

Remarks on the Culture of Exotic Vegetables, adapted for the Soil and Climate of South Africa. By Mr. J. BOWIE, Member of the South African Institution.

[Read at the South African Institution.]

A principal object of the South African Institution being that of local Improvement, as far as the present resources of the Colony will admit, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for submitting the present paper to the consideration of the Society; and, where any of the hints therein can be reduced to practice, there is little doubt of the results proving of the highest importance to the Colony, whose welfare and prosperity depend so much upon an unwearied and persevering attention to the culture of the soil, and consequent increase of such produce, as the localities or resources of the Landholder permit.

To render those hints of service, and familiar to the colonists, I have confined myself to the enumeration of a few Exotic Vegetables already in the colony, or to such as may be readily obtained from the countries with which we have frequent communication.

In the list, a few kinds of trees are mentioned, from which an immediate return of profit cannot be expected in the production of their fruit; but the planter should keep in mind, that he has an imperious duty to perform; in the improvement of his estate, for the benefit of posterity, and that the immediate benefits derived from such planting, are shade and protection to other crops required for his daily support; and in another view, interesting to himself, by raising the value of his estate far above those which are yet suffered to remain in a condition, little or no better than they were at the first period of the colonization of the country.

In the selection of the plants, and in pointing out the different parts of the colony, where very reasonable hopes may be entertained of their thriving, less dependence has been placed on speculative theory, than on practical observation, and a due consideration of the affinities of several indigenous plants with those now recommended for culture.

The neighbouring inhabitants of the forests along the South-eastern shore of this Colony, would deem it superfluous to plant trees for timber or firewood; but such of them as have visited the interior regions, especially the Sneeuwberg, and have experienced the scorching rays of the Sun by day, and felt the piercing effects of the cold by night, and recollect that in some of those bleak situations not a stick is to be found wherewith to kindle a fire, must admit the advantage of such practice.

The inhabitants of those regions having no theoretical works to excite them, nor any practical experiments to teach them

the value or means of improving the face of their country, and bettering their own condition, or providing more certain provender for their cattle, are induced to lead a nomade life; in which the losses they sustain would deter others, less patient of hardships, from leading so wandering a life, in search of a scanty and poor subsistence for their flocks and herds. It is therefore to be hoped that some spirited individuals may be found, to set the example to their countrymen, when they themselves are made acquainted with the most likely method of carrying such improvement into effect.

It is acknowledged that the scarcity of water, and the prevailing droughts, are great obstacles to agricultural improvements in this colony; but, if it is in the power of man to draw from the atmosphere, moisture for the establishment of certain vegetables, it can only be accomplished by the extension of forest planting, it being well known that trees possess a powerful attraction for clouds, and, after obtaining a sufficiency of moisture for themselves, impart the superfluity for the sustenance of smaller vegetables.

The topographical histories of several countries, record the fact of a change of climate having been caused by the indiscriminate destruction of the trees; and farther state the difficulties experienced in the attempts to re-establish the indigenous plants of those countries. Experiments ought therefore to be made, both on the plains and high lands with such exotic productions, as are known to resist the severe action of the winds, and the effects of cold and drought in their native climates, and which serve as skreens for the establishment of more prized, though perhaps not more valuable productions.

The apparent barrenness of the several mountainous regions of Southern Africa at the present day, is no proof that they never were covered with timber of large dimensions. The present form of the rocks themselves, and the connection of the various strata of which they are composed, are evident proofs of the changes they have undergone at some remote period; and although no fossile remains has been found, indicative of large forests having once existed, yet, at this day, the same species of trees are to be met with (though of a diminutive size) on them, which are found in all their perfection in the forests of the coast.

I am aware of some instances in the colony, of the Oak remaining in a quiescent state for years; and in consequence of these solitary examples, several persons have been deterred from making farther attempts; but the planting of a single tree, or a row of trees, and their failure, is no criterion to judge by, as to the practicability of rearing whole forests. The soil and climate, therefore, are too often blamed, when the fault lies in the indolence of man. We ought, therefore, to repeat the trials of

such as may have failed, and also of other kinds; by other, and we may hope, more efficient methods.

