

At daylight on the ensuing day it was found that the only damage done by the cannonading of the Marines was a dead horse and a battered bag of mealies, both of which were riddled with bullets. Thus ended this farce.

The crossing of the troops into Zululand, and the march to Etshowe, I will leave to others to describe, but after Isandhlwane, the Colony was in a constant state of alarm.





Murray & St. Leger.

ZULU METHOD OF ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK.
(Reproduced from engraving published in the "Illustrated London News," April 19 1879.)

Cape Town

CHAPTER LXIV.

JOHN DUNN'S NOTES.

SOME time after the happening of the events, as above described, when I was on my way back from D'Urban, and when I was at the Umhlali Hotel, I received a note from the late Mr. Reynolds, saying that Lord Chelmsford was at his place, and would very much like to see me. So the next morning, about nine o'clock, I started in compliance with his wishes, but met the General—who had also started to see me—on the road. He got off his horse and asked me to allow him to get into my trap, while my groom, who was with me, could ride his horse, as he wanted to have some private conversation with me. I then turned back and drove him part of his way on his journey. We had a long conversation, the purport of which was that he had been greatly misled by people who knew nothing of Zululand or the Zulus, and that he would be glad if I would give him my advice and assistance. I promised to raise a body of one hundred and fifty of my own men to act as scouts and hand them over to the officers in command of the Forces at the Tugela, which I did as soon as I got back to where I was staying. These men that I raised were attached to Major Barrow's Horse, and did good service.

The force at the Etshowe was now entirely cut off, and no communication could be had with them, and I was again asked for assistance, and high reward offered if I could get anyone I could depend on to run despatches to the besieged. This I succeeded in doing, as I started two men at dark, who went right through during the night, reaching Etshowe at daybreak. The first time they met with no adventure, but the second time they walked right in amongst a lot of Zulus, who were on a watch. They were chased, and several shots fired at them, but, the night being dark, they escaped. On the last occasion, however, they were again chased, and one of them—the one who had the despatches—was killed. Lord Chelmsford promised that these

messengers should be rewarded, and the relatives of the man who had lost his life compensated. But nothing came of it, beyond what I paid myself and a couple of sovereigns given by the Rev. Robertson. So much for the word of anyone representing the authority of a military Government. In the first place, I had to pay for all the food I got from the Government at a much higher rate than I could have bought it for privately, and this supply, which was granted as a great favour, was so insufficient that I had to keep on killing cattle for my people. In the second place my despatch-runners, one of whom, as I have said, was killed, got no reward; and in the third place I had, to suit political purposes, been appointed a Chief, and after all was over, was quietly told to resume my old position, which was simply an impossibility.

Some little while after I had supplied my men to act as scouts, the detachment entrenched at Etshowe under Colonel Pearson proclaimed that they were running short of provisions, and could not hold out a certain time, so, as we know, a relief column was organised under Lord Chelmsford himself. He asked me to put down in writing what I thought the duty of the scouts to be. This I did, and sent him the writing, in reply to which I received the following letter :—

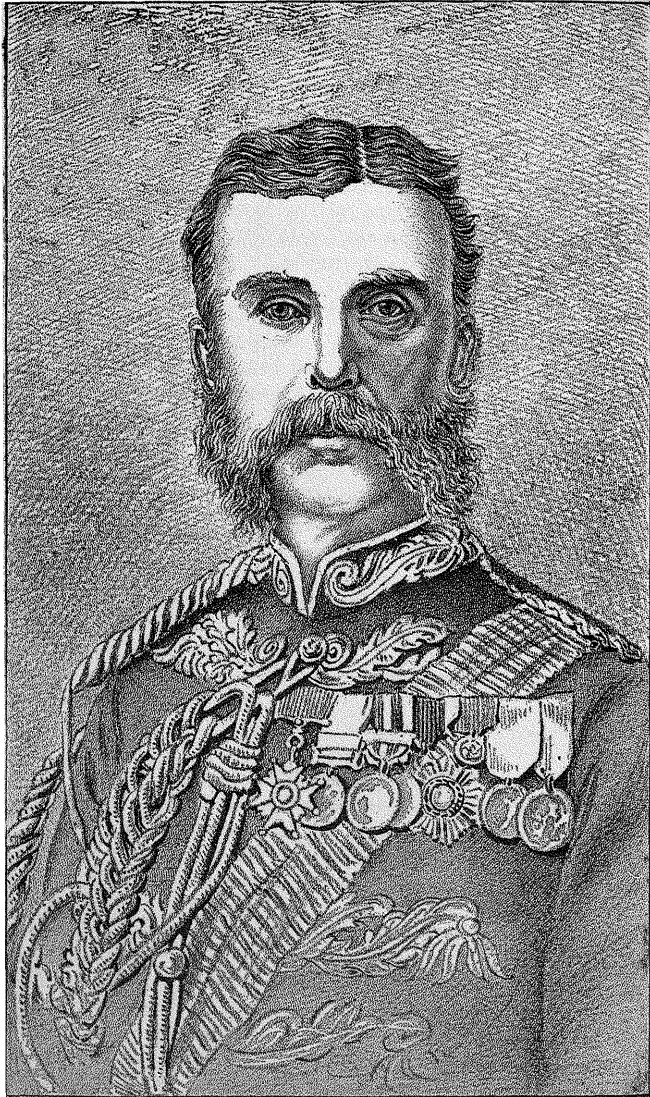
“ Lower Tugela, 25th March, 1879.

“ DEAR MR. DUNN,—

“ I am much obliged to you for your suggestions regarding the employment of your men as scouts, which will be carried out.

“ I think it will be very advantageous if you yourself were to accompany me as far as the Inyezani River. I would not ask you to go further. Your presence with me would ensure the efficient scouting of your men, and I feel sure that I should myself derive much assistance from your experience of Zulu warfare and from your knowledge of the country passed through.

“ I quite understand that you do not feel justified in running the risk of depriving those who look to you for support of your helping hand, but I do not think what



Murray & St. Leger.

LIEUT.-GEN. LORD CHELMSFORD,

Cape Town.

I ask you to do entails any particular risk. Awaiting your reply,

“ I remain,

“ Faithfully yours,

“ (Signed) CHELMSFORD.”

“ I should not of course ask you to do any work with the scouts, but simply to accompany me as an adviser.”

“ C.”

“ I shall probably start the day after to-morrow.”

Lord Chelmsford backed up the foregoing letter by sending one of his staff to induce me to comply. However, I replied to neither letter or message, but rode over next morning and had an interview with the General. After a long talk, during which I explained to him my reason for not wishing to join against the Zulus, he said, “ Well, Mr. Dunn, I feel sure you can be of much service to me, which, if you will render, you will receive the thanks of Her Majesty’s Government, to say nothing of my own personally, but if you do not, you know what will be thought of you for withholding the assistance you can give, and you can expect nothing after the war is over.” I then asked him to allow me until next morning to consider, which he did. On reaching home I began to think earnestly of the situation. I could see that I could be of service in pointing out the means of averting another disaster, and besides, I knew that in the fighting between the Boers and the English at the Bay, (D’Urban) my father had suffered by remaining neutral, so I made up my mind to go with Lord Chelmsford to the relief of the Etshowe garrison. The next morning I rode over and conveyed my decision to the General, at which he was very much pleased.

A few days afterwards a start was made, and at the end of the fourth day we had done a distance of about eighteen miles and I selected a good position for the Ginginhlovu camp, as I felt sure there was a strong force of Zulus in the neighbourhood, and I did not like the idea of being caught on the line of march with men of whom I knew nothing—martially or otherwise. Shortly after we formed

lager at Ginginhlovu a heavy thunder-shower fell, which drenched everything. As soon as it was over Lord Chelmsford asked me to go out with him to reconnoitre. This we did, but found the Inyezani river so full from the heavy rains that we could not cross. On our way back to camp I saw several small columns of smoke rising here and there in the vicinity, and I was at once convinced that they arose from the Zulu camp, and told Lord Chelmsford so, and advised that mounted men should be sent next morning to draw them on to an attack *before* we broke camp for a forward march. This he agreed to. On our return to camp we found everything in a pretty mess of slush and mud in general. Tents there were none, and so we had to pick out the driest spots under the wagons, the General doing the same as the others. There was no distinction, and so no grumbling, and we were all most thankful for something to eat.

The next morning, about daybreak, there was a call to arms, and shouts of "There they are!" and, sure enough, on my getting up on to a wagon, I could see dense masses of Zulus coming down on to us, and trying—with their usual tactics—to encircle us. When they came to within about fifteen hundred yards the order was given to fire. I got on a buck wagon—*i.e.*, a wagon without a tent—with my rifle. This was an ammunition wagon. I reserved my fire until the Zulus got within three hundred yards, and when I was picking off my men at that range, I noticed that the bullets of the volleys fired by the soldiers were striking the ground a long way beyond their mark, and on looking at their rifles I found that they still had the long range sights up, and that they were firing wildly in any direction. I then called to Lord Chelmsford, asking him to give orders for lowering the sights. This was done, and the soldiers began to drop the enemy faster, and consequently check the advance, but again, when I had my sight down to one hundred yards—as the Zulus came nearer, I noticed that the soldiers had up the three hundred yards sights. The bullets from the Zulus were now flying thickly, and several passed unpleasantly near to me, as, being on the top of the wagon, I was rather a good mark. The battle only lasted for a short time, but for that short time it was very hot. At last we beat them off

and followed them for some distance, my men doing good work. I know I fired over thirty shots, and missed very few. I was much disappointed at the shooting of the soldiers. Their sole object seemed to be to get rid of ammunition or firing so many rounds per minute at anything—it didn't matter what. I calculated the loss on the side of the Zulus to be about seven hundred. Our loss was comparatively very small, although many oxen and mules were killed. I had three of my men wounded. The battle was over early, and the rest of the day was spent in burying the dead and preparing for a forward march.

Whilst acceding to the request of Lord Chelmsford to accompany him, I had only agreed to go as far as the Inyezani River with him, my intention being, however, to go the whole way to Etshowe, but this I had not told him until now, and he seemed much pleased when I so announced my intention.

From the way that the Zulus scattered, I could see that it was a complete defeat for them, and that there was no danger of their again molesting us on the line of march, which turned out to be the case. We made an early start and reached the garrison at Etshowe late that evening, having travelled a distance of about fifteen miles. On the morning of the second day we again made a start on our return, as we had accomplished our object, viz., the relief of the Etshowe garrison, and right glad was it to be free again. We returned to our laager at Ginginblovu and then went on to Fort Pearson, on the Tugela, but we did not reach our destination that evening. We had to camp in a very nasty spot amongst bushes, but the moon being full it was a splendid night, so that a man could be seen plainly at a distance of a hundred yards. We turned in anyhow, as our blankets had miscarried. Towards morning there was a false alarm, and I was roused from a sound sleep by hearing firing and shouts. I seized my rifle and jumped up, but what was my horror when I recognised the voices of some of my unfortunate native scouts calling out "Friend! Friend!" which they had been taught to respond to the challenge of the sentries. I called out, "Good God! they are shooting my men down!" and ran out, calling out to the soldiers to stop

firing. On passing the line of fire I came upon one of my men lying dead in the trench with a bayonet wound in his chest. On examining the lot I found ten more wounded, two of whom died the next day. To account for this mishap, I must describe the mode that had been adopted as regards the placing of the night picquets that were stationed all round the encampment. My men were stationed outside as fielders to the soldier picquets, with orders that, on any alarm being given, they were to retire in order on the soldiers, and each lot to retreat to the enclosure. Well, it appears that an alarm had been given for no cause whatever, and my men had retired and were coming on with the soldiers, when, although it was known that there was a picquet in that direction, they were taken to be Zulus. The picquet, being of the 60th Rifles, wore dark uniforms. The soldiers, without waiting to be certain, commenced firing. The white picquet took the brunt of the firing off my men, five of them being hit, and in trying to rush into the enclosure eleven of my men were bayoneted, three of whom died.

As soon as it was fairly day we moved on until we reached the laager at Ginginhlovu, but the smell from the dead being unpleasant, Lord Chelmsford did not stop there, but we went on and formed camp about two miles further on the main road.



CHAPTER LXV.

JOHN DUNN'S NOTES.

