PAGE NOT AVAILABLE

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PAGE NOT AVAILABLE

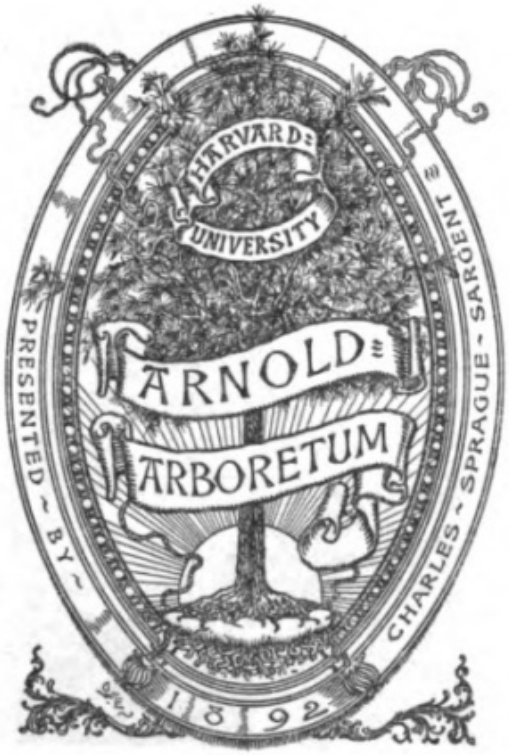
Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google
Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

3 2044 107 258 584

V f
C 1 7



Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

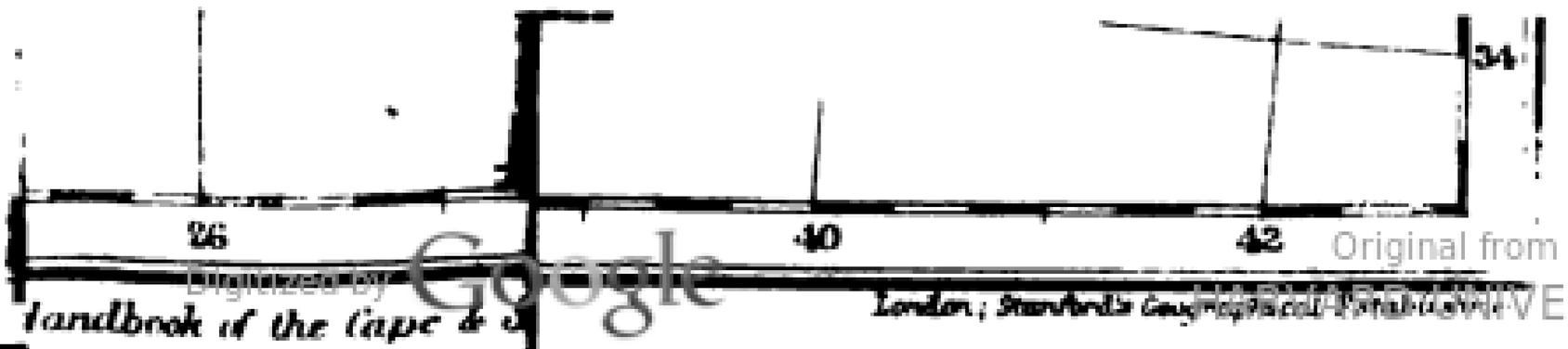
Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Illustrated Official Handbook

OF

THE CAPE AND SOUTH AFRICA

A Résumé of

THE HISTORY, CONDITIONS, POPULATIONS PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES

OF THE SEVERAL

Colonies, States, and Territories.

EDITED BY

JOHN NOBLE, C.M.G.

Cape Colony

"Semper aliquid novi Africa affert."—PLINY.

SECOND EDITION.

J. C. JUTA & CO.

LONDON: 36, BASINGHALL STREET.

CAPE TOWN. | JOHANNESBURG.

PORT ELIZABETH.

1896.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

[*All rights reserved.*

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ERRATA.

On page 166, line 25, for "port" read "post."

„ 175, line 10, for "commands" read "commando."

„ 196, line 25, for "or" read "on."

„ 197, for "1887" read "1877."

„ 201, for "Kalihari" read "Kalahari."

„ 269, line 29, for "Hoet" read "Hoek."

„ 368, line 8, for "54 miles" read "70 miles."

„ 424, line 14, for "Langsberg" read "Langeberg."

„ 446, line 18, for "1851" read "1855."

„ 541, foot of page, for "64·5 F." read "62·87 F."

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND and cheaper edition of this Handbook having been called for, it is necessary to preface it with some notice of events and changes which have taken place since these pages were first sent to press a little more than two years ago.

During this brief period South Africa has prominently attracted the attention of all parts of the civilised world by the rapid development of its wealth and resources, and the remarkable growth of trade and commerce following thereon. The potent circumstance which led to this was the discovery of the untold mineral treasures of the Witwatersrand, and other parts of the South African Republic, formerly regarded as bleak and worthless pastoral regions. The unique occurrence at the Rand of auriferous conglomerate beds of unparalleled continuity and reliability, and the presence in close proximity thereto of abundant and cheap fuel to work them profitably with suitable mining and reduction plants, were factors whose importance were soon and widely recognised. European and Colonial capitalists and men of enterprise were not slow to exploit and to invest in so promising a field of operations. In an unprecedentedly short time a solid and steadily increasing mining industry, with the city of Johannesburg as its principal centre, was established; and from the first start in 1887 each year has shown a continuous augmentation of the annual output of gold bullion, until now the country has been raised to the enviable position of being at the head of the list of the gold-producing areas of the world.

Following upon the creation of this gold-mining industry, attention was further directed to South Africa by the spirited enterprise which the Chartered Company set in motion for the development of the native territories to the northward. Within a comparatively brief period they have been successful in rescuing from barbarism three rich provinces, portions of which are undoubtedly highly mineralised, whilst others embrace an unlimited extent of pastoral and arable lands, offering wide fields for European colonisation and settlement. They have already occupied and established all the machinery of government and British colonial law over both Mashonaland and Matabeleland—the "Land of Ophir" of ancient times—and they have now undertaken the direct control and

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

administration of the healthy plateaux lands north of the Zambesi, up to the lake shore of Tanganyika in Central Africa—

"The last and the largest empire
On the map that is half unrolled."

