

covery in the tender Article as much as the modest Part of Mankind. Of this I can say Nothing. But I am certain, those Authors are mistaken who aver, that Elephants sleep standing; for I have many a Time seen very perfect Impressions of their Bodies on the Ground where they have slept.

Their ordinary Food is Grass, Heath, Roots, and the tender Branches of Shrubs. Sometimes they enter the Corn Fields in the Colonies, and do a great Deal of Damage, not only by the immense Quantities of Grain they root out of the Ground and stow in their vast Carcasses, but by the immense Quantities too they spoil with their broad heavy Feet. These Incurfions they generally make in the Months of *August* and *September*; devouring the Corn in the Ground, as Some say, in Order to purge themselves. The Corn-Fields in the Colonies, that are expos'd to the Inroads of Elephants, are therefore strictly watch'd, and Fires are kindled about 'em in the Nights of the 'foresaid Months, to fright the Elephants away. Notwithstanding which, the Elephants will sometimes venture in; and they are sometimes shot for their Pains; for every Man at the *Cape* is at Liberty to kill any Beast of Prey.

When Elephants drink, they first trouble the Water. Some are of Opinion, they do this to avoid being shock'd with the Sight of their own ugly Shapes in the Water. But in my Opinion they do it by the same instinctive Law which directs Geese, Ducks and other Birds to mix Sand or Gravel frequently with the Water they drink, in Order to carry off Crudities and Indigestions.

The Dung of Elephants is of little or no Value for Land. It generates Abundance of Weeds; a Quality in it which may be owing to the great Variety

*the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.* 101

riety of Herbs and Roots on which the Elephants feed. The *Hottentots* sometimes gather it for Smoaking in the Want of Tobacco. And indeed the Scent and Flavour of it in Smoaking are pretty much like those of Tobacco; as I my self have more than once found, when I have, with Company, smok'd it out of Whim.

One would judge, from the Size and Clumziness of the *Cape-Elephant*, that he makes but dull Way in Travelling. But when you see him march, you are amaz'd at the Ground he rides. It would be no easy Task for a Man well mounted to keep up with him. How the *Hottentots* take him I have related in my *Present State of the Cape*.

*Of the RHINOCEROS.*

**A**Uthors, who treat of the Rhinoceros, write so variously concerning him, that one would imagine they meant not the same Creature. There is but little Agreement among 'em, and but little Truth, either with Regard to his Size, Shape or Colour.

The Colour of the *Cape-Rhinoceros* is a dark Ash, approaching to a Black. His Skin is, like that of the *Cape-Elephant*, without Hair, and full of Scars and Scratches, but so hard, that 'tis difficult to pierce it with a sharp Knife. The Painters represent him as arm'd all over with a Sort of Scales. He has got no Sort of Scales upon him; \* but, indeed, the numberless Scars and Scratches, which intersect one another on his Hide, make him look, at a Distance, as if he was fenc'd with Scales. His

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\* Vide Tab. III. Fig. 2.

Mouth is like that of a Hog, but somewhat more pointed. Upon his Snout grows a Horn, of a dark Gray, and somewhat bent, in the Manner of a Plough Share. It is larger or less, according to his Age; but the greatest Length it acquires exceeds not 2 Foot. With this Horn, when he is angry, he tears up the Ground, and throws it furiously over his Head. He will catch up Stones with it too, and throw 'em to a vast Distance behind him. With this Horn likewise he will tear up the Roots of Trees; and, in a Word, almost any Thing he can fairly fix it in. On his Forehead, in a right Line from the Horn on his Snout, grows another Horn, which, upon a young Rhinoceros, is about a Hand high; and upon an old one, not above 6 Inches. This Horn has the Form of a Half-Bowl inverted; is hollow; and looks, upon his Head, not unlike a Cupola. It hinders him much in the Exertion of his Wrath by the Horn on his Snout; which Horn, I should have said above, is very solid; and that the End of it is of a lighter Colour than the Rest of it; occasion'd, I suppose, by the daily furious Use he makes of it in ploughing up the Ground. His Ears are small; and his Legs shorter than those of the Elephant.

The Sense of Smelling is wonderful in the Rhinoceros. He catches immediately, and at a considerable Distance, the Scent of any Creature that is to Windward of him. And as soon as he catches it, if the Creature is of his Prey, he marches towards it in a right Line, tearing his Way very furiously through all Opposition of Trees and Bushes. He grunts like a Hog; but his Grunting is not heard far. But when he is upon the March, he is heard at a great Distance, forcing his Way through thick Bushes and snapping of Trees. His Throwing of Stones like-

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 103

likewise, if he meets with any in his Way, gives fair Warning of him ; for he flings 'em over his Head with so great a Force, that they are heard to bounce and trundle upon the Ground a great Way, or else to fall with a mighty Clattering upon the next Rocks.

If he is not provok'd, he attacks not a Man ; unless the Man is in a red Coat, for then he attacks him very furiously, without any Manner of Provocation, and is all in a Flame for his Destruction, rending and destroying every Thing that stands in the Way to the Gratification of his Rage. If he seizes a Man, he flings him over his Head with so great a Force, that the Man is kill'd by the Fall. The Beast then feeds upon him by Licking, with his rough and prickly Tongue, the Flesh from the Bones.

The Eyes of the Rhinoceros are very small, and vastly short of Proportion to his Body, which is very large. He sees only right forward ; and, as I have said, he travels and pursues ever in a right Line, forcing his Way through all Opposition of Trees and Bushes. He is pretty swift of Foot, but very slow and awkward in Turning. If he makes at you, the Way to avoid him is to suffer him to come within 8 or 10 Paces of you ; and then to whip a few Paces aside ; for then he loses Sight of you ; and it costs him a great Deal of awkward Trouble to get you in his Eye again. This I have experienc'd my self ; for he has more than once made with all his Fury towards me.

He is not fond of Feeding on Grass, chusing rather Shrubs, Broom and Thistles. But the Delight of his Tooth is a Shrub, not much unlike the *Juni-per*, but not of so fine a Scent, nor quite so prickly.

The *Cape-Europeans* call it the *Rhinoceros-Bush*. The Heathy Parts of the *Hottentot* Countries abound with those Bushes. Great Numbers of 'em are seen on the *Tiger-Hills* and the *Mosbel-Bank*; the Inhabitants of which Places cut 'em for Firing.

The Rhinoceros is in perpetual Enmity with the Elephant; and, whenever he discovers him, makes at him with all his Rage. The Elephant knows him to be his mortal Enemy; and therefore, when he 'spies him, gets out of his Way as fast as he can. If a Rhinoceros surprisef an Elephant, he rips up the Elephant's Belly with the Horn on his Snout; by which Means the Elephant's Entrails tumble out and he quickly expires.

The Flesh of a Rhinoceros, which I have often eaten with a great Deal of Satisfaction, is not so finewy as some Writers have represented it. His Skin, his Horn, and his Blood are us'd in Medicine. A *German* Gentleman, who was employ'd in the Company's Laboratory at the *Cape*, assur'd me, he had extracted from the Skin of the Rhinoceros a Salt by which he had perform'd very great Cures. He return'd, while I was at the *Cape*, to his native Country; taking with him, as he said, a considerable Quantity of this Salt, and not doubting but it would procure him not a Little of both Wealth and Fame in *Germany*.

The Horn of the Rhinoceros will not endure the Touch of Poison. I have often been a Witness to this. Many People of Fashion at the *Cape* have Cups turn'd out of the Rhinoceros-Horn. Some have 'em fet in Silver, and Some in Gold. If Wine is pour'd into one of those Cups, it immediately rises and bubbles up as if it were boiling; and if there be Poison in it, the Cup immediately splits. If Poi-  
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son be put by it self into one of those Cups, the Cup, in an Instant, flies to Pieces. Tho' this Matter is known to Thousands of Persons, yet some Writers have affirm'd, that the Rhinoceros-Horn has no such Virtue. The Chips, made in Turning one of those Cups, are ever carefully sav'd, and return'd to the Owner of the Cup; being esteem'd of great Benefit in Convulsions, Faintings and many other Illnesses.

The Blood of the Rhinoceros is not a little valued at the *Cape*. When the *Europeans* there get it fresh, they put it in some of the Guts of the Rhinoceros, and hang it in the Sun to dry. 'Tis of great Virtue for the Opening of Obstructions, and the Healing of inward Sores; and is taken in a Glass of Wine, or in a Dish of Coffee or Tea.

All I have farther to do here, is to put the Reader upon Comparing What is said of the *Leviathan* in *Numbers* 24. 8. *Deut.* 33. 17. and *Jon* 39. 12 : 13 : 14 : 15, with What is here said of the *Rhinoceros*; and upon Considering, whether some Authors have not a great Deal of Reason on their Side, who conclude the *Leviathan* and the *Rhinoceros* to be one and the same Creature.

*Of the DOGS in the Hottentot Countries.*

**A**S the first Settlers of the *Cape* took Dogs with 'em from *Europe*, and most, who have repair'd to settle there since, have been accompanied by one Sort or other of those Animals, so the *Cape-Colonies* are at this Day well provided with Dogs of every Kind seen in *Europe*. But No body will expect I should give any Account of these. Nor shall I say any Thing here of the Domestick Dogs of the *Hottentots*; since I have given a particular Account  
of

of them in my *Present State of the Cape*. The Dogs I shall speak of here, are the Wild ones, which range the *Hottentot* Countries in Troops, and now and then make great Havock among the Cattle.

Father *Anthony Zucheli*, a Capuchin, in his *Travels to Congo in Ethiopia*, gives the following Account of the Wild Dogs in those Parts. “ It will “ not be amiss (says he) to give some Account here “ of a Wild Dog, call’d *Mabien* (*A Wild Dog is call’d by that Name at Congo, which is not a great Way from the Cape*) “ These Creatures have a mortal Enmity for all other Quadrupeds, chasing every other Kind they set their Eyes on. They are “ not unlike Hounds; and, in my Opinion, are a “ Species of ’em. They range the Countries in Bodies or Packs of Thirty, sometimes Forty and “ upwards, encountering Lions, Tigers &c, and “ ever, by their Numbers, conquering. They spend “ the greatest Part of the Day in the Chace: And “ what they kill, which they chuse for Food, they “ drag to a Place of Rendezvous, where they share “ it among ’em, and fall a feasting. The Remains “ of the Entertainment, which are often pretty “ considerable, they carry to the next Village, and “ leave the same for the Use of the Inhabitants. “ They continue for some Time in one Part, “ hunting every Day, till they have clear’d it of “ their Game; and then remove to another. They “ hurt no Man: And Travellers are not a little rejoic’d when they discover ’em, since ’tis ever “ pretty certain, that there are no other Wild “ Beasts within a vast Way of ’em ”.

