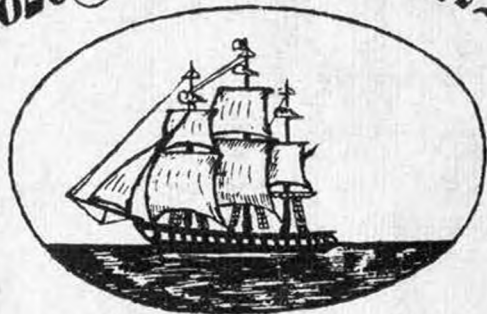




Programme
of
Centenary Celebrations
— — — — —
1820 British Settlers.



Port Elizabeth April 9th
Grahamstown April 11th
1921

Programme

of the Centenary Celebrations
in Commemoration of the arrival of

the
1820 British Settlers

of Albany, to be held at
Port Elizabeth on April 9th

and at

Grahamstown on April 11th 1921
containing a descriptive

Guide

to the Motor Route through
the Eastern Province to be
travelled by Major-General
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of
Connaught, K.S., K.T., P.C.,
S.C.M.S., S.C.V. O., C.B.,
Governor-General of the
Union of South Africa,
accompanied by H.R.H.
Princess Arthur of Connaught,
at the close of the celebrations.





Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.





The Landing of the 1820 Settlers at Port Elizabeth. The Campanile is to be erected at this spot.

Programme



PORT ELIZABETH.

Saturday, 9th April, 1921.

11 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and suite arrive by train.

To be met at Station by Mayor, Mayoress, Council Officials, and Committee of Centenary.

(a) Reception and Presentation of Address at City Hall.

(b) Laying Foundation Stone of Campanile, Jeppe Street.

Their Royal Highnesses proceed to Fern Kloof, Park Drive, vacated for their occupation by Mr. and Mrs. L. Richardson.

1 p.m.

Mayoral Luncheon at the P.E. Club.

3 p.m.

Selections by Band on Donkin Reserve.

3.45 p.m.

The Royal Party proceed *via* Bird Street, Park Drive, Park Lane, Cape Road, Rink Street Western Road to Donkin Reserve.

4 p.m.

Great Commemoration Gathering on Donkin Reserve. Massed School Children will sing a well-known Patriotic Song and a Hymn.

Short Speeches by:

H.R.H. the Governor-General.

Right Hon. Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H.

Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Crewe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

His Worship the Mayor,

7.30 p.m.

Dinner (Private).

8.30 p.m.

Reception and Dance, Feather Market Hall.

NOTE.—Unveiling of Picture of the late General Botha by Right Hon. the Prime Minister.

Sunday, 10th April, 1921.

Royal Party leave for Grahamstown *via* Sunday's River Valley.

11 a.m.

Divine Service, St. Mary's Church.

4 p.m.

United Divine Service in Feather Market Hall



s.s. Chapman, the first Settlers' Ship to arrive at Algoa Bay on April 10th, 1820, with 271 Settlers on Board.



Grahamstown to-day, showing City Hall.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

Saturday, 9th April, 1921.

8 p.m.

Pageant of 1320 Settlers in City Hall.

Sunday, 10th April, 1921.

11 a.m.

Special Commemoration Service of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God will be held in all the Churches in Grahamstown.

3 p.m.

Combined Centenary Service will be held in the Botanical Gardens weather permitting, otherwise in City Hall).

Speakers: Hon. Sir Frederick de Waal, K.C.M.G., Administrator of the Cape Province; Professor Cory.

4 p.m.

The Band of H.M.S. Dublin will play selections in the Gardens. A silver collection will be taken at the gate.

8.30 p.m.

The Band will give a Sacred Concert on Church Square (weather permitting, otherwise in City Hall). A silver collection will be taken.

Monday, 11th April, 1921.

10 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, will arrive at the Railway Station and be met by His Worship the Mayor and others. The Grahamstown College Cadets and a contingent of Returned Soldiers will form the Guard of Honour. The Girl Guides will also be in attendance. Pending the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the Band will play selections in Church Square.

After the arrival of the train, Their Royal Highnesses will drive over the following route from the Railway Station to the City Hall, viz.: From the Station up High Street, down Bathurst Street along Beaufort Street and Grey Street, through the Botanical Gardens and the Archway, and down High Street, Church Square, where they will arrive at

10.30 a.m.

During the progress of the Royal Party to the Platform in front of the City Hall, a Bugler will announce their arrival, and after H.R.H. has mounted the platform, the Band will play the National Anthem—the audience will join in the singing.

A Bouquet will be presented to H.R.H., Princess Arthur of Connaught, by Molly Whiteside.

The Mayor of Grahamstown (Mr. C. W. Whiteside) will then welcome Their Royal Highnesses on behalf of the citizens.

