

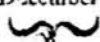
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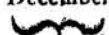
ing, however, of a fine ivory-like substance. In a head of this animal salted and dried, which I gave to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, the tusks or horns stand nine inches out of the jaws, and measure full five inches in circumference at the base. The two other tusks, which come from the lower jaw, project but three inches from the mouth, being flat on the inside, and corresponding with another plain surface similar to it in the upper tusks. These the beasts make use of not so much for biting, as for goring and butting with. A little pig of this species, which I afterwards caught at *Visch-rivier*, and had it tied up, thinking to bring it alive along with me, had already got this trick, so that I was soon obliged to let it be killed. It was terribly vicious, and quick in all its motions; and though at that time not absolutely dangerous, yet my Boshies-men were very much afraid of it. "We had rather, said they, attack a lion on the plain, than an African wild boar; for this, though much smaller, comes rushing on a man as swift as an arrow, and throwing him down snaps his legs in two, and rips up his belly before he can get to strike it, and kill it with his javelin." The dwelling-place of this same species of wild boar, to which the avenues seemed to be very narrow, is under-ground. I have been told indeed, that the *bosch-varkens* go down into them backwards, and place themselves there in a row one behind the other; but this is not very likely, for probably these passages are widened lower down. Thus much, however, is certain, that people do not dare to attack them in their holes, for fear of their coming out on them on a sudden.

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The body of this animal is small in comparison with its head, a conformation which facilitates its burrowing and living under-ground. Neither would it be adviseable for a man on horseback to approach too near or to hunt this animal, as it will often turn round on a sudden, and striking with its horns at the horse's legs, afterwards kill both him and his rider. This day I pursued several pigs with the old sows, with a view to shoot one of them, but in vain; nevertheless, the chase of them afforded me peculiar pleasure. On a sudden the heads of the old ones, which were before of a tolerable size, seemed to have grown still larger and more shapeless than they were before; which momentary and wonderful change astonished me so much the more, as my hard riding over a country full of bushes and pits, had hitherto prevented me from giving sufficient attention to the manner in which it was brought about. The secret, however, consisted in this; each of the old ones, while they were making off, took a pig in its mouth; a circumstance that also explained to me another subject of my surprize, which was, that all the pigs which I was just before chasing along with the old ones, vanished all on a sudden. But in this action we find a kind of unanimity among the wood-swine, in which they resemble the tame species, and which they have in a greater degree than many other animals. It is likewise very astonishing, that the pigs should be carried about in this manner between such large tusks as those of their mothers, without being hurt, or crying out in the least. I saw the same done, however, on two other occasions, as I was chasing them. The cry of these

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young ones was like that of our common pigs, as I found in some we afterwards caught.


I have it from pretty good authority, that one JOSHUA DE BOER, a farmer in Camdebo, had succeeded in obtaining a brood of these wood-swine, which had been coupled with the ordinary sort; but as the person who told it me had not sufficiently informed himself concerning the circumstances, I could not get any farther insight into the matter. This experiment having failed in Holland, as mentioned by M. PALLAS, is no reason why it should not succeed better in other places. I observed a peculiar circumstance on my return home through *Lange-kloof*, which was, that two tame pigs at a farmer's in that province, not only went down on their knees to graze, but even successively changed this posture to that of standing, with the greatest ease. This faculty the animal seems to have acquired in its subterraneous caverns, and it proceeds from the creature's neck being too short to be conveniently lowered to the ground.

The African wood-swine are likewise distinguished from any other species of swine, by four peculiar caruncles or excrescences. Two of these are broad and flat, being about two inches over both in length and breadth, and are placed at the distance of a hand's breadth just before and underneath the eyes. The other two are spherical, an inch high, and are situated on the nose at three inches distance, in a straight line from behind the jaws. The tail is flattened at the tip; and this appendage they never fail, either old or young, to hold quite erect in the air during

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during the whole time that they are pursued. With respect to taste, I found the flesh very much resemble that of the ordinary pig; but never observed the animals themselves to be of that dark hue ascribed to them by M. PALLAS, and which M. VOSMAER has given them in the coloured figures he has published; those that I saw being only of a bright yellow-colour, like the greatest part of our domestic swine. Neither did I hear any body in the colony call them *baartloopers*, as M. VOSMAER pretends they are termed: though, on the other hand, I have frequently heard the Hottentots call them *kaunaba*, and have likewise been informed by them, that these creatures are fond of wallowing in the mire, and are wont to grub after the root of a shrub of the mesembryanthemum kind, which they call *da-i'kai*.

At night we came to the upper part of *i'Kurenai*, or Little Sunday-river. We fixed our resting-place at the distance of a few gun-shots from a clan of *bastards*, or *Hottentot-Caffres*, who are the offspring of the mixture of both these nations. They chiefly spoke the Caffre language, but had neither the large lips, robust, and easy form, nor the black complexion of the *Caffres*. They appeared to me not so swarthy as my own Hottentots, and I suppose, that they originate only from a set of people, who having acquired some cattle by servitude among the *Caffres*, had formed themselves into this society. The iris of their eyes was of a very dark brown hue, and almost, if not quite as dark as the pupil. They had a great quantity of cattle, and seemed to live very happily in their

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way. As soon as ever they had taken their cattle up from pasture they milked them; an occupation they intermixed with singing and dancing.

We seldom see such happiness and contentment as seems to be indicated by this festive custom, in a handful of people totally uncultivated, and subsisting in their original savage state, in the midst of a perfect desert. Mr. IMMELMAN accompanied me, in order to behold with his own eyes the real archetype of that state of pastoral felicity, which the poets are continually occupied in painting and describing. We announced ourselves here likewise as being the children of the company, and were received by them with a friendly simplicity and homely freedom, which, however, by no means lessened them in our thoughts as men. They presented us with milk, and danced at our request; at the same time giving us to understand, that our fame, as being a singular people with plaited hair, as well as simplers and viper-catchers, had reached them long before our arrival.

We were spectators of their country dances, in which there was very little either of agility or art. While their feet were employed in a kind of stamping and moderately slow movement, every one of them between whiles made several small gentle motions with a little stick, which they held in their hands. The simplicity which prevailed in their dances was equally conspicuous in their singing, the following being all the words used to the tune of one of their country dances, which I took down in writing at the time, *Maijema, Maijema, bub, bub, bub.* The former

part of this was chaunted repeatedly *piano* by an elderly matron, who was answered by the young men and maids in the latter words, sung *staccato* by way of chorus. It must be confessed, that this concert was not well adapted to satisfy a nice ear; but however, it inspired a certain degree of joy and cheerfulness, and was by no means disagreeable.

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They had another kind of dance, which consisted in taking each other by the hand, and dancing gently in a circle round about one or more persons, who were placed in the middle of the ring, and whose movements were brisker and quicker; yet we could not help laughing, though at the same time we were not a little hurt, to see the poor infants pop their heads alternately in and out of the bags hanging at the backs of their mothers, who were likewise dancing; so that we had great reason to fear that they would break their necks. But what was still more ridiculous was, that these little Hottentots were far from shewing any dislike to this treatment; but, on the contrary, were so well pleased with it, that they sufficiently shewed their displeasure by crying, when their mothers, who were soon tired with carrying them on their backs, wanted to set them down, or go out of the dance.

Besides the pleasures which these daily dances may be supposed to afford them, they have at their greater festivals the more delightful enjoyment of voluptuous love, which, at those times, the youth of both sexes, by their laws, have full opportunity given them to pursue. For it is said, that the unmarried part of the company, in the very

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very middle of the dance, withdraw to a private place in couples successively and at different intervals, without giving the least subject of offence and scandal, and without having any occasion to blush when they return again to the company. I have purposely said only, that *opportunity is given them* for this purpose; as I could not learn, whether their laws, together with the opportunity, allowed the action itself, which, as I have mentioned above, the Caffres permit themselves to transact in the presence of the whole company that is dancing.

This remissness of their laws, however, in allowing them opportunities of this kind, seems to be in direct opposition to the rigorous strictness of these same laws in the following particular. Any young woman whatsoever, who, after such dance, shall prove pregnant, shall be put to death, together with her paramour; unless, which indeed is generally the case, the oldest people in the clan mitigate the punishment, by commuting it into a perpetual union; ordering them moreover, to forfeit an ox or a cow to feast the whole community with, by way of atonement for their crime. In this latter article of the mitigation of the decree, it is not difficult to perceive the selfish motives of the society; but it is, perhaps, not so easy from this strange edict itself, to trace out the intention of the primitive institutor of it. Besides, who could have supposed, that among these artless hardmen another custom should prevail, which should sacrifice the virtue and innocence of the fair sex to the interested views of a parent or guardian? A Hottentot, who at that time dwelt in those parts, assured

me,

me, that on any Hottentot's paying a stipulated price to a girl's relations, she was obliged to sleep with him; but that neither did the law ordain, nor had there been any instance known, that a young woman should be delivered up into the arms of a Christian, or white man, on any consideration whatever. The Hottentot added, that for his part, he had not entered into any union here of the kind, as for two, or at most three nights enjoyment, it would have cost him the price of a cow; a price, he said, that would have made him dearly repent his bargain.

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This Hottentot, who explained to me the circumstances I have just been mentioning, and at the same time gave me many other curious anecdotes and relations, I had the greater reason to believe, as he had the appearance of being a serious and discreet man, and indeed was known to be such by my guide. He had been brought up in a village near the Christians, in the service of whom he had always been; and at this time, with the assistance of the bastard or Caffre Hottentots belonging to this craal, he had caught, and then had in his custody, three old Boshies-women with their children, with an intention to take them home to his master for slaves. His master had given him a gun, but he was at that time quite out of powder, consequently he was put to his shifts for food, both for himself and his captives. I therefore gave him some powder, as I considered, that, so far from having any effect in riveting the chains of these unhappy people, it would rather tend to make them sit lighter. He told me likewise, that his female captives had threatened to bewitch him; but that he

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he had no faith in witchcraft, and had an equal contempt for their menaces and their savage manners.

A bastard Hottentot, who had accompanied him in this expedition, had been wounded in the shoulder with a poisoned arrow. The poison had been sucked out of the wound immediately. The tumour had not absolutely a bad appearance; yet the wounded man was by no means well, and was himself in doubt whether he should get over it or not. Nothing was laid upon it but the bruised leaves of the *Hottentot fig-tree*.

They keep their milk in leathern sacks, of which I have given a description above, never eating it till it is curdled; but the vessels they milked it into were baskets of a peculiar kind, composed of roots plaited together so curiously, and in so close a manner, that they would not only hold milk but even water. These vessels would be as neat as they are light, if the Hottentots did not always neglect to wash them. Indeed, most of these baskets had acquired such an appearance from the milk being encrusted upon them, as at first induced us to suppose that they were besmeared with cow-dung, in order to make them hold the liquor the better. But I have since tried baskets, that were quite new and clean, particularly one that I had brought home with me, and found, that without any kind of daubing, they did not leak in the least. These milk-pails, or baskets, are mostly of the shape of that delineated in Plate I. Vol. I. fig. 1. holding from a pint and a half to four gallons; and besides the advantage of being very light, they have likewise that of their rims being sufficiently pliable.

No

No cows of the African breed, whether they belong to the colonists or Hottentots, will suffer themselves to be milked, without their hind legs being first tied together; as they otherwise never fail either to kick the persons who milk them, or get away from them. The interpreter, I have been just speaking of, desired me, therefore, to observe here, as being an uncommon circumstance, that several of the cows belonging to these bastard Caffres, allowed themselves to be milked without being tied up. I likewise remarked, that the cows here, whether tied up or loose, were, for the most part, too shy and wild to suffer themselves to be milked, except their calves were with them, and had previously sucked them a little. The herdsmen themselves in this place were also desirous that I should take notice, as a matter of curiosity, of the manner in which a cow, who had brought forth a dead calf, was at length induced to be milked. The artifice used for this purpose, consisted in letting her always put her nose in the skin of her dead calf just before she was milked.

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Circumcision is practised by these Hottentots as well as by the *Gonaquas* and *Caffres*, and is performed upon youths at that period of life, when, to use their own expression, they become half-men. Yet they generally suit the time so, as to have an opportunity of performing the operation upon several at once.

The next morning, being the 11th, we were waked by the Hottentots singing and dancing; and with this rejoicing, or, at least, appearance of happiness and delight, it seems that this simple race of people always begin and con-

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clude the day. We likewise paid a visit to them that morning, but soon found it more prudent to return to our waggon again; as a great number of them now came to pay their respects to us, and at the same time became more troublesome than ever, by importuning us for tobacco. I do not know whether I should look upon it as a mark of the greatest simplicity, or as a witty and ingenious compliment in one of them, who desired my interpreter to tell me, that he had never seen a waggon before, and therefore wished me to inform him, whether mine had grown up in the same state in which he then saw it.