DURING the short time I was with Lord Chelmsford, the opinion that I formed of him was that he was a thorough gentleman and a good and brave soldier, but no General. Should this ever meet his eye, I hope he will forgive me, but my reason for forming this opinion was that I could see that his personal pluck led him to have no regard for the safety of his men. He would select any spot for a night encampment without studying the surroundings. Another of my reasons for my opinion was that he did not keep his men sufficiently together on the line of march, so much so that if the Zulus had been properly led they would have given us much trouble, and cut many a column up. Colonel Crealock—one of Lord Chelmsford's staff, and brother to General Crealock (who was subsequently appointed to the command of the Lower Column)—came to me and said that he had been sent by Lord Chelmsford to beg me to join the Lower Column officially as Chief of the Intelligence Department, as he fully saw my worth, and felt assured I could be of much service to the Imperial Government, and of great assistance to General Crealock, who had just arrived in Natal, and was appointed to take command of the Lower, or Coast Column; and that as he was a new man in the field, he would require some reliable assistance. I asked Colonel Crealock to give me time to think of the offer, which he did, and I saw I could be of service by inducing the Zulus to give up fighting, and perhaps might even persuade Cetywayo to come to terms, and thus put a stop to unnecessary bloodshed. Up to this time nothing had been said to me as to remuneration for my services, past and to come. Ultimately I decided to accept the offer, and so went to Lord Chelmsford and announced my intention of joining the Lower Column under General Crealock. He expressed his pleasure at my decision, and said that, "as regards pay, you will receive the pay of a Commandant, that is, thirty shillings a day, with rations

for yourself and two horses." This, he said, would commence from the first day of my joining him at the Tugela, my time being my own until I joined General Crealock.

I must not omit to mention one of those in command in this column of the relief of the Etshowe garrison. I allude to Commodore Richards of the Naval Brigade. I liked him very much, and we took to each other from the first night we met, when we slept under a wagon together. He was a very pleasant fellow. The Naval Brigade did good service. I much preferred their style of going to work in action, travelling, and things in general, to that adopted by the other branch of the service.

As soon as we reached the Tugela Lord Chelmsford went on to D'Urban to meet General Crealock and the Prince Imperial of France, of whose arrival he had been apprised on the night of our return. I followed a few days afterwards in order to be introduced to General Crealock. On this occasion I was fortunate enough to be introduced to many a good fellow, amongst whom was Major Poole of the Artillery, who, on the capture of Cetywayo, took charge of him, and was with him at Cape Town, until he (the Major) was ordered to join the force sent against the Boers, and lost his life at Laing's Neck, shortly after his arrival there.

On my being introduced to General Crealock by Commodore Richards, he said to me that from what he heard he had no doubt we would get on well together, that he did not know the exact date of his being able to take command at the front, but in the meantime I was to let him know of any information that I might obtain.

An advance post had now been established at the Inyezane River, called Fort Chelmsford, near the Ginginhlovu battle field, about twenty-five miles from Fort Pearson on the Tugela River. General Crealock was not detained long in D'Urban, and in due time arrived at Fort Pearson. The work of moving forward now commenced. Trains of transport wagons with provisions, and escort, were now being constantly despatched to Lord Chelmsford, and troops of cavalry and bodies of infantry sent forward until there was a considerable force there, and a large supply of provisions.

CHAPTER LXVI.

JOHN DUNN'S NOTES.

My work now also commenced in earnest. Messengers from Cetywayo used to arrive at Fort Chelmsford, and were detained at that place, and I had to ride over there and received these messages and send back the answers to them. On my arrival, on one occasion, at Fort Chelmsford, I was greatly amused to see a batch of these messengers being taken out for an airing by the soldiers, with nosebags covering their heads. This was a precaution taken to prevent spying. They certainly did look very ridiculous figures as they were led along thus blindfold.

It took some considerable time before General Crealock could manage to get sufficient supplies to the front, owing to the slow transport, and as I was now in full swing of work, the delay was tedious to me, so I got permission to go in advance to Fort Chelmsford. Luckily, we had not to wait many days after my arrival there before General Crealock, with the main force, came up, and an advance was made towards Port Durnford. I was ordered to go with the advance column under Colonel Clark. I went on in front scouting with some of my men, with the object of trying to light on some Zulus and endeavouring to have some communication with them, and persuade them to come in and give themselves up, and by doing so enable me to send them round again and persuade many others of the folly of holding out. I felt convinced that as soon as it was known that I was with the troops many would listen to my voice and surrender, especially if it was known that all who did so would not be molested nor have their cattle taken from them. After a while I was fortunate enough to see a few stray Zulus, and on sending some of my men to them, two of them came up to us. I kept these two with us that night, and in the morning sent them with messages to different people of theirs. They were glad to be set free, saying that they would

not have come in at all if they had not known my messengers personally, and therefore were certain that it was I who sent for them. I was now leading the column a short cut in the direction of Port Durnford, so after two days' march we came to the Umlalazi River, and as, owing to the heavy rains, it was too deep to ford, a bridge of pontoons had to be made. This took two days, and in the meantime the whole force came up. I rode over with a few of my men, and again espied a few Zulus sitting on a hill. I again sent a man to call them, and one came to me, and I at once sent him off to a man named Guzana, whom I knew well, telling him to come to me the next day with his people. On my return I informed General Crealock of what I had done, and he arranged with me to go next day and meet Guzana. The next day I got a message from the latter to say that he sent the bearer first to ascertain whether it was really my own self who wanted to see him, and if it was, the man was to say that he would meet me at a spot a few miles off, which I was to name, as he was afraid to come in among the soldiers.

Accordingly, about two o'clock we went over and met him, with about six men, and we, including the General and myself, only numbered five. After a little talk, the General told him the terms of submission, and told him to bring all his family in the next day. This he promised to do, and did, coming in with about a hundred and fifty men, women, and children. We had a nice little family now on our hands, but as food was plentiful they were not much trouble. I now had plenty of available men to carry on communication with, and whom I could now send to the different head men I knew and advise them to come in.

We now advanced to Port Durnford. But before proceeding further, I must not omit to mention an unfortunate accident that happened to the General. The day after Guzana came in we were riding round in the direction of Guzana's kraals, when we espied a cow running towards us. The General called out, "The first man that reaches her can claim her," and he started off. I was in advance, and was reining in my horse to give the General the lead, which, fortunately for me, he took. As soon as he got up to the cow she charged him, and before he had time to get

out of her way she struck his horse with her horn between his hind legs, ripping out his entrails. I then shot the cow; but the General lost a good horse, as it died shortly afterwards. The General was a very good shot with the rifle. One day we were riding along, and saw a Paauw (Bustard). I always used to carry my rifle, and I handed it to the General to have a shot at the bird, which was a couple of hundred yards away. He took aim, and dropped it.

When we got to Port Durnford we found a vessel waiting for us there, and we had not been there many days before the effects of the peaceful messages to the Natives became apparent. Hardly a day passed without someone coming in with his family, and in a short time the country was swarming with people who had surrendered, and brought all their cattle with them. I received instructions to select all the cattle that had belonged to Cetywayo, and to return the remainder to their owners. About this time we received the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's landing at Natal. He had come to supersede both Lord Chelmsford and General Crealock, and, at a certain day, was to be at Port Durnford. That day having arrived, he appeared, and signalled from his ship that he wished to see me as soon as he had landed, and I received orders to be down on the beach in waiting, but owing to the weather turning out to be too rough, he could not land, and had to return to Natal and come by land. Before he arrived at our camp, however, we received the news that Lord Chelmsford had fought a battle at Ulundi, and that the Zulus had, even by their own account, been completely defeated. People from all over the country now began to come in to where they heard I was, and that from distances of sixty and seventy miles.

A day or two afterwards, Sir Garnet held a meeting of all the chiefs who had surrendered, and after his telling them the condition of surrender, he asked them if they had anything to say. Undhlandaga, one of the principal headmen, acted as spokesman, and said, "Our word is but one—we wish no more for a Black King—we wish for a white one, and the white one we mean is that one (pointing to me) John Dunn. He knows us, and knows our ways, and we know him and like him." The rest of the men then

said "our voice is one, we say the same." Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who was present, turning to me, said, "Well, Dunn, that is a great compliment, and one that you might well be proud of." After the meeting was over, Sir Garnet took me to his tent, and on thanking me for my services, said that he understood that I held a tract of country with a tribe under me as an independent Chief, and asked me if I should like this tract extended. I said, yes, I should be glad of it, and after a conversation as to the future settlement, and examining a map, we separated. Preparations for breaking up now began; we, that is the part of the column that was to proceed with Sir Garnet to the Ulundi (for the purpose of getting Cetywayo to surrender or capture him) and General Crealock and his staff. I had got on well with the General, who was a very pleasant gentleman, and many a fat fowl had I helped to demolish at his table.

The opinion that I formed of this General was that he was a good commanding officer, looking well after his commissariat, and sick in the Hospital, but if ever he should read this, he must excuse me for saying that if fighting had occurred he would not have shone as a General. But I might be wrong.



CHAPTER LXVII.

JOHN DUNN'S NOTES.

I WAS now under command of my third General, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was accompanied by his brilliant staff. Our part of the column, under Colonel Clark, now moved on to the Umhlatuzi River, from which encampment it was the intention of Sir Garnet to go and meet Lord Chelmsford, who was on his way homewards from Ulundi, and on his (Sir Garnet's) return, start back for Natal and join a column that was to be formed in an up-country division of that column, and proceed with it and meet us near Ulundi. Large numbers of people and cattle continued to come in daily, and messages also from Cetywayo, but without any tone of submission. From here I sent three of my own men to him trying to persuade him to come in himself and surrender, offering, if he would do so, to go and meet him. On Sir Garnet's return from meeting Lord Chelmsford, I had some misunderstanding with a Mr. Fynney who was acting as an interpreter to Sir Garnet. As he was meddling in my business, which very much annoyed me, I went to Sir Garnet and begged him to allow me to resign, stating my reason. This request of mine Sir Garnet would not listen to, saying, "No, Dunn, I think you will find it to your advantage to remain with me until this business is over. Mr. Fynney returns from here with me." On these conditions I consented to remain, and proceeded with Colonel Clark; Sir Garnet and his party returning to Natal. Nothing of any note happened on the way to Ulundi. One night as I was returning to my wagon, having dined with Colonel Clark, I was much amused on hearing a conversation between some young soldiers going to relieve guard, and who were walking in front of me. It was a very cold wet night, and one of them was saying something that I could not catch. One of his companions said to him, however, "There is not a bit of use in your grumbling, my fine fellow; when a man once enlists to be a soldier not even his blessed

tongue is his own ; even every hair of your head is all fixed bayonets." I thought this was very good, as it proved how much a good soldier thought himself a mere machine. Sir Garnet overtook us at the foot of the Intonjanini—the site of Cetywayo's late installation by Sir Theo. Shepstone. The General was accompanied by Mr. J. Shepstone, the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs. I was glad to see this as it did away with my friend Mr. Fynney. This was, I think, the coldest night I ever felt. I dined with Sir Garnet that night, and I know I was very glad to reach my wagon and get between the blankets. On the line of march I had the advantage of many in having my own wagon and provisions with me, as also plenty of liquor stuff, so as not to be dependent upon rations. I was fortunate enough to give many a hungry fellow a good feed and drink.

On the morning after this cold night, one hundred and seven oxen were found dead and tied to the yokes—a great loss. My own team I had directed my driver to allow to run loose to take their chance, which was fortunate, for they found a sheltered nook in a ravine, and were, consequently, all right. From this place we went on, leaving the column to follow, as Sir Garnet had made up his mind to camp on the site of the Ulundi Kraal. On arriving there the time was passed in looking for curios. Amongst those found was a portrait of the Queen, which was dug up by some of Sir Garnet's Staff. It had suffered much by its burial, but was nevertheless a trophy. This picture, I well recollected, used to hang in Cetewayo's European cottage which he had had built inside the kraal. Often when I had been sitting with him, before he had been spoilt by the faction I have spoken of, he, on looking at the picture, had said, "There is my mother—I would be glad to see her." He little thought then how soon his wish was to be fulfilled in a way he never dreamed of. We only spent one night on the site of the Ulundi Kraal, and the next day Sir Garnet moved on about three miles further.

The messengers I had sent to Cetywayo had, in the meantime, returned without having been able to see him, his place of hiding being kept secret. The day we arrived here a Hollander of the name of Vijn, who had been with Cetywayo during the whole time of the war, came with a

message from the latter to Sir Garnet, and was sent back with an answer. As Cetywayo now refused to give himself up, parties were organised to search for and capture him. After considerable trouble he was at length taken. Thus ended his reign for a time, and thus was the Zulu power broken.

