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AFRICA:

BEING AN
ACCURATE DESCRIPTION
OF THE

REGIONS

OF
Ægypt, Barbary, Lybia, and Billedulgerid,

The LAND of
Negroes, Guinee, Æthiopia, and the Abyssines;
With all the Adjacent Islands, either in the Mediterranean,
Atlantic, Southern, or Oriental Sea, belonging thereunto.

With the several Denominations of their
Coasts, Harbors, Creeks, Rivers, Lakes, Cities,
Towns, Castles, and Villages.

THEIR
Customs, Modes, and Manners, Languages,
Religions, and Inexhaustible Treasure;

With their
Governments and Policy, variety of Trade and Barter,
And also of their
Wonderful Plants, Beasts, Birds, and Serpents.

Collected and Translated from most *Authentick Authors*,
And Augmented with later Observations;

Illustrated with Notes, and Adorn'd with peculiar Maps, and proper Sculptures,

By *JOHN OGILBY* Esq;
Master of His Majesties *REVELS* in the Kingdom of *IRELAND*.

L O N D O N

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If we may believe *Vertomanus*, the Mares in *Arabia* will run at full speed a Night and Day without resting, and will Travel without stop a hundred hours. The Wild Horses amongst the more Savage *Arabs*, who live in the Deserts, are farce, they eating them as delicate Venison, being wondrous sweet, when young: They catch them with Trammel'd Ropes lay'd under the Sand, Noosing their Feet; whatever means else is used for that purpose, proves vain, and frustrates the Hunters expectation.

Wild Horses.

Rhinoceros.

The *Rhinoceros*, so call'd in *Greek*, that is *Nosborn*, having one near the Tip of his Nose, hath a Skin speckled in tufts, with a mixture of Black and Grey, his Back looking as if faddled, his Sides and Ribs swell out Doffer-wile, dented down to the Belly with folding panes; his Back is so hard, that a Partizan will scarce pierce it, nor hath it Scales (as with us reported) only the deep furrows on his thick Hide resembling such: On the tip of his Nose, being like a Boars Snout, only sharper at the end, there appears a Horn many times different in colour, being one while Black, another while of a lighter Colour: The bigness of this Beast varies, according to his Age: A midling *Rhinoceros* may compare with a midling Elephant, only the shortness of his Legs, makes him much more despicable. In *Arifstotle's* time about 664. years before the Building of *Rome*, neither the *Greeks* nor the *Romans* knew this Creature; Nor is it yet agreed upon by Writers who first shew'd it, though *Dio* says, it first appeared in *Augustus* his Triumphs: for *Pliny* relates, that it was before shewn in *Pompey's* Playes, which *Solinus* affirms, saying, the *Rhinoceros* was never seen before *Pompey's* time: He feeds on brittle Leaves, and sharp Herbs, having a very rough Tongue; inasmuch, that *Bontzius* writes, that having cast down a Man and Horse to the ground, as if nothing, (which he never does, unless greatly provok'd) he kills him afterwards with licking, for the roughness of his Tongue, will immediately denude the Bones of their Flethy coverings: He is at great enmity with the Elephant, against whom preparing to Fight, he whets his Horn upon a Stone, aiming to strike him in the Belly, his tenderst part, that so rending it open, he may bleed to Death; but if the mist that opportunity, the Elephant assuredly kills him with his Trunk and Teeth.

Musk-Goat.

The Musk-Goat is not only found in *China* and *Persia*, but as most Eminent Writers affirm, in *Africa* and *Egypt*: There is difference among Authors about its Description; yet all agree that it is a kind of Goat. We find in *Martinius* his *Chinese Atlas*, that in the Country of *Xanfi* Musk grows in the Navel of a certain Beast not much unlike a Hare without Horns, whose Fleth the *Chinese* eat: When this Beast is high in lust, his Navil swells like a Tumor, or Bile full of Matter, and taken thence, resembles a thin hairy Purse stuffed with this costly Odour.

Civet-Cat.

