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Each of these volumes is indexed and may be had separately from the others.

PREFACE.

THE preparation of a history of South Africa has occupied my almost undivided attention during the last forty years. I kept it constantly in view while connected in different capacities with Bantu tribes, and while keeper of the archives of the Cape Colony and subsequently I have made the closest possible research among official documents of all kinds. Of printed books upon the country I have one of the best collections in existence, and though I have not made many extracts from them, they have often served me as guides. To the utmost of human ability I have striven to write without fear, favour, or prejudice, to do equal justice to all with whom I had to deal. I can therefore, without laying myself open to the accusation of vanity, place my work confidently before the public as not alone the only detailed history of South Africa yet prepared, but as a true and absolutely unbiassed narrative.

GEORGE M. THEAL

LONDON, July 1903.

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APPENDIX.

Note 1. Page 32.

The tone of Lord Macartney's instructions regarding the Bushmen was humane, though he was quite ignorant of their true position in the country. He wrote:—

"With the Bushmen, who are perfect savages, it will be always difficult to maintain, at least without much bloodshed, the limits to be fixed, still good order requires that they also should be forced to remain in their own country. Amicable endeavours must be used to oblige these savages to leave the country which they have overrun, or if these should fail then the inhabitants of those districts which they at present occupy must unite and use force. After which no better boundary can be found between the Bushmen and the inhabitants than the Zeekoe river situate behind the Sneeuwberg, the Karree or Roodeberg behind the Camdeboo, and the Zak river, forming the one with the other a half circle from the east to the west. The principal duty of the landdrost is \times \times , and afterwards by ordering regular expeditions to protect the other inhabitants in their possessions against the Bushmen.

"But as the landdrost is bound to protect the inhabitants against the savages, so is he to keep a watchful eye that the inhabitants do not encroach beyond the places granted by the former government in loan. The said grants and the rents thereof being enjoyed by government has authorised the possession of those places, although in itself very unjust and originating in the oppression of the natives, but all further enlarging of this colony would be an absolute cruelty with respect to the natives, who thereby are molested in their possessions and expelled, which would be directly against the justice and humanity of his Majesty, whereby the landdrost is to guard against such encroachments.

"The proper Bushmen inhabit a very extensive tract of land behind the Zeekoe river; they feed upon venison and the produce of their fields, digging out of the ground certain anthills full of ant eggs which they call rice and which serve them for a great part of their food, but they keep no cattle. Even the cattle which some of them steal from our inhabitants they do not keep for breeding, but consume immediately with the greatest profusion, according to the known custom of savages. Of these, some robbers have \times × come down into the Roggeveld and the Hantam. These are therefore in every possible manner to be compelled to return to their own country × ×. If these people would by gentle means be persuaded to do so it would be fortunate, and a great deal of human blood would thereby

be saved, but finally some means will be unavoidable for self preservation, especially if their considerable procreation is considered, which according to reports thereof is inconceivable, notwithstanding their wild and uneasy manner of life and the disasters to which they are continually subject.

"It is said that sixty years ago × × × some Bushman kraals were surrounded, the principal Bushmen thereof apprehended, transported to this town, and given to understand what would be the consequence of their not retreating immediately into their own country; that thereupon they were dismissed with some presents, and that the said manner of proceeding had very fortunately caused the greatest part of them to retreat. Should the like measures be once again adopted, they might produce a very good effect, and the landdrost, from a principle of humanity, should undertake something of this kind prior to his proceeding to order a general expedition of the inhabitants for the purpose of forcibly expelling the Bushmen. But should we be obliged to adopt such a deplorable expedient, then the landdrost is particularly required to take care that in such expeditions a more humane treatment be observed than that which I am informed sometimes on these occasions takes place."

Note 2. Page 40.

At the close of the eighteenth century benevolent sentiments had not yet acquired much force, and the severest discipline was regarded as necessary on a man-of-war, whose crew was often largely composed of pressed men. The log books of the ships, the proceedings of the courts martial, and the lists of punishments inflicted at sea, which were delivered by the respective captains to the admiral when ships arrived in port, together with the correspondence between the naval officers and the government, form the evidence upon which my account of the mutiny in the fleet on the Cape station is given. Though not directly connected with the history of the Cape Colony, an account of such an event, which occurred in South African waters, could not with propriety have been omitted.

Note 3. Page 41.

After his arrival in England Lord Macartney was offered a high office in the government, with a seat in the cabinet, but felt himself obliged to decline it, on account of the precarious state of his health. He died on the 31st of March 1806, in his sixty-ninth year, and as he left no children the title became extinct.

Note 4. Page 76.

Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Barrow, who travelled through the district of Graaff-Reinet in 1797, gives the following account of the swarms of locusts seen by him in October of that year:—

"Of the innumerable multitudes of the incomplete insect, or larva, of the locusts, that at this time infested this part of Africa, no adequate idea could possibly be conceived without having witnessed them. For the space of ten miles on each side of the Seacow river, and eighty or ninety miles in length, an area of sixteen or eighteen hundred square miles, the whole surface might literally be said to be covered with them. The water of the river was scarcely visible on account of the dead carcases that floated on the surface, drowned in the attempt to come at the reeds which grew in the water. They had devoured every green herb and every blade of grass: and had it not been for the reeds, on which our oxen entirely subsisted while we skirted the banks of the river, the journey must have been discontinued, at least in the line that had been proposed. larves, as generally is the case in this class of nature, are much more voracious than in the perfect insect; nothing that is green seems to come amiss to them. They are not, however, without a choice in their food. When they attack a field of corn just struck into the ear, they first mount to the summit, and pick out every grain before they touch the leaves and the stem. In such a state it is lamentable to see the ruins of a fine field of corn. The insect seems constantly to be in motion and to have some object in view. When on a march during the day it is utterly impossible to turn the direction of a troop, which is generally with the wind. The traces of their route over the country are very obvious for many weeks after they have passed it, the surface appearing as if swept by a broom, or as if a harrow had been drawn over it. Towards the setting of the sun the march is discontinued, when the troop divides into companies, which surround the small shruba, or tufts of grass, or ant-hills, and in such thick patches that they appear like so many swarms of bees; and in this manner they rest till daylight. It is at such times as they are thus formed that the farmers have any chance of destroying them, which they sometimes effect by driving among them a flock of two or three thousand sheep. By the restlessness of these they are trampled to death.

"Luckily the visits of this gregarious insect are but periodical, otherwise the whole country must inevitably be deserted, for they rest, as the prophet in Holy Writ hath said, 'upon all thorns and upon all bushes.' Even at this time the cattle in many parts are starving for want of food. The present year is the third of their continuance, and their increase has far exceeded that of a geometrical progression whose ratio is a million. For ten years preceding their present visit, they were entirely free from them. Their last exit from the colony was rather singular. All the full-grown insects were driven into the sea by a tempestuous north-west wind, and were afterwards cast upon the beach, where it is said they formed a bank of three or four feet high, that extended from the mouth of the Bosjeaman's river to that of the Beeka, a distance of near fifty English miles; and it is asserted that when this mass became putrid, and the wind was at south-east, the stench

was sensibly felt in several parts of Sneeuwberg. Fortunately they were driven thus to sea before they had deposited their eggs in the ground. The larvæ at the same time were emigrating to the northward. The column passed the houses of two of our party, who asserted that it continued without interruption for more than a month. The gryllivori in myriads were close at their heels, and departed along with them, since which, till the present year, not one of them was to be found in the country."

Note 5. Page 337.

A man whose name was afterwards famous accompanied Major Colebrooke to South Africa in the humble capacity of his servant or valet, and remained in the country about twelve months. This was Richard Lander, who accompanied Captain Clapperton in the same capacity on his journey to endeavour to trace the course of the Niger from its head waters to its mouth, and was the only European survivor of that ill-fated expedition. On this occasion Lander was in Western Africa from November 1825 to February 1828, and upon his return to England an account of the journey along the Niger was published from his statements. He was then engaged by the British government to return and endeavour to follow the river from the point where he had left it to its mouth, and with his brother, John Lander, he reached Cape Coast Castle in February 1830. Before the close of the year he solved the question that had previously baffled all explorers, by travelling inland to the Niger and descending the river to the Nun mouth of its delta in the bight of Benin. Once more he visited the African coast, on this occasion as head of a commercial venture, with two small steamers intended to explore the Niger and its tributaries, and establish trading stations at suitable places. In October 1832 he began the passage up the river, and after much exploratory work in February 1834 died from the effects of a wound received from some blacks in the Brass river.

