



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

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1796

MILITARY STATION AT ALGOA BAY.

N° 13.

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

FOUR PORTRAITS FROM NATURE.

N° 14.

THE Hottentot and Kaffer countenances are so justly described in *Barrow's Travels* in Southern Africa, a work of such acknowledged Merit and unquestionable authority, that little more is required to be said on the subject of this print. "The face of the HOTTENTOT," he observes, "is in general extremely ugly; but this differs very materially in different families, particularly in the nose, in some of which it is remarkably flat, and in others considerably raised. The colour of the eye is a deep chestnut; these are very long and narrow; removed to a great distance from each other; and the eyelids at the extremity next the nose, instead of forming an angle as in Europeans, are rounded into each other exactly like those of the Chinese. The cheek bones are high and prominent, and with the narrow pointed chin form nearly a triangle. Their teeth are beautifully white. The colour of the skin is that of a yellowish brown or a faded leaf. The hair is of a very singular nature; it does not cover the whole surface of the scalp, but grows in small tufts at certain distances from each other, and, when kept short, has the appearance and feel of a hard shoebrush, with this difference that it is curled and twisted into small round lumps about the size of a marrow-fat pea. When suffered to grow, it hangs in the neck in hard twisted tassels like fringe."

With regard to the KAFFERS, Mr. Barrow observes, "There is, perhaps, no nation on earth, taken collectively, that can produce so fine a race of men. Their countenances are lively and pleasing; their eyes vivid and active, their teeth white as the purest ivory, and the noses of many of them not in the least flattened, but like those of Europeans." Here it may be observed, that the portrait of the Kaffer in the print being taken on the skirts of their country may differ a little from this description, the original having, probably, some mixture of the Hottentot; but the woman is a pure Kaffer, and few will refuse to pronounce her face as not wanting in lines of beauty, or void of harmony. This race of men is certainly very different from that of the African negroes, not only in their features, but in the shape of the skull and every part of the body, and may justly be compared with the finest formed Europeans. Mr. Barrow thinks it is probable, from their countenance and habits, that they derive their origin from that particular tribe of Arabs which are called *Bedouins*, and which dwell about the same degree of latitude on the northern part of Africa that the Kaffers do on the south. Be this as it may, it is very remarkable to find so fine a race of men hemmed in by the negroes on one side, and the Hottentots on the other.

THE QUAHKAH.

N° 15.

THIS species of Wild Horse which the Hottentots call *Quahkah*, is one of the most common and abundant of the larger animals that are met with on the barren plains of southern Africa. It is generally found in numerous herds that are mostly accompanied by a few *harte-beests* and ostriches. They are tolerably swift; but the boors sometimes succeed by stratagem to take them alive, by throwing the noose of a rope over their heads. By domestication it soon becomes mild and tractable, and might be rendered extremely useful by patient training; yet abundant as they are in the country, there are few instances of their being put in harness. They are stronger than the mule; live hardily, and are never out of flesh. They are variously marked; some with waved stripes on the neck only, others with bands across the shoulder, and others marked on the haunches, somewhat like the Zebra, which gave rise to an idea that was long entertained of its being the female of that animal; from which, however, it differs in almost every particular, except in the stripes, being in its shape infinitely more beautiful. The large head, the long ears, and the slender legs of the Zebra, partake very much of the character of the common ass. The mane of the Quahkah is curious, appearing as if trimmed by art. This animal is found on all the plains behind the first range of mountains beyond the Cape Peninsula.



Drawn & Engraved by Samuel Daniell

THE QUAHKAH.

London, Published December 31. 1804. by Samuel Daniell, No. 15. Cleveland Street, Aldersgate Square.



TOWN OF LEETAKOO.

N° 22.

THIS print represents the town or city of *Leetakoo*, the capital of the Booshuanas. In a country, whose general features are so rude and barren, so great an assemblage of huts, constructed on a regular plan, was a sight as novel as unexpected; and a society of men so numerous, collected together on the same spot, implied a superior degree of civilization to what any part of this continent to the southward of the line is supposed to afford. "We walked through the town," says Mr. Trüter, "and observed that both within it, and on every side, were plantations of that species of *Mimosa* which constitutes the principal food of the *Camelopardalis*. We estimated the city to be, in its circumference, as large as Cape Town, with all the gardens of Table Valley; but it was impossible to ascertain the number of houses, on account of the irregularity of the streets, and lowness of the buildings, but we concluded they must amount to somewhere between two and three thousand, of the same kind, but not quite so large, as that of the chief. The whole population, including men, women, and children, we considered to be from ten to fifteen thousand souls. Tracing our route from the last place on the Roggeveld, upon Mr. Barrow's map, and continuing the same scale, we calculated the city of *Leetakoo* to be in latitude 26° 30' south, and longitude 27° 00' east from Greenwich."

A river of very considerable magnitude in the rainy season runs through the middle of the town, but for nine months out of the twelve it contains little more water than is necessary for the use of the inhabitants and their cattle. On the banks of the river, on the tops of the hills, and among the habitations of the natives, no other species of tree appears but the *Mimosa Giraffe*, which, like an umbrella, affords a protection against the scorching rays of a vertical sun.

BOOSHUANA WOMAN MANUFACTURING EARTHEN WARE.

N° 23.

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

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

THE TACKHAITSE.

N° 24.

THIS extraordinary animal, which has never before been drawn nor described, is equally unknown to the colonists of the Cape, being first met with in the parallel of latitude under which *Leetakoo* is situated. In the neighbourhood of this place we had the good fortune to fall in with a couple of them. They are exceedingly shy, and, when wounded, dangerous to come near; nor do the Booshuanas consider it safe to approach them in the rutting season. They rarely kill them, as they do most other antelopes, with the spear or *hassagai*, but entrap them in deep pits covered with sticks and earth, in the same manner as the Bojesmans take the Hippopotamus. The flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. This animal is, in general, from four and a half to five feet high, of a bluish colour like that of the *Nyl-gau* of India, to which indeed its general shape approaches, but it is sometimes seen of a fallow brown. Both male and female have horns, pointing backwards in a regular curve, and annulated to within less than one third of their length from the point. They are usually found grazing on the edge of the Karroo plains near the feet of hills that are covered with the common Karroo *mimosa* and other shrubby plants; mostly in pairs, but sometimes in small herds of five or six together.

In the back ground of the print is a Giraffe or *Camelopardalis*, browsing among the branches of the *mimosa*, on which they are particularly fond of feeding.

VIEW OF THE LION'S HEAD.

N° 28.

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

FOUR PORTRAITS FROM NATURE.

N° 29.

THE Bojesman is probably the pure unmixed Hottentot. They are a very diminutive race of men, but in general well formed and extremely active. They are thinly met with on the desert plains of Southern Africa, always prowling about for their prey. They neither keep cattle nor sheep, nor cultivate the ground, but exist on roots, on gums, and on cattle, which they steal from the Colonists who live on the borders of their country. They go, for the most part, entirely naked; but both sexes ornament the head; the men sticking tufts of the *Spring-bok* hair in their own, wearing rings in their ears, and porcupine quills through the cartilage of the nose and in the hair. The women wear caps of the deer's skin.

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

THE AFRICAN RHINOSCEROS.

N° 30.

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



THE TACKHAITSE.

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THE AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.

Drawn by George Stubbs. Engraved by James Smeath. 1770. Published by J. Smith, Strand, London. No. 30.