*Zucheli’s* Account here of the Wild Dogs about *Congo*, is an exact Account too of the Wild Dogs near the *Cape*, in every Particular but one; and that  
is

is his Saying, that the Wild Dogs drag the Remains of their Entertainment to the next Village ; and leave the same for the Use of the Inhabitants. I could never hear, that the Wild Dogs near the *Cape* were so complaisant. But 'tis usual both for *Europeans* and *Hottentots*, when they discover those Dogs on the Chace, to follow 'em to the Place of Rendezvous, and to take what they think proper of What the Dogs have kill'd ; which the Dogs permit 'em to do very quietly, and without any Manner of Grumbling. The *Hottentots* eat what they take from the Dogs : What the *Europeans* take they salt for their Slaves. These Dogs make great Destruction in the Flocks, if the Shepherds are not at Hand to drive 'em away. I have known em several Times destroy from 60 to 80 Sheep and upwards in one Flock. What the *European* Shepherds save from 'em, of the Sheep they kill, is carried Home and salted. What the *Hottentot* Shepherds save, is carried to the *Kraal*, and devour'd by the Inhabitants with all possible Dispatch.

Of the WOLVES.

**T**HERE are two Sorts of Wolves in the *Cape*-Countries ; one agreeing in every Particular with the Wolves in *Europe* ; the other are very different, and are call'd *Tiger*-Wolves.

With Regard to the *Tiger*-Wolf, Authors upon Animals are strangely divided and mistaken. *Cyp. in Continuat. Hist. Anim.* says, the Latin Writers call him *Lupus Cervarius*, because he is the Hart's inveterate Enemy. *Torrerus* says, that the *Tiger*-Wolf is begot between a Wolf and a Panther : That he is spotted all over like a Panther or Tiger, excepting the Head, which is altogether like that of a Wolf, and so on. My



My own Account of the *Tiger-Wolf* is this\*. He is of the Size of an ordinary Sheep-Dog, or somewhat larger. His Head is broad, like that of an English Bull-Dog. His Jaws are large, as are his Nose and Eyes; and his Teeth are edg'd. His Hair is frizled, like that of a Cur-Dog, and spotted like that of a Tiger. His Feet are large, and arm'd with large Talons, which he draws in as a Cat does her Claws; and, like a Cat, he is not heard in his Tread. His Tail is short. He keeps all Day in Holes in the Ground, or in the Clefs of Rocks; and preys only in the Night: And he might, for the most Part, prey with Safety, were it not for his Howl: And 'tis ever his Manner, when he is out upon the Prowl, to keep a dismal Howling. This Howling rouses the Dogs about the Flocks. The Dogs thereupon join against him; and often send him a Way without a Supper. If he gets safe into a Fold or a *Kraal*, he generally kills 2 or 3 Sheep; and having fed heartily on the Spot, carries a Carcass away, for a Meal or two more at his Lodgings.

The Lion, Tiger and Leopard are bitter Enemies to the *Tiger-Wolf*; and are often in Pursuit of him. They follow him by his Howl; and coming softly near him, leap suddenly upon him and tear him to Pieces.

The *Hottentot* Graves he finds, that are not well secur'd with Stones, he scratches open, and devours the Bodies in 'em.

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\* Vide Tab. IV. Fig. 4.

Of the BUFFLE.

**B**uffles or Buffaloes are numerous in the *Cape-Countries*. They are larger than the *European* Buffles, and of a brown Red, whereas the Buffles of *Europe* are black. On their Foreheads grow hard frizled Hair. They are well proportion'd, and hold their Heads aloft. Their Horns are very short ; incline towards the Neck, and bend inwards, the Points almost meeting. Their Skins are so hard and tough, that 'tis difficult to kill 'em without very good Fire-Arms. Their Flesh is not so tender and fat as is ordinarily that of an Ox.

A *Cape*-Buffalo is enrag'd at the Sight of red Cloth, and at the Discharge of a Gun near him. On those Occasions he roars and stamps and tears up the Ground, and runs with such Fury at the offending Party, that he beats down all Opposition that is weaker than Walls, and will run through Fire and Water to come at him.

A large Body of *Europeans* at the *Cape* once chac'd the Buffalo ; and having driven him to the *Water-Place*, as 'tis call'd near the *Cape*-Harbour, the Beast turn'd about and ran with all his Fury at one of his Pursuers, who was in a red Waistcoat. The Fellow giving him nimbly the Go-by, ran to the Water-Side. The Buffalo pursued him briskly, and drove him to such a Strait, that, to save his Life, he was oblig'd to plunge into the Water. He swam well, and made off from the Shore as quick as he could. The Buffalo plung'd into the Water after him, and pursued him so closely, that the Fellow

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Vide Tab. V. Fig. 2.

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could only save himself by Diving. The Ox by this Means losing Sight of him, turn'd and swam towards the opposite Shore, which was three Miles off; and he had undoubtedly reach'd it, if he had not been shot by the Way from one of the Ships in the Harbour. The Ship's Crew hawl'd him on Board, and feasted jovially on him. His Skin was presented to the Governour, who order'd it to be stuff'd with Hay, and added to a Collection he had made of such like Curiosities.

*The African ELK.*

**T**HE *African Elk* is much larger than either the *European* or the *American*, being generally Five Foot high. The Head is like that of a Hart; but 'tis small and much short of Proportion to the Body. The Horns are about a Foot long, and run up twisting; but the Ends of 'em are streight, smooth and pointed. The Neck is slender and beautiful; and beautiful too is the Head. The Upper Jaw is somewhat larger than the nether. The Legs are long and slender. The Tail is about a Foot long. The Hair on the Body is smooth and soft, and of an Ash-Colour. The Flesh tastes not unlike good Beef; and is very agreeable either roasted or boil'd.

The Haunts of the *African Elks* are generally on high Mountains, on good Pasture Grounds, and near good Springs. They climb the highest and roughest Rocks, and pass the most difficult Ways, with surprizing Dispatch and Security. Their Gate is very narrow; that is to say, they keep their Fore- and Hind-Foot very close together. They sometimes visit the Valleys; and there they are sometimes shot, or otherwise kill'd. A *Cape-Elk* weighs about 400 Pound Weight. They

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They frequently attempt to enter the Gardens of the Colonies. Those Gardens, therefore, that are most expos'd to their Inroads, are guarded by Traps, which are set in the following Manner. The *Cape*-Gardens being generally ditch'd round, and a Bridge plac'd over the Ditch at the Entrance into the Garden, there is fix'd in the Ground at one Corner of the Bridge, without the Ditch, a strong pliant taper Pole, by the broad End. To the small End of the Pole a long Rope is fix'd, by which that End of the Pole is pull'd down to the other Corner of the Bridge without the Ditch ; where 'tis fasten'd so slightly, that by a small Touch 'tis freed, and flies up with a strong Elasticity. When the small End of the Pole is properly fix'd, the Remainder of the Rope is form'd into several Coils and Nooses, and laid under the Arch or bent Pole. This is the Trap the *Cape-Europeans* set at their Gardens for the Elk. An Elk coming to one of those Gardens, and finding no Communication but by the Bridge before the Door, he steps upon the Bridge, through the Arch ; and hampering his Legs in the Coils of the Rope, and shaking the Pole, the small End of the Pole flies up, and fastens him tightly in one or other of the Nooses; by which he is then held, his Fore or Hind-Parts up, close to the Pole. If by Struggling he breaks the Pole, 'tis a Hundred to one but he tumbles into the Ditch ; and if he escapes the Ditch, he drags a Piece of the Pole after him; which so embarrasses him in his March, that he is very easily taken. For the farther Satisfaction of my Readers, I have given the Figure of this Trap\*.

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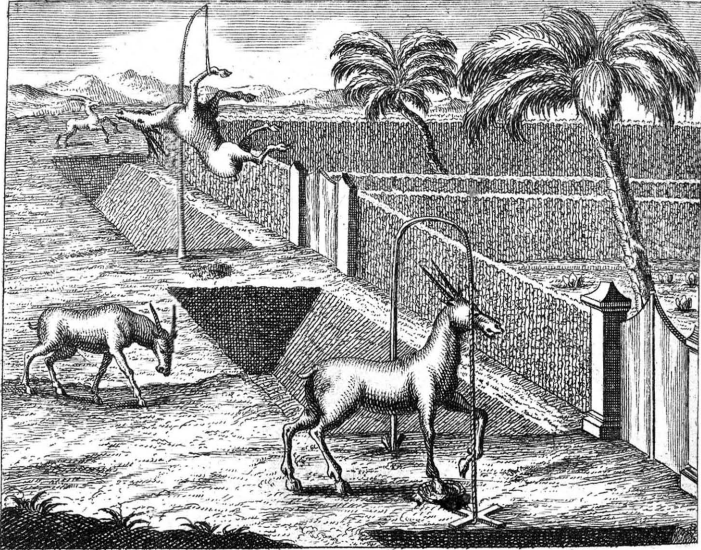
\* Vide Tab. VI. Fig. 1.

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TAB. V.

Fig. 1

P. III.



*The Traps Europeans Set for Elks.*

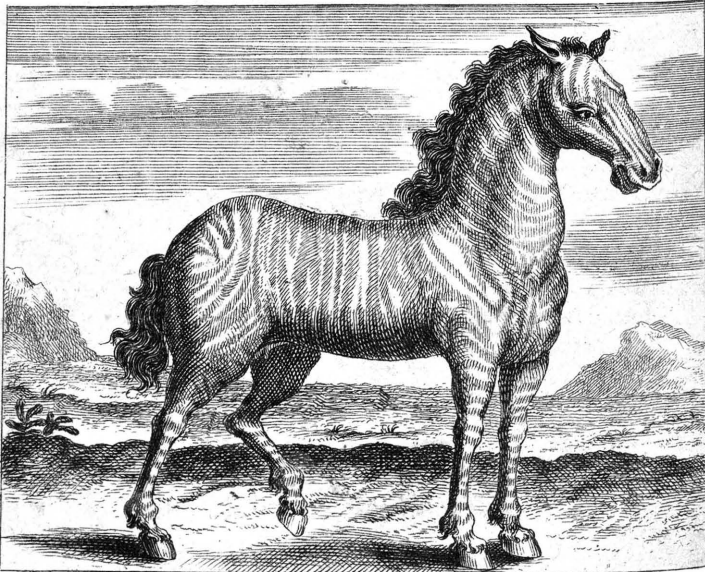


Fig. 2

*The Wild Ass.*

P. 112.

## ASSES.

**T**HERE are Two Sorts of Creatures at the *Cape of Good Hope* that are call'd Asses. One was brought thither by the *Dutch* from *Cape Verd*, *Angola*, *Loando*, *St. Paul* and *Ceylon*; and this Sort is call'd by the *Cape-Europeans* the *Ceylon-Asses*. These are, in every Respect, like *European Asses*; and are only brought to the *Cape* for the Propagation of Mules.