These movements and developments have stirred and affected all the Colonies and States of South Africa most advantageously, awakening new interests, stimulating new enterprises, and creating new and expanding markets. Men and money are, as a consequence, pouring into the country through its ports on the seaboard. The means of communication are being rapidly improved, both by ocean and land; railways are being extended, and telegraph offices have spread to such distant points as Buluwayo, Salisbury and Blantyre, while, as marked signs of the general prosperity, colonial productions, commerce, and the public revenues are multiplying and advancing in an unprecedented degree.

In other parts of South Africa, as a sequel to the events of late years, there have been annexations and amalgamations of territories, and some extension of British colonial dominion, entailing a rearrangement of the political map. The area of the Cape Colony has been enlarged by at least 55,240 square miles, and its population added to by about 272,000 persons, from the incorporation within its limits of the native territory of Pondoland and of the Crown colony of British Bechuanaland.

The annexation of Pondoland was peaceably effected in the early part of 1894. The territory had for months previously been in the throes of a civil war; the paramount chief, Sigcau, and his adherents contending with a former councillor named Umhlangaso and some subordinate chiefs and their supporters. Their proceedings led to the occurrence of acts of violence on the Natal border and entailed chronic outlay and trouble on the Cape Government. The Imperial authorities gave their sanction to annexation, whenever circumstances appeared favourable for carrying it out, and the Cape Prime Minister and Her Majesty's High Commissioner considered the time had come, inasmuch as a continuance of the state of misrule which prevailed in Pondoland could not be tolerated. A movement of the Cape Mounted Police Force, with artillery and Maxim guns, was made at different points on the border as a demonstration, and a message was sent to Sigcau requiring him in the interests of peace to submit himself and his people to the control of the Government. After some consideration of the matter the paramount chief, Sigcau, and also the chief, Nqwiliso, exercising authority in Western Pondoland, signed deeds of submission to the Governor and the general laws of the Cape Colony, and on the 21st of March, 1894, a proclamation was issued accepting the cession of the territory and declaring the Pondos British subjects. A pension of £500 per annum was granted to each of the chiefs, Sigcau and Nqwiliso, during their lifetime and good behaviour. European magistrates were placed in various parts of the territory, and the machinery of a civilised administration put into operation in similar manner to that exercised in the other Transkeian territories. Eastern Pondoland was added to the magis-

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

terial division of Griqualand East, and Western Pondoland to that of Tembuland. The Pondos, who have their lands and other rights reserved to them, seem well satisfied with the change; they have protection of life and property assured them, and the savage custom of "smelling-out" on charges of witchcraft, with the abhorrent accompaniments of torture, death, and confiscation of property, is no longer tolerated under British colonial rule. The country is one of the fairest parts of South Africa, exceptionally fertile, and capable of sustaining a large population, and efforts are now being made to open it up by a railway from the natural port of St. John's River, which, by facilitating transport, will serve to develop its great capabilities.

The annexation of British Bechuanaland was completed on the 16th of November, 1895. This extends the northern boundary of the Cape Colony to the Molopo River, and the north-western to a point where the twentieth meridian east of Greenwich intercepts the Nosop or Oup River, in the Kalahari desert. It is the first instalment of the advantages assured to the parent State of South Africa from the first inception of the policy of northern expansion and development ten years ago. The Imperial Government, under whose administration its affairs were carried on from that time until the present, has made the Colony a free gift of the country, unencumbered by any liabilities, but reserving for the use of the aboriginal inhabitants the lands or locations already set apart for them, and continuing the existing jurisdiction of the petty chiefs in minor cases within their tribe, according to native law, as well as the law prohibiting the sale or supply of intoxicating drinks to natives. In other respects the laws of the Cape Colony have full force and effect, and the colonial magistrates have jurisdiction in all cases either between Europeans, or Europeans and natives, or natives of different tribes. Representation of the people in the Cape Parliament, under the franchise laws of the Colony, is provided for by the creation of the territory as an electoral province, returning one member to the Legislative Council, and the formation of two electoral divisions, viz., (1) the division of Vryburg (including the districts of Vryburg, Taungs, Kuruman and Gordonia), returning two members to the House of Assembly, and (2) the division of Mafeking, returning one member to the House of Assembly.

The unallotted Crown lands in the province are estimated at 20,000 square miles. The recently enacted Lands Act (No. 40 of 1895), which applies to all the Crown lands of the Cape Colony, has introduced a new system of disposal of these lands. The Minister of Agriculture may now offer surveyed lands for "selection," and where two or more applications are made, the right of priority is determined by lot. The applicant must make a declaration that he is of full age, that he is not an owner of any land, and that he makes the application for his own exclusive use and benefit. He must take occupation within six months, and pay in advance, and yearly, a sum equal to one-twentieth the price fixed for the land, together with the expenses of survey. He then receives a licence for occupation for five years, during which he has an opportunity of finding out the capabilities of the property. At the expiration of that period, if all the

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

conditions have been fulfilled, the licensee receives title to the land, subject to the payment of fifteen yearly payments as before, secured by mortgage bond in favour of the Government.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate and the district of Tati, embracing the country from Mafeking northwards to the Zambesi, is within the sphere of operations of the British South Africa Company, but by an arrangement, sanctioned by the Secretary of State (the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) in November 1895, the territories of the Bamangwato tribe, under the chief, Khama; of the Bangwaketsi, under the chief, Bathoen, and of the Bakwena tribe, under the chief, Sebele, are, for the present, continued under the direct control and supervision of the Imperial Government, represented by Her Majesty's High Commissioner, the Right Hon. Sir H. R. Robinson, who has succeeded Sir Henry (now Lord) Loch. The Resident Commissioner is F. J. Newton, Esq., C.M.G., and he will be assisted by magistrates placed with each tribe, exercising judicial powers in all cases between white men and others not belonging to the tribe, as well as in appeals from the decisions of the native chiefs. The importation of, or dealing in, strong drinks is strictly prohibited, and the people are to contribute, by the payment of a hut-tax, or tax of a similar nature, to the defrayal of the cost of administration. Outside the boundaries of the territories of the tribes mentioned the British South Africa Company will have administration and control, but the chiefs will continue to have the hunting rights they now enjoy there, under special regulations. A strip of territory in each reserve is ceded to the Company by the chiefs for the purpose of the construction of the railway from Mafeking to Buluwayo, which will extend from Montsioa's country, north of the Molopo River, through the north-eastern part of the Protectorate.