The Civet-Cat, called in Spanish *Gemeta*, by the modern *Greeks*, *Zapetia*, and perhaps unknown to the Ancients, hath rough Hair, and is from the Head to the Tayl, a Cubit long, about the size of, and colour'd like a Wolf; near the Cods it hath a Purse, from whence they gather Civet: She eats eagerly raw Fleth and Mice, as also sweet things, Rice and Eggs. The Excrement (which flows out of the Purse-net near the Fundament, being full of small holes) hath at first a strong Scent, but put together and fet in the Air, becomes most odoriferous; some suppose this to be the Sperm, which they take daily

daily out of the Purse with a Silver, Copper, or Horn Spoon, about the quantity of one Dram: of which he will yield the more being anger'd or irritated with a limber Twig or Wand, when you are to gather it.

The Leopard, hath a long Fore-head, round Ears, very long and small Neck, little Ribs, a long Back, Thighs and Buttocks fleshy, and flat about the Belly and Hips, which are speckled, his whole Body wants shape and symmetry. On the Belly are four Teats; its Fore-feet have five, the hinder Feet four Claws: his Eyes are more fiery than other Creatures in the dark, but dimmer in the open light; his Skin, according to *Oppianus*, is of a dark Yellow, dappled with Black upon White; 'Tis said he is marked in his Fore-head with a Half Moon, his Tongue is very Red, Teeth and Claws sharp, and his Heart great, considering his bigness, he hath strong Legs, yet by reason of his great heat, is but lean: many of them are bred in *Asia* and *Africa*, in the Countrey of *Comeri* and *Bengale*.

Leopard.

He Courts often the Lionesse her self, sometimes driving a lower Trade with homely Bitches, and the She-Wolf. *Jfalore* fabulously relates, that the young ones anticipate their Birth, tearing their Mothers Wombs: So much he hates man, that he assassines his picture, though a meer Paper Sketch, yet flies from a Dead Mans head; though some say, he fears only a humane Visage, which *Cesner* confirms: He bears a great enmity to the Cock, Serpent, and Leeks. *Pliny* saith that a Panther will not venture on any that is appointed with Cocks-blood: and who wears a Panthers Skin need fear no Serpents; such his Antipathy to the *Ehyena*, that their Skins hang'd opposite, his will shed the hair, if you dare believe *Pliny*.

Camelopard.

The *Camelopardelis*, so call'd, as springing from the *Camel* and *Pard*; in size resembles the *Camel*; in his Marks or Spots, the *Leopard*, and is call'd *Nabana* by the *Moor*s, says *Pliny*, by the Moderns now *Saffarat*; the *Greeks* and *Latines* call it *Gyrass*; *Bellonius* in his Observations describes this Beast very exactly, thus: "I saw a couple of them in *Grand Cayro*, each having two little horns in the forehead about six inches long, between which appear'd a bunch like a third horn, about two inches high: from the Dock to the crown of the Head, was 18 foot; his Legs were much of a length before and behind, but the upper Joyn't or Shoulder-Bone, much longer than the Thigh: his Back like the ridge of a house, his whole Body is of a Deer-colour trick't up with many, great and square spots, Cloven-footed like an Ox, with his upper Lip over-hanging the under; his Tail little, thin, and tufted at the end; his Mane like a Horses, and seeming to limp in his going, first on the right, then on the left Leg: When he eats Grass, drinks Water, or takes other Food off from the earth, he stretches out his Fore-feet, otherwise he can take up nothing: his Tongue, as *Josephus Barbarus* writes, is two foot in length, of a sad Azure, long and round like an Eel, wherewith he gathers branches, leaves and herbs up into his mouth with an admirable celerity. *Purchas* adds, that a horse and man may pass under his Belly. *Strabo* says, he is found among the *Troglodites*, and *Ethiopes*. *Cesar* first shew'd him at *Rome*, though 'tis probable they formerly abounded in *Judea*, being a food prohibited to the Jews.

Here also are a kind of Wild Bulls, called by the Natives, *Gadinox*, but by the Spaniards *Vacas bravas*, that is, Mad, or Hectoring Bulls: They are swift as a Hart, but lesser than our Beeves, arm'd with horns black and sharp, but his Fleth is sweet, and his Hide fit for Tanning, making good Leather: In *Babery* they

Wild Bulls.

and causeth great Mortality. The Wood of it is not fit to burn; but of the Peeling of the Rind, as we of Flax, they make Clothes, and Sacks for *Mills*; and of the Stems, or Bodies, *Canoos* and Boats.