The other Sort are Natives of the Country, and are call'd Wild Asses\* ; but never surely was there a Name more improperly applied ; for they are large, well shap'd, beautiful, lively Creatures, resembling Asses in Nothing, but the Length of their Ears. All the Rest of 'em is of the Make of the handfomest Horte. *Ludolff*, in *Com. ad Hist. Æthiop.* says of the Wild Ass here: *Infortunatum animal, quod tam pulchris coloribus præditur, a fini nomen in Europa ferre cogatur : Aures certe, quibus dehonestatur, abscindi possent ; quod in Germania faciunt equis, eas longiores habentibus. i. e. Unfortunate Animal, that being endued with such beautiful Colours, should be forc'd to bear the Name of Ass in Europe. His Ears, which disgrace him, might be cropt ; as is done to Horses in Germany, which have Ears longer than ordinary.*

I shall give as exact an Account of the *African Wild Ass* as I can ; for excepting *Philostorgio*, whom very few have understood, I know of no Author who has given a tolerable Account of him. *Tellezius*, *Thevenot*, and others say, they had seen

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\* Vide Tab. VI. Fig. 2.

tame

tame ones. I could never hear of a tame one at the *Cape*, notwithstanding the *Europeans* there have frequently employ'd their utmost Art and Labour to tame both old and young of these Creatures. They will not live without their Liberty.

The *Cape* Wild Ass is one of the most beautiful Animals that ever I beheld. His Size is that of an ordinary Saddle-Horse. His Legs are slender and well proportion'd. The Hair on his Body is soft and sleek. There runs on the Ridge of his Back, from the Mane to the Tail, a black Streak. From this black Streak there run down, on each Side of him, a great many Streaks of various Colours, meeting under his Belly in so many Circles. Some of these circling Streaks are white, some yellow, and some of a Chestnut-Colour: And these Colours lose themselves in one another in such Manner that 'tis very delightful to see 'em. His Head and Ears are likewise adorn'd with small Streaks of the like Colours. His Mane and Tail are likewise adorn'd Streak-wise with the same Colours, but mostly White and Chestnut or Brown.

He is so swift, that when he takes to his Heels he is out of Sight in a Moment; and I am apt to think, that not a Horse in the World can keep up with him. 'Tis a very difficult Matter to take him; and he bears therefore a very great Price. *Tellezius* his saying, that the *Great Mogul* gave 2000 Ducats for one, is a very probable Matter. *Nauendorf* relates, that an *Abyssinian* Ambassador to the Governour General of *Batavia*, made his Excellency a Present of one; and that his Excellency having sent it as a Present to the Emperour of *Japan*, that Emperour presented to the Company, in Return, 10,000 Tail of Silver, and 30 rich Night Gowns,

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amounting, according to *Ludolf*, to 160,000 Crowns. I have seen these Wild Affes frequently in Numbers in the *Cape-Countries*.

*The ROE-BUCK.*

**R**OE-bucks \* are seen in the *Cape-Countries*. They agree in every Particular with the Koe-bucks in *Europe*; and 'tis therefore needless to give a Description of 'em.

*The GOAT.*

**T**HERE are several Species of Goats in the *Cape-Countries*; one, call'd the Tame Goats; another, call'd the Blew Goats; another, the Spotted Goats, and so on. I will give a Description of each of 'em.

The Tame Goats are like the *European*; only they are not so large nor so ram. These breed twice a Year.

The Blew Goats are shap'd like the Tame, but are as large as an *European* Hart. Their Hair is very short and of a delicate Blew; but the Colour fades, when they are kill'd, to a blewish Gray. Their Beards, which are pretty long, add not a little to their Comeliness. Their Horns are not long in Proportion to those of other Goats, but they are very neat, and run very curiously up in Rings till within a little of the Point; which is streight and smooth. Their Legs are long, but not out of Proportion. Their Flesh is well tasted, but rarely fat: And they are rarely kill'd but for the Sake of their Skins; which are as good as those of Deer. Their Flesh is generally given to the Dogs. These Goats are only to be met with far up in the Country.

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\* Vide Tab II Fig 5



*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 115

The Spotted Goats are seen in great Numbers up and down the *Hottentot* Countries, sometimes above 1000 together. They are so call'd from the red, the white and the brown Spots upon 'em. They are of the same Size with the Blew Goats, or rather larger. Their Horns, which are about a Foot long, and incline somewhat backwards, run up twitting to the Middle ; from whence to the End, they run up very streight and smooth. Their Beards are of a brown Red, and very long. Their Legs are well proportion'd to their Bodies ; and their Trotters, that is to say, the Joints above their Fetlocks, are of a dark Brown. Their Flesh is somewhat dry, but pretty well tasted, having much of the Relish of Venison ; and 'tis very agreable Food, when 'tis larded well and roasted. The Young ones are easily taken, and are soon made tame enough to run with the Flocks of Sheep. But the Flesh of these tame ones has not, as has that of the Wild, the Relish of Venison.

There is another Sort of Goats in the *Cape*-Countries, which, notwithstanding they have several remarkable Peculiarities, go without a Name. I shall give the best Description I can of this Goat ; and, for the farther Satisfaction of the Reader, I give a Plate of the Creature\*.

This Goat is of the Size of a large Hart. His Head is very beautiful, and adorn'd with a Couple of smooth bending pointed Horns, Three Foot long, and the Tops or Points at the Distance of Two Foot from one another. From his Forehead, along the Ridge of his Back, to his Tail, runs a white

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\* Vide Tab. VI. Fig. 2.

Streak. A white Streak crosses this, over his Shoulders, and runs quite down the same. Another white Streak crosses it on the Middle of his Back, and runs down on both Sides to his Belly. A Third crosses it above his Buttocks, and runs right down 'em. The Hair on all the other Parts of his Body is greyish, with little Touches of Red; excepting That on the Belly, which approaches to a White. His Beard is grey, and pretty long. His Legs are long, but not out of Proportion to his Body.

The Flesh of those Goats is very agreeable Food, exceeding, in my Opinion, the Venison of *Europe*. But they are nothing near so numerous in the *Cape-Countries* as the Goats before-mention'd. The Female is less than the Male; and is without Horns. The Flesh of one and the other is the same.

The Diving Goat at the *Cape* is near as large as an ordinary tame one, and much of the same Colour. As soon as he spies any Person or Thing he apprehends Danger from, he dives or squats down close in the Grass; and seeing Nothing but the Grass about him, he has a Notion, perhaps, that no Creature can see him; for there he lies, giving now and then a Peep out, and pulling his Head suddenly down again, till either the Danger is gone, or he is seiz'd, shot, or knock'd on the Head.

The Rock-Goat is as well known in the *Cape-Countries* as he is in *Europe*; but the *Cape-Rock-Goat* is not near so large as the *European*. He is rarely bigger than an *European Kid*, of a Quarter old. His Horns are rarely above Half a Foot long, and incline not so far backwards as those of the *European Rock-Goat*. He often enters the Vineyards and Gardens, and sometimes does great Mischief to the Vines and other Plants. He is therefore narrow-ly

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 117

ly watch'd and often taken. His Flesh is reckon'd at the *Cape* a great Dainty, tho' 'tis ever lean and somewhat tough.

At *Congo*, *Vida*, the Coast of *Guinea*, and other Countries near the *Cape*, is seen a Sort of Goats that never grow beyond the Size of a Hare ; but there is a very striking Simmetry and Beauty in the Shape of 'em. Their Horns are like those of the Hart, with as many Sprouts on the same as they are Years old. Their Legs are very neat and small; and the lowermost Joints of 'em are so smooth and pretty, that they are often us'd for Tobacco-Stoppers, the cloven Hoofs remaining on 'em. Many of those Joints are fitted up with Silver, and many with Gold.

HOGS.

**T**HERE are Four Sorts of Hogs at the *Cape*; Two Sorts that are tame, and Two that are wild. The Two first were brought thither by the *Europeans*; one from *Europe*, and the other from *Java*. Of the Hogs of the *European* Breed 'tis needless to say any Thing: But it may be proper to give some Account of those of the *Javan*.

The *Javan* Hogs \* are Coal-black, very short legg'd, and quite without Bristles. Their Bellies swag, and almost touch the Ground. Their Fat is far from the Consistence of that of the *European* Hogs: For when a Piece of *Javan* Pork is hung up, the Fat drops all out in a very little Time. The Reader needs not be told then, that no *Javan* Pork is hung up to dry, But the Flesh eats very well.

Of the Wild Hogs, one Sort is call'd Wild Hogs; and the other, Earth-Hogs. Wild Hogs are but

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\* Vide Tab. II, Fig 6.

few in the *Cape-Countries*. There are but few Woods to invite 'em thither. And the Encrease of the few Wild Hogs that are there is prevented by Lions, Tigers &c, which destroy 'em.

The Earth-Hogs in the *Hottentot-Countries* are not unlike the *European Hogs*, excepting that their Colour approaches to a Red; that their Heads are longer, and the Snouts more pointed; and that they are quite toothless. Nor are their Bristles so strong as those of the *European Hogs*. The Tongue of an Earth-Hog is very long and pointed. When he is hungry, he looks for an Ant-Hill; and coming nigh the same, he looks round him to see if the Coast be clear, and if he discovers no Danger, he lays him down, placing his Head pretty near the Hill, and stretching out his long Tongue as far as he can, and keeping it so. Presently the Ants mount in Numbers upon his Tongue; the upper Part of which being very clammy, the Ants are held thereon by the Legs, so that they cannot return. And when he finds he has got a good Body of those Insects thus hamper'd, he draws in his Tongue and swallows them; and then lays it out again for more. This is his Manner of Feeding. His Legs are long and strong. His Tail is likewise long. He scratches Holes in the Ground for his Rest and Refuge, and is very quick at the Work. And if he gets but his Head and Fore-Legs into the Ground, he keeps such fast Hold, that the strongest Man cannot pull him out.

