

The Caffres who are found as slaves, are generally slender and well made, with faces partaking slightly of the Moorish cast. Their colour is a yellowish brown, between that of a mulatto and true negro. The nose is not depressed, the lips are rather thick, the eyes large, black, and bright, and the hair woolly. Two divisions of the Caffres have been described by the various authors who have written of them and their dialects. These tribes they have divided into the Caffres proper, to the east of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, extending from the Great Fish River as far east as Delagoa Bay, in latitude 26° S.; and the Bechuanas, to the north, inhabiting the interior as far as the tropics, and the country of the Wanketsi.

The country between Delagoa Bay and Sofala, Mr. Hale, from his investigation, believes to be inhabited by another race of Caffres, which he designates by the name of Nyambana. He remarks, that their language and physical traits belong to the same family with the Caffres proper and the Bechuanas. Their physiognomy is similar to that described as distinctive of the Caffres, and their language proved to be a sister dialect.

The natives whom he met with, and from whom this information was derived, came from the town of Okankomatta, on the coast, between the Nyambara and Nyango rivers, in about latitude 24° S., and from Kamouanawankushion, the river of Nyampara, in the interior. The distinctive personal mark of this tribe is the most extraordinary of any. It consists of a row of artificial pimples or warts, about the size of a pea, beginning in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, and descending to the tip of the nose. Of these they are very proud. The manner in which these singular elevations were produced we were not able to learn. The natives appeared to be averse to speaking of it.