Sugar-Cane.

In Marly places grow many Sugar-Canes, but by report of the Inhabitants unfit for use, and therefore not much Planted. The Extract of the Cane is brown, yet better than *St. Thomas* to make Sugar-Loaves.

On the Shore of the River of *Kalukala*, and *Ilanba*, they have many delicate Oranges and Lemons, Citrons, Pomegranates, Peats, *Guayavas*, *Cego's*, *Ananiffs*, and in some places Vines, Planted by the *Portuguese*; for the *Blacks* taken no care to propagate foreign Plants.

In the Kingdom of *Angola* are almost one and the same Beasts as in *Congo*, viz. Tygers, Leopards, Lyons, red Buffles, Bears, Wolves, very great wild Cats, and Catamountains, the Beast *Makako*, *Empalanga*, Civet-Cats, *Rhinoceros*, wild Bears, *Engalla*, and *Camelions*: Besides Cattel for Provision, as Sheep, Goats, Hogs, and the like.

The Woods of this Kingdom are much frequented by the Beast call'd by the *Africans*, *Quoias Morrow*, and by the *Indians*, *Orang-outang*, that is Satyrs, or Wood-Men, found also in the Kingdom of *Quoia*, as is before mention'd, and in the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*. This Beast in shape so much resembles a Man, that some have held opinion, that it is of humane mixture with an Ape; which fancy nevertheless the *Blacks* themselves explode. Such a Creature was some years ago brought from hence into *Holland*, and presented to

Frederick Henry Prince of Aurange. It was as tall as a Child of three years old, neither fat nor slender, but square-set, and well-proportion'd, very nimble and quick, with strong, and brawny Limbs: in the fore-part all over bare and naked, but behind rough, and overgrown with black Hair. The Face seem'd like a Man's at a glimpse, but the Nose flat and crooked: it had Ears also like a Man's, and on the Breasts plump Paps, (for it was a Female) and a Belly with the Navel sunk in: the Elbows had also their proper Joynts and Ligaments, the Hands had orderly Fingers and Thumbs, the Calves of the Legs and the Feet beyond the Heel-bone, plump and brawny, and would often go upright, and could lift heavy weights, and carry them from one place to another. When it would Drink, it lift up the Cover of the Can with one Hand, and held the other under the bottom, and afterwards wiped the Wet from his Lips with a singular comeliness: it laid it self suddenly to sleep, with its Head upon a Cushion, and cover'd the Body over with Clothes with such dexterity, that any would think it were a Man lay there.

The *Blacks* report strange things of this Animal, averring, that it not only sets upon, and overpowers Women and Maids, but also dares attempt upon Armed Men: in brief, it seems to be the very Satyr of the Antients, wheter *Pliny* and others, by report, and Poets, in the way of Fiction, have Written so much.

Gonlongo.

The Beast *Gonlongo* bears the similitude of a Sheep or Goat, and the Fleth hath the same taste. The People of *Congo* eat not of it, by vertue of an ancient Custom imposed upon them by the Devil, or *Fetisfes*, when they were Heathens, which yet to this day is observed by them.

They have also there Night-Owls, very fine colour'd Hens, Storks, white Ravens, and a few Ostriches, besides many Birds of Prey, as Eagles, Hawks, and such like; Ring-Doves, Geese, Ducks, Sparrows, Swallows, great Bats in abundance, Canary-Birds, Parrots, Parakito's, Magpies, two or three sorts of Partridges



Partridges and Pheasants, with very fine colour'd Feathers. The first sort have a Cap of Feathers on their Heads, the second is callow, or bald'd, but have blue and black Plumage upon their Bodies, with some white intermix'd: black and white Pelicans, much larger body'd than a Kite, but with a straight Bill, but their Necks very long, which they can turn fo round, that they open their Breasts with their Bills, and feed the Young with their Blood. There is also a certain small Bird, as in *Lovango*, whose Whistling or Singing, being heard by the *Blacks* as they Journey, is by them taken for a certain sign of the approach of some wild Beasts.

Poisonous Beasts.