His Flesh is well tasted and wholesome, and much like that of a Wild Hog. Both *Europeans* and *Hottentots* go frequently in Search of him. When they come up with him, they knock him down: And a Blow over the Head, with but a small Cudgel, will do the Business. The

*The* PORCUPINE.

**T**HE Porcupine is no Rarity in the *Cape* Countries\*; He is about Two Foot high, and Three long. His whole Body is arm'd with a Sort of Quills, partly black and partly white; very sharp at the Out-Points, and not much unlike Goose-Quills, stript of the Feathers. He has some Quills on the Top of his Head; but they are very short. The Quills on his Back are about Six Inches long: Those on his Sides are something shorter. The longest are on his Hind-Parts; and those he darts at his Pursuer, whether Man or Beast, But he never darts a Quill till his Pursuer is come pretty near him; and he sometimes does it so effectually, that it sticks in the Flesh, and causes a great Pain and Inflammation. If he is not anger'd, his Quills lie close upon his Body; but when he is anger'd he spreads 'em out. His Head and Feet are like those of a Hare. His Ears resemble the Humane. Being very fond of Garden-Products, he frequently enters the Gardens of the Colonies, and does much Damage in 'em. When the Breach is discover'd, by which he enter'd a Garden, a Fire-arm is planted there, charg'd and cock'd. To the Trigger a String is tied, which runs from thence, close along by the Barrel, to the Muzzle of the Piece, where a Turnep, Carrot, or some such Thing, is tied to it. The Porcupine entering the Garden (and he always enters it by the same Way, as long as the Way is open) falls a devouring the Turnep or Carrot; by which Means he pulls down the Trigger and is shot. His

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\* Vide Tab. IV, Fig. 2:

Flesh is wholesome and well tasted; but it relishes the best after it has huug a Day or Two in the Chimney. His Carcass, gutted and stript of the Quills, weighs about Twenty Pounds weight.

*The BABOON.*

**B**aboons\* (which are a large Kind of Monkeys) are pretty numerous in the *Cape*-Countries. The Head of a Baboon is Something like that of a Dog; but his Features are very ugly and frightful. The Fore-part of his Body resembles very nearly that of the Humane Body. His Teeth are very large and sharp. His Fore-Paws have much of the Resemblance of Humane Hands, and his Hind Paws much of the Likeness of Humane Feet. They are all four arm'd with very strong and very sharp Talons, with which, and with his large and sharp Teeth, he does a great Deal of Mischief to the Dogs that attack him. His whole Body is hairy, excepting his Posteriors, which are quite without Hair, and so mark'd with Streaks and Spots of a Blood-Colour, that they seem as if the Skin was rubb'd or scratch'd off 'em. The Teats of the Female fall from her Breast, between her Fore-Legs. They are very lascivious Creatures. There are some *Hot-tentots* of Opinion, that these Baboons can speak; but that they avoid it for Fear Men should lay 'em by the Heels, and make 'em work for their Living.

In Distress, as when they are beset by Dogs, or cudgel'd by Men, they sigh and groan and make just such a Cry as Men or Women do in extreme

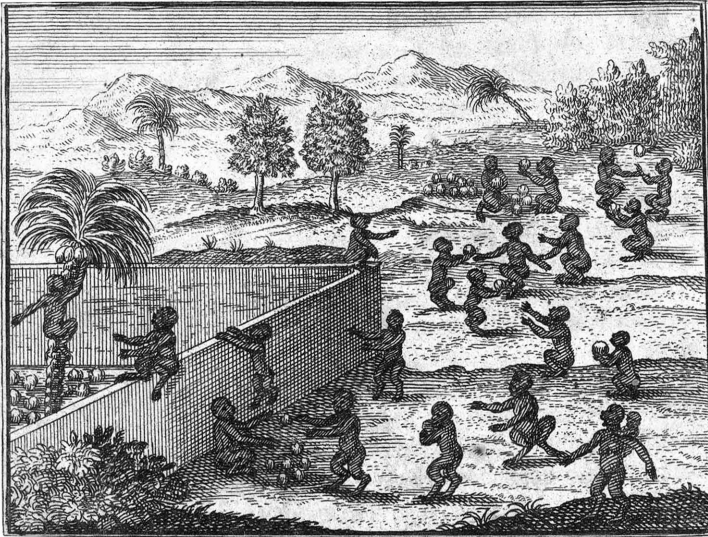
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\* Vide Tab. II. Fig. 2.

Fright

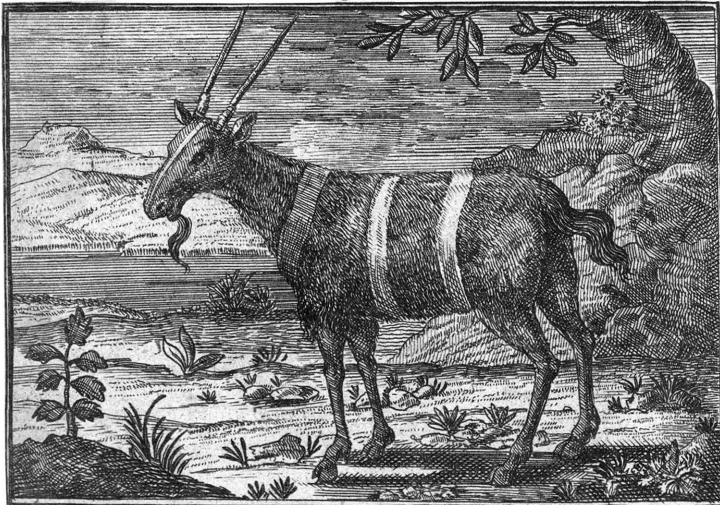
Fright or Pain. And as they are great Lovers of Grapes, Apples and Garden-Fruits, and now and then enter the Vineyards, Orchards and Gardens of the Colonies, they sometimes suffer much from the Teeth of the Dogs and the Cudgels of the Men, who surprize them in those Adventures. What they feed upon else, besides those Fruits, is pretty uncertain. *Gesner* says, the Baboons have a Method of Catching Fish, and feed partly upon it; and that they likewise attack and kill Deer, Buffles, &c. and eat the Flesh; but that they parch both Fish and Flesh in the Sun before they eat 'em. Of their Catching Fish or Killing Deer, Buffles, and the like, I could never hear any Thing at the *Cape*. But this I have seen, that they will eat neither Fish nor Flesh that has not been roasted or boil'd, or some other Way fitted to the Palates of Men. I know too, that they will pilfer either Fish or Flesh that is dress'd. If they discover a Traveller resting in the Fields, and regaling himself upon his *Viaticum*, if he looks not sharp about him, they will filch Part of it from him; and (if I may use the Expression) they will laugh at him when they have done: For having run to some Distance from him, they turn about, and resting on their Posteriors, hold their Victuals in their Fore-Paws, stretch'd out towards him, with an as much as to say, *Here, wil' you have it again?* falling at the same Time into such ridiculous Gesture and Grimace, that a Man, who should be robb'd by 'em of all the Victuals he had, could not forbear laughing.

They keep up a Sort of Dicipline among themselves, and go about every Thing with a surprizing Cunning and Fore-cast. These Things, particularly, are seen in their Robbing of an Orchard, Garden or  
Vine-



*Baboons robbing of an Orchard*

*Fig. 2.*



*A Wild Goat in the Cape Countries*



Vineyard; which they generally do in a Troop. When a Troop of 'em has enter'd an Orchard or Garden, a Party is set to watch upon the Fences, and give Notice of the Approach of Danger. When the Watch is set, a good Party begins the Pillage, while the Rest stretch themselves, at short Distances from one another, from the Orchard or Garden to the Place of Rendezvous on the Mountains\*. The Melons, Pumpkins and other Fruit the Pillagers gather in the Gardens, and the Apples and Pears they gather in the Orchards; they toss to the Baboon at the Head of the Line, He tosses them to the next; and so the Fruit passes from Hand to Hand (if I may be allow'd the Expression) immediately to the Hills; these Creatures being so very nimble and quick-fighted as hardly ever to fail Catching in their Paws the Fruit that is thrown to 'em. All this is done with great Silence and Dispatch. The Baboons upon the Watch, when they discover People approaching, give a loud Cry; upon which away scours the whole Troop to the Mountains, as if Destruction was close at their Heels; the Young ones jumping upon and posting away on the Old ones Backs in a Manner very diverting to see.

'Tis suppos'd they punish Neglect of Duty in the Watch with Death; For when any of the Troop are shot or taken before the Cry is given, there is heard a mighty quarrelling Noise among 'em, when they get back to the Hills; and now and then some of 'em are found torn to Pieces in the Way; and Those are judg'd to have had the Watch.

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\* Vide Tab. VI. Fig. 1.

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 123

In the Vineyards (which they only enter about Vintage-Time) they frequently intoxicate themselves to such a Degree by the Eating of Grapes, that they are easily out-run and knock'd down by the Men, and easily master'd by the Dogs.

I could relate many odd diverting Pranks, play'd by those Creatures at the *Cape*, during my Stay there: But perhaps such Relations would be judg'd too ludicrous for this Kind of History.

The CAPE-*Europeans*, when they get a young Baboon, breed him up in the House, giving him Goat- or Sheep's Milk: And by the Time he comes to Maturity, he becomes as watchful of a House in the Night as the best House-Dog in *Europe*.

*The* CAT o' MOUNTAIN.

**T**HIS Animal is frequently seen in the *Cape*-Countries. But I shall not give a Description of it here, because it agrees in every Respect with the Animal of the like Name seen in *Germany*. This Creature is often seen and taken in a Wood near the City of *Wonsedel* in the Province of *Culmbach* in the Electorate of *Brandenburg*.

*The* MOLE.

**M**OLES likewise, which are pretty numerous at the *Cape*, agreeing in every Particular with the Moles seen in *Europe*, I shall not describe 'em here. I shall only set down the Method the CAPE-*Europeans* take to destroy 'em. Having remov'd the Earth the Mole has thrown up, and open'd her Hole, they fix, close upon the Mouth of the Hole, Two Sticks across each other, horizontally. To those Sticks, at the Crossing, they fix a small wooden Pipe, erect, Part in the Hole, and  
Part

Part above it. They then plant a Pistol or small Gun upon cross-Sticks, set up near the Hole, lodging the Muzzle in the Hole, in a right Line with the End of the Pipe, but beneath it, and a little short of it. From the Trigger, which is rais'd, runs a String into the Mole-Hole, passing through the Pipe, and falling right against the Muzzle of the Piece: And there a Turnep or Carrot is fasten'd to it for a Bait. The Mole, smelling the Bait, comes and tugs at it, and by that Means pulls down the Trigger and is shot\*.