A day was now fixed for a meeting of all the headmen of the country, and the appointment of Chiefs, as Sir Garnet had decided to cut the country up into thirteen different independencies. He sent his Private Secretary with a copy of the conditions under which the Chiefs were to be appointed, asking me if I would accept a Chieftainship. After reading the conditions over *I assented, on condition that Cetywayo should never hold any position in the country again.* To this Sir Garnet gave his word, and on this condition I accepted the Chieftainship.

Such was the rise and fall of Cetywayo, and the end of an unjust war—not to Cetywayo, but to the Zulu nation. It was a fine race, and if it had only been properly handled and treated as an independent power, it would have been a staunch ally of England. The prime cause of the ruin of the Zulu nation was the tone of authority assumed towards the Zulu Kings by those wielding the Government of Natal—a tone presumed on by the native messengers sent by that Government, and a tone which rankled in the breast of the last King until it broke out into expressions of disgust towards the Government, which, being spoken out publicly, were taken up by the people, and eventually led to a bad feeling towards the whites.

I say the war was unjust, because I think that there was no valid reason for it, although, as long as the Natal Government held their dictatorial tone, it would have come sooner or later. The so-called settlement of Zululand was the maddest piece of policy ever heard of, as the Zulu people, after their defeat, naturally looked upon themselves as subjects of the Government, and then they would willingly have allowed themselves to be moulded into any shape. The country ought to have been annexed and brought under British rule at first, without sending Cetywayo away.

The Settlement as made by Sir Garnet Wolseley, having no alternative, would have worked well for some

years if the Resident had been vested with greater authority, and a small force had been at his command to carry out his orders. But seeing that he had not been vested by that authority, he should have been content, with his nominal position, and merely advised the Chiefs instead of doing what he did. If any trivial complaint against an appointed Chief was brought to him, he would go through the form of taking down the complaint in writing, which course naturally gave rise to the idea that any commoner could bring a complaint against a Chief, and that the Chiefs were assuming an authority they did not possess. I spoke to the Resident shortly after his appointment to the above effect, but I suppose he had his instructions. The Settlement would have worked well, had it not been only an experiment, for some time. If it had not been for this, and the outside agitation, I say things would have gone better. But the Resident had no power to check this outside agitation. Another great cause of failure has lain in the fact of the Resident assuming, I say again, a power he did not possess, and yet being afraid of acting on his own responsibility in any case when he saw that by so doing he could do good. The Resident's fear of criticism, combined with the interference of the late Bishop, have also added to the failure.

The War against the Zulus was an unjust one, but the restoration of Cetywayo to power, after having taken him away from his people and dividing them into sections, has proved itself a much greater act of injustice, as witness the great loss of life that has taken place in the short time that passed since his return. A calamity that I predicted in letters to my friends.

The next morning after the Settlement, preparations were made for a break-up, Sir Garnet to start off for the subjugation of Sekukuni, and I to return with Colonel Clarke's Column to take possession of my territory:

Let self-considered wiser heads than mine say what they like, I am confident that if my services had been more utilised, even after the restoration of Cetywayo, I could greatly have assisted in bringing about a more peaceful settlement of affairs in Zululand, from my actual knowledge of the feelings of the people. But no ; I

was set up by a certain faction, *to suit their end*, as a rival to Cetywayo, hence the consequences.

The opinion that I formed of Sir Garnet was that he was a good General, a thorough soldier, and, in fact, a man fit for any emergency. I had got on very well with him and liked him, and in pointing out different important situations to him we had many a pleasant ride together.

I have now recorded the opinions I have formed concerning the three Generals under whom I served in my capacity as head of the Native Intelligence Department. Shortly after getting settled in my territory I received a most amusing number of letters from all parts of the world, some containing applications for situations—others for pecuniary assistance—others from people (of the same name as myself) claiming relationship with me as daughters, sons, nephews, nieces, &c., but the most amusing one I got was from a woman claiming to be my wife. She said I had deserted her thirty-six years ago in Ireland. I need hardly say that I did not know one of the writers; in fact, never heard of them before. Some other local letters I received from people begging me to secure their safety when Cetywayo was on the eve of attacking the Transvaal Boers.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

General Chronology pertaining to South Africa.

Prince Henry of Portugal first sends ships southward ...	1413
Bartholomew Diaz sent by King John II of Portugal down the west coast of Africa to try and discover a way to India, August	1486
Landed Algoa Bay	1486
Cape of Good Hope discovered	1486
De Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope; arrived at Natal, December 25, having discovered St. Helena in Nov....	1497
Vasco de Gama reached Calicut (India) <i>via</i> the Cape, May 20	1498
He returned to Lisbon from India, Sept.	1499
King Emanuel of Portugal sent out a fleet of thirteen ships to the east, under Cabral, B. Diaz and his brother accompanying it. In this voyage, the vessel in which B. Diaz was, was wrecked, and he was drowned on May 23	1500
Cabral in Mossel Bay	1500
St. Helena Bay entered by Joan de Nona	1501
De Gama sailed from Portugal on his second voyage to the east with a fleet of twenty ships	1502
Sofala and Mozambique established	1502
Francisco and Alfonso d'Albuquerque sail for the east with two squadrons, but do not touch at the Cape ...	1503
Antonio de Saldanha leaves Portugal for India. He gave his name to the present Table Bay	"
Another fleet of thirteen ships left under Lopo Soares, but did not touch at the Cape	1504
A fleet of twenty-two ships sailed under command of Francisco d'Almeida, first viceroy of the Portuguese conquests in the east, doubles the Cape without seeing land, and anchors at Mozambique	1505

Eight ships sailed and arrived at Delagoa Bay, but the crew were repulsed, and some massacred by the natives in return for Portuguese treachery ...	1505
A fleet of fourteen ships under Tristano d'Acunha sailed for the Cape. The islands were named after him ...	1506
Viceroy d'Almeida, and sixty men of his fleet, were killed in a fight with Hottentots on the shores of Table Bay, March 1 ...	1510
De Gama's third trip to India ...	1524
Died at Cochin, December ...	1525
First murder;—natives kill David Janssens, October 19 ...	1553
First account of the Cape by a Catholic priest, wrecked at Agulhas ...	1579
Sir Francis Drake passed the Cape on return of his voyage round the world, July ...	1580
Archbishop Vincenti Fonseca sailed from Lisbon, April ...	1583
Drake was followed by Candish, who also passed without calling ...	1588
Three ships, <i>Penelope</i> , <i>Royal Merchant</i> and <i>ed Bona Ventura</i> left Plymouth under Captain Raymond as Admiral ...	1591
<i>Penelope</i> being lost, Captain James Lancaster took command, and anchored in Table Bay (Agoado de Saldanha), August 3 ...	1591
A Dutch fleet under Cornelis Houtman sight the Cape, April 2 ...	1595
The first of Linchoten's valuable books published ...	1595
Fleet of Dutch vessels sailed by the Cape to India. They saw the Cape, August 2 ...	1595
Four Dutch ships under Pieter Both (after whom the high peak in Mauritius was named) sailed for the Indies, December ...	1599
Three Dutch vessels sail for the Indies under Spilbergen, May 5 ...	1601
Paulus van Corinden touched at St. Sebastian's Bay ...	1601
Dutch Admiral Speilberg called at St. Helena Bay ...	1601
Lancaster again arrives at Saldanha Bay (Table) Sept 9 ...	1601
Spilbergen reached Cape anchorage under Table Mountain, and transferred the name Saldanha to another bay, and then christened the place "Table Bay" ...	1601
The Company of the States General came into existence March 20 ...	1602
Sir E. Michalborne visited Table Bay ...	1605
Davis, the Arctic Voyager, visits Table Bay ...	1607
Henry Middleton visits Table Bay ...	1607—1609
Capt. Sharpey visits Table Bay ...	1608
Cpts. Keely and Kealing visit Table Bay ...	1609

Dutch Fleets from this date, put into Table nearly every season, establishing post offices by burying letters under stones	1616
Directors of Dutch East India Company reject overtures made by English East India Company to join in building a fort at the Cape	1619
Fleet of 14 ships put into Table Bay under Shillinge and Fitz-Herbert, English colours hoisted on Lion's Rump (which they then called King James' Mount) July 3	1620
Return Fleet under Wollebrandt Geleynsen put into Table Bay	1648
Dutch ship <i>Haarlem</i> bound home from India wrecked in Table Bay	1648
Jantz and Proot return to Holland after their enforced sojourn at the Cape	1648
Jantz and Proot present to the directors of the Dutch East India Company Service a document setting forth the advantages to be derived from the occupation of Table Bay, July 26	1649
Jan van Riebeeck, with the <i>Dromedaris</i> , <i>Reijger</i> and <i>Goede Hoop</i> , with a large fleet of Merchant, start for the Cape, Sunday, December 24	1651
Van Riebeeck off the Cape de Verde Islands, January 20	1652
The chief mate of the <i>Dromedaris</i> sights Table Mountain, April 5	1652
Van Riebeeck enters Table Bay, April 7	1652
Van Riebeeck and family leave the <i>Dromedaris</i> and take up their residence on land, April 24	1652
The ships <i>Walvisch</i> and <i>Olifant</i> left Texel, Jan. 3, and dropped anchor in Table bay, May 7	1652
Ship <i>Hof van Zeeland</i> arrives at Cape and lost 37 men on passage, May 25	1652
<i>Dromedaris</i> sails back to Holland, and left party of occupation to its own resources, May 28	1652
The wife of Willem Barends Wylant (a passenger by the <i>Dromedaris</i>) gives birth to the first European child born in Cape Colony, June 6	1652
Scouts from the Kaapmans (Hottentots) arrive at the fort and say that their clan is approaching, Oct. 1	1652
First fires of the Kaapmans began to be visible to the northward, October 1	1652
First wheat reaped at Cape, January 13	1653
The Galiot <i>Zwarte Vos</i> arrived in bay—Skipper Theunis Kyssen, left Texel 4th preceding September; reported war broke out between the Netherlands and Commonwealth of England, January 18	1653

The <i>Huas</i> started from Holland at the same time and on the same errand, but did not arrive until March 26	1653
Van Riebeeck directs Chamber's attention to Ophir near Mozambique, May 4	1653
<i>Roode Vos</i> arrived June 2	1653
First movement against the natives by Van Riebeeck, Oct.	1653
Second child of European parentage born in the fort Good Hope. (The infant was the son of the Commander Jan Van Riebeeck, and afterwards in 1709, when he was 56 years of age, Governor General of Netherlands India, which he held until his death in 1713), October 18	1653
First expedition against aggressive natives—Strandloopers Herry's tribe—Corporal Jan Herwarden and seventeen soldiers were sent October 23	1653
Thanksgiving held on second anniversary of arrival of Van Riebeeck and party, April 6	1654
First Malays banished for crimes arrived from Java, July	1654
Ship <i>Vlieland</i> arrives, August	1654
Vines first introduced from the Rhine, season of	1654
Beginning of Boers, the Company first resolved to locate free families about the fort	1655
An English ship, the <i>East India Merchant</i> , arrived, informing Van Riebeeck of cessation of hostilities, December 19	1655
First ground allotted to the first Burghers (Boers) of South Africa, according to arrangements entered into with the Company. The first party of free Burghers consisted of five men, named Herman Remajenne, Jan de Wacht, Jan Van Passel, Warnar Cornelissen, and Roelof Jansen. They had selected a tract of land just beyond the Liesbeek. As Remajenne was the principal person amongst them, they called themselves Hermanus Colony. Feb 21 ...	1657
Native difficulty first felt	1657
Labour being urgently needed, ships were sent out to look for Slaves, and the India man <i>Amerspoort</i> arriving in Table Bay, with remainder of slaves—(170) captured from Portuguese vessel—the rest died miserably. March 28	1657
European population at the Cape, 134 souls, April ...	1657
Company's servants move away from its garrison, and squat inland. Beginning of Boers trekking ...	1657
Herry banished to Robben Island, (but was afterwards pardoned, but sent back there in July), June ...	1658
First Maize brought in the <i>Hasselt</i> from the Coast of Guinea, brought to the Cape	1658