The Houses of this Territory are much infected with poisonous Vermine, Scorpions, *Millepedes*, Otters, and Serpents; among which one is by the *Blacks* of *Quoia*, call'd *Mimia*; by those of *Angola*, *Embamma*: It hath a Mouth wide enough to swallow a whole Buck or Hart, lying in the Ways like a dead Trunk of a Tree, but falls upon transient Beasts or Men with great nimbleness.

Atoia, or Embamma.

Another sort of poisonous Serpents breed there, whose Back-bone they wear about their Necks as an infallible Remedy against the King's-evil.

The Lakes feed also many Creatures, especially those of *Angola*, *Quibite*, and *Angola*, in the Province of *Mafingau*; wherein, among others, is taken a Fish, by the Inhabitants nam'd *Ambifangalo* and *Pesjengoni*; by the *Portuguese*, *Peze Muller*; but by the other *Europeans*, *Mere-men*, and *Mere-maids*; they contain in length full eight Spans, having two short Arms, and Hands with long Fingers, but they cannot close them fast together like Men, but only bend them a little: their Fingers, by reason of some Fleth that grows between them, cleave together, as the Feet of Swans or Ducks: Their Head hath an Oval shape, small Eyes, a flat Nose, wide Mouth, but without a Chin, or Ears apparent.

The Males have Genitals like Horses, and the Females two strutting Breasts, yet not distinguishable one from the other in the Water, being both of a sad gray colour: they do no hurt, neither come upon the Shore; their Fleth tastes like

like *Pazke* in the upper part, but downwards is somewhat leaner, yet affords the Inhabitants pleasant Food, especially if broyl'd.

They take them with Nets, and afterwards kill them with Harping-Irons, and Lances.

In the Heads of these Monsters is a certain Bone, which beaten small, and taken in Wine, powerfully helps the Gravel in the Reins or Bladder: that of the Male is best. The Bone about the place of the Ear the *Portuguese* wear as a Sovereign Remedy against the infections of ill Air. Of the Ribs, in *Angola*, they make Bead-Bracelets, held to be very good for stenching of Blood, especially those made of the left Rib, lying next the Heart.

These Creatures are also caught about *Sofala*, on the East-Coast of *Africa*, and being Salted make good Food at Sea, if quickly spent, but if kept stale, grows rank, and becomes dangerous Meat for those which have foul Discales, as the Pox, or such like, in their Limbs.

In these Lakes breed moreover great numbers of Sea-Horses, *Alligators*, or *Crocodyles*, and many other amphibious Animals.

The Rivers *Quansa*, *Lukala*, and *Bengo* yield great plenty of excellent Fish; among which great Crabs. And the Sea affords almost infinite sorts, particularly *Pergomolato's*, which the *Portuguese* style *Pellado*, almost like a Roach. *Esquilones*, *Quikonstes*, *Kajones*, *Sypos*, *Dorades*, *Benitos*, *Halbekores*, *Pergos de Mouchernes*, *Roukadores*, *Korunes*, as also *Mokerell*, besides Oysters and Mussels.

The Blacks in *Angola* about *Lovando St. Paulo*, are very lazy, and will rather suffer hunger, than take pains to Plant or Sowe their Ground; and to supply the wants brought on them by idleness, buy Provisions of their Neighbors for Slaves.

In every Dominion of *Angola* are four sorts of People, the first Noble-men, call'd *Mokata's*; the second styl'd *Children of the Dominion*, being Natives, and for the most part Artificers, or Husbandmen; the third, *Quisfo's*, or Slaves, and so appropriated and united to the Lords Dominions, as his other Goods, and inheritable as them; the fourth *Mobika's*, also Slaves of the *Sovasen*, gotten by War, or otherwise. Many times some of the second sort by misdemeanors, how small soever, become Slaves; for if *Sovase* have but the least notice, that one of his Vassals, or Tenants, endeavor'd to do him wrong, or sought to assist his Enemy in the Wars, he would not only make him alone a Slave, but also his Wife and all his Friends, or Kindred, nay, and perhaps put them to death.