The Town Clerk will then read the Address.

Addresses will then be presented on behalf of:

- (a) The Divisional Council of Albany by Mr. C. W. Broers, Magistrate of Albany and Chairman of the Divisional Council.
- (b) The Municipality of Port Alfred by the Mayor (Mr. C. G. Miles).
- (c) The Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society by Mr. W. B. Wagstaffe, W.P.

His Royal Highness will Reply to the Addresses.

National Anthem.

11 a.m.

His Royal Highness will open the Annual Conference of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association in the City Hall.

11.30 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses will drive under escort to their residence in Oatlands, Grahamstown (kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bayes), by the following route: Up High Street, down Somerset Street past St. Andrews' College, down Worcester Street, up Milner Street past St. Aiden's College.

GRAHAMSTOWN.—con.

12 Noon.

The foundation stone of the 1820 Settlers' Memorial will be laid at the West end of High Street, near the Archway, by Vice-Admiral Sir William Goodenough, K.C.B.

1 p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses will permit leading citizens, as well as the surviving children of 1820 Settlers, to be presented to them in the Council Chamber.

1.30 p.m.

A Public Luncheon will be given in the Drill Hall in honour of the Settlers attended by Their Royal Highnesses and distinguished guests.

3 p.m.

A Grand Naval and Military Display, attended by Their Royal Highnesses, will be held on the City Lords Ground. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.; Children and Students, 1s. The following will be the programme:—

NAVAL: Field Gun Display.

MILITARY: Bare Back Riding.

Vaulting.

Leaping.

Tent Pegging.

The Band will play selections during the afternoon.

The W.C.T.U. will provide refreshments on the grounds.

8 p.m.

A Grand (1820 Period) Ball be held in the City Hall. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at 9 p.m., and will be heralded by a bugler. Tickets of admission, 10s. 6d. each. Carriages 2 a.m.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1921.

8.30 a.m.

His Royal Highness will proceed by motor car to Mr. Horace O. Doid's Farm to participate in a Koodoo Hunt to be given in his honour.

9 a.m.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Arthur, will travel by motor car to Port Alfred for the day.

GRAHAMSTOWN.—con.

11 a.m.

Arrive at Port Alfred. Met by Mayor and Mayoress. Morning Tea.

11.30 a.m.

H.R.H. and Party proceed to West Beach, where the remainder of the morning is spent.

1 p.m.

H.R.H. and Party lunch at Golf Club House.

2.30 p.m.

Proceed in Motor Launch up the River.

3.30 p.m.

Return by car to Grahamstown.

3 p.m.

A Repeat Performance will be given of the Naval and Military Display on the City Lords. Band in attendance. Admission, 2s. 6d. Children and Students, 1s. each.



The Military Prison, Grahamstown.—View of the Tower from the front.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Monday evening, 11th April, 1921.

Bonfires will be lighted on the hills surrounding the town; a rocket display will also be seen.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1921.

9.30 a.m.

Graduation Ceremony at Rhodes' College by Dr. Viljoen, Superintendent of Education.

11 a.m.

Laying of Foundation Stone of Women's Hostel by Lady Phillips.

Every Evening during the Week.

A Musical Comedy Company will perform in the Grand Theatre, Bathurst Street, at 8 o'clock each evening.

7.30 p.m.

Children's Dance (1820 Period), City Hall. Admission: Children taking part, 2s. 6d.; Parents, 2s. 6d.; Spectators, 5s

Mr. Oscar Davies' Variety Entertainment will be given on Fiddlers' Green.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1921.

9.30 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses will depart by motor for Fort Beaufort.

8 p.m.

Professor G. E. Cory, M.A., D.Litt., will deliver a Lecture, illustrated by Lantern Slides, in the City Hall, on the 1820 Settlers Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Pageant in the City Hall of 1820 Settlers.

An Exhibition of Oil Paintings, descriptive of the Old Settlers' Period, will be on view in the Art Gallery (upstairs) in the City Hall.

Thursday, 14th April, 1921.

Pageant of 1820 Settlers in City Hall



Fort Beaufort.—View of the Town

FORT BEAUFORT.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1921.

12 Noon.

Royal Party arrive in motor cars at the Tower near where the inhabitants of the town and district will be gathered in welcome under the spokesmanship of the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Edwin Gilfillan.

12.15 p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses proceed to the Residency, vacated for their convenience.

1 p.m.

An Address of Welcome to Their Royal Highnesses to be presented by the Mayor on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and district at a dais erected in front of the Town Hall, followed by Luncheon in the Town Hall.

2 p.m.

A Native Dance and Display will be given outside the Town Hall.

2.30 p.m.

Cars leave for Alice.

ALICE.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1921.

3.30 p.m.

Cars arrive at Alice.

4 p.m.