Ship <i>West Friesland</i> took half Aum Cape Beer. So that brewing malt preceded wine making at Cape, Nov 18	1658
First passage through Berg river mountains ...	1658
Culture of Vine extended beyond Table Valley. Van Riebeeck planted out 1200 vines at place beyond Rondebosch, and so-called Wynberg ...	1658
A small quantity of wine, for the first time in South Africa, was made in this season, Reibeeck superintending ...	1658
Expedition against Kaapmans under Doman (Successor to Herry the Interpreter); the Kaapmans had murdered, plundered farms, and were generally aggressive, June, July and August ...	1659
Hottentots on coming to the Cape Peninsula for pasturage, and finding the Europeans all over their land, try to drive them out by raiding on their cattle at night. Early in ...	1659
First Dutch Rose gathered, November 1 ...	1659
First Ripe Cherry, November 13 ...	1659
Cape Settlement measured and found to be a distance of 3,673 roods, February 25 ...	1660
A party under Jan Danckert, including Wreede and P. van Meerhof, start north to find Monomotopa ...	1660
Peace renewed with the Kaapmans, April 6 ...	1660
Ship <i>Marechal</i> , bound to Madagascar, wrecked in Table Bay, with her crew, amongst whom were 44 Huguenots, who enter the Company's service at the Cape, May 9 ...	1660
Zacharias Wagener welcomed as successor to Commatnder Van Riebeeck, April 2 ...	1662
First ripe apples plucked, April 17 ...	1662
Commander Wagener duly installed, May 6 ...	1662
Van Riebeeck and family sail for Batavia by the <i>Mars</i> , May 7 ...	1662
After ten years and one month of Government at the Cape he was afterwards appointed head of Company's Establishment at Malacca till 1665, and subsequently Secretary of the Council of India ...	1662
Thirteen volunteers under Cruythof start off north to find the city of Vigiti Magna, October 21 ...	1662
Towards the close of this year six Dutch ships left the Cape in order to wrest Mozambique from the Portuguese, but fever, scurvy, &c., drove them back	1662
The first South African author, George Frederick Wreede, a run-away German student, who had enlisted as a soldier, writes a vocabulary of Dutch and Hottentot words ...	1663

Site of Castle of Cape of Good Hope, selected by Commissioner Isbrand Goske and Board, August 26 ...	1664
First English slave brought to Cape October 10 ...	1664
Company re-occupy Mauritius, which they deserted in 1662, after turning loose many cows, goats and pigs	1664
Vocabulary of Ottento language sent to Holland by Governor Wagener. It was by G. F. Wreede, Chase says: "Mr. Moodie when compiling the Cape Record could find no trace of it. Sir George Grey in vain applied for it to the Hague through the Secretary of State"	1664
Wreede sent as Commandant to Mauritius ...	1665
Information having been received that the English were sinking Dutch ships in the Channel, Commandant Goske founded the present Castle whereon to mount heavy guns, August ...	1665
First resident Dutch Clergyman arrived (Rev. Johann van Arkel) in the ship <i>Nieuw Middelburg</i> , August 18	1665
Commander Wagenaar tried to capture the <i>Royal George</i> , an English Indiaman, which put into Table Bay, September 21 ...	1665
Foundation stone of Castle laid Saturday, January 2 ...	1666
Van Qualberg—Wagenaar's successor—reached South Africa, August 25 ...	1666
Took over Government, September 27 ...	1666
Wagenaar and his daughter sailed in the <i>Dordrecht</i> for Batavia, October 1 ...	1666
Escutcheon of Dutch dignitaries removed from walls of Dutch Reformed Church to its tower (where they still are, 1888) ...	1666
Sixteen free families living in Table Valley. Of these four kept canteens, one a retail grocery, one a baker, and the remainder mechanics ...	1666
Letters describing De Ruyter's exploits up the Thames received, May ...	1667
Mr. Borghost, Wagenaar's successor, arrived in Table Bay, the evening of June 16 ...	1668
Assumed control of affairs, June 17 ...	1668
Mr. Van Qualberg left for Batavia, August 12 ...	1668
The yacht <i>Voerman</i> sent to examine coast as far as Natal, but stopped at St. Francis Bay, August ...	1668
Corporal Cruise sent for cattle to George district, comes for the first time in Cape history, in contact with the Bushmen or Souquas. They attack him, and he is obliged to shoot a lot ...	1668
Qualberg having dismissed Wreede as Governor of Mauritius, he appealed to the Holland Directors, who sent him back to his post in the <i>Grundel</i> ...	1669

A large party of miners and assayers sent from Europe, to search for metals in vicinity of the Cape	1669
Commissioner Mattheus Van der Broek arrived early in	1670
Pieter Hackius, successor of Mr. Borghorst, reaches Table Bay, March 18	1670
Protestants begin to leave France owing to cruelty of Louis XIV	1670
Pieter Hackius installed in office, March 25	1670
Died, November 30	1671
During the ten years from January 1, 1662, to the 31st December, 1671, 370 of the Company's ships put into Table Bay. Also twenty-six French, nine English, and two Danish	1671
Commander Albert van Breuzel arrived in ship <i>Macassar</i> from Texel, March 23	1672
First farce of buying land from natives (Schacher) took place for "£800" but the value of goods actually transferred to him was £2 16s. 5d. The document is dated April 19	1672
William of Orange appointed Stadtholder of Holland	1672
Brandy first distilled at Cape	1672
Isbrande Goske installed as "Governor" of Cape, Oct. 2	1672
Population of Cape settlement—the founders of a great Colony—numbered sixty-four burghers, thirty-nine of whom were married, sixty-five children, fifty-three Dutchmen, servants of the Company, in all with slaves, not exceeding 600 souls	1672
First step to extend the settlement towards the interior. Sergt. Cruythof and twelve men left to commence putting up necessary buildings at Hottentots Holland, October 18	1672
Party of hunters murdered over the Berg River by Gonnema's people, June	1673
Ensign Cruse and party go in revenge, and shoot twelve Hottentots and bring back 800 head of horned cattle and 900 sheep, July 25	1673
At the beginning of winter the old fort demolished, and garrison went into new Castle	1674
Intelligence received of peace with England. Working at Castle therefore not hurried on	1674
First large armed expedition sent against the Gonnema's, March	1674
Orphan Chamber created. First President Hendrik Crudo. And the first Secretary Johannes Pretorius	1674
English make peace with Holland, July	1674
The black girl, Eva, married to Van Meerhof (she was interpreter to the Company after Harry), died July 29	1674

Gonnemas attack Hottentots	...	...	...	1675
Matrimonial Court established	...	...	...	1676
Commander Johann Bax—successor of Goske—arrived in Simon's Bay, January 1	..	...	...	1676
Johann Bax installed as Commander, March 14	...	...	...	1676
Death of Van Riebeeck at Batavia, January 18	...	...	...	1677
Governor and wife and little son set example and work at the Castle, November 25	...	...	...	1677
Jochim Marquard and Hendrik Alberts lease land at Hottentots Holland, and so become the pioneer colonists of the interior, January	...	...	...	1678
Henning Huising and Nicholas Gerrits and Cornelis Botma became sheep farmers there. These were the only pioneers who settled beyond the isthmus at this period. On so small a scale was the commence- ments of the occupation of the interior districts of the Colony, February	...	...	...	1678
Bosjesmans living at the back of Wynberg hills descend at night on farmers kraals. The prisoners caught were sentenced to death as highwaymen	...	...	...	1678
The little wooden Church inside the fortress being full of graves, it became necessary to select a site for a new Church, and so a foundation was laid. That stone rests under the Church to this day, 1888, the present building being only an enlargement of the original one, April 9	...	...	...	1678
(First service held in it under Rev. Petrus Calder on January 6, 1704)	...	...	...	...
Commander Bax died, Hendrik Crudop acting, June 29	...	...	...	1678
Intelligence of peace between France and Netherlands received, February 10	...	...	...	1679
Census taken of settlement, eighty-seven free men; fifty-five women; 117 children; thirty European men servants; 133 men slaves, and twenty slave children April 9	...	...	...	1679
Permission given to Hendrik Huising and his partner to graze their sheep along the Eerste River, August	...	...	...	1679
Ship <i>Vrye Zee</i> arrives at Cape with Commander Van der Stell (the elder) successor to Bax, and family. (Van der Stell was born in Mauritius November 14th 1639) October 12	...	...	...	1679
In the afternoon the Commander and his attendants rode into a lovely valley—afterwards Stellenbosch, Nov. 6	...	...	...	1679
Eight families—having secured good terms from the colonising Governor, settle at Stellenbosch, May	...	...	...	1680
First farmer who put his plough into the ground at Stellen- bosch followed the above May	...	...	...	1680

The Company's garden (now at top end of Adderley Street) greatly improved. For nearly a hundred years from this date writers of various nationalities could hardly find words to express their admiration of this famous garden	1680
Ships put into Table Bay from 1st January, 1672, 368. Of these 344 belonged to the East India Company—eleven were English, ten were Danish, and the remaining three were French. This is up to Dec. 31	1681
The Governor General, Ryklof van Goens, visits the Cape in search of health, February 16	1682
English East Indiaman <i>Joanna</i> wrecked to westwards of Cape Agulhas on night of June 8	1682
To provide for trivial disputes of burghers, Court of Heemraden instituted, August 30	1682
Specimens of Copper having been brought in by Namaquas, an Expedition was sent to Namaqualand, and returned empty handed, October	1682
Larger one sent out under same leader, Ensign Olof Bergh, failed, August 27	1683
First School at Stellenbosch established, first teacher, Sybrand Mankadan	1683
Third expedition returned north with party of Namaquas, under Schryver, collected some ore, the pure metal of which sent to Directors in Holland, February ...	1684
First export of Grain from Cape took place	1685
Ryklof van Goens, (the younger) formerly Governor of Ceylon, arrives at Cape, October	1684
Johannes Mulder appointed first Landdrost of Stellenbosch. Salary £2 a month, with 15s. m intainance allowance. He named the burghers Gerrit Van der Byl, Henning Huising, Jan Mostert, and Herman Smidt, as Heemraden, July 16	1685
Van der Stell (the Elder) starts on journey to Namaqualand, August 25	1685
Louis XIV, having annulled the Edict of Nantes, Chamber of Seventeen determine to send out French refugees to the Cape, October 3	1685
Van der Stell returns with his expedition, January 26	1686
Dutch Ship the <i>Stavenisse</i> wrecked seventy miles south of Natal, February 16	1686
Yearly fairs established at Stellenbosch	1686
Court house & residence for Landdrost built at Stellenbosch	1686
Portuguese Ship, <i>Nostra Senora de los Milagros</i> wrecked between Capes Agulhas and False, April 16	1686
The ketch <i>Bona Ventura</i> of London wrecked at St. Lucia Bay in Zululand, December 25	1686

Crew of <i>Stavenisse</i> with the help of crew of <i>Good Hope</i> wrecked at Natal Bay, build a little vessel which they name <i>Centaurus</i> and sail for Cape, February ...	1687
Stone of first Church laid at Stellenbosch, Feb. 14 ...	1687
<i>Centaurus</i> arrived Table Bay, March 1 ...	1687
Three of the crew of the <i>Good Hope</i> and an Englishman and a Frenchman belonging to the wreck <i>Bona Ventura</i> , of London, wrecked at St. Lucia Bay, having formed connections with the Kafirs, at the last moment prefer to stay in Natal ...	1687
Church opened for use in Stellenbosch, October 19 ...	1687
Drakenstein established, named after the Lord of Mydrecht	1687
The Commander Simon Van der Stell personally inspected False Bay and called it after himself "Simon's Bay" ...	1687
<i>Centaurus</i> purchased by Company and then sent back to look for missing crew of <i>Stavenisse</i> . Rescued seventeen of them and a French boy—only survivor of a boat's crew left behind by a passing ship beyond the Kei off Cove Rock. Reached Cape again (Feb. 19, 1688) ...	1687
The <i>Voorschoten</i> sailed with twenty-two French Huguenots from Delftshaven, for the Cape, Dec. 31 ...	1687
The <i>Borssenburg</i> sailed with Huguenots for Cape—January 6 ...	1688
The <i>Oosterland</i> left Middelburg with twenty-four Huguenots for Cape, January 29 ...	1688
The <i>China</i> sailed from Rotterdam with thirty-four Huguenots for Cape, twelve died on voyage, March 20	1688
<i>Voorschoten</i> turned up at Saldanha Bay, April 13 ...	1688
The <i>Zuid Beveland</i> sailed from Middelburg, passengers all lost, except Parson Simond and wife, April 22 ...	1688
First Huguenot emigrants arrive at Cape, April ...	1688
The galiot <i>Noord</i> dispatched to look for the missing men from the <i>Stavenisse</i> , who started to walk overland to the Cape, October 19 ...	1688
First schoolmaster of Drakenstein appointed, salary £1 18s. per month, November 8 ...	1688
<i>Noord</i> arrives Delagoa Bay, November 15 ...	1688
And leaves there, December 29 ...	1688
And anchors off the Bluff at Port Natal, January 4 ...	1689
Where they picked up two of the crew of the <i>Stavenisse</i>	1689
<i>Noord</i> leaves Natal, January 23 ...	1689
Old man, one of the crew of the <i>Stavenisse</i> , swims off from near Cove Rock—said that two white men had lately started for Natal, January 28 ...	1689
Huguenots arrived in <i>Wapen van Alkimaar</i> from Texel, January 29 ...	1689

