

ROWLAND WARD'S
RECORDS OF BIG GAME
XITH EDITION (AFRICA)

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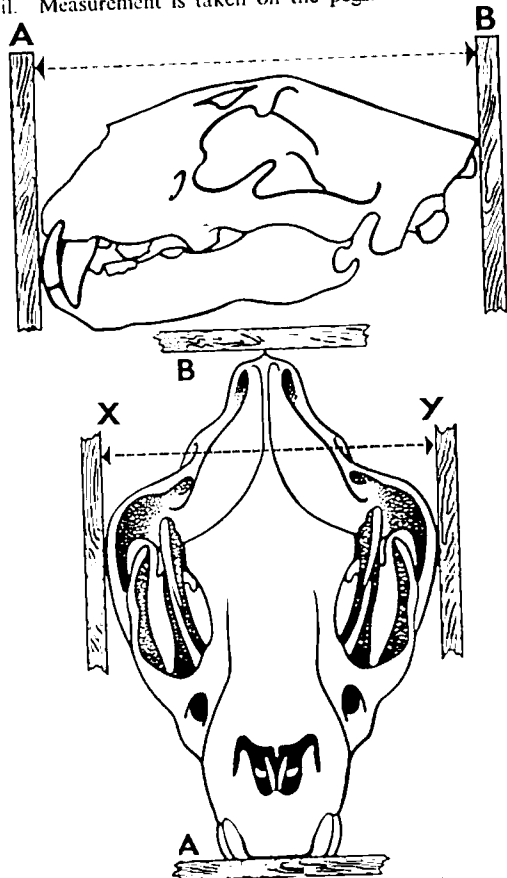
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METHOD I

LION: LEOPARD: CHEETAH

Measurements are taken in the field. Length before skinning.

(a) Total body length and length of tail, excluding the tuft of hair at end of the tail. To take this measurement specimen is laid on its side, nose and tail are pulled to get them in a straight line; pegs are driven in at end of nose, tip of tail and root of tail. Measurement is taken on the pegs.



(b) Measurements of exceptionally large skulls are also frequently recorded:
Length from back to front. (A-B).
Width between Zygomatic Arches. (X-Y).
Both measurements should be taken between uprights.

METHOD J

ELEPHANTIS

Weight of each tusk

Length on outside curve of each tusk

Greatest circumference of each tusk

In the case of very exceptional body size the height at the point of shoulder is recorded as if in the natural standing position.



METHOD K

RHINOCEROS

Length on front curve of each horn. (A-B).

Circumference at base

METHOD L

GIANT FOREST HOG: WARTHOG: BARBARY WILD BOAR: BUSH PIG

Total length on outside curve of the upper tusk.

Length of tusk (upper) that protrudes from the gum.

RHINOCEROSES

Rhinocerotidae

This is the sole family included in this book of the zoological order Perissodactyla, which is now regarded as of equal value to the whole of the cloven-hoofed mammals. In this order, which comprises also the Horses and Tapirs, the number of toes is usually odd, being one or three, the middle one being the third digit, which is larger and in such forms as the Horses and Zebras is the sole remaining one. When extinct forms are taken into account, the difference between this foot formation and that of the cloven-hoofed animals is seen to be fundamental, the leg bones differing in a corresponding manner, whilst the teeth are also very dissimilar. The Rhinos as such all have, in the existing species, three toes on both fore and hind feet, but some extinct forms had four on the front feet. The teeth are very specialised, whilst the horns, in spite of being given that name, in fact consist of a closely compressed mass of agglutinated hairs and have no connection with the skeleton; indeed it is quite possible for a Rhino to wrench his horn off, leaving merely a skin wound.

There is no need to describe the outward appearance of a Rhino, which is well known to everyone, but his prehistoric appearance does not belie his lineage, which is extremely ancient; indeed, the whole tribe of odd-toed ungulates passed its zenith long ago, whereas the even-toed ungulates would appear, except for man's interference, to be still in a state of flourishing development.

SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

Ceratotherium simum

White Rhinoceros; Burchell's Rhinoceros; Square-lipped Rhinoceros; Giant Rhinoceros; Great African Rhinoceros; le Rhinoceros blanc; das Stumpfnashorn or Breitmaulnashorn.