Tea at Lovedale and Inspection of Institute. Royal Party return to dine on train.

9 p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses attend Reception at the Town Hall, when the Mayor will present address.

Thursday, 14th April, 1921.

9.30 a.m.

Cars leave Alice. Natives will line the road.



Alice.—The inside of Fort Hare, showing Sandilli's Kop before the erection of the Monument to Dr. Stewart on the top.



Middledrift.—The grave of the staunch and loyal chief, Kama.

MIDDLEDRIFT.

10.15 a.m.

Cars pass Middledrift. Natives will line the road.

11.15 a.m.

Cars arrive at Keiskamma Hoek. Natives will line the road.

KEISKAMMA HOEK.

11.30 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to the Residency, which will be vacated for their convenience.

12.30 p.m.

Luncheon in Marquee outside the School Buildings.

1.30 p.m.

Cars leave Keiskamma Hoek.



Keiskamma Hoek.—The village.



King William's Town, in 1862. From a painting by T. W. Bowles.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

3 p.m.

Cars arrive at the Botanical Gardens, King William's Town.

3 to 5 p.m.

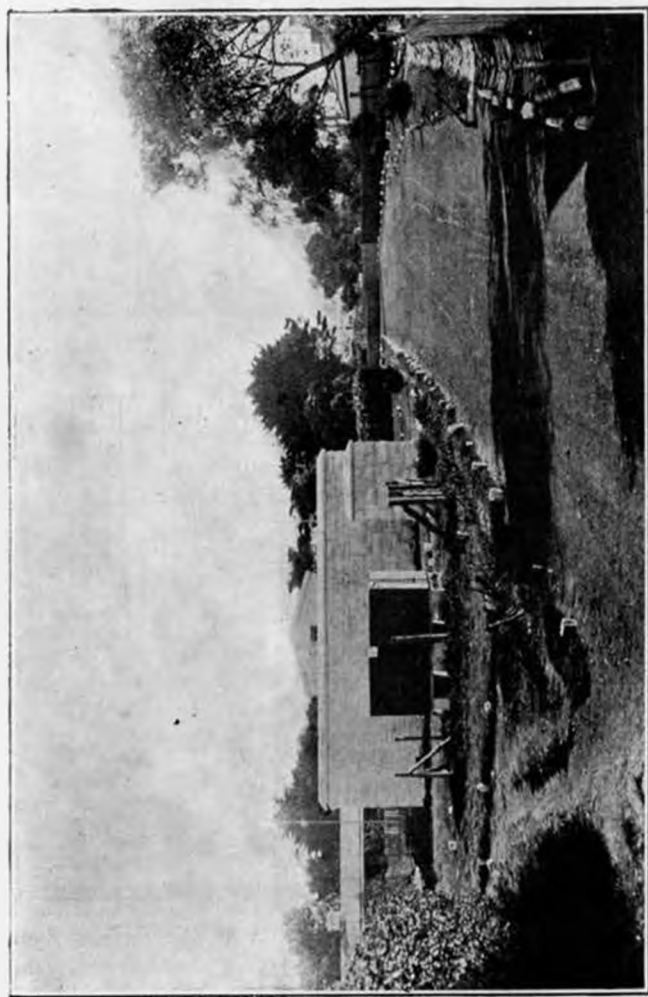
Tea in Botanical Gardens, where a Reception will be held and Loyal Address presented by the Mayor.

5 p.m.

Cars leave King William's Town for East London.



King William's Town, 1846.—Fort Hill and Mess House.



Fort Glamorgan, East London West.—Entrance, showing old Powder Magazine (centre of picture), and portions of old Barracks in the distance to right and left of picture.

EAST LONDON.

Thursday, 14th April, 1921.

6.45 p.m.

Cars arrive at East London, and Their Royal Highnesses and Suite proceed to "Woodleigh," St. Mark's Road, vacated by Sir Charles and Lady Crewe for their occupation until Sunday, 17th April.

Friday, 15th April, 1921.

10.30 a.m.

At the City Hall. Presentation of Addresses of Welcome by the City Council, other local Public Bodies, Patriotic Societies, and Institutions.

His Royal Highness the Governor-General will reply to the Addresses.

Thereafter an Investiture will be held by H.R.H. of those who have been awarded decorations in connection with the Great War.

12 Noon.

Their Royal Highnesses will be driven to places of interest in East London.

1 p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses retire to Woodleigh.

3.30 p.m.

Garden Party up the Buffalo River at Green Point.

9 p.m.

At the City Hall. Reception and Dance.

Saturday, 16th April, 1921.

Morning.

His Royal Highness will take part in a Bush Buck Shoot at Arnoldton.

Sunday, 17th April, 1921.

11 a.m.

Their Royal Highnesses attend Divine Service at the old East London Parish Church of St. John's.

