

lands the grasses predominate.

Most of this section is what should be classified as dry forest, as the trees are almost shut out at times.

November 8, 1919. Arrived at Victoria Falls at 7 a.m. Here we joined the rest of the party, consisting of Raven, Armstrong, Thierry, Stowell, Horn, and Koeler.

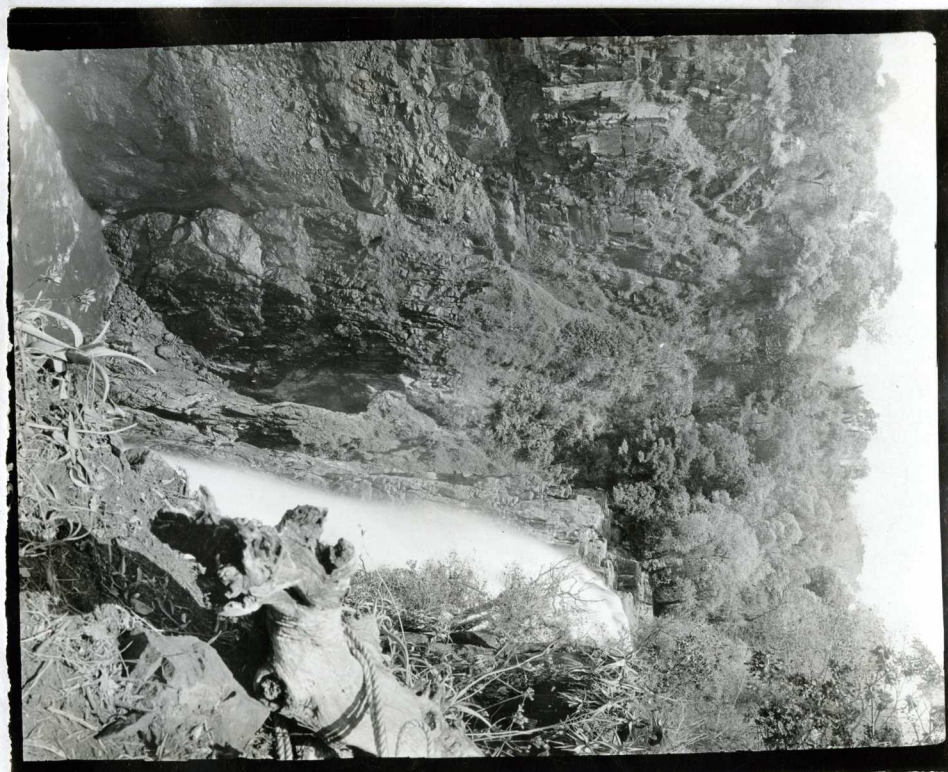
The tree forest extends to the river and trees are not very tall or thick. It is about half tree and half grass.



Q1-9. Shows the bank of the Zambesi river above the falls. Papyrus is abundant along this bank and the trees are chiefly acacias.



Q¹-10. A general view of the forest at Rainbow Falls. The falls are shown at the right of the picture and the rain forest on the opposite bank.



Q¹-11. Rain forest on the opposite bank. The size of the trees can be judged by a comparison with the figure of the man in the upper left-hand part of the picture. The edge of the chasm on the right is relatively dry, vegetation consisting principally of aloes.



Q¹-12. A general view looking down the gorge from Cataract Island. Rain forest on the right, low trees, vine-covered, in the foreground on the left.



R¹-1. A general of the edge of the chasm at Cataract Island. Shows Horn descending into the chasm.



R¹-2. As R¹-1. Stowell at the upper edge.



R¹-3. As above.



R¹-4. A general view of the falls lower down. The vegetation at the left is largely Cymbopogon. This photograph gives a fairly good idea of the way the mist crosses the bottom of the gorge and rises up the opposite bank, where a continual spray supports a rain forest.



R¹-5. A more detailed view of the falls.



R¹-6. Looking across the chasm to the rain forest on the opposite edge. In the foreground the rock is bare, washed free of all soil. Back of this there is an area of grassland, and behind this the rain forest.



R¹-7. A general view on Cataract Island. Shows papyrus at the left, water trees which line the bank of the Zambesi, and also the relatively dry bed. During high water this whole area is flooded.