Vit Rhinaster (Afrikaans); Abu Garn and Um Girin (Arabic); Mirer (Dinka); Enkula (Luganda); Umhofo (Matabili); Chukuru (Sechuana).

This is the largest of all the Rhinoceroses and, after the two species of elephants, the largest living land mammal. The ordinary name of "White Rhinoceros", although apparently now irrevocably attached to this rhino, is a complete misnomer, just as much as the term "Black Rhinoceros" for the commoner African species, both being in fact of an almost uniform dirty grey hue. Many speculations have been made as to how this name came to be applied, some holding that the animal looked white after emerging from a wallow in light-coloured mud and then being observed while standing in bright sunlight, whilst others consider that confusion has occurred with the Afrikaans word "wyt," meaning "wide," an allusion to the straight, square extended gape when contrasted with the semi-prehensile hooked upper lip of the other African rhino.

Both species are alike in possessing two horns, but the differences, both superficial and more deeply seated, between the two are sufficiently great to warrant their generic separation. One glance, even at a distance if a good view can be obtained, suffices to distinguish the White Rhino, which bears a massive hump at the back of the neck just at the junction with the shoulders. As the animal habitually carries its enormously long head very low, indeed often rests its chin on the ground as though the weight were too much for it, this hump is still more obvious than when it raises its head. Although a great number of these animals were shot in South Africa's early days, nobody seems to have investigated the structure of this hump until Professor Cave undertook the task in 1960, when he reported on his investigations in a paper read before the Zoological Society of London to the effect that this protuberance consisted of skin alone, the thickness of which is in this region enormously accentuated.

Apart from the square mouth there are a number of other differences between the two. The ears of the White Rhino are large, pointed, almost tubular and thickly haired, whereas those of the Black Rhino are smaller and practically naked. When a White Rhino moves off the tail is looped over the back and not carried erect as is the case with a Black Rhino. The base of the front horn is square in the White Rhino and rounded in the Black. The skin of the White Rhino is smoother and less folded; neither however possess the folds and tubercles of the Indian species which give the latter an "armour-plated" appearance.

The habits of the two species differ also: the White Rhino is entirely a grazer, to which purpose its teeth are specially adapted, and it inhabits open country, whereas the Black Rhino is mainly a browser and is normally found in fairly thick bush. Captain Pitman has pointed out that the droppings of the two differ accordingly; those of the White Rhino being black and resembling those of a horse when out at grass, whilst those of the Black Rhino can be described as a smaller form of elephant droppings. Both species deposit their droppings in middens (less noticeable in the White Rhino which has more wandering habits) and subsequently scatter them with their feet.

This Rhino is extremely placid and inoffensive in disposition, and instances of its apparently unprovoked attacks on human beings are probably due to its incomplete comprehension of the object with which it was dealing. Although its scent and hearing are good, its sight is very poor, and it seems to see indistinctly at distances of more than a few hundred yards. At the same time it is imbued with a spirit of curiosity and it lumbers forward to investigate any unusual happening.

The cows usually carry longer and more slender horns than the bulls; they may curve forwards or backwards and are frequently of extraordinary length. Their main use seems to be that of guiding the calf, preceding the mother, by pressure of the horn on the young one's hindquarters. The front surface is usually worn smooth by being pushed along the ground, the head being carried very low indeed.

The gestation period is eight and a half months and only one calf is born at a time; it is suckled for at least two years.

Height at shoulder 5 feet 6 inches; weight probably about 2 tons (the weight of 3 tons suggested seems to be exaggerated).

SOUTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

C. simum simum

(Ill. p. 321)

Distribution: formerly open grassy plains between the Orange River and the Zambesi. Now extinct everywhere except in the White Rhino reserve in Zululand with a faint possibility of a few in the adjacent part of Portuguese East Africa.

The White Rhino was formerly one of the commonest beasts of South Africa, although it does not seem to have, at any rate in the present geological period, been found south of the Orange River or north of the Zambesi. It was discovered shortly before 1817 by Burchell in southern Bechuanaland.

