

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SINCE SEPTEMBER 1795

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HISTORIOGRAPHER

WITH SIXTEEN MAPS AND CHARTS
IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOL. IV.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE, THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC,
ZULULAND, BASUTOLAND, BETSHUANALAND, AND
MATABELELAND FROM 1854 TO 1872



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HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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- Albania, or the district between the Orange river and the Vetberg line : from 1855 to 1871 is under the government of Nicholas Waterboer, 346 ; before 1870 is partly occupied by Europeans, 347
- Albasini, Jošo, a resident in the Zoutpansberg : particulars concerning, 214 ; is regarded as their chief by the refugee Magwamba in the district, *ib.* ; is vice consul for Portugal, and superintendent of all the blacks in the district of Zoutpansberg, 215 ; in 1864 gives protection to the fugitive chief Tabana, 216 ; gives a location to the refugee chief Umzila, 217 ; in 1864 refuses to appear before the landdrost's court at Schoemansdal to answer a charge brought against him by a turbulent refugee named Monene, 218 ; upon Monene's subsequently being placed in custody for committing an offence, and making his escape, sends in pursuit of the fugitive a party of Knobnoses who commit great atrocities, 219 ; is dismissed from the service of the South African Republic, 227
- Apprenticeship of black children in the South African Republic : particulars concerning, 49 and 156
- Arboumet, Rev. Mr. : suffers severely in the war of 1858 between the Orange Free State and the Basuto, 61
- Arnot, David, agent and chief adviser of the Griqua captain Nicholas Waterboer : lays claim to the district of Campbell west of the Vaal river, 111 and 347 ; also to the territory east of the Vaal as far as a line from Ramah on the Orange *via* David's Graf to Platberg, 112 ; also to a large tract of land between the Vaal and Hart rivers, 356 ; in May 1869 at a meeting with a Free State commission at Swinkspan repudiates the Vetberg line, 348 ; in August 1870 conducts the case against the Free State at the Nootgedacht conference, 352 ; in April to June 1871 conducts the case for his client against the South African Republic before the arbitration court at Bloemhof in a most skilful manner, 386 *et seq.* ; mention of, 330
- Austen, John : in May 1870 is appointed magistrate of the southern district of the Lesuto, 321

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Baines, Thomas, artist and explorer : is for some time engaged as an agent for a gold mining company, 249 ; on the 8th of May 1875 dies at Durban, 250

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Barkly, Sir Henry : on the 31st of December 1870 arrives in South Africa and assumes duty as governor of the Cape Colony and her Majesty's high commissioner, 325 ; proceeds on a tour of inquiry, and on the 26th of February arrives at Klipdrift, where he has a conference with President Pretorius, Nicholas Waterboer, and various Barolong and Batlapin chiefs, 385 ; arranges for the disputes between them to be submitted to a court of arbitration, *ib.* ; obtains the consent of President Pretorius to a joint government of the diamond-fields on the northern bank of the Vaal until the decision of the court of arbitration is made known, *ib.* ; in March 1871 visits Bloemfontein, and endeavours, but in vain, to induce the Free State government to come to an arrangement concerning the diamond-fields south of the Vaal similar to that made with President Pretorius, 404 ; as the Free State government calls out a commando to support its courts of law, orders the colonial police to assemble at Hopetown, sends a troop to Klipdrift, and announces that he will protect her Majesty's subjects from all interference by the Free State authorities, 405 ; rejects the proposal of the Free State government to submit to the head of a foreign country its right to territory transferred to it by Sir George Clerk, 406 ; on the 16th of March 1871 has a conference with Letsie and other Basuto chiefs at Maseru, 325 ; the chiefs profess to be thoroughly loyal, and the governor credits their statements, *ib.* ; by instructions from the secretary of state, in May 1871 submits to the Cape parliament a bill for the annexation of the Lesuto, 326 ; which is passed by both houses in August, and is carried into effect, 328 ; endeavours to obtain the consent of the Cape parliament to the annexation of the diamond-fields, 409 ; but does not succeed in the attempt, 412 ; gets a resolution carried authorising him to maintain order among the

- diggers and collect revenue pending the adjustment of the boundary disputes, 413 ; upon the repudiation of the Keate award by the government of the South African Republic, announces that he will maintain it, 395 ; on the 27th of October 1871 issues a series of proclamations declaring the whole of the territory claimed by Mr. Arnot for Nicholas Waterboer, and containing the principal diamond-fields, part of the British dominions, and providing for its government, 414
- Barry, Advocate J. D. :** in October 1871 is appointed recorder of Griqualand West, 415
- Barter between whites and blacks :** in 1854 is prohibited by law in the South African Republic, 27
- Basutoland, or the Lesuto :** as contained within the boundaries defined by Major Warden and confirmed by Sir Harry Smith, including also subsequent conquests of Moshesh, on the abandonment of the Sovereignty by Great Britain in 1854 is left independent of all extraneous control, 1 ; receives a large addition of territory by the first treaty of Aliwal North, after the war of 1858 with the Orange Free State, 74 ; loses a much larger extent of territory by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, after the war of 1865-6 with the Orange Free State, 209 ; in March 1868 becomes part of the British dominions, 287 ; in February 1869 recovers a portion of its old territory by the second treaty of Aliwal North, 306 ; in August 1871 is annexed to the Cape Colony, 328 ; is then divided into the four magisterial districts of Leribe, Berea, Thaba Bosigo, and Kornet Spruit, 330 ; in November 1871 the annexation act is ratified by the queen in council, and thenceforth has effect, 336 ; revenue for the year ending 31st of May 1872, 339 ; expenditure for the same period, 339
- Basuto laws and customs :** in August 1872 a commission is appointed to investigate and report upon, 338
- Basuto police force :** in October 1872 is organised, 337
- Basuto tribe :** at the time of the abandonment of the Sovereignty in 1854 is rapidly increasing in power, 3 ; makes aggressive movements against the Orange Free State, 10, 100, 103, and 108 ; after Sir Philip Wodehouse's award in October 1864 endeavours to provoke the Free State burghers to commence hostilities, 121
- Batlapin :** account of the various clans of, 67
- Beersheba mission station :** at the commencement of the war of 1858 is greatly damaged, 58 ; in September 1858 by the first treaty of Aliwal North is greatly reduced in size and is incorporated in the Orange Free State, 75 ; a large portion of its lands is then given out as farms, 79 ; in June 1862 the remainder is sold to farmers by the Paris Evangelical Society, 106
- Bell, Major Charles Harland :** in May 1871 is appointed magistrate of the district of Leribe, 331

- Berlin missionary society: employs agents among Bantu tribes in the South African Republic, 159
- Bethlehem, district of: in May 1871 is established, 426
- Bethlehem, village of: in March 1860 is founded, 83
- Bethulie, district of: in October 1859 by cession of the chief Lepui becomes part of the Orange Free State, 82; in February 1860 is erected into a district under a landdrost, 83
- Bethulie, village of: in June 1862 is founded, 83
- Beyer, Rev. Mr.: in November 1861 becomes clergyman of the Separatist Reformed church at Reddersburg, 130
- Bloemfontein bank: in June 1862 is established, 106
- Bloemhof, district of: in June 1869 is established, 237
- Bloemhof, village of: in August 1864 is founded, 237; proceedings of the court of arbitration from April to June 1871 at, 386 *et seq.*
- Boshof, district of: in February 1858 is established, 83
- Boshof, Jacobus Nicolaas: is elected president of the Orange Free State, 16; in August 1855 is installed, 17; by Sir George Grey's mediation in October 1855 has a conference with Moshesh at Smithfield, and concludes a formal treaty, 17; in February 1858 tenders his resignation, which is accepted by the volksraad, but after the appointment of an executive commission he is induced to withdraw it and remain in office, 52; on the 11th of March 1858 sends an ultimatum to Moshesh, 55; and as no notice is taken of it, on the 19th of the same month declares war, 56; in June 1859 resigns the office of president of the Orange Free State, and retires to Natal, 80
- Boshof, village of: in April 1856 is founded, 25
- Boundary between the South African Republic and the Portuguese possessions in South-Eastern Africa: in the treaty of 1869 is defined, 260
- Boundary dispute between the Orange Free State and the South African Republic: in February 1870 is decided in favour of the latter by Lieutenant-Governor Keate, of Natal, as arbitrator, who adjudges that the Klip river shall be the dividing stream, 235 to 237
- Bowker, James Henry: in April 1868 is appointed high commissioner's agent in Basutoland, 298; in October 1871 is appointed a member of the executive committee of Griqualand West, 415
- Brand, Advocate Jan Hendrik: is elected president of the Orange Free State, and in February 1864 assumes duty, 109; finds clans of the Basuto tribe pressing upon the state and occupying land far beyond their boundary, 117; induces Sir Philip Wodehouse to mediate in the interests of peace, 115; after the award of Sir Philip Wodehouse—which is that the old boundary shall be maintained with but one slight modification—gives Moshesh notice to recall his people before the 30th of November 1864, 119;

but upon request of the Basuto chiefs extends the time for the removal of property to the end of January 1865, 123; owing to the outrageous conduct of Ramanela on Free State soil, in May 1865 calls out an armed force to punish that chief, 125; finds hostilities with the Basuto tribe inevitable unless Moshesh will keep his people in order, 125; on the 2nd of June 1865 sends an ultimatum to Moshesh, of which no notice is taken, so on the 9th of June proclaims war with the Basuto, 125; on the 3rd of April 1866 agrees to peace, and signs the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 209; owing to the deceitful conduct of the Basuto, in July 1867 is obliged to take up arms again, 276; but in March 1868 is compelled by the interference of Sir Philip Wodehouse practically to cease hostilities, 291; in February 1869 is driven by force of circumstances to sign the second treaty of Aliwal North, 304; upon the expiration of his first term of office is again elected president of the Orange Free State; in December 1870 with Mr. C. W. Hutton visits Capetown to explain the position of his government with regard to the territory claimed by Mr. Arnot for Nicholas Waterboer, 369; carries on a long, but fruitless, correspondence with the high commissioner concerning the right of the Free State to the diamond-fields south of the Vaal, 366 *et seq.*; is desired by a large party to become president of the South African Republic, so as to unite the two states, 397; as the scheme is unfriendly to Great Britain, he declines to allow himself to be put in nomination, 398; but acts as a peacemaker, *ib.*; upon the annexation of the diamond-fields to the British dominions, on the 7th of November 1871 enjoins all officers and burghers of the Free State to avoid anything that might cause a collision with the incoming authorities, 417; and expresses perfect confidence that England will do justice to the republic as soon as the true condition of affairs is known, *ib.*

Brandfort, village of: in October 1866 is founded, 169

Bright, H. E. Richard: in November 1871 becomes clerk to the chief magistrate of Basutoland, 331

Buchanan, David Dale, editor of the *Natal Witness*: in February 1867 becomes the avowed advocate of the Basuto tribe, 280; after the annexation of the Lesuto to the British dominions fans the discontent of the chiefs towards the high commissioner because they have not obtained everything they desire, 309; in April 1869 with the reverend Mr. Daumas and Moshesh's son Tsekelo proceeds to England, 310; obtains support from various missionary and philanthropic societies, 311; on the 22nd of June has an interview with the secretary of state, 312; with the result that Sir Philip Wodehouse is called upon for explanations, and the ratification of the settlement effected by him is delayed, 312; by his violent language Mr. Buchanan forfeits the attention of the secretary of state, 315; he returns to Natal, and instigates political agitators in the Lesuto, 322; is earnestly advised by the government of Natal to abstain from interference in Basuto