The limits to which it is necessary to confine this paper, will not admit of full directions being given for the rearing of the several plants recommended for trial; volumes might be written upon so interesting a subject, without exhausting or fully elucidating the various methods in common practice, or publishing those not generally known. Those persons, therefore, who may be induced to make experiments, must rely upon their own judgment in many respects, particularly so far as regards the nature of their lands, and the means of irrigating them when necessary, which are within their power. I would strongly recommend the keeping of a Journal, in which the soil and kind of plants, as well as the dates of planting, should be entered, leaving blank columns for future remarks and observations. These notes will serve to refresh the memory, and may be more relied on than many published works, as being the result of actual experience.

The want of a public establishment, where experiments on European practice might be made, in the propagation and culture of various useful productions, is severely felt on more accounts than one. Successful results in such an establishment, would be a stimulus to the Colonists at large, and would effectually prevent any excuses being made in relation to improvements, which must eventually contribute to their own benefit and emolument.

“ Let not thy servile care
Too close a copy of our fathers bear;
Give new resources to the rustic art,
Try other schemes, and other views impart.”

ULEX EUROPAEUS. Furze, Gorse, Whin. Hey Brem. A shrub of the Diadelphia Decandria Class of Linnæus, and Natural Order, Leguminosæ.

This plant will thrive in rocky, gravelly, or sandy soil, and is found to improve more in dry than in moist situations. It may be sown as a protection to rear trees under, such as oak, fir, &c.; and when these arrive at a sufficient hardihood to protect themselves, they destroy by their shade their first protector. On the secondary hills, plains, &c. the seeds of this shrub may be sown with advantage, and the roots, if even washed by the ocean, receive no injury therefrom. It may be grown to any extent, for the feeding of horses, kine, and sheep; for the two former, it is necessary to cut and bruize the young shoots, as the spines are too strong for the mouths of cattle. Sheep and goats browse upon it, without injury to themselves; and, like other animals, grow quickly fat thereon. It forms an excellent hedge, where it is kept clipped, and is a good fuel for ovens, kilns, &c.

This plant has been many years in the Colony, but it still remains in a neglected state.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. Broom, Brem.

This shrub, known only at present in a few gardens of the Colony, will thrive in many places equally well as the furze. The seeds are best sown where the shrub is intended to remain : it is of particular service on loose sands, where scarcely any other plant will grow, excepting the creeping grasses. Goats are particularly fond of it ; and as it attains a considerable height, it forms an excellent shelter for sheep, and appears to resist the effects of the South East winds in their greatest strength. The flowers are pickled and eaten as capers, and the young tops have been substituted for hops ; the twigs form a good thatch for out-houses, and a cordage may be manufactured from them. Neat and useful fences for the protection of young garden crops may be made of the young branches, in the manner of matting or reeds. They are also capable of tanning leather ; and produce a good fuel, where larger wood is scarce. The old wood is used in veneering.

SAMBUCUS NIGER. Elder, Vlier. Natural Order, Caprifoliaceæ, and Pentandria Trigynia of Linnæus.

Cuttings of the young wood of this tree, about 12 or 14 inches long, allowing for 6 or 8 inches to be put in the ground, may be planted in hedge-rows, in any soil and exposure. It resists particularly the effects of the sea-breeze, and forms an excellent skreen to rear other trees under. It rarely produces fruit in the warmer parts of this colony, but if planted in the colder districts of Roggeveld, Bokkeveld, Sneeuwberg, &c. no doubt can be entertained of its becoming of future service. If trained to single stems, it will grow to the height of 18 feet : no quadruped will eat its leaves.

The wood of this tree is of great use to the mathematical instrument maker and the turner, it being frequently substituted for box-wood. The flowers, inner bark, and leaves, are used in perfumery and medicine, and of the berry a warming and enlivening wine is made.

This tree was introduced to South Africa previous to the year 1695, but its culture for useful purposes has hitherto been neglected, being only occasionally seen in gardens as a foreign curiosity.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. Box Tree. Palm. Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ, and Monoecia Tetrandria of Linnæus.

This tree grows freely from cuttings or layers, but is best reared from seed. It is perfectly hardy, forms a complete shelter wherever such may be required, and will grow in almost any soil. It is fit for felling at the age of thirty years. Its wood is of the highest importance to the turner and to the mathematical and musical instrument makers ; it forms also the best blocks for the engraver on wood. Its culture, whether for shelter or forest, is highly recommended.