The Royal Party depart by train for Cape Town *via* Queenstown.



*Grahamstown in 1822.—Showing the Drostdy House built by
Piet Retief during that year.*

**GRAHAMSTOWN to EAST LONDON via FORT
BEAUFORT, ALICE, MIDDLEDRIFT, KEISKAMA
HOEK and KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.**

(By Professor G. E. Cory, M.A., D.Litt., of Rhodes' University
College, Grahamstown.)

PASSING down the Grahamstown High Street over the railway line, the route lies along the road between the two large cemeteries. The one on the right is the original old cemetery; in it are buried many people who have played important parts in Eastern Frontier history, *e.g.*, Major G. Sackville Fraser, the first Landdrost of Grahamstown, 1812; Henderson, Mahoney and others who were killed in the 1835 war; the Hon. R. Godlonton; and at later dates Bishops Armstrong and Merriman. Numerous graves bear the statement "Came out with the British Settlers in 1820." On the left is the Wesleyan cemetery, quite as large, and with names of equal interest. The course is continued through the outskirts of the town along the main road eastwards towards old Kaffirland. Having passed the last of the houses, the route bends to the right, when a gentle ascent commences over a good but tortuous road. Soon the higher parts of the hill will be reached, when far away to the right will be seen at once the whole of the city of Grahamstown. Mark the Cathedral spire, tower of Town Hall, the distant mountain drive with its trees. The top of the hill reached and the view of Grahamstown extinguished, we find ourselves ON THE FLATS. Far away to the right, on the sky line

of the distant hill (about 10 miles away), will be seen a small tower. This is Governor's Kop. It was intended for a signal fire tower, one of a chain of similar beacons, for the purpose of warning the military that Kaffirs had stolen cattle and that the drifts of the Great Fish River were to be guarded. It was built in 1842, but was found to be quite useless for the purpose. These flats are of great interest, for over them on Tuesday, April 22nd, 1819, many thousands of Kaffirs rushed down in order to massacre all in Grahamstown. The famous battle took place on the slope immediately leading to the town. Along the road we are now passing (say near the old vlei on the right), Col. Wiilshire rode on that great day in order to inspect some horses near Botha's Hill, when he saw the myriads of red Kaffirs approaching from the direction of Governor's Kop. Passing the 5-mile stone, we descend gradually and cross the small (usually) dry river. Note the sort of gorge or pass on the left. Bushman paintings are still to be found in the caves and rocks down there. We now ascend the hill to the right, and a drive of about a mile brings us in to the Botha's Hill Hotel on the right. We bend round to the left. Note the beautiful view of the distant Amatolas; to the extreme left, the crown of the Winterberg about 90 miles away is seen; and then, a little more to the right, the two-peaked Didima, below which Post Retief appears. Still more to the right, Gaika's Kop, a dome-shaped mountain is seen, and then smaller heights stretching away to King William's Town.

Continuing along this road, the sign post pointing the way to King William's Town is reached, but our road to Fort Beaufort lies to the left. After about a mile the road descends into the famous Ecce Pass, now known as the Queen's Road. It was built, as all this road from Grahamstown to Post Retief was, by the military in 1842-43. This was a particularly dangerous part during the wars of 1846 and 1850, more especially in the latter, when the bush gave cover to Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, who waylaid the commissariat wagons and attacked and sometimes murdered those in charge of them. A young man, Pike, was barbarously murdered just about where we see the 10-mile stone on the right. At the bottom of this long hill is a river—usually dry—and then a rather sharp ascent through bushy country of no very great interest until the lonely Fort Brown comes into view. Before this is reached, however, notice



*Old Church Square,
Grahamstown.—
Showing the Cathedral
in the background.*



Battle of Grahamstown, 1819, showing Mukannas Kop.

should be taken of the road with "Grasslands" sign post. This was the old road from Grahamstown to Fort Wilshire in the 'twenties and 'thirties, when the big ivory traffic was in existence. Fort Brown is worth visiting, and so is the top of its tower. It is typical of all the towers of the Kaffirland forts. Fort Brown was built in 1836-37 as a defence or guardian of the important drift on the Fish River just here. It is the place known in history as Hermanus Kraal.