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Constantia wine: sixty sams are claimed every year by the government at a fixed price, 65

Cooke, Launcelot: is a formidable opponent of Lord Charles Somerset, 364

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Court of commissioners for the trial of petty cases in the Cape district: in March 1809 is abolished, and a court of landdrost and heemraden is substituted, 167

Courts of landdrost and heemraden: in 1797 have their power enlarged, 31; on the 1st of January 1828 are abolished, and in their stead civil commissioners and resident magistrates are appointed, 432

Court of vice admiralty: in 1797 is established in Capetown, 31; and again in 1806; on the 1st of January 1828 it is abolished, and its duties are transferred to the chief justice, 430

Cowan, Dr.: with Lieutenant Donovan in 1808 leads an exploring expedition into the interior, and perishes, 169

Cradock, Lieutenant-General Sir John Francis: is appointed governor of the Cape Colony, 189; in September 1811 assumes duty, 189; in 1813 makes a tour through the colony, 206; requests permission to return to England, 214; in April 1814 transfers the government to Lord Charles Somerset, and on the 1st of May leaves South Africa, 214

Cradock, village of: in July 1812 a deputy landdrost of Graaff-Reinet is stationed at this place, 197; which in January 1814 receives the name Cradock, 197; in June 1818 a congregation of the Dutch reformed church is established; in March 1825 the sub-drostdy is abolished, 334

Craig, Major-General James Henry: is appointed by Admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke commandant of the town and settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, 5; and on the 15th of November 1795 becomes head of the Cape government with this title, 5; in May 1797 transfers the administration to Lord Macartney, and proceeds to Bengal, 25

Cungwa, chief of the Gunukwebe clan of Xosas: in January 1812 is killed in war, 185

Curtis, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger: in December 1799 assumes command of the fleet on the Cape station, 62

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Cuyler, Jacob Glen: in January 1806 becomes landdrost of Uitenhage, 154; in 1815 commands the combined military and burgher forces against a party of insurgents, 235; acts as public prosecutor at the trial of the insurgents, 238

Daniell, Samuel: in 1801 visits the Batlapin country as an artist, 87

Davids, Peter: succeeds Barend Barends as captain of a clan of Griquas, 421; in December 1833 with his people is induced by Wesleyan missionaries to settle at Lishuane, 422; in 1834 while hunting along the Vaal river is surprised by a party of Matabele soldiers, who carry off his daughter and a nephew, 424

Dawson, William; in July 1822 becomes teacher of the high school at George, 311

De Caen, General: on the 3rd of December 1810 surrenders Mauritius to a British force, 184

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Delport, Petrus Jacobus: in 1798 is banished from the Cape Colony by the governor, 28

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Dingan, chief of the Zulus: in 1828 causes Matiwane, the Amangwane chief, to be starved to death, 387; in September 1832 sends an army against Moselekatse, but it is defeated and obliged to retreat, 415; further particulars concerning, 424

Dingiswayo, chief of the Abatetwa: goes through some strange adventures before acquiring power, 375; from his becoming chief to his death carries on aggressive war against his neighbours, 376

Distress of the British settlers caused by the great flood of October 1823; account of the, 330

District secretary: before the appointment of civil commissioners in 1828 the duties of the officer who held this title were to keep the records of the district, to prepare the yearly statistical returns of population, cattle, produce, &c., to receive the local taxes, to take minutes of the proceedings of the board of landdrost and heemraden, and to draft the correspondence of that board. Except in the Cape and Stellenbosch districts, the secretaries were the only auctioneers allowed, and were responsible to government for the duties on sales. After the establishment of the circuit court, another officer was appointed at each drostdy, with the title of district clerk. He was required to have some knowledge of law, as it was his duty to prepare all the proceedings in criminal cases before the arrival of the judges, and to summon the parties and witnesses in civil cases to attend

Division of the Cape Colony into two provinces in January 1828: details of the, 432

Donkin, Sir Rufane Shawe: on the 12th of January 1820 becomes acting governor during the absence on leave of Lord Charles Somerset, 260; overturns Lord Charles Somerset's frontier measures, 301; alters the design of Fort Willshire, 308; does not meet Lord Charles Somerset after his resumption of the government in November 1821, 309; but returns to England and engages there in bringing the faults of the Cape government to notice, 309

Duckitt, William: in September 1800 arrives from England as superintendent of the agricultural department, 66

Dundas, Major-General Francis: in May 1797 becomes lieutenant governor and commander of the forces in the Cape Colony, 25; in November 1798 on the retirement of Lord Macartney becomes acting governor, 41; and until December 1799 carries on the administration, 41 st seq.; from April 1801 to February 1803 again acts as governor, 70; on the 21st of February 1803 transfers the colony to the Batavian commissioner-general De Mist, 98; and on the 5th of March sails for England, 100

Dundas, Captain William Bolden: in January 1825 is appointed landdrost of Albany, 331; in January 1828 becomes civil commissioner of Albany and Somersat, 432

Durand, Commandant: with one hundred and twenty burghers assists in the defeat of the Amangwane, 394

Dushane, minor son of the Xosa chief Ndlambe: upon the death of Cebo, right-hand son of Rarabe, without leaving an heir, is chosen to succeed that chief, 263; for a long time takes no part in the contest for power between Gaika and Ndlambe, 263; as he advances in years displays greater ability than any other chief in Kaffirland, 268; is not on good terms with his father, owing to his mother being ill-treated, 269; but early in 1818 a reconciliation takes place, and thereafter their clans act in alliance, though remaining distinct, 269; on the 22nd of April 1819 is the leader of one of the columns that attack Grahamstown, 277

Dutch reformed church in the Cape Colony: in July 1804 is placed completely under the control of the civil authorities by an ordinance of Mr. De Mist, 119; in November 1824 the first synod meets, 344; further particulars, 92, 119, 120, 207, 208, 209, 228, 257, 309, and 310

Dutch reformed church in the Cape Colony, extension of: the first elders and deacons are approved by the government on the 31st of May 1798 for the congregation at Swellendam, 37; on the 27th of May 1811 for the congregation at Caledon, 169; on the 9th of February 1813 for the congregation at George, 168; on the 19th of June 1816 for the congregation at Uitenhage, 255; on the 10th of June 1818 for the congregation at Cradock, 198; on the 10th of

August 1819 for the congregation at Somerset West, 256; on the 16th of May 1820 for the congregation at Beaufort West, 249; on the 25th of January 1821 for the congregation at Worcester, 250; on the 28th of July 1825 for the congregation at Colesberg, 345; on the 26th of October 1825 for the congregation at Somerset East, 346; on the 12th of July 1826 for the congregation at Durbanville, 346; and on the 17th of August 1826 for the congregation at Clanwilliam, 346

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Edgar, Rev. James: in May 1828 becomes the first resident clergyman of Durbanville, 346

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Efforts to improve the breed of horses, horned cattle, and sheep: particulars concerning, 66 and 118

Elim, Moravian mission station: in 1824 is founded, 349

Elphinstone, Admiral Sir George Keith: in August 1796 captures a Dutch fleet of nine ships in Saldanha Bay, 10 et seq.

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English episcopal church: in October 1811 the first clergyman who is not a military chaplain is appointed in Capetown, 210; further particulars concerning, 92, 177, 178, 179, 207, 209, 257, 291, 295, and 347

English East India Company: in 1803 its property in Capetown is confiscated, 109

English language: after 1824 supersedes Dutch in the public offices, and after 1827 in the courts of law, 317; for a short time jurymen are disqualified by two of the judges for not understanding it, 435

Enon, Moravian mission station: in 1816 is founded, 257; is pillaged and destroyed in the fifth Kaffir war, 276; but is subsequently re-occupied, 267

Enterprise, steamship: in October 1825 puts into Table Bay, 335

Erskine, Rev. Thomas: in October 1818 becomes chaplain of the English episcopal church at Simonstown, but resigns in the following year, 257

Evans, Rev. John: in June 1817 assumes duty as first clergyman of Cradock, 197; early in 1823 dies, 347

Evatt, Captain: in February 1825 is appointed resident magistrate of Port Elizabeth, 332

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Expedition of Messrs. Truter and Somerville in 1801 to the Betshuana country, 87

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Expedition of Messra Cowan and Donovan in 1808 to the Betahuana country: unfortunate fate of the, 169

Exports of South African produce: during the first British occupation, 36 Extension of the Cape Colony: on the 14th of July 1798 is extended by Lord Macartney to the Fish river from its mouth up to Esterhuis's Poort at the end of the Kaga mountain, the Kaga mountain to the Tarks mountain, the Tarks mountain to the Bamboes mountain, the Bamboes mountain to the Zuur mountain, the Zuur mountain to Plettenberg's beacon on the Zeekoe river, Plettenberg's beacon to Great Table mountain, thence to the Nieuwveld mountains, along the Nieuwveld mountains to the source of the Riet river, the Riet and Fish rivers behind the Roggeveld mountain, the Spicen mountain, the Kabiskow peak, the Long mountain, the northern point of the Kamies mountain, and the river Koussie or Buffalo to the Atlantic, 35; on the 20th of February 1805 is extended by the council to the Koussie or Buffalo river from its mouth to its source in the Koperberg, thence southeastward in as nearly as possible a straight line-but following the mountains-to the junction of the Zak and Riet rivers, thence the Zak river to its source in the Nieuwveld mountains, thence the Nieuwveld mountains to the Sneeuwberg, and thence north-eastward a line enclosing the Great Table mountain to the Zeekoe river at Plettenberg's beacon; the eastern boundary to remain as fixed by Lord Macartney, 127; on the 9th of September 1824 is extended by Lord Charles Somerset to the Zwart Kei and Klass Smit's rivers and the Stormberg spruit on the north-east, thence the Orange river to about longitude 24° 20', thence a straight line to the Pramberg, and thence an irregular curve cutting the junction of the Zak and Riet rivers and continuing to the mouth of the Buffalo river on the shore of the Atlantic, 334; on the 11th of March 1825 is extended by Lord Charles Somerset to the Koonap river on the east, 334