- affairs, 324; in September 1871 is informed by authority of the high commissioner that if he sends messengers again into the Lesuto they will be prosecuted for stirring up sedition, 330; conclusion of his intercourse with the Basuto, 338
- Burgers, Rev. Thomas François: particulars concerning, 399; on the 1st of July 1872 becomes president of the South African Republic, 400; induces the volksraad to consent to a loan and to commence the construction of a railway to Delagoa Bay, *ib.*
- Burghers of the Orange Free State: according to the constitution of 1854 are all persons of European blood who have resided six months in the state, 3; according to the amended constitution of 1864 are all white persons born in the country, all white persons resident in the country and possessing fixed property to the value of £150 registered in their names, and all white persons resident for three successive years in the country, 109
- Burghers of the South African Republic are all white persons over twenty-one years of age and born within the state, white persons possessing landed property within the state, and white persons of good conduct resident for one year within the state. Those coming under the last two clauses must take an oath of fidelity to the people and the government, obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the independence of the republic before they can claim burgher rights
- Burnet, John: in February 1854 is left by Sir George Clerk at Bloemfontein as British agent, 19; in April 1855 is moved by Sir George Grey to Aliwal North as civil commissioner and resident magistrate, 19; in February 1862 is sent with Mr. J. M. Orpen to Moshesh to obtain information for the high commissioner, 98; in February 1864 is sent again as a commissioner to Moshesh, 115; and induces the chief to consent to the mediation of Sir Philip Wodehouse between the Free State and the Basuto tribe, 115; in October 1865 is sent again as a commissioner to Moshesh to endeavour to obtain compensation in cattle for Ramanela's raid into Natal, 195; but meets with only partial success, 196 and 197
- Bushmen: under Poshuli's protection in 1860 commit many robberies and acts of violence, 88; account of the murder of two in 1867 by some miscreant in a commando, 272; particulars concerning kindred people in ancient times, 429
- Button, Edward: in 1869 and 1870 discovers gold in various parts of the South African Republic, 250; in 1871 finds it at Eersteling near Marabastad, *ib.*; is appointed gold commissioner of the South African Republic, 251
- Buyts, Michiel, a half-breed: account of, 213; collects a number of retainers and settles in the district of Zoutpansberg, *ib.*
- Buyakes, P. L.: in October 1871 is appointed sheriff of Griqualand West, 415

- Campbell, John : on the 30th of November 1870 is appointed, by the high commissioner, under the Cape of Good Hope Punishment Act, special magistrate in all the territory claimed by Mr. Arnot for Nicholas Waterboer, 383 ; on the 1st of February 1871 obtains a commission as magistrate from Nicholas Waterboer, *ib.* ; from April to June 1871 is one of the judges of the arbitration court at Bloemhof, 386 ; upon the annexation of the diamond-fields to the British dominions is appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the district of Klipdrift, and a member of the executive committee, 415
- Campbell district, west of the Vaal river : dispute between the government of the Orange Free State and Mr. David Arnot, agent for the Griqua captain Nicholas Waterboer, concerning the ownership of, 111 and 348
- Cannibalism : as late as 1867 is practised by some Basuto, 295
- Cetywayo : see Ketswayo
- Civil strife in the South African Republic : in September 1860 commences, 135 ; and in May 1864 ends with the election as president of Marthinus Wessel Pretorius, 145
- Circuit court of the Orange Free State : as constituted in 1854, 5
- Claim to a large portion of the Orange Free State made by Mr. David Arnot on behalf of the Griqua captain Nicholas Waterboer : particulars concerning, 112
- Coat of arms of the Orange Free State : description of, 42
- Coat of arms of the South African Republic : description of, 128
- Commission on Basuto laws and customs : in August 1872 is appointed, 338 ; in December sends in a report, which afterwards serves as a handbook, 339
- Comparison of the military strength in 1865 of the Orange Free State and the Basuto tribe, 164
- Condition of Basutoland in 1868 when it was annexed to the British empire, 294 *et seq.*
- Conference at Jaunmerberg Drift on the 7th of October 1864, at which the Free State and Basuto commissioners lay statements of their cases before Sir Philip Wodehouse, 117
- Constitution of the Orange Free State : in March and April 1854 is framed by the volksraad, 3 *et seq.* ; in 1864 is amended, 109
- Constitution of the South African Republic : in December 1856 is framed by an assembly of delegates representing the districts of Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, and Pretoria, 35
- Currie, Sir Walter : on the 14th of March 1868 is appointed high commissioner's agent in Basutoland, 290
- Danser, David, Bushman captain : on the abandonment of the Sovereignty by the British government in February 1854 is left in an independent position, 2 ; disposes of farms in the location assigned to him by

- Major Warden, 15; in September 1854 is at war with the Korana captain Goliath Yzerbek, *ib.*; expels his opponent from their joint location, *ib.*; is compelled by the Free State government to restore his booty and permit Goliath to return, *ib.*; in 1858 aids the Free State against Scheel Kobus and Goliath Yzerbek, 68
- Danser, Jan: in 1859 sells to the Free State the location along the Vaal river assigned by the Sovereignty government to his deceased father David Danser, 81
- Daumas, Rev. Mr.: proceedings of in 1869, 309
- Diamonds, discovery of: in 1867 a trader named O'Reilly obtains from a farmer named Schalk van Niekerk a pebble—afterwards proved to be a diamond—found in the district of Hopetown in the Cape Colony, 354; search is then made, and several others are found in the Hopetown district and along the northern bank of the Vaal, *ib.*; in March 1869 the "Star of South Africa" is obtained from a Bantu witchfinder, *ib.*; by the close of 1869 it is ascertained that diamonds in large numbers are to be found above the junction of the Hart and Vaal rivers, 355; diggers then proceed to that locality from all parts of South Africa, *ib.*; early in 1870 diamonds are found on the Free State side of the river, 359; in June 1870 the diggings at Pniel are opened, *ib.*; a little later in the year the dry diggings at Dutoitspan are discovered, 360; and in June 1871 the present Kimberley mine is opened, 362
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- Discord in the South African Republic, 26 and 32; result of, 145
- Disputes concerning the ownership of the territory in which the diamond mines are situated, 356, 365, 370, and 402 *et seq.*
- Dreyer, Hendrik Oostewald, chairman of the volksraad of the Orange Free State: on the 29th of March 1866 is killed in action with the Basuto, 208
- Duprat, Chevalier, consul-general for Portugal in South Africa: objects to the boundaries of the South African Republic as defined in a proclamation issued on the 29th of April 1868 by President Pretorius, 254; is empowered by the government of Portugal to conclude a treaty with the South African Republic, 260; which treaty is signed on the 29th of July 1869, 260
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- Ecclesiastical matters in the South African Republic: particulars concerning, 128 and 158
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- Edrial, work of :** extracts from, 448 *et seq.*
- Egypt, history of,** by Dr. Budge : reference to, 429
- Elephant hunting :** particulars concerning, 146
- Encroachments by the Basuto tribe upon Free State territory,** 53, 100, and 107
- Erasmus, Daniel Jacobus :** in November 1871, upon the resignation of Mr. M. W. Pretorius, is appointed by the volksraad acting president of the South African Republic, 393 ; on the 25th of November 1871 issues a protest against the Keate award and a proclamation declaring the inviolability of the territory of the republic, 394
- Ethiopian movement :** in 1872 first shows itself at the mission station of Hermon in Basutoland, 340
- Executive Council of the Orange Free State :** consists of the government secretary, the landdrost of Bloemfontein, and three unofficial members chosen by the volksraad, 4
- Executive Council of the South African Republic :** according to the constitution framed in December 1856 consists of the president, the government secretary, two burghers appointed by the volksraad, and the commandant-general whenever military matters are under discussion, 36 ; by the agreement of union, 4th of March 1860, Lydenburg is entitled to elect two additional members, 134 ; by later alterations made in the constitution, the executive council was made to consist of the commandant-general, the state secretary, the superintendent of native affairs, two unofficial members, and any head of a department whom the president might invite to assist
- Expenditure of Basutoland :** in 1872, 339
- Faku, Pondo chief :** offers Nomansland — now Griqualand East — to Mosheah, 78
- Fick, J. I. J. :** at the commencement of the Basuto war in 1865 is elected commandant-general of the Free State forces, 166 ; on the 20th of July 1865 crosses the Caledon, and proclaims the whole territory north and west of that river part of the Free State, 176
- Ficksburg, village of :** in 1869 is founded, 317
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- Financial condition of the South African Republic :** particulars concerning, 238 ; see also Paper Money
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- Flag of the South African Republic :** description of, 38
- Freedom of conscience in the South African Republic :** by the constitution of January 1857 is restricted, 37 ; but in June 1870 the restrictions are removed by the volksraad, 261
- Foreign banks :** in January 1866 are expelled from the Orange Free State, 114

- Gasibone, chief of a clan of the Batlapin : in 1858 during the Basuto war makes an unprovoked raid into the Orange Free State, 67 ; on the 13th of August 1858 is killed in battle, 70
- Girls' Training School : in 1871 is opened in Basutoland by the reverend Mr. Jousse, 336
- Goedgedacht, mission station of the Dutch Reformed church : in 1862 is established in the location of Michiel Buys in the district of Zoutpansberg, 215 ; in July 1865 is temporarily abandoned on account of war, 219
- Gold : in 1867 is discovered by Mr. Carl Mauch at the Tati, 242 ; also near the Zambesi, 249 ; in 1869 and 1870 is found by Mr. Edward Button in various parts of the South African Republic, 250 ; and in 1871 at Eersteling near Marabastad, ib.
- Gold mining : in ancient times was carried on in the territory south of the Limpopo as well as between that river and the Zambesi, 241 ; account of operations at the Tati, 246 and 247 ; in 1872 is favourably regarded by the government of the South African Republic, 250
- Goliath Yzerbek, Korana captain : on the abandonment of the Sovereignty by Great Britain in February 1854 is left in an independent position, 2 ; in September 1854 is at war with David Danser, 15 ; in 1857 sells his share of the mixed Korana and Bushman reserve to the Orange Free State, 66 ; in 1858 aids Scheel Kobus in plundering the Free State, 66
- Grey, Sir George : is high commissioner and governor of the Cape Colony, 17 ; is desirous of preventing war between the Orange Free State and the Basuto tribe, ib. ; arranges for a meeting in October 1855 with President Boshof and Moshesh, ib. ; is the means of a treaty being entered into between the Free State and the Basuto tribe, 17 ; by means of agents scattered throughout Kaffirland is kept informed of Moshesh's intrigues, 22 ; in August and September 1858 arranges conditions of peace between the Free State and the Basuto tribe, 72 to 76 ; in 1858 intends to remove Jan Letele and Lehana to Nomansland, but his design is frustrated by Moshesh, 78 ; offers Adam Kok part of Nomansland, 93
- Griffith, Charles Duncan : in August 1871 becomes chief magistrate and governor's agent in Basutoland, 330
- Griqua clan under Nicholas Waterboer : history of, 341 *et seq.* ; in 1870 consists of some five or six hundred individuals sunk in poverty and wretchedness, 346
- Griqualand West : on the 27th of October 1871 is annexed to the British dominions, 414 ; is divided into the three magisterial districts of Klipdrift, Pniel, and Griquatown, 415 ; receives a staff of British officials, ib. ; area, population, and other particulars concerning the territory so called, 416
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- Grobelaar, J. H. : in February 1860 becomes acting president of the South African Republic, 136 ; in November of the same year is succeeded by Stephanus Schoeman, *ib.*
- Guns and ammunition : illicit traffic in the South African Republic in, 146
- Hamelberg, H. A. L. : in 1871 is appointed plenipotentiary of the Orange Free State in London, 414 ; but is not recognised in that capacity by the secretaries of state, *ib.*
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- Hanoverian mission society : sends agents to Zululand, 149
- Harrismith, district of : in September 1854 is united to Winburg, 10 ; in 1856 becomes a separate district again, 20
- Hartley, Henry : is the first in our times to notice ancient mines in the territory south of the Zambesi, 241 ; invites the German geologist Carl Mauch to visit and inspect the country, 242
- Hay, Lieutenant-General, her Majesty's high commissioner in South Africa : in September 1870 opens a controversy with the government of the Orange Free State concerning the claim made by Mr. Arnot, on behalf of the Griqua captain Nicholas Waterboer, to the territory in which the diamond mines are situated, 365 ; in his despatches to the secretary of state uses expressions that cannot be justified by facts, 369 ; in September 1870 writes to President Pretorius, of the South African Republic, calling upon him to abstain from aggressions on Bantu tribes, 381 ; on the 30th of November 1870 appoints Mr. John Campbell special magistrate in all the territory claimed by Mr. Arnot for Nicholas Waterboer, 383
- Heidelberg, district of : in March 1866 is formed out of the eastern part of Potchefstroom, 237
- Heidelberg, village of : in 1865 is founded, 237
- van Heiningen, Rev. Mr. : in 1858 becomes clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church at Lydenburg, 128
- Hermansburg missionary society : employs agents among Bantu tribes in the South African Republic, 159
- Herodotus, history written by : reference to, 434 *et seq.*
- Hoffman, Josias Philip : is president of the council to which Sir George Clerk in 1854 transfers the government of the territory occupied by Europeans between the Vaal and Orange rivers, 2 ; is elected first president of the Orange Free State, 7 ; visits Mosheah, 11 ; makes Mosheah a present of a keg of gunpowder, 15 ; attempts to conceal this transaction from the volkaraad, 15 ; becomes very unpopular, and in February 1855 resigns his office, 16
- Howell, James Michael, landdrost of Winburg : in 1858 takes part in the war against Scheel Kobus and other captains, 68
- Ibn Batuta, work of : extracts from, 454 *et seq.*