In the mean while, in order to obtain a truce from their tiresome practice of pestering us for tobacco, we excited their astonishment by shewing them our watches. I even attempted to acquire some respect from these people, as not being without some knowledge of magic. This, it may well be supposed, did not proceed from any misplaced ambition, but rather from motives of prudence, and with a view by this means of curbing their growing desires, which might probably terminate in some bold attempts on the iron-work of our waggon, &c. For this purpose I bid these Hottentots, and at the same time my own, endeavour to take some quicksilver with their fingers out of a parcel of it which I had brought with me. The various attempts they made still proving abortive, excited in them the greatest astonishment, and proved an inexhaustible subject to them of conversation and laughter. Afterwards, to their utter amazement, I took out several globules of quicksilver,

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silver, having previously, unperceived by them, rubbed my fingers over with tallow. Neither did I omit astonishing these simple swains, with the wonderful magnetic properties of the needle belonging to my compass. I remember, indeed, having read somewhere of a certain great commander, who, being in America, in order to intimidate the natives, and make them behave peaceably, set fire to some brandy, which they took for water, at the same time threatening to set fire to their rivers and burn them up; but I had no occasion to have recourse to extremities, as the miracles I had before performed, seemed already to have deterred them from attempting any hostilities.—It was particularly from these bastard Caffres, that I got the Caffre words, which are to be found at the end of this volume.

The government of this community, was said to be chiefly vested in a man, who at the same time was pointed out to me as being the richest among them. He held this office by inheritance, and appeared to be a sober, sedate, middle aged man. His manner discovered no particular pre-eminence or authority; on the contrary, he had more trouble with the milking than any of the rest. So that riches, even among the uncultivated Hottentots, are attended with uneasiness and trouble.

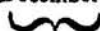
There was another person here, whose busy manner, continual chattering and gesticulation, plainly denoted, that he was a man in office, and of some consequence. In fact, he was the forcerer (as they term it) of the community; and consequently, by virtue of his office, was master of the

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ceremonies, high priest, physician, and cow-leach; and of himself, independently of any office whatever, an arch Charlatan; who, by his drolleries and ridiculous antic gestures, endeavoured to distinguish himself from the rest, and was perpetually exciting the young people to dance. As I was not ignorant, that the Charlatans in the better informed and more enlightened societies of Europe, frequently, by means of their despicable talents, thrust themselves into offices of the highest importance and the acquisition of riches, I do not in the least wonder to hear, that this fellow, besides being universally respected, was in possession of a greater stock of cattle than any one among them. I was likewise informed, that for delivering a cow, which had a difficult labour, he usually had an heifer for his fee; and that at every feast, the best and fattest piece fell to his share.

In the northern climates I had been used to see fox tails worn to keep out the cold. Here I saw, for the first time, the tails of the jackall, or African fox, made use of in warm weather; as the Hottentots wiped the sweat off their faces with them, for this purpose carrying them about with them fixed upon short sticks. Having now sufficiently contemplated the manners of these people, we proceeded on our journey; and, as in the mean time our guide had given us the slip, and shot an old, lean, and lousy buffalo, we made a trip to the place where it lay, and loaded our waggon with the best part of the meat, leaving the remainder to the bastard Hottentots, the birds of prey, and the hyænas. The lice that we found upon this buffalo, were of a new species;

species; (see the description, together with a drawing of them, in *Mem. sur les Insectes*, Tom. VII.)

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We afterwards drove higher up, along *Kuranoi-rivier*, and found the water there almost motionless and brackish. We had the tops and grafs of the reeds growing in this little stream cut off, to fodder our horses with at night. At night, the wolves which probably had got scent of the meat in our waggon, gave us to understand by their howlings, that they were not far from us.

## C H A P. XI.

*Journey from little Sundays-river to Boshies-mans-river.*

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ON the 12th our guide took us first to the east and then to the south-east, over a champain country, that we might bait and water our cattle at noon. This we did at a land spring, which had been very much trampled under foot by the buffaloes, and which had no outlet. But at the distance of an hour's ride from thence, we found better water, and came to a resolution to put up the following night not far from the spot, in order to be ready in the morning to look out after the buffaloes; as it is in places just like these, that they particularly come out into the meadows to graze; but, on the contrary, in the day time, on account of the heat, they generally choose to keep in the woods.

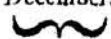
It had not been dark two hours, before we heard the roaring of lions, which at times appeared to be pretty near us. This was the first time that I had heard this kind of music, and, as there were several performers, it might be properly called a concerto of lions. They continued roaring the whole night, whence my guide concluded, that they

they had assembled on the plains in order to copulate, and carry on their amours, by fighting and attacking each other after the manner of cats. 1775.  
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To describe the roaring of the lion as nearly as I can, I must inform the reader, that it consisted in a hoarse inarticulate sound, which at the same time seemed to have a hollowness in it, something like that proceeding from a speaking trumpet. The sound is between that of a German U and an O, being drawn to a great length, and appearing as if it came from out of the earth; at the same time that, after listening with the greatest attention, I could not exactly hear from what quarter it came. The sound of the lion's voice does not bear the least resemblance to thunder, as M. DE BUFFON, Tom. IX. p. 22, from the Voyage of BOULLAYE LE GOUZ, affirms it does. In fact, it appeared to me to be neither peculiarly piercing nor tremendous; yet from its slow prolonged note, joined with nocturnal darkness, and the terrible idea one is apt to form to one's self of this animal, it made one shudder, even in such places, as I had an opportunity of hearing it in with more satisfaction, and without having the least occasion for fear. We could plainly perceive by our animals, when the lions, whether they roared or not, were reconnoitering us at a small distance. For in that case the hounds did not dare to bark in the least, but crept quite close to the Hottentots; and our oxen and horses sighed deeply, frequently hanging back, and pulling slowly with all their might at the strong straps with which they were tied up to the waggon. They likewise laid themselves down upon the ground and stood up alternately, appearing as if they did not know what to do with themselves :




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felves; and, indeed, I may say, just as if they were in the agonies of death. In the mean time, my Hottentots made the necessary preparations, and laid each of them their javelins by the side of them. We likewise loaded all our five pieces, three of which we distributed among those of our Hottentots who spoke Dutch.

Fires and fire-brands are universally reckoned, and, indeed, were said by my Hottentots, to be a great preservative and defence against lions and other wild beasts; they could, however, themselves mention instances, in which the lion had leaped forward to the fire, and carried off some one of them, who had been sitting round it and warming themselves. The animal too has sometimes taken its prey to so short a distance, that the poor wretch's companions have plainly heard it champing and chewing his flesh. The Hottentots desired us who were placed in the waggon, not to be in too great haste to fire in case a lion should take a leap among them, for fear that in the dark we might at the same time hurt some of them. They had concerted matters so, that some of them should rather attempt to pierce him through with their hassagais or spears, while at the same instant the others should endeavour to cling about its legs.

They looked upon it as a certain fact, and I have since heard the same from others, that a lion does not immediately kill the person he has got under him, unless he is excited to do so by the resistance he meets with. At length, however, it is reported, the royal tyrant gives the *coup de grace* on the victim's breast with a hideous roar. On this occasion I must do my Hottentots the justice to say, that they

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they did not shew the least fear; though they conceived the old and commonly-received notion to be absolutely true, that both lions and tigers would attack a slave or a Hottentot, before they will a colonist or a white man. Consequently, Mr. IMMELMAN and I had no such great reason to be in fear for our own persons, unless more than one lion should come to attack us, or that we should discharge our pieces too precipitately and miss him; for in such a case, the lion always rushes on the marksman. In another respect, however, we that lay in the waggon and at a distance from the fire, were most liable to receive a visit from the lions; or at least to see our horses and oxen, which were tied up to the waggon, seized by them. Otherwise, for the singularity of the spectacle, I should have been glad to have seen an attack of this kind, if it had not cost me more than a couple of my oxen. In such a case, indeed, my horses would probably first have fallen a prey to this rapacious animal, as it is generally supposed, that the lion gives them the preference.

Among our oxen there was one which at this time, as well as since upon other similar occasions, appeared extremely disquieted and restless. It had besides, a singular and astonishing habit of making an inward noise, which cannot be described; and this was the case likewise with the stone-horse, in his own peculiar way. This, in fact, was sufficient to make us keep ourselves in readiness, though it happened not to be absolutely necessary: however, we quickly got accustomed to it, and several times laid ourselves down to sleep, void of care, leaving our beasts to fight on unheeded. It is, indeed, a wonderful circumstance, that

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the brute creation should have been taught merely by nature to be in dread of the lion; for our horses and oxen were all from places, where I am certain they could have no knowledge of this dreadful adversary of theirs: so that in this we must admire the bounty of providence, which, while it has sent such a tyrant as the lion amongst the animal creation, has likewise taught them to discern and distinguish it with trembling and horror.

One would suppose, that the roaring of the lion would prove serviceable to the other animals, as being a warning for them to betake themselves to flight; but as when he roars, according to all report, he puts his mouth to the ground, so that the sound is diffused equally all over the place, without, as we have already mentioned, its being possible to hear from what quarter it comes, the animals are intimidated and scared to such a degree, as to fly about backwards and forwards in the dark to every side; in consequence of which, some of them may easily chance to run on to the very spot from whence the tremendous sound actually proceeds, and which they meant most to avoid.

A writer, in other respects extremely rational, who styles himself *Officier du Roi*, asserts, in his *Voyage a l'Isle de France*, &c. p. 63, that in Africa there are found whole armies of lions; a fact of which, he says, he was informed, by three persons of consequence in the government, whose names he mentions.

This author, as well as his informers, and those, if such there be, who have given any credit to him, may be easily made to conceive the palpable absurdity of the idea by this single consideration, that to support armies of lions,  
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it would require a greater quantity of quadrupeds and game, as it is called, than is to be found not only in Africa, but in all the world besides. In order to confirm this assertion, we may appeal to a witty observation made by the Indians, and reported by LAFITAU. "It is a very fortunate circumstance, said they, that the Portuguese are as few in number as they are cruel in their dispositions; just as it is with the tigers and lions with respect to the rest of the animal creation, or otherwise there would soon be an end of us men."

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With regard to the testimonies of the persons of consequence here appealed to, I must beg leave to observe, that we may at any time, without the least hesitation, call in question any position which militates against common sense. Besides, in the East-Indies, knowledge and the appearance of truth are not always absolutely inseparable from authority. I myself have heard a man belonging to the council at the Cape, relate to strangers the most ridiculous absurdities concerning the country in which he lived. Stories of this kind often originate from the farmers and yeomen, who come from a great distance, and who often find their account in amusing their rulers with pleasing tales; which, the more wonderful they are, with the greater avidity they are swallowed. Another source of these false reports is in the depraved disposition of mankind, who are very prone to impose as much as they can on the credulity of the weak and simple. Admitting it to be true, that the Romans introduced into their public spectacles a great number of lions, which, indeed, they might easily collect from the extensive tracts of country they possessed in Africa and

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Asia, yet it never can be consonant either with truth or probability, that armies of lions should be found in these quarters of the globe, where only, according to the very probable position of M. DE BUFFON, they exist. So that when a later writer, the Abbé DE MANET, in his description of the northern part of Africa, affirms, that the same kind of lion is likewise found in America, we may safely consider this merely as a hasty assertion, which is not warranted either by the authority of others or by his own experience: indeed, this author's testimony is much more to be credited when he informs us, that the "Negroes in the northern parts of Africa, are used to catch lions in pits, but do not dare to eat any of the flesh, for fear lest the other lions should be revenged on them." In this particular, however, I have not found the Hottentots or inhabitants of the southern parts of Africa equally superstitious, as they told me, that they ate the flesh of lions, and looked upon it to be both good and wholesome. They likewise informed me, that the lions as well as hyænas, had been formerly much bolder than they are at present, as they used to seize them at night, and carry them off from their cottages: at the same time they assured me, that a lion that had once tasted human flesh would never after, if he could help it, prey upon any other. They added, that for the same reason they were obliged to fix benches up in trees to sleep on; so that they could not so readily be caught unawares by the lions, and might likewise the easier defend themselves when they were attacked by them.

So that, in fact, they were obliged to acknowledge, that with the assistance of the Christians and their fire-arms, they

they are at present much less exposed to the ravages of this fierce animal; while, on the other hand, I could not but agree with them, that the colonists themselves were a much greater scourge to them than all the wild beasts of their country put together; as the Hottentot nations, since the arrival of the colonists in this part of the world, have found themselves reduced to a much narrower space in their possessions, and their numbers very much decreased.