*The Indian MOUSE, or Egyptian WATER-RAT.*

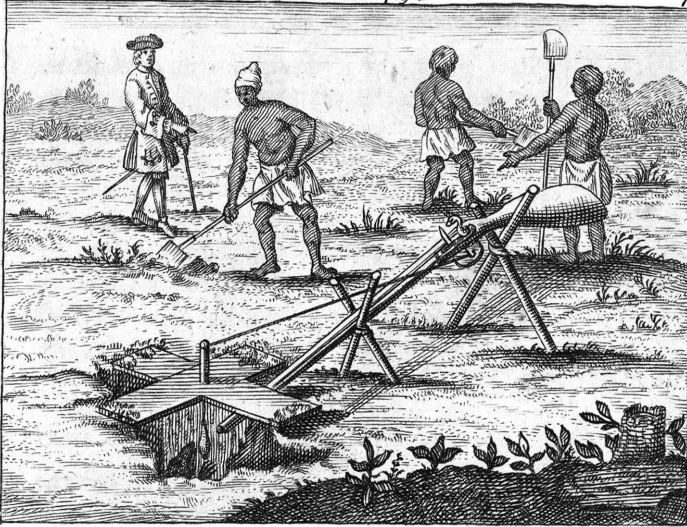
**T**HIS Creature, which is often seen in the *Cape-Countries*, *Gesner* reckons a Sort of Mouse. 'Tis shap'd indeed like a Shrew-Mouse; but is as large as a Cat\* The whole Body is cover'd with long stiff Hair, streak'd and spotted with White, Black and Yellow. This Creature preys upon Serpents and Fowls; and refuses not, with the Ferret, to suck Eggs; which makes me look upon it as a Sort of Ferret.

*The RATTLE-MOUSE.*

**T**HERE is a Creature, pretty often seen in the *Cape-Colonies*; and which the People there call a *Rattle-Mouse*, tho' it has Little or Nothing of the Likeness of any Kind of Mouse seen in *Europe*. 'Tis larger than an *European Squirrel*. Its Head is shap'd like that of a Bear. The Hair on the Back is of a Liver-Colour. The Hair on

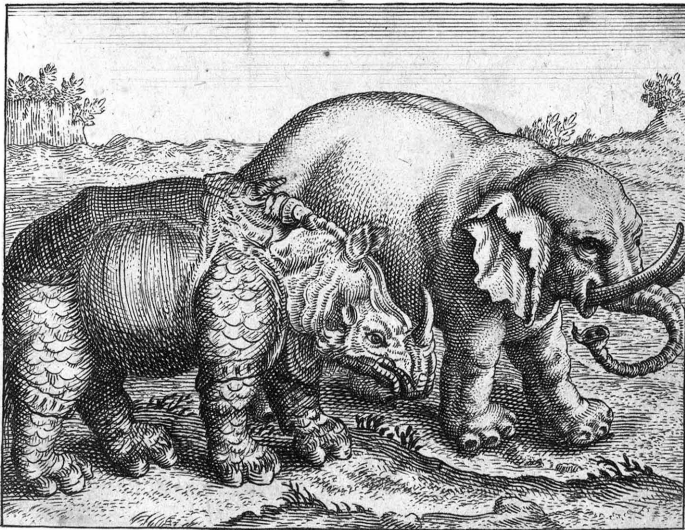
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\* Vide Tab. III. Fig. 1 † Vide Tab. II. Fig. 4.



*The Method the Cape Europeans take to destroy Moles*

*Fig. 2.*



*The Elephant p. 98*

*and Rhinoceros p. 101*

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 125

the Sides is near a Black. It purs like a Cat; feeds on Acorns, Nuts and the Like, and abides mostly on Trees, jumping from one Tree to another, much after the Manner of the *European-Squirrel*. With its Tail, which is not very long nor very hairy, it makes now and then a rattling Noise; and thence 'tis call'd the *Rattle-Mouse*. 'Tis so nimble and bites so close, that 'tis rarely taken alive. *Gesner* says, it may be tam'd. I know not that, having never seen or heard of a tame one in the *Cape-Countries*.

*The* ERMIN.

**T**HE Ermin is often seen in the *Hottentot-Countries*. But as this Animal is pretty well known throughout *Europe*, I shall not describe it here. *Gesner* reckons it a Sort of Mouse. The Flesh of it is wholesome, and very agreeable to the Palate. I have often eaten of it stew'd.

*The* FOX,

**T**HERE is no Animal in the *Hottentot Countries* to which the *Europeans* give the Name of Fox. But there is a Creature often seen in those Countries so like a Fox, that if it is not one, there never was an Animal of one Kind that came so near in Shape and Colour to an Animal of another, as this does. *Gesner* calls it the Cross-Fox. The *CAPE-Europeans* call it a *Jackal*; the *Hottentots*, *Tenlie*, or *Kenlié*. After What I have said of this Animal, there is no Occasion for me to describe it.

*The*

*The H A R E.*

**I**N the *Cape*-Countries there are three Kinds of Hares. One is distinguish'd by its Smallness; the Second by its Largeness; the Third is known by the Colour of the Scut, which is a bright Red. They are all of the same Shape and Nature with the Hares of *Europe*; and excepting the Scut of the Third Kind, they are all perfectly of the same Colour with *European* Hares.

*The H A R T.*

**T**HE Hart of the *Hottentot* Countries differs from the *European* Hart only in the Horns. The Horns of the *Hottentot* Hart have no Branches; are about a Foot long; and run up twisting, Screw-wise, to about Half their Length; from whence they run aside a little, outward, streight and smooth to a Point, making obtuse Angles. They are about Three Times as far asunder at the Points as they are at the Head.

*The R A B B E T.*

**R**abbits are seen in the *Hottentot* Countries, but not a great many. The Most, near the *Cape*, are seen on the *Taxen* Island in the *Saldhana* Bay. They are in every Respect like the Rabbits of *Europe*. 'Tis therefore needless to describe 'em.

*C A T S.*

**I**N the *Cape*-Countries, there are both Wild and Tame Cats. The Tame are of the *European* Breed, and are only seen in the Colonies. The  
Wild

*the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.* 127

Wild Cats are a little larger than the Tame: Setting aside which, most of 'em are to be distinguish'd from the Tame only by their Wildness. There are a few Wild Blew Cats; all their Hair being blew, and retaining that Colour after their Skins are dress'd. There are a few that are call'd Wild Red Cats. These have a Streak of bright Red running along the Ridge of the Back, from the Neck to the Tail, and losing it self in Gray and White on the Sides. The Skins of these are said to give Ease in the Gout, when they are applied to the pain'd Part: On which Account they are not a little valued at the *Cape*. There is another Sort, call'd the Bush-Cat, from its keeping mostly in Bushes and Hedges. 'Tis spotted something like a Tiger, and is the largest of all the Wild Cats in the *Cape* Countries. The Skins of Bush-Cats make excellent Furr, both for Warmth and Ornament. They therefore give a good Price at the *Cape*, being bought up there for the Northern Countries of *Europe*.

There is another Sort of Wild Cat in the *Cape*-Countries, that is call'd the Musk Cat\*. The Skins of these Cats have a very fine Scent, and give on that Account a good Price at the *Cape*. But tho' I have seen several of those Creatures kill'd, and have inspected several of their Carcasses very narrowly, I could never discover, that they carried any such Thing as Musk.

R A T S.

**N**O Rats were seen at the *Cape* before the *Europeans* landed there. 'Tis suppos'd, that Ship-Rats get frequently ashore at the *Cape*, and

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\* Vide Tab. IV. Fig. 6.

leave

leave their old Habitations for new ones in the Colonies ; but that Tame and Wild Cats together prevent their 'Encreasing there to any considerable Number.

### H O R S E S .

**I**N the *Cape*-Countries are sometimes seen Wild Horses. But not one of that Breed is to be seen in the Colonies. Nor could I ever learn, that one of 'em had been taken and tam'd ; tho' there is no Doubt but that they might be tam'd and made as serviceable as other Horses. But the Colonies having no Manner of Occasion for 'em, No body there troubles his Head about 'em. The Reason why no Endeavours have been us'd to take and tame those Horses, is, that they were not discover'd till long after the first Settlement had been supplied with Horses from *Persia*. And by that Time the *Persian* Horses were become so cheap and numerous in the Settlement, that No body there was in any Want of 'em. And the Colonies at this Time have more Horses of that Breed than they know well what to do with. Some of the *Cape*-Settlers have 30, some 40, and some 50 of those Horses : And Some have from 200 to 300.

The *Persian* Horses are generally but small. They are generally too of a Chestnut Colour. You rarely meet with a Black or a Grey among 'em. The *Persian* Horses at the *Cape* feed on Grass and Barley ; Oats not being sown at the *Cape*, for Reasons I have deliver'd in a foregoing Chapter

In *Ælian. Histor. Animal. lib. 16.* and in *Cyprian. Continuat. Hist. Animal. Franzi.* likewise in *Forro*, a German Author, there is a Description of an Animal, under the Name of *Paphagum* : Which Ani-



Animal, according to those Authors, is about Half as large again as a Horse. This Creature, say they, has a long Tail; and his Skin is cover'd all over with fine hard Hair. And he is hunted, they add, chiefly for the Sake of his Tail.

I saw, at Capt. *Olofberg's* at the *Cape*, the Picture of an Animal that answers pretty nearly the Description the above-mention'd Authors give of the *Pæpbagus*. The Captain told me, that as he was travelling once in the *Hottentot* Countries, at a great Distance from the *Cape*, he met with the very Animal, represented by that Picture: And that never having seen such a Creature before, nor heard that Any one else had, he took the best Account he could of the Size, Shape &c of it; and caus'd that Picture of it to be drawn at his Return Home. But the Painting is somewhat less than the 'foremention'd Authors make the *Pæpbagus*; and has a Mane, perfectly resembling that of a Horse: And the Body is much like that of an Ox. I could never hear of Any one besides the Captain who had seen such an Animal in the *Hottentot* Countries.

*The* SEA-COW.