Immigration of Europeans into the South African Republic: in 1855 is invited under certain conditions by the volksraad, 26

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Katlakter, chief of a Bavenda clan: takes part in the war from April 1865 to July 1868 against the Europeans in Zoutpansberg, 219; destroys the mission buildings at Goedgedacht, 219; is attacked in May 1867 by a commando, but manages to hold his own, 222; sets fire to the village of Schoemansdal after its abandonment, 223

Keate, Robert William, lieutenant-governor of Natal: acts as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, and in February 1870 decides that the Klip river shall be the dividing stream, 235; as final umpire of the court of arbitration at Bloemhof, on the 17th of October 1871 signs an award which cuts off a great deal of territory from the South African Republic, 389

Ketshwayo, son of the Zulu chief Panda: upon the flight of his brother Umtonga to Utrecht in February 1861 offers the people of that district a strip of territory along their border if they will surrender the fugitive, 151; the farmers of Utrecht consent to the proposal upon condition that the life of Umtonga is spared, *ib.*; Ketshwayo agrees to this, and the arrangement is concluded, *ib.*; Panda approves of what has been done by his son, 153; and in August 1861 signs a deed of cession of the ground, 152; in December 1864 the boundary of the ceded land is beacons off by a commission from the South African Republic and delegates from Panda and Ketshwayo, 154; in February 1865 Umtonga flees from Zululand to Natal, when Ketshwayo, having lost what he has obtained for the ground, causes the beacons to be removed, 155; Panda then requests President Pretorius to alter the boundary so as to restore to Zululand some ground along the Pongolo, *ib.*; the attitude of Ketshwayo is so threatening that the farmers of Utrecht go into lager, *ib.*; and a commando under Paul Kruger assembles at Wakkerstroom, *ib.*; in July 1865 Ketshwayo gives Commandant-General Kruger assurances that he has no hostile intentions, and removes his army from the Utrecht border, 185; but a little later sends people to build kraals north of the Pongolo river, 232; and claims the ceded territory along the Utrecht border, 232; offers

the ceded ground to Natal, 233; which leads to correspondence between the two governments concerning arbitration, 233; all the time Ketchwayo professes that he entertains no other feeling than friendship for the South African Republic, 234; but does not succeed in deceiving the burghers, 234; who are aware that he is not to be trusted, but are not afraid of his power, 233; he succeeds, however, in skilfully playing off Natal against the South African Republic, 234; further mention of, 324

Khama, chief of the Bamangwato: particulars concerning, 253

Kimberley diamond mine: description of when it was first opened for working, 363

Kimberley, Earl, secretary of state for the colonies: in November 1870 writes a despatch which greatly irritates the people of the republics, 407; on the 18th of May 1871 gives the high commissioner power to annex Waterboer's territory, on condition of the Cape parliament taking the entire responsibility, 408; upon the refusal of the Cape parliament to pass an act annexing the territory in which the diamond-fields are situated, on the 2nd of October 1871 leaves the matter to the discretion of the high commissioner, 413; approves of the annexation by Sir Henry Barkly of the territory called Griqualand West, 418

Kock, Commandant Jan: in 1859 attempts to disturb the peace in the district of Winburg, 130; but does not succeed, and is brought to trial and fined, 131 and 132; takes part with Stephanus Schoeman in the disturbances in the South African Republic in 1862, and is punished by sentence of confiscation of all his property, 139

Kok, Adam, captain of a Griqua clan: publishes his disapproval of the arrangements made in 1854 by Sir George Clerk, 7; invites a party of blacks from the Cape Colony to settle in his district, 8; wishes to renew negotiations with Sir George Clerk, 8; but is informed that it is now too late, 9; in September 1854 makes an arrangement with President Hoffman by which land in his reserve can be sold to Europeans, 9; acts as arbitrator between Nicholas Waterboer and Cornelis Kok, and in October 1855 lays down the boundary known as the Vetberg line between the districts of those captains, 24; in 1861 moves from Philippolis to Nomansland, 93; in December 1861 sells to the Orange Free State his sovereign rights and the whole of the landed property of his clan north of the Orange, 95; in 1865 fights on the Free State side against the Basuto, 173

Kok, Cornelis, captain of a Griqua clan: in April 1854 has his claim to ground above the junction of the Orange and Vaal rivers recognised by the government of the Orange Free State, 7; submits his dispute with Nicholas Waterboer concerning ownership of territory to the arbitration of Adam Kok, and in October 1855 is awarded the land north of the Vetberg line, 24; is recognised by the Free State government as possessing proprietary but not sovereign rights in the

- district north of the Vetberg line, *ib.*; cedes his chieftainship to his nephew Adam Kok, 111
- Kroonstad**, district of: in August 1859 is established, 83
- Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paulus**: in 1854 takes part in the expedition against insurgent clans in the district of Zoutpansberg, 31; in April 1857 is a commandant in the force that invades the Orange Free State, 45; soon afterwards is sent to Bloemfontein on a friendly mission, 48; in April 1858 takes Mapela's stronghold by storm, and suppresses the insurrection of that chief, 126; assists in framing the constitution of the South African Republic, 34; in June 1858 visits Thaba Bosigo as a commissioner of the South African Republic, 72; in 1858 commands an expedition against the Batlapin, 70; in October 1862 commands the burgher force that drives Stephanus Schoeman from Pretoria, 138; and from Potchefstroom, 139; in 1863 is elected commandant-general of the South African Republic, 142; in December 1863 calls out a force to oppose Jan Viljoen, who is heading an insurrection, 142; part of his force is obliged to surrender, and he retires to the Orange Free State for a short time, 143; on the 5th of January 1864 defeats Jan Viljoen in an action at the ford of the Limpopo between Pretoria and Rustenburg, 143; in September 1865 commands an expedition against the Basuto, 188; in November 1865 visits Zoutpansberg, and endeavours in vain to restore peace, 219; in May 1867 with five hundred men attacks the captain Katlakter, but is obliged to retire without taking that rebel's stronghold, 222; appeals to the country to support him with fifteen hundred men, but without success, 222; in June 1867 abandons Schoemansdal, 223; and shortly afterwards disbands the commando, 223; in June 1868 with a commando of nearly nine hundred men inflicts heavy losses on the insurgent chiefs Mapela and Matshem, 226 and 227; in February 1870 visits Panda with a commission, and finds the Zulu people opposed to the occupation by Europeans of the ground ceded some time before by Ketshwayo, 232
- Kuane**: see Letele
- Kuruman**, claimant to the chieftainship of the Matabele tribe: in 1870 is defeated by the partisans of Lobengula, 246; resides subsequently at Shoshong and in the South African Republic, *ib.*
- Ladybrand**, village of: in 1869 is founded, 317
- Lake Christis**: in January 1867 a few Scotch families are located on the margin of, 162
- Landdrosts in the Orange Free State**: are provisionally appointed by the president, but must be confirmed in office by the volksraad, 5
- Landdrosts in the South African Republic**: before 1858 are elected by the burghers of each district, 37; after 1858 are appointed by the executive council, but can be rejected by the people of the district at any time within two months, 128

- Law of the Orange Free State adopted in May 1866 for the government of Molapo's clan, 262**
- Laws and regulations put in force in Basutoland on the 1st of December 1871, 331 *et seq.***
- Laws relating to the treatment of Bantu tribes in the South African Republic, 127**
- Lebenya, chief of a Basuto clan: early in 1858 ravages several farms in the Orange Free State, 53; after the seizure of Vechtkop by the Free State forces in 1865 abandons the Lesuto and retires first to the Wittebergen reserve for Bantu and then to Nomanaland, where he has ground assigned to him by Sir Philip Wodehouse, 278**
- Lepui, Batlapin chief at Bethulie: on the abandonment of the Sovereignty in 1854 is left in an independent position, 1; in October 1859 cedes the district of Bethulie to the Orange Free State, 82**
- Letele, Jan, chief of a Basuto clan: is a grandson of Motlomi and representative of the most powerful family in the Lesuto before the rise of Mosheah, 12; is the head of a gang of robbers, 12; is at enmity with Mosheah's brother Poshuli, 13; in March 1858 is received as a subject of the Orange Free State, 54; in January 1863 is robbed of all his cattle by Poshuli, 96; after which he sinks greatly in power and influence, 97**
- Letsie, eldest son by the great wife of the Basuto chief Mosheah: in April 1858 is defeated by the Free State forces, when his kraal at Morijs is destroyed, 61; for selfish reasons is disposed to carry out Sir Philip Wodehouse's award in October 1864, 120; in 1865 is at enmity with his brother Molapo, 165; in July 1865 his kraal of Mataieng is taken by Commandant Wepener, 176; joins his father Mosheah in applying for British protection, 265; in April 1866 in order to save the crops, with the other Basuto chiefs agrees to peace with the Free State, 209; after signing the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, renews his efforts to obtain British protection, 265; but the secretary of state for the colonies is unwilling to extend the British dominions, 265; Letsie then applies to be received as a subject by the Free State, 265; and receives permission to remain where he is until his crops are reaped, 266; in May 1867 is received as a Free State subject and allowed to remain in his old district, 272; as soon as his crops are harvested and stored in fortified mountains he becomes defiant, 274; in the war of 1867-8 loses his stronghold, the Kieme, 286; in March 1868 is received as a British subject, 287; at a great meeting at Thaba Bosigo on the 22nd of December 1870 expresses himself satisfied with the regulations drawn up by Sir Philip Wodehouse, 324 and 325; expresses himself satisfied that the Lesuto is annexed to the Cape Colony, 329**
- Letsima, Basuto custom of: particulars concerning, 336**
- Livingstone, Rev. Dr.: claims independence for the Betschuana tribes bordering on the desert, 257**