Faber, Cornelis: is one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1815, 232; after the failure of the insurrection flees towards Kaffirland, but is followed by a party of Hottentot soldiers, and is overtaken and seized after being wounded, 237; is sentenced to death by a commission of the high court of justice, 238; and on the 9th of March 1816 is executed at Van Aardt's post on the Fish river, 239

Faber, Martha, wife of Jan Bezuidenhout: aids her husband in resisting the pandours sent to arrest him after the Slachter's Nek rebellion in 1815, 237; is banished for life from the districts of Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, and George, 239

Failure of an attempt made by the French frigate Prudente in 1799 to aid the nationals of Graaff-Reinet, 56 Fairbairn, John: with Mr. Thomas Pringle edits the Commercial Advertiser shortly after its first appearance, 357; in August 1825 becomes sole editor, 360

Fairs for trade with Kaffirs: from 1821 to 1830 are held at Fort Willshire, 304

Fall of large masses of rock from Table Mountain, 91

- Fallowes, Rev. Fearon: in August 1821 arrives at the Cape as first astronomer royal, 305

Faure, Abraham: in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Stellenbosch, 433

Faure, Anthony Alexander: in November 1795 is restored to his office as landdrost of Swellendam, 4; in January 1810 retires on a pension, 211

Fieldcornets: in October 1805 have their qualifications and duties strictly defined by an ordinance, 130

Fifth Kaffir war: in the winter of 1818 Gaika, having been defeated by his rival Ndlambe in a great battle, requests aid from the white people, 274; it being the policy of the colonial government at that time to support him, Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, with a small force of soldiers and mounted burghers, is sent to his aid, 275; Ndlambe's followers retire to dense thickets, but some of their kraals are . destroyed, and twenty-three thousand head of cattle are captured. 275; as the followers of Gaika are unwilling to show mercy to their opponents, the commando is soon withdrawn, and the burghers are disbanded, 275; Ndlambe then pours his followers into the colony, and they devastate the Zuurveld and kill a number of people, 276: on the 22nd of April 1819, under the leadership of a seer named Makana, they attack Grahamstown, 277; but after sustaining great loss of life are repulsed, 278; in July 1819 a strong European force in three divisions enters Kaffirland, 279; and inflicts very heavy loss upon the adherents of Ndlambe, who are utterly broken, 279; on the 15th of August 1819 Makana surrenders, 279; hostilities then cease, though the European forces are kept in the field, 281; on the 15th of October Lord Charles Somerset has a conference at the Gwanga with Gaika and other chiefs, 281: when it is arranged that the tract of land between the Fish and Keiskama rivers shall be kept without other inhabitants than soldiers, 283

Fiftieth ordinance: particulars concerning, 442; in January 1829 is ratified by the imperial government, 447

Fingos: in 1824 the first of the refugees so called appear in western Kaffirland, 390; see Gubela and Madikane

Fire in Capetown: in the night of the 22nd of November 1798 causes much damage, 43

First circuit of judges of the high court of justice: particulars concerning, 199

Fiscal: before the appointment of an attorney-general in 1828 the fiscal was the adviser of the government in points of legal difficulty. He was the public prosecutor in all criminal offences committed in Capetown and in some special offences committed in other parts of the colony—ordinary cases being prosecuted by the respective landdrosts,—and he conducted all civil cases for the government. He could interfere with the landdrosts in any part of the colony in cases where they might be suspected of showing partiality, and in exceptionally difficult or important matters. Before the appointment of a police magistrate in Capetown he exercised summit jurisdiction over slaves, vagabonds, and runaway sailors in petty offences; and he had control of the constabulary arrangements

Fischer, J. H.: on the 1st of January 1810 becomes deputy landdrost at Clanwilliam; in July 1812 becomes landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, 241; in May 1815 is transferred to Tulbagh, 230

Fishing company, the South African chartered : account of the, 153

Fleck, Rev. Mr. : on the 26th of October 1820 dies

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Form of government of the Cape Colony: from 1796 to 1803 under the first English administration, 24; from 1803 to 1806 under the Batavian Republic, 93; from the English conquest in 1806 to the creation of a council of advice in 1825, 160; from 1825 to the establishment of the supreme court in 1828, 338

Fort Beaufort: in 1823 is founded, 326

Fort Frederick: in 1799 is built on the shore of Algoa Bay, 55

Fort Willshire: in 1819, after the fifth Kafiir war, is commenced on the right bank of the Keiskama, 283; Lord Charles Somerset's designs regarding it are greatly altered by Sir Rufane Donkin, 308

Fourth Kaffir war: every possible effort having been made to conciliate the Xosas in the Zuurveld, without their depredations ceasing, in October 1811 a burgher force is called out to expel them from the colony, 192; Lieutenant-Colonel Graham is appointed commandantgeneral, and is directed to employ the burghers and the Hottentot regiment in the duty, 192; the Xosas refuse to remove peaceably, and the chief Ndlambe announces his intention to hold the Zuurweld, 193; before military operations commence, Landdrost Stockenstrom and eight farmers are murdered by a division of the Imidange clan, 194; in January 1812 the Gunukwebe clan is driven from its stronghold, with the loss of its chief Cungwa and twelve or fourteen men, 195; Ndlambe and Pato-Cungwa's heir and successor-then abandon the contest and retire across the Fish river, 195; early in February the Zuurveld is thoroughly scoured, and by the 24th of this month there is hardly a Kaffir within the colonial border, 196; the prisoners, sufficient corn for seed, and the cattle that have been captured are then restored to the expelled clans, who are informed that they will not be molested as long as they remain in their own country, 196

Fraser, Rev. Colin: in December 1824 arrives from Scotland, and is appointed clergyman of Beaufort West, 310

Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel George Sackville: on the 19th of October 1823 dies, 326; see Commandos

Fraserburg, district of: is named after the reverend Colin Fraser, 311

Fredericksburg: account of the intended settlement so called, 301 et seq.; the scheme is a failure, 314

French Hoek pass: in 1824 a road is completed through the, 328

de Freyn, Jan: in 1797 is skipper of the Dutch brig Haasje, 19; see Haasje

Gaika: in 1797 claims the chieftainship of the Rarabe clans, but is opposed by his uncle Ndlambe, 33; beats Ndlambe in a battle and takes him prisoner, 34; in the same year makes an agreement of friendship with the colonial authorities, 34; entices a young wife of Ndlambe from him, and thereby renews the intertribal quarrel, 50; in June 1803 enters into an agreement of friendship with Governor Janssens, 108; in 1809 is very poor, and is living on the banks of the upper Keiskams, 173; refuses to aid the insurgents of 1815 against the government, 234; on the 2nd of April 1817 has an interview with Lord Charles Somerset at the Kat river, 263; is treated by Lord Charles as the sole chief of the Xosas in alliance with the colony, 264; agrees with Lord Charles that compensation can be demanded from any kraal to which stolen cattle are traced, 264; in 1818 is residing in the Tyumie valley, 271; in the winter of this year is defeated by Ndlambe with great loss in the battle of Amalinde, 274; flees to the Winterberg, and sends to the nearest military post, urgently requesting aid, 274; being assisted by an armed European force, he is able to do much damage to Ndlambe, 275; but upon the retirement of the commando is again obliged to flee, 276; being once more restored to the position of principal chief of the Rarabe clans by the aid of European forces, he agreesthough very unwillingly-with Lord Charles Somerset that the land between the Fish and the Keiskama shall remain unoccupied except by soldiers, 283; in June 1821 at a conference with Sir Rufane Donkin consents to the territory between the Fish and Keiskama rivers being given to European immigrants, 301; in 1822 is compelled by the government to punish a murderer with death, 322; in February of this year an ineffectual attempt is made to arrest him, 323

Garrison of the Cape Colony:-

78th regiment, in November 1797 leaves for India, 22 80th regiment, in December 1797 leaves for India, 22

