

Angola, Damaras, Wamagna, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Matabele, and Sofala. The inhabitants of this region are principally of two races—the Kaffres or Kafirs and the Hottentots—but there are many sub-divisions among them.

First, let us get some idea of the Kafirs, who occupy the greater part of the country (from the eighth degree parallel to the Orange River) on the west and interior, and the eastern coast south of Mózambique. They bear some analogy to Europeans, but have woolly hair and have been

proved to belong to the negro tribes, though probably they are a mixed race. Their features are rather of the negro type. In color some are black, others are comparatively fair. In figure

they are slim, well proportioned, and muscular, ranging in height from five feet nine inches to six feet.

The eastern Kaffres, among whom are the Amakrsah and Amazulah, are much more savage than the northern and western tribes, Bechuanas and Sechuanas. They are all pastoral, keeping large herds of cattle, but the western tribes inhabit large towns and well-built houses, cultivate the ground, and seem to be capable of high civilization. Mentally and morally they are superior to the negro. In their social and political life they display a great tact and intelligence; are remarkably brave, warlike, and hospitable, and naturally honest and truthful, until by contact with the whites they become suspicious, revengeful and thievish. Of religion they have little idea, and it is doubtful whether they have any notion of a Supreme Being. They have no idols and no priests. The name Kafir is given them by the Mohammedans and means "infidel."

The principal divisions of this race are the Zulu Kaffres, from Limpapo north to the great lakes; Bechuanas, Upper Orange River, Transvaal, Lake Ngami, the Middle and Upper Zambesi; Ora-Herero, west coast to Congo and inland to the twentieth degree of longitude. They are well formed, of good stature, and regular features, color dark, but not black.

These last named came from the north about one hundred and fifty years ago, and drove out the Damara, a peculiar race, who now inhabit the fastnesses, and speak the Hottentot language with a foreign accent.

Before we cross the Orange River we must notice the Boers of the Transvaal (Orange Free State). They are the descendants of the early Dutch, who were driven back by the English from the coast. They are a singular race, blending the sturdiness of the Dutch with reck-

lessness and energy. They are plain, honest, straightforward, pious, and hospitable, but distrustful of all foreigners, especially the English. They live in the most patriarchal way on their "plaats" or cattle farms, in spacious, though unpretending houses. Besides cattle breed-

ing their favorite

occupation is hunting. Inns are unknown, and hospitality to a stranger is never denied.

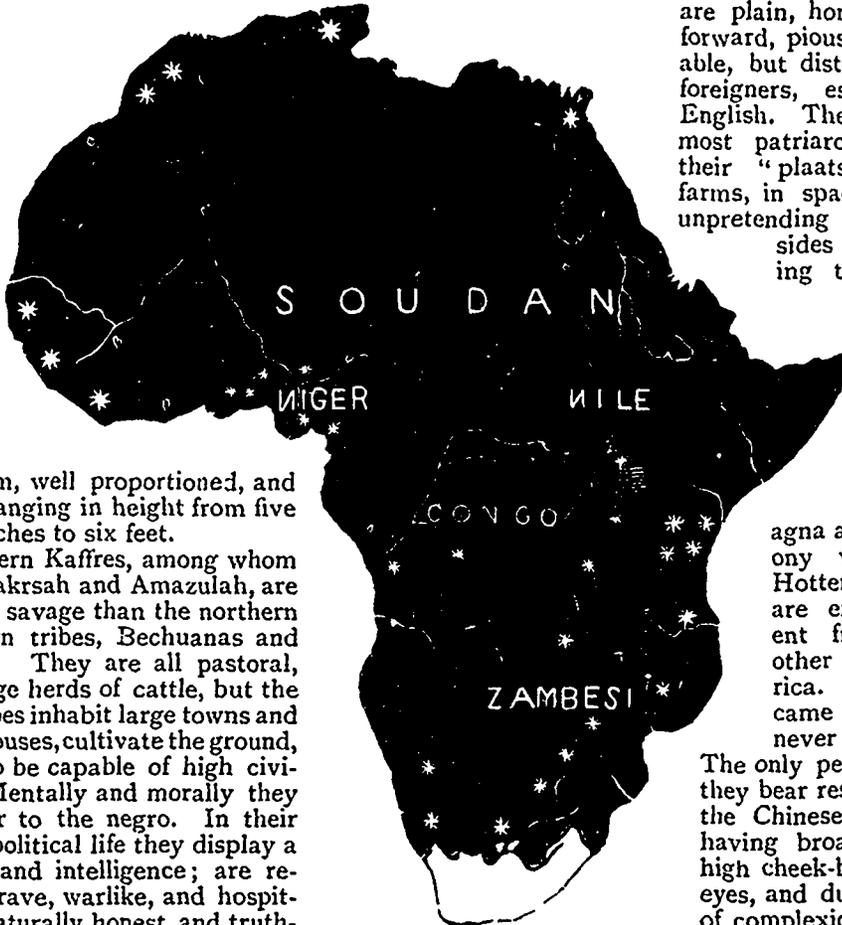
In Wamagna and Cape Colony we find the Hottentots. They are entirely different from all the other tribes in Africa. Where they came from has never been decided.

The only people to whom they bear resemblance are the Chinese and Malays, having broad foreheads, high cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and dull yellow tint of complexion; but their hair grows in harsh, wiry tufts. They are a lively,

cheerful, good humored people, by no means wanting in intelligence, but have never received anything but harsh treatment from Europeans. The Dutch ruined them by teaching them to trade their cattle for tobacco and brandy. Under the British sway they have received protection and shown themselves worthy of it; they now possess some property and enjoy security.

The Griquas are half-breeds, having Hottentot mothers and Dutch fathers.

The Damara, who were driven out by the Hereros, are a nomadic warrior tribe, somewhat



THE MAP OF AFRICA.