In all this spacious Tract of *Nether-Ethiopia*, there are no Houses with Roofs, save only in *Lovando St. Paulo*, and *Masingam*, both Cities, and built by the *Portuguese*. The rest are made of Sticks and Thatch, very poorly and slightly, though in some places stronger than other. The Houses of the Nobility have Rooms jutting out, inclosing a Court, and an outward place of Receipt.

Their Musick must needs be very mean and harsh, having but one sort of Instrument, call'd a *Cas*, made Basket-fashion of the Stock of the *Palmito*-Tree, Carved in Flowers, and cover'd with a Board, which being struck yields a Taboring sound.

Pigafet says, the Inhabitants have so great a love for Dogs-flesh, that they feed and fat them in great multitudes, and when kill'd, dress them as a dainty Dish.

Their Clothing comes very near to that of *Congo*; the Ornaments of their Necks and Arms consisting in round Glass-Beads, which they call *Angalos*.

The

The *Angolish* Tongue differs from *Congo's* only in the pronunciation; yet that makes it seem another Speech.

The Men, as we said before, may have as many Wives as they can feed, and the first is accounted the superior of all, if Married according to the *Christian* manner.

A Woman, as long her Children have no Teeth, keeps from her Husband; but as soon as it hath any, all the Friends and Acquaintance, both Men and Women, carries it in their Arms from Houfe to Houfe, Playing and Singing; to receive a Gift for it, and seldom or never are put off with a denial.

When any Person dies, they wind up the Corps, being first washed clean, then Combing out the Hair, and putting on new Clothes, they carry them to the Grave, made like a Vault, where they set them upon a Seat of Earth, with many round Glass-Beads, and other Goods about them. Among the better sort Blood is sprinkled upon the Earth, and Wine poured out for a remembrance of the Deceased.

The punishment of Offences is done in one and the same manner, that is, the Offender, together with his Wife and Children, and their whole Stock, are made Slaves to the *Sova's*. But sometimes they accuse nor one another, but work their own revenge, by poisoning of their Adversary.

In the Enquiry they take no care whether the Party be guilty, or punishable indeed, but the Saying of the *Sova's*, or Averment of one single person, carries the Cause.

In stead of Money they use, as in *Lovando*, the small Clothes call'd *Libonges*, and *Panos Sambos*, wherof we gave you there a full account.

Of these some are single marked, with the Arms of *Portugal*; others double marked; and some unmarked.

The single-marked Clothes, as also four unmarked, ty'd together, go for a half *Tester*, and one alone for two Pence; but every double-marked Cloth is worth ten or eleven.

None of the *Portuguese* may bring those Clothes into *Lovando*, but only the Factor of the Merchant who dwells at *Liabon*, and sent thither to buy them up, wherof he makes no small Gain.

Out of *Beryn* come blue Cotton-Clothes, by them call'd *Monponoqua*, but by the *Portuguese*, *Panos res gatto de Berre*; they are five Clothes together, and a Yard and a half, or two Yards broad. There is another sort, in *Portuguese* call'd *Panos de Konna de Figures*, of blue and some white mingled, with Figures, about six or seven Yards long, and above a Yard broad. Both these sorts the *Portuguese* Vend in great quantities, and at high Prices in *Congo*, *Amboile*, the Kingdom of *Cingo*, and other Places.

The like small Clothes are brought from the Island *St. Thomas*; but the Dye is not so good, and the Stuff coarser. These they exchange for Slaves, to send into *Portugal*.

They have two sorts of *Simbo's*, which serve in lieu of Money, viz. pure *Simbo's*, taken under the Island of *Lovando*, and used for Trade in *Punto*; and impure, or *Brazile*, brought from *Rio de Janeiro*, and used in *Songo* and *Pinda*, and in the Countreys of *Anna Xinga*, beyond *Masingam*, and among the *Jagers*.

The *Simbo's* of *Lovando* are also of two sorts, a finer and a coarser, separated by Sifting, the latter they name *Simbos Sisado's*; the other, *Fonda* and *Bomba*. Both these they send to *Congo*, being carried thither upon the Heads of the Blacks, in Sacks made of Straw, every Sack weighing two *Araba's*, that is, three-score and four Pound.

Language.

Marriage.

Funeral.

The punishment of Offences.

Clothes are their Money.