The early hunters and travellers frequently recorded having seen large numbers and also killed a great many. By the time Selous was in Africa, in 1877, its numbers were drastically reduced and by 1880 it was a rare animal. In 1892 and 1893 a family and two bulls were killed at a point 100 miles north-west of Salisbury; it was then considered to be extinct. The following year a small number were discovered in a remote part of Zululand. By 1903 some half dozen only remained. At this pathetically late juncture protection was provided for them. Inevitably, their slow breeding has resulted in only a limited increase in numbers; by 1912, still only 15 existed; today the population is believed to be slightly more than 500.

SOUTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

Method of Measurement K.

Front Horn	Rear Horn	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
62½	22½	—	—	S. Africa	X	Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bt.
(138.12)	56.32	—	—	do	X	British Museum
56½	23½	—	—	do	X	Sir W. N. McMillan
50½	25	10	22	do	X	British Museum
45	25	14	28	Zululand	1935	Kaffrarian Museum
44	20	—	—	S. Africa	X	British Museum
42½	24	—	—	do	X	J. W. Walker
40½	29½	—	—	do	X	Sir E. G. Loder
40½	21½	—	—	Zululand	X	The late Earl of Lovelace
40½	20½	—	—	S. Africa	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
40½	22	—	—	Mashonaland	X	K. V. Painter
37½	27½	17½	—	do	X	British Museum (Selous)
35½	26	7½	21	Mt. Domo.	X	S. African Museum (Rhodes)
33	—	—	—	S. Africa	X	Powell-Cotton Museum
33	—	21½	—	do	—	Transvaal Museum
31½	26½	8½	26	Zululand	X	Harvard Museum (Phillips)
31½	20½	—	—	do	1959	Natal Parks Board
31	22	—	—	Mashonaland	X	J. G. Griffiths
30	20	12	17	—	1/60	Peabody Museum
(76.20)	30.48	50.80	43.18)			

NORTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

C. simum cottoni

Le Rhinocéros blanc du Soudan.

Distribution: west of the Nile, from Lake Albert to the Bahr-el-Ghazal; in Uganda and the Garamba National Park in the former Belgian Congo; has been reported from Western Kenya; formerly as far west as Southern Chad and the Central African Republic, where a very few specimens still exist near the Sudan border.

In 1900, when the prospects of saving the White Rhino seemed remote, great interest was taken in Captain St. J. Gibbons's discovery of another habitat, more than a thousand miles away in the Southern Sudan. It was already believed that this rhino might conceivably exist in that area, in view of two horns procured by Sir Samuel Baker.

In 1908, Lydekker separated the northern race as a sub-species, naming it after Major Powell-Cotton, who had collected a further specimen. The separation is based on a difference of the skull formation, teeth and skin. In view of the great distance separating the two it is remarkable how little they differ; the horns are indistinguishable.

In 1931 future prospects seemed very uncertain, but at the present time the population numbers approximately 1,120 specimens.

NORTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

Method of Measurement K.

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
47½	13½	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Paris Museum
(120.0)	34.39)	—	—			
45½	24½	—	—	Lado	X	Sir C. Spinks
43½	—	15	—	Lado Enclave	1910	S. H. Carnelley
41½	25	—	—	Mongalla	X	H. C. Brocklehurst
41	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	Sir P. Brocklehurst
41	26	11	22½	do	X	P. M. Dore
40½	26½	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Paris Museum
40½	25	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal	X	F. P. Poole
39	26½	11	25½	do	X	C. Graham
38½	11	25	—	Lado	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
38½	22½	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal	X	K. V. Painter
♀ 38	20	—	—	do	X	R. G. C. Brock
38	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	Sir P. Brocklehurst
37½	22	15½	21½	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Musée de la France d'Outre Mer, Paris
♀ 37½	22½	—	—	do	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
37½	27	11½	26½	—	—	Tervuren Museum
37	11	21	19½	Mongalla	X	N. Cantlie
36½	27	14	18½	Lado	X	G. G. Longdon
36½	19½	—	—	S. Sudan	X	Sir B. T. Mahon
36	20	10½	18½	Lado	X	Powell-Cotton Museum
36	24½	14½	22	do	X	E. A. Temple-Perkins
35½	21	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	X	R. F. Cooper
35½	27½	10½	26½	Nr. Lado	X	Sir C. Spinks
35	21½	13½	20½	Lado	X	H. Twyford
34½	22½	13	21½	Nr. Lado	X	Sir F. J. Jackson
34½	22½	9	17½	do	X	The Duke of Sutherland

