitations of the natives, no other species of tree appears but the Mimosa Gynophyllum, which, like an umbrella, affords a protection against the scorching rays of a vertical sun.

BOOSHUANA WOMAN MANUFACTURING EARTHEN WARE.

Although these people have made some progress in civilization, yet they retain that common feature of a savage state which compels the weaker sex to perform the severest labour and the greatest drudgery. The women in the print is employed in the manufacture of one of the large earthen vessels in which they deposit their grain. They are made of tempered clay, dried in the sun, and washed over with a solution of red ochre, so as to appear to have been baked with fire. These vessels are six or seven feet high, and hold from two to three hundred gallons. They stand on feet to prevent the moisture of the ground from smoking through the clay and injuring the grain. While the clay is soft, short sticks are fixed in the side by way of a ladder to ascend the top in order to take out the grain or to fill the vessel. The different pots, of a smaller description, are intended for holding water and milk, and also for boiling their meat. In their climate of animal food they are not very nice. They cut even the flesh of the wolf and the hyena, but prefer that of the different kinds of antelopes.

Their huts and their granaries are always constructed on a platform of clay raised a few inches above the general level of the island, in order that the water may easily run off, and the elevated part speedily become dry. Upon the whole the Booshuana have made greater steps towards civilization than any of the tribes of southern Africa that have hitherto been discovered.

THE TACKHATSE.

This extraordinary animal, which has never before been drawn nor described, is equally unknown to the colonists of the Cape, being first met with in the parallel of latitude under which Leetako is situated. In the neighborhood of this place we found the good fortune to fall in with a couple of them. They are exceedingly shy, and, when wounded, dangerous to come near; nor do the Booshuana consider it safe to approach them in the mating season. They rarely kill them, as they do most other antelopes, with the spear or bow and arrows, but manage them in deep pits covered with sticks and earth, in the same manner as the Basewats use the Hippopotamus. The flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. This animal is, in general, from four and a half to five feet high, of a bluish colour like that of the Nygans of India, to which indeed its general shape approaches, but it is not less one of a smaller horn. Both male and female have horns, pointing backwards in a regular curve, and amount to within less than one third of their length from the point. They are usually found grating on the edge of the Karroo plains near the foot of hills that are covered with the common Karroo mimosa and other shrubbery plants; mostly in pairs, but sometimes in small hordes of five or six together.

In the back ground of the print is a Giraffe or Camelopardis, browsing among the branches of the mimosa, on which they are particularly fond of feeding.
CASCADE ON SNEUWERG.

No 43.

The southern side of the range of mountains, called the Sneuwerge, or snowy mountains, being very steep, and in many places nearly perpendicular to the plains that stretch along the sea coast, abound with grand cascades, or waterfalls, during the many months and the melting of the snow, but the water in the dry season entirely disappears. The Table Mountain at the Cape, sometimes after heavy rains, exhibits a number of similar waterfalls pouring over the edge of its high and perpendicular face, but they are of short duration, and their grandeur considerably diminished by the total want of wood.

BOSJEMANS FRYING LOCUSTS.

No 45.

Tears it is not perhaps any race of people, however savage, that gives itself less trouble in constructing habitations, or that is less encumbered with clothing or domestic utensils, than that particular tribe of Hottentote seen in the Dutch by the name of Bosjemans. Their huts consist of a sheet of grass bent into a semicircle, and kept in that position by a few upright sticks, and out of the ends closed by another mat. Their clothing seldom extends beyond the skin of some wild animal tied round the loins. A grass, or an earthy egg, serves them for covering a little water, and a mat of the skin of some of the smaller antelopes for holding their dried lances, wild honey, or hollows roots. In the unusual part of a party is employed in frying locusts in a hole dug in the ground, which is lined with ashes, but in general they dry them in the sun. Their chief employment is the pursuit of game, which they are sometimes enabled to procure by wounding with poisoned arrows, and those on the confines of the colony commit depredations on the flocks and herds of the hares.

THE KLIP-SPRINGER.

No 47.

The Klip-springer, or Rock-springer, is a species of Antelope which is never met with but on the summits of high naked mountains, and it seems to delight in pruning on the tops of precipices, and in bounding from rock to rock with amazing agility. "To throw locusts," says Mr. Barney, "are each of them subdivided into two segments, and jagged at the edges, which gives it the power of adhering to the steep sides of the cliffs and without danger of slipping. The color is none so grey, and its short horns are short, straight, even, and resemble one third of their length from the base. The hair is very singular, being so brittle that it breaks instead of bending, adheres loosely to the skin, and is so very light that it is used as the best article that can be procured for stuffing saddles." These animals are entirely out of the reach of dogs, and are obtained only by showing them often mounted on the pinnacles of the rocks. Their flesh is highly savored, but like that of all the game of southern Africa, it is entirely destitute of fat.
IBO'S JTE'S SMA^S TWYTING LOCUSTS.

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**VIEW OF THE LION’S HEAD.**

N° 98.

Tete Mountain forms a detached part of the shore which surrounds the town of the Cape of Good Hope, and of which the Table Mountain is the principal part. On its summit is erected the Flag Staff, from which the signals for shipping are made to the town. The upper part is a naked mass of stone, and the whole body of the hill is bare of vegetation, except in the winter season when the rains prevail. The valley, from the edge of which the annexed view is taken, is, however, rich and picturesque. The house is delightfully situated, commanding a complete view of Cape Town and Table Bay. The trees on the right are the Strelitzia Aflfa, and the Alba Americana.

**FOUR PORTRAITS FROM NATURE.**

N° 99.

The Bojesman is probably the purest Bantu. They are a very diminutive race of men, but in general well formed and extremely active. They are thinly met with on the desert plains of Southern Africa, always proving absent for their prey. They neither keep cattle nor sheep, nor cultivate the ground, but exist on roots, gums, and other work, which they steal from the Coloureds who live on the borders of their country. They go, for the most part, entirely naked; but both sexes ornament the head; the men sticking tabs of the Spring-bok hair in their own, wearing rings in their ears, and perceive quills through the carriages of the nose and in the hair. The women wear caps of the deer’s skin.

The Bojesman are in every respect so like the Kaffers, that a description of the one will equally apply to the other. They are, however, nearer of a mixed race than the eastern Kaffers. The women comb their hair down over the forehead; and the men wear caps and pieces of copper suspended from one ear.

**THE AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.**

N° 100.

The two-horned Rhinoceros of Africa is very different from that with one horn, which is common to the countries of Asia. The hide of the former is smooth like that of the Hippopotamus; out of both of which acids the beams cut their horse-shoes, which they call Smilaces. The individual from which the annexed print was taken, is supposed to be a new species, or, at least, a variety of the species usually met with in South Africa, being of gigante hot, and having the upper horn at least three times the size of what it generally is. The eye is remarkably small, and placed at a great distance from the forehead. The body resembles that of the Buffalo, and the legs are short and thick like those of the Hippopotamus, or Sea Cow. This animal is not by any means vicious. The Hottentots and the Kaffers pursue it in the thicket, and approach near enough to load their Harquebus, or javelin, at it. The flesh is coarse, but not disagreeable. The Rhinoceros is very common in all the thickets on the eastern frontier of the Colony.