Simbo's, or such Home-Shell.

How they are taken.

A Medicine in them.

The Inhabitants are like.

Several sorts of People.

Their Houses.

Their Food.

To the East, beyond *Terra de Natal*, opposite to this little River, in the year Sixteen hundred forty and four, some few *Dutchmen* erected a Fort or Bulwark, with four Angles, for the defence of this fresh water, but they never finish'd it.

Half a mile Eastward runs the *Salt-River*; so call'd from its plenty of Salt; for on a great place of Sand, three or four miles upwards, by heat and drought so much fine and white Salt continually grows; that a Ship might soon be Laden therewith.

Rio de Jackuelina hath its Original within the Countrey, and its Out-let about half a mile Eastward into *Table-Bay*.

As to the Air, quality of the Soyl, Plants, Beasts, Customs, Food, Cloathing, Arms, Language, Religion and Worship, of this people in general; we cannot say much, that little we shall speak, will have onely relation to the *Hottentots*, lying close to the *Cape*, as the *Garouchouquas*, *Goringbuiquas*, *Goringbaconas*, *Cochouquas*, or *Saldanbars*, great and little *Cariguriquas*, and *Hofuás*; for of the rest, viz. the *Vanniquas*, *Cabonas*, *Sonquas*, *Mamaquas*, *Fleisaguas*, *Brigoudys*, *Elancimquas*, hitherto little or no information hath been had, other than that in general they agree with those that lie nearest to the *Cape*.

The Air about the *Cape of Good-Hope* is always Serene, Clear, and Temperate, and by consequence very Healthy, because neither the Heat parches, nor the Cold pierces too much. In *June* and *July*, blow the stiffest and sharpest forms of Wind from the Southerly Points, which continue till *December*, mix'd with Mists, Snow and Frost; so that the waters in *June* and *July* are often Frozen the thicknes of the back of a Knife.

The Vale-Winds, or Hurricans, blow sometimes so terribly from the Mountains, which are commonly cover'd with thick Clouds, which hover there, and break with that violence, as if all above ground would be rent to pieces. At this time, when the Winds bluster and tear so horribly, they make a hollow Seat at the Point, which too often proves dangerous for Ships.

It Rains there in the Winter, that is, in *May* or *June*, so extremely, as if it did almost pour down, whereby the low grounds are laid under Water, yet without any prejudice; for after the falling away of the Water, the ground appears more fresh and flourishing.

The Soyl about the *Cape*, is in some places very rich and fertile, fit to be Husbanded, and to produce all manner of Fruits; although other parts be full of Clay, Stony, Gravelly, or Sandy: some Trees grow here and there, but so hard and knotty, as makes them fit onely for Fuel: yet the natives report, that in the Countrey there grow such Trees, that a hundred men may shelter themselves under one of them; perhaps the Indian Fig-Tree, by *Linschat* call'd *Ab-bar de Rôú*.

There grow in the Winter, especially among the *Saldanbars*, certain little roots which they eat, some of them have a taste like Anniseeds, others like *Jerusalem-Artichokes*, others as Acorns.

The Valleys and Plains under, lie verdur'd with Grass and sweet Herbs, which being boyl'd with fresh Mear, make a pleasant Sallet.

Clofe by the Fort of *Good-Hope*, on a Mountain call'd, *The Vineyard*, the *Netherlanders* have Planted forty thousand Vine-stocks, which all at this day send forth lusty Sprouts and Leaves, and bear Grapes in such abundance, that sometimes they press Wine of them: They have there also Peaches, Apricocks, Chestnuts, Olive-Trees, and such like Fruits.

There



There grow wild upon the Mountains, and in the Valleys, and on the banks of the Rivers, many other sorts of Plants; as among the rest a peculiar fort of Tulips, *Sempervive*, *Fritillaria*, or Speckled Lillies, Penny-Wort, or Dragon-Wort with sharp pointed Leaves, Sorrel with knotted Roots, and white Blossoms.

The Tulip bears a bole bigger than ones fist, having thick Shells, but of a faint smell. The Blossom that shoots out before the Leaves in *April*, of a very high red colour, appearing very gloriously, and hath five broad, long, and thick Leaves; within having whitish red Stripes, and at the end a round Stalk of a span long, streak'd and speckled with purple upon a white ground. It grows upon the Mountains.