- Scotch brigade, in September 1797 arrives, 22; in November 1798 leaves for India, 41
- 86th regiment, in September 1797 arrives, 22; in February 1799 leaves for India, 43
- 8th light dragoons, in November 1797 arrive, 22: in February 1803 leave. 98
- 84th regiment, in November 1798 leaves for India, 41
- 28th light dragoons, in November 1798 leave for India, 41
- 61st regiment, in January 1799 arrives, 43; in March 1801 leaves, 95
- 81st regiment, in January 1799 arrives, 43; in December 1802 leaves, 95
- 22nd regiment, in May 1800 arrives, 63; in November 1802 leaves, 96 34th regiment, in May 1800 arrives, 63; in February 1803 leaves, 98
- 65th regiment, in March 1801 arrives, 95; in February 1803 leaves, 98
- 91st regiment, in March 1803 leaves, 99
- 59th regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in March 1806 leaves, 158
- 20th light dragoons, in January 1806 arrive, 139; in August 1806 leave, 158
- 24th regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in June 1810 leaves, 183
- 38th regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in August 1806 leaves, 158
- 71st regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in April 1806 leaves, 158
- 72nd regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in November 1810 leaves, 183
- 83rd regiment, in January 1806 arrives; in September 1817 leaves, 267
- 93rd regiment, in January 1806 arrives, 139; in May 1814 leaves,
- 21st light dragoons, in July 1806 arrive, 158; in June 1817 leave, 267
- 87th regiment, in October 1807 arrives, 159; in November 1810 leaves, 183
- 60th regiment, in July 1806 the fourth battalion arrives, 159; in March 1808 leaves, 159; in September 1811 the first battalion arrives, 195; in January 1819 leaves, 275
- 72nd regiment, in February 1816 the first battalion arrives, 267
- Royal African corps, in July 1817 arrives, 267; in June 1821 is partly disbanded, 301
- 38th regiment, in November 1818 arrives, 275
- 54th regiment, in May 1819 arrives, 279
- Gazetts: in August 1800 is first published at the Cape, 69

- Geary, Rev. William: cause of his opposition to Lord Charles Somerset, 364
- Gebhard, Rev. J. W. L.: in June 1810 arrives in South Africa and is appointed clergyman of the Drakenstein congregation, 209
- Genadendal, Moravian mission station: in January 1806 receives its present name, 110; in 1803 is very favourably regarded by Commissioner-General De Mist, 110
- George, district of: in April 1811 is formed out of a portion of the old district of Swellendam, 167
- George, village of: in June 1811 is founded, 167; in February 1813 a congregation of the Dutch reformed church is established here, 168
- Gerotz, Carel David: in September 1796 is empowered by General Craig to act as landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, 16; in July 1797 transfers the duty to Mr. Bresler, 33
- Gethin, Captain: loses his life in the fifth Kaffir war, 276
- Glasgow missionary society: in 1821 commences to work in South Africa, 349
- Glenbervie, Lord: in 1801 is appointed governor of the Cape Colony, but never enters upon the duty, 69 and 75
- Goderich, Viscount: from April to September 1827 is secretary of state for the colonies, 366; in November 1830 takes the same office again, 429
- Goës (corruption of Leghoyas): take refuge in the Cape Colony in a famishing state, and are apprenticed to farmers, 386
- Gontse: see Barolong tribe
- Gosling, James: in 1818 introduces a few English boys as immigrants, 287
- Gosselin, Constant, of the Paris evangelical society: in June 1833 with his colleagues founds the mission station Morija in the Lesuto, 409
- Government bank: this bank conducted business under three headings.

 1. Mortgages. In this branch money was advanced on landed property, with collateral personal security. Payment usually commenced upon the expiration of two years from the date of the loan, and was made at the rate of ten per cent per annum. 2. Temporary loans. In this branch money was lent for six months on security of slaves or other movable property. 3. Discount. In this branch bills and notes of hand payable within three months were discounted, if the security was considered sufficient
- van de Graaff, Henry: in August 1804 is appointed first landdrost of the district of Tulbagh, 115
- Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel John: upon the conquest of the Cape Colony in 1806 is instructed to form a regiment of Hottentots, 149; commands the united military and burgher forces in the fourth Kaffir war, 192; in October 1820 is appointed first landdrost of the

district of Albany, but is unable to assume the duty, 299; in March 1821 dies, 299

Grahamatown: in March 1812 the headquarters of the troops on the frontier occupy this place, 198; in July a deputy landdrost of Uitenhage is stationed here, 198; and in August the name Grahamatown is given to the encampment in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel John Graham, of the Cape regiment, 198; on the 22nd of April 1819 it is unsuccessfully attacked by a great horde of Xosas, 277

Grand, George Francis: occupies a vague position in the government of the Cape Colony under the Batavian Republic, 125; on the 17th of January 1820 dies in Capetown

Great storm of July 1822 : account of the, 320

Grey, Lieutenant-General Henry George: from January to May 1807 is acting governor, 160; and again from July to September 1811, 188

Griffith, Lieutenant Valentine: in 1820 brings a party of British settlers to the Cape, and is located on the river Zonderend, 292; subsequent movements of the party, 295

Griquas: the people so called are composed of wanderers of various races who were collected together by missionaries of the London society and induced to settle near the junction of the Vaal and Orange rivers, 132; in 1805 their settlements are visited and described by a government commission, 132; in 1813 the reverend J. Campbell gives them the name Griquas, which they adopt, 212; some of them become marauders, and commit great atrocities upon the Basuto, 406; see Cornelius Kok and Waterboer

Groote Post: in May 1804 the tract of land so named at Groenekloof is set apart as an experimental and stock-improving farm, 118; which is continued by Major-General Baird, 153; in March 1815 Lord Charles Somerset assumes personal control of it, 221; and uses the estate as a preserve for game, 351; in October 1827 it is divided into seven farms, which are disposed of by auction, 436

Gubela, wife of Umjoli, chief of the Abasekunene: acts in a very valiant manner against Tshaka's armies, but is ultimately beaten and killed, 388

Gurney, Charles: in 1820 brings a party of British settlers to the Capeand is located at Algos Bay, 293

Haas, Rev. Johan: from February 1799 to February 1802 is acting clergyman of the Lutheran church in Capetown, 92

Haasje, Dutch brig: in 1797 is sent from Batavia with munitions of war to aid the nationals of Graaff-Reinet against the English, 18; springs a leak at sea, and puts into Delagos Bay to refit, 19; where she is seized by a combined force of English and Portuguese, 20; and is sent as a prize to Simon's Bay, 20

Halloran, Rev. Dr. Laurence: strange career of, 178

Hankey mission station: in 1825 is founded in the Cape Colony by the London society, 349

Hanto, Jan, Korana captain: in December 1833 with his people is induced by Wesleyan missionaries to settle at Merumetsu, 420

Harding, William Walter: on the 15th of November 1826 is appointed deputy landdrost of Beaufort in succession to Mr. J. Baird; in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Beaufort West, 433

Harker, Captain R. C.: on the 15th of November 1826 is appointed resident at Plettenberg's Bay in succession to Mr. W. W. Harding

Hart, Robert: in 1817 succeeds Dr. Mackrill as superintendent of the Somerset farm, 221

Hayward, William: in May 1824 is appointed special commissioner in Albany, 331

Heads of the Cape government: succession of,

Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone and Generals Alured Clarke and James Henry Craig, conjointly, as commanders of the British forces, from 16th September to 15th November 1795;

Major-General James Henry Craig, commandant of the town and settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, 15th November 1795 to 5th May 1797;

George, Earl Macartney, governor, 5th May 1797 to 20th November 1798;

Major-General Francis Dundas, acting governor, 21st November 1798 to 9th December 1799;

Sir George Yonge, governor, 10th December 1799 to 20th April 1801;

Major-General Francis Dundas, acting governor, 20th April 1801 to 20th February 1803;

Jacob Abraham de Mist, commissioner-general, 21st February 1803 to 25th September 1804;

Lieutenant-General Jan Willem Janssens, governor, 1st March 1803 to 18th January 1806;

Major-General David Baird, acting governor, 10th January 1806 to 17th January 1807;

Lieutenant-General Henry George Grey, acting governor, 17th January to 21st May 1807;

du Pré Alexander, earl of Caledon, governor, 22nd May 1807 to 4th July 1811;

Lieutenant-General Henry George Grey, acting governor, 4th July to 5th September 1811;

Lieutenant-General Sir John Francis Cradock, governor, 6th September 1811 to 6th April 1814;

Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, governor, 6th April 1814 to 13th January 1820; Major-General Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, acting governor, 13th January 1820 to 30th November 1821;

General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, governor, 30th November 1821 to 5th March 1826;

Major-General Richard Bourke, acting governor, 5th March 1826 to 9th September 1828

Heemraden: in October 1805 have their qualifications and duties strictly defined by an ordinance, 129; on the 1st of January 1828 the office is abolished, 432

Harold, Rev. Tobias Johannes: in April 1813 assumes duty as first elergyman of George, 168

Hesse, Rev. F.: in September 1800 arrives in South Africa and assumes duty as clergyman of the Lutheran church in Capetown; in June 1817 leaves the colony to return to Europe

Heyning, Margaretha Anna, widow of Hendrik Pieter Moller: in 1799 establishes a perpetual fund for the relief of helpless and distressed old women, 224; in 1808 founds the South African orphan asylum, 226; on the 6th of January 1815 dies childless

High court of justice: in 1797 is remodelled and made to consist of a president and seven members, 31; in 1803 is made to consist of a president and six members, and is to be independent of the executive and legislative authority, 93; in 1806 again becomes dependent upon the executive government, 154; in December 1819 various changes in its powers and duties are made, 259; on the 1st of January 1828 it is abolished, and a supreme court of four qualified judges appointed by the crown is established. 431