R¹-8. A general view down stream toward the lower chasm. Asparagus constitutes one of the principal vines shown at the upper left. The trees of the rain forest are shown at the upper right.



R¹-9. Double exposure. William Stowell (Pharr, real name), ready to descend.



R¹-10. A detail of the edge of chasm with Stowell descending.



R¹-11. As above.

Cataract Island is largely covered with trees. One of the important

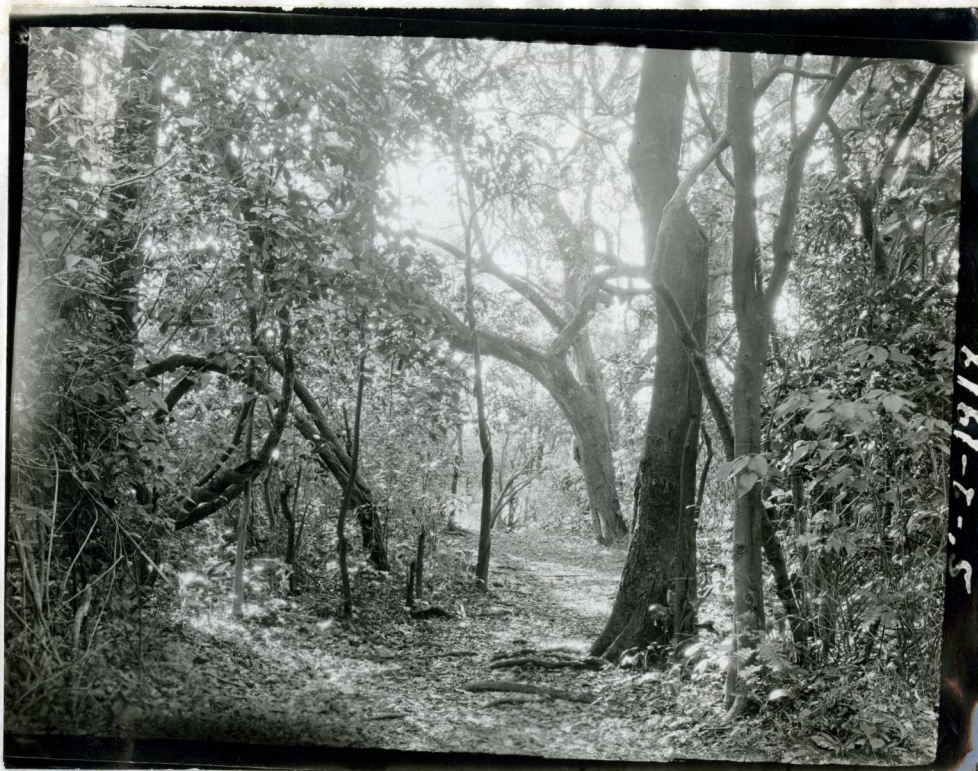
ones is Afzelia , or the lucky bean. Combretum is abundant, as is also Mimusops, which is eaten by the natives and also by birds and baboons.



R¹-12. A general view in the rain forest, showing S.P.I. 49256, Buphane disticha, the fire lily. In this forest it grows somewhat different than it does in the open, since here the leaves develop at the same time the flowers appear, producing a most gorgeous effect.

S¹-1. Shows dense foliage of the rain forest on the right and Victoria Falls in the distance.





S¹-2. A view in the tropical forest.