The *Sempervive* or Houfe-Leek, hath Leaves almost a finger thick, whitish green, and as big almost as the Palm of ones Hand.

The *Fritillaria*, or the speckled *Narcissus*, which some reckon as a sort of *Dentilaria*, or *Emmie*; hath in stead of Leaves, Sprouts of a fingers length, thick and juicy, with sharp and round broken edges like Teeth, of a pale purple above, and underneath green: At the Leaves comes a flower that hath five limber Leaves, sharp at the ends, with a high Crown or Tuft in the middle, hollow within, inclosing another flower, which hath also five Leaves, all yellow, but of a dark-brown at the ends, with some very red standards in the middle: this Plant hath no smell, and grows upon barren and Sandy Mountains.

The Sorrel with knotted Roots, shoots up a span in height, hath hard, pale green Leaves, long and slender, which stand aloft on the Stalk five or six together; for below the Stalk is void of Leaves.

In the very Sea it self, about the *Cape* may be seen several Plants, viz. a Fort of Canes, by the *Portuguese* call'd *Tromba's*, which grow with Moss, being large and thick, in the fashion of a Cornet; some such (but longer) are found on the *Cape*, and the Island of *Tristan de Cunha*; from whence *Linschat* saith it flows along, driven by the Wind thence to the West side of the *Cape*, near the Shore, upon

The Cape-Tulip.

Sea-Plants.

upon sight whereof, the Sea-men infallibly know they are near this Coast.

Also *Sargoffa*, a kind of a Lentil, drives along, being an Herb like Sedge, or Wild-Crefles; which are to be seen an hundred miles far and wide in the *Ethiopian* Sea, driven upon beaps.

They have also Coral, Tortoise-shells, Pearls, and in the *Salt-River* pure white Salt.

About *Cabo das Aguilhas*, or *Needle-Cape*, are Sharks-bones found, which the Goldsmiths use; although some are of opinion they came from the Sea-Cat or *Bleach*, with which that Sea abounds.

Cont.

In the particular relations of this Country, we told you they had great store of Cattel; We will now timely add, That the Oxen are very fair, fleshy, and thick, and some near half a foot higher than those among us; with very fine, slender, and long crook'd Horns: Others have their Horns flat and hanging down loose by their bodies.

They have infinite flocks of Sheep, very large, with long Legs, and Hair in stead of Wool; their tails are nothing but fat, and some of them so heavy, that they have weigh'd eighteen or twenty pounds and more.

The Woods, Valleys, and plain low Gronds, feed many wild Beasts; as Stags or Harts, Roe-Hindes, and wild Cows, who run together by sixty, seventy, yea a hundred in a Head. Badgers, of a red colour, but so slow in running, that a man may easily outstrip them, yet their flesh is accounted a pleasant food. Wild-Bears, Wild-Goats, Hares, Conies, Ringstreak'd Tygers, a fierce and dangerous Beast, Leopards, Wolves, *Rhinocerots*, and Elephants.

On the tops of the Mountains, keep multitudes of fierce Lions, which in dark Moons come out of their hideous Dens of shelter, and seek their prey close under the Fort; and therefore they always about the Inclosure (where the Cattel are kept in by night) kindle great fires to scare them away.

There are found great Beasts like Elephants, with two Horns at their Noses, such as the *Rhinocerots* hath one. It ordinarily goes swifter than a man, in its speediest course, hath a skin with short Mouf-dun hair, a tail and feet like an Elephant, freight and round ears, and a short bunch of black hair, in stead of a Mane on the Neck.

Here have been seen many Jack-alls, being a creature that by his quick scent discovers prey for the Lion, and is both his Guard and Spie.

The Ocean also produces many Creatures, as Sea-Rabbits, Sea-Dogs, Sea-Wolves, or Sea-Bears, who in the Summer swim in the Sea, but in the Winter remain under ground, and keep on Shore, and in the Cliffs.

The Sea-Wolves, or rather Sea-Bears, because with their paws and gestures more resemble Bears than Wolves, onely they have sharper Snouts, and are a fiercer Creature, biting cruelly; they exceed men for the most part in swiftness of running, so without two or three they are not to be taken.