A fine bridge now spans the Great Fish River, and the old boundary between Cape Colony and Kaffirland is thus crossed. The Fish River was made the eastern boundary of the Colony by Governor Van Plettenberg in 1778, and may be considered to have remained so until the annexation of British Kaffraria in 1805. Perhaps no natural feature in the East is so bound up with our history as this river. Its extensive and impenetrable bush has always afforded much excellent shelter for Kaffir thieves and stolen cattle—and rendered almost impossible the task of dislodging them. With one exception, the policy of those in authority has always been that of driving the Kaffirs beyond the next river—the Keiskamma—and keeping them from the Fish. This river sometimes comes down handsomely. A mark may be seen on one of the pillars of the bridge showing the height (about 42 feet) to which the water rose in a very short time in 1875. This was a record, however. During these "come-downs" it collects, in its haste, much property belonging to those who now reside near it, and this may be seen hurrying off to the sea—or perhaps for a redistribution to the inhabitants lower down—cattle, sheep, pigs, etc. (usually dead), together with all sorts of household and personal effects, not omitting trees. We are now over the bridge and in old Kaffirland. The river follows us on the right hand

We soon pass the beautiful farm "Lifford," and then bearing to the left the country becomes somewhat more wild with high precipitous cliffs on the left and the river still on the right.

After a time we come to the Koonap River near where it joins the Fish River. We cross the bridge and see "Tomlinson's." On the left of the road there used to be a military post known as the "Koonap" or "Tomlinson's" post. It was a most dangerous place when the Kaffirs were hostile. It was one of the posts established to keep clear the road from Grahamstown to Fort Beaufort. Near here in the 1850 war the Kaffirs succeeded in capturing a number of supply wagons and in murdering the escort. The bodies were buried in the small cemetery at Fort Brown.

We now ascend the Koonap heights and reach Van der Merwe's. A little beyond—to the right—will be seen the farm "Leeuwfontein" or Howse's Post—also the scene of much conflict in the 1850 war. Pushing on, and when about seven miles from Fort Beaufort, we come to a high precipice towering above us on the left. On the top of it may be seen (from the river) the ruins of a signal tower. This is Dans Hoogte—it was near here where the murder was committed which led immediately to the outbreak of the 1846 war. A Kaffir prisoner (he had stolen an axe in Fort Beaufort) was being taken to Grahamstown and was handcuffed to a Hottentot, when the Kaffirs came from the adjacent bush, cut off the hand of the Hottentot and thus liberated the Kaffir. A few miles further we come to FORT BEAUFORT, and enter it by the Victoria Bridge, built in 1844 as part of the Queen's Road. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Napier, wife of Governor Sir George Napier, in 1838.

Fort Beaufort, founded as a fort in 1822, and as a township in 1837, was generally the chief military depot and headquarters during the Kaffir wars; in 1835 it was the starting point for one of the four divisions which invaded Kaffirland (Peddie was especially important in the 1846 war). In the 1850 war the rebel Hermanus brought the rebel Hottentots against the place, and was shot at Stanton's Drift (we do not see this). The river we see here is the Kat River—a tributary of the Fish. Note the old



*The Fort on Gunfire Hill,
Grahamstown.*



*Fort Beaufort.—
The Victoria Bridge,
built in 1844. Founda-
tion Stone laid by
Lady Napier in 1838.
This fine bridge spans
the Kut River*

Martello tower still standing (near the railway station)—this is the direction to deeper Kaffirland. All of the original old fort has disappeared; its position was where the Grove now stands (the tennis courts, etc.).

Our way now crosses the railway line, and passes over undulating country through the district of Umdala. Beyond that it is part of the old Kaffirland, and looks to-day much as it did in the past. There is nothing of any striking historical interest about it.

About twelve miles brings us to ALICE. Passing the station and down one of the main streets we find our way to LOVE-DALE, a full account of which will be given on the spot.

We shall leave ALICE by crossing the Tyumie or Chumie River and taking the road to the right. Notice Sandilli's Kop, on top of which is the monument of the famous Dr. Stewart. Also notice the remains of Fort Hare, viz., the powder magazine and the ruins of the bastions. This fort was built in 1846 at a cost of £8,000, and was the largest of all the Eastern Province forts. All the country round here is of great interest. Some distance to the left—near the foot of the Hog's Back Mountain—were the villages of Auckland, Woburn and Juanasberg, where the inhabitants were murdered by Kaffirs on Christmas Day of 1850.



*Fort Beaufort.—
The Old Martello Tower.
The rest of the old fort
built in 1822 has disap-
peared.*

Over somewhat undulating country we pass on to the small village of **Middle Drift**. In 1853 Sir George Cathcart, the then Governor of the Colony, and the Commander-in-Chief of the forces during the latter part of the 1850 war, established a military post in this lonely part of Kaffirland. In 1856 a sub-magistracy, with the necessary, though simple, offices, was formed, and thus the village commenced. This part of the country was originally Gaika territory, but for continued misbehaviour that tribe was driven out. In the early 'fifties it was given to the Amagqunukwebi Chief Kama and his people. Kama had for many years made a most exemplary profession of Christianity, and had been loyal to the British Government, while all others, including his two brothers, Pato and Congo, had been hostile. The ruins of the small house which the Government built for him may still be seen, near the railway line. There is also here the Wesleyan Mission Station of Annshaw (named after the wife of the famous Rev. William Shaw, the Wesleyan minister who came out with the 1820 Settlers). The village takes its name from the middle drift over the Keiskamma River. In the olden days there were three main drifts