<i>Noord</i> reached Table Bay, February 6	...	...	1689
<i>Zion</i> arrives with Huguenots. Abraham, Pierre, and Jacob de Villiers, vine dressers from Rochelle, came in her, May 6	...	...	1689
The Company import stud horses from Persia, and asses, and Spanish rams	...	...	1689
<i>Noord</i> is again sent eastwards to survey Algoa Bay, and buy that and Natal from the Natives, also to try and find the nine missing crew of the <i>Stavenisse</i> , Oct. 28	...	...	1689
She arrived in Natal, December 9	...	...	1689
And three men of the <i>Stavenisse</i> were found and taken on board, and the desired purchase of territory effected	...	...	1689
<i>Noord</i> sails from Natal, January 11	...	...	1690
Arrives at Baya de Lagoa (Bay of the Lake) Algoa Bay, January 15	...	...	1690
<i>Noord</i> wrecked 15 miles west of Cape St. Francis, Jan. 16	...	...	1690
Eighteen of her crew started on foot for the Cape, taking muskets and provisions, Jan 23	...	...	1690
The mate of the <i>Noord</i> , Theunis Van der Schelling with three companions, arrived at Cape, and reported the loss of the <i>Noord</i> , March 27	...	...	1690
Huguenots allowed by Chamber of Seventeen to have a Church at Drakenstein under certain restrictions, December 6	...	...	1690
Simon Van der Stel promoted from Commauder to be Governor—he was the last of the Cape Commanders—December 14	...	...	1690
Instructions arrive to give out ground so that Huguenots and Dutch will be obliged to mix up—consequently in two generations there was no perceptible distinction, June	...	...	1691
Mr. Cornelis Linnes appointed Landdrost of Stellenbosch. He was the second one, Johaunes Mulder having been the first, June 12	...	...	1691
Four hundred and twenty-four ships, <i>i.e.</i> 339 Dutch—forty-six English, twenty-three French—thirteen Danish and three Portuguese—appeared in Table Bay during the ten years that ended, Dec. 31	...	...	1691
Simon Van der Stel abdicated, succeeded by his son (Elder died) 1712	...	...	1699
2,000 Cattle taken from Hottentots by foraging party, ...	...	...	1702
Eight of Company's ships wrecked in Table Bay, 207 lives lost, May 20	...	...	1737
Swellendam takes its name from Commander Hendrik Swellengrebel,	...	...	1739
Gamtoos River the eastern boundary,	...	...	1742

La Caille, the French Astronomer, took up his residence No. 2 Strand-street, Cape Town, and measured an arc of the Meridian, ...	1715
Ship <i>Doddington</i> wrecked near Algoa Bay, 197 lives lost, July 17 ...	1755
Kaapmans and Gomachquas fight against Burghers, first Native War, ...	1759
Census taken—Company's 'servants' 1,356—sick in Hospital, 399—Colonists of European extraction, 7,949—slaves, 7,187—917 children—Cattle, 3,231—Horses, 307—Sheep, 244—(Martin British Colonies)?	1769
Sparrman, the traveller, arrived at the Cape ...	1772
Capt. Cook's second visit to the Cape ...	1772
Thunberg visits the Cape ...	1772
The <i>Jonge Thomas</i> wrecked in Table Bay (Woltemaade)	1773
Beginning of series of Commandos against native races begun ...	1774
Commander Anson visits the Cape ...	1774
The English fleet— <i>Romney</i> 60 guns, Commodore Johnstone; <i>Hero</i> , 74 guns; <i>Monmouth</i> , 64 guns; <i>Jupiter</i> , 50 guns; <i>Isis</i> , 50 guns; <i>Apollo</i> , 38 guns; <i>Jason</i> , 36 guns; <i>Active</i> , 32 guns; <i>Diana</i> , 28 guns; <i>Infernal</i> , Fireship; <i>Terror</i> , Bomb. Cruizers, cutters, &c. &c., in all forty-six sails, sail from Spithead, but being knocked about in engagement with Suffren, return to Europe and India—	1781
First Xoxa—Commando under Van Jaarsveld ...	1781
Amsterdam Battery built at Cape ...	1781
Several buildings in the Castle re built ...	1782
<i>Grosvenor</i> wrecked a little north of the Umzimvubu mouth, August 4 ...	1782
Governor Plettenberg issues paper currency ...	1782
Van Reenen's expedition in search of survivors of the <i>Grosvenor</i> ...	1790
A strong Commando against Bushmen went out under Van der Walt ...	1792
Nine English ships sailed into Simon's Bay— <i>Monarch</i> , 74 guns, Vice-Admiral George Elphinstone; <i>America</i> , 64 guns, Capt. Blankett; <i>Ruby</i> , 64 guns, Capt. Stanhope; <i>Stately</i> , 64 guns, Capt. Douglas; <i>Arrogant</i> , 74 guns, Capt. Lucas; <i>Victorieuse</i> , 74 guns, Capt. Clark; <i>Sphinx</i> , 24 guns, Capt. Brind; <i>Echo</i> , 16 guns, Capt. Hardy; <i>Rattlesnake</i> , 16 guns, Capt. Spranger, June...	1795
Boer rebellion in Graaff-Reinet and Swellendam, in Sluysken's time ...	1795
English ships open fire upon Muizenburg position, August 8 ...	1796

Fifteen English ships containing 3,000 men arrive at Cape, September 4	...	...	...	1795
5,000 men marched to Wynberg and took possession of the camp there, while 4 ships were sent to make a demonstration in Table Bay, September 14	...	...	...	1795
Sluysken surrenders Cape to British, and General Craig takes possession, September	...	...	...	1795
Capture by the British of the Dutch fleet under Lucas, August 17	...	...	...	1796
The Earl of Macartney arrived at the Cape, and assumed the reins of Government, May 4	...	...	...	1797
The Earl of Macartney leaves the Cape for England, November 20	...	...	...	1798
Funds of the Dutch Church at the Cape	£22,168	...	...	1798
South African Missionary Society established	...	...	...	1799
A convict ship, the <i>Hillsborough</i> , bound from England to Botany Bay, lands the first missionaries of the London Society, March	...	...	...	1799
First Cape Gazette published, October 24	...	...	...	1800
Large Dutch force took possession of the Cape according to the treaty of Amiens. (27th March, 1802.)	...	...	...	1803
Commissary General De Mist left Cape in February	...	...	...	1805
Fleet under General Baird anchored off Table Bay, Jan. 4	...	...	...	1806
Battle of Blaauwberg, January 8	...	...	...	1806
Cape Town capitulates to British, January 10	...	...	...	1806
Dutch again give up Cape to General Baird and Sir Home Popham at Hottentots Holland, January 18	...	...	...	1806
Sir David Baird caused a corps of Hottentot infantry to be formed who were afterwards the celebrated Cape Mounted Riflemen, (<i>regulars</i>)	...	...	...	1806
Sir David Baird left the Cape by the <i>Paragon</i> , leaving the Commander of the forces, Lieut. General Grey, as Lieut. Governor, January 24	...	...	...	1807
Du Pre, Earl of Caledon, proclaimed Governor of the Cape, May	...	...	...	1807
Dr. Burchell the traveller arrived at Cape	...	...	...	1810
Sir John Cradock appointed Governor	...	...	...	1811
Dr. Van der Kemp died	...	...	...	1811
First Kafir (and English) war	...	...	...	1811—1812
Colonel Graham with large force of military and burghers forces 20,000 natives across the Fish River	...	...	...	1811—1812
The Missionary Campbell made his first journey northwards in	...	...	...	1812
Cape Colony finally surrendered to England, April 13	...	...	...	1814
Lord Charles Somerset Governor	...	...	...	1814
Possession of Cape by England ratified (finally) by the Congress of Vienna	...	...	...	1815

Dr. Latrobe arrived	...	...	...	1815
Boer Rebellion Graaff-Reinet	...	...	...	1815
Slachter's Neck affair, March 6	...	...	...	1816
Wesleyan Missions first established	...	...	...	1816
Worcester founded	...	...	...	1816
Three thousand three hundred and fifty two military and burghers assembled under Colonel Brereton to restore Ngqika to his supremacy and dominions. The latter brought 6,000 fighting men into the field, December 3				1818
Second Kafir War	...	...	...	1818
Ex-President M. W. Pretorius born, September	...	...	...	1819
European Hunters begin to penetrate the country between Cornet Spruit and the Caledon	...	...	...	1819
The two first vessels bringing the first of the Albany Settlers, the <i>Chapman</i> and <i>Nautilus</i> , left Gravesend on the 3rd December, 1819, and arrived in Table Bay (Algoa Bay first discovered by Diaz 1486—Taken possession of by Dutch 1785. The English in 1798 built a stone defence on the Hill above the landing place), March 17	...	...	...	1820
Port Elizabeth founded by settlers, April 20	...	...	...	1820
Captain Duncan Campbell (the godfather of the present writer) and Mr. Miles Bowker appointed as "Assessors" or "Heemraden," under Col. Jones, for the district of Albany	...	...	...	1821
Waterboer succeeds Adam Kok in Griqualand West	...	...	...	1821
President Brand born, December 6	...	...	...	1823
Waves of war emanating from Zululand, began to roll over the Barolong country	...	...	...	1823
Lieut. Farewell arrives at Natal	...	...	...	1823
First number of the <i>South African Commercial Advertiser</i> published by Mr. John Fairbairn and Pringle the Poet. It was printed in Cape Town by Mr. George Greig, January 7	...	...	...	1824
Lord Charles Somerset suspends the <i>Advertiser</i> , May 17	...	...	...	1824
In the winter Moshesh takes possession of Thaba Bosigo	...	...	...	1824
Mr. Fynn and twenty-four others sail from Table Bay to Port Natal	...	...	...	1824
Paul Kruger born, October 10	...	...	...	1825
First steamer (the <i>Enterprise</i>) entered Table Bay, Oct. 13	...	...	...	1825
Sir Richard Bourke arrives as Governor of Cape, Feb. 9	...	...	...	1826
Lord Charles Somerset leaves the Cape, May	...	...	...	1826
Major Dundas, Landdrost of Albany, sent by the Governor of Cape on mission to Tshaka, July	...	...	...	1828
Matiwane's power completely broken, August	...	...	...	1828
King at Port Natal, September	...	...	...	1828

Tshaka murdered by Dingaan and Umblungwana near Stanger, September 23	1828
Dutch Courts of Law first abolished at the Cape	1828
Free Press granted on appeal, April 30	1829
Rev. Shaw visits Faku at his place at the Umgazi, May	1829
Rev. W. Shepstone founds the "Morley Station" among Depa's people	1829
Dr. Cowie of Albany visits Dingaan	1829
Missionaries from the Paris Evangelical Society arrive in Lesuto, and spread themselves, <i>i.e.</i> Bisseux, Rolland, Lemue, and Pallissier	1829
The Buntingville Mission commenced by Revs. Boyce and Tainton	1830
Umziligazi and the Lions "master" of the region of the Transvaal and Free State	1830-1
Umziligazi with his Madebele* falls upon the Bangwaketse	1830-1
Umziligazi's (Madebele) Impi attempt to take Tlhaba Bosigo—failed—and being beaten by Moshesh retired and never returned	1831
Dingaan sends a regiment to destroy John Cane and his Kafirs—People at Natal bolt, but return—Isaacs does not	1831
Barend Barend Griquas attack Umziligazi	1831
Sir Lowry Cole leaves the Cape and Lieut. Col. Wade takes his place, August	1833
Sir Benjamin D'Urban (the Good) arrives as Governor, January 16	1834
10,000 hostile natives poured into the Cape Colony in the night between Dec. 21 and 22	1834
Piet Uys, C. Uys, H. de Lange, S. Maritz, and Gert Rudolph arrive at Port Natal, and return to Cape Colony on hearing of the '34 war	1834
Dingaan retires north of Tagela	1834
Sir Benjamin D'Urban makes Convention with Andries Waterboer about defending northern boundary	1834
Capt. Allen F. Gardener pays first visit to Natal, Jan.	1835
Hintza shot by G. Southey, May 13	1835
In consequence of what Mr. Chase calls "unscrupulous rumours," circulated and sent home by the members of the London Society's Mission House, Cape Town. Lord Glenelg reversed the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and a sad string of troubles set in. The first was the Great Boer Trek of 1835, Dec. 28	1835
Third Kafir War,	1835
First American Missionary arrived in South Africa,	1835

* Properly Amandebele. The comparatively mild Bechuana tribes are terrified at the very name of "Le-Debele."