Like many other exotic productions, it only as yet makes its appearance in a few gardens.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. Privet, Keelkruid. Natural Order, Olineæ and Diandria Monogynia, Linnæus.

This shrub is best raised from seeds, the berries should be sown immediately they are ripe; it may also be increased by cuttings and layers, or by the suckers which spring up from the roots.

This plant forming only small fibrous roots, impoverishes the ground much less than any other of similar growth. It is, therefore, of the greatest utility in forming small hedges in the garden for the protection of tender vegetables; and as it may be kept closely clipped, it is far superior to any shrub whatever for the above purpose. When left to itself, it attains the height of about seven feet; the wood is useful to the turner, and from the pulp of the berries, a rose-coloured pigment is prepared: with alum they dye wool and silk of a good durable green.

This plant was introduced into the Colony in 1827.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Pine or Fir.

This tree is particularly fond of the most exposed and bleak situations, and is therefore adapted to mountainous and rugged countries; and may be sown or planted while young, wherever a few handfuls of soil are met with. It does not thrive in deep clayey soil, nor bear the sea air so well as some others of the fir tribe.

The leaves and young branches form a nourishing fodder for sheep and cattle.

PINUS STROBUS. Weymouth Pine.

A quick growing and useful tree, producing the timber known in commerce by the name of white pine. It does not thrive in such bleak exposures as the last kind mentioned; and it should, therefore, be planted in more sheltered situations, and in a light moist soil.

PINUS PINEA. Stone Pine. Pitjes. Denne Pitjes.

This tree, so well known in the Colony, is deserving of more extensive culture than it meets with at present. Experience has already shewn, that it thrives well in hard iron-stone land, as well as in light sandy soil, and that it resists in a great measure the effects of the winds. A few solitary instances of this kind, thriving in bleak exposures, are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Sneeuwberg; and in such parts of the Colony trees are particularly valuable; and would become much more so, if they were planted in broad belts at convenient distances from the corn and fruit lands, so as to give shelter to the crops, and form a barrier of defence against the encroachments of cattle. Seeds of these three kinds of pine should be sown along with furze, where this last is not wished to remain.

The first and the last-mentioned kinds appear to have been introduced previous to 1695.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR. Common Ash, Esch. Polygamia Dioecia of Linnæus ; and Natural Order, Olineæ.

This tree may be propagated by layers ; but the seeds or the keys as they are usually termed, answer best, and may be sown with oats ; which latter, being cut at the proper season, leaves the ground covered with young trees. It is particularly adapted to bleak and exposed situations, and thrives where few other trees will ; upon hilly ground it may be sown with furze. It bears transplanting well ; and forms a valuable coppice, where small timber for spars is wanted ; and for this purpose it requires to be cut down every six or seven years. The young branches are good fodder for cattle. This tree attains nearly the same size as the oak, and in Europe brings nearly the same price as the best of that timber.

The variety of uses to which this timber is applied, is a sufficient recommendation for its culture ; and, although the Colony contains some species of timber applicable to the same purposes as the ash, there are uses to which it alone appears applicable. It burns freely when fresh felled. The bark is used in tanning calf-skins, and also dyes yellow. The ashes of the wood afford a good potash.

The ash was introduced to this Colony in 1827.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA. Alder, Elzeboom. Monoecia Tetrandria of Linnæus, and Natural Order, Amentaceæ.

This tree is best reared from seeds, but may be propagated by layers, or truncheons sharpened at one end, and planted about two feet deep in the ground.

It is properly an aquatic tree, and is the most eligible for the embankments of rivers, water courses, &c. Its timber is valuable for articles which are required to be constantly under water ; and serves also for many domestic purposes.

The whole tree is astringent, and the bark useful to the tanner and leather-dresser ; and in dying cotton, forms a basis for black : the young shoots are also made use of in dying, and according to their age give a variety of colours.

This tree was introduced previous to 1695, and has become naturalised to the Colony ; but appears to be neglected as far as its properties to the turner, tanner, dyer, &c. are useful.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS. Common Myrtle. Myrtus. Icosandria Monogynia of Linnæus, and Nat. Ord. Myrtaceæ.