In these times, at least, the lion does not willingly attack any animal openly, unless provoked, or extremely hungry; in which latter case he is said to fear no danger, and to be repelled by no resistance. The method in which the lion takes his prey, is almost always to spring or throw himself on it, with one vast leap from the place of his concealment; yet, if he chances to miss his leap, he will not, as the Hottentots unanimously assured me, follow his prey any farther; but, as though he were ashamed, turning round towards the place where he lay in ambush, slowly, and step by step, as it were, measures the exact length between the two points, in order to find how much too short of, or beyond the mark he had taken his leap. One of these animals, however, was once known to pursue an elk-antelope with the greatest eagerness and ardour, without any one getting to see the end of the chase. It is singular, that the foxes in Europe, according to M. COLLONN's *Hist. Nouv. de l'Univers*, Tom. IV. p. 20. when they have leaped short of their mark, and their prey has got away from them, measure the length of their leap, in the same manner as the lion does.

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It is particularly near rivers and springs, that the lion finds it best answers his purpose to lie in wait. Any animal whatever that is obliged to go thither in order to quench its thirst, is in danger, *tanquam canis ad Nilum*, of becoming a victim to the irresistible power of this blood-thirsty tyrant.

It should seem, that in case gazels, and other such animals had scent of the lion when he was near them, as strong as it appeared to be in my horses and oxen, they might easily avoid the danger. I do not know how the fact really stands; but it is possible that the lion, like the sportsmen of this country, may know so well how to chuse the place of its concealment, that the wind may drive its effluvia from the side whence it might be perceived by its prey.

Following the example of other travellers in such tracts of this part of Africa as are infested by lions, we always took the precaution to make loud cracks with our large ox-whip, whenever we were going to pass a river. These cracks of a whip, which, in fact, make a louder noise, and a greater vibration in the air than the discharge from a pistol, nay, are heard much farther than the report of a gun, is looked upon as a very efficacious method of scaring away wild beasts. These large whips seem, therefore, to have contributed not a little to the greater degree of dread which, since the arrival of the colonists, the lions have of mankind.

The lion's method of taking its prey, as described above, is not, however, probably, so universal as to be without exception. Soon after my arrival at the Cape, I heard

ſpeak of a married woman, who ſomewhere in the *Carrow* country was killed at her own door by a lion, which like- wife ate up her hand; though others, indeed, thought ſhe came by her death in a different manner. Several farmers related to me the following ſingular freak of a lion in *Camdebo*.

“ A few years ago a farmer on horſeback, with a led horſe in hand, met with a lion, which had laid itſelf down in the public road where the farmer was to paſs. Thus circumſtanced, he thought it moſt adviſeable to turn back, but found the lion had taken a circle, and laid itſelf in his way again; he was therefore obliged to turn back again, and ſo alternately backwards and forwards. Whether the lion was ſcared away by ſeveral more travellers coming up or no, I cannot ſay that I recollect; for I find, that I have forgot to make a minute of the ſtory, probably, becauſe I did not think my authority ſufficiently to be depended upon. The following occurrence, however, I think I may relate, as being tolerably well authenticated, and ſerving to ſhew the cowardice and inſidious diſpoſition of the lion.

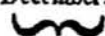
“ An elderly Hottentot in the ſervice of a Chriſtian, near the upper part of *Sunday-river* on the *Camdebo* ſide, perceived a lion following him at a great diſtance for two hours together. Thence he naturally concluded, that the lion only waited for the approach of darkneſs, in order to make him his prey; and in the mean time, could not expect any other than to ſerve for this fierce animal's ſupper, inasmuch as he had no other weapon of defence than a ſtick, and knew that he could not get home before it was dark.

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dark. But as he was well acquainted with the nature of the lion, and the manner of its seizing upon its prey, and at the same time had leisure between whiles to ruminate on the ways and means in which it was most likely that his existence would be put an end to, he at length hit on a method of saving his life, for which, in fact, he had to thank his meditations upon death, and the small skill he had in zoology, (or, to speak plainly, his knowledge of the nature of animals.) For this purpose, instead of making the best of his way home, he looked out for a *klipkrans*, (so they generally call a rocky place level and plain at top, and having a perpendicular precipice on one side of it,) and sitting himself down on the edge of one of these precipices, he found, to his great joy, that the lion likewise made a halt, and kept the same distance as before. As soon as it grew dark, the Hottentot sliding a little forwards, let himself down below the upper edge of the precipice upon some projecting part or cleft of the rock, where he could just keep himself from falling. But in order to cheat the lion still more, he set his hat and cloak on the stick, making with it at the same time a gentle motion just over his head, and a little way from the edge of the mountain. This crafty expedient had the desired success. He did not stay long in that situation, before the lion came creeping softly towards him like a cat, and mistaking the skin-cloak for the Hottentot himself, took his leap with such exactness and precision, as to fall headlong down the precipice, directly close to the snare which had been set up for him; when the Hottentot is said, in his great joy, exultingly to have called

called out, *t'katfi*, an interjection of very extensive import and signification."

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This is not the only instance of lions in Africa being ensnared in the midst of their leap. In the out-houses and waste grounds about farms, where a lion has been upon the watch for some animal and missed it, or where they have other reasons to expect him, they set up the figure of a man close by the side of several loaded guns; so that these discharge themselves into the body of the beast, at the very instant that he springs or throws himself upon the dressed figure.

As this is done with so much ease and success, and as they hardly ever think it worth while in Africa to take lions alive, they seldom give themselves the trouble of catching them by means of pit-falls. From all the most credible accounts I could collect concerning the lions, as well as from what I saw myself, I think I may safely conclude, that this wild beast is frequently a great coward; that is, very deficient in point of courage comparatively to his strength: on the other hand, however, he often shews an unusual degree of intrepidity, of which I will just mention the following instance, as it was related to me.

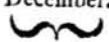
"A lion had broken into a walled inclosure for cattle through the latticed gate, and done a good deal of damage. The people belonging to the farm, were well assured of his coming again by the same way; in consequence of which, they stretched a line directly across the entrance, so thick set with loaded guns, that they must necessarily discharge themselves into the lion's body as soon as ever he should come, which they firmly expected he would, to displace

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the line with his breast. But the lion, which came in the day-time before it was yet dark, and probably had some suspicions with respect to the line, struck it away with his foot; and without betraying the least fear in consequence of the reports made by the loaded pieces, went on steadily and careless of every thing, and devoured the prey it had left untouched before."

M. BUFFON (Tom. IX. p. 7.) tells us, on the authority of MARMOL and THEVENOT, that the lions, which in the more cultivated and inhabited parts of Barbary and India, are used to experience man's superiority, sometimes suffer themselves to be intimidated with a few strokes of a stick (and that even by women and children) from carrying off their prey. This accords with several accounts that I heard at the Cape, of slaves who had had courage enough, with a knife or some other weapon still more insignificant, to defend their master's cattle, which had been attacked in the dark by a lion.

It is singular, that the lion, which, according to many, always kills his prey immediately if it belongs to the brute creation, is reported frequently, although provoked, to content himself with merely wounding the human species; or at least, to wait some time before he gives the fatal blow to the unhappy victim he has got under him. A farmer, who the year before had the misfortune to be a spectator of a lion's seizing two of his oxen, at the very instant he had taken them out of the waggon, told me, that they immediately fell down dead upon the spot close to each other; though, upon examining the carcases afterwards, it appeared that their backs only had been broken. In  
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several places through which I passed, they mentioned to me by name a father and his two sons, who were said to be still living, and who being on foot near a river on their estate in search of a lion, this latter had rushed out upon them, and thrown one of them under his feet; the two others, however, had had time enough to shoot the lion dead upon the spot, which had lain almost across the youth so nearly and dearly related to them, without having done him any particular hurt.

I myself saw, near the upper part of *Duyven-boek-rivier*, an elderly Hottentot, who at that time (his wounds being still open) bore under one eye and underneath his cheek-bone the ghastly marks of the bite of a lion, which did not think it worth his while to give him any other chastisement for having, together with his master (whom I also knew) and several other Christians, hunted him with great intrepidity, though without success. The conversation ran every where in this part of the country upon one BOTA, a farmer and captain in the militia, who had lain for some time under a lion, and had received several bruises from the beast, having been at the same time a good deal bitten by him in one arm, as a token to remember him by; but upon the whole, had, in a manner, had his life given him by this noble animal. The man was said then to be living in the district of *Artaquas-kloof*.

I do not rightly know how to account for this merciful disposition towards mankind. Does it proceed from the lion's greater respect and veneration for man, as being equal to, or even a mightier tyrant than himself among the animal creation? or is it merely from the same caprice,



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which has sometimes induced him not only to spare the life of men or brute creatures who have been given up to him for prey, but even to caress them, and treat them with the greatest kindness? Whims and freaks of this kind have, perhaps, in a great measure acquired the lion the reputation it has for generosity; but I cannot allow this specious name, sacred only to virtue, to be lavished upon a wild beast. Slaves, indeed, and wretches of servile minds, are wont with this attribute to flatter their greatest tyrants; but with what shew of reason can this attribute be bestowed upon the most powerful tyrant among quadrupeds, because it does not exercise an equal degree of cruelty upon all occasions?

That the lion does not, like the wolf, tiger, and some other beasts of prey, kill a great deal of game or cattle at one time, perhaps, proceeds from this, that while he is employed in attacking one or two of them, the remainder fly farther than it accords with the natural indolence of this beast to follow them. If this be called generosity, a cat may be styled generous with respect to the rats; as I have seen this creature in the fields among a great number of the latter, where she could have made a great havock at once, seize on a single one only, and run off with it. The lion and the cat likewise, very much resemble each other, in partly sleeping out, and partly passing away in a quiet inactive state a great part of their time, in which hunger does not urge them to go in quest of their prey.

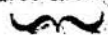
From what I have already related, and am farther about to mention, we may conclude, that it is not in magnanimity,

mity, as many will have it to be, but in an insidious and cowardly disposition, blended with a certain degree of pride, that the general character of the lion consists: and that hunger must naturally have the effect of now and then inspiring so strong and nimble an animal with uncommon intrepidity and courage. Moreover, being accustomed always itself to kill its own food, and that with the greatest ease, as meeting with no resistance, and even frequently to devour it reeking and weltering in its blood, it cannot but be easily provoked, and acquire a greater turn for cruelty than for generosity: but, on the other hand, not being accustomed to meet with any resistance, it is no wonder that when it does, it should sometimes be faint-hearted and crest-fallen; and, as I have already said, suffer itself to be scared away with a cudgel. Here follows another instance of this fact.

“ A yeoman, a man of veracity, (JACOB KOK, of *Zee-koe-rivier*,) related to me an adventure he had in these words: One day walking over his lands with his loaded gun, he unexpectedly met with a lion. Being an excellent shot, he thought himself pretty certain, in the position he was in, of killing it, and therefore fired his piece. Unfortunately he did not recollect, that the charge had been in it for some time, and consequently was damp; so that his piece hung fire, and the ball falling short, entered the ground close to the lion. In consequence of this he was seized with a panic, and took directly to his feet; but being soon out of breath, and closely pursued by the lion, he jumped up on a little heap of stones, and there made a stand, presenting the butt-end of his gun to his adversary, fully resolved to defend his life as well as he could to the utmost. My friend

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friend did not take upon him to determine, whether this position and manner of his intimidated the lion or not; it had, however, such an effect upon the creature, that it likewise made a stand: and what was still more singular, laid itself down at the distance of a few paces from the heap of stones seemingly quite unconcerned. The sportsman, in the mean while, did not dare to stir a step from the spot; besides, in his flight he had the misfortune to lose his powder-horn. At length, after waiting a good half hour, the lion rose up, and at first went very slowly, and step by step, as if it had a mind to steal off; but as soon as it got to a greater distance, it began to bound away at a great rate. It is very probable, that the lion, like the hyæna, does not easily venture upon any creature that makes a stand against it, and puts itself in a posture of defence. It is well known, that it does not, like the hound, find out its prey by the scent, neither does it openly hunt other animals. At least, the only instance ever known of this, is that which I have mentioned before, in Vol. I. p. 307. in which it is spoken of as having hunted an *elk-antilope*: though it might possibly be, that this wild beast was reduced by extreme hunger to such an extraordinary expedient. The lion, nevertheless, is swift of foot. Two hunters informed me, that an imprudent and foolhardy companion of theirs, was closely pursued by a lion in their sight, and very nearly overtaken by it, though he was mounted on an excellent hunter.