First Pioneer of the Great Trek left after the close of thirty-five war with forty-eight others—men women and children. This man, Louis Triehard was violently anti-English. Sir Harry (then Colonel) Smith had offered 500 head of cattle for his apprehension, which led to his leaving at once ...	1835
Potchefstroom laid out, January 25 ..	1836
Triehard and Rensburg reach Zoutpansberg, May ...	1836
Madebele attack the Camp of Erasmus and kill two Boers, October ...	1836
Embassy sent by Sir Benjamin D'Urban for peace, and to re-establish missions destroyed to Kreli, Vadana, and Faku. Capt. Delaney, (75th Regt.) Revd. Palmer, and William Fynn went with it ...	1836
Potgieter's party of Emigrants settle in the Orange River Free State, ...	1836
Battle between Boers and Umziligazi, ...	1836
Boers and Griquas under Maritz leave Thaba Nchu to invade Umziligazi's country, January 3 ...	1837
Boers capture the capital of Umziligazi, Mosega, Jan. 17	1837
Retief's band of Emigrants arrive at Thaba Nchu, and the former was then elected Commandant-General over the 1,000 collected emigrants, April ...	1837
Capt. Gardiner visits Natal again, bringing Revd. Owen, from England, June ...	1837
Arrival of Peter Retief and first party of Dutch Emigrants in Natal, October 19 ...	1837
First Boers settled in Natal, October 22 ...	1837
Hendrik Potgieter and Piet Uys' Commando attack the Madebele at Marikwa, and chase Umziligazi over the Limpopo, November ...	1837
Sir George Napier arrives as Governor, January ...	1838
Murder of Retief and party by Dingaan,* February 4 ...	1838
Triehard reaches Delagoa Bay, where fever decimates his party, April ...	1838
Prince of Orange visits the Cape, May ...	1838
Slaves declared free in Cape Colony, December 1 ...	1838
Capt. Jarvis lands at Natal, December 3 ...	1838
Dingaan and his party of 10,000 routed by Pretorius and 460 Boers, 3,000 of the Zulus being killed, and only three Boers wounded, December 16 ...	1838
Faku moves from the Umgazi to the Umzimhlovu, short distance North of St. John's ...	1838
Hendrik Potgieter takes up his residence on the Mooi River—Transvaal,—and founds Potchefstroom ...	1838

* Properly "Dingana."

Piet Uys, (the elder) killed by Zulus	...	...	1838
Bloody Battles near the mouth of the Tugela River, between Natal armies of white and black and Zulus under Dingaan	...	...	1838
Major Charteris takes possession of Natal	...	...	1838
Dr. Adams and Revd. D. Lindley return to Natal	June	...	1839
<i>Mazeppa</i> sent for Triefhard and remnant of party (25) land at Port Natal, July	...	...	1839
Capt. Jarvis and his troops abandon Natal, Dec. 24	...	...	1839
Boer declaration of war against Dingaan, January 4	...	...	1840
Pande installed by Pretorius as king of Zululand, but as a vassal—Zululand to be an appanage to the "Republic of Natal," February 14	...	...	1840
Wreck of Steamer <i>Hope</i> at Zitzikama, March 11	...	...	1840
Revd. Alden Grout returns to Natal and joins Dr. Adams at the Umlazi, June	...	...	1840
Village of Weenen laid out,	...	...	1840
Combined forces of Boers and Zulus (under Pande) put Dingaan to flight,	...	...	1840
Capt. J. C. Smith (27th Regt.), Cape Mounted Rifles under Capt. Varden, a Lieutenant of Artillery, with a few guns and gunners, and a company of Engineers marched from Fort Peddie to take up position at the Umgazi to support Faku—Two subs in the Cape Mounted Rifles (<i>regulars</i>) were afterwards Generals—Somerset and Bisset, January 28	...	...	1841
Smellekamp arrives at Port Natal in <i>Brazilia</i> , March 24	...	...	1842
Smellekamp and J. N. Boshof leave Maritzburg <i>via</i> Graaf-Reinet for Cape Town, April 30	...	...	1842
Capt. Smith leaves the Umgazi for Natal, April	...	...	1842
Second military occupation of Natal by the British, May 4	...	...	1842
Battle of Kongella. Capt Smith defeated, May 23	...	...	1842
Boers capture guard at the Point and a party under Servaas van Breda seize the <i>Pilot</i> and <i>Mazeppa</i> and cargoes—including Smith's personal property. Two soldiers and Charlie Adams shot by Boers at the Point, May 26	...	...	1842
After truce of five days Boers invest and open fire with three guns taken—on Smith's camp, May 31	...	...	1842
Pretorius sends Revd. Archbell to propose Smith's women in camp leaving by <i>Mazeppa</i> , June 1	...	...	1842
Hundred men of the 27th Regt. under Capt. Durnford, left Algoa Bay in the <i>Conch</i> , to relieve Smith 11th June 1842, and arrived at Port Natal, June 24	...	...	1842
<i>Southampton</i> , frigate, sails from Simon's Bay, with wing of 25th Regt. under Colonel Cloets (14th June) and arrived at Natal during night of June 25	...	...	1842

Col. Cloete lands troops and takes Port Natal, June 26 ...	1842
Colonel Cloete, Major D'Urban, Lieuts. Napier, Maclean and Fuller go to Maritzburg to palaver, July 14	1842
Grout having gone to Zululand, Pande wipes his mission station off the face of the earth, July 25 ...	1842
The large Spanish vessel the <i>Sabina</i> twenty souls and cargo (£90,000) lost off Cape Recife, near Algoa Bay, August 7 ...	1842
Sir George Napier appoints Advocate Henry Cloete (brother of the Colonel, and after, Recorder of Natal, and Puisne Judge at the Cape) Her Majesty's Commissioner for the district of Port Natal, April 23 ...	1843
Sir George Napier sends 200 rank and file 45th Regt. to D'Urban, where they reached, July 21 ...	1843
The Volksraad at Maritzburg signed the peace agreement before Mr. Commissioner Henry Cloete—their names were. J. Maritz, President, M. J. Potgieter, P. A. R. Otto, P. M. Zietsman, B. Poortman, M. J. Pretorius, J. A. Celliers, G. R. Van Rooyen, G. J. Naude, C. F. Rotman, L. J. Moyer, G. F. Potgieter, P. R. Nel. A. J. Spies, P. G. Human, J. A. Kriel, M. A. Van Aardt, G. C. Viljoen, Gert Snyman, H. J. Van den Berg, A. Z. Visagie, M. Prinsloo, C. A. Ruthman, N. J. S. Basson, J. Bodenstern Secretary, August 8 ...	1843
Overberg farmers, under Mocke, leave Maritzburg in disgust and wrath, August 9 ...	1843
Major Smith occupies Fort Napier at Maritzburg with 200 men and two guns to protect "submission" Boers against their "rebel" brethren, August 31 ...	1843
Mr. Henry Cloete leaves D'Urban to go to Pande in Zululand. Mr. C. J. Buissonne, Clerk; Mr. Joseph Kirkman, Interpreter; Gerrit Rudolph and Henry Ogle. Mr. D. C. Toohy went as guide, Sept. 8 ...	1843
Mr. Cloete interviews Pande, October 1 ...	1843
An agreement drawn up in writing, and signed by Pande, extending the boundary of Natal to the Umzinyati from the Tugela to the westward of its junction with it. Natal then recognised the independence of the Zulus. St. Lucia Bay ceded by Pande to British, October 5 ...	1843
Mr. Cloete returns to D'Urban, October 21 ...	1843
First Civil Servants appointed to the New Colony of Natal viz:—Samuel Woods, Collector of Customs, and George Prestwich, tide waiter, November 21 ...	1843
Joachim Prinsloo, Gerrit Rudolph Cornelis Coetzee, and young Buizuidenhout go to Delagoa Bay on horseback to see Mr. Smellekamp, December ...	1843

Sir P. Maitland succeeds Sir George Napier as Governor, March 18	1844
Celebration by the British Settlers of 1820 in Graham's Town, Port Elizabeth, and other parts, of the jubilee on the 25th year of their sojourn in South Africa, April 10	1844
Natal to be part of the Cape Colony, by Letters Patent, May 31	1844
The <i>Fawn</i> , an old tender with an armed crew, under Lieut. Nourse, left Port Natal, June	1844
Faku gets land south of Umzimkulu by treaty signed by Sir Peregrine Maitland at Fort Beaufort, Oct. 7	1844
Theophilus Shepstone and William Fynn, sent with treaty to Faku, who signed it—Witnesses—Shep- stone, Fynn, Revd. T. Jenkins, Faku's son Ndamasi and four Pondo indunas, October	1844
First Postmaster, Mr. William Cowie, D'Urban, Dec. 22...	1844
The first Harbour Master, Capt. William Bell, late master of the <i>Conch</i> Likewise Surveyor-General and staff, Dr. William Stanger, appointed January 2	1845
Battle of Zwaartkopjes between British and Boers, April 30	1845
Ohrigstad founded, July 30	1845
Ncapai (father of Makaula) killed in battle with the Pondos, July	1845
Sir P. Maitland issues Proclamation defining boundaries of Natal, August 21	1845
Mr. Martin West appointed Lieut-Governor for Natal, Advocate Henry Cloete, Recorder. Donald Moodie, R. N., Secretary to Government. Walter Harding, Crown Prosecutor; and a few days later, Mr. Theophilus Shepstone, Diplomatic agent for Native Affairs, December 4	1845
War "of the Axe" declared, March 31	1846
Forces took the field, April 11	1846
Sandilli attacks troops under Sir Henry Pottinger, June 16	1847
Sandilli surrendered, October 19	1847
Affair on the Goolah Heights,	1847
Battle of Boomplaats, between the British and the Boers, and Orange Free State taken from the latter, August 29	1848
Agulhas lighthouse started, March 1	1849
Arrival of Convict Ship <i>Neptune</i> , September 15	1849
Colonel Boys, 45th Regt, appointed administrator of Natal, August 2	1849
First Bishop of Cape Town, Dr. Gray appointed,	1849

Anti-Convict movement at Cape,	1849
Order of revocation received and the unfortunate <i>Neptune</i> left Simon's Bay, after a five months' detention, and the Anti-convict Association was dismissed, Feb. 13	1850
Fourth Kafir War (British Kaffraria, lasting about two-and-a-half years,)	1850
His Honour B. C. C. Pine appointed Lieut. Governor of Natal,	1850
Battle of the Boomah Pass, Dr. Stewart shot, and Capt. Bisset wounded by Sandilli's Kafirs, Dec. 24	1850
Expedition against Dushani,	1850
Between December 24th 1850 and 21st of October 1851, twelve officers were killed—eighteen wounded; 195 soldiers killed and 364 wounded,—	1851
Orange Sovereignty declared separate British Colony, ...	1851
Sikwate (Swaziland) died, September 21	1851
Battle of Berea between British and Basutos,	1852
Andries Waterboer died, and Nicholas his son succeeded him,	1852
Transvaal declared independent by Cathcart,	1852
Attack on Water Kloof by Kafirs, March 3	1852
Sand River Convention approved by Volksraad, March 18	1852
Engagement of Koonap Heights, June 17	1852
Execution of Pieterse at Potchefstroom, June 25	1852
General Andries Pretorius, President of Transvaal Republic, died, and his son, Martinus Wessels Pretorius, succeeded him, July 23	1853
Discovery of Zambesi Victoria Falls,	1853
Treaty of Peace, Transvaal with Montsiwa, October 14...	1853
Orange Sovereignty abandoned to the Boers by the British,	1854
Introduction of Steam Press printing at the Cape, August 10	1854
After withdrawal of British authority from Free State, first Boer Volkraad assembled at Bloemfontein, and shortly afterwards elected, J. P. Hoffman as President of Executive, March 28	1854
Mr. John Burnet appointed Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Aliwal North, by Sir George Gray in lieu of his position as British Agent at Bloemfontein, April	1855
Free State Burgher force march against Witsi—son of Moshesh with them, May	1855
Mr. Jacobus Nicholas Boshof, installed as President, August 27	1855
Battle between Cetywayo and Umbulazi, on the banks of the lower Tugula, December 27	1856