Three varieties of this shrub are well known in the Colony, and appear to have been introduced to it at an early period. To many persons it may appear unnecessary to mention it in this place ; but hitherto it has been considered here, more as an ornamental than a useful shrub ; and in a country like this, exposed to strong winds, the myrtle is of great utility in the formation of hedges, which breaking the force of the wind, softens its blasts, and thus no eddy current returns with accumu-

lated force, as it must do when obstructed by walls, or solid fences.

The myrtle is a native of Asia, Africa, and the southern parts of Europe. In Italy it grows as an underwood; though Pliny, who mentions eleven varieties of this plant, did not consider it as a native of any part of Europe, and was farther strengthened in his opinion of its being a stranger to Italy, by its retaining its Greek name, which has been followed in all the European languages.

Where this shrub grows naturally, it has been observed principally in hot sandy soil; it is sufficiently hardy to resist severe degrees of frost, so that there is no part of this Colony where it would not become useful as well as ornamental. When formed into hedges, it should be regularly clipped twice or thrice a year, and only be allowed to attain the height most suitable to the purposes for which it is planted.

Before the use of pepper was known to the Romans, the berries were used by them in seasoning their dishes in cookery, and also in flavouring their wines.

“Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent, bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dying, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an astringent oil by distillation, and the berries a fixed oil, *myrteum*, which is astringent.”

To propagate this shrub, cuttings may be planted in the months of July and August.

LAURUS NOBILIS. Sweet bay. Laurierboom. Enneandria Monogynia of Linnæus. Nat. Order. Laurinæ.

This shrub grows well in loamy soil; but a dry sandy, or gravelly one, is recommended. Its evergreen foliage and close growth, and its thriving under the shade of large trees, where scarcely any other shrub would grow, renders it peculiarly adapted for fences: it bears clipping extremely well; and although it may be occasionally disfigured by strong gales of wind, they do not effect its destruction.

This was the *Laurus* of the ancients, and was regarded by them with more superstitious reverence than perhaps any other tree. Linnæus gave it the trivial name of *Nobilis*, from the exalted uses to which it had been applied.

“From the berries a green oil, or rather butter is extracted by decoction in water: and by the press they yield an insipid fluid oil.”

Propagated by sowing the berries as soon as ripe, or by preserving them in sand till a favorable season, guided by localities, will ensure a quick vegetation: or by cuttings or layers. The last method is preferable, as in two years they become strongly rooted, and may then be separated from the

parent stock, taking care at the planting out, not to place them too deep in the earth.

OLEA EUROPEA. Olive. Olyven. Diandria Monogynia of Linnæus, and Natural Order. Oleineæ.

There are several varieties of this species of olive, differing less in their fruit than in the form of their leaves; two of these have been introduced into the Colony,—one of them from England, by Mr. THOMAS PERRY*, in the year 1821, and the other variety I believe from France, since that period.

As the accounts of Travellers have led to many errors respecting the growth of the olive in this country, and the soil and climate being peculiarly adapted for its culture, and also producing several indigenous kinds, I shall enter more fully into the subject than I at first intended, and give the various methods of propagation and treatment of the plantations when firmly established. Much as there has been written to induce the Colonists to cultivate this, it still remains neglected; though there is scarcely a tree from which so much benefit may be expected to be derived with less care and attention than the one in question.

The European Olive may be propagated by seeds, cuttings, truncheons, blocks, layers, and by grafting on the indigenous species.

Cuttings of 9 inches in length, taken from one year old shoots, should be planted in a rich light soil, and kept moderately moist; the ground ought never to be allowed to become very dry; these will root freely in a few weeks, and be fit for transplanting in 12 months.

In Italy, the propagation is conducted in the same manner in which it was, during the time of the Romans. "An old tree is hewn down, and the 'ceppo' or stock (that is, the collar or neck between the root and the trunk, where in all plants the principle of life more eminently resides,) is cut into pieces of nearly the size and shape of a mushroom, and which from that circumstance are called novali; care at the same time is taken that a small portion of bark shall belong to each novali; these, after having been dipped in manure, are put into the earth, soon throw up shoots, are transplanted at the end of one year, and in three years are fit to form an olive yard."—(Blunt's Vestiges, &c. 216.)