The territory known as Swaziland has come under the administration and government of the South African Republic. After protracted negotiations on the subject (see p. 409), a Convention, providing for the settlement of the country, was agreed to in December 1894 by Sir H. B. Loch on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and by President Kruger on behalf of the Republic. The Convention sets forth that, "Without the incorporation of Swaziland into the South African Republic the Government of the Republic shall have and be secured in all rights and powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration over Swaziland and the inhabitants thereof." It provides for the welfare of the Swazi people by guaranteeing to them that the management of their internal affairs shall be in accordance with their own laws and customs, in so far as these are not inconsistent with civilised usages, and that they shall have the use and occupation of the lands now in their possession; and it is stipulated that no law hereafter made in Swaziland shall be in conflict with these guarantees. It is also provided that the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to Swazi natives shall be prohibited. All British subjects residing in Swaziland, or having property, grants or concessions therein, are secured in their rights, of whatsoever kind, in like manner as if full burghers of the Republic, but they shall obey the Government and conform to the laws established for Swaziland.

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

White male residents and their minor sons in the country on the 20th April, 1893, on making application, are entitled to claim the political privileges of a natural-born subject of the South African Republic, and the equal rights of the Dutch and English languages in the courts of Swaziland shall be maintained. The British Government reserves the power of exercising diplomatic representation in favour of the Swazi nation or British subjects, in case any provision of the Convention is not fairly and faithfully carried out, and a British Consul has been appointed to reside in Swaziland to watch the working of the new agreement.

This settlement of the Swaziland question led the British Government to finally determine the future position of the small native territories to the east of Swaziland, and extending to the Indian Ocean, between the northern frontier of Zululand and the southern boundary of the Portuguese possessions. These had been authoritatively declared in 1888 to be exclusively within the sphere of British influence. The South African Republic, however, made claim to an extension of territory eastward through the lands of the chiefs, Zimbaan and Umbegesa, with the expectation of obtaining access to the sea, and extending railway communication to an independent harbour on the coast. In the Convention of 1890 the British Government showed a disposition to meet this sentiment and desire of the Republic, and agreed to its acquisition of sovereign rights over a strip of land within these territories for the construction of a railway to Kosi Bay. This was accompanied by the stipulation that the Republic should enter into the South African Customs Union, and permit the free importation of all South African produce into the Republic; and further, that the foreign relations of the territory should be in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, so as to preclude the possibility of any new seaport being used to the prejudice of the interests of the British Colonies or other States in South Africa. During the period of the continuance of the Convention the Government of the South African Republic showed no desire to enter into negotiations on these conditions, and the opportunity of taking advantage of them expired with the lapse of the Convention itself, in the early part of 1895. Previous to this the British Government received information that some subjects of the Republic were illegitimately endeavouring to exercise control in those territories, and to obtain concessions from the chiefs. It was then resolved to bring the country more directly under British control by annexing it. On the 23rd of April, 1895, a proclamation was issued vesting the sovereignty of the territories of Umbegesa, Mdlaleni and Zimbaan, in Her Majesty the Queen, and incorporating them with the Crown colony of Zululand. In the following month of May 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the territory known as Amatongaland, Maputuland and Tembeland, and the Queen appointed the Governor of Zululand to be the Special Commissioner for the same.

"Rhodesia" is the unofficial title now given to the territory of the British South Africa Chartered Company. It includes the whole region extending north and west of the South African Republic, as far as the southern boundaries of the

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Congo State, and having as its eastern and western boundary the Portuguese and German possessions. Its total area is approximately 750,000 square miles, and the country has been described by Mons. Decle, who represented the French Government on a scientific mission from the Cape to Uganda, as "the pick of Central Africa on both sides of the Zambesi."

For about two years after the first occupation of Mashonaland by the pioneers (see page 431), its colonisation and settlement were slowly but steadily progressing, when a collision with the impis of the Matabele king occurred in July 1893. This was occasioned by the attempt of the Matabele to carry on their raids upon the Mashonas, whom they claimed as their "dogs," to be enslaved or murdered at their pleasure. After an attempt by the High Commissioner to arrange matters amicably, but without success, directions were given to the Administrator at Salisbury, to provide for the safety of the lives and property of the settlers, and preparations for war were taken in hand by Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson. Nearly all the able-bodied men who were in Mashonaland volunteered for service, and these were formed into an expeditionary force, numbering about 700 Europeans, besides a contingent of 150 colonial natives, the whole being supplemented by artillery, and Maxim, Gardner and Nordenfelt guns. The plan of operations was to advance from Salisbury and Victoria along the comparatively open country forming the watershed, in the direction of the Matabele king's headquarters at Buluwayo. At the same time the British Bechuanaland Police, under Captain Goold Adams, with other volunteers and 1800 natives under the chief, Khama, made a movement from the south and westward by way of the Tati district. The Mashonaland expeditionary force, however, bore the brunt of the campaign. It was commanded by Major P. W. Forbes, and accompanied by the Administrator, Dr. Jameson, with Major Sir John Willoughby, Bart., as senior military officer. After a difficult march they encountered the Matabele regiments, who attacked them in great force at points near the Shangani and Imbembezi rivers. Numerous and brave though these savage warriors were, they were decisively beaten in two engagements by the coolness and courage of the white men and the incessant death-dealing fire of the Maxim guns. Within a little more than one month the military power of the Matabele was defeated and broken up. The king, Lobengula, who fled from Buluwayo, after setting fire to the place, became a fugitive, and with his death, shortly after, there was an end to the campaign, which has been truly described as "the most successful, expeditious and economic in the history of native warfare."

The campaign was marked by one tragic incident which will always find a place, as a record of heroism, in the annals of war. After the flight of the Matabele king from Buluwayo, Major Allan Wilson, with a patrol of eighteen men, was instructed to follow on the path of the fugitive and reconnoitre, with instructions to return at sundown. They reached a spot on the Shangani River where they found the king's wagons, surrounded by a large following of his warriors. A message was immediately sent to Major Forbes informing him of

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

this, and urging that the whole force and the Maxim guns should be at once sent on to secure the king's capture. But at that moment Major Forbes' column was surrounded by another body of the enemy, and expected to be attacked, and as the river, which had to be crossed, was in flood, no movement could possibly be made till the following morning. With the object of strengthening the patrol a party of twenty mounted men, under Captain Borrow, was despatched to Major Wilson's assistance. These succeeded in finding their way to their comrades; but when they appeared without the remainder of the column or the Maxim guns, the members of the patrol felt that "they were only so many more men sent to die," for they had ascertained from their scouts that the adjacent bush was filled with Matabele. From information afterwards supplied by the natives, it appears that Major Wilson attempted the capture of the king, but the latter fled on horseback with three of his indunas, or headmen. On Wilson retreating he was followed by numbers of the enemy, whose attacks were repeatedly repulsed by the effective fire of the patrol. Then they suddenly encountered and were surrounded by a large impi of the Matabele, who emerged from the cover of the bush. In face of this overwhelming force the gallant little band made a heroic defence, bravely meeting their death. They formed a ring with their horses and fought two long hours, and as their horses fell a barricade was formed of the bodies, behind which they continued their fire so long as they were able to handle their rifles and their ammunition lasted. The natives were especially struck with admiration at the manner in which they fought on while wounded; at the coolness with which one would take off his shirt while under fire, tear it into strips and bind up the wounds of a comrade, and then renew the fight, while others, maimed or disabled, still continued to load the rifles they could not fire, and handed them to their comrades who could use them. When the last of their number fell, and the end came, the native induna, Umjam, who had led the Matabele attack, admiringly exclaimed, "These were men of men, who died like men; their fathers were men before them." Two months afterwards the bones of thirty-four of the party were found lying close together where they had made their last stand. These remains were reverently gathered and removed to consecrated ground near the ancient ruins of Zimbabwe, where a monument is being erected to the memory of all whose lives were sacrificed in the war.

At the close of operations discussions took place with the Secretary of State as to the future administration of the country, which the new circumstances rendered necessary. There were objections on the part of the Imperial Government to the creation of a Crown colony in that region, or to placing the country under the direct rule of the High Commissioner. It was therefore finally decided that the administration of Matabeleland as well as Mashonaland should be vested in the British South Africa Company, at whose expense and responsibility the recent campaign had been undertaken. This was embodied in an agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Company, executed on the 18th of July, 1894. Provision was made therein for the government being

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

conducted, under the charter, by an administrator and a council of four members, composed of a judge and three others. The regulations issued by them have the force of law, after approval and promulgation by the High Commissioner. The judicial establishment consists of a judge and a body of magistrates placed throughout the several districts. The interests of the natives have been provided for by a Commission setting aside locations sufficient for their grazing and agricultural requirements, and they can hold and dispose of landed property (other than the locations assigned them) in the same manner as others who are not natives. The machinery of good government, based upon justice and security, for white settlers as well as natives has now taken the place of the despotic and terrorising rule which characterised the Matabele *régime*.

During the period from the beginning to the end of the war there was an entire cessation of work and development in the country, but at its close a renewed stimulus to enterprise was given by the whole of the province of Matabeleland being thrown open, in the first place, to the members of the expeditionary force for the selection of farms and mineral claims, to which they were entitled by reason of their services, and afterwards to the general public. Gold-belts were found traversing some of the districts, and 15,000 claims were pegged out within six months of the occupation. Some of these were on virgin reefs and others were partially worked veins, which evidently had been opened and afterwards abandoned by the ancient gold-seekers on account of the difficulty of working them with their primitive methods of mining. That an enormous amount of gold was obtained from some of these workings at different periods during the past centuries is unquestionable; but expert mining engineers are of opinion that ore deposits quite as valuable as those worked in past times have been left untouched. Mr. J. Hays Hammond, who bears a high reputation in the mining world, made a careful examination of several districts, both in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and satisfied himself that the auriferous quartz veins are in general similar to those of California and other countries, and of the class known as "true fissure veins." He recommends Rhodesia to the attention of mining capitalists, regarding its prospects as very brilliant, and feeling satisfied that, given a fair chance, by discrimination in the selection of mines, proper economic mining, and thorough proving of the commercial value of properties before establishing plants for the reduction of ores, it will develop into a great mining country. Already in England capital to the amount of over 2 millions sterling has been subscribed for the opening up and working of auriferous properties and other resources of Rhodesia. In Matabeleland itself the sale by auction of "stands," or sites for buildings, in the newly formed townships of Buluwayo and Gwelo has, within the last eighteen months, realised a total sum of about £200,000. This is evidence of the belief of the public in the potentialities of the country.

The difficulty and cost of transport in a new territory devoid of waterways and railways, and distant many hundreds of miles from the seaboard, has been up to the present time a great drawback to development and

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

progress, but energetic steps to overcome this disadvantage have lately been taken. The means of travelling have been greatly improved, and postal and passenger communication from Cape Town to Buluwayo is now effected within eight days, and to Salisbury in three days more. Along the route from the south 870 miles of railway are open and working between Cape Town and Mafeking, and a further portion of 96 miles to Gaberone's is at present in course of construction. Contemplated extensions will, during the next three years, carry on the line from there to Palapye (197 miles), thence to the Tati goldfields (100 miles), and to Buluwayo (110 miles). On the eastern route, from the port of Beira, the railway is open for traffic between Fontesville and Chimoio, a length of 118 miles, and a survey made for its ultimate extension to Salisbury. This township is the capital and headquarters of the Rhodesia administration, which now comprises :—

1. The province of Mashonaland, including the districts of Salisbury, Lo Magundi, Mazoe, Charter, Hartley, Mangwendi, Sabi, Makoni, Umtai, Melsetter, Victoria, M'Tibi and Tuli.

2. The province of Matabeleland, including the districts of Buluwayo, Bubi, Gwelo, Belingwe, Gwanda, Bulalema, Mangwe, Wankie, Sebungu and Mafunga Besi.

3. The province of Northern Zambesia, which includes the territory north of the Zambesi River up to the boundaries of the Congo State, and west of the Nyassa Protectorate (now under the administration of the Crown) to the boundaries of the Portuguese possessions.

At the Witwatersrand Gold Fields, in the South African Republic, the sanguine expectations which were entertained two years ago as to the development of its marvellous resources have been more than realised. The "centenary record" of the production of gold for the month of June 1892 (see p. 474), which was then declared at 100,000 oz., was doubled in June 1895, when the yield advanced to 200,941 oz. for the month. And towards the close of 1895 the President of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg (Mr. Lionel Philips) announced that the population of the Rand now embraces 100,000 white people and 60,000 natives, and that the gold production has increased to £664,000 sterling per month, or a shade within 8 millions sterling per annum. According to the official report of the State Mining Engineer of the Republic it appears that since the beginning of the gold industry, up to the end of 1894, the entire production of gold within the State has been 7,254,683 oz., representing a value of over 25 millions sterling. For the year 1893 the amount produced was 1,575,397 oz., valued at about 5½ millions sterling, and for 1894 it reached 2,239,865 oz., valued at £7,667,152. The dividend distribution paid out by the principal mining companies for the same periods show even a greater proportion of advance than the gold production, chiefly due to improvements and economies in the working and treatment of the ores.

The gold yielding capacity of the country is as yet far from having attained to its zenith. Apart from the quartz-reef mining, which shows steady progress

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

in the Leydenburg, De Kaap and Zoutpansberg districts, there have been within the last year important developments of the conglomerate main-reef series both east and west of the central section of the Rand, as well as in the Heidelberg and Klerksdorp districts; and the feasibility of profitably working, over large areas, what are known as "deep-level" properties (see p. 478), as distinguished from the "outcrop" properties, has been satisfactorily proved. These circumstances all point to a very considerable expansion of the industry during the next few years. Judging from present appearances, it may safely be reckoned that the number of stamps now at work (about 2500 per head) will be nearly trebled before the end of the century, and that the additional tonnage of ore crushed will increase the production enormously. Mr. Hamilton Smith, who visited the mines in 1892 (see p. 479), revisited them at the close of 1894 and made careful calculations as to the amount of gold to be extracted from them. He forecasts that the maximum product at the close of 1899 will exceed £12,500,000 per annum, but he places the limit of profitable deep-level mining at between 3000 and 3500 feet. Mr. J. Hays Hammond and other engineers, who consider that profitable mining may be carried to a vertical depth of at least 5000 feet, regard Mr. Hamilton Smith's estimate far within the mark, and predict that the annual output before the end of the century will exceed £20,000,000 worth of gold—nearly as much as the whole of the world's production of gold in 1883.

The production of coal has continued to keep pace with the rapid development of the gold mines. The output of the State for 1894 was 812,882 tons. Of this the largest supply was from the Coal Trust Company's mine at Brakpan (see p. 516), which, since its beginning in 1889, has yielded over 1 million tons, and now gives a yearly output of 327,000 tons. There are a number of other mines at and around the Boksburg district contributing to the supply, and new properties have lately been opened and worked, at one of which there is a seam of coal seventy-five feet in thickness, without any intervening layer of shale or any foreign matter. The Middelburg area, on the Highveldt, including the neighbourhood of Belfast and Ermelo, has been examined by mining inspectors, who report that regular uninterrupted bedding may there be expected, and coal seams of large extent have actually been proved at various points. A corporation, under the name of the Consolidated Coal Mines Company, has recently acquired interests over a number of these properties with a view to providing for the growing requirements of the gold mines, as well as supplies of coal for maritime purposes at the harbour of Delagoa Bay, which may become a coaling depôt for the Indian Ocean.

The beginning of the year 1895 witnessed the completion of the Delagoa Bay railway line and the commencement of a regular service between Pretoria and Lourenco Marquez, and before the close of the year the line from Durban to Charlestown, on the Natal border, was extended and linked on to Johannesburg and Pretoria. There is now, therefore, direct railway communication to the Rand from all the chief ports of South Africa—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. The importation of machinery,

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

stores and supplies of all sorts for the mining population has advanced with such strides that it has at times been difficult to cope with the vigorously growing sea-borne and inland traffic, by far the greatest proportion of which finds its way through the Cape Colony ports. For the eleven months (January to November) of 1895 the value of merchandise entered at these ports for the South African Republic was £3,891,470, as compared with £2,644,989 in the corresponding period of 1894. The revenue of the Republic itself strikingly exhibits the financial prosperity which has followed the development of the wonderful mining industry. In 1892 the total revenue received was £1,225,896 (see p. 484); in 1894 it increased to £2,247,728. For the nine months ending September 1895 it amounted to £2,428,748, and for the whole year it is likely to approach the sum of 3 million pounds sterling.

In this expanding financial prosperity the Cape Colony, in common with other parts of South Africa, has conspicuously shared. For the year ending in June 1892 (see page 246) its total revenue was £4,495,344. For the year 1894 it amounted to £5,360,000. For the calendar year ending with December 1895 it will exceed £6,000,000, being an increase over the preceding year of about three-quarters of a million pounds sterling.

The published trade returns of the imports and exports of the Cape Colony for the eleven months (January to November) of 1895 show that its external commerce has now reached a point exceeding all previous records :—

IMPORTS (*Eleven Months*).

	1894.	1895.
Merchandise	£9,975,346	£11,990,269
Government articles	383,112	291,305
Total	10,358,458	12,281,574
Specie	189,436	5,082,300
GRAND TOTAL ...	£10,547,894	£17,363,874

EXPORTS (*Eleven Months*).

	1894.	1895.
Colonial products	£3,051,901	£3,463,630
Diamonds	2,820,494	4,350,821
Gold (raw)	6,586,636	7,286,170
Total	12,459,031	15,100,621
Imported goods re-exported ...	181,685	205,578
Total	12,640,716	15,306,199
Specie	112,457	104,219
GRAND TOTAL ...	£12,753,173	£15,410,418

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

A few administrative changes have taken place in the last two years. The most important was the establishment of responsible government in Natal by the Royal Assent being given to the Constitution Act, No. 14 of 1893. The first Ministry was appointed on the 10th of October, 1893, Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., being Prime Minister, Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education; the Hon. H. Escombe, Attorney-General; the Hon. G. M. Sutton, Treasurer; the Hon. F. R. Moor, Secretary for Native Affairs; and the Hon T. K. Murray, Minister of Lands and Works. At the same time the Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor of Natal and Zululand, in succession to Sir Charles Mitchell. In the Cape Colony the first Rhodes Ministry resigned in May 1893, and a new Cabinet was formed, the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes being Prime Minister and Secretary for Native Affairs; the Hon. P. H. Faure, Colonial Secretary; Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer; the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Attorney-General, succeeded shortly after by the Hon. H. H. Juta, and re-appointed in the following year; the Hon. J. Laing, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Hon. J. Frost, C.M.G., Minister for Agriculture. In 1895 the Right Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G., was re-appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa in succession to Sir Henry Brougham Loch (now Lord Loch). Towards the close of this year, in consequence of continued ill-health, his Honour F. W. Reitz placed his resignation of the office of President in the hands of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, much to the regret of all South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, *December* 1895.

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PREFACE.

It is nearly seven years since the 'Official Handbook of the Cape of Good Hope' was first published. During that period remarkable developments have taken place, not only in the Cape Colony, but in South Africa. To limit a description of the Country now to any one section of it would fail to convey a proper knowledge of its general circumstances, or do justice to the marvellous progress it has made and the splendid prospects it presents. This issue of the 'Official Handbook,' therefore, embraces some account of the past and present conditions, not only of the Cape of Good Hope, but also of the other Colonies, States, and Territories of South Africa. Its aim is to present to the public a fuller and more perfect knowledge than is commonly possessed of the natural history, products, and resources of this portion of the African Continent, and of the political and social changes which have marked the advance of colonisation throughout it.

In some degree, it is hoped, it may also be the means of familiarising the various communities of South Africa with each other, stimulating them to closer union in the promotion of the general interests of the country, and opening up vistas of greater possibilities in the future, when amalgamated by the bonds of a common fellowship they may form one people from the Cape to the Zambesi.

The Editor heartily tenders his thanks to the numerous friends who have assisted him with information, and particularly to those who have co-operated with him by contributing special papers for the present volume; viz., Messrs. R. Trimen, H. Bolus, D. E. Hutchins, P. D. Hahn, A. Douglass, D. Hutcheon, W. Spilhaus, T. Reunert, W. R. Hindson, J. D. Don, F. Spencer, E. Williams, P. Fitzpatrick, and Dr. C. Lawrence Herman. He has also pleasure in acknowledging the obliging and ready manner in which he was supplied with views of scenery and other objects, which have contributed to the illustration of the work.

Parliament Houses, Cape Town,
1893.

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS.

CHAP.		PAGE
I.	South Africa: Its Political Divisions and Physical Features	1–31
II.	Geology, Fossils, and Minerals of South Africa	32–49
III.	Vertebrate Fauna of South Africa	50–90
IV.	Flora of South Africa	91–123
V.	Woods and Forests	124–137
VI.	Discovery and Early Occupation of the Cape by Europeans	138–166
VII.	British Rule during the Century	167–202
VIII.	The Cape Government, Institutions, Roads, Railways, and Harbours	203–232
IX.	Population, Metropolis, Commerce, Finances, Banking, and Industries	233–258
X.	Land and Agricultural Productions	259–266
XI.	Viticulture	267–272
XII.	Live-Stock Husbandry	273–296
XIII.	Ostrich-Farming	297–305
XIV.	Sheep-Farming and Wool-Growing	306–322
XV.	The Diamond Mines of South Africa	323–356
XVI.	The Colony of Natal	357–373
XVII.	Tea Industry in Natal	374–376
XVIII.	Sugar Industry in Natal	377–390
XIX.	Native Races and Territories	391–400
XX.	Pondoland	401–404
XXI.	Zululand, Amatongaland, and Swaziland	405–410
XXII.	Basutoland: the Switzerland of South Africa	411–422
XXIII.	British Bechuanaland and Bechuana Protectorate	423–429
XXIV.	Mashonaland and the British South Africa Company's Territories	430–440
XXV.	The Orange Free State	441–460
XXVI.	The South African Republic	461–490
XXVII.	Gold-Mining at Witwatersrand	491–512
XXVIII.	The Coal Fields	513–518
XXIX.	The Silver Mines	519–526
XXX.	The Portuguese Possessions	527–529
XXXI.	The German Protectorate in Namaqua-Damaraland	530–535
XXXII.	South Africa—Its Climate and Health Resorts	536–565
	Statistics of Colonies, States, and Territories	566

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

MAP AND FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

		PAGE
MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA, SHOWING ITS POLITICAL DIVISIONS ..	*Frontispiece*	
CAPE TOWN AND TABLE BAY IN 1893	(*J. T. Pocock*) ..	1
THE HILL, CLAREMONT	(*Jarman*)	3
PONTOON ON THE VAAL RIVER	(*Trimm*)	12
BLAAUWKRANTZ RIVER AND FOREST		18
GRAHAM'S TOWN		20
ST. JOHN'S GATES, LOOKING SEAWARD	(*Kisch*)	22
VICTORIA FALLS, ZAMBESI RIVER	(*W. Ellerton Fry*)	30
GIANT YELLOWWOOD TREE	(*Tudhope*)	124
CAPE TOWN AND TABLE BAY IN 1714	(*From an old print*)	153
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FROM THE OAK AVENUE, CAPE TOWN		203
GRAVE STREET APPROACH TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE	(*A. J. Fuller*) ..	233
BARKLY WEST, VAAL RIVER DIGGINGS	(*Trimm*)	323
THE ROADWAYS, KIMBERLEY MINE, 1872		329
THE KIMBERLEY MINE, WITH COBWEB OF WIRE ROPES IN 1873 ..		331
KIMBERLEY MINE UNDER REEF IN 1886		333
SECTION OF KIMBERLEY MINE		344
SORTING GRAVEL AT WALDEK'S PLANT, VAAL RIVER		354
COOLIES CUTTING THE SUGAR-CANE	(*Carey*)	380
BLOEMFONTEIN		441
FARM NEAR MAGALIESBERG RANGE	(*H. F. Gros*) ..	461
JOHANNESBURG: ECKSTEIN'S BUILDINGS, 14TH JULY, 1892	(*Duffus*) ..	474
PRETORIA: THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS		480
GEOLOGICAL CHART OF THE WITWATERSRAND BASIN		491
ROBINSON COMPANY'S BATTERY		503

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT.

		PAGE
Constantia Vale	(*S. B. Barnard*)	4
Simon's Town	(*S. B. Barnard*)	6
Stellenbosch	(*S. B. Barnard*)	7
Signal Post on the Plains	(*Isaac Meiring*)	11
Dam on Cranmere Estate		13
Waterfall on Orange River	(*Farini*)	15
Port Elizabeth from the Hill	(*Green*)	20
Gates of St. John		22
Maletsunyane Falls	(*Dr. Greathead*)	25
Pioneer's Creek, Moodie's Goldfields	(*H. F. Gros*)	26
Tiger Creek, Leydenberg	(*H. F. Gros*)	27
Pariasaurus Bainii		43
Sneezewood in the Perie Forest	(*Tudhope*)	133
Silver Tree on Slopes of Table Mountain	(*A. H. Allis*)	134
Commander Van Riebeek	(*Morris*)	141
The Old Castle Gate, Cape Town	(*Pocock*)	148
Lord C. Somerset		169
Sir Andries Stockenstrom		181
Anti-Convict Meeting on the Parade, Cape Town		183
Mr. John Fairbairn		184
Sir C. J. Brand		185
Gcaleka Chief, Kreli		186
Sir George Grey		187
Mr. Saul Solomon		188
Mr. William Porter		188
Sir J. C. Molteno		190
Sir H. B. E. Frere		192
Cetywayo		194
Sir H. B. Loch	(*S. B. Barnard*)	203
Parliament Houses	(*A. H. Allis*)	207
The Public Library		214
Old Cradock's Kloof	(*Col. Michell*)	217
Bridge over River at Norval's Pont	(*J. F. Harrison*)	222
Entrance to Hex River Valley	(*I. Meiring*)	222
Snow-capped Peaks	(*I. Meiring*)	223
Matjesfontein	(*Logan*)	224
New Post and Telegraph Offices		226

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

		PAGE
Prince Alfred Docks	(*S. B. Barnard*) ..	228
The Landing Jetty, Port Elizabeth	(*Harris*)	229
Main Street, Port Elizabeth	(*Harris*)	230
Buffalo River, East London	(*Stacey & Son*) ..	231
Adderley Street, Cape Town	(*S. B. Barnard*) ..	238
New Theatre, Darling Street	.. .. ..	239
St. George's Street, Cape Town	(*S. B. Barnard*) ..	240
Ohlsson's Breweries, Newlands	.. .. ..	256
Kleine Schuur Vineyard, Rondebosch	.. .. ..	268
Wine Cellars, Groot Constantia	.. .. ..	272
Group of Ostriches	(*Green*)	297
Ostrich Incubation	(*Green*)	303
An Ostrich Nest	(*Green*)	303
428½-carat Diamond	.. .. ..	346
De Beers Compound, Kimberley	.. .. ..	348
Sir C. B. Mitchell	.. .. ..	363
West Street, Durban	.. .. ..	366
Town Hall, Durban	.. .. ..	367
Church Street, Pietermaritzburg ..	(*G. Ferneyhough*) ..	368
Legislative Council Buildings	(*G. Ferneyhough*) ..	369
Zulu War Memorial	(*G. Ferneyhough*) ..	373
Mount Edgecombe Sugar Factory	.. .. ..	383
Titus, a Cape Bushman	(*Shoyer*)	393
Cape Bushman Armed	(*Shoyer*)	394
Ama-Khosa Kafir	.. .. ..	396
Mixed Races	.. .. ..	399
Lovedale Missionary Industrial Institution ..	.. .. ..	400
The Basuto Chief Moshesh	.. .. ..	414
President Reitz	(*S. B. Barnard*) ..	445
President Brand	.. .. ..	446
Wild Game on the Prairies	.. .. ..	450
Hillandale, near Bloemfontein	(*R. E. Brounger*) ..	455
Jagersfontein Diamond Mine	(*Harvey*)	457
Post and Telegraph Offices	.. .. ..	458
Dutch Reformed Church, Bloemfontein ..	(*R. E. Brounger*) ..	459
President Burgers	.. .. ..	463
The Highveld before the Discovery of Gold ..	(*Oates*)	472
Rissik Street, Johannesburg	(*Duffus Bros.*) ..	476
Church Square, Pretoria	(*Perrin*)	481
Crocodile River Valley, Looking eastward ..	.. .. ..	483
President Kruger	(*Duffus Bros.*) ..	485
The Ferreira and Robinson Mines	.. .. ..	496
Bottom of a Shaft	.. .. ..	499
Robinson Chlorination Works	.. .. ..	506
Brakpan Colliery	.. .. ..	516
Transvaal Silver Mines	.. .. ..	523

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

INDEX TO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

South Africa: Its Political Divisions and Physical Features.

South Africa as a Field for Colonisation—Divisions, Area, and Population—Cape Peninsula—Constantia—Simon's Bay and Cape Point—Stellenbosch—Paarl—Bain's and Mitchell's Passes—Ladismith and Oudtshoorn—the Karroo—Rivers and their Characteristics—Bushmanland—Orange River Waterfalls—Namaqualand and Damaraland—Kalahari Desert—George and Knysna—Fish River Bush—Eastern Districts—Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth—Transkeian Territories—St. John's River—Natal Coast Lands—Mont aux Sources, the "Great Divide"—Basutoland Waterfall—The Kaap Valley and Leydenberg—Tolo Azime Falls on the Limpopo—Mashonaland—Victoria Falls of the Zambesi 1–31

CHAPTER II.

Geology, Fossils, and Minerals of South Africa.

Work of Early Observers—Palæozoic Formation—Sandstones of the Devonian Period—Dwyka, or Trap Conglomerate—The Karroo Beds—Diamond-bearing Pipes of Kimberley—Boring Operations—Jurassic and Cretaceous Divisions—Denuding Agencies—Volcanic Activity—Limestone Caverns—Palæontology—Fossil Fauna—Minerals—Gold, Coal, Copper, Silver, and Lead, Cinnabar, Iron, Manganese, Antimony, Cobalt, Tin—Earthy and Saline Minerals—Nitre Deposits—Limestones—Marble and Building Stones—Mineral Springs—Geological and Mineralogical Specimens .. 32–49

CHAPTER III.

Vertebrate Fauna of South Africa.

Vertebrate Fauna—Features of Animal Life—The Days of the Early Settlement—Naturalists and Explorers—Mammalia—Birds—Reptiles—Amphibians—Fishes—Protection of Game 50–90

CHAPTER IV.

Flora of South Africa.

Richness of Forms—South-western Region—Tropical Region—The Karroo Region—Composite Region—Kalahari Region—European Plants .. 91–123

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER V.

Woods and Forests.

Naturalised Species in the Cape Peninsula—Government Plantations—Australian Wattle Barks—Timber Forests—The Knysna-Forest Management—Sleeper Industry—Woods of the Forest—Yellow-wood—Stinkwood or Laurel—Sneezewood—Wagon Woods—Silver Tree—Scrub Forest—Forest Department 124–137

CHAPTER VI.

Discovery and Early Occupation of the Cape by Europeans.

Tradition of Phœnician Exploration—Diaz's Discovery of the Cape—Vasco da Gama's Voyage—Van Riebeek's Expedition—Experiences of the first Europeans in Table Valley—The Aboriginal Races—Relations with the Hottentots—Free Burghers Settled as Colonists—First Colonial War—Decimation of the Hottentots by Small-pox—Governor Van der Stell's Rule—Arrival of Huguenot Refugees—The French Language Suppressed—Troubles between the Colonists and Governor Van der Stell—Arbitrary System of Government—Dispersion of the Population—Collision with Bushmen and Kafirs—Attempted British Conquest of the Cape in 1781—Efforts of Colonists to Secure Freedom of Trade—Rebellion at Graaff-Reinet and Swellendam—Seizure of the Cape by English Forces—Disturbances in the Inland Districts—the Cape Restored to Holland—Reforms in Government—Final Cession of the Cape to Great Britain. 138–166

CHAPTER VII.

British Rule during the Century.

British Administration—Expulsion of Kafirs from the Colony—The Kafir Attack on Graham's Town—Arrival of British Settlers in 1820—Lord Charles Somerset's Government—Anglicising the Colony—The Magna Charta of the Aborigines—The Slave Emancipation Act—The War of 1834—Sanguinary Reign of Chaka—Trek of the Emigrant Boers—Treachery of Dingaan—Death of P. Retief—Defeat of Dingaan and the Zulus—Occupation of Natal, and Hostilities—Natal declared a British Colony—Orange River Sovereignty—The Sand River Convention—Abandonment of the Sovereignty—The Glenelg Policy—Stockenstrom Treaties—The Anti-Convict Agitation—Grant of Representative Government—Sir George Grey's Native Policy—The Kafir Cattle-killing Delusion—Annexation of British Kaffraria—The Diamond Fields Discovered—Responsible Government Introduced—Lord Carnarvon's Confederation Proposals—Annexation of the Transvaal—Sir Bartle Frere's Government—Native Disturbances—The Zulu War—Restoration of Cetywayo—The New Republic in Zululand—Zululand made British Territory—The Basuto Disarmament War—Treachery of Umhlonhlo—Transvaal Deputations—The War of Independence—Majuba Hill and Peace Negotiations—The Transvaal Suzerainty—

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The London Convention of 1884—Trade Route to the North—Freebooters in Bechuanaland—Bechuanaland Protectorate—Sir C. Warren's Expedition—British Sovereignty over British Bechuanaland—Matabeleland, Mashonaland, and Zambesia 167–202

CHAPTER VIII.

The Cape Government, Institutions, Roads, Railways, and Harbours.

Governor and Parliament—The Ministry or Cabinet—List of Ministers—Parliament Houses and the Parliament—The Franchise and Ballot—Courts of Law—Registry and Transfer of Landed Property—The Administration of Estates—Educational System—Colonial Defence—Public Libraries—Museums and Royal Observatory—Hospitals, Asylums, and Leper Institutions—Thrift and Providence of the People—Recreations and Sports—Mountain Passes, Roads, and Bridges—Beginning and Extension of Railways—Customs Conference and Customs Union—