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
33½	22	11	20	Rhino Camp	X	H.M. the late King George VI
32½	26	12½	22	do	X	S. R. Clarke
32	21	7	16½	Lado	X	D. M'Douall
31½	22½	14	21½	Rhino Camp	X	Sir G. Archer
31½	20½	8½	19½	do	X	Lady Delamere
31½	21½	10½	19½	Uganda	X	R. G. Gillean
31	27	12	27	Lado	X	British Museum (Powell-Cotton)
30½	25½	—	—	White Nile	X	C. J. W. Hawker
30	26	—	—	Adil	3/47	Copenhagen Museum
(76.20 cms.)	(66.04 cms.)					

BLACK RHINOCEROS

(Ill. pp. 322, 323, 324)

Diceros bicornis

Common African Rhinoceros; Hook-lipped Rhinoceros; le Rhinocéros noir; das Spitznashorn or das schwarze Nashorn.

Amuku (Acholi); Zwart Rhinaster (Afrikaans); Aurarissi (Amharic); Abugera (Arabic); Mariri or Kilifori (Hausa); Amosing (Karamojong); Enkula (Luganda); Upejana (Matabili and Zulu); Muin (Masai); Munyi and Nyice (Ndorobo); Safe Wa (Peuhl); Borele and Keitloa (Sechuana); Upelepi (Sesuto); Wil (Somali); Kifarua or Faru (Swahili); Mojane (Swazi).

Distribution: formerly from Ethiopia through the eastern half of Africa to the Cape; now practically exterminated south of the Zambesi and much reduced in numbers everywhere; westwards to the Central African Republic, Chad, the Cameroons and Northern Nigeria. It had been almost exterminated in the former French territories of Africa by 1930, at which time strict protection was applied with surprisingly satisfactory results.

(Including *brucii*, *capensis*, *holmwoodi*, *keitloa*, *niger*, *occidentalis* and *somaliensis*.)

This species is the least rare of all the Rhinoceroses now living. When the head is visible it can be distinguished at a glance from the White Rhino by the triangular upper lip, the point of which is prehensile and used to strip off the twigs and leaves of the various shrubs on which it feeds, as it is, in sharp contrast to its square mouthed cousin, almost exclusively a browser. Some of its favourite foods are the euphorbia and the acacia, and advantage is taken of its partiality for the former by the Wakamba tribe in East Africa who fell a euphorbia and then lie in wait for the Rhino.

It is a great pity that the alternative name "Hook-lipped Rhinoceros" is not the one in general use for this species as it is both distinctive and accurate. The common name "Black Rhino" is just as absurd as that of "White Rhino" for the other African form, both being in fact of an almost uniform shade of grey. Although of impressive size and weight, it does not attain the enormous bulk of the rarer animal, as is indicated by the statistics set out below.

Much variation occurs in the proportions and shape of the horns and it was thought that a forest race, distinguished by the horns being longer and thinner, existed, but these variations are now held to be individual or family differences.

The rear horn is nearly always flattened from side to side and hence of dagger-like formation with cutting edges fore and aft. Occasionally the front horn projects forwards, as was the case with the much-photographed cow "Gertie." One would think that forward-pointing horns would be a great hindrance when browsing. Occasionally three horns or even four are developed. Normally, the cow's horns are slenderer than those of the bull.

Rhinos are usually solitary, a cow being often accompanied by her calf who follows her for a long time, probably as much as two years, and sometimes continues to accompany her after the next calf has been born. Small parties of three or four are also to be found.