Fort Thomson, Alice.

over this river, through which troops and traders made their way into more distant Kaffirland. The most northern was Hobbs' Drift, on the road to Fort Cox—the one we have to pass through; then lower down there was the Middle Drift, on the road to Fort White and King William's Town, and then, much lower down, there was Line Drift, on the main road from Fort Peddie to King William's Town. The Keiskamma River itself is of great interest, as in 1848 Sir Harry Smith made it the eastern boundary of the Colony, but before this it was in Kaffirland, the Fish River being the eastern boundary. In 1819 all the land between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers was the **Neutral Territory**, into which neither whites nor blacks were supposed to enter. In 1836 Sir Benjamin D'Urban made all the country east of the Keiskamma up to the Kei River the Province of Queen Adelaide, but very shortly afterwards Lord Glenelg, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, objected, and the Kaffirs were again allowed to come up to the Fish River Bush, thus making life so dangerous in the Colony that many of the Dutch left on what is known as the Great Trek, and also, further, this policy led to the wars and troubles of 1846 and 1850.



Fort Cox, near Middledrift.

Continuing our journey and crossing the Keiskamma at Hobbs' Drift, we soon pass along a road where a great disaster happened in April, 1846. War with the Kaffirs had broken out. A long train of 125 ox-wagons had moved as far as Burns' Hill, and was returning along this road. This cavalcade, nearly three miles in length, was being watched, and probably followed, by many hundreds of hostile Kaffirs, who were hidden by the bush on both sides of the road. One of the wagons near the centre of the line got stuck, and thus gave the Kaffirs their opportunity. Out of the bush and down the slopes of the high long mountain on the left—the Seven Kloof Mountain—the Kaffirs poured forth and attacked the column. The escort was unable to do much, and so the enemy captured sixty-five of the wagons with all their contents, and nearly nine hundred oxen. In the fray Captain Bambrick, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, ten men of the 91st, four of the C.M.R., and two Colonists were killed, and many wounded. The 7th Dragoons also lost their regimental plate and valuable personal effects. This victory greatly elated the Kaffirs, and encouraged them to pursue the career of murder, fire and plunder which characterised their subsequent actions.

A few miles beyond this we come to the rise of land on the left on which the ruins of Fort Cox may now be seen. These ruins should be visited—if for no other purpose than to be able to realise the lonely and awful spot this must have been for the soldiers who in those days had to be stationed in this dangerous part, surrounded as it is by high bushy mountains, which gave such cover to thousands of bloodthirsty Kaffirs. Fort Cox was one of the many forts established by Sir B. D'Urban in 1836. This one was to be a check on tribes living in the Amatola Basin,

Burns Hill Mission Station. Founded 1830. Sandilli's "great place" was here. The Paramount Chief Gaika's grave is two miles distant.



as well as those in the Seven Kloof Mountain and Mount Macdonald (the high hill to the right of the fort peninsula. On December 23rd, 1850, Sir Harry Smith held a great meeting of the Kafir chiefs here, when all were present except the one who was most wanted, and the one who was creating all the trouble and promoting war, namely, Sandilli. It was decided to pursue him and arrest him. For that purpose a large force, consisting of 244 of the 6th Regiment, 77 of the 73rd Regiment, 92 of the (supposed) loyal Kafir police, and 174 of the C.M.R. (also supposed loyal Hottentots), all under the command of Colonel MacKinnon, left Fort Cox on the morning of December 24th. They must have marched almost exactly along the route we are now taking. As soon as they had left the fort, hundreds of Kafirs surrounded it, and kept Sir Harry Smith, the Governor of the Colony, a prisoner for some days.

A little beyond Fort Cox, on the main road, we come to Burns' Hill Mission Station. It was founded in 1830 and placed where it is in order to carry on mission work among Sandilli's people. Sandilli's "umzi," or great place, was near. Note the small church, now used as a schoolroom. It has been burnt down twice by the Kafirs. About two miles beyond, and in a land to the left of the road, is the grave of the paramount Chief, Gaika, who died in 1829, and was succeeded by Sandilli.



Gaika's Grave.

The great chief died in 1829, and was buried at this spot. The natives still regard the place with superstitious awe and plough round it at a respectful distance.



The Boomah Pass.

It was just at this point of the difficult and dangerous Pass that the Kaffirs under Sandilli, who were in great force, opened fire on the detachments of the 6th and 73rd Regiments, after the renegade Kaffir Police and Hottentot C.M.R. had been allowed to pass without interference.