Lobengula, son of Moselekatse: particulars concerning, 245 and 246; in January 1870 becomes chief of the Matabele tribe, 245; is a friend of Europeans; *ib.*

London and Limpopo Mining Company: in 1868 is formed, 248; in 1872 obtains a large and important concession from Lobengula, 249; account of its operations in South Africa, 248 and 249

Ludorf, Rev. Joseph, Wesleyan missionary: acts as agent for the Barolong chief Montsiwa, 374; devises an ingenious but fabulous history of the Barolong, 375; in April to June 1871 conducts the case for the Barolong chiefs before the arbitration court at Bloemhof, 386 *et seq.*; admits that he is the author of a spurious treaty that has been used to draw President Pretorius into a snare, 387; after the delivery of the Bloemhof award, in November 1871 draws up a pompous but absurd constitution for a united Barolong, Bangwaketse, and Batlapin state, 393; in January 1872 dies, 395

Lydenburg, district of: in December 1856 separates from the South African Republic and is declared by its representatives to be a sovereign and independent state, 40; in September 1857 negotiations are commenced by the government at Potchefstroom for a reconciliation, 132; and are carried on until April 1860, when the union of the two states is completed, 133

Maboela, Basuto custom of: particulars concerning, 337

Magadu, son of the Bavenda chief Ramapulana: quarrels with his brother Tabana, and after his father's death drives him from his kraals, 216; in April 1865 engages in war with the Europeans in Zoutpansberg, 219

Mahura, chief of a Batlapin clan: in 1858 protects his relative Gasibone against the South African Republic, 70; makes an agreement of peace, in which he undertakes to pay the expenses of the commando within three months, *ib.*; but pays nothing when called upon to do so, 147; in May 1864, in reply to a letter of demand from President Pretorius, refers the government of the republic to his agent, Mr. David Arnot, 147; in February 1869 with other Batlapin chiefs and several Korana captains has a conference with a commission from the South African Republic, 372; at which he and the others admit their indebtedness and undertake to pay three thousand head of cattle within two months, *ib.*; but they fail to carry out their agreement, *ib.*; shortly after this Mahura dies and is succeeded by Mankoroane as head of the clan, 373

Makalanga clans: are reduced to great misery by the Matabele, 246

Makapan: is chief of a clan called the Batlou in the district of Zoutpansberg, 27; in 1854 causes a party of Europeans to be murdered, 29; commences to pillage the country in his neighbourhood, *ib.*; upon the approach of burgher forces under Commandants-General Pretorius and Potgieter takes refuge with all his people

- in an enormous cavern, 30; where he is blockaded, 31; and the greater part of his clan perishes, 31
- Makwai**, chief of a Basuto clan: in May 1867 is received as a Free State subject, 273; but soon afterwards goes into rebellion, 276; after the loss of his stronghold on the 25th of September 1867 moves over the Drakensberg to Nomansland, 278; where he has ground assigned to him by Sir Philip Wodehouse, *ib.*
- Malewu**, chief of a Bantu clan in the district of Lydenburg: in 1863 rises in arms against the South African Republic, 148; in June 1864 is attacked by a Swazi army, when his clan is nearly annihilated, *ib.*
- Mapela**, chief of a Bantu clan in the district of Lydenburg: early in 1858 rises in rebellion, 126; but is defeated with heavy loss and compelled to submit, *ib.*; ten years later rises again, but in June 1868 is severely chastised, 226
- Mapok**, chief of a Bantu clan in the district of Lydenburg: in 1863 rises in rebellion, 148; meets with some reverses, but does a great deal of damage to the farms in the district, *ib.*; in June 1864 is routed by a Swazi army, *ib.*
- Marabastad**, village of: after the abandonment of Schoemansdal in June 1867 becomes the residence of the landdrost of Zoutpansberg, 224
- Marico**, district of: in October 1871 is established, 391 and 392
- Marthinus-Weessel-Stroom**, village of: in 1859 is founded, 132
- Maseru**: in March 1869 is selected as the residence of the high commissioner's agent in the Lesuto, 308
- Masupha**, son of the Basuto chief Moaheah: in June 1865 leads a raiding party into the Free State and commits several massacres of a peculiarly atrocious nature, 169; on the death of his father takes up his residence on Thaba Bosigo against the orders of the high commissioner's agent, 325; refuses to leave Thaba Bosigo, and remains master of the stronghold, 330; owing to a feud between him and Jonathan, son of Molapo, in 1872 he becomes less refractory, 337
- Matabele** tribe: history of from 1837 to 1868, 242 to 246; in 1859 is provided with missionaries by the London Society, 243; in 1870 is engaged in civil war, 246
- Matahangana** tribe: account of the, 217
- Matahatahi**, chieftainess of the Bakwebo: account of, 214
- Mataheng**, chief of the Bamangwato: account of, 252; governs as a despot, *ib.*
- Mauch**, Carl, German geologist: in 1867 discovers gold in the territory north of the Limpopo, 242
- McCorkindale**, Alexander: in September 1864 obtains a concession from the government of the South African Republic for introducing immigrants from Great Britain, 161; is unable to carry out his

- project in its entirety, but brings out a few Scotch families, 162 ; in May 1871 dies at Inyaka Island, 162
- M'Kidd, Rev. Mr. :** founds the first mission of the Dutch Reformed church in the Zoutpansberg district, 215
- Measures adopted by the Free State government with regard to the territory acquired by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 262 ;** three rows of farms adjoining the boundary are given free to selected applicants to hold under personal occupation, and in the remainder of the territory not intended for reserves for blacks farms are sold by auction, 270 ; in January 1867 the farms are allotted, but the owners cannot occupy them on account of Basuto squatters, 270 ; therefore in March 1867 a burgher force is called out to expel the Basuto, 271 ; two commandos commence destroying the crops, 271 ; but do not meet with much resistance, 272 ; the great object of the Basuto being to save their crops, they in general profess abject submission and implore to be received as Free State subjects, 272 ; in May the volksraad consents, and Letsie and other chiefs are taken over, 272 ; as soon as the crops are gathered, all the chiefs except Moperi become defiant, 274 ; in June an English trader named Bush is murdered by some Bataung in the ceded territory, and Moshesh protects the murderer, 275 ; in July a farmer named Krynauw is murdered by a party of Bataung, 275 ; as it is then certain that the Basuto have no intention to abide by their engagements, the burghers are called to arms, and the war of 1867-8 follows, 276
- Middelburg, district of :** in October 1871 is established, 391 and 392
- Middelburg, village of :** in 1859 is founded, 134
- Military force of the Orange Free State :** constitution of, 5
- Mineral wealth of the South African Republic as known in 1868, 240**
- Missionaries of the Paris Evangelical Society :** in February 1866 the volksraad of the Orange Free State expels those whose stations are in the territory overrun by the burgher forces, 201 ; further particulars of this event, 267 ; after the second treaty of Aliwal North they return to their labours in the Lesuto, 335
- Mission work in the Lesuto :** general effects of, 91
- Mission work in the South African Republic :** is carried on by the Berlin and Hermansburg societies and the Dutch reformed church, 159
- Moffat, Rev. J. S. :** in 1859 assists to found a mission among the Matabele, 243
- Moffat, Rev. R. :** in 1857 visits Moselekatse and obtains his consent to the establishment of a mission in his country, 243 ; induces Moselekatse to liberate Matsheng, 252
- Molapo, son of the Basuto chief Moshesh :** after suffering severely in the war of 1865-6, on the 26th of March 1866 by the treaty of Imparani becomes a subject of the Orange Free State, 208 ; takes no open part in the war of 1867-8, 279 ; in March 1868 expresses a desire to come under British protection, 295 ; tries to induce the Basuto tribe

to join Natal in hope of receiving aid to recover lost territory, 298; by the second treaty of Aliwal North is permitted to become a British subject, 305; punishes the robber chief Ramanela by seizing a thousand head of his cattle, 313; on the 11th of April 1870 becomes a British subject, 320

Molitsane, chief of the Bataung clan: in 1854 is a vassal of Moshesh with his own consent, 1; at the close of the war of 1865-6, as his district has been ceded to the Orange Free State, applies to be received as a subject of that republic, 265; and receives permission to remain where he is until a suitable location can be found for him, 266; gathers his crops, and when the sowing season comes round puts a large extent of ground under cultivation, 266; in May 1867 is received as a Free State subject, 273; takes part in the war of 1867-8, 279; and in March 1868 becomes a British subject, 287; in 1869 is removed to the south of the Lesuto, 311; where in October 1885 he dies at a very advanced age, *ib.*

Molopo, conference of: is held in November 1870 between a commission of the South African Republic and various Betschuana chiefs, 378

Monene, a refugee from the Matahangana tribe: has a location in the Zoutpansberg district assigned to him, 217; causes much trouble by his turbulent conduct, 218; in July 1864 has a location close to Schoemansdal given to him by President Pretorius, 218; is arrested on a charge brought against him by João Albasini, 218; in March 1865 escapes from custody, 218; and takes refuge with chiefs in the mountains who are ill-disposed towards the Europeans, 218; a party of Knobuoses is sent in search of him, 219; also a party of white men under Commandant Stephanus Venter, 219; who attack the chief Pago, 219; and a general war follows, *ib.*

Montsiwa, chief of the Tsili branch of the Barolong tribe: after 1854 remains with the Bangwaketse tribe north of the Molopo river, 374; in August 1868 applies through the reverend J. Ludorf to the high commissioner for protection against the South African Republic, 375; in March 1870 supports his brother Molema in his refusal to pay taxes, 377; in November 1870 with other chiefs has a conference with a commission from the South African Republic, 378; when it is agreed on both sides to refer questions in dispute to a court of arbitration, 381; applies to Lieutenant-General Hay to appoint two members of the court of arbitration, *ib.*; by the Keate award in October 1871 is declared independent of the South African Republic, 390

Monument to the memory of the Free State citizens who lost their lives in the Basuto wars: on the 29th of May 1871 is unveiled at Bloemfontein, 427

Moperi, brother of the Basuto chief Moshesh: in May 1865 commits several outrages on Free State soil, 125; applies to be received as a subject of the Free State, 265; is considered the least untrustworthy