The head-quarters of the German Legion arrived in the Cape Colony, men, including officers—351—women 373—children 178—January 28	1857
False Prophet tells Xosas to kill cattle, February 18	1857
Lydenburg secedes from Transvaal Republic, March 11	1857
First Transvaal paper issued—i.e. the "Oude Emigrant" October 15	1857
The Affair of Matyana.	1858
M. W. Pretorius re-elected President of Transvaal, Fed. 18	1858
War against the Basutos proclaimed at Bloemfontein, March 19	1858
Moperi and Molitsane defeated at Korrannaberg, by Commandant Pretorius, March 25	1858
Nehemiah and Poshuli repulsed, March 28	1858
Beersheba Mission station under Mr. Rolland, wrecked by Basutos, March 28	1858
Senekal elected Commandant General in place of Weber, April 25	1858
Boshof writes to Sir G. Grey to intercede "as a humane and Christian act," April 27	1858
Boshof sues Moshesh for peace; armistice arranged, June 1	1858
Sir G. Grey reaches Bloemfontein, August 20	1858
Treaty with Moshesh signed October 15	1858
Mr. J. N. Boshof resigns (Snyman acting) Feb. 21	1859
Mr. M. Pretorius made President of Orange Free State, February 21	1860
Boer union with Lydenburg, April 4	1860
Bushmen with Poshuli's Basutos plunder farm house June 20	1860
Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) arrives at Cape Town, July 24	1860
Moshesh with twenty-five of his chiefs, and an escort of 300 men wait on Prince Alfred at Aliwal North August 24	1860
Sir Harry Smith dies, October 11	1860
Adam Kok abandons his land to Free State, Dec 26	1861
Sir Philip Wodehouse arrives, January 15	1862
Two of Poshuli's captains with Moshesh's concurrence attack Jan Letele, January 3	1862
Kok arrives and occupies Umzimvubu Valley, Jan.	1863
Griquas under Adam Kok trek to Southern slopes of Drakenberg,	1863
Sir Philip Wodehouse appointed High Commissioner, January 15	1863
Pretorius resigns in Free State, J. J. Venter acting, March 5	1863
Mr. John H. Brand assumes office as President, Feb. 2	1864

Sir Philip Wodehouse arrives at Aliwal North, March 16	1864
M. W. Pretorius third time President of Transvaal, May 10	1864
Ramelana's Basutos attack the Border Guard near Harri-smith, December 27	1865
Griquas drive robber bands of Nehemiah and Poshuli from their fastnesses, March	1865
Fearful storm in Table Bay. Eighteen vessels were driven on shore, including the Mail Steamer <i>Athens</i> , in which every soul perished. Loss of life, seventy souls—Loss of Property £100,000, May 17	1865
The President calls the Burghers to arms, June 9	1865
General Fick attacks Moperi. June 14	1865
Poshuli and Morosi ravage country, junction Caledon and Wilgeboom Rivers, killing thirteen white men, June 20	1865
Murder of Pretorius' family by Ramelana's Kafirs on the Drakensberg, June 27	1865
Sir Philip Wodehouse proclaims neutrality at Cape Town. Ramelana raids into Natal, June 27	1865
Two hundred and fifty Boers engage large army of Moshesh, and beat it, June 28	1865
Wepener with 240 storm Vecht Kop, Poshuli's stronghold, and take it, July 14	1865
General Fick takes the Berea Mountain, Chapman, Oliver and Bertram first men on top, July 25	1865
Five hundred Barolong under T'sepinare, join the Free State Forces, July 26	1865
Wepener routs Letsia's force, July 31	1865
Attempt of Free State forces to take Thaba Bosigo by storm, failed, August 8	1865
Another assault on Mountain made, and Wepener killed, August 15	1865
Paul Kruger and Transvaal Burghers attacked by Molapo's followers, six Boers killed—and fifty-four Basutos, September 29	1865
Combined Burgher forces have victorious engagement with enemy in large force by Cathcart's drift on the Caledon, October 23	1865
Engagement between 450 Burghers under Fick, and some 300 Basutos at Platberg, December 6	1865
Expedition against Isidoi, December 6	1866
Expedition against Ukane, December 6	1866
Molapo's warriors attack the village of Bethlehem, January 22	1866
Commandant de Villiers with 200 men defeated 2,000 of Molapo's and Ramelana's warriors, February 19	1866

Mr. F. Senekal—Commandant in 1858—killed while leading a patrol belonging to above force, Feb. 21	1866
Treaty between Free State and Molapo entered into, March 26	1866
Mr. Hendrik Oostenwald Dreyer killed in returning forage on Basutos in Witsi's Hoek, March 29	1866
Peace made with Moshesh, April 3	1866
Great rejoicing in Boer Commando, April 4	1866
First Diamond found in South Africa,	1867
Two Free State Commandos under J. I. J. Fick and J. G. Pansegrouw enter ceded territory, March 12	1866
Moshesh in letter to High Commissioner, recedes from treaty of March 18	1867
An English Trader—Bush—murdered near Makuatling, by grandson of Molitsane, June	1867
The President of Transvaal calls out Burghers and proclaims Martial Law, July 16	1867
A great natural fortress, Makwai's Mountain taken by Commandant Pansegrouw division, Sept. 25	1867
Tandjesberg taken by storm by Pansegrouw. Poshuli, brother of Moshesh killed, January 28	1868
Pansegrouw brigade take Kieme, the stronghold of Letsia, February 22	1868
Basutoland proclaimed British Territory by Wodehouse, March 12	1868
Free State deputation leaves for England, May 26	1868
Sir Walter Currie with Police received by Moshesh at Thaba Bosigo, March 26	1868
First Diamond found on Diamond Fields in Griqualand West	1869
Sir P. Wodehouse visits Noman'sland, March	1870
Moshesh died, March 11	1870
Deed of Submission of Waterboer, March 1	1871
Diamond Fields annexed	1871
Mr. M. Pretorius resigned, Mr. Burgers succeeding him	1871
Governor Keate awards Bloemhof Arbitration, October 17	1871
Griqualand West ceded to British by Nicholas Waterboer, he receiving an annuity of £1,000 per annum, October 27	1871
Annexation of Basutoland to the Cape ratified by the Queen in Council, November 3	1871
President Burgers sworn in at Transvaal, July 1	1872
Um Pande died, November 19	1872
Responsible Government Established at Cape Town, November 23	1872
Livingstone died, May 4	1873
Coronation of Cetywayo, September 1	1873

Troops march against Langalibalele, October 30	...	1873
Langalibalele Rebellion. Three Volunteers shot at Bushman's Pass, November 4	...	1873
First trek of Boers to Damaraland, May 27	...	1874
Second trek of Boers to Damaraland, April 29	...	1875
Sir Christopher Brand died, May 18	...	1875
Sekukuni's Rebellion began, against Boers, March 7	...	1876
President Burgers returned from Europe, April 21	...	1876
Battle at Mothibi's Kop, July 5	...	1876
Boer attack on Sekukuni's Mountain failed, August 2	...	1876
Sekukuni's Kafirs attack Fort Burgers, September 30	...	1876
Mathebi's engagement with D.F.V. ? December 2	...	1876
Sixth Kafir War, Gcaleka	...	1877
Sekukuni signed treaty of peace with Boers, February 16	...	1877
Cape Town Exhibition opened, April 4	...	1877
Annexation of Transvaal to England, April 12	...	1877
Railway opened to King William's Town, May 5	...	1877
British Flag hoisted at Pretoria, May 25	...	1877
Gcaleka invasion of Fingoland, August 9	...	1877
Fight between Gcaleka and Fingoes, August 29	...	1877
Mr. Trollope visited Natal, September 15	...	1877
Kreli deposed, October 11	...	1877
<i>Mabel</i> wrecked, four lives lost, October 28	...	1877
Gcaleka War, November 13	...	1877
Fight at Umtata, November 14	...	1877
Stanley arrives, November 15	...	1877
Opening of Telegraph to Cape, January 24	...	1878
Second Sekukuni's War began, February 8	...	1878
Zulu border commission appointed, April 12	...	1878
Smith-Palmer, a Griqua, and eighteen of his men, shot by Capt. Blyth's Party in Griqualand East, April 14	...	1878
Korannas attack Damaras in Namaqualand	...	1878
Battle Burns Hill, Cape Colony, April 30	...	1878
Tini Macomo taken prisoner, May 28	...	1878
Sandilli killed	...	1878
Engagement at Koegas, June 6	...	1878
Engagement at Magnet Heights, June 17	...	1878
Engagement with Korannas, Griquas, and Ngqikas, at Kuruman, July 2	...	1878
Sir Bartle Frere arrives at D'Urban, September 23	...	1878
Publication of Zulu award, December 13	...	1878
Seventh Kafir War, began in Zululand*, Jan. 11	...	1879
Sir Bartle Frere's proclamation of War against the Zulus, January 4	...	1879
Zulu War began, January 11	...	1879

* The seven important Kafir wars in South Africa run thus:—1811; 1818-19; 1824-5; 1840-3; 1850-3; 1877-8; 1879.

Attack on Sirayo's Kraal, January 12	...	...	1879
Battle of Isandhlwane and Inyezane, January 22	...	...	1879
Defence of Rorke's Drift (afternoon), January 22	...	...	1879
Insurrection of Morosi, February 24	...	...	1879
Sir O. Lanyon sworn in as Administrator of 'Transvaal, March 4	...	...	1879
Affair at the Intombi River, March 12	...	...	1879
Affair at the Zlobane, March 28	...	...	1879
Piet Uys (the younger) killed by Zulus at Hlobane Mountain, March 28	...	...	1879
Battle of Kambula, March 29	...	...	1879
Prince Imperial arrived at Durban, March 31	...	...	1879
Battle of Ginginhlovu, April 2	...	...	1879
Relief of Etshowe, April 4	...	...	1879
Colonial Defeat at Morosi's, April 8	...	...	1879
Death of Umbelini, April 9	...	...	1879
Orangé River rebels defeated, April 28	...	...	1879
Home Government announce appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as Governor of Natal and Transvaal, May 26	...	...	1879
Prince Imperial of France killed by Zulus, June 1	...	...	1879
Body of Prince Imperial of France arrives in Maritzburg, June 8	...	...	1879
Body arrives at D'Urban, June 10	...	...	1879
<i>Boadisea</i> sails with body for Simon's Bay, June 12	...	...	1879
Body arrives at Simon's Bay, June 16	...	...	1879
<i>Orontes</i> leaves with the body for England, June 16	...	...	1879
Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at Cape Town, June 22	...	...	1879
His second arrival in Natal, June 28	...	...	1879
He arrives at Greytown, June 30	...	...	1879
Battle of Ulundi, July 4	...	...	1879
Body of Prince Imperial reaches Spithead, July 10	...	...	1879
Funeral of Prince Imperial at Camden Place, Chislehurst, July 12	...	...	1879
Lord Chelmsford arrives at D'Urban from Zululand, July 20	...	...	1879
Telegraph opened to Lorenzo Marquez, July 23	...	...	1879
Amampondos attack Xesibes	...	...	1879
Donker Malgas, his brother and seven Griqualand rebels, shot dead. Outbreak considered quelled, July 28	...	...	1879
Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at Rorke's Drift, August 14	...	...	1879
Capture of Cetywayo, August 28	...	...	1879
Cetywayo arrived in Cape Town, September 15	...	...	1879
Telegraph opened to Pretoria, September 20	...	...	1879
Sir Bartle Frere arrived in Natal, September 23	...	...	1879
Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at Pretoria, September 27	...	...	1879
Sir Garnet Wolseley sworn in as Governor of Transvaal, September 29	...	...	1879