Sandilli's army was concealed in the bush on the conical-shaped hill to the right of the Pass facing the direction of Keiskamma Hoek.

There is not much to mark the grave other than a clump of isolated bush. Near this spot the whole Kaffir nation held their great indaba in June, 1834, when they were finally deciding to co-operate and make a simultaneous invasion of the Colony. This they did on December 21st, 1834, and then the 1835 war broke out, which led to the almost total destruction of the Eastern Province, and the annihilation of the results of fifteen years' work on the part of the British Settlers of 1820.

A few miles further on we come to the famous Boomah Pass—in those days a mere track in the bush, not the fine road we see to-day. It was here where Colonel Mackinnon's column, already referred to, met with its surprise. The column had to move almost in single file on account of the narrowness of the way. The ammunition wagons, in charge of some of the C.M.R. (black or coloured men) and some of the Kaffir police, were in front. After these had been allowed to pass, firing from the bush on both sides into the column commenced, and men began to fall. Surgeon Stuart, of the C.M.R., one corporal and nine privates of the 6th Regiment, and one corporal of the 73rd, were killed, while Major Bisset, C.M.R., Lieut. Colley, of the 6th, and seven privates were badly wounded. This was the beginning of the 1850 war. The next day—Christmas Day—the Kaffirs surrounded the small military villages of Woburn, Auckland and Juanasberg (near Alice), and murdered most of the inhabitants, while they were offering and giving the Kaffirs Christmas cheer. Leaving the Boomah Pass, a few miles brings us to the village of **Keiskamma Hoek**. Like Middle Drift, it

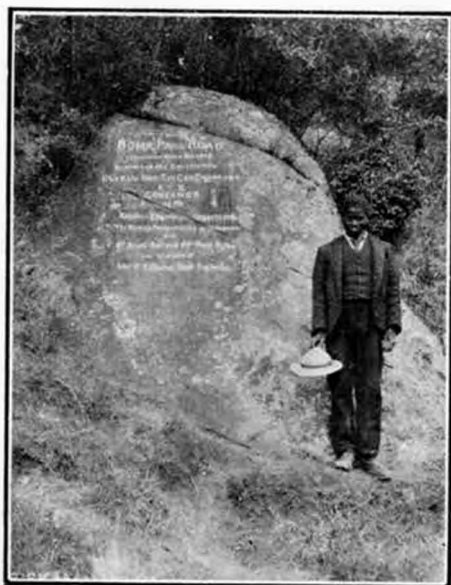
commenced as a military post. It was one of Sir George Cathcart's posts, and dates from 1853. Its original name was Castle Eyre—in honour of Lieut.-Col. Eyre, who did such good work at that time in clearing out the hostile Kaffirs. But, as Sir George Cathcart said in one of his despatches, "its intention was not limited to mere defensive objects," it was to become a township and a centre of civilisation in that part of then almost unknown Kafirland. By Government Notice, February 12th, 1853, provision was made for the commencement of a village in Keiskamma Hoek, on the principle that there shall be no lone dwelling and undivided grants of large detached grazing farms.

We now pass out of Keiskamma Hoek village and reach the Red Hill, from the top of which, looking back, a fine view of Keiskamma Hoek is obtained, and looking forward the Pirie Forest presents itself. To this day the natives call this the Forest of Ho Ho, after the Hottentot Chieftainess of that name, who conceded the territory to Karabe after the great battle at the Kci River, and in exchange for cattle. We do not come across anything of striking historic interest until we reach Bailie's grave, and there is not much to be seen here. Charles Theodore Bailie, whom this place commemorates, was the eldest son of John Bailie, the head of Bailie's Party of 1820 Settlers. In June, 1835, during the 1835 war, he was in command of a number of men from King William's Town, and had to reconnoitre the conspicuous mountain Tabindoda and surrounding country. The Kaffirs played upon him the usual trick, namely, that of showing only a few of themselves with the object of luring on a band of pursuers into a difficult and dangerous part, then great numbers rushing out and overwhelming the party. This expedient answered in Bailie's case, when the whole party was murdered.

Stone commemorating the construction in 1853 of the Boomah Pass.

Inscription.

"Boma Pass Road, constructed December, 1853, by order of His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Geo. Cathcart, K.C.B., Governor, by the Royal Engineers' Department. The working party consisted of detachments of the 6th Royal Regiment and 60th Royal Rifles, under the direction of Lieut. H. R. Siborne, Royal Engineers."





Stone commemorating the construction in 1835 of the Bridge on the Red Hill Road.

Inscription.

This stone was taken from the old Military road and placed here in 1919.

*The tree shall grow, the
break shall glide;
The hill shall stand, the
bridge shall bide;
The builders, like the fading
day
Of autumn sunset, pass
away."*

For a long time afterwards it was a mystery what had become of them, for search parties entirely failed in finding any trace of them.