Hintsa, paramount chief of the Xosa tribe: is a minor when his father Kawuta dies; in 1809 is visited by Major Collins at his kraal between the Kei and Bashee rivers, 173; in 1818 assists Ndlambe against Gaika, 273; in 1828 assists in the destruction of the Amangwane, 394; further mention of, 390

Hlubis: see Amahlubi and Umpangazita

van Hogendorp, Gysbert Karel: in 1803 endeavours to establish colonists in the neighbourhood of Plettenberg's Bay, 116

Holloway, Major: is the designer of the road through the French Hock pass, 328

Hope, Dutch schooner: in 1804 is wrecked near Walfish Bay, 134

Horses: the breed is greatly improved by animals imported by Lord Charles Somerset, 222

Hospital, old Somerset; in 1818 is opened in Capetown, 305

Hottentots: particulars concerning the insurrection in 1799 of those of Graaff-Reinet, 48 et seq.; particulars concerning their general treatment by colonists, 104; in 1809 a very important proclamation concerning these people is issued by the earl of Caledon, 174; particulars concerning them from Lord Caledon's proclamation in 1809 to the passing of the fiftieth ordinance in July 1828, 436

Hottentot regiment: in April 1796 a number of Hottentots are enlisted for service in the interior of the Cape Colony, 9; in March 1799 the regiment is sent to Graaff-Reinet to assist in suppressing an insurrection, 47; in February 1803 it is transferred to the Batavian authorities, 106; it is enlarged to six hundred men by General Janssens, 109; on the English conquest in 1806 the regiment is reformed and placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, 149; in 1814 it is enlarged to eight hundred men, 229; it is very objectionable to the colonists, 229; in September 1817 it is disbanded, and in its stead a mixed cavalry and infantry corps of six officers and two hundred and forty-seven men—half-breeds and Hottentots—is raised, 267; in October 1819 the corps is enlarged to four hundred and fifty men, 283; in 1823 it is enlarged to two hundred and sixty cavalry and two hundred and fifty infantry, 325

Hough, Rev. George: in September 1813 becomes the first clergyman of the English episcopal church at Simonstown, 210; in February 1817 is transferred to Capetown, 257

Hudson, Hougham: in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Port Elizabeth, 433

Huilebalken at funeral processions: note concerning, 220

Huskisson, Mr.: from August 1827 to May 1828 is secretary of state for the colonies, 429

Immigrants from Europe: in 1803 a few individuals are brought from Holland by Major Von Bouchenroeder, 117; in 1817 two hundred Scotch mechanics and labourers are brought out by Mr. Benjamin Moodie, 286; in 1817 and 1818 seven or eight hundred time expired soldiers are discharged in Capetown, 287; in 1818 and 1819 a few are introduced by Messrs. Gosling and Tait, 287; in 1820 and 1821 nearly five thousand individuals of British birth settle in the colony, 292 et seq., in 1823 three hundred and thirty-six Irish labourers are brought out by Mr. John Ingram, 329

Immigrants of coloured blood: during the British occupation from 1795 to 1803 many negroes are introduced as slaves, 29; in 1806 and 1807 several hundred slaves are introduced, 157 and 162; and after the suppression of the slave trade negroes taken in ships captured at sea are brought here, 166

Imparani mission station: in December 1833 is founded by the Wesleyan society near the Lesuto, 422

Imports: amount of during the first English occupation of the Cape Colony, 36

Indian plants found wild in Eastern Africa: mention of, 400

Ingram, John: in 1820 brings a party of Irish settlers to the Cape, 292; and is located with them at Clanwilliam, 294; subsequent movements of the party, 295; in 1823 brings out another party of Irish labourers, 329

Innes, James Rose, M.A.: in July 1822 arrives from Scotland, and is appointed teacher of the high school at Uitenhage, 311

Insurrection at Graaff Reinet in 1799: account of, 42 et seq.; sentences of the prisoners, 64

Insurrection in 1815 of a party of frontier farmers: account of, 229 et seq. Intertribal Bantu wars originating with Tshaka: account of, 379 et seq.

van Jaarsveld, Adriaan: in March 1796 is one of the leading men of the Graaf-Reinet party that refuses to receive the landdrost appointed by the English government, 7 and 8; in August 1796 signs a document promising fidelity to the English government, 16; in January 1799 is arrested at Graaf-Reinet on a charge of having committed forgery, 44; is rescued from the guard by a party of farmers under the leadership of Marthinus Prinsloo, 45; in April is arrested again by a party of soldiers, and is sent a prisoner to Capetown, 48; in September 1800 is brought to trial, and is sentenced to death, 63; the execution of the sentence is suspended by the governor, 64; but the prisoner dies in confinement, 103

Janssens, Lieutenant - General Jan Willem: is appointed governor of the Cape Colony, 94; in December 1802 arrives from the Netherlands, 95; on the 1st of March 1803 is installed, 102; with the scanty means at his disposal he is not able to assemble a large force when at the beginning of 1806 a powerful English army lands on the shore opposite Robben Island, 140; with a mixed force of rather over two thousand men, however, he marches from Capetown, 140; on the 8th of January meets the British army, and is defeated in battle, 142; retires to the mountains of Hottentots-Holland, 143; but finding it impossible to hold out, on the 18th enters into a capitulation for himself and the troops with him, 148; and on the 6th of March leaves for Holland, 150

Jones, Major James: in May 1821 is appointed landdrost of Albany, 299; in December of the same year is obliged to retire, 314

Jones, Rev. Robert: in October 1811 becomes first resident clergyman of the English episcopal church in Capetown, 210; in February 1817 resigns, 257

Judge, Rev. Edward, a clergyman of the English church: in May 1825 opens a high-class school in Capetown, 364

Judges: before the establishment of the supreme court in 1828, the judges, in addition to their judicial duties, had various tasks imposed upon them. Two in succession were required to hold a weekly court in the colonial secretary's office, for the purpose of passing and registering transfers of landed property, registering mortgages and other deeds of security, ascertaining the competency of the parties to the acts, and seeing that the deeds were legally prepared. The signature of a member of the high court of justice was requisite to the issue of each note of the paper currency. Two members were required

to be present when defaced or worn-out notes were burned, and two attended to the stamping of fresh notes, the dies whereof were kept under the joint seals of the court and the governor. A member of the court was required to attend the impression of stamps, and his certificate of issue was the check upon the collector of stamp duties. The dies for the stamps were kept under the joint seals of the court and the governor. The judges were also required to execute the duties of coroners in Capetown and the Cape district

Julia, cruiser: on the 2nd of October 1817 is wrecked at Tristan da

Justices of the peace: in January 1828 are first created, 434

Kaffir converts to Christianity: note upon, 272 Kaffraria: condition of from 1826 to 1836, 426

Kat river, upper valleys of the: in 1821 are surveyed for the reception of a party of Scotch people, who, however, do not come to South Africa, 301

Kaufman, Rev. F. R.: in June 1817 becomes pastor of the Lutheran church in Capetown, 257

Kawuta, paramount chief of the Xosa tribe: takes as his wife a daughter of Tshatshu, a petty Tembu chief, 689; in 1797 assists Ndlambe against Gaika, 34

Kekewich, George: from 1806 to 1828 is judge of the vice-admiralty court; on the 1st of January 1828 becomes a judge in the newly established supreme court of the Cape Colony, 431

van Kervel, Adriaan Gysbert: in April 1811 becomes landdrost of the new district of George, 167

Kicherer, Rev. J. J.: in March 1799 arrives in South Africa as an agent of the London missionary society, 59; forms a station among the Bushmen on the Zak river, 60; in 1801 is engaged in mission work north of the Orange river, 88; in January 1806 leaves the service of the London missionary society and becomes clergyman of Graaff-Reinet, 209; in December 1815 is transferred to Tulbagh; on the 1st of April 1825 dies

Kitchingman, Rev. Mr.: in 1824 obtains an enlargement of the grounds of Bethelsdorp, 440

Klaas Smit's river: in 1822 is made the eastern boundary of the Cape Colony, 333

de Klerk, Theunis: is one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1815, 233; after the failure of the insurrection surrenders to the authorities, 236; is sentenced to death by a commission of the high court of justice, 238; and on the 9th of March 1816 is executed at Van Aardt's post on the Fish river, 239

Knox, Captain Robert: in 1825 submits to Lord Charles Somerset plans for the construction of a safe harbour for shipping in Table

Bay, 367

Knysna, the: description of, 250; the greater part of the land about the inlet comes into possession of Mr. George Rex. 251; in May 1817 the sloop of war *Podargus* enters the inlet, 252; after this date timber is frequently shipped there, 253; in February 1818 a pilot is stationed at the entrance, 253; the progress in the formation of a village is slow, 253

Kok, Adam, Griqua captain: in June 1823 assists to defeat the Mautati horde, 384

Kok, Cornelis, captain of halfbreeds: in 1798 applies for assistance from the colonial government against the robber Afrikaner, 58

Kok, Cornelis II., Griqua captain: in June 1823 assists to defeat the Mantati horde, 384