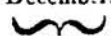
The lion's strength is considerable. This animal was once seen at the Cape to take an heifer in his mouth, and though the legs of this latter dragged on the ground, yet seemed

seemed to carry her off with the same ease as a cat does a rat. It likewise leaped over a broad dike with her, without the least difficulty. A buffalo, perhaps, would be too cumbersome for this beast of prey, notwithstanding his strength, to seize and carry off with him in the manner above-mentioned. Two yeomen, upon whose veracity I can place some confidence, gave me the following account relative to this matter.

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“ Being a hunting near *Bosbies-man-rivier* with several Hottentots, they perceived a lion dragging a buffalo from the plain to a neighbouring woody hill. They, however, soon forced it to quit its prey, in order to make a prize of it themselves; and found that this wild beast had had the sagacity to take out the buffalo’s large and unwieldy entrails, in order to be able the easier to make off with the fleshy and more eatable part of the carcase. The wild beast, however, as soon as he saw from the skirts of the wood, that the Hottentots had begun to carry off the flesh to the waggon, frequently peeped out upon them, and probably with no little mortification.” The lion’s strength, however, is said not to be sufficient alone to get the better of so large and strong an animal as the buffalo; but, in order to make it his prey, this fierce creature is obliged to have recourse both to agility and stratagem; insomuch, that stealing on the buffalo, it fastens with both its paws upon the nostrils and mouth of the beast, and keeps squeezing them close together, till at length the creature is strangled, wearied out, and dies. A certain colonist, according to report, had had an opportunity of seeing an attack of this kind; and others had reason to conclude, that something of this nature

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ture had passed, from seeing buffaloes, which had escaped from the clutches of lions, and bore the marks of the claws of these animals about their mouth and nose. They asserted, however, that the lion itself risked its life in such attempts, especially if any other buffalo was at hand to rescue that which was attacked. It was said, that a traveller once had an opportunity of seeing a female buffalo with her calf, defended by a river at her back, keep for a long time at bay five lions which had partly surrounded her, but did not (at least as long as the traveller looked on) dare to attack her. I have been informed from very good authority, that on a plain to the east of *Kromme-rivier*, a lion had been gored and trampled to death by a herd of cattle; having, urged probably by hunger, ventured to attack them in broad day-light.

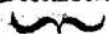
This the reader will, perhaps, not so much wonder at, when he is told, that in the day-time, and upon an open plain, twelve or sixteen dogs will easily get the better of a large lion. There is no necessity for the dogs, with which the lion is to be hunted, to be very large and trained up to the sport, as M. BUFFON thinks they should be, the business being perfectly well accomplished with the common farmhouse dogs. When these have got pretty near the lion, the latter, from a greatness of soul, does not offer to fly any farther, but sits himself down. The hounds then surround him, and, rushing on him all at once, are thus, with their united strength, able to tear in pieces, almost in an instant, the strongest of all wild beasts. It is said, that he has seldom time to give more than two or three slight strokes with his paws, (each of which strokes is
instant

instant death) to an equal number of his assailants. M. DE BUFFON asserts also, that the lion may be hunted on horse-back, but that the horses as well as the dogs must be trained to it: this is probably a mere conjecture of that ingenious author, as he does not mention his informers on this point. In Africa, the colonists hunt the lion with common hunting horses; indeed, I do not know how they could easily be able to get horses trained up only to the chase of the lion.

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It is said, that horses in battle, or in other dangerous enterprizes, suffer themselves more willingly to be caparisoned by their riders than at other times; a circumstance which I think I have likewise remarked in these animals, on expeditions, where the danger, indeed, was not so great, as in hunting the buffalo and rhinoceros, when they have passed rivers, and gone up and down steep places and precipices with the greatest alacrity. Our horses, the very same as had several times, in the manner above-mentioned, shewn their disquietude when the lion happened to be in the vicinity of them, and which were not in the least trained to the chase, once exhibited a spirit in the pursuit of two large lions, equal to that which they had shewn at other times in chasing the timid gazels. Though, in fact, hunting horses seem to partake much more of their master's pleasure in the chase: I remember in particular, at *Agter Bruntjes Hoogte*, I rode a horse which, by a tremulous sound issuing from its chest, cocking up its ears, and prancing and capering, discovered, in an unequivocal manner, its ardour for the chase, whenever it came in sight of the larger kind of game. There have even been instances of hunting horses, who, when the hunter has jumped off

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their backs in order to discharge his piece, but has missed his mark, have, in their eagerness for the chase, not allowed him time sufficient to mount again, but followed the game alone for hours together, close at its very heels, in all its turnings and windings.

The chase of the lion on horseback is, in fact, carried on in the same manner as that of the elephant, which I have already described in Vol. I. p. 315; but as various particulars, hitherto unknown, concerning the lion's disposition, may be learned from it, a description of it here will, perhaps, not be superfluous; and, in case I should be too minute and circumstantial, I shall hope for the indulgence of the candid reader; particularly of such of them as are sportsmen, and are conscious with what high glee and satisfaction they are wont to describe, with the utmost minuteness and prolixity, every turning and winding of a poor timid hare.

It is only on the plains, that the hunters venture to go out on horseback after the lion. If it keeps in some copse, or wood, on a rising ground, they endeavour to tease it with dogs till it comes out; they likewise prefer going together two or more in number, in order to be able to assist and rescue each other, in case the first shot should not take place.

When the lion sees the hunters at a great distance, it is universally allowed, that he takes to his heels as fast as ever he can, in order to get out of their sight; but if they chance to discover him at a small distance from them, he is then said to walk off in a surly manner, but without putting himself in the least hurry, as though he was above shewing any fear, when he finds himself discovered or hunted.

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He is therefore reported likewise, when he finds himself pursued with vigour, to be soon provoked to resistance, or at least he disdains any longer to fly. Consequently he slackens his pace, and at length only sidles slowly off step by step, all the while eying his pursuers askant; and finally makes a full stop, and turning round upon them, and at the same time giving himself a shake, roars with a short and sharp tone, in order to shew his indignation, being ready to seize on them and tear them in pieces. This is now precisely the time for the hunters to be upon the spot, or else to get as soon as possible within a certain distance of him, yet so as at the same time to keep at a proper distance from each other; and he that is nearest, or is most advantageously posted, and has the best mark of that part of the lion's body which contains his heart and lungs, must be the first to jump off his horse, and, securing the bridle by putting it round his arm, discharge his piece; then in an instant recovering his seat, must ride obliquely athwart his companions; and, in fine, giving his horse the reins, must trust entirely to the speed and fear of this latter, to convey him out of the reach of the fury of the wild beast, in case he has only wounded him, or has absolutely missed him. In either of these cases, a fair opportunity presents itself for some of the other hunters to jump off their horses directly, as they may then take their aim and discharge their pieces with greater coolness and certainty. Should this shot likewise miss, (which, however, seldom happens,) the third sportsman rides after the lion, which at that instant is in pursuit of the first or the second, and, springing off his horse, fires his piece, as soon as he has got within a proper distance, and finds a

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sufficiently convenient part of the animal present itself, especially obliquely from behind. If now the lion turns upon him too, the other hunters turn again, in order to come to his rescue with the charge, which they loaded with on horseback, while they were flying from the wild beast.

No instance has ever been known, of any misfortune happening to the hunters in chasing the lion on horseback. The African colonists, who are born in, or have had the courage to remove into the more remote parts of Africa, which are exposed to the ravages of wild beasts, are mostly good marksmen, and are far from wanting courage. The lion, that has the boldness to seize on their cattle, which are the most valuable part of their property, sometimes at their very doors, is as odious to them, as he is dangerous and noxious. They consequently seek out these animals, and hunt them with the greatest ardour and glee, with a view to exterminate them. When the lion, therefore, comes upon their grounds, it is much the same as if they were going to fight *pro aris et focis*; and I have heard several yeomen at *Agter Bruntjes Hoogte*, when I was out a hunting with them, merely express a wish to meet with the lions, in case there were any in that neighbourhood, without mentioning a word about shooting them; a sign, that with regard to that part of the business they were pretty sure of their hands.

The lion is by no means hard to kill. Those who have had occasion to shoot several of these animals, have assured me, that while buffaloes and the larger species of antilopes will now and then make their escape and run fairly off with

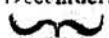
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with a ball in their bowels, or in the cavity of their abdomen, of which I myself have seen instances, the lion, on the contrary, on being shot in this manner, will be thrown into a vomiting, and be disabled from running. But be that as it may, it is natural to suppose, that a well-directed shot that enters the heart or lungs, should suffice to kill the lion, as well as the elephant and every other creature: therefore, as M. DE BUFFON acknowledges, that the lion's hide cannot withstand either ball or dart, it is inconceivable how it should come into this author's head to assert, without having the least authority for it, that this furious beast is hardly ever to be killed with a single shot.

The hides of lions are looked upon as being inferior to, and more rotten than those of cows, and are seldom made use of at the Cape, excepting for the same purpose as horses hides. I met with a farmer, however, who used a lion's hide for upper leathers to his shoes, and spoke highly of them, as being pliable and lasting.

The next morning, being the 13th, we were lucky enough to shoot a buffalo fatter than the former. (For a figure of this animal, vide Plate II. of this volume.) This was a great treat for my Hottentots, and, indeed, for myself, as the flesh of the other was grown putrid in consequence of the warmth of the weather, and the bad quality of the meat itself. Besides, I had now a better opportunity of drawing up a description of this beast, which has been hitherto unknown, and at the same time of making a rough draught of it. Immediately after the report of the gun, we saw the buffalo fall upon its knees; he afterwards, however, raised himself up, and ran seven or eight hundred paces into a
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thicket,

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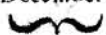
thicket, and directly upon this, with a most dreadful bellowing, gave us to understand that it was all over with him. All this together formed a spectacle, which most sportsmen would have been highly delighted to have been present at. This creature, as well as most of the larger kind of game, was shot by the Hottentot whom my friend and host at *Sea-cow-river* had sent along with me, by way of being my guide and marksman. Even some of the best hunters among the farmers are obliged, for the most part, to make use of Hottentots by way of bush-hunters; as in their skin cloaks they do not excite the attention of the wild beasts, so much as the Christians do in their dress. They are likewise ready at any time when there is occasion for it, to go bare-foot, and crawl softly upon their bellies, till they come within a proper distance of the animal. Moreover, when the buffalo at length is irritated, the Hottentots can much easier escape from the danger which threatens them, than a Christian. I myself, on another occasion, saw two Hottentots run with amazing swiftness, when a buffalo was in pursuit of them.

It was not without the greatest discontent on the part of my Hottentots, that I made a draught, and took the dimensions of this buffalo; thus preventing them, in the mean while, from falling aboard of the flesh. Neither did they afterwards delay one moment to cut a few slices off and broil them. They likewise laid two bones on the fire to broil, for the sake of the marrow. After this they began to take out the entrails, which, according to the testimony of my Hottentots, perfectly resembled those of an ox: the buffalo's, however, are much larger, and take up more room, and indeed gave us no little trouble in clearing

clearing them away; for the diameter of this creature's body was full three feet.


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Upon the whole, the size of the buffalo was as follows: the length eight feet, the height five and a half, and the forelegs two feet and a half long; the larger hoofs were five inches over; from the tip of the muzzle to the horns was twenty-two inches. This animal in shape, as may be seen in the plate, very much resembled the common ox; but the buffalo has much stouter limbs, in proportion to its height and length. Their fetlocks hang likewise nearer to the ground. The horns are singular, both in their form and position; the bases of them are thirteen inches broad, and are only an inch distance from each other; by which means, there is formed between them a narrow channel or furrow, in a great measure bare of hair. Measuring them from this furrow, the horns rise up in a spherical form, with an elevation of three inches at most. In this way they extend over a great part of the head, viz. from the nape of the neck to the distance of three and a half inches from the eyes; so that the part from which they grow out, does not occupy a space of less than eighteen or twenty inches in circumference. From hence bending down on each side of the neck, and becoming more cylindrical by degrees, they each of them form a curve, the convex part of which is turned towards the ground, and the point up in the air; which, however, at the same time is generally inclined backwards. The distance between the points of the horns is frequently above five feet; the colour of them is black; and the surface to within about a third part of them measured from the base, is very rough and craggy,

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craggy, with cavities sometimes an inch deep. Neither these cavities, nor the elevations which are formed between them, appear to be at all accidental, as there is a tolerable similarity between these excrescences, though they are very different in different buffaloes. The ears are a foot in length, somewhat pendant, and in a great measure covered and defended by the lower edges of the horns. The edges of the ears are notched and shrivelled up in divers ways, which probably proceeds from the wounds these creatures frequently receive in their battles with each other, and from the rents they get in the briars and almost impene-trable thickets through which they pass together, with other casualties of that nature. Though several Hottentots have been induced from thence to imagine, that the buffaloes belonged to certain supernatural beings, who marked these animals in this manner for their own cattle. By way of naming these beings to me, they made use of the word *duyvel*, which means devil.