A little further beyond this point the road to the right leads round to the Debe Flats and Fort White. We do not take this. After the fight in the Boomah Pass, the troops went to Keiskamma Hoek, and having followed the road we have just taken, they turned down this road to the right. When they got out on to the Debe Flats on their way to Fort White, they came across a party of the 45th Regiment which had endeavoured to carry messages from that Fort to King William's Town, but their dead bodies were found by Colonel Mackinnon in a most horribly mutilated condition.

Continuing our journey we soon cross the railway at the Pirie Halt, and then before long King William's Town comes into view.

King William's Town, the old capital of British Kaffraria, was founded in the first place as a mission station by the Rev. John Brownlee in 1820. The old mission house stood on the site now occupied by the Residency. The district was then occupied by a small tribe of Kaffirs known as the Amatunde, under a petty Chief, Jan Tzatzoe, who in 1836 created a great name for himself by appearing as "King" Tzatzoe in blue and gold before the House of Commons, and giving "evidence" against the Colonists of that time. In 1835 the mission station was destroyed by the Kaffirs, and after the war a fort called Fort Hill was built near the present military reserve. (Note: No relation to the place called Fort Hill near the Hospital.) Then Colonel (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith (May, 1835) founded on the spot the



*Krelli, son of Hintza, Paramount Chief
of all the Kaffirs, 1835.*



*XoXo, son of Gaika.
A worthless character, but because
he was a Chief's son the occasion of
his receiving a very slight wound in
the head was made the pretext for
starting a Kaffir War.*



*Sandilli, son of Gaika.
His "umzi" or great place was on
Burns Hill, near the present mis-
sion station.*

present town, and named it after King William IV. Shortly after it was abandoned, with the rest of Kaffraria, by the British Governor, and refounded again by Sir Harry Smith in 1848. The history of King William's Town is almost the history of Kaffraria—so much has occurred there in connection with the Kaffir wars, the great cattle killing delusion of 1857, when the Kaffirs committed their national suicide by starving themselves to death, the arrival and lives of the German Settlers (the German Legion), who came between the years 1857 and 1860—"King" naturally was a very important place in connection with the war of 1877. It was for a time the military headquarters of the whole of the Eastern Province, and has always been the centre of the trade with Kaffirland. Space will not permit the very lengthy notice which this place deserves. Leaving King William's Town for East London, the road passes through what used to be the territory of the Chief Pato. It was somewhat out of the arena of the Kaffir wars, partly because of its distance from the Colony, and partly because the reigning Chiefs have for the most part been on the side of the British Government. The influential Chief Pato took no part in the 1835 war, but he did in that of 1846, joining with the Gaikas against the Colony. In the 1850 war he rendered great service to the Government by keeping this country open, and thus enabling provisions landed at East London being taken through to King William's Town. From the top of Breidbach Hill the remains of the old Fort Murray may be seen; also the Mount



Botma, a Gaika Chief, and one of Sandilli's chief councillors. Supposed to have been 100 years old when he died. His location was near Fort Beaufort.

Interesting relic near Keiskamma Hoek. Stone erected by Col. Maclean in 1857 to the memory of the Rev. George Dacre, the Military Chaplain.

This relic is not actually on this route, but is on the Doutsu Road in the direction of the Anglican Mission and Native Training College of St. Matthew's, close to Keiskamma Hoek.



Coke Mission Station This is another of the many Wesleyan mission stations established in Kaffraria. It was founded in 1825 by the Rev. W. Shaw, with the permission of the Chief Ndhlabhi, on a small stream which runs into the Buffalo called the Umkangiso. It is near a conspicuous hill, which, as well as the station, was named Mount Coke—in honour of Rev. Dr. Coke, the founder of Methodist Missions. Near is Fort Murray, originally one of Sir B. D'Urban's forts of 1835 and 1836. It was rebuilt in later years on a larger scale. Much of the country round about here was allotted to the German emigrants who arrived in the late 'fifties—hence the German names of Berlin, Potsdam, Breidbach, etc. But when Sir Harry Smith reorganised British Kaffraria in 1848 he divided the country into districts and gave them English county names, such as Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Cambridge, etc., and the embryo port at the mouth of the Buffalo became **London**, shortly afterwards East London. A fort, Fort Glamorgan (still standing), was built near the west bank, and buildings in connection with the port came into existence. East London was then entirely on that side of the river. But when the German Legion arrived, the village called Paemure, on the east side, came into existence, but both sides constitute East London. Our trip is now at an end, and to-day it can be done with a speed and safety which but a few years ago was impossible.

GEO. E. CORY.



Kaffir customs. The Abakweta Dance. Note the women making music in the background.



Kaffir Land. A typical domestic scene.





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