Truncheons or stakes of the olive, two inches thick and five feet long, may be driven into the ground where they are intended to remain, and root freely.

Shoots of one or two years growth may be laid down, giving them a twist to crack the bark, or slit them half way

* District Surgeon, Graaff-Reinet.

through, when they root very readily. These operations should be performed in the month of August.

Grafting on the *Olea Capensis*, and other indigenous species of the Cape Olive, should also be performed in the month of August, and there is little doubt of the beneficial result of such practice, in procuring an early return of the green fruit for pickling, and the ripe fruit for oil. The scions or grafts should be placed rather low on the stocks, and the buds from the latter be carefully rubbed off as they make their appearance.

The longevity of the European olive tree is remarkable, as some plantations exist which are supposed to be those mentioned by Pliny; and, therefore, must have existed nearly two thousand years, if not more, and still produce an abundant crop.

In France and Italy, an uncertainty prevails in the crops of olives; sometimes one that yields a profit, does not occur for six or eight years together; and hence it is considered that the culture thereof is less beneficial to the peasants of those countries, than that of corn; but these circumstances do not appear to apply to this Country, especially as the olive may be cultivated on ground which is impenetrable to the plough or spade.

The different kinds of South African olive trees, are well known to the peasantry of this Country, by the general appellation of olyvenhout-boom, some of which attains a considerable size, and are useful as furnishing a hard and compact wood for cabinet work, and some more essential purposes of domestic economy. The Iron-wood of the Colony is in reality a species of olive, viz. *Olea undulata*.

The Boschjesmen sometimes form their keries and the well-known implement, the graafstok, of the *Olea capensis*, and for the latter purpose it is peculiarly adapted on account of its hardness. Among those tribes the nuts are preserved by the mothers, and given occasionally to the children, who appear to devour the kernels with much satisfaction.

The *Olea capensis* is widely disseminated over the whole Colony, and inhabits alike the highest mountains, (where they maintain themselves by insinuating their roots into the crevices of the rocks,) the strong soil of the *Karoo's*, and the purer sands of the downs and sea shores. It is also found in the recesses of the forests, and along the margins of rivers. In the plains neighbouring the Sneeuwberg, the olive sheltered by piles of loose green stones or occasional schisturs rocks, attains a larger size than any of the other trees which occur at a distance from rivers. It is common from thence to the Gariep or Orange river. In that country they occasionally shelter the flocks and herds; and it is the kind so often

confounded by botanists with the European species; but which differs in every essential specific character. It is recommended as stocks for grafting upon, until a sufficiency of the European kinds are produced from layers or cuttings to form permanent plantations, as in strong soils and on the dry declivities of the hills, the trees of the Cape species are observed to shrivel in dry seasons, and remain in a quiescent state like some of the succulent tribes, until refreshed by copious showers of rain. This circumstance might sometimes injure a foreign scion on these stocks, but such remains to be proved.

The olives for eating are gathered in a green state, and merely pickled in salt and water.

Olive-oil is expressed from the ripe fruit, which becomes black at maturity. It is crushed in a mill of a simple construction into a kind of paste, which is put into hair bags and subjected to a press, beneath which a vessel is placed with water somewhat warm, into which the oil drops, and is then skimmed from the surface. A second and third pressure is sometimes performed.

The fruit ought to be crushed in a fresh state, and not allowed to heat before the operation is performed. In Spain, which produces the finest olives, the worst oil is manufactured, the fruit being suffered to remain in heaps whereby it becomes heated, and a rancid acrid oil is only obtained.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree. *Enneandria Monogynia* of Linnæus. Natural Order, Laurinæ.

This tree may be propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood, or by layers, which last is perhaps the best method. Shoots of the ripened wood should be laid down in a light sandy soil, mixed with a good portion of black vegetable earth, which may be easily procured from the neighbourhood of springs, or from marshy grounds. The shoots at the time of laying must be twisted at the part intended to take root, and fixed securely in the ground by means of hooked pegs, covering the layers with four inches of soil, shortening the ends, and leaving only about three inches of the points above ground, keeping them moist, and to prevent the earth from becoming suddenly dry, decayed oak-leaves may be strewed over the surface. The earth round the outside of the layers may be drawn towards them, to form a basin for the better retention of the water they occasionally receive.