Remainder of Principal Zulu Chiefs surrender to Sir Garnet Wolseley, September 29	1879
Storming of Sekukuni's stronghold by Wolseley, Nov. 28	1879
Sir Henry Bulwer left Natal	1880
Empress Eugenie arrived at D'Urban, April 23	1880
Arrival of Sir George Colley, July 2	1880
Recall of Sir Bartle Frere, August 2	1880
Basuto and Cape War (1880-81)	1880
Lerothodi's kraal burnt, October 22	1880
Railway opened to Pietermaritzburg, December 1	1880
Rising of Transvaal Boers, December 16	1880
Attack on 94th Regt. by Boers at Bronkfos Spruit, Dec. 19	1880
People of Pretoria go into camp, December 22	1880
Damaraland Trek Boers enter into Convention with Portuguese Government (Mossamedes), Dec. 28	1880
Engagement between British and Boers, at Zwartkops near Pretoria, January 6	1881
Arrival at Cape of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, Jan. 21	1881
Battle of Laing's Neck, January 27	1881
Battle of In_ogo, February 8	1881
Engagement at Red House Kraal, February 12	1881
Battle of Amajuba, and death of Sir George Colley, Feb. 27	1881
Armistice arranged, March 21	1881
Peace proclaimed in the Transvaal, March 23	1881
Transvaal independence begins, August 8	1881
Loss of U.S.S. Co.'s steamer <i>Teuton</i> , with 227 lives, Aug. 30	1881
Ratification of Convention by Transvaal Volkraad, Oct. 25	1881
Last British troops leave Pretoria, November 17	1881
Ex-President Burgers died, December 9	1881
Sir Evelyn Wood left Natal, December 22	1881
Responsible Government offered to Natal, and refused by the country at general election, February 2	1882
Sir Henry Bulwer, for second time Governor of Natal, March 6	1882
First sod of Ladysmith Railway Extension turned, May 3	1882
Cetywayo visited England, and obtained his restoration to Zululand, August	1882
Sekukuni murdered by Mampoer, August 13	1882
Cetywayo lauded at Port Durnford (from England) (Lord Chelmsford crossed the Buffalo River on the same day of the same month exactly four years before), Jan. 11	1883
Cetywayo reinstated, January 29	1883
President Kruger sworn in for five years, May 9	1883
Execution of Mampoer, November 22	1883
Death of Cetywayo, February 9	1884
London Convention signed, February 27	1884
British Resident (Mr. George Hudson) left Pretoria May 20	1884

Dinizulu succeeds Cetywayo, May 21	...	...	1884
Battle between Kafirs and Boers at Mamusa—Captain Schwietzer killed, December 2	...	...	1885
British Protectorate of Bechuanaland proclaimed, Jan. 27	...	...	1885
Railway opened to Kimberley, November 29	...	...	1885
First sod Delagoa Bay Railway turned, June 2	...	...	1886
Railway opened from Maritzburg to Ladysmith, June 21	...	...	1886
Dubulamanzi shot by Boers, September 22	...	...	1886

LIST OF CAPE COMMANDERS AND GOVERNORS
UNDER THE BATAVIAN GOVERNMENT.

Jan van Riebeeck	...	...	...	1652
J. Wagenaar	...	...	...	1662
Cornelius van Quaelberg	...	...	...	1666
Jacob Borghorst	...	...	...	1668
Peter Hackius	...	...	...	1670
Conraad van Breitenbach	...	...	...	1672
Albert van Breugel	...	...	...	1672
Isbrand Goske	...	...	...	1672
Johan Bax	...	...	...	1678
Hendrik Crudop	...	...	...	1678
Simon van der Stel	...	...	...	1678
William Adrian van der Stel	...	...	...	1699
John Cornelis d'Abling	...	...	...	1707
Louis van Assenburg	...	...	...	1708
William Helot	...	...	...	1711
Mauritz Pasques de Chavonnes	...	...	...	1714
Jan de la Fontaine (Acting)	...	...	...	1724
Pieter Gysbert Noodt	...	...	...	1727
Jan de la Fontaine (Acting)	...	...	...	1728
Jan de la Fontaine (Effective)	...	...	...	1730
Adrian van Kervel	...	...	...	1736
Daniel van den Hengkell	...	...	...	1737
Hendrik Swellengrebel	...	...	...	1739
Ryk Tulbagh	...	...	...	1751
Joachim van Plettenberg	...	...	...	1771
Pieter Barou van Rheedé van Oudtshoorn died on passage to Colony on the <i>Asia</i>	...	...	...	1773
Cornelis Jacob van de Graaff	...	...	...	1785
Johannes Isaac Rhenius	...	...	...	1791
Abraham Josias Sluysken (Commissioner)	1793

BRITISH GOVERNORS.

J. H. Craig	1795
Earl Macartney	1797

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Sir Francis Dundas (Lieut.-Governor)	1798
Sir George Young	1799
Sir Francis Dundas (Lieut.-Governor)	1801

UNDER THE BATAVIAN GOVERNMENT.

Jan Willem Janssens	1803
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BRITISH GOVERNORS.

Sir David Baird	1806
Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieut.-Governor)	1807
Du Pre, Earl of Caledon	1807
Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieut.-Governor)	...	...	...	1811
Sir John Francis Cradock	...	...	...	1811
Hon. Robert Meade (Lieut.-Governor)	...	...	...	1813
Lord Charles Henry Somerset	...	...	...	1814
Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (Acting)	...	...	...	1820
Lord Charles Somerset (relieved)	...	...	...	1821
Richard Brooke (Lieut.-Governor)	...	...	...	1826
Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole	...	...	...	1828
Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade (Acting)	...	...	...	1834
Sir Benjamin D'Urban	...	...	...	1834
Sir Andries Stöckenstroth, Baronet, Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Province,	...	...	...	1836
Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.;	...	...	...	1838
Colonel John Hare, Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Province	...	...	...	1839
Sir Peregrine Maitland,	...	...	...	1843
Major General Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.	...	...	...	1847
Sir H. F. Young, Kt. Lieut. Governor Eastern Province	...	...	...	1847
Lieut.-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart.	...	...	...	1847
Lieut.-General Hon. G. Cathcart	...	...	...	1852
C. H. Darling (Lieut.-Governor)	...	...	...	1852
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	...	...	...	1854
Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B., (Lieut.-Governor	...	...	...	1859
Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.	...	...	...	1860
Sir Philip Edmund Woodhouse, K.C.B.	...	...	...	1861
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	...	...	...	1870
Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	...	...	...	1877
Major General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator	...	...	...	1880
Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G., Administrator	...	...	...	1880
Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	...	...	...	1881

APPENDIX B.

It may be interesting to my readers if I here introduce in an "Olla Podrida" form, some accounts of events, anecdotes, &c., &c., which I have not had an opportunity of inserting before. The following is from the book of Archibald Forbes on Gordon :—

While Gordon was staying at Lausanne in the spring of 1881, he had received and had declined an offer from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope of the command of the colonial forces, at a salary of £1,500 a year. He had made a tender of his services in a sphere of wider responsibility, to which the Colonial Ministers had apparently not seen their way to accede. But troubles had been thickening upon them ever since; and they bethought themselves again of a man whose administrative genius stood so high. They applied to the Home Government for consent to utilise Gordon's services, and this accorded, the Premier of the Cape Government, on March 3rd, 1882, sent him the following communication: "Position of matters in Basutoland grave, and of utmost importance that Colony secure services of some one of proved ability, firmness, and energy. Government resolved therefore asking whether you are disposed to renew offer which you made to former Ministry. They do not expect you to be bound by salary then stated. Should you agree to place services at disposal of this Government, it is very important you should at once visit the Colony, in order to learn facts bearing on situation. Could you do this you would confer signal favour on the Colony, leaving your future action unpledged. . . . It is impossible within limits telegram to enter fully into the case, and in communication with you, Government rely upon same devotion to duty which prompted former offer, to excuse this sudden request." Gordon's former offer had been of "his services for two years to assist in terminating war and administering Basutoland."

He immediately took ship, and reached the Cape in May. Governor and Ministers found themselves in a difficulty. Mr. Orpen was Administrator of Basutoland, and him they were reluctant to remove. They wanted Gordon's services, yet they did not see how to utilise them, since Gordon and Orpen would clash. The object of the former in coming to the Cape was clear. He had once already declined the appointment simply of Commandant of the Colonial Forces. He wished to engage himself in the settlement of the Basutoland troubles, and the Cape Government were anxious that he should do so, but could not make up their minds to clear the way for Gordon by the removal of Mr. Orpen. Most men in Gordon's position would, under those circumstances, have declined the Cape service

altogether ; but he, hoping disinterestedly to find some method whereby he might be of use, took the appointment of Commandant-General which he had refused a year previously. It was told him that the appointment was but a temporary expedient. He studied the native problem carefully, and sent in a memorandum giving as his opinion that the Basutos should have been consulted as to their transference from the Imperial to the Cape Government, and suggesting that they should be summoned to a conference concerning the terms of agreement with the Colonial Government. To this memorandum no reply was accorded, and Gordon proceeded up country to King William's Town, and there prepared the report on the colonial forces which the Premier had requested of him. It was full of suggestions for reforms, and Gordon showed how the Colony could, by the adoption of economies he pointed out, maintain an army 8,000 strong, instead of the existing force of 1,600, at an expense of £7,000 less than the smaller force cost. Neither on this, nor on suggestions in regard to other matters which he had been asked to make, did any action follow. In July the Government requested him to visit Basutoland, to which his reply, accompanied by a memorandum as to the line of action he would recommend there, was that there was no use in his going to Basutoland, unless the Government were prepared to acknowledge his presence and take account of his proposals. To this, apparently, the Government did not see their way, and Gordon remained at his military post in King William's Town, until next month, when the Cape Secretary for Native Affairs came up and requested him to accompany him to Basutoland, whither Mr. Sauer was going to see Mr. Orpen, the Ministerial representative. Gordon demurred. He pointed out that he was opposed to Mr. Orpen's policy, and could do no good ; but Sauer pleaded hard, and he went. As the issue, Gordon became more and more convinced of the futility of a policy which consisted in trying to settle matters by using one set of Basutos to coerce another, and wrote a memorandum embodying his opinions. Then Mr. Sauer asked him to go, as a private individual, to Masupha, the hostile Basuto chief, and try to win him over. Gordon went with neither credentials nor instructions on an errand of no inconsiderable risk. Masupha fortunately was a gentleman, although a "nigger." While Gordon was negotiating with him in the name of the Cape Government, the emissaries of that Government inspired Letsea, the opposition Basuto chief, to assail Masupha. The latter might have held Gordon as a hostage ; instead, he magnanimously allowed him to go in peace.

Conduct of this description Gordon, with all his self-abnegation, was not the man to brook. The moment he got

back from Masupha into what of civilisation South Africa anywhere affords,* he telegraphed to Cape Town: "As I am in a false position here, and am likely to do more harm than good, I propose leaving for the Colony, and when I have finished some reports I will come down to Cape Town, when I trust Government will accept my resignation." The reply was: "The Premier has no objection to your coming to Cape Town as proposed." But Gordon had taken service under certain conditions which he was prepared to fulfil, and intimated accordingly. The Premier was severe in a little Pedlington fashion, but after the same fashion grandly magnanimous. This was his reply: "In answer to your telegram proposing to come to Cape Town and expressing a wish that Government would accept your resignation, and to subsequent messages intimating that when you telegraphed it had escaped your memory that you had stated your willingness to remain until Parliament met, I have to state that I have no wish to hold you to your promise, and am now prepared to comply with the desire expressed, that your resignation should be accepted: after the intimation that you would not fight the Basutos, and considering the tenor of your communication with Masupha, I regret to record my conviction that your continuance in the position you occupy would not be conducive to public interest."

It was a minor thing to have earned the gratitude of an Emperor for the subjugation of a rebellion that was striking at the vitals of his Empire; it was a trifle to have been Viceroy of the Soudan, and to have won the admiration of the world because of the resolute skill with which he had pacificated that vast and turbulent region. What availed Gordon all these things so long as he had been unsuccessful in giving satisfaction to the Premier of the Cape Colony? He has lived through much, through what would have proved fatal to most men; but the most surprising proof of tenacious vitality he has given is that he should have survived that august functionary's recorded conviction that his continuance in office "would not be conducive to public interest." He staggered back to England, there to recover from the prostration of despair. It is surprising, indeed, that, after so authoritative an imprimatur of his incapacity, wanton recklessness could tempt greater powers than the Cape Government to entrust him with responsibility. Yet this has been done.

* Whatever Mr. Archibald Forbes may think of the colossal intellect of Mr. Sauer, he might omit his impertinent remarks on South Africa, although there is a reason for his soreness considering that he was expelled from the D'Urban Club in Natal for continual drunkenness. "Square Bottle Forbes" as this irrepressible person was known as during the Zulu campaign, &c., although a "ranker" is yet a fairly good showman and postman, but he should modestly confine himself to his show business and funkeyism, and not venture out into waters wherein he may be ducked—even in poor despised South Africa.