FROM the Name that is given this Creature, One would think her a Sort of Fish, and that she lives wholly in the Sea. But the Truth is, she feeds altogether ashore, upon Grass, and only betakes her self to the Sea for her Security. This is the Animal which *Martin*, *Newhoff* and *Francisci* call the *Cow-Fish*. *Tallexius* calls it the Sea-Horse, because its Head bears a greater Resemblance to that of a Horse than it does to the Head of any other Creature. *Thevenot* likewise calls it the Sea-Horse; and is more laborious and exact in the Description of it

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than

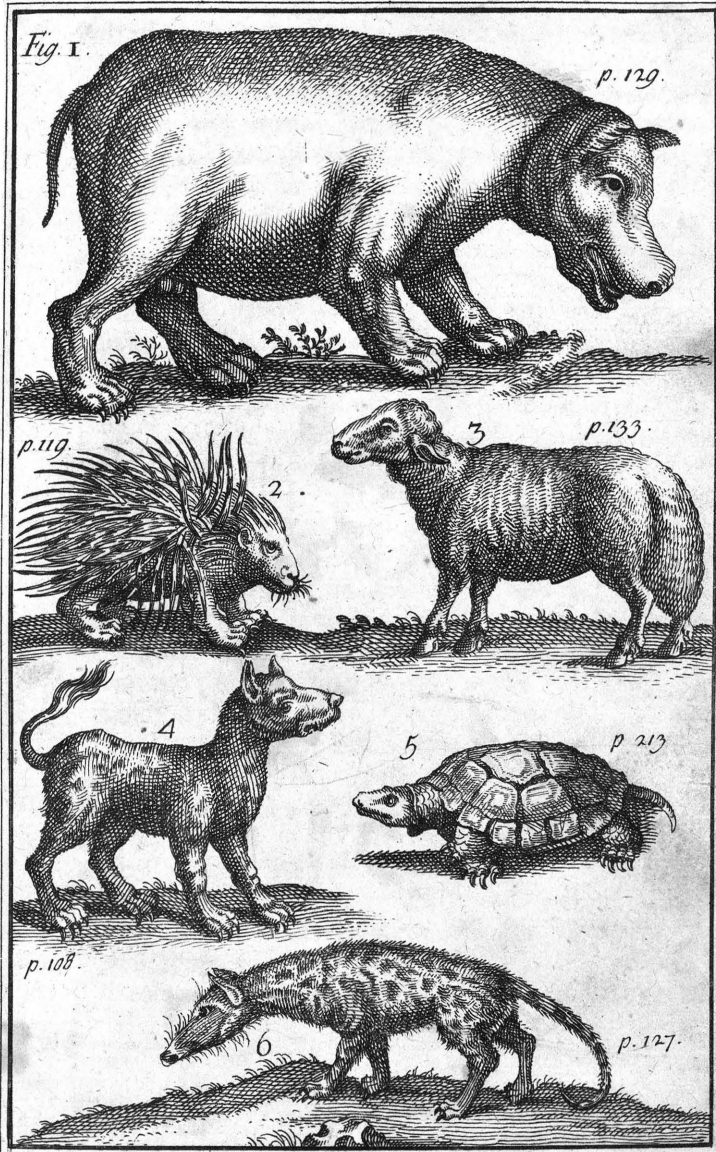
than any other Author I have seen. But Father *Tachart* was content to mention this Animal under the Name it obtains at the *Cape*. “ There is seen”, says he, “ in the large Rivers (about the *Cape*) a very large Animal, call’d the *Sea-Cow*. In Size it comes nearest the *Rhinoceros*. The Flesh is “ wholesome and grateful to the Palate”. And This is all he says of it.

The *Sea-Cow*\* is of the Size and Colour of a *Rhinoceros*; but her Legs are somewhat shorter than those of the *Rhinoceros*. The Head, as *Tellezius* says, resembles that of a Horse more than it does the Head of any other Creature; but ’tis broader and shorter than is ordinarily the Head of a Horse. The Mouth is considerably larger than that of a Horse; and comes the nearest to that of an Ox. The Nostrils are very large; and out of them she spouts up a great Deal of Water when she rises from her Bed in the Sea or River. Her Eyes are small; as are likewise her Ears. Her Legs are short and round, and of the same Thickness throughout. The Hoofs are not cloven; but they are quarter’d each of ’em, at the Bottom, by Two little Channels (if I may be allow’d that Term here) not very deep, which cross each other. The Tail is short, like that of an Elephant, and has a little Hair upon it; but the Hair is not near so long as that on an Elephant’s Tail: And this little Hair on the Tail is all the *Sea-Cow* has. The Udder of the Female hangs, as does that of a Cow, between the Hind-Legs: but ’tis a very small one for so large a Creature; and very small likewise are the Nipples. I

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\* Vide Tab. IV. Fig. 1.

have



*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 131

have frequently seen the Females suckle their Young; which were about the Size of Sheep.

The Skin of the *Sea-Cow* is an Inch thick or more, and so tough, that 'tis a pretty difficult Matter to kill this Creature with Shot. The *CAPE-Europeans* always aim at her Head; where the Skin is stretch'd close and tight upon the Bone; and they rarely give her the mortal Wound in any other Part.

But the most remarkable Things in a *Sea-Cow* are her Teeth. On the nether Jaw are Four large ones, which shoot out a considerable Way from the Mouth. Two of these are on each Side; the one crooked, the other streight. They are each as thick as an ordinary Ox's Horn, and about a Foot and a Half long; and weigh, each, about Ten Pounds. They are extremely white; and every Thing that is made of 'em continues so, without any Manner of Alteration. On which Account they are more valued than *Elephants* Teeth; the ordinary Ivory being apt to turn yellow.

The *Sea-Cow* remains upon her Bed in the Sea or River 'till Hunger calls her ashore. When she first raises her Head above Water, she turns it this Way and that, towards the Shore, to smell if any Danger be near: And she smells a Man at a considerable Distance, lie he never so close, and likewise every Animal that is an Enemy to her. If she smells no Danger, she hastens to Shore, and, as soon as she arrives there, falls a grazing. But if she gets any Scent of an Enemy, she spouts up the Water with which she is loaded, and down she goes again to the Bottom, and remains there so many Hours, that a Man must have a great Stock of Patience that waits till she rises again. The Man therefore that goes out to shoot her, and discovers her Head above Wa-

ter, must discharge before she turns her Head towards him ; for almost in the Moment she does so, she smells him and is gone. If she is shot in the Water, the Blood is quickly seen on the Top of it ; And by the Blood the Place is easily discover'd where she dies. She is, in such Case, follow'd in a Boat, and, by Slings and Hooks, drag'd ashore. The Carcass, as soon as it is brought ashore, is flead and gutted, and then convey'd Home in a Waggon; for which 'tis a good Load.

The Flesh of a *Sea-Cow* is most delicious Food, whether roasted or boil'd. 'Tis much coveted at the *Cape*, and is sold there for 12 Pence and sometimes for 15 Pence a Pound ; and is to every Hand there a most agreeable Present. As soon as the Cow is cut up, the small Pieces of Flesh, which are left on the smaller Bones, are put into the Pot. The Rest is put in Salt, for Sale, Presents or future Use. The Fat bears the same Price with the Flesh. 'Tis very sweet and wholesome, and is us'd, as Butter, with Rice and Puddings, and in Dressing of most Sorts of Victuals. Some eat it with Bread only, upon which they spread it as they do Butter : And 'tis reckon'd an excellent Thing against a Surfeit and a Redundancy of Humours in the Body.

Some are of Opinion, the *Sea-Cow* is an Hermaphrodite, acting one While the Male, and another the Female. I know not what Grounds they have for this Opinion : Nor can I say any Thing in Support of it. Some Authors, as *Pfeiffer*, *Franzso*, and *Kirchmajero*, take the *Elephant* to be the *Bebe-moth*, mention'd in *Job. Chap. 40. v. 10.* But others, as *Bochart* and *Ludolff*, judge the *Bebe-moth* to be the *Sea-Cow* (The Latinists call it *Hippopotamus*) And, in my Opinion, the latter have the most Reason.

Sheep

SHEEP.

**H**Aviug written largely, in my *Present State of the Cape*, and in my Account of the Colonies, of the *Cape-Rams*, Ewes and Lambs, I refer the Reader to my Account of 'em there. All I can do farther for his Satisfaction upon the Matter, is to give him, as I here do, a Plate of a *Cape-Sheep*\*.

The STINKBINGSEM.

**I**N the *Hottentot* Countries there is an Animal the *Dutch* call *Stinkbingsem*, i. e. *Stink-box* or *Stink-Breeches*. 'Tis the most farting, fizzling, stinking Animal under the Sun. Stinking is the grand Defence Nature has given this Creature against all its Enemies; and, for the most Part, it farts and stinks 'em out of the Field. 'Tis shap'd like a Ferret; and is of the Size of a midling Dog. When his Pursuer, whether Man or Beast, is come pretty near him, he pours out from his Tail so horrid a Stench, that neither Man nor Beast can endure it. A Man that is surpris'd with this Stench, is almost knock'd down by it before he can get out of it. And a Dog, or any other Animal that runs into it, is strangely confounded and madd'd by it, and ever starts aside to relieve himself by Rubbing his Nose in the Grass or against a Tree. The *Stinkbingsem*, having thus stop't his Pursuer, gets a great Way a Head of him before the Chace can be renew'd. And when his Pursuer comes up with him a second Time, he gives him a second Dose, and by that Means escapes again, If his Pursuer comes up with him a

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Vide Tab. IV Fig. 3.

K 3

Third

Third Time, he administers a Third Dose, and so on, 'till his Pursuer is tir'd, or farted and stunk out of the Field.

The *CAPE-Europeans* sometimes shoot the *Stink-bingsem*. And where he falls, there he lies till he rots away, for No body cares to touch him. His Body, as soon as the Life is out of it, contracts all over it so horrible and tenacious a Stink, that if you do but barely touch the Carcass with your Fingers, you catch a Stench upon 'em which you can neither endure nor easily get off by any Sort of Washing.

*Zuchelli*, in his Travels, gives a Description of such an Animal as the *Stinkbingsem*, which he had seen in *Brazil*. But he says, he had forgot the Name the *Brazilians* gave it.

Here ends my Account of the Quadrupeds in the Countries about the *Cape of Good Hope*. I have said Nothing in it of the Black and White Cattle in those Countries, because I have, in my *Present State of the Cape*, deliver'd every Particular I could observe or learn concerning them.