- of all the Basuto chiefs, 266; in June 1867 is received as a Free State subject, and a tract of land in Witsi's Hoek is assigned to him as a location, 273; in August 1867 moves with his clan to Witsi's Hoek, 276; takes no part in the subsequent war, 276
- Moroko, chief of the Seleka branch of the Barolong tribe: in 1854 is left in an independent position on the abandonment of the Sovereignty, 1; in the war of 1858 assists the Free State against the Basuto, 63; is regarded with great favour by the Free State government, 90; in 1865 enters into a treaty of alliance with the Free State, 269; in the war of 1865-6 fights on the Free State side, 177
- Morosi, chief of the Baputi clan: dealings of the Cape government with, 73; in 1868 is the head of a gang of robbers, 301; in February 1869 requests to be received as a British subject, but the high commissioner takes time for consideration, 308; in June 1870 becomes a British subject, 321
- Moselekatse, chief of the Matabele tribe: in 1868 dies, 244
- Moshesh, founder and paramount chief of the Basuto tribe: issues an ordinance prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Lesuto, 14; issues other ordinances, which are, however, not enforced, 14; is the most intelligent and humane of all known Bantu chiefs, but has no regard for his word, 77; by Sir George Grey's mediation has a conference with President Boshof at Smithfield, and concludes a formal treaty, 17; which he afterwards takes no trouble to observe, 19; in March 1856 lays claim in writing to a large tract of land in the Orange Free State, 21; is preparing for war with the Free State, 22; is intriguing with some of the coast tribes, 22; manages to deceive the missionaries as to his designs, 22; is closely watched by Sir George Grey, who is aware of his intrigues, 22; makes an agreement with Free State commissioners, but fails to keep it, 21; in 1857 offers under certain conditions to submit his dispute with the Free State to the decision of Sir George Grey, 51; early in 1858 tries to provoke the burghers of the Free State to commence hostilities, 52; in the war of 1858 devises an excellent plan of campaign, 60; on the 15th of October 1858 with great reluctance signs the treaty of peace drawn up by Sir George Grey, 76; makes no effort to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1858, 77; in August 1860 waits upon his Royal Highness Prince Alfred at Aliwal North, 89; in September 1861 informs a commissioner of the Orange Free State that he will not recognise any boundary lines or carry out the arrangements made with President Pretorius, 92; in March 1862 treats with great indignity a commission sent from the Free State to endeavour to obtain redress of grievances, 101; in May 1863 informs a commission from the Free State government that he does not recognise a boundary and will not recall his people, who are trespassing on farms, 107; in November 1863 proposes to Acting Presi-

dent Venter a boundary line that would cut off from the Free State nearly half the districts of Winburg and Harrismith, 108; consents with great reluctance to the mediation of Sir Philip Wodehouse, 115; after Sir Philip Wodehouse's decision in favour of the Free State resolves to evade carrying out the award while professing to submit to it, 120; is completely under the influence of seers, 164; in 1865 issues a proclamation in reply to President Brand's declaration of war, 186; (for subsequent occurrences see War of 1865-6); after signing the treaty of Thaba Bosigo renews his efforts to obtain British protection, 265; instead of withdrawing his subjects, towards the end of 1866 sends strong parties of warriors into the ceded territory, 270; and lays up large stores of grain on strongly fortified mountains, 271; in March 1867 informs the high commissioner that he does not intend to surrender the ceded territory, 271; in July causes a letter of defiance to be written to the president, 275; as soon as the crops of 1867 are harvested denies all knowledge of the treaty of Thaba Bosigo and announces that he will not allow Europeans to settle on the ceded land, 274; in August 1867 sends a messenger to Natal to urge that he may be taken over and that his country may be joined to that colony, 281; in March 1868 becomes a British subject, 287; at this time is very feeble and irresolute, 300; on the 11th of March 1870 dies, 318

Mpofu, Bavenda chief: upon the occupation of the Zoutpansberg district by the emigrant farmers gathers a number of Bantu refugees there, 213; upon his death two of his sons fight for the chieftainship, when the one—Ramapulana—favoured by Commandant-General Potgieter is successful, *ib.*

Neethling and Louw, Rev. Messrs.: in 1853 at the instance of the Cape synod visit the South African Republic, 32

Nehemiah, son of the Basuto chief Mosheah: in 1857 is sent by his father to the Koesberg to suppress stocklifting, 51; in 1858 with a few followers moves into Nomansland in order to defeat Sir George Grey's plan of locating Jan Letele and Lehana there, 78; engages in hostilities with the Pondonsi in Nomansland, 90; endeavours, though in vain, to procure Sir George Grey's recognition of his ownership of the district in which he is living, 91; endeavours to obtain from Sir Philip Wodehouse recognition of his ownership of part of Nomansland, but in vain, 94 and 99; gives a great deal of trouble to Adam Kok's Griquas after their settlement in Nomansland, 94; but in 1865 is defeated by them and driven back into the Lesuto, 94

Nombati, induna: from October 1868 to January 1870 is regent of the Matabele tribe, 244; is friendly to Europeans, *ib.*

Nooitgedacht, conference of: is held in August 1870 between a commission from the Orange Free State and one from the Griqua

captain Nicholas Waterboer, 350 to 353; also between commissions from the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, 353
 Norwegian mission society: sends agents to Zululand, 149
 Nylstroom, village of: in March 1866 becomes the residence of the landdrost of the new village of Waterberg, 237

Orange Free State: on the abandonment of the Sovereignty in 1854 the territory handed over to the provisional administration comprises only the ground actually occupied by Europeans and the waste lands enclosed by the Orange and Vaal rivers and the Kathlamba mountains, 2; in 1854 is inhabited by only fifteen thousand Europeans, 2; is chiefly adapted for pastoral purposes, 2; in October 1859 obtains the district of Bethulie by cession from Lepui, 82; in December 1861 obtains the district of Philippolis by purchase from Adam Kok, 95; in February 1870 has its north-eastern boundary defined by Lieutenant-Governor Keate, of Natal, 237; in February 1869 has its south-eastern boundary defined by the second treaty of Aliwal North, 306; in October 1871 loses a large extent of territory by the annexation of the diamond-fields to the British dominions, 414

O'Reilly, Anthony Alexander, landdrost of Wakkerstroom: in April to June 1871 is a member of the arbitration court at Bloemhof, on behalf of the South African Republic, 386

Orpen, Francis: in October 1871 is appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the district of Griquatown, 415

Orpen, Joseph Millerd: in March and April 1854 as a member of the volksraad takes a leading part in framing the constitution of the Orange Free State, 10; in July 1854 is appointed landdrost of the united districts of Winburg and Harrismith, 10; visits Moshesh as a special commissioner of the Orange Free State, 11; visits Moshesh again as special commissioner, 13; in 1856 expels Witai's robber clan from Harrismith, 20; in October 1856 resigns as landdrost of Winburg, 25; in January 1862 acts as a peacemaker between the Free State and Moshesh, 96; in February 1862 with Mr. J. Burnet visits Moshesh to obtain information for the high commissioner, 98

Pafuri, Bavenda chief: account of, 214

Panda, chief of the Zulu tribe: encourages European traders in Zululand and permits missionaries to pursue their labours, 149; in August 1861 cedes to the South African Republic a strip of land along the border of the district of Utrecht, 154; in 1869 sends two hundred and forty head of cattle to buy the ground back again, 232; but the republic refuses to sell it, *ib.*

Pansegrouw, J. G.: in the war of 1867-8 is in command of a division of the Free State forces, 276; on the 25th of September 1867 takes Makwai's mountain by storm, 277; on the 28th of January 1868

- takes Tandjesberg by storm, 284; and on the 22nd of February 1868 makes himself master of the Kieme, 286
- Paper money: in April 1865 is created by the government of the Orange Free State to the amount of £30,000 as capital of the Bloemfontein bank, 114; in June 1866 is created by the government of the Orange Free State to the amount of £100,000, £43,000 of which is intended to cover war expenses and £57,000 to lend to impoverished burghers, 263; in June 1865 is created by the government of the South African Republic to the amount of £10,500, 163; in February 1866 is created by the government of the South African Republic to the amount of £12,000, 221; in May 1867 is created by the government of the South African Republic to the amount of £20,000, 222; in 1868 is created by the government of the South African Republic to the amount of £65,000, but out of this the previous issues are to be redeemed, 226; in June 1870 another issue is authorised by the government of the South African Republic, bringing the whole amount in circulation up to £73,826, 238; the whole of this is to meet deficiency of revenue
- Paris evangelical mission society: statistics of its operations in Basutoland in 1872, 339 and 340
- Pellissier, Rev. Mr.: dealings of with regard to the district of Bethulie, 81 and 82
- Periplus of the Erythrean sea: knowledge derived from, 442
- Philippolis, district of: in December 1861 is purchased by the Free State from Adam Kok, 95; in April 1862 is placed under a landdrost, *ib.*
- Pliny, work of: reference to, 444
- Pniel: in February 1871 is made a separate district of the Orange Free State, 362
- Poortje mission station: in 1862 is founded by the reverend Mr. Rolland, 106
- Poshuli, brother of the Basuto chief Moshesh: in February 1858 takes forcible possession of a farm in the Free State, 53; after 1858 becomes patron of a band of Bushman marauders, 88; in January 1862 makes a raid upon Jan Letele, and takes all his cattle, 96; in May 1865 pillages farms along the lower Caledon, 168; in June 1865 is a leader in the raid into the Smithfield district, 168; in May 1867 is received as a Free State subject, 273; on the 28th of January 1868 is killed in the storming of Tandjesberg, 284
- Postal communication between Basutoland and other countries: in January 1872 is established, 336
- Postma, Rev. Mr.: in 1858 becomes clergyman of the Separatist Reformed church at Rustenburg, 128
- Potgieter, Hermanus: in 1854 is leader of a hunting party, 27; visits the kraal of Makapan to purchase ivory, 27; where he is murdered with twelve white men and ten women and children, 29

Potgieter, Commandant-General Pieter G.: in 1854 leads a force against insurgent clans in the district of Zoutpansberg, 30; is killed when blockading a cavern, 31

Potgieter's Rust, village of: in 1870 is abandoned on account of fever, 229

President of the Orange Free State: by the constitution of 1854 is elected by the burghers, from a list of candidates nominated by the volksraad, for a term of five years. There is nothing to prevent the same person holding the office more than one term. The president is the principal executive officer of the state, he superintends all public departments and the carrying out of all business connected with the public service, but he is responsible to the volksraad, and his administrative acts are liable to be reviewed by that body. He is required to make a yearly report of the state of the country and of the public service to the volksraad, and must visit the district villages frequently, and make himself acquainted with the interests and wishes of the people. All appointments made by him are provisional and require the confirmation of the volksraad; he can suspend public functionaries, but not deprive them of office; with the consent of a majority of the executive council he can exercise the prerogative of mercy in criminal cases; with the concurrence of the volksraad he can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. In 1856 an ordinance was passed, under which the burghers can vote for any person as president who receives a requisition signed by twenty-five qualified electors, provided such requisition with a reply accepting it are published in the *Staats Courant* four full weeks before the day of election. For original constitution see page 4, for amendment of 1856 see page 80

President of the South African Republic: by the constitution, as amended in November 1871, is elected for a term of five years. He is the chief executive officer of the republic, but is responsible to the volksraad, whose resolutions he must obey. He must be over thirty years of age, a member of a Protestant church, and never convicted of a dishonourable offence. He need not be a burgher of the republic at the time of his election, but must have received requisitions signed by at least one hundred qualified voters, which requisitions must be published in the *Staats Courant* for one month before the day fixed for the election. The voting is by ballot. For amended constitution see page 396, and for qualifications, duties, and powers of the president before 1871 see page 36

Pretoria, district of: in 1855 is established, 34

Pretoria, village of: in 1855 is founded, 34; by the treaty of April 1860 with Lydenburg becomes the seat of government, 134