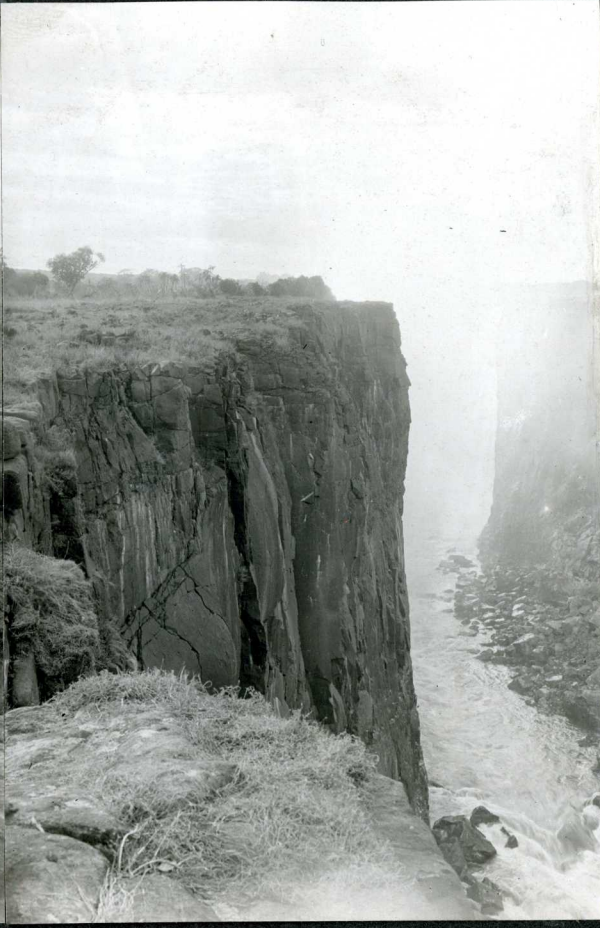
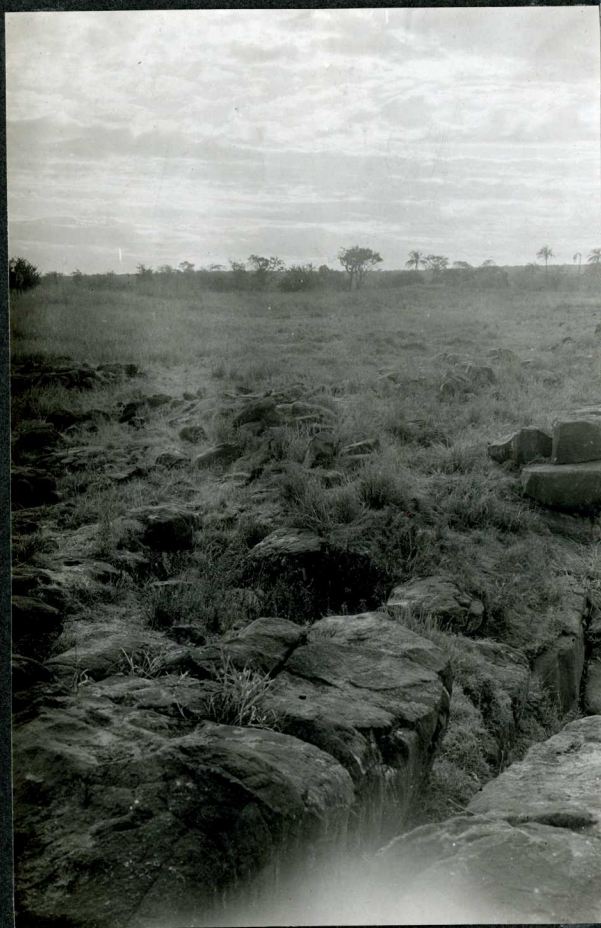


S¹-3. At the edge of the gorge, showing three types of vegetation,--bare edge in the foreground, grass area back with tropical forest behind.