Of



*Of the Birds in the HOTTENTOT Countries.*

I have had the Misfortune to lose some of the Papers, in which I took an Account of the Birds I saw in the *Hottentot* Countries. I cannot therefore, in my Descriptions of some of them, be so exact and particular as I ought to be. But I will be as exact and particular as I possibly can. I shall not, however, point out the Mistakes of Authors, who have treated of those Birds; nor shall I quote 'em for the Descriptions of any I did not see. I shall begin with the Bird that is plac'd at the Head of the Feather'd World, namely,

*The EAGLE.*

ABOUT the *Cape of Good Hope* there are seen Two or Three Sorts of Eagles. The Birds, simply call'd Eagles there, are reckon'd, by *Gesner* and *Ludolf*, of the ignoble Kind, because they will feed upon Fish, Asses, and most other Creatures, which they find dead. And 'tis very true, these Eagles will do so. And they kill likewise a great many Animals for Food. I have seen many Carcasses of Cows, Oxen and other tame Creatures which they had slain. I say Carcasses; but they were rather Skeletons; the Flesh and Entrails being all devour'd, and Nothing remaining but the Skin and

K 4.

Bones.



Bones. But the Skin and the Bones being in their natural Places, the Flesh being, as it were, scoop'd out, and the Wound, by which the Eagles enter the Body, being ever in the Belly, you would not, till you had come up to the Skeleton, have had the least Suspicion that any such Matter had happen'd. The *Dutch* at the *Cape* frequently call those Eagles, on Account of their Tearing out the Entrails of Beasts, *Strunt Vogels* i. e. Dung-Birds\*. It frequently happens, that an Ox that is freed from the Plough, and left to find his Way Home, lyes down to rest himself by the Way; and if he does so, 'tis a great Chance but the Eagles fall upon and devour him. They attack an Ox or Cow in a Body, consisting of a Hundred and upwards. They watch for their Prey so high in the Air, that they are quite out of humane Sight; but their own Sight is so very piercing, that they see every Thing beneath 'em. And when they discover their Prey, they fall right down upon it.

The Size of this Eagle, or Dung-Bird, is something larger than that of a Wild Goose. The Feathers are partly black and partly light-grey, but mostly black. The Bill is large, crooked, and very sharp-pointed. And the Talons are very large and sharp.

There is another Sort of Eagle in the *Cape*-Countries, which the Naturalists call *Aquila anataria*, or the *Duck-Eagle*. These Eagles are so call'd on Account of their Preying, whenever they can, upon Ducks: And I have frequently seen 'em carry off

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\* *Turkey Buzzard*, Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol: Tab. 6.  
 Sir Hans Sloan's Nat. Hist. Jam:  
 Willoughby's Ornithog: p. 68. Tab. 3.

young

young Ducks in their Talons, and tear and devour 'em in the Air.

A Third Kind of Eagle in the *Cape-Countries* is call'd *Offifrage*, or the *Bone-Breaker*. The Eagles of this Sort feed much upon Land-Tortoises. They carry 'em to a great Height in the Air; and let em fall upon some Rock, in Order to break the Shells. And thence these Eagles have their Name.

There is another Sort of Eagle about the *Cape*, which the Naturalists call *Haliaeetus*: i. e. (as the *CAPE-Europeans* call it) the *Sea-Eagle*. I never saw an Eagle of this Sort in the *Cape-Countries*; but I have seen many of 'em at Sea. I could not, however, observe that Nature had furnish'd 'em, as 'tis said she has, with one Foot like the Foot of a Goose, to paddle with, and with a large, crooked, sharp Claw at the End of the other, to strike Fish with. But they are great Devourers of Fish; and the Flying Fish is the Sort that suffers the most by 'em.

### The PHOENICOPTERUS.

THE finest and loveliest Bird I saw in the *Cape-Countries*, is one the *Dutch* call *Flamingos*\*; the *French*, *Flammant*; and Mr. Ray, *Phœnicopterus*. 'Tis larger than a Swan. The Neck is much longer than that of a Swan. And both Neck and Head are as white as Snow. The Bill is very broad. The upper Mandible is crooked, and longer than the nether, bending considerably over it. But the nether Mandible is much thicker, and much hollower. The Hollow of the nether Mandible is

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\* Vide Tab VII. Fig. 3

\* Willoughby's *Flammant* p. 320. Tab. 60. Gatesby's Nat. Hist. Carol. &c.

fill'd with the Tongue of the Bird, which is very large and fat. The Bill is furnish'd with short sharp Teeth. 'Tis black at the Point: But 'tis every where else of a dark Blew. The lower Parts of the Wing-Feathers are black: The upper Parts of 'em are of a high Flame-Colour. The Legs are of an Orange-Colour, and half as long again as are those of a Stork. The Feet are like those of a Goose.

These Birds are very numerous in the *Cape-Countries*. They keep, in the Day-Time, on Lakes and Rivers, and retire at Night to the Hills; where they lodge themselves in the long Grass. The Flesh of these Birds is very wholesome and well tasted. The Tongue eats like Marrow.

#### G E E S E.

**A**T the *Cape of Good Hope* there are not many Tame Geese. The *Europeans* there set no great Value on 'em, either for their Flesh or their Feathers. They chuse rather to stuff their Beds with the Feathers of Sea-Fowl, which are much softer. And they take Sea-Fowl in Abundance. And with Regard to the Flesh, they set a much greater Value on that of Wild Geese. And Wild Geese are so numerous about the Settlements, in almost all the Parts of the Year, and so easily shot, that you may almost at any Time kill what Number you please there.

There are Three Sorts of Wild Geese in the *Cape-Countries*. One is call'd the *Hill- or Mountain* Goose; another is call'd the *Crop-Goose*; the Third is call'd the *Water-Goose*. They differ much in Size and Colour; But they all delight to be upon the Water.

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The *Hill* or *Mountain-Goose* is larger than an *European Tame Goose*. The Wing-Feathers and the Feathers on the Head are of a bright shining Green. This Bird keeps mostly on the Hills, and feeds on Grass and Herbs.

The *Crop-Goose* is a very large Bird, with a very large Crop or Craw. Of these Craws the Soldiers and ordinary People in the Colonies make Tobacco-Pouches; and one of 'em will hold about zll. of Tobacco.

The *Water-Goose* is of the same Size with the *European Tame Goose*; and, in Point of Colour, is distinguish'd from the *European Tame Goose* only by a brown Streak, with a little Mixture of Green, upon the Back.

The Flesh of all the Three Sorts is generally very delicate, and much preferable, both for Taste and Digestion to the Flesh of Tame Geese.

*The* KNORHAN.

**A**Mong the Wild Fowls at the *Cape*, there is a Sort of Birds, a Male of which the *Europeans* there call *Knor-Cock*: A Female they call *Knor-Hen*\*. These Birds are a Sort of Centries to the other Birds at the *Cape*; for as soon as they discover a Man, they make a loud Noise, which answers pretty nearly to the Word *Crack*, and which they repeat very clamourously, to the frequent Disappointment of Sportsmen: For as soon as the other Birds hear the Noise, away they flie, and settle not till they get quite out of Sight.

This Bird is of the Size of a Common Hen. The Bill is short and black. The Feathers on the

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\* Vide Tab. VII. Fig. 2.

Crown

Crown of the Head are black: The Rest are a Motley of Red, White and Ash-Colour. The Legs are yellow. The Wings are very small, for a Bird of such a Size. This Bird therefore cannot flie far at once.

These Birds keep mostly in Heaths, and in Places remote from any Habitation. They build their Nests in Bushes ; but never lay above Two Eggs in a Season. The Flesh is of an agreeable Taste, but not so fine as that of most Tame Birds. They are mostly shot only because they warn the other Birds, by the Noise they make, to get out of the Way.

#### W A T E R - H E N S.

**T**H E R E is a Sort of Birds at the *Cape*, which the *Europeans* there call *Water-Hens*. They are not seen on the Sea, but only upon Fresh Water. The *Cape Water-Hen* is black, and of the Size of a common *European* Hen. She builds her Nest upon the Water ; but how many Eggs she lays, I know not. The Flesh not being fine, this Bird is rarely shot but when no better Game can be met with.

#### H A W K S.

**H**A W K S at the *Cape* are as destructive to Poultry as they are in *Europe*. The *CAPE Europeans* therefore go often out to destroy 'em.

#### W O O D - P E C K E R S.

**W**O O D-Peckers are seen in the *Cape-Countries*, answering in every Respect to the Wood-peckers in *Germany*. But they are not seen at the *Cape* by far so frequently as they are in *Germany*

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*many*. And the Reason is, I suppose, that the Birds of Prey devour a great Number of 'em.

C R O W S,

**C**R O W S are seen in the *Cape*-Countries, answering in every Respect to the Crows of *Europe*. The Flesh of 'em not being of any Value at the *Cape*, they are not minded by Sportsmen. But the Birds of Prey devour a great many of 'em.

*The* SEA CROW.

**T**H E Birds at the *Cape*, which the *Europeans* there call Sea-Crows, are much like Land-Crows. But their Flesh is very delicate Food; and much valued at the *Cape*; and their Feathers, which are black and very soft, are much us'd there for the Stuffing of Beds and Cushions.

C R A N E S.

**C**Ranes are more numerous at the *Cape* than they are, perhaps, in any other Part of the World. They agree in Shape, Colour and Size with the Cranes of *Europe*. I have often seen 'em in large Flocks upon the *Cape*-Marshes. They feed upon Grass, Herbs, Worms, Frogs, Serpents &c. I never saw a Flock of 'em upon the Ground, but some of 'em were planted on the Skirts of it, as Centries, to look out and give Notice to the Rest, who were feeding, of the Approach of Danger. These Centries stand upon one Leg, and stretch out their Necks every Moment this Way and that, to see if an Enemy approaches: And as soon as they discover him, they give Notice to the Rest; and in an Instant the whole Flock is on the Wing. In the  
Night

Night-Time, some of the Flock are planted at the Skirts of it, to watch while the Rest sleep. The Watching Cranes then stand upon their Left Legs, and hold up, each, in the Right Claw, a Stone, to the End that if they shall be overcome by Sleep, the Falling of the Stone may awake 'em.

An Acquaintance of mine at the *Cape*, having shot a Crane there, carried the Bird Home, and had it very nicely dress'd, and some rich Sauce prepar'd for it, having a Notion that the Flesh would prove delicate Food. But when it was brought to the Table, the Meat was so black, and so interwoven with dry tough Veins, that No body would touch it.

#### *The SPOON-BILL or PELECAN.*

**I**N the *Cape-Countries* the Pelecan is frequently seen. The *CAPE Europeans* call this Bird the *Serpent-Eater*. The *Cape - Pelecan* \* is something larger than a full grown Goose. The Neck is like that of a Goose. The Bill is broad, long and freight, and ends in a Sort of Spoon. The Eyes are grey. The Tail-Feathers about Six Inches long. This Birds feeds upon Worms, Muscles, and Frogs, and likewise upon most venemous Creatures at the *Cape*, as Toads, Serpents &c and is so destructive to the Latter, that, on that Account, 'tis very rare, that Any body at the *Cape* shoots him. If he is shot there, 'tis only out of Wantonnefs; for where he falls, there he lies and rots, No body caring to touch him, on Account of his Feeding on poisonous Creatures.