Pretorius, Marthinus Wessel: in 1854 leads a force against insurgent clans in the district of Zoutpansberg, 30; in January 1857 is appointed by the representative assembly president of the South African Republic, 38; in February 1857 visits the Orange Free State in order to try

to effect the union of that country with the South African Republic, 42 ; is unsuccessful, and is ordered by the volksraad to leave Bloemfontein, 43 ; in December 1859 is elected president of the Orange Free State, 84 ; in February 1860 obtains six months leave of absence from the South African Republic, 134 ; proceeds to Bloemfontein, and on the 8th of February 1860 takes the oath of office as president of the Orange Free State, 84 ; in May 1860 has a conference with Mosheah and comes to a friendly arrangement with him, 87 ; which, however, Mosheah does not carry out, 88 ; in September 1860 resigns as president of the South African Republic, 136 ; in April 1861 has another friendly conference with Mosheah, 89 ; in May 1861 visits Pauda, and obtains his approval of the cession of land made by Ketswayo to the district of Utrecht, 153 ; in July 1863 visits Capetown to confer with the high commissioner on various subjects, 101 ; in November 1862 acts as a mediator in the civil strife in the South African Republic, 139 ; in April 1863 resigns as president of the Orange Free State, 106 ; in January 1864 acts as mediator between Mesara Kruger and Viljoen, 143 ; is elected president of the South African Republic, and on the 10th of May 1864 assumes duty, 144 ; on the 26th of June 1865 issues a proclamation full of sympathy for the Free State, 174 ; five burghers of the South African Republic having been murdered by Basuto, on the 7th of August 1865 he demands from Mosheah the murderers and payment for the stolen property, with the alternative of war, 185 ; accompanies the force sent against the Basuto, 188 ; in November 1865 visits Zoutpansberg and endeavours in vain to restore peace, 219 ; in 1866 causes the new Zulu line to be altered in accordance with Panda's wishes, 232 ; after the abandonment of Schoemansdal in June 1867 makes a despairing appeal to the country for volunteers to recover the lost ground, 224 ; sends messengers to Mosselkatse and Matabeng to induce those chiefs to submit to the authority of the South African Republic, 251 ; on the 29th of April 1868 issues a proclamation extending the boundaries of the republic, 254 ; in July 1868 visits Zoutpansberg, and concludes a kind of peace, 227 ; in 1869 is re-elected president of the South African Republic, 237 ; in June 1870 grants to a company a monopoly of diamond digging north of the Vaal, and by so doing creates such opposition from the diggers that the government of the South African Republic is repudiated, 356 and 357 ; the government then cancels the concession, and the president seeks by very liberal offers to recover the goodwill of the diggers, but with only partial success, 357 to 359 ; on the 1st of March 1871 under Sir Henry Barkly's pressure signs deeds of submission referring the disputes with Waterboer and the Barolong and Batlapin chiefs to a court of arbitration, 385 ; conducts the case of the South African Republic before the arbitration court at Bloemhof in April to June 1871 in a most imbecile manner, 386 et

- seq.*; in November 1871 resigns the office of president on account of the hostility shown by the volksraad and the people upon the delivery of the Keate award, 393
- Protest of the volksraad of the Orange Free State against the annexation of the diamond-fields south of the Vaal to the British dominions by Sir Henry Barkly, 419 *et seq.*
- Ptolemy, work of: reference to, 444
- Public buildings in the South African Republic: particulars concerning, 160
- Ramanela, nephew and son-in-law of the Basuto chief Moshesh: in November 1864 pillages some farms near Bethlehem, 121; on the 27th of December 1864 attacks a guard that has been stationed by President Brand on the border, but is driven back with a loss of one killed and five wounded, 123; in January 1865 in a plundering excursion severely wounds two burghers, 123; in April 1865 pillages the farm of a widow in the Free State, and drives off thirty-five horses, 124; on the 25th of May 1865 is attacked by a burgher force, and falls back over the boundary with a design of drawing the commando into a trap, but is only pursued as far as the line, 125; on the 27th of June 1865 murders five burghers of the South African Republic travelling through the Free State, 172
- Ramanela's raid into Natal: on the 27th of June 1865 Ramanela and his followers make a raid into Natal, murder some people, and drive off a large number of cattle, 192; the Natal government sends all its available forces to the border, 193; Molapo for his father and himself promises redress, 193; Sir Philip Wodehouse calls upon Moshesh to make good the damage, 193; the great chief promises to do so, but does not keep his word, 193; on the 26th of August the high commissioner makes a formal demand for ten thousand full-grown cattle, 195; in reply Moshesh offers to become a British subject, 195; the high commissioner then sends Mr. Burnet to Thaba Bosigo to try to get the cattle demanded, 195; Mr. Burnet succeeds in obtaining rather over two thousand head, 197; after which there is some correspondence, but nothing more is ever paid, 197
- Ramapulana, son of the Bavenda chief Mpofu: takes advantage of the civil strife in the South African Republic to make himself practically independent, 216; in 1864 dies, *ib.*
- Recovery in 1867 of two individuals of Rensburg's party who had grown up with the blacks and lived with them for thirty years, 234
- Reddersburg, village of: in February 1861 is founded, 130
- Religious excitement in the Lesuto in 1862-3: particulars concerning, 104
- van Rensburg, W. C.: in April 1862 is appointed by the volksraad acting president of the South African Republic, 138; retains office as acting president until the 10th of May 1864, 144

- Revenue of the Lesuto : in 1870, 323 ; to the 31st of May 1871, 328 ; particulars concerning, 328 ; for the year ending 31st of May 1872, 339
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- Revenue of the South African Republic : sources of, according to the constitution of January 1857, 37
- Reversal of British policy in South Africa : particulars concerning, 288
- Rolland, Emile : in 1871 is appointed assistant magistrate of the district of Thaba Bosigo, 331
- Roman Catholic mission : is established at Korokoro in the Lesuto, 82
- Roman-Dutch law : is the fundamental law of the Orange Free State, 5 ; and of the South African Republic
- Rouxville, district of : in May 1871 is established, 426
- Rouxville, village of : in November 1863 is founded, 108
- Samuel, son of the Barolong chief Moroko : is partly educated in England, 268 ; upon his return to South Africa endeavours to supplant Teepinare, the recognised heir to the chieftainship of the Barolong clan at Thaba Ntshu, 269 ; invites a missionary of the church of England to settle at Thaba Ntshu, 268 ; and causes a division of the clan, 269
- Scheel Kobus, son of the Bushman captain Kausop : on the abandonment of the Sovereignty in 1854 is left in an independent position, 2 ; in May 1858 makes a raid into the Free State, 66 ; on the 5th of July 1858 is killed in action, 69
- Schoeman, Stephanus : upon the death of Mr. P. G. Potgieter in 1854 is appointed commandant-general of Zoutpanaberg, 32 ; in January 1857 is appointed by the representative assembly sole commandant-general of the South African Republic, 38 ; declines the office, 39 ; signs a manifesto disowning the constitution of the South African Republic adopted in January 1857 by the representative assembly, 39 ; is pronounced a rebel by the government at Potchefstroom, 40 ; in April 1857 offers to assist the Orange Free State against President Pretorius of the South African Republic, 44 ; in January 1858 comes to terms with the government at Potchefstroom, and becomes sole commandant-general of the South African Republic, 50 ; in 1860 is one of the staunchest adherents of Mr. Pretorius, 136 ; in November 1860 becomes acting president of the South African Republic, 136 ; in April 1862 is dismissed by the volksraad, 138 ; but refuses to give up office, 138 ; in October 1862 is driven by Paul Kruger from Pretoria, 138 ; makes a stand at Potchefstroom, 138 ; but is defeated in a sortie, and is obliged to retire to the Free State, 139 ; upon Kruger's leaving Potchefstroom takes possession of the village again, 139 ; after an agreement of peace returns to Pretoria,

- where he again gathers an armed force, 140 ; but in January 1863 is compelled by Kruger's vigorous action to flee to the Free State, 140 ; is sentenced by a court to banishment and confiscation of property, 141 ; in May 1863 is permitted to return to the South African Republic, 141 ; after the abandonment of Schoemansdal in the Zoutpansberg war is appointed commandant of volunteers, and in October 1867 takes the field with fifty-three men, 224 ; but after a little skirmishing these are disbanded in December at Marabastad, 225 ; in July 1868 is appointed diplomatic agent in Zoutpansberg, 227 ; and by his efforts comparative tranquillity is restored, 227
- Schoemansdal, village of : description of, 215 ; in June 1867 is abandoned, 223 ; and is shortly afterwards reduced to a heap of ruins by Katlakter's people, *ib.*
- School system of the Orange Free State in 1864 : particulars concerning, 110
- Schools in the South African Republic : particulars concerning, 160
- Second convention of Aliwal North : in December 1869 is ratified by her Majesty's government, 316 ; and on the 3rd of May 1870 by the volksraad of the Orange Free State, *ib.*
- Sekhomi, chief of the Bamangwato : account of, 251 to 253
- Sekukuni : on the death of his father Sekwati in September 1861 succeeds as chief of the Bapedi, 233
- Sekwati, chief of the Bapedi tribe : in November 1857 has a location assigned to him by the republic of Lydenburg, 42
- Sekwati, son of the Basuto chief Poshuli : particulars concerning, 301 and 302
- Senekal, Frederik : in the war of 1858 is elected second commandant-general of the Free State forces, 61 ; on the 21st of February 1856 is killed in action with the Basuto, 204
- Separatist Reformed church : in 1858 is established in the South African Republic, 128 ; in 1861 is established in the Orange Free State, 130
- Setsheli, chief of the Bakwena tribe : requests President Pretorius to obtain a missionary for him, 48 ; in 1857 a Hanoverian missionary goes to reside with him, 49 ; in September 1857 has a supply of ammunition for hunting purposes allowed him by the volksraad of the South African Republic, 49 ; in 1859 assists the Bamangwato to expel Matsheng, 252 ; afterwards gives Matsheng shelter, 253 ; in 1866 gives shelter to Sekhomi, the rival of Matsheng, 253 ; in 1872 assists Khama to expel Matsheng the second time, 253
- Smellekamp, Johan Arnold : in 1854 is fined for alleged slander and is banished from the South African Republic, 26 ; but by one of the clauses in the treaty of union between Lydenburg and the South African Republic in April 1860 these sentences are reversed, 134 ; in August 1855 becomes landdrost of Bloemfontein, 25 ; in October 1856 retires, 25 ; until his death in May 1866 practises as a law agent at Bloemfontein, 25

- Snyman, Esaias Rynier : is acting president of the Orange Free State during the interval between the retirement of Mr. Boshof and the installation of Mr. Pretorius, 80
- South African Goldfields Exploration Company : in 1868 is formed, 249 ; in 1871 ceases operations, 250
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- Stuart, Jacobus : draws up the draft constitution of the South African Republic, 34
- Supreme court of appeal of the Orange Free State : as constituted in September 1854, 25
- Surmon, Inspector William Henry : acts as Mr. Bowker's deputy in the Lesuto, 322 ; in 1871 is appointed acting magistrate of the Berea district, 331
- Sykes, Rev. Mr. : in 1859 assists to found a mission among the Matabele, 243
- Synod of the Dutch Reformed church of the Cape Colony : since 1862 no clergymen or elders from places beyond the border can take part in the proceedings of, 130
- Synod of the Dutch Reformed church in the Orange Free State : on the 10th of May 1865 meets for the first time, 113
- Swazis, the : in 1855 cede a tract of land to white people, 149 ; in the same year cede to the South African Republic a narrow strip of land along the Pongolo, 231 ; in 1864 assist the South African Republic against Mapok and Malewu, 148
- Tabana, son of the Bavenda chief Ramapulana : after his father's death is driven from his kraals by his brother Magadu, 216 ; is protected by J. Albasini, *ib.*
- Thirty-three Articles : in 1844 the code of laws so-called is drawn up by the volkeraad at Potchefstroom, and in 1849 is adopted by all the parties north of the Vaal, 33
- Thomas, Rev. Mr. : in 1859 assists to found a mission among the Matabele, 243
- Thompson, Mr. J. C. : in October 1871 is appointed public prosecutor of Griqualand West and a member of the executive committee, 415
- Training school for teachers : in 1868 is established at Morija in Basutoland, 336
- Transvaal Gold Mining Company : in 1872 is formed, 250 ; and soon afterwards commences work at Eersteling, *ib.*
- Treaty of Aliwal North (first) concluded in September 1858 between the government of the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Mosheah : particulars of, 74 *et seq.*
- Treaty of Aliwal North (second) concluded in February 1869 between the government of Great Britain and the Orange Free State : particulars of, 304 *et seq.*