Kolver, Rev. A.: in 1797 dies, 92

Korana marauders: commit great atrocitics upon the Basuto, 406

Kowie river mouth: see Port Frances

Kuruman mission station: in 1817 is founded by the London society with the Batlapin tribe, 412

Kuys, Rev. J. A.; in January 1799 dies, 92

Lalande, M., French naturalist: in 1819 and 1820 resides in South Africa, 306

Lambert, Jonathan: in December 1810 occupies the island of Tristan da Cunha. 243

Lambert, Rear Admiral Sir Robert: in July 1820 assumes command on the Cape station, 242; on the 6th of November 1821 leaves the Cape for England

Landdrosts: by an ordinance of October 1805 have their duties strictly defined, 128; on the 1st of January 1828 the office is abolished, 432. Under the English administration the landdrosts were required to visit each ward or fieldcornetcy of their districts at least once a year, and to transmit to the governor a report upon its condition. They were political commissioners in the consistories, and presidents of the school boards. The board of landdrost and heemraden formed the matrimonial court of the district. Before it came in the first instance all disputes relative to boundaries of land, roads, or water-To it were referred all applications for land within the district, which it reported upon, and assessed the value if the ground could be alienated without inconvenience. An officer entitled the inspector of lands and woods then commented upon this report and valuation for the governor's information. The board of landdrost and heemraden had the management of the district finances, and performed duties similar to those of the present divisional councils, but could not expend for any single purpose more than five hundred rixdollars without the express sanction of the governor. The district accounts were submitted annually to the examination of the colonial auditor, and were open to the inspection of every

ratepayer. The landdrost and two heemraden acted as coroner within the district

Lander, Richard: particulars concerning, 454

Land tenure: particulars concerning the change made by Sir J. Cradock, 204

Law of inheritance: proclamation of Lord Charles Somerset concerning, 316

Lawson, Thomas: in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Grahamstown, 433

Leghoyas: see Bataung

Leitner, Rev. Mr., of the Moravian mission: in 1823 goes to reside at the leper asylum at Hemel en Aarde, 255

Lemue, Rev. Prosper, of the Paris evangelical society: in 1829 endeavours to form a mission station with the Bahurutsi at Mosega, 408; in 1830 is obliged by the advance of Moselekatse to abandon Mosega, and with his colleagues founds the station Motito, ib

Leper asylum: in 1817 is founded at Hemel en Aarde, 255

Lepui, chief of a Batlapin clan: in 1833 is led by the reverend Mr. Pellissier southward to Bethulie, and settles there, 410

Lesuto, the: see Basutoland

Letsie, son of the Basuto chief. Moshesh: in June 1833 is sent by his father with a large party of people to reside at the mission station Morija, 409

Library, the South African public: in 1818 is founded, 317; particulars concerning the progress of, 318

Lieutenant-Governor: in 1816 the office is abolished, 260

Lighthouse: in April 1824 the first on the South African coast is lit at Green Point, 327

de Lille, Lieutenant-Colonel: after the conquest of the colony by the English in 1795 enters the British service and becomes barrack master at Capetown, 27

Lind, Christiaan Michiel: in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Swellendam, 433

Lishuane mission station: in December 1833 is founded by the Wesleyan society near the border of the Lesute, 422

Locusts: in 1799 in vast swarms infest the eastern part of the Cape Colony, 76; account given by Mr. Barrow of, 453

London missionary society: in March 1799 commences work in South Africa, 59; particulars concerning, 60, 81, 104, 111, 112, 131 to 133, 171, 200 to 203, 210 to 212, 247, 248, 258, 265, 349, 410, 412, and 440

de Lorentz, the baron Charles: in April 1826 becomes superintendent of police in Capetown, 433

Lovedale mission station: in November 1824 is founded by the Glasgow society on the Noera river, 349

Lucas, Admiral Engelbertus: in August 1796 in Saldanha Bay surrenders a fleet of nine Dutch ships to Admiral Elphinstone, 10 et seq.

Lutheren church in Capetown: particulars concerning, 92, 207, 209, and

Maas, Cornelis: is punished for spreading false reports, 155

Macartney, earl of: in May 1797 becomes governor of the Cape Colony, 25; is very severe with republicans, 28; resigns, and in November 1798 leaves South Africa, 41; on the 31st of March 1806 dies, 452

M'Cleland, Rev. Francis, of the English episcopal church: in 1820 arrives in the Cape Colony with a party of Irish settlers, and is stationed at Clanwilliam, 291; in November 1825 he is transferred to Port Elizabeth, 346

Mackay, William Macdonald: in January 1824 is appointed deputy landdrost at Cradock, 334; in March 1825 is promoted to be landdrost of Somerset, 334; in January 1828 becomes civil commissioner of the Cape and Simonstown districts, 432; prosecutes the reverend Dr. Philip for libel in the book Researches in South Africa, and obtains judgment in his favour, 448 and 449

M Kenny, Rev. Mr.: is sent to South Africa in 1814 by the Wesleyan society, but is not permitted by Lord Charles Somerset to act as a clergyman in Capetown, 258; in consequence of which he returns to England, 258

Mackrill, Dr.: is first superintendent of the Somerset farm, 221

Madikane: is leader of a Bantu horde driven westward by the armies of Tshaka, 390; on the 20th of December 1824 is defeated and killed in a battle with the Tembus and Kosas, ib.; his followers are the first Fingos

Mahlapo tribe: mention of, 405

Mail packet service: in 1815 is first established between England and the Cape, 222

Makaba, chief of the Bangwaketse tribe: in 1823 defeats the Mantati horde, 384; is killed in battle with the horde under Sebetoane, 414 Makalanga, the: mention of, 373 and 400

Makana, Xosa seer and warrior leader: account of, 269; early in 1818 declares himself a partisan of Ndlambe, and by so doing turns the balance of power against Gaiks, 271; is the leading actor in the invasion of the colony in 1819 by Ndlambe's adherents, 276; on the 22nd of April 1819 attacks Grahamstown, 278; but is repulsed, 278; on the 15th of August surrents to Landdrost Stockenstrom, 279; is sent a prisoner to Robben Island, 280; on the 9th of August 1820 is drowned while attempting to escape, 280; but for half a century afterwards his countrymen refuse to believe that he is dead, 280

Makatees (corruption of Mantatis): take refuge in the Cape Colony in a famishing state, and are apprenticed to farmers, 386

Makhoakhoa tribe: mention of, 369 and 405

Makololo tribe, mention of, 412

Makoma, right-hand son of Gaika: in April 1817 is present at an interview between his father and Lord Charles Somerset, 263; in the winter of 1818 commences his career as a warrior, and acts very bravely in the battle of Amalinde, 274; in 1821 is permitted by the colonial government to occupy the valleys at the sources of the Kat river, 322; in December 1823 he is compelled to make compensation for robberies by his people, 326

Makwana, chief of the Bataung tribe: during the Zulu wars of extermination escapes with a few followers, and after the retirement of the invading hordes settles between the Vet and Sand rivers, 386 and

405; further mention of, 382

Malcolm, Rear Admiral Sir Pulteney: commands on the Cape station from June 1816 to June 1817, 242

Mamre, Moravian mission station: in March 1808 is founded, 170

von Manger, Rev. J. H.: in March 1796 leaves Graaff-Reinet, 9; and declines to return, 37; in June 1798 becomes the first clergyman of Swellendam, 37; in January 1802.is transferred to Capetown, 92 Manikusa: see Sotshangana

Mantati horde, career of the, 383

Ma Ntatisi, the renowned leader of the horde called after her Mantatis: is daughter of Mottrage, chief of the Basia, and wife of Mokotsho, chief of the Batlokua, 370; acts as regent of the Batlokua during the minority of her son Sikonyela, 380; is one of the leaders of a great horde that lays waste the southern portion of the Transvall territory, 382; is defeated by the Bangwaketse, 384; and in June 1823 by the Griquas, 385; then returns to the banks of the Caledon, and assists to devastate that country, 385; in 1823 attacks Moshesh, but unsuccessfully, 402; in 1824 again attacks him and drives him from Butabute, ib.

Magoma (correct spelling): see Makoma

Maria Luisa, Dutch packet: on the 19th of October 1795 is captured

outside of Table Bay, 6

Marriages: by an ordinance of Mr. De Mist, after the 1st of January 1805 marriages take place before the landdrost and heemraden of each district, 122; but by a proclamation of General Baird, after April 1806 can only be performed by ordained ministers of the Gospel, 156

Masonic lodge de Goede Hoop: dates from November 1772, 123; on the 7th of July 1803 its temple in Capetown is dedicated by Mr.