The hairs of the buffalo are of a dark brown colour, about an inch long, harsh, and, on such males as are advanced in years, very thin, especially on the middle of the sides of the belly; hence they appear at some distance as if they were girt with a belt; and what contributes not a little to this appearance is, that the buffaloes in general are very fond of rolling in the mire. The hairs on the knees are in most buffaloes somewhat longer than those on the rest of the body, and lie, as it were, in whirls. The eyes are somewhat sunk within their prominent orbits. This, together with the near situation of them to the bases of the horns, which hang somewhat over its pendant dang-ling

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ling ears, and its usual method of holding its head inclined to one side, gives the buffalo a fierce and treacherous aspect. The disposition likewise of the animal seems to correspond with its countenance. He may in some sort be called treacherous, as he is wont to hide himself among the trees, and stand there skulking till somebody happens to come very near him, when he rushes out at once into the road, and sometimes attacks them. This animal likewise deserves the appellation of fierce and cruel, as it has been remarked, that, not content with throwing down and killing the person whom he attacks, he stands over him afterwards, in order to trample upon him with his hoofs and heels, at the same time crushing him with his knees, and with his horns and teeth tearing to pieces and mangling the whole body, and stripping off the skin by licking it with his tongue. This, however, he does not do all at once, but at intervals, going away between whiles to some distance off. Notwithstanding all this, the buffalo will bear to be hunted; though sometimes he will turn and hunt his pursuer, whose only dependence in that case is upon the swiftness of his steed. The surest way to escape from him is to ride up some hill, as the great bulk of the buffalo's body, like that of the elephant, is a weight sufficient to prevent him from being able to vie with the slender and fine-limbed horse in swiftness; though, on the other hand, the buffalo, in going down-hill, gets on much faster than the horse; a fact to which I have more than once been an eye-witness.

The buffalo is said to be of a very hot nature, by reason that, according to the most authentic information I could procure, when thoroughly warmed in hunting, he

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throws himself into the first water he meets with, whether it be fresh or salt. One thing is certain, and that is, that he frequently, and seemingly with great pleasure, wallows in the mire; and from this circumstance it is supposed he could not, with any prospect of success, be tamed for the yoke, as when he was weary and warm, he would throw himself into the nearest water, or be guilty of some other tricks.

Mr. HEMMING, the sub-governor, had, during my residence at the Cape, endeavoured to tame a buffalo; but it was said, that this animal was too wild, and at the same time too strong and ungovernable to be confined by any yoke or harness whatever; or to be kept in order and subjection by the tame oxen, which were trained for that purpose, and along with which he was to be yoked.

On my return through *Krakekamma* I saw a buffalo-calf, as tame as any of the ordinary calves with which it was grazing. It had been taken soon after it was brought into the world, having the navel-string hanging to it; but notwithstanding its being so young, it made great resistance to the people who caught it. A fortnight afterwards it had already acquired so much strength, that the owner of it, a stout lusty man, found it difficult to lead it along. In fact, it was somewhat taller, and much stouter than other calves of the same age. The colour of it was a very light brown, the hairs long and rough, and on the back lying in whirls; in the nape of the neck these same hairs inclined forwards, while those on the forehead were turned backwards; on the lip, some of them were long and stiff; and indeed, they were of a considerable length on the whole

whole of the lower jaw, and under the belly. The fore-^{1775.} part of this creature appeared to be low in proportion to the rest of its body; the head was large, and the ears long and pendent; the legs shorter than those of an ordinary calf; and its aspect fulky and treacherous. The owner intended to present it to the governor for his menagerie. For my part, I do not in the least doubt of the possibility of breaking buffaloes for the yoke, provided the calves are taken very young, and are put to it at an early period, and for a long time together. By a properly adapted sparing diet, and frequently milking the cows, these animals might, after several generations, lose as much of their fierceness as might be thought necessary, and yet retain so much of their native vigour as to be stronger than the common oxen. It would be a curious experiment; to couple the male or female buffalo with a common bull or cow. Most of the wild buffalo-calves that I have seen were, like the tame one I have just described, of a light brown colour; and the younger they were, the paler was the colour. I have already observed, under the date of the 9th of this month, with what strength the buffalo pressed into the midst of the closest thickets; in this the beast is assisted by the broad part of its horns, which, at the same time that it serves to pierce through the prickly bushes, is of use in guarding and saving its eyes.

The flesh of the buffalo is coarse and not very fat, but full of juice, and of a high and not disagreeable flavour. The hide is thick and tough, and is in great request with the farmers for thongs and harnesses. Of it we made the only halters that can be depended upon for

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securing our horses and oxen; so that these beasts cannot get loose by snapping them asunder, which they are otherwise apt to do, when the lions and wolves make their appearance in the neighbourhood. Every such halter should be a finger and a half in breadth, and about three yards long, and are sold a good way up in the country for a quarter of a rixdollar apiece.

The hide of the buffalo we had now shot, after it had been dressed in some sort by my Hottentots, by being stretched out and salted a little, and afterwards half dried, served to make a pair of new four-plaited traces for my waggon. We observed, that the ball had hit the lower part of the neck and entered the lungs, where, though it did not seem to have struck against any bone, and though it was alloyed with the usual quantity of tin, it was yet found to be pretty much flattened. In other buffaloes that we shot since, I have sometimes found the balls, though alloyed with tin, shivered into several pieces against the bones, in the internal parts, or at least, very much flattened. It is not, therefore, worth while to set about shooting the buffalo with balls made of lead only, for they will seldom be able to penetrate into those parts where they are likely to prove mortal. Besides, being possessed of the degree of hardness requisite, a ball should be of a tolerable size, in order to kill so large an animal as the buffalo. The least that ought to be used for this purpose, should weigh two ounces and a quarter.

I have spoken of the buffalo, as being an animal hitherto unknown. So, in fact, I presume to call it, as I am the first that have given a description and drawing of it, which

which I have done in the Swedish Transactions, by the name of the *bos Caffer*. My readers will, perhaps, excuse me for making use, in a great measure, of the same words in both places, and for being here more diffuse and circumstantial.

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In M. DE BUFFON, Tom. XI. p. 416. Tab. 41. we find the horns only engraved, as they were brought from the Cape by the Abbé DE LA CAILLE.

The Abbé DE MANET, Tom. II. p. 129. gives us a few lines concerning a sort of buffalo, which seems to answer this which I call the *bos Caffer*. Mr. PENNANT, in the last edition of his *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, Vol. II. p. 29. speaks likewise of this species of buffalo.

My Hottentots shewed so much diligence and zeal both in cutting up and eating this beast, that the encouragement and stimulation, which is otherwise frequently necessary to set their sluggish and heavy souls in motion, would on this occasion have been quite superfluous. They drove the waggon then up to the place where the beast lay, and loaded it with the best and fattest part of the flesh. The raw hide, which was of considerable weight and extent, was tied under the waggon till it should be wanted, and the two remaining legs or marrow-bones were fastened to each side of the body of the waggon. Notwithstanding this, our *Bosbies-men* had each of them loaded themselves with a quantity of slices of flesh made up into bundles. Thus covered up to the eyes and ears in meat, we made a singular appearance, which might have given any traveller that had happened to pass that way, the idea of a walking flesh-market. As we proceeded on our journey, a swarm
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of other carnivorous animals in a considerable number, viz. eagles, falcons, and common hawks, were seen soon afterwards to occupy our places about the buffalo's remains; though we saw none of them either in the trees or flying about in the air, till we had got to the distance of a few gun-shots from the spot.

We had scarcely got half an *uur* on our road, before we saw a great number of *quaggas*, with a huge fat *Cape-elk*; and besides this, on the open plains, two male buffaloes came within seventy paces of us.

It was singular enough, that these latter did not seem to perceive either us or our waggon for a long while, till we made an intolerable noise with laughing and talking; when at length they looked up at us, but staid, notwithstanding, a good while before they betook themselves to flight.

My Hottentots, who saw I was fond of hunting of different sorts, the chase of flies and butterflies not excepted, thought it very strange that I should now neither shoot these animals myself, nor suffer them to do it. They, however, owned at length, that I was perfectly in the right, in consequence of my reminding them, that they were covered up to the eyes in buffalo's fat; and that the flesh with which they had already loaded the waggon, both inside and out, would be quite putrid before they could eat it all up; that they ought not to put themselves on a level with so voracious a beast as the wolf, of which they often expressed their hatred and abhorrence, on account of its killing and wounding every thing it met with; and finally, that these buffaloes, if they were spared at present,

and not scared away, might prove extremely useful to somebody else; perhaps, indeed, to ourselves on our return home. This moderation acquired me afterwards a great deal of respect from many of the colonists, as with great reason, they were very much discontented with the capricious conduct of several sportsmen, who, merely for the pleasure of shooting, are guilty of wasting the treasures of nature in the most unjustifiable manner; and by unnecessarily destroying the game, spoil their own sport in future, as well as that of others. For when they now and then make a little hunting excursion (as they term it) they seldom or ever return from the pursuit of a herd of game, before they have made a great havock among them, though the carcases are afterwards left to rot on the ground. It is true, at every shot they take they leap off their horses, to discharge their pieces; but mounting again immediately, load their guns, at the same time that they are continuing the pursuit of the gazels. In the mean time, I could not help picturing to my imagination, the pleasure which, on the other hand, such a shot as I had had that day, would have given me in the South Sea, when I might have treated myself and my famished mess-mates with some excellent high-flavoured roast beef of buffalo's flesh.

We took the oxen out of the waggon, and baited a considerable time at the river *Keusi kunni aati*, which, in the Hottentot language, bears pretty nearly the signification of *Let not the ugly drink here*. This river is by the colonists otherwise called *Little Bosbies-mans-river*.

The flesh as well as the marrow of the buffalo, was in itself very delicate; but both Mr. IMMELMAN and I could
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not help being disgusted with it at times, as we saw the Hottentots eat so immoderately and greedily of it. For whole nights together the flesh-kettle was kept boiling on the fire, and frequently they broiled some more of the flesh between whiles. As soon as any one of the Hottentots was awake, he was immediately prepared to eat both boiled and roast. Sleeping or waking, as one may say, they had always either meat or a pipe in their mouths; and besides, as they found leisure and opportunity, viz. the two or three first days after we had shot any game, several of them were particularly careful and diligent in skimming off the fat from the pot. Besides, however assiduous they were in besmearing their bodies with it, yet I was always obliged to exert my authority as their master, in order to make them put a little of it on my shoes and bridles, which would otherwise have been cracked in pieces, or parched up by the drought of the weather.

In their dispositions my Hottentots were, particularly in the evenings, merry and talkative, and that sometimes in a high degree. I have every reason to believe, that Mr. IMMELMAN and I were not unfrequently the subjects of their gibes, jokes, and laughter. Persuaded as we were of this, it was just as well for us that we did not understand the language; especially, as now we could not be more hurt than if we imagined they abused us in thought only; and in that case, we were far from being so squeamish as a certain officer, who first punished a soldier for a fault he had committed, and afterwards, merely on the suspicion that he must infallibly have had the impudence

impudence to take it amiss, ordered a certain number of lashes to be given him into the bargain.

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In the desert in particular, a great deal of management was requisite, in order to keep in with the Hottentots; so that these people, who are very much inclined, on every little whim that takes them, to run away, might not, in that place, desert us. On the other hand, not to give room by too much lenity, for any great degree of neglect and impudence, we were twice under the necessity of trying what effect blows would have upon them, and we found that they answered the purpose extremely well. Prudence, however, required, that the offender's crime, his remissness and neglect of duty, for instance, should be represented, as being likewise a great offence against their own comrades, and punished accordingly; who by this means, as well as by that of hemp, tobacco, and commendations properly distributed, were prevented from taking the delinquent's part. Having learnt by experience, that the Boshies-men in our service were extremely slothful and entirely independent on me, as long as they had by them any tolerable quantity of hemp or tobacco for smoking, I grew very sparing in my treats, giving out only enough for two or three pipes at a time, and none at all to such as had neglected their duty. In default of tobacco or hemp, they used to smoke the dry bark of some trees, moss, leaves, horse-dung, or that of the rhinoceros; to which they added, when they could get it, the stem of some old wooden pipe, strongly impregnated with the oil of the tobacco that had been smoked in it, cutting it into shreds, in order to meliorate, by the delicate flavour of the tobacco, that of the ingredient above-mentioned.