Before the opening up of East Africa rhinos habitually inhabited open country, living mainly, as was noticed by the late Sir Frederick Jackson in his early days, on the low thorn plants which grow among the grasses and being diurnal by nature; where this habitat has been disturbed by farming operations the rhinos have taken to frequenting thick bush and have acquired nocturnal habits, sleeping by day and feeding and wallowing by night. It is interesting to note that where little disturbance by humans has occurred, as in the game reserves, the rhino has retained his original mode of life and can often be seen standing in the open or browsing on a low bush.

Calves may appear at any time of the year, but in East Africa at any rate, seem to be more abundant at the end of the rainy season; the gestation period does not appear to be known exactly, but is probably from 16 to 18 months.

The disposition of the Black Rhino has been much misunderstood. "Vicious and unprovoked attacks" have often been reported, whilst he is also considered harmless. These discrepancies appear to be due to two factors; firstly, because the rhino has very poor sight, a good sense of smell, a very inquisitive nature, and almost invariably moves up wind, his instinct is to investigate an unknown scent and he advances towards it at a good round trot in spite of his bulk, subsequently he can only dimly apprehend what he then sees; secondly, he has a regular path to his drinking or wallowing spots from which he will not deviate for any reason and he will scatter anything in his path. Such movements can easily be described as "unprovoked charges".

The Rhino is a great wallower and in the dry season rolls in the dust; his colour in the wild is liable to vary from whitish, reddish or blackish, according to the covering on his hide derived from the particular soil in which he happens to have bathed. The wallowing parties frequently last the whole night and are accompanied by a chorus of grunts and squeals. Another vocal performance is a champing noise when eating. In spite of their frequent mud baths they are usually infested with parasites, and the "tick birds" (a species of starling) which are their constant companions form an association of mutual benefit, the birds obtaining a living from their host, and in exchange acting as his eyes and giving him advance warning of an approaching enemy.

Another peculiarity is that practically all rhinos bear a large sore, usually near the neck.

Height at shoulder 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 6 inches; weight (of a full grown bull) about 1½ to 1¾ tons.

BLACK RHINOCEROS
Method of Measurement K.