The best season for performing this operation, is the months of June and July, and the layers will be sufficiently rooted by the month of June of the following year, when they ought to be removed to nursery beds, where they will become more firmly rooted previous to planting out where they are

finally to remain. Any layers which are not rooted may be relaid, splitting them longitudinally, and allowing the earth to enter the slit, and cutting to the ground any shoots they may have made during the preceding season. Fresh shoots may be laid down at the same time, adding earth and decayed leaves as before.

It is from the young shoots, wood, and roots of this tree, that a great part of the camphor of commerce is obtained, and might be produced in this Colony to any required quantity for home consumption or exportation. That the tree thrives in the most luxuriant manner, we have sufficient proof in various parts of the Colony, where it attains a considerable size; but is more generally considered as an article of mere curiosity, than of usefulness; and it is a matter of surprise that its real value has not attracted the attention it deserves; especially of late years, when no obstacle has been placed in the way of its culture and manufacture, which may be conducted in the most simple manner, and the crude article is sure to find a ready and profitable demand.*

The camphor is sometimes found about the roots of the trees in considerable quantities; but as it does not appear to be generally the case, these exudations may be caused by wounds or other injuries not well known.

To procure the extract, the wood and roots are to be split very fine (the young twigs require only to be bruised and broken) and boiled up with water in an iron pot, covered with a wooden top, having a deep concavity on the inside, in which a piece of straw or thatch reed must be fixed for the camphor to adhere to as it rises, and from which it is afterwards to be separated, and kept in close casks or boxes, as it is extremely volatile. By stirring with a thin piece of board while the boiling proceeds, the camphor may also be collected. To purify the crude camphor, it is necessary to sublime it with one-sixteenth part of its weight of lime, on a very gentle heat; but this is more properly the province of the chemist, and requires a particular apparatus for the operation.

It is observable that several vegetables afford a much larger portion of camphor when the sap is allowed to pass to the concrete state by several months drying. It would not be advisable, however, to split the wood, until the distillation is about to be performed.

The camphor-tree thrives in a sandy or loamy soil, and bears pruning without injury. If planted in hedge-rows, it may be found most profitable to cut them down at least every

* From several observations made in various parts of the Colony, it is presumed that great quantities of Camphor may be produced from several indigenous trees and shrubs, of which an early notice will be taken.

two years, or they might be treated as pollards, and the stems at a proper size be disposed of to the cabinet-maker, to whom the wood is always valuable.

This tree is a native of Japan, and from thence large quantities of camphor is exported. It appears to have been introduced into this Colony at an early period, being recorded in the *Garden List of 1695*.

(To be continued.)

Observations relative to the Origin and History of the Bushmen. By ANDREW SMITH, M.D. M.W.S. &c.

[Read at the South African Institution.]

THAT the genuine Hottentot, at least in an uncivilized state, will doubtless ere long only be known to us through the pages of history, is a position tenable, upon the rapid decay of the race, its intermixture with other varieties, and the gradual extension of civilized life; all now in active progress, having a strong tendency to produce the state, and hurry on to the period in anticipation. This apparent certainty of the approaching extinction, of at least the savage portion of the race, points out the present as the latest stage calculated for observing and recording information concerning the peculiarities of their character and organization, which nature herself will soon cease to supply, and declares that every, even the most trifling, advance to this point will be something gained for posterity. Under such impressions the following remarks are offered to the notice of the Institution, not so much from their being adapted to supply the numerous wants, as for calling attention to the subject, and eliciting from others the various and requisite details.

The Aborigines of South Africa, under whatever local names they may have passed, or still do pass, according to the special tribes to which they may have belonged or do yet belong, will be found to have consisted, and still to consist, only of two distinct races, namely, those of the Hottentot and Caffer. The first of these, or that which from the circumstances above alluded to has the greatest claim upon our immediate attention, was, and to a certain extent is, even now divided into distinct tribes or hordes; each having its own distinctive appellation, and, more or less, governed by its own laws. Amongst those, one division has always held, and still continues to hold, a most conspicuous position, and has ever been proverbial with the rest, on account of its troublesome character and universally outrageous conduct. To this the other tribes, as well as its own member, apply the name of