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~~~~ In those places where we happened to stay several days, some of the Boshies-men in our train laid themselves up night and day in perfect repose, without giving themselves the least trouble about any thing. I therefore refused to give them the least morsel of tobacco, till they had procured me some curious and uncommon insect or snake. By this contrivance I obtained a few rare articles; but for the most part, their indolence was such, that they would not give themselves the least trouble to look after any thing of the kind, till they were, as they termed it, very hungry for tobacco.

C H A P.

## C H A P. XII.

*Journey from Boshies-mans-river to Quamme-dacka.*

NEXT morning, being the 14th, at five o'clock, we proceeded on our journey. *Boshies-mans-rivier*, which we had just quitted, had no current; and though it is very deep in several places, yet it was brackish and had a salt taste, and was said to be always so in summer. A little farther to the east, we had to go through a vale covered with wood.

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This vale is called *Niez-bout-kloof*, from a kind of tree which is said to excite sneezing, if it be rubbed and then smelled. We were not so fortunate as to find this tree, but from the description that was given me of it, I should imagine it belonged to the order of *lomentacæ*. A dried piece of this wood that was shewn to me, had almost entirely lost the property above-mentioned, neither had it any particular taste. This tree is said likewise to be found at *Bruntjes-boogte*, though very rarely.

As it may be a useful piece of intelligence for future travellers, I must just mention here, that somewhat more than half a mile to the left of the road, there is good water




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to be found in a vale called *t'Kur-t'keija-t'kei-t'kasibina*, whither by a road that went over two hills we sent our oxen and horses at noon to water, while we stopped to refresh ourselves. In the evening we arrived at *Hassagai-bosch*. The other part of the road, together with the adjacent country, was full of steep hills; so that we were frequently obliged to lock the wheels of the waggon, and at the same time to dismount, and lead our horses over the precipices.

As this day in my absence, an honour was conferred upon me at *Upsal* far exceeding my most sanguine expectations, viz. the degree of doctor in physic, an honour heightened by the flattering *proclamation* by which it was accompanied, I must take this opportunity of making my grateful acknowledgments for it, to SIR CHARLES LINNÉ, and the then promoter, professor J. SIDRÉN, who at that time composed the whole faculty of medicine, and who by their kind recommendations obtained permission of the most illustrious chancellor for this purpose. This instance of a Swede being, though afar off in a distant desert, present to the remembrance of his countrymen, will, probably, be no small encouragement to such of our compatriots, as may in future travel for the promotion of science; for which reason, I thought proper to make mention of it here.

Early the next morning, being the 15th day, we quitted *Hassagai-bosch*, which in itself is merely a little insignificant grove, and derives its name from a kind of tree to be found here, as well as in many other parts of the country. In the vale below, the water is tolerably good, though very scarce and stagnating. The district round about,

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about, was of the kind called *Sour*. At noon we arrived at *Nieuw Jaars-drift*, where the thermometer stood at 80 in the shade. The water here was likewise good, and in some places very deep. The adjacent country had a delightful appearance, being adorned with great numbers of the *mimosa nilotica*; a tree we have had occasion frequently to mention before, and upon which we at this time caught a great many curious insects. My fellow-traveller, while he was running with his net after a butterfly, was very near falling into a pit, in which a sharp pole was stuck upright; and in that case, in all probability, would have shared the same fate as our insects, by being himself spit-  
ted through the body. This pit-fall was, probably, made by some of the Caffres or Hottentots wandering about these parts, for the purpose of catching a very different kind of game.

In the evening we came to *Kurekoiku*, or *t'Kurekoi t'Ku*. In our way thither, we saw a great number of buffaloes. Out of these I set out to hunt on horseback, a herd consisting of seventy or eighty beasts, old and young together. As I took with me only a light piece loaded with a leaden ball, my intention was merely to get a bit of roast veal, which, for the sake of change, we longed for very much. But I was disappointed in my views; for the old ones made a circle round the calves, so as quite to shelter them from me when I jumped off my horse, in order to discharge my piece. Some of the oldest of them in particular, putting themselves in a posture of defence, came ~~forwards~~ forwards to meet me; by which means, they gave the others an opportunity to get farther off: at last, however,  
I fired

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I fired among the herd, when immediately, on hearing the report of the gun, they all made a full stop, and stared at me. I was not at that time perfectly acquainted with the nature and danger of buffalo-hunting, otherwise I should scarcely have ventured to set about it in the confident manner I then did; but very luckily for me, the ball did not hurt any of them; otherwise, probably, the whole buffalo corps would have turned round and hunted me down the craggy hill, up which I had just before pursued them close at their heels; in which case, I should not so easily have got off.

The hunters do not suppose it possible to kill the game sitting on their horses, partly on account of the weight of their pieces, and partly from the motion occasioned by their horses; but chiefly by reason, that both the horse and its rider are somewhat in a tremor, in consequence of the violent exercise they have just before undergone in pursuit of the game; while, on the other hand, by jumping off his steed, and supporting his gun with his ram-rod, in the manner before mentioned, the sportsman acquires a great degree of steadiness and certainty in his aim.

We staid at *Kurekoiku* till the evening of the 16th, in order to wash our linen ourselves and dry it in the sun. We were, indeed, at that time very slenderly provided with this article, as at our first setting out we had been too lavish of this and our other apparel to our Hottentots. Our chief inducement to this act of liberality was, together with our clothes, to get rid of a colony of disgusting animals, with which our driver in particular, in consequence of his sitting in the front seat, had stocked our waggon. We  
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afterwards did not suffer the Hottentots to wear any other clothes than their own pellisses, as in these the vermin kept themselves more quiet, and were more easily picked up by the Hottentots, in which case, (the broiling part excepted,) they underwent the same fate as the prisoners of the Cannibals. Whether they did this, however, for the sake of gratifying their taste or revenge, is a question I willingly leave to be determined by the philosopher, who, shut up in his chamber, explains every phænomenon in nature from certain accidental occurrences. At least, the Hottentots themselves gave us no insight into this matter; as when we propounded this difficulty to them, they gave us no other answer than, *So maar, Baas! This is our way, Master!* In the mean time one may perceive from this, that men who are once sunk into a certain state of filth, degradation and misery, will not only be easily familiarised with it, but likewise, without the intervention of any other cause in particular, suffer themselves to be more and more debased.

The two Hottentots, however, which I had in my service, seemed, by their desire to earn and wear our European clothes, already inclined to rise from the inactive and debased condition into which they were plunged. It even flattered their ambition, that in consequence of the European dress we had given them, they might, perhaps, be taken for a kind of bastards, and consequently might be supposed to have some European blood in their veins. They had, however, not the least notion of taking care of their clothes, but wore them even in the desert as long as they would hang on their backs; and, indeed, until, in order to prevent the vermin,

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vermin they were covered with from spreading any farther, we obliged them to throw them away entirely.

On the same day on which they arrived at *Bruntjes Hoogte*, where they expected to meet with a number of smart girls of their own nation, they painted their noses, their cheeks, and the middle of their foreheads, with foot. A young Boshies-man, the only young man amongst all those whom I engaged in my service at *Zondags-rivier*, set off his person in the same manner. Excepting this, I could not observe that they even took any pains to insinuate themselves into the good graces of the other sex; but am rather inclined to suspect, that the first advances in the way of courtship, mostly came from the woman's side.

This day, while we were busied in running after insects, botanizing and washing, several of our Hottentots went a hunting; and in the course of their sport, had come within fifty or sixty paces of two lions, that were lying on the ground, but they had the prudence not to fire at them. The lions, likewise, as soon as they perceived the Hottentots, had stolen away as softly as they. The height of the thermometer, at noon, was 84 degrees.

In the evening we took our departure, and in our way met with and hunted a considerable number of buffaloes; one of them, which was wounded in the breast by a ball, escaped from us though closely pursued; but a female which was shot in the cheek, quite through a large vein, fell at last, after having ran to some distance.

This day my friend had an opportunity of seeing an amorous combat between two tiger-cats, and one of our

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Hottentots caught four ostrich chicks alive, which we fed for several days with succulent plants, till they died in consequence of the jolting of the waggon.

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That same evening we got to *Hevy*, and there baited all night. It was merely a rocky vale, in which there were several pits of stagnating and brackish water. From the flat summit of a mountain there dripped a little fresh water, of which we could hardly collect a quantity sufficient to quench our own thirst. All the plants round about (except the succulent ones) were dried up like hay.

On the 17th, at five in the morning, the thermometer was at 60, and at two in the afternoon at 80 degrees. Towards evening we departed, and got before night to *Quammedacka Well*.

This place is situated at the distance of two hours (uurs) from that which we had just quitted. A boggy pool of water, which at that time was partly dried up, from twenty to twenty-five feet across, was the only watering-place to be found in a tract of country of considerable extent; upon which account this was so much the more resorted to by wild beasts, and smelt so strong and rank of the buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and other animals that wallowed in it, that, at the distance of several feet, our cattle, and particularly our horses, perfectly shuddered at it. Their thirst, nevertheless, compelled them at last to sip a little of what was collected in the prints made by the feet of the larger kind of game. On a plot of ground a little higher than this bog, we discovered traces of a water-spring gently trickling down, and dug round about it. From hence we got, it is true, some water not quite so rank as the former, though it still retained a



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perfectly muddy taste, and a blue cast, leaving on each side of the linen, through which we strained it, a deep and indelible stain of mud. On this occasion I could not help being struck with the remark, that habit and the characteristic turn of any nation, will generally get the better of the plainest dictates of common sense. My friend Mr. IMMELMAN pertinaciously followed the laudable Dutch custom of thoroughly wiping the basons or vessels with a clean towel, every time that water was fetched in them; though at the same time they were perfectly clean, or at the most, perhaps, were stained with the hundredth part of a grain of sugar, or else of coffee or tea-grounds, and he was just going to drink dirt out of them, I may say by the ounce.

This evening a herd of about two thousand *spring-boks* coming to drink out of the well, by the side of which we had pitched our tents, made a halt at the distance of two hundred paces in order to take a view of us; when I fired among them with a long gun, which was loaded with three small balls. And though one of these balls, as I afterwards found, hit a doe, and went quite through her, so as to pierce her liver, diaphragm, and one lobe of her lungs, she yet ran some hundreds of paces, before she began to totter, just after which she fell. She soon got up again, however, and skipped to the distance of one hundred and fifty paces farther, till she was caught fast in a thicket, where we overtook her and killed her. With a larger ball, in all probability, the *spring-bok* would not be found so difficult to kill, especially if it hit any of the greater blood-vessels.

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This animal, which is called by the colonists *spring-bok*, a term in the Dutch language signifying the *leaping* or *bounding* goat, I have already made mention of in the Swedish Transactions for 1780. The description, however, of so remarkable a creature, must not be omitted in this place.

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This, if not the handsomest, is at least one of the handsomest, gazels in the whole world; being, like the gazel kind in general, is distinguished by its beautiful fiery eyes; so that in some parts of the east, it is reckoned, and not unjustly, as the greatest compliment that can be made to a handsome woman, to tell her that she has eyes like a gazel. *Vid. Prosp. Alpin. Hist. Ægypt. (I. 232.)*

MOSES (in *Numbers*, Chap. XIV.) seems by his *Dischon* to have meant this animal, as the seventy interpreters translate this word by *pygargus*; the signification of which (*uropygium album*, or *white rump*) best agrees with this species of gazel. PLINY (VIII. 53.) makes mention likewise of a *pygargus*; so does JUVENAL (Sat. XI. ver. 138.) According to my taste, this was the handsomest gazel I had seen in Africa, as, in fact, it was the most common; which latter I conclude from the circumstance of my having seen it in these places in much greater numbers, than all the other species put together. Hitherto, indeed, I had seen no more than one of them in their wild state, viz. on the plain near *Boshiesmans-rivier*; but between the two *Visch-riviers*, I have seen them spread over the plains in herds of different magnitudes, as far as the eye could reach; and putting together what I have observed in the course of a day's journey on horseback, their numbers amounted to several thousand. Those that I shot among to-day, were collected close together

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ther into one herd, and, on hearing the report of my piece, directly formed a line, at the same time making a circular movement, as if they would surround us, but immediately afterwards flew off to a different side to that which they came from. In the *Bokke-Velds*, as they are called, these animals are found in great numbers, and sometimes at *Roode-Zand*. A great many of this species are kept in the governor's menagerie. And yet, though as beautiful as it is common, there has not been hitherto any tolerable drawing given of this animal; and much is still wanting, to the perfection of its history and description. On this occasion I cannot help expressing my astonishment, that the *mammalia*, or quadrupeds, the chief branch of the principal kingdom of nature, a branch, indeed, which comprehends man himself, should be so little known, and nevertheless so little studied by him. By the neglect of this study have lions, tigers, and other wild beasts, at least in Africa, without controul committed their ravages in the animal kingdom. Nay, they have, as we have already remarked, confined man himself within certain limits, so that he even cannot help trembling for fear of them in his own habitation.