- Treaty of Imparani, concluded in March 1866 between the government of the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Molapo : particulars of, 207
- Treaty of Thaba Bosigo, concluded in April 1866 between the government of the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Moshesh : particulars of, 209
- Treaty of the 29th of July 1869 between Portugal and the South African Republic : particulars of, 260
- Treaty of Smithfield, concluded in October 1855 between the government of the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Moshesh : particulars of, 18
- Treaty of Vaal River, concluded in June 1857 between the governments of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic : particulars of, 45
- Truter, Olof Johannes : in August 1870 is stationed as commissioner at the diamond-fields at Pniel, 359 ; in May 1871 is removed as landdrost to Dutoitspan, 362 ; is very popular with the diggers, 415 ; on the 16th of November 1871 a prisoner being rescued by the British officials from the Free State police, sends in a protest and retires to Bloemfontein, 418
- Tsekelo, son of the Basuto chief Moshesh : in February 1865 visits Bloemfontein as a messenger of his father, and when returning home drives off forty horses belonging to Free State farmers, 124 ; in 1869 accompanies Mr. Buchanan to England, 310
- Tsepinare, adopted son and heir of the chief Moroko : in the war of 1865-6 commands the Barolong contingent, 177
- Tsetse : formerly infested parts of Zoutpansberg, 212 ; but is no longer found there, *ib.*
- Tshivasa, Bavenda chief : account of, 214
- Tweed, Arthur : in October 1871 is appointed registrar and master of the high court of Griqualand West, 415
- Umtonga, son of the Zulu chief Panda : in February 1861 flees into the district of Utrecht through fear of Ketshwayo, 151 ; see Ketshwayo
- Umzila, son of Manikusa, chief of the Matshangana : in 1858, on account of a quarrel with one of his brothers, is obliged to flee from his own country, 217 ; takes refuge in Zoutpansberg, where a location is assigned to him by J. Albasini, 217 ; in 1861 proceeds to Delagoa Bay, where he obtains assistance from the Portuguese authorities which enables him to defeat his brother, 217 ; he then becomes chief of the Matshangana, but as a vassal of the Portuguese, 217 ; in 1864 desires Albasini to surrender Monene to him, 218
- Union between the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State : efforts to bring about, 107 and 113
- Union between the Orange Free State and the South African Republic : efforts to bring about, 71, 84 to 86, 134, and 397

Utrecht, district of : in 1848 is settled by emigrants from Natal, 41 ; who form an independent republic there, *ib.* ; in September 1854 the ground is formally ceded by Panda to the farmers occupying it, 150 ; in May 1858 the district is united to the republic of Lydenburg, 41 ; and in April 1860 with Lydenburg becomes part of the South African Republic, 134

Venter, Jacobus Johannes : is chairman of a commission appointed in February 1855 to administer the government of the Orange Free State temporarily, 16 ; visits Moshesh and makes a useless arrangement with him, 16 ; acts as president between the retirement of Mr. M. W. Pretorius and the assumption of duty by Advocate J. H. Brand, 106

Vetberg line : in October 1855 is laid down by Adam Kok, acting as arbitrator, between the districts belonging to Nicholas Waterboer and Cornelis Kok, 24 ; in 1869 is beacons off by a Free State commission, 348

Viljoen, Jan Willem : in December 1863 heads an insurrection against the existing government of the South African Republic, 142 ; on the 5th of January 1864 is defeated by Paul Kruger, 143

Volksraad of the Orange Free State : is the supreme authority of the republic, and consists of one member for each fieldcornetcy and one for each seat of magistracy. The members must be of European blood, over twenty-five years of age, resident at least one year in the state, possessed of unmortgaged landed property of the value of £200, and never convicted of crime. The members are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year. The volksraad meets once a year in ordinary session, but may be called together in extraordinary session by the executive if need should arise. Twelve members form a quorum. The president and the state secretary have the right of debating, but not of voting, in the volksraad. For provisions of constitution of 1854 see page 3, and for amendments made in 1864 see page 109

Volksraad of the South African Republic : is the supreme authority of the state, and consists of three members for each of the districts of Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Zoutpansberg, Pretoria, Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, Middelburg, Heidelberg, Waterberg, Marico, and Bloemhof, and one member for each of the towns of Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Pretoria. The members must be of European blood, over thirty years of age, possessed of landed property, members of a Protestant church, never convicted of crime, and voters in the republic of at least three years standing. No member can be elected by fewer than forty votes in his favour. Father and son cannot have seats in the volksraad at the same time. Before 1873 the members were elected for two years. Half the members retire every second year. The volksraad meets once a year in ordinary session,

but may be called together in extraordinary session by the executive if need should arise. Twelve members form a quorum. The president and members of the executive council have the right of debating but not of voting in the volkaraad. For provisions of the constitution of January 1857 see page 35

Wakkerstroom, district of : in 1859 is established, 132

War of 1858 between the Orange Free State and the Basuto tribe : on the 19th of March is proclaimed at Bloemfontein, 56 ; Mr. J. Sauer, landdrost of Smithfield, is directed with a commando to disarm the Basuto at Beersheba, 58 ; he stations a guard at the ford of the Caledon, which is attacked, and a skirmish takes place, 58 ; the Basuto at Beersheba decline to give up their arms, 58 ; and are consequently fired upon, 58 ; on the 28th of March a commando under Hendrik Weber defeats Nehemiah and Poshuli at Vechtkop, 60 ; destroys Poshuli's villages, 60 ; on the 30th loses sixteen men in an ambush at Mohali's Hoek, 60 ; on the 25th of March a commando under W. J. Pretorius defeats Moperi and Molitsane at Koranaberg, 60 ; two commandos, under F. Senekal and W. J. Pretorius, fight their way through a dense mass of Basuto at Cathcart's drift, 60 ; and on the 25th of April effect a junction with Weber at Jammerberg drift, 61 ; the united force attacks Letsie at Morija, defeats him, and takes his kraal, 61 ; marches from Morija to Thaba Bosigo, arriving there on the 6th of May, 62 ; but at once recognises the impossibility of taking the stronghold, 62 ; the burghers now learn that while they have been engaged in the Lesuto swarms of light horsemen have been ravaging the districts of Winburg and Smithfield, 62 and 63 ; in consequence of these tidings and the hopelessness of their position, the burghers disperse to their homes, 63 ; in the meantime President Boshof has applied to the South African Republic for aid, 63 ; and the volksraad of the northern state has directed President Pretorius and Commandant-General Schoeman to proceed to Bloemfontein and endeavour to restore peace, under the assurance that if Moshesh should refuse reasonable terms the united countries will deal with him, 63 ; the president has also requested Sir George Grey to mediate, 63 ; and with the approval of the parliament of the Cape Colony that governor has consented to do so, 64 ; before a reply is received from either Potchefstroom or Capetown, the Free State force is dispersed, and President Boshof is compelled to ask Moshesh to suspend hostilities, 65 ; Moshesh replies in a haughty tone, but consents to receive a deputation to arrange a truce, 65 ; and on the 1st of June an armistice is signed to last until the arrival of Sir George Grey, 65 ; Governor Sir George Grey frames a treaty of peace which gives to the Basuto a large strip of country, 74 ; but transfers the Beersheba lands to the Free State, 75 ; on the 29th of September this treaty is signed by the representatives of both parties, 74 ; and on the 15th of October by Moshesh himself, 76

- War of 1858 between the Orange Free State, and the Bushmen, Koranas, and Batlapin : in May and June Scheel Kobus, Goliath Yzerbek, and Gasibone make several unprovoked raids into the Free State, plundering the country and murdering several of the inhabitants, 66 and 67 ; a commando under Hendrik Venter is sent against them, 68 ; which attacks the robbers' stronghold on the 5th of July, 68 ; and captures it, 68 ; forty-three men and fifty women and children are made prisoners, 69 ; the men are sent under escort of a Fingo guard to the prison at Bloemfontein, 69 ; but are met on the way by a party of burghers and shot down, 69
- War of 1858 between the South African Republic and the Batlapin : as the Batlapin captains Gasibone and Matlabane had taken advantage of the confusion caused by the Basuto war to plunder some farms and murder a burgher north of the Vaal, a commando under Paul Kruger is sent against them, 70 ; Gasibone flees to Mahura, who gives him shelter, 70 ; and declines to surrender him when called upon to do so, 70 ; in consequence the Batlapin are attacked, 70 ; on the 13th of August Gasibone is killed in battle, 70 ; as soon as this is known Mahura asks for peace, 70 ; and on the 18th terms are signed, in which Mahura agrees to surrender all captured property and within three months pay the costs of the campaign, 70
- War between the South African Republic and the Baramapulana in the district of Zoutpansberg : is commenced in April 1865 by commandos of Europeans and Knobnoses attacking some clans who were giving shelter to a fugitive from justice, 219 ; the white inhabitants of the northern part of the district retire into lagers, 219 ; much property is destroyed by the blacks, 220 ; a strong commando is called out by the government, 220 ; but the burghers decline to obey the call, 220 ; in June 1866 a small commando under the president takes the field, but effects nothing, 221 ; the clans now begin to quarrel among themselves, 221 ; but early in 1867 suspend their dissensions and attack the Europeans again, 221 ; in May 1867 Commandant-General Kruger with five hundred men, ill supplied with munitions of war, attacks Katlakter, but does not succeed in capturing that chief's stronghold, 222 ; in June 1867 the commandant-general finds it necessary to abandon Schoemansdal, 223 ; and permit the burghers to return to their homes, 223 ; after the commando is disbanded, the president endeavours to raise a force of volunteers, but succeeds in obtaining only fifty-three men, 224 ; these take the field under Commandant Stephanus Schoeman, but can effect nothing, 224 ; in February 1868 only two hundred and sixty men assemble out of a thousand called out, so that Kruger can do nothing but disband them, 225 ; the people in the lagers are by this time reduced to extreme poverty, 226 ; in May 1868 between eight and nine hundred men assemble, and attack Mapela, who has joined the other insurgents, 226 ; they inflict heavy losses upon him, 226 ; the principal insurgents

are now quarrelling with each other, 227 ; in July 1868 a kind of peace is concluded by President Pretorius and Mr. S. Schoeman with the Baramapulana, 227 ; and in February 1869 a formal peace is made with Mapela and Matshem, 227 ; the clans then fight with each other, and in October 1869 a Swazi army nearly annihilates the most powerful of them, 228