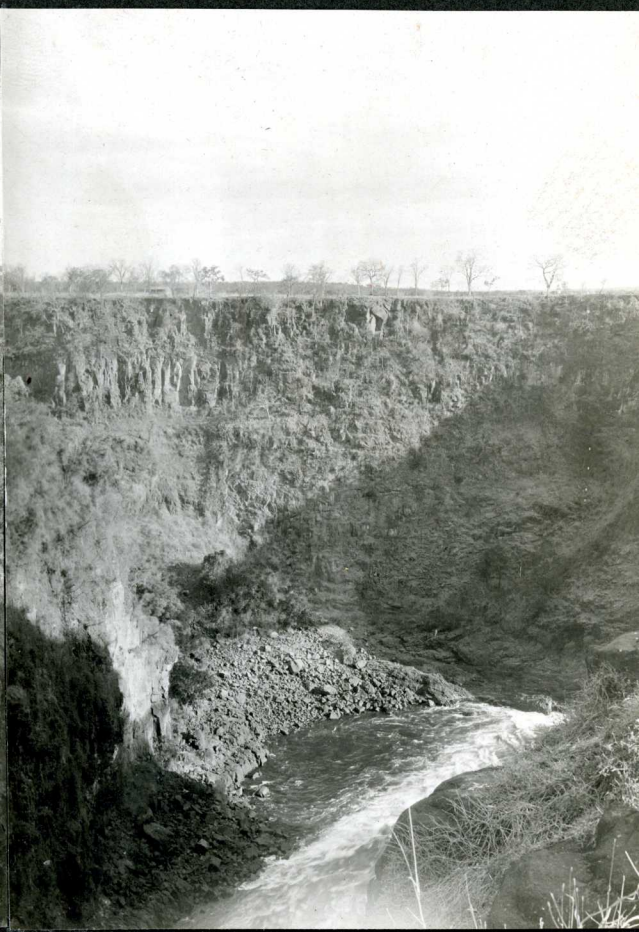
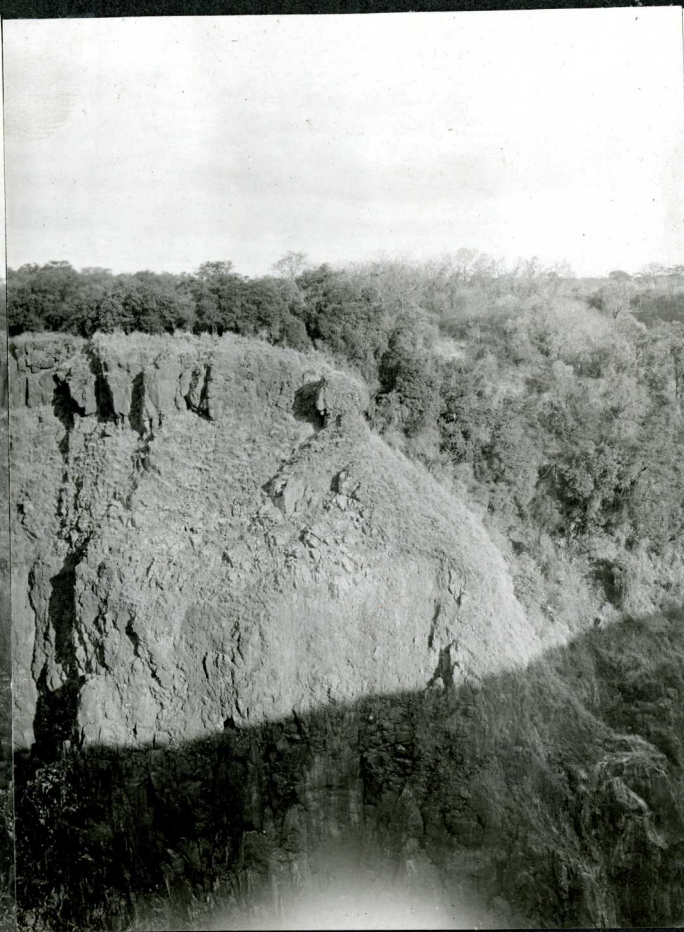
S¹-4 to T¹-1 is a panoram of the gorge and the rapids, taken at Danger Point. This panoram gives an entire view. T¹-1 is the first photograph of this panoram at the left. The panoram shows the open forest in the background, with an occasional palm (Barassus). The wall opposite in the center of the picture now covered by a number of small bridal falls is at high water a solid mass, but at that time it is impossible to approach the edge of the chasm from which this picture was taken on account of the spray. The extreme left of the picture shows not the true chasm but the gorge below the chasm, through which the water of the river continues its course.

According to the account of Victoria Falls by A. J. C. Molyneux, Geographic Journal, Volume 25, page 40-55, what I have called Rainbow Falls is Leaping Water, and what I have called Cataract Island is Burka Island.

21-4. R¹-4. shows the main falls, while the falls opposite in the panoram taken at Danger Point, ribboned by a number of narrow bridal falls, are Rainbow Falls. These falls are about 340 feet high. In the extreme right, about three photographs from the end of the panoram, is shown the Eastern Cataract.











T1-2. Rainbow Falls from the opposite side of the gorge.



T1-3. A general view of the natives moving the cable which was used in making the descent into the chasm.