As to this gazel in particular, it deserves, as indeed do all the works of the Creator, to be considered with all the precision and minuteness of which the subject is capable, that in it we may the better learn to know and adore the great Master of the Universe.

It appears, indeed, that self-love, which usually has so great a sway with us, should induce us to take this step; for these gazels ought, for the general advantage of mankind, to be made tame, and tended in the places where they

they now go to graze exposed to the ravages of lions, of which animals, in fact, they seem to be the peculiar property; and may be aptly termed, according to the expression of the Hottentots, their flocks of sheep. In the mean while, it is incumbent upon me to give previously to this, a tolerably accurate description of this animal, and communicate to the public what information I have got concerning the nature of it and its manners.

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The height of it is two feet and a half; from the tip of the nose to the horns are seven inches; from the horns to the ears two; from the ears to the tail three feet three inches; the tail itself being somewhat less than a foot long; the length of the ears is six inches and a half; that of the horns, measuring them along their curvatures, is seven inches; the thickness of them at the base is two inches three quarters; and the distance of them from each other at that part one inch. After that they separate, as is shewn in the figure (vide Vol. II. Plate V.) more and more, till at about three-fourths of their length they stand at the distance of five inches from each other, when they turn inwards; so that the tips of them at last come within three inches and a half of each other. This appears to me to be the most general way, in which their horns are bent. In the same animals of this kind in the governor's menagerie I observed, however, that they varied greatly, inasmuch that some of these creatures horns were bent forwards, like the *naguer* of BUFFON, Tom. XII. Tab. XXXIV. In others again, they were turned back. This it is the more necessary to mention, as otherwise, by such variations in the horns, zoologists might be induced to make

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make several species out of one. In like manner, I beg leave to remark on this occasion, that in both sexes of this species of gazel, the horns are similar both in size and shape; as M. PALLAS, *Spicil. Zoolog.* I. p. 10. misled by KÄMPFER, supposes the female to have very short horns, or none at all. In fact, it is from a female that I made the foregoing description. This same female I got stuffed, and have it at present in the cabinet of the Royal Academy. In answer to the query put in the *Spicil. Zoolog. Fascicul.* XI. p. 15. I will just mention, that the Comte DE BUFFON knew nothing at all of this gazel; and that the *koba's* horns, as well as those of the *txeiran* (vide *Fascicul.* I. p. 10.) are, besides the position of them, too large ever to have belonged to this gazel.


To conclude, the horns of this beautiful animal are of a deep black colour; and from the bottom of them to somewhat above the middle, are adorned with rings raised above the surface. From hence they are quite smooth and plain, terminating in a sharp point; which, as it was said before, are turned inwards. The rings here spoken of are in number about fourteen, being raised a line or two above the surface, and inclining, as it were, forwards and downwards. On the sides, where the horns are somewhat flattened, these rings are less observable; and between each ring there is a number of small longitudinal *striae*. There are no *pori ceriferi* under the eyes of this animal.

The predominant colour in this animal is brown of various shades, or a light rust-colour. This same colour occupies a space of two inches in the forehead, just in the front of the horns, and goes between them over the nape  
of



of the neck, and the whole neck itself, a narrow flip in the front of it only excepted; in the same manner it extends over the back, the sides, the outside of the haunches, and the whole hind leg; but makes only a narrow stripe in the front of the fore leg. To the breadth of an inch or two, the posterior moiety of the ridge of the back is white, which colour is continued over and round the anus, the inside of the haunches, and the whole belly, the hind part, inside and outside of the fore legs, the chest, and the fore part of the ribs, whence it proceeds in a narrow stripe all along the neck, extending over the remainder of the head, except a dark-brown list on each side, of the breadth of an inch, which passes from the corner of the mouth over the eyes to the horns. A stripe an inch and a half broad of the same deep umber-colour, extends from the shoulders to the haunches, forming thus a boundary between the snowy whiteness of the belly, and the rusty colour of the sides. The hairs likewise, which encompass the white part of the back and of the anus, are of a somewhat darker brown than the rest.

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The tail, at least at the lower part, is not thicker than a goose-quill, and underneath it is quite bare, being covered on the outside only with very short hairs; excepting, indeed, towards the tip, where there are a few dark-brown hairs from one to two inches and a half long, which are disposed in the manner exhibited in the figure.

The ears are of an ash-colour, in most places covered with very short hairs, and in some quite bare; several fine grey hairs, moreover, occupy the bores of the ears at the fore part and the whole of their edges. On the inside, they are mostly bare. The eye-brows, and a few short whiskers



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whiskers with which this creature is furnished, are black.


The hairs in general are very fine and dense, the length of them being about half an inch. But the dark-brown ones, which border on the white on the hind part of the back, are from two to three, or three and a half inches long. Of about the same length are the white hairs, which grow nearest the dark-brown ones just mentioned; but the middle part of the white stripe, consists of short hairs like the rest of the body.

The intention of the long brown hairs is for the most part, and in a great measure, to cover the dazzling white part of the back just mentioned, the brightness and purity of which seems by this means to be preserved; so that the animal, by the expansion of this colour to the breadth of six, eight, or nine inches, may, on certain occasions, be able to make a more splendid appearance.

This expansion particularly takes place when the animal takes a high leap, which it never fails to do when it is pursued. Without any other view than that of contemplating this peculiar property of the *spring-bok*, I have frequently rode full speed after whole herds of them; when it was no less pleasant than curious, to see them jumping over each others heads to the height of two yards, and, indeed, sometimes much higher. Some of them would take three or four high leaps together in immediate succession, but did not seem to get on a whit faster than the others; which, in the mean while, kept on an even running pace, interspersed now and then with a moderate leap or two. With their loftiest bounds they made still less progress. In this situation too they seemed to be suspended, as it were, for some time in the
I air,

air, in order, perhaps with a kind of ostentation, to look over their shoulders at their pursuers; and at the same time, by the expansion of the white part of their backs to throw out a kind of menace, which, upon any other adversary than man, may, perhaps, have the intended effect.

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The position of their bodies, when they made the highest leaps, was various. Sometimes we saw these animals with their backs bent convex, their heads downwards, and all their four feet brought close together. Sometimes their backs were hollow, so that their bellies bulged out beneath; by which means the nape of their necks and their rumps were brought pretty near to each other, while the fore feet and hind feet were so much the more separated for it.

When hunted, these animals suffer themselves soon to be dispersed, so that in a short time I had not more than two or three of them to pursue. Otherwise, as soon as the whole flock had got to some distance they would all make a stand, and turn round to look at their pursuers. It is pretty nearly in this posture that the animal is represented in the drawing hereto annexed, at the same time somewhat expanding the white hairs on its back and rump.

To conclude, *spring-boks* are extremely swift of foot; so that it requires a good horse, and one that is by no means deficient in point of wind, in order to overtake them. In other respects they are not very shy, sometimes allowing a sportsman either on foot or on horseback to come within reach of them. Their flesh is very palatable, and has a more juicy

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and delicate taste, though at the same time less flavour than that of other gazels. I was informed, that in such years as are attended with great drought, the *spring-boks* repair in incredible numbers to the southwards, making towards the colonies at the Cape, and keeping straight forwards on their road till they are stopped by the sea, when they turn back to go home by the same way as they came, and most commonly with several lions at their heels.


Mr. PENNANT calls this animal the *white antilope*. M. PALLAS gives it the name of the *antilope pygargus*. The *Système Naturel* mentions an animal by the name of *capra cervi-capra*; and it might be supposed, that the spring-bok was meant by it, as a drawing by Mr. HOUSTON is referred to, in some measure answering to it; but other circumstances seem to clash with this idea, particularly the figure in DODART; which, however, is referred to as being a good one, not bearing the least resemblance to this creature. The name of *cervi-capra*, moreover, as denoting an intermediate genus between the deer and the goat, is applicable to the whole race of gazels or antilopes.

After we had shot the *spring-buck*, we were obliged to stay at so miserable a watering-place as this *Quammedacka* five nights longer, as the two-horned rhinoceros (*rhinoceros bicornis*) was said to have its principal residence in these parts. The longing desire I had to shoot this remarkable animal was so much the greater, and the less to be wondered at, as it had hitherto been only known to naturalists by the double horns, which at various times had been brought into Europe, and preserved in different cabinets.

KOLBE,

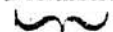
KOLBE, indeed, pretends to have seen the *rhinoceros bicornis*; but as, besides giving a fabulous account of it, he has in the drawing he has given of it, represented the tail almost as bushy as that of a squirrel, it is certain, that this author, on this as well as many other occasions, is merely the echo of certain ignorant inhabitants of the Cape, whose relations cannot be depended upon. I was so much the more desirous to anatomise the *two-horned rhinoceros*, as the investigation of the internal parts of the one-horned animal had been entirely neglected, though this creature had been more than once brought to *Portugal, France, and England*, and had been kept there alive for some time; and upon the whole, has been tolerably well drawn and described, particularly by Dr. PARSONS, in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The reader may see, likewise, on this subject, an extract of my journal, in the *Swedish Transactions* for 1778, p. 307. with a figure of the rhinoceros. With what success my wishes were crowned, I shall now proceed to relate.

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On the 18th day at seven in the morning, the thermometer stood at 60 degrees; at three in the afternoon it had risen to 84. This day I had a good opportunity of shooting several rare and uncommon small birds, which in this arid district, where water was so scarce, were obliged to come hither in the hottest part of the day, and venture their lives for a few drops of water, which they were in want of, as well for themselves as for the young brood they had left in their nests. Though they could not but be frightened away by my gun, and indeed some of them were wounded by the shot, and at the same time they could but too well see their destroyer, yet they came again, hopping

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by little and little down to the water-side, in order to dip their bills into it with all haste, for the sake of quenching their intolerable thirst; seeming all the while with a ceaseless chirping to lament their dangerous situation, and at the same time to upbraid me with my cruelty. This spectacle, affecting as it was of itself, ought at this time to have made a still greater impression upon me, as, on account of the heat of the weather and the badness of the water I had to drink, I felt a thirst almost equal to theirs. “ Yet, thought I to myself, on the other hand, what a mere trifle are a few birds compared with the populous fortified towns, which, merely from a desire of dominion, my betters make no conscience of afflicting with hunger and thirst both, in the highest degree!” and thus went on inventing many specious arguments, which cost several more birds their lives; and all this, merely with a view of finding among them some one that was rare and curious. So prone are men to commit acts of cruelty and tyranny, and at the same time to find excuses for their conduct.

About the middle of the following night we were awakened by the roaring of a lion, which brought to our recollection, that we might be as mere a trifle for these ravenous beasts, as the birds I have just mentioned are in the eyes of naturalists. Our oxen and horses appeared now much more disquieted than they were on a former occasion, when they heard several lions roaring at once; neither did our dogs now dare to bark, but with their tails between their legs crept close to the Hottentots; who on this occasion were very active in keeping up a good blaze, as they took it for granted, that a lion at that juncture was reconnoitring us at no great distance, and

and probably would not leave the place without paying us a visit. As they likewise believed that the eyes of the lion could be descried at a pretty good distance in the dark, they looked for them very attentively, in order that they might be able to discover from which side they had to expect the wild beast, and prepare themselves accordingly to receive it.

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Mr. IMMELMAN's situation and mine, which this gentleman, determined by motives of convenience rather than of prudence, had chosen the evening before, was extremely critical. We had quitted the waggon, as being just at that time too hot and sultry a place to sleep in; and made our beds on the other side of the very same bush, near which the Hottentots had encamped themselves round about a large fire. We had also till this instant slept there close by the side of each other, and of our fire-arms; but notwithstanding the danger there was to be apprehended from scorpions and serpents, and the inconvenience of lying on a plot of ground which was uneven and full of stumps of trees, we now found it more advisable to creep close into the bush, and keep our guns ready in our laps; for to go at this time from hence to the waggon would have been extremely dangerous, and to push in among the Hottentots near the fire would have had a cowardly appearance, and, in fact, would have been, without a metaphor, a dirty piece of business. During all this the lion, according to all appearance, had that very night drank out of the well, which was hardly a stone's throw from us; though it was either not hungry enough, or else had not sufficient courage to attack us.