War of 1865-6 between the Orange Free State and the Basuto tribe : every effort to induce Moshesh to fulfil his engagements having failed, and various acts of violence having been committed by Basuto chiefs on Free State soil, on the 9th of June 1865 war is proclaimed by President Brand, 125 ; on the 13th of June the Free State army under Commandant-General Fick forms a camp a short distance from Mabilela, the residence of the chief Moperi, 166 ; on the 14th eight hundred and fifty men leave the camp to attack Mabilela, 166 ; but are opposed on the march by an overwhelming force of Basuto, 167 ; at the same time a strong detachment of the Basuto army, under the chief Lerothodi, advances to attack the camp, 167 ; upon ascertaining this, the commando falls back and repels Lerothodi, thus failing in the design of taking Mabilela, but saving the camp, 167 ; on the 20th and 21st of June a column of Basuto under Poshuli and Morosi makes a destructive raid into the district of Smithfield, 168 ; on the 27th and 28th of June another party under Masupha and Moperi makes a raid into the Bloemfontein district, murders fifty-four halfbreeds and a number of Europeans, 170 ; but on the 29th is encountered at Verkeerde Vlei by a party of burghers, and is defeated with heavy loss, 171 ; a third raiding party ravages the country to within two hours ride of the village of Kroonstad, 171 ; on the 14th of July Vechtkop is taken by the division of the Free State forces under Commandant Wepener, invading the Lesuto from the south, 175 ; and on the 31st of July Letsie's town of Matsieng is occupied by the same commando, 176 ; when Wepener issues a proclamation declaring the country up to a line from Bamboesplaats to Thaba Tele and thence north by compass to the Caledon annexed to the Free State, 176 ; Commandant-General Fick advances from the north, and on the 20th of July crosses the Caledon, 176 ; proclaims the territory north and west of that river part of the Free State, 176 ; on the 25th of July takes the Berea mountain by storm, 176 and 177 ; and forms his camp on the site of Masupha's town, 177 ; on the 3rd of August Wepener joins Fick before Thaba Bosigo, where the whole Free State force is concentrated, 178 ; on the 8th of August an unsuccessful attempt is made to take Thaba Bosigo by storm, 178 ; on the 15th of August a second unsuccessful attempt is made to take Thaba Bosigo by storm, 181 ; on the 23rd of August Moshesh proposes to President Brand to invite the high commissioner to arrange terms of peace, and asks for an armistice, 182 ; on the 25th the president informs Moshesh of the terms on which he is prepared to make peace, 183 ; which terms are

rejected by the great chief, 186 ; on the 24th of August the council of war resolves to blockade Thaba Bosigo, and scour the surrounding country, 182 ; during the blockade many thousands of oxen perish on Thaba Bosigo, 183 ; on the 25th of September, owing to the return home of most of the burghers, the siege of Thaba Bosigo is raised, 187 ; on the 27th of June five burghers of the South African Republic travelling through the Free State are murdered by Ramanela's people, and their property is seized, 172 ; on the 7th of August President Pretorius demands from Moshesh the murderers and the value of the property, 185 ; as Moshesh does not comply with the demand, a force of nine hundred and seventy men is sent under Commandant-General Kruger to punish him, 188 ; on the morning of the 29th of September this force is attacked at Naaupoort by Molapo's followers, but quickly puts them to flight, 188 ; on the 6th of October the forces under Kruger and Fick unite at Molapo's town of Leribe, 188 ; when Fick proclaims the district between the Caledon and the Putiatsana Free State territory, 188 ; on the 23rd of October the combined forces defeat a great Basuto army at Cathcart's Drift, 188 ; on the 30th of October Kruger's commando leaves for home without making peace with the Basuto, 189 ; on the 1st of November Commandant Pieter Wessels defeats Morosi, 189 ; President Brand commissions Messrs. Webster and Tainton to raise bodies of European and coloured volunteers, 191 ; Sir Philip Wodehouse objects to this, and threatens if it is carried out to prevent supplies of ammunition passing through the colonies, 191 ; on the 1st of December General Fick takes Leribe, when Molapo retires to Thaba Patsoa, 191 ; in December Lebenya with his clan crosses the Orange into the Wittebergen reserve, and claims British protection, 192 ; on the 8th of January 1866 Molitsane attacks the village of Winburg, and causes some damage, 198 ; on the 22nd of the same month Molapo attacks the village of Bethlehem, but is beaten back with heavy loss, 198 ; in the beginning of February the burghers again take the field in force, 199 ; on the 22nd of February the volksraad declines an offer which Sir Philip Wodehouse has made to act as mediator, 202 and 203 ; on the 19th of February Molapo and Ramanela are defeated, 204 ; from the 23rd of February to the 2nd of March the Drakensberg is scoured by a large commando, and a good many cattle are captured, 204 ; which causes Molapo to ask for peace, 205 ; an armistice is agreed to with him, 206 ; and afterwards with Moshesh and Letsie, 206 ; on the 26th of March peace is concluded with Molapo, and the treaty of Imparani is signed, by which that chief becomes a vassal of the Free State, 208 ; as Moshesh and Letsie decline to make peace on the president's terms, on the 22nd of March war is renewed with them, 207 ; on the 31st of March at an assembly of chiefs at Thaba Bosigo it is resolved to profess to agree to peace in order to save the crops then ready to be gathered, 208 ; Moshesh writes to the president asking for peace, and offering to cede the territory which Fick and Wepener have proclaimed

part of the Free State, 209 ; on the 3rd of April terms are agreed to on both sides, and peace is concluded by the signing of the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 209 ; in November 1866 Moshesh makes overtures to President Pretorius, of the South African Republic, for a formal treaty of peace, 230 ; a deputation is sent from Pretoria to Thaba Bosigo, 230 ; and in February 1867 an agreement of peace and friendship is signed, 230

War of 1867-8 between the Orange Free State and the Basuto tribe : on the 16th of July 1867 President Brand calls the burghers to arms to compel Moshesh to observe the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 276 ; on the 5th of August two strong brigades enter the disturbed territory, 276 ; on the 25th of September Makwai's mountain is taken by Chief-Commandant Pansegrouw's division, 277 ; Chief-Commandant G. J. Joubert destroys extensive fortifications in the ceded district north of the Lesuto, 283 ; on the 28th of January 1868 Tandjesberg is captured by Chief-Commandant Pansegrouw, 284 ; on the 22nd of February 1868 the Kieme is taken by Chief-Commandant Pansegrouw, 286 ; on receipt of this intelligence, Sir Philip Wodehouse, to preserve the Basuto tribe intact, proclaims Moshesh's people British subjects and their country British territory, 287 ; on the 26th of March Sir Walter Currie and the police arrive at Thaba Bosigo, 290 ; President Brand then issues orders to the Free State forces not to cross the boundary fixed by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 291 ; the volksraad resolves to send a deputation to England to protest to the imperial government, 292 ; the rev. Mr. Van de Wall and Mr. C. J. de Villiers are sent to England, 299 ; but are informed at the colonial office that her Majesty's government will not withdraw the negotiations from the high commissioner, 299 ; the secretary of state leaves the matter entirely in Sir Philip Wodehouse's hands, 299 ; meantime a fruitless correspondence is carried on between the high commissioner and the Free State government, 299 ; owing to no settlement being effected, the Basuto generally become dissatisfied, 301 ; and the country is in a state of lawlessness, 302 ; the Natal government desires the annexation of the Lesuto, 303 ; the Free State, having no alternative, consents to negotiate, and on the 4th of February 1869 its deputies meet the high commissioner at Aliwal North, 304 ; where on the 12th of February 1869 the second treaty of Aliwal North is signed, by which a portion of the territory ceded by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo is restored to the Basuto, 305

Waterberg, district of : in March 1866 is formed out of parts of Zoutpansberg and Rustenburg, 237

Waterboer, Nicholas : in January 1853 succeeds his father as captain of the district of Griquatown, 343 ; in 1854 has his claim to ground above the junction of the Orange and Vaal rivers recognised by the government of the Orange Free State, 7 ; in October 1855 submits his dispute concerning territory with Cornelis Kok to the arbitration of Adam Kok, and is awarded the land south of the Vetberg line,

- 24; after October 1855 is recognised by the Free State government as possessing sovereign as well as proprietary rights in the district between the Orange river and the Vetberg line, 24; see also Arnot and Griqualand
- Weber, Hendrik: in the war of 1858 is the first commandant-general of the Free State forces, 60
- Wepener, Lourens Jacobus: removes from the Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, and at the commencement of the war of 1865-6 with the Basuto is elected commandant of the district of Bethulie, 167; on the 15th of June 1865 offers to call for volunteers to attempt to take Mabolela by storm, 168; but the council of war rejects the proposal, *ib.*; on the 14th of July takes Vechtkop by storm, 175; on the 31st of July takes Matsieng, 176; on the 3rd of August joins General Fick before Thaba Bosigo, 178; on the 15th of August is killed while leading a party of volunteers in an attempt to take Thaba Bosigo, 181
- Wepener, village of: in October 1867 is founded, 293
- Wesleyan Missionary Society: in 1866 is treated by the Free State government in exactly the same manner as the French Society, 268; after this date has only the station of Thaba Ntshu between the Orange and the Vaal, *ib.*
- Western boundary of the South African Republic: various views concerning, 254 to 259
- Witai, chief of a robber clan termed the Bakolokwe: account of, 10 and 11; plunders the farmers in the district of Harrismith, 20; in May 1855 is punished by a commando, but not humbled, 20; in 1856 is driven out by a commando under Landdrost J. M. Orpen, 21; retires to the Lesuto, and becomes a subject of Moshesh, 21
- Wodehouse, Sir Philip: in January 1862 arrives in South Africa as governor of the Cape Colony and her Majesty's high commissioner, 98; twelve days later addresses a very unfriendly letter to the president of the Orange Free State, 98; is urgently requested by the Free State government to point out to Moshesh the boundary between whites and blacks defined by the British authorities in the time of the Sovereignty, as the Basuto are trespassing far beyond it, 102; in October 1864 visits the Free State to define the boundary, 117; inspects the country along the Warden line, 118; and on the 28th of October 1864 gives a written award in favour of the boundary claimed by the Free State, 118; is deceived by Moshesh's professions of desire to act in good faith, 121; when the war breaks out between the Free State and the Basuto tribe, on the 27th of June 1865 issues a proclamation of neutrality, 173; on the 13th of January 1866 proposes to the secretary of state for the colonies to take over the Basuto as British subjects, 199; objects to the conditions of the treaties of Imparani and Thaba Bosigo, 264; in May 1867 expresses dissatisfaction with the reception by the Free State

of many Basuto chiefs and clans as subjects, 273 ; in September 1867 again recommends the reception of the Basuto as British subjects, 281 ; on the 9th of December 1867 the secretary of state for the colonies gives his consent to the annexation of Basutoland to Natal, 282 ; upon receipt of a despatch to this effect, Sir Philip Wodehouse proposes a cessation of hostilities, 283 ; and as the Free State government does not consent, he prohibits the removal of ammunition from colonial ports to the republic, 285 ; on the 12th of March 1868 proclaims the Basuto British subjects and their country British territory, 287 ; on the 27th of March proposes to President Brand as a settlement a belt of three hundred farms behind the border of 1864, 292 ; the president refuses, 293 ; on the 14th of April Sir Philip Wodehouse writes to President Brand proposing a temporary boundary and no molestation from either side pending negotiations, 294 ; the president declines to agree to any other boundary than the one fixed by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, 294 ; on the 15th of April Sir Philip Wodehouse meets the Basuto chiefs at Thaba Bosigo, 296 ; they express a desire that the Lesuto shall not be annexed to Natal, 297 ; a few days later they request that the Lesuto may be declared a reserve independent of both colonies, 297 ; on the 12th of February 1869 Sir Philip Wodehouse concludes a treaty with the Free State, by which a portion of the territory ceded by the treaty of Thaba Bosigo is restored to the Basuto tribe, 305 ; on the 22nd of February 1869 meets the Basuto chiefs at Korokoro, 306 ; in March visits Nomansland, and assigns locations to various clans there, 308 ; in May 1870 draws up a series of regulations for the government of the Basuto tribe, 321 ; objects to the boundaries of the South African Republic as defined in President Pretorius's proclamation of the 29th of April 1868, 254

Zeerust, village of : in 1868 is founded, 237

Zoutpansberg : description of the district of, 211 ; in January 1857 separates from the South African Republic, 39 ; but in January 1858 is again united to it, 50 ; in 1864 contains many lawless Europeans, 214 ; from 1865 to 1868 is the theatre of constant wars and disturbances, 163 ✓