The Ancients write, that the Pelecan tears open

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\* Vide Tab. VII. Fig 5.

her

*the* CAPE of GOOD HOPE. 143

her Breast, in order that her Young may feed upon her. This is What the *Cape-Pelecan* never does.

*The* MALAGOS.

**T**HERE is a Water-Bird, which is frequently seen on the Sea and on the Rivers about the *Cape*, and which the *CAPE-Europeans* call *Malagos*. It has, I am apt to think, another Name in *Europe*, tho' I cannot meet with it. 'Tis as large as a Goose. The Bill is somewhat shorter than that of a Duck, and is furnish'd with short and sharp Teeth. The Feathers are a curious Motley of Black and White, with some grey Spots. The Legs are somewhat shorter than those of a Duck; and are nigher the Rump\*. These Birds therefore walk very awkwardly, and with no little Trouble. They feed altogether on Fish. In the Day-Time they are mostly on the Water. At Night, or when they perceive a Storm gathering, they retire to Rocks or to great Trees. As soon as the *Malagos* spies a Fish under her, she pops her Head nimbly into the Water; and if she catches the Fish, she swallows it before she brings her Head up again.

SEA-GULLS.

**S**EA-Gulls are very numerous about the *Cape*, and are of various Sizes and Colours. Some are Green; some, Black and White; and some are Grey, approaching to a White. The grey Gull is the smallest. They all have much of the Resemblance of Ducks in every Part but the Bill; for the

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\* This Bird is probably the *Cormorans*, describ'd by *Willoughby*, p. 329. Tab. 63.

Bills



Bills of all of 'em are pointed. They build their Nests sometimes upon Rocks on the Continent that are surrounded with Water, but mostly upon Rocks in small Islands. They lay their Eggs in October and November. I never tasted of the Flesh of 'em; but I am apt to think, 'tis very tough. But their Eggs (which are as large as Duck-Eggs) are most delicate Food. The White of these Eggs never hardens by Boiling, as does the White of all other Eggs, but remains like a Jelly. Some of the Egg-Shells are all over white; others have a great Number of little dark-brown Spots.

The *Europeans* at the *Cape* kill many Thousands of Sea-Gulls in a Year. The Feathers of these Birds (which are short and narrow) are much preferable to the Feathers of Geese for the Stuffing of Beds; and they are much us'd that Way at the *Cape*.

### *The* PINGUIN.

THERE is a Sort of Sea - Birds about the *Cape*, a Name for which I have not been able to meet with in Authors. The *Europeans* at the *Cape* call 'em *Pinguinen*, a Name which, I fancy, was given 'em on Account of their being generally extremely fat. The *Penguin* is of the Size of a Goose. The Feathers are Ash-colour'd, and have very much of the Resemblance of Hair. The Wing-Feathers are very short for a Bird of such a Size. The Bill is black. The Legs are of a pale Green. All the Day, this Bird is near or upon the Water, watching her Opportunity to catch Fish; which is all her Food. Her Wings are so short, that she cannot fly. The utmost she can do, in order to escape her Pursuer, is to hop and flutter along. But on the Water she is very nim-

ry nimble, and very quick at the Catching of Fish.

The Nests of the *Pinguins* are on Sea Rocks, to the Tops of which these Birds can clamber, as it were, up. The Eggs are as large as Duck-Eggs, and are delicious Food. The CAPE-*Europeans* get and present several Thousands of 'em every Year to the Governour; and they are ever look'd upon as a fine Present. But the Flesh of these Birds tastes so fishy, that 'tis of no Manner of Value at the *Cape*.

These Birds, at Sun-Set, ever retire to Sea-Rocks: And there they continue till Morning. And as they cannot fly, and are not very nimble at Hop-ping, they are easily taken there.

#### PEACOCKS.

**P**Eacocks are seen in the *Cape* - Countries \*. They agree in every Respect with the *Euro-pean* Peacocks; and 'tis therefore needless to describe 'em. The Flesh of the *Cape*-Peacock (which I have eaten of) is very tough.

#### SNIPES.

**I**N the *Cape*-Countries are seen several Sorts of Snipes. One Sort has reddish Feathers upon the Breast. These are very numerous, and harbour mostly among Reeds. Another Sort of 'em harbours altogether in Woods and Thickets. Some may be term'd Water-Snipes. There are Two Sorts of These: One that delights to remain near the Flowing Water; another that harbours constantly near Standing Water. The first Sort of

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e Vide Tab. VII. Fig. 4

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these

these Water-Snipes has Ash-colour'd Feathers upon the Breast. The Males of the other have white Feathers upon the Breast: But the Breast-Feathers of the Females are reddish. The Bills of all the *Cape-Snipes* are long, streight and very strong. Most of these Birds delight in marshy Grounds; out of which, with their long and pointed Bills, they draw Worms; upon which they feed.

### R A V E N S.

**R**avens differ in Colour in different Parts of the World. In some Countries they are black: In others they are grey. Some are white; and some are black and white. In *India* there are many white Ravens: And they are valued there as much as Parrots, and learn to talk as well.

There are Two or Three Sorts of Ravens in the *Cape-Countries*. Some are totally black; and some are totally grey. A Third Sort has the Belly-Feathers white; and the Feathers on the Head, black and white: But the Rest of the Feathers are quite black.

### O S T R I C H E S.

**O**striches\* are so numerous in the *Cape-Countries*, that a Man can hardly walk a Quarter of an Hour any Way in those Countries without seeing one or more of those Birds. For the Feathers of the *Cape-Ostrich*, some are black, and some are white. The Head is very small, not coming near, in Proportion, to the Size of the Body, which is the largest in the Feather'd World. The Neck is long,

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\* Vide Tab. VII. Fig. 6.

and

and like that of a Swan. The Bill is short and pointed. The Legs are thick and strong. The Feet are cloven, resembling the Feet of a Goat.

These Birds are easily tam'd. And many tame ones are kept in the *Cape-Fortrefs*. The Eggs of 'em are so large, that the Shell of one. of 'em will contain the Yolks of Thirty Hen-Eggs. They are pretty good Eating : And one of 'em furnishes out a pretty good Meal for Three or Four Persons.

Most Authors I have seen, who give any Account of Ostriches, say, that these Birds lay their Eggs in the Sand, and leave 'em there to be hatch'd by the Heat of the Sun. That Ostriches lay their Eggs in the Sand, is very true ; but it is not true, that they leave them there to be hatch'd by the Heat of the Sun : For they hatch their Eggs wholly by Sitting upon 'em, as other Birds do theirs ; and the Male and Female perform that Office by Turns. I have Hundreds of Times found both the Male- and the Female-Ostrich hatching of Eggs ; and have as often driven 'em from their Nests and carried the Eggs off. With the Eggs I feasted both my self and Friends. Sometimes I have found the Eggs almost hatch'd.

Some Authors say, that Ostriches forsake their Young, as soon as they see 'em out of the Shells. This is another Untruth. The Young ones are not able to walk till some Time after they get out of the Shells. And during that Time the old Ones tend and feed 'em with Grass. When the young ones can walk, they accompany the old Ones till they are of Strength to take Care of themselves ; and till they are so, the old Ones are very watchful to keep 'em out of Danger ; and are enrag'd to such a Degree, when they happen to lose one of 'em, that 'tis dangerous, at such a Time, to go near 'em

'Tis remarkable, that if Any body does but touch the Eggs in the Nest of an Ostrich, not doing 'em the least Hurt, the Ostrich will forsake 'em.

This is a Bird of so large and heavy a Body that she cannot fly. When she sees her self in Danger, she runs away, beating with her Wings, and assisting her Heels all she can with 'em. And she runs at such a Rate, that a Man must be well mounted, to overtake her. If she finds she cannot escape her Pursuer, she hides her Head where she can, and stands stock-still till she is shot or seiz'd.

Ostriches will, as Authors have said, swallow Pebbles, Pieces of Iron, and the like ; but they do not digest 'em. I have made the Experiment on 'em often, and ever found the Pebbles, Iron &c, which I had made 'em swallow, come from 'em in the very same Condition in which they were swallow'd.

#### FALCONS.

**I**N the *Cape*-Countries are seen several Sorts of Falcons. They all of 'em frequently visit the Colonies, to prey upon the Poultry there: And they frequently succeed. But I could never hear, that a *Cape*-Falcon was train'd for the Diversion of Hawking.

#### PHEASANTS.

**P**heasants are more numerous in the *Cape* Countries than they are in *Germany*. But as they differ not, either in Size, Shape or Colour, from the *German*, 'tis needless to describe 'em. I shall only set down Two Methods the *CAPE-Europeans* have to catch 'em. One of those Methods is This : The Sportsman, 'spying this Bird a feeding, takes the Picture of a Pheasant in one Hand, and a Net in

in the other; and turning the Painting towards the Bird, advances softly, concealing himself behind the Canvass, (which is pretty large) from the Sight of the Bird. And when he is come pretty near the Bird, (which is rarely frightened by such an Approach) he suddenly throws the Net over her.

The other Method is, To take some small Branches, and plant 'em in a Circle, at a little Distance from one another, in a Haunt of the Pheasant. When this is done, some Corn is scatter'd in the Circle; and several Snares, made of Horse-Hairs, twisted together, are hung between the Branches. The Pheasant entering the Circle, is caught, by the Neck or Legs, in one or other of the Snares; which are made so strong that she cannot, with all her Fluttering, break 'em. By this Method I have caught many Pheasants my self.

#### O W L S.

**O**Wls are pretty numerous in the *Cape-Countries*. They are of the same Size with the *European* Owls, but not colour'd as the *European* are. For the Feathers of the *Cape-Owls* are partly red and partly black, with a Mixture of grey Spots; and make a very beautiful Appearance. These Birds are very noisie in the Night. Several *Europeans* at the *Cape* have tame ones, that run about their Houfes, and keep 'em very clear of Mice.

#### D U C K S.

**T**HERE are both Wild and Tame Ducks at the *Cape*. The Tame ones are only in the Colonies, and differ not from the tame Ducks of *Europe* but in Size, which is much larger than that of the *European* Duck, yet short of that of a *Goofe*.<sup>d</sup>

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Wild