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner	Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
♀ 53½	18½	—	—	Kenya	X	K. V. Painter	30	22½	21½	23½	Kenya	X	Hon. A. Greville
(135.9)	46.36	—	—				30	22	15½	13½	do	X	Sir E. Northey
47½	17½	18½	18½	Tanganyika	—	Game Department, Arusha	30	10½	23½	20	Aberdares	2/57	J. F. Ormond
47	22	22½	20	Kenya	X	S. L. Hinde	29½	20	12	19	Tanganyika	X	W. T. Shorthose
44½	20½	20½	21½	Mt. Kenya	1952	E. I. Rundgren	29½	19½	13	—	Kenya	1906	Count R. Hoyos
44	—	—	—	Kenya	X	F. Holmwood	29½	—	14½	—	Somalia	X	A. H. Straker
43½	21½	19½	20½	Kenya	X	K. V. Painter	29½	6	20½	21½	I. Birigi	11/56	E. T. Gates
42½	—	—	—	—	—	Bern Museum	29½	20½	18½	16½	Angola	10/61	R. M. Lee
43½	21½	—	—	Congo (L.)	X	British Museum (Rothschild)	29½	—	15	—	Zululand	—	Natal Parks
41½	20½	10	16½	Zululand	X	Hon. W. Coke	29	19½	15½	20	N. Rhodesia	X	L. Henniker-Gotley
40½	—	19½	—	S. Africa	X	Sir N. Chamberlain	29	20½	37½	23	Kenya	X	A. Healy
40½	21	18½	20	Kishanda Valley	1935	L. L. Nuti	♀ 29	17½	29½	18	S. Africa	X	R. B. Keeling
40½	32½	21½	21	Tanganyika	—	Game Department, Arusha	28½	11½	19½	18½	Mt. Kenya	2/53	Prince F. of Liechtenstein
40	18½	14½	20½	Mt. Kenya	X	A. H. Neumann	28½	14½	19	18½	Pundahare	1951	J. A. de Lima
39	13	21½	20½	—	—	Coryndon Museum	28½	8½	20½	16½	Kibwezi	8/61	D. S. Schmitz
39	19½	19½	17	Kenya	X	E. B. Horne	28½	19	25½	19½	Tanganyika	X	G. Prud'homme
38½	—	20	—	—	—	Coryndon Museum	28½	22½	11½	22½	Kenya	X	J. L. McAndrew
38½	21	—	—	—	X	British Museum (Rothschild)	28½	21½	9½	18½	do	X	R. L. Stobart
36½	8½	18½	14½	Nyasaland	1946	Kafrarian Museum	28½	18½	8½	—	S. Africa	X	British Museum (Selous)
36½	20	12½	17	Kenya	X	Sir E. G. Loder	28	15	18½	16½	Rovuma R	1951	J. A. de Lima
36	16½	18½	18½	Mt. Kenya	1948	M. G. Prettejohn	28	23½	—	—	Kenya	X	F. Baden Powell
♀ 35½	17½	—	—	Kenya	X	G. H. Riddell	28	17½	7½	18½	do	X	British Museum (Selous)
35½	20	19	18	—	—	Coryndon Museum	27½	19½	21	21	—	—	Coryndon Museum
35½	12	18½	15½	Tanganyika	—	Game Department, Arusha	27½	20	18½	18½	I. Manyara	1/54	A. Ferrot
35	—	17	—	Uganda	1910	S. H. Carnelley	27½	10½	17½	19	Kenya	1949	Count C. H. Seilern
35	21	11½	20	Kenya	X	L. W. Sadleir-Jackson	27	21	12	20½	Tanganyika	X	G. W. Crile
34½	18	23½	23	Tana R.	9/60	E. Magruder	27	20½	—	—	Kenya	X	E. Gedge
33½	20	16	19½	Kenya	X	T. P. Kempson	27	21½	11½	19½	do	X	R. S. Griffin
33½	23	10½	21½	Nr. Narok	1/59	R. S. Marvin	27	21½	12½	21½	do	X	Mrs. H. D. Hannay
33½	25½	21½	18½	Loita Hills	10/58	S. W. May	27	13½	21½	21	Garba Tula	1/52	E. Maurer
33	19½	22	20½	Kenya	X	A. J. A. Douglas	27	24½	12½	20	Kenya	X	A. Chapman
33	24	9½	25	Congo (L.)	X	A. H. B. Kirkwood	68.58	62.87	31.75	50.80			
32½	10½	22	21½	Aberdare Mts.	9/57	J. Shirley	cms.	cms.	cms.	cms.			
32½	20	20½	19½	Kenya	X	D. Mackenzie							
32½	22	16	19	do	X	R. Meinertzhagen							
32	21	7½	19½	Tanganyika	X	A. G. Farfan							
32	—	21½	—	Mkuzi	1960	Natal Parks							
31½	14½	24	20	Mt. Kenya	8/59	C. Caldesi							
31½	—	18½	—	—	—	Game Department, Nairobi							
31½	14	18½	19½	Magadi	6/56	F. C. Hibben							
31½	19½	26½	14½	Mt. Kenya	6/49	B. B. Brooks							
31½	16½	12	16	Kenya	X	G. St. J. Orde Browne							
31½	16½	16½	18½	Tanganyika	1956	Boyd Williams							
31½	22	12	20½	Ikoma	9/48	Dean Witter							
31	18½	23	21	Loyoro	1958	P. A. G. Field							
♀ 31	18½	13½	18	Kenya	X	W. Neilson							
31	23½	17½	23½	Masai	X	C. B. Turner							
30½	12	20½	19½	Ikoma	9/48	Dean Witter							
30½	23	12½	23	Kenya	X	B. M. Douglas							
30½	20½	13½	17½	do	X	Sir G. T. M. Bridges							
30½	21½	27½	24½	N. Rhodesia	X	E. J. Dent							
30½	18	22½	18½	Tanganyika	X	A. G. O. Hodgson							
30½	21½	16½	20½	Kenya	X	R. W. McKergow							
30½	18½	16½	20	Cunene R.	X	Powell-Cotton Museum							
30½	—	23	—	—	—	Game Department, Nairobi							