De Mist, 123

Matabele tribe: estimate of the number of people composing the, 396; particulars concerning, 407 and 425; see Moselekatse

Matiwane, chief of the Amangwane tribe: in 1821 when trying to escape from Tshaka attacks and disperses the Amahlubi, 380; pursues them across the Drakensberg, 381; during seven years follows a murderous career in the country west of the Drakensberg, 386; in 1827 is defeated on the Caledon by a Zulu army, and retires across the Drakensberg into Tembuland, 392; drives the clan under Bawana over the Zwart Kei into the Cape Colony, ib.; devastates a large portion of the Tembu country, ib.; and then settles on the eastern bank of the Umtata, ib.; on the 26th of July 1828 some of his people are attacked and beaten by Vusani's Tembus, aided by an inspecting party of Europeans under Major Dundas, who believe they are opposing Tshaka's Zulus, 393; on the 27th of August 1828 his tribe is utterly broken and ruined in an engagement with a colonial commando under Colonel Somerset and an army of Xosas and Tembus under Hintee and Vusani, 394; with a few of his warriors he flees northward to Dingan, who causes them all to be put to death, ib.

Matlapatlapa, chief of a clan of the Amazizi: mention of, 383

Mauritius, island of: operations which resulted in its surrender on the 3rd of December 1810 to a British force, 180 et seq.; in 1814 is ceded to England, 216

Mayiana tribe: mention of, 369

Maynier, Honoratus Christiaan David: in September 1799 accompanies General Dundas to the frontier, and makes an arrangement with the Xosas and Hottentots which he calls peace, 53; in December 1799 is stationed as commissioner in the frontier districts with very great power, 55; gives great dissatisfaction to the colonists, 76; in July 1801 parties of farmers appear in arms at the drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, and require him to leave the district, 77; by a display of military force some of them are intimidated, and others retire beyond the colonial boundary, 77; in October they appear at the drostdy again, and invest it, 77; Major Sherlock with a strong military reinforcement is then sent to Grasff-Reinet, 78; but so many petitions and letters from friends of the government are sent in imploring the removal of Maynier that General Dundas recalls him, 78; and as soon as this becomes known the insurgent farmers disperse to their homes, 79; the complaints against Maynier are subsequently investigated by a special commission, 79; and he is acquitted of all misconduct, 80; after which he sits as a member of the high court of justice, and receives from General Dundas £1,000 as compensation for his losses and expenses, 81

Measures adopted by General Craig in 1796 for the restoration of order at Graaff-Reinet, 9

Meat: price of in 1798, 35

Meintjea, Jacobus Johannes: in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Somerset East, 433

Mellvill, Mr., agent of the Cape government at Griquatown: induces the Griquas to March against the Mantatis, 384

Menzies, William: on the first of January 1828 becomes a judge in the newly established supreme court, 431

Merumetsu mission station: in December 1833 is founded by the Wesleyan society north of the Caledon river, 421

Michell, Major Charles Cornwallis: in 1829 becomes surveyor-general, civil engineer, and superintendent of works in the Cape Colony, 435

Military organisation of the burghers: in October 1805 is regulated by an ordinance, 130

de Mist, Jacob Abraham: is appointed commissioner-general, 94; in December 1802 arrives in Capetown from Holland, 95; on the 21st of February 1803 receives transfer of the colony from General Dundas, 98; in September 1804 lays down his authority, 125; and in February 1805 embarks in an American ship to return to Europe, 196

Moffat, Rev. Robert, of the London missionary society: in 1821 goes to reside at Kuruman, 412; further mention of, 258; induces the Griques to march against the Mantati horde, 384; is present at the battle of Lithako, ib.; about the close of 1829 visits Moselekatse, and acquires great influence with him, 407

Mohamedan religion in Capetown; particulars concerning, 350

Mokotsho, chief of the Batlokua: mention of, 370

Mokuane Baputi chief: in 1825 becomes a vassal of the Basuto chief Moshesh, 404

Mol, Rev. Cornelis: in March 1817 returns from Europe and becomes first resident clergyman of Uitenhage, 256; in July 1822 is transferred to Swellendam, 310

Molapo, son of the Basuto chief Moshesh: in June 1833 is sent by his father with a large party of people to reside at the mission station Morija, 409

Molesworth, Viscount and Lady: in May 1915 lose their lives in the wreck of the Arniston, 223

Molitsane, chief of a clan of the Bataung: after the dispersion of the Mantati horde wanders about the country west of the Caledon, 385; at length settles at Philippolis in vassalage to Adam Kok, ib.; further mention of, 382

Moller, Widow, see Heyning

Monte Video: expedition under Sir Home Popham and Brigadier-General Beresford against, 157 et seq.

Moodie, Benjamin: in 1817 brings to the Cape Colony two hundred Scotch mechanics and labourers, 286; in 1821 is connected with his brothers and part of the Royal African corps in an attempt to form a settlement between the Beka and Fish rivers, 302; but the settlers are obliged to abandon the territory, 315

Moodie, Lieutenant Donald: (see above); in February 1825 is appointed resident magistrate at Port Frances, 331

Mopete, chief of the Bataung: is killed by the Barolong chief Sifunelo, 382 and 412

Moravian missions: particulars concerning, 110, 169, 170, 210, 255, and 257

Morgan, Rev. George: in January 1826 arrives from Scotland, and is appointed clergyman of Somerset East, 310

Morija mission station: in June 1833 is founded in the Lesuto by the Paris evangelical society, 409

Moroko, chief of the Seleka clan of the Barolong: particulars concerning, 419 and 427; see Barolong tribe

Morosi, son of the Baputi chief Mokuane: in 1825 becomes a vassal of Moshesh, 404

Moselekatse, chief of the Matabele tribe: is commander of a division of the Zulu army, 395; about the year 1817 loses Tshaka's favour, ib.; with his soldiers flees across the mountains, ib.; and lays waste the centre of the country between the Vaal and the Limpopo, exterminating the inhabitants, ib.; at length settles down north of the Magalisberg, 396; and for many years sends out plundering parties in search of spoil, ib.; in 1831 sends an army against Moshesh, which unsuccessfully besieges Thaba Bosigo, 406; in 1830 and 1831 nearly exterminates the Bakwena, Bangwaketse, Bahurutsi, and Barolong tribes, 415; in September 1832 defeats an army sent against him by Dingan, ib.; but fearing he may again be attacked, moves farther to the west, and settles at Mosega, ib.; further particulars concerning, 416; see Matabele tribe

Moshesh, founder of the Basuto tribe: is son of a petty chief of the Baramokhele, 400; genealogy of, 401; is born at Lintshuaneng on the Tlotsi, 402; about the close of 1821 first sees white men. and is favourably impressed by their conduct, 407; is about eight or nine and twenty years old when his country is invaded by numerous hordes, 402; collects a party of warriors, and tries to make a stand at Butabute, ib.; in 1824 is attacked by Ma Ntatisi, and is driven from that place, ib.; takes possession of a natural fortress of great strength, named Thaba Bosigo, ib.; here he rapidly acquires strength and military renown, ib.; as the Amangwane are the most powerful people in the country, he professes to be their vassal, 403; after the death in battle of Umpangazita, is acknowledged by various parties of Hlubis as their protector, ib.; by his wisdom and good government attracts the remnants of many broken tribes to place themselves under him, ib.; by successful forays upon the Tembus becomes wealthy in cattle, 404; in 1825 subjects the Baputi clans to his authority, ib.; after the destruction of the Amangwane professes to be a vassal of Tshaka and pays him tribute, 405; in 1831 successfully holds Thaba Bosigo against a Matabele army,

406; sends two hundred head of cattle to Adam Kok, and requests a missionary in return, 408; in June 1833 welcomes missionaries of the Paris evangelical society to his country, 409; by 1834 is a chief of considerable power and widely-extended renown, 427

Mothage, chief of the Basia, mention of, 370

Mothibi, chief of the Batlapin: mention of, 384

Motlomi, chief of the Bamonaheng: mention of, 386

Murray, Rev. Andrew: in July 1822 arrives from Scotland, and is appointed clergyman of Graaff-Reinet, 310

Murray, Sir George: from May 1828 to November 1830 is secretary of state for the colonies, 429

Murray, Henry: in 1845 bequeaths a sum of money to the orphan asylum in Capetown, 227

Murraysburg, district of: is named after the reverend Andrew Murray, 311

Museum of natural history: in 1823 is established in Capetown, 320; but is allowed to fall into decay, 320

Mutiny in October 1797 in English ships of war on the Cape station: account of, 37 et seq.; note on, 452

Napoleon Bonaparte: on the 15th of October 1815 arrives at St. Helena as a prisoner, and on the 5th of May 1821 dies there, 242

Napoleon, French privateer: in December 1805 is run ashore near Hout Bay to avoid capture, 137

Natal: after 1570 is occupied by the Abambo, 398; between 1820 and 1824 is laid waste by the Zulu wars, and its inhabitants are either exterminated or driven away, 388

Nationals of Graaff-Reinet: after the conquest of the Cape Colony by the English in 1795, oppose the government until August 1796, when the majority of them submit, 16; and in January 1797 the others cease open resistance, 18