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On the 19th the thermometer was at 60 degrees, and the same day at twelve o'clock it rose to 84, and at three in the afternoon to 95, being hung under the tilt of the waggon. I found about this spot a kind of *purslain*, somewhat tougher than the common cultivated sort, and having very small leaves one or two inches long, and those of a light green colour, (*foliis linearibus, marginib. ad rachid. revolutis, caule herbaceo, superius subquadrangl.*) As I had brought with me a pint and a half of vinegar, in case of our being seized with an inflammation of the brain, proceeding from our heads being struck by the perpendicular rays of the sun, I put a small quantity of it, together with a little sugar, to the herb above-mentioned, in order to treat myself with a little salad, which, however, was tough enough, and ate almost like grass. One of my Boshies-men, who saw me prepare this dish, gave me to understand by signs, that I began at the wrong end of the plant, and dug up the root of it, which, though I ate it raw, was better tasted than the plant itself; being nearly shaped like a carrot, and of a white colour, a palm and a half in length, and an inch and a half in diameter, (*fusiformis, albid. sesquipalm. diametro sesquiunciali.*)

On another occasion I learned from this Hottentot, who, contrary to the custom of his nation, was very communicative, that the root of the *da-ikai*, (p. 27. of this Volume) a shrub of the *mesembryanthemum* kind pretty common here, eaten raw, was, in fact, very well-tasted, yielding a sweetish substance, which might be sucked or otherwise separated from the more woody and fibrous parts in which it was contained. I set the greater value upon by this discovery, as some events

events might easily happen, which might make it necessary for us to have recourse to this plant, in order to keep us from starving. The African colonists, who are not near so forward to investigate the virtues of the plants of this country as by encroachments to increase their property in the country itself, were as yet ignorant of the use of this root; neither were the Hottentots, who followed me from *Zwellendam* acquainted with it; and the Boshies-men themselves were at this time too idle to dig for the root, when they could gorge themselves, as it were, with flesh.

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The Hottentot who was our best shot, had turned out this morning before dawn to go a hunting, together with two of the others one; of whom was constantly his armour-bearer, in order that he himself, being disengaged from the incumbrance of his arms, might have a steadier hand, and be more at liberty, when he found it requisite, to creep on all fours and discharge his piece, or else in cases of danger to make a precipitate retreat from the vengeance of the enraged animal. At times, likewise, he often sent the man who carried his arms to reconnoitre the beast, and follow its traces.

The three Hottentots I mentioned as having gone out in the morning, came back in the evening, and set themselves down quite spent by the well to cool themselves. I asked them several times, if they had shot any thing? to which after some time they answered, "to be sure there was a great scarcity of game in these parts;" and at length gave me indirectly to understand, that they had shot two rhinoceroses. I mention this trifling incident in so circumstantial a manner, as it affords an instance of that species of reserve peculiar

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peculiar to the Hottentot nation, which several colonists had told me of, and I myself have likewise experienced. When, for instance, any thing remarkable happens, a Hottentot endeavours to avoid, if he can, mentioning it for some days; and when at length he does speak of it, it is with a kind of circumlocution, or, as the colonists call it, with a *draij*, a sort of twist or winding. And indeed, for the most part, the Hottentot comes out with his intelligence so late, that instead of being of any use, it serves only to vex one. In the mean time, however, I was extremely well pleased with the news of the rhinoceroses being shot; and only wished that my Hottentots had been so kind as to have told me in time, that I might have gone back with them and seen the animals alive. However, I have had an opportunity of this kind several times since.

On the 20th betimes in the morning, Mr. IMMELMAN and I rode to the spot where the rhinoceroses lay, and were attended by four of our Hottentots.

In our road we saw a great many *quaggas* and *bartbeefss*, and at the same time chased a *wood-swine*, but chiefly spent our time in reconnoitring a herd of *elk-antilopes* (antilope oryx, Vol. II. Plate I.) so that we did not arrive at the spot where the rhinoceroses lay till ten o'clock.

It was about the same time the day before that these beasts were killed, each of them with one single shot, which penetrated into the very middle of their lungs. They lay at the distance of about a mile from each other, both of them being prostrate on their belly and knees, with their hind legs brought forwards, and supporting their bodies on each side. The first thing I did was to draw

draw and take the dimensions of the lesser of these animals in this position, which I afterwards, from several others that I had an opportunity of seeing alive, altered to the attitude of walking.

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In order the more readily to form an idea of the shape of this animal, and the mutual proportion of its parts, the reader may turn to the figure annexed in Plate III. Vol. II. To this purpose he must represent to himself the lesser of these beasts, eleven feet and a half long, seven feet high, and twelve feet in the girth. And when besides this he considers, that, with respect to size, it ranks among four-footed animals the third from the elephant; and, excepting the horns, has been hitherto absolutely unknown, with other circumstances which will easily occur to his reflection, he will, perhaps, in some measure, be able to conceive, what a feast the sight and examination of this creature must have been to a naturalist.

The circumstance which first and chiefly excited my attention was, that in the hide of this beast there were none of those plaits and folds, which we find in the descriptions and figures published of the *rhinoceros bicornis*, and which give it the appearance of being covered with a harness. It was only on the hide of the lesser of these animals that we could observe a small fold or plait, and that merely at the nape of the neck; but this seemed to proceed from the position that we found it in, viz. with the head leaning against the ground, by which means it was carried somewhat backwards.

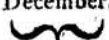
Considering it in other respects, the hide was half an inch thick on the back, but somewhat thicker on the sides,

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though less compact there. The surface of it was scabrous and knotty, and not much differing from that of the elephant, but of a closer texture; and when it is dry, extremely hard. It was of an ash-colour, excepting about the groin, where the skin is not near so thick, but is almost quite smooth, and of the colour of a man's flesh.

The muzzle or nose converges to a point, not only above and beneath, but likewise very visibly on the sides, nearly as it does in the tortoise. The upper lip is somewhat longer than the lower. The eyes are small, and sunk in the head.

Though the horns have been diffusely described by others, yet, in order that the reader may form a just and adequate idea of them, it is requisite in this place to make various additions to the descriptions already given. They are of the same shape, and in some measure of the same size in both sexes; yet it appeared to me, that the size of them was not always proportioned to the body. Neither, indeed, is there any constant proportion observable between the foremost horn and the hindmost, though the foremost is always the larger of the two.

The hindmost, especially in the older animals, is most commonly observed to be worn away in different parts, which is never the case in the foremost and larger one. This, in some measure, confirms the assertion of the Hottentots and the colonists, that the rhinoceros makes use of the shorter one only for the digging up of the various roots, which are said to compose great part of its food; it being endued with the power of turning the larger horn at that time, on one side out of the way. I was even informed,
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that in the live rhinoceros the horns were so mobile and loose, that when the animal walks carelessly along, one may see its horns waggle about, and hear them clash and clatter against each other. What seems to add farther confirmation to this account, concerning the truth of which, however, I am not without my doubts in many respects, is an excavation or cavity in the base of the horns; particularly that of the foremost, which, like a glenoid cavity, by means of certain articulations, is adapted to, and incloses a round protuberance of the scull. It was with great difficulty that we cut the horns away from it through the sinews and cartilages, by means of which they were attached to the cranium, and of which the remains are still to be seen on the horns I have brought home with me. Had I previously had the least hint of the horns being moveable, I should certainly not have omitted to investigate the degree of force with which the muscles and tendons, intended for the strengthening of the joint, and keeping the horn steady and erect, were capable of acting. Of the elder of the rhinoceroses which we had just shot, and whose horns I have preserved in the cabinet of the Royal Academy, the hindmost horn is very evidently much worn away. I have likewise found the same appearance on another rhinoceros-horn, which was put up for sale at the Cape. But in the younger animal, which I dissected, and which I particularly allude to in the present description, no marks of this kind were observable. The shape of the rhinoceros-horns are universally conical, with the tips inclined somewhat backwards, as is shewn in the annexed plate; and may be seen still more distinctly in a

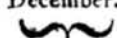
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figure given by Mr. KLEIN, which represents a pair of rhinoceros-horns of the natural size.

With respect to their substance and texture, these horns seem to consist of parallel horny fibres, the extreme points of which on the lower half, especially on the posterior part of the foremost horn, and on the greater part of the hindmost, project in many places; so that the surface in those parts is full of inequalities, and in some places feels as rough as a brush. The upper part of the horns is smooth and plain, like those of oxen.

The anterior horn belonging to the lesser of the rhinoceroses that we had shot, was a foot in length, and five inches over at the base. On the larger of these animals this horn was half as long again, and seven inches in diameter measured at the same part. This rhinoceros, however, did not exceed the other in bulk, in proportion to the size of its horns. Indeed, in the cabinet of the Royal Academy of Sciences, there is preserved a pair of horns belonging to the *rhinoceros bicornis*, the foremost of which is twenty-two inches in length, and the hindmost sixteen. The distance between these horns is scarcely two inches. They differ likewise from the horns I saw in Africa, and from those I brought with me, in being of a lighter colour and straight, and at the same time flat on the sides; so that the hindmost horn particularly, has pretty sharp edges on the upper part, both before and behind. These horns most probably came from the northern parts of Africa, as they were purchased at Naples by Baron EMANUEL DE GEER during his travels, and were by him sent to his father,

ther, the late Marshal DE GEER, as an additional ornament to his noble museum, together with which they were presented by the Marshal's illustrious widow to the Royal Academy of Sciences.

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This animal may be said to be totally destitute of hair, though there are a few scattered dark bristly hairs about an inch long on the edges of the ears, with a very few between and round about the horns. This is likewise the case at the tip of the tail. This is about an inch thick, diminishing by degrees from the root to the tip, which is somewhat enlarged in the fore part, and particularly in the back part, and at the same time rounded off, but is flattened at the sides. It is directly on the edges produced by this conformation, that there are to be seen some strong stiff hairs an inch, or an inch and a half in length. Such of them as stand towards this creature's hard and rough body, are visibly worn down and stunted.

The feet, as may be seen in the figure, are not much wider than the legs. In the fore parts they are furnished each with three hoofs, which do not project very much, and of which the middlemost is the largest and most circular. The soles of the feet, like those of the elephant, are covered with a thicker and more callous skin than the other parts; and are, if we except the edges, (which are composed of the hoofs) together with a fissure in the heel, somewhat of a circular form.

I chose the lesser of the rhinoceroses for the purpose of making the dissection, as well as a description and drawing of this animal. I and my people, making five in all, were not able to stir the carcase, when, with a view to get at it with

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with greater convenience, I endeavoured to lay it on its back. This, however, proceeded in a great measure from the laziness of my Hottentots, and their backwardness to assist me. In the position, therefore, in which this unwieldy creature lay, we cut up its left side, and took a large flip from off its thick hide. This could not be effected without a great deal of trouble, and repeatedly whetting our knives afresh.

Though the animal had lain above twenty-four hours, and an ecchymosis was formed about the wound, yet the flesh had hitherto been preserved from putrefaction by the thickness of the hide. A piece of this flesh we broiled immediately, which tasted a good deal like pork, but in my opinion was much coarser. In the mean while, we cut through the ribs with an axe, and what with hacking and tearing together, we at last contrived to empty the cavity of the abdomen. I made drawings and descriptions of these parts, and took the dimensions of them as speedily as possible; after which we took out the diaphragm, and a naked Hottentot crept into the carcase, in order to take out the lungs and heart.

As the animal had received its death-wound by a shot in the large blood-vessels of the lungs, these parts were already affected with some degree of putridity. The lungs, liver and milt had not been long exposed to the open air, before they began to swell and effervesce. The violent heat of the sun at noon, the great drought, and the stench of the carcase, rendered this operation in a short time extremely dangerous as well as disgusting. In the mean while, I made the following observations.

The

The viscera of the rhinoceros bicornis, in my opinion, most resemble those of a horse. So that this animal, notwithstanding its being furnished with horns, by no means belongs to the ruminating tribe, but rather to the class of those whose fat is of a soft nature like lard, and not hard like tallow.

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The stomach does not bear the least resemblance to that of a horse, but rather to that of a man or a hog. It was four feet in length, (as I have lately found in my notes, since I gave the description of this animal in the Swedish Transactions) and two feet in diameter; and to this viscus was annexed an intestinal tube of twenty-eight feet long, and six inches in diameter. This intestinal canal was terminated three feet and a half from the bottom by a large cœcum, if I may so call a viscus, which at its upper end was the same width as the stomach, viz. two feet, and above twice the length; that is eight feet and a half, lying on the spine of the back, and attached to it at both ends, after which it is contracted into a rectum six inches in width, and a foot and a half in length.

The kidneys were a foot and a half in diameter, and the milt scarcely a foot broad, but full four feet long. The heart was a foot and a half in length, and the breadth not much less. The right lobe of the lungs had an incision in it, but was in other respects undivided and entire, being two feet in length. The left was subdivided into two lobes, the smaller of which was next the base of the heart. The liver, when measured from right to left, was found to be three feet and a half in breadth; but in depth, or measuring from above downwards, as it hangs in the animal when
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