On the Shore of the Rivers, are many Sea-Horses, Porcupisses, or Sea-Hogs, and Sea-Cats.

Fowls.

Many sorts of small and great Fowls are found here; as Partridges, Ducks, Sparrows, Geefe, Wild-Ducks, Parrets will yellow Bills, More-hens, Wagtails, Gulls, Teal, Wood-Snipes and Water-Snipes, and Cormorants, being a black sort of Fowl, as big as and as large as Ducks or Geefe.

Pigeons.

Here also breed the *Pinguyms*, with small thick Feathers, more like Bristles or Beasts Hair than Plumes; in stead of Wings they have a Leather Finn on each Foot, wherewith they swim; they have very tough Skins, are cruel in biting,

biting, ready in diving, and keep as well in the Sea as Land. They harbor in the Sedges, lie in a Burrow scraped out hollow, and lay their Eggs in the Sand, to the number of four or five, bigger than Goose-Eggs, and with a white Shell. They have so slow a pace that we easily catch them, or follow them to their Nests, which they defend with biting, and are not to be forced thence without Staves. Their Flesh is Oylie, and not good to eat, except they be two or three times boyl'd in fresh Water, and then fry'd in a Pan with Butter or Suet.

There are also Moor-Cocks, Marsh-Fowl, with red Bills and Legs, wild Peacocks, white Shovelers, as big as a Hen, with a Neck in two or three Joyns, Herons of three sorts, viz. blue ones, white ones, of a middle size, and black, as big as Sea-pies, which keep most in Moorish places; Cranes, several kinds of Hawks, Peacocks, Pheafants, Partridges, Ravens, Crows and Ostriches.

Hammocks.

The Bird *Flemingos* increases here numerously; in bigness like a Goose, with long red Legs, Bills, and Wings; the other parts have all white Feathers. Also white Lapwings, which flie so boldly, that they will come to the Muzzle of a Gun.

The Fowls which come from Land and frequent the Sea, are of divers sorts, as the *Antenagas*, great speckled Fowls, which many times sit upon the dry places within the Water about the *Needle-Cape*.

Acetraces, a gray Fowl, almost like a Lapwing.

Pheafants, little bigger than Swallows, white-feather'd, with gray or black Specks, ringtreaked, and speckled in their Bodies, and therefore easie to be known from the other.

The *Gavoytoys*, or *Dyers*, which sit in the Water about the *Cape*.

Garogias, almost the same with the *Acetraces*.

Jan-van-Geuten, or white Plovers, tipt with black at the end of their Wings.

Another sort of great Fowls, call'd in *Portuguse*, *Mangas de Vallado*, or *Vebet-Parrots*, have black Tufts like Velvet on their Wings, and in flying hold them not steady, but flutter as Pigeons.

Fishes.

As the Air is thus replenished with good Fowl, no less doth the Sea, and other Waters abound with the variety of Fish, particularly one sort call'd *Hugen*, in shape like Carps, being of a very pleasant taste.

Rough Mulletts, Lobsters, Breams, and Crabs, of a large size.

Muscles also among the Rocks, and great and small Oysters with Pearls in them.

In *Table-Bay*, and thereabouts, play many Whales, and other great Fishes. *Butle-heads*, out of which may be boyl'd Train-Oyl as well as out of Whales.

The People which dwell about, and near the *Cape of Good Hope*, are of a middle Stature, Slouch-body'd, and uncomely of Person; of a Tawny colour, like *Mulatto's*: But those about *Fleish-Bay* are somewhat smaller. The Hair of their Heads in general resembles Lambs Wool, short and Curl'd, but the Womens thicker than the Mens, especially among the *Cobona's*. They have broad Fore-heads, but wrinkled, clear and black Eyes, but all, both Men, Women, and Children, have *Campio*-Noses, and blab-Lips. Their Mouthes well fashion'd, and bearing a proportionable bigness every way, with very clean and white Teeth. Their Necks are of an ordinary length, with narrow Shoulders, and long Arms, but about the Wrists very thin, their Hands well shaped, their

The Composition of the *Kaffir*, or *Bassotto*.