Ndlambe, son of the celebrated Xosa chief Rarabe: in 1797 opposes in arms the pretensions of his nephew Gaika, but is beaten, and is detained as a prisoner at his rival's kraal, 34; in February 1799 makes his escape, and, being joined by many people, crosses the Fish river with them and takes possession of the Zuurveld, 49; is successful in a war that follows with the colonial government, and which in 1803 is brought to a close, 86; but in 1812 is driven out of the colony by a powerful commando, 195; in 1817 is in a very depressed condition, 264; he refuses to surrender colonial cattle seen in his kraals, 268; but is compelled by a commando under Major Fraser to make restitution for recent robberies, 268; early in 1818, by Dushane and Makana joining him, becomes more powerful than Gaika, 268; in the winter of 1818 defeats Gaika in a great battle on the Kommetje flats, 274; in December 1818 is

attacked by a commando under Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, 275; when his people take refuge in dense thickets, and thus escape destruction, 275; as soon as the commando retires, he falls again upon Gaika, and compels that chief to flee westward, 275; in August 1819 is broken in power by a force of Europeans, 279

Neave, Joseph: in 1820 brings a party of settlers to the Cape, and is located on the river Zonderend, 293; subsequent movements of the party, 295

Neethling, Jan Henoch: in October 1803 is appointed a member of the high court of justice, 128

Nel, Commandant Willem: in 1815 aids the government against the insurgent farmers, 234

Nereids, frigate: heroic defence of the, 182

van der Nest, Cornelis: in September 1822 makes a raid upon Makoma's kraal, 324

Newlands house: is built by Lord Charles Somerset, 351; in March 1828 the estate is sold by auction, 436

Ngubencuka : see Vusani

Noné, a Baputi chief: in 1824 is driven by Moshesh from Thaba Bosigo, 402

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- van Ryneveld, Jan: on the 25th of March 1825 is appointed deputy landdrost of Clanwilliam in succession to Captain Walter Synnot, who resigns; in January 1828 is appointed resident magistrate of Clanwilliam, 433
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Theopolis, station of the London missionary society: in 1814 is founded, 211; is twice unsuccessfully attacked in the fifth Kaffir war, 276; investigation of Dr. Philip's charge against the government concerning taking land from, 440

Third Kaffir war: in March 1799 Ndlambe, who has been for some time a prisoner at Gaika's kraal, makes his escape, and with a large body of followers crosses the Fish river and invades the colony, 49; he is joined by all the clans that since 1793 have been living in the Zuurveld, the Gunukwebe only excepted, 49; the farmers flee before the invaders, some of them being obliged to abandon all their property, 50; the Gunukwebe clan, without allying itself with Ndlambe, attacks a column of British troops on the march towards Algoa Bay, 50; afterwards attacks General Vandeleur's camp, but is repulsed with heavy loss, 51; cuts off and massacres a detachment under Lieutenant Chumney, 51; the insurgent Hottentots under Klaas Stuurman and other leaders now join the Xosas, 51; in June two large burgher commandos take the field, 51; but become dispirited by being kept waiting while the authorities carry on long

and fruitless negotiations with the invaders, 52; the united Xosas and Hottentots now overrun and pillage nearly the whole district of Graaff-Reinet, 52; in July a band ravages Longkloof and murders fifteen white people, 52; in September an arrangement is made by the government with the Xosas and Hottentots, under which the Zuurveld is abandoned to the invaders, who promise not to trespass beyond it, 54; after this arrangement the district of Graaff-Reinet remains in a very wretched state, 76; the Hottentots continue to roam about and plunder such colonists as attempt to carry on farming, 81; early in 1802 a commando is called out to punish them. 81; but so few men appear that the operations undertaken are not successful, 81; in May a much larger number of burghers are called out, 83; very favourable terms are offered to Klass Stuurman, but he declines them, 83; he and his Xosa allies are then attacked by a burgher force under Commandant Tjaart van der Walt, 84; and for several weeks success attends the colonists, 84; on the 8th of August, however, Commandant Tjaart van der Walt is killed in battle, 84; and immediately afterwards the burghers disperse in great confusion, 84; General Dundas then proceeds to the frontier, taking Mr. H. Maynier with him, 84; a few petty Hottentot captains are induced by Mr. Maynier to lay down their arms, but most of the marauders remain defiant, 85; the combined Xosas and Hottentots ravage the country as far west as Kaaiman's river, near the present village of George, 85; in January 1803 a large burgher force takes the field, but as the Hottentote and Xosas are quarrelling about a division of the spoil, they now profess to desire peace with the white people, 86; and on the 20th of February a general cessation of hostilities is agreed to, 86

Thom, Rev. Dr. George: in November 1818 leaves the service of the London missionary society, and is appointed clergyman at Caledon, 257; in 1821 returns to Scotland on leave of absence, and is entrusted with the duty of engaging clergymen and schoolmasters for the Cape Colony, 310; in which he is successful, 310

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Tshaka, son of an inferior wife of Senzangakona, chief of the Zulu tribe: about the year 1783 is born, 374; the Zulus are at the time vassals of the Abatetwa, ib.; he grows up to be a handsome and exceedingly agile youth, ib.; excites the jealousy of his father, and is obliged to flee for his life, 375; takes refuge with Dingiswayo, chief of the Abatetwa, ib.; in whose army he becomes a soldier, 376; and owing to his courage and address soon raises himself to a position of command, ib.; upon the death of his father Senzangakona he is appointed chief of the Zulus by Dingiswayo, 377; and upon Dingiswayo's death is raised by the army to supreme power, ib.; he then conceives schemes of conquest on a vast scale, ib.; organises a great army, which he subjects to severe discipline, ib.; as a weapon of offence adds to the assagai a short-handled long-bladed spear formed to cut or to stab, ib.; brings the various regiments under the most perfect system of obedience, 378; devises a terribly formidable method of attack, 377; then carries on a series of wars of extermination, 379; and though he governs with ferocious cruelty gains the devoted attachment of his people through their pride of military fame, 378; in July 1828 sends an army westward, which marches to within eighteen miles of the Bashee, 393; accompanies the army himself as far as the Umzimkulu river, where he fixes his head quarters, 394; lays waste the Pondo country, ib.; then withdraws his army from Tembuland, and returns home, ib.; further mention of, 424

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Tijdschrift, het Nederduitsch Zuid-Afrikaansch: in April 1824 the first number of this magazine appears, 361

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Vanderkemp, Dr. J. T.: in March 1799 arrives in South Africa as an agent of the London missionary society, 59; attempts to form a station near the kreal of the Kosa chief Gaika, 60; but not succeeding in thia, he removes to Graaff-Reinet, 60; towards the close of 1801 with a party of Hottentots he proceeds from Graaff-Reinet to a farm near Algoa Bay, where he is assisted by the government to form a temporary station, 81; in 1803 a tract of land is selected for a mission station, which the government grants to the London society, and to which Dr. Vanderkemp gives the name Bethelsdorp, 104; in January 1812 he dies, 201

Vereker, Lieutenant: in April 1817 is in command of a patrol sent into Kaffirland in search of stolen cattle, 266

Vice Admiralty Court: in 1828 is abolished, and its duties are transferred to the chief justice, 430

Volontoire, French frigate: in March 1806 is captured in Table Bay, 155 Vos, Rev. Michiel Christiaan: in April 1802 proceeds to Europe, 82; returns from Europe, and in March 1810 is stationed at Zwartland's church, 209; in April 1811 assumes duty as first clergyman of Caledon, 169; in May 1818 retires on account of illness and old age, 257

Vusani, paramount chief of the Tembu tribe: in 1828 assists in destroying the Amangwane who have devastated his country, 394; further mention of, 390

- Walfish Bay: in December 1795 is taken possession of for Great Britain, 23; note upon the name of, 23
- van der Walt, Tjaart: in February 1802 commands in the operations against Hottentot marauders, 81; in an engagement on the 13th of February loses one of his sons, 81; in June 1802 is commandant-general of the large force called out, 83; but on the 8th of August is killed in battle, 84
- Waterboer, Andries, Griqua captain: obliges the Barolong chief Sifunelo to pay six hundred oxen for a theft committed by Molitsane's Bataung, 413; but under pressure from the colonial government restores the cattle to their owners, ib.; in June 1823 assists to defeat the Mantati horde, 384; in 1832 assists a commando under Mr. W. C. van Ryneveld, civil commissioner of Graaff-Reinet, against the robber captain Stuurman
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- William Pitt, Indiaman: during the night of the 13th of December 1813 is lost on a shoal about nine miles to the eastward of Cape Recife, when all on board perish. The disaster becomes known through a box of letters and some of the passengers' trunks with other wreckage washing on shore
- Williams, Joseph: in June 1816 forms a mission station on the Kat river in connection with the London society, 265; in August 1818 dies, 258
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Xosas: mention of, 368; depredations by in 1813, 261

Yonge, Sir George: in December 1799 becomes governor, 62; is greatly disliked by all classes of the inhabitants, 69; complaints of his mismanagement and corruption are sent to England, 69; in April 1801 he is dismissed, and is required to return to England, 69; a commission is appointed to inquire into his conduct, 71; and a mass of evidence of a scandalous nature is collected, 71 to 74; measures that may be placed to his credit, 75; on the 25th of September 1812 dies at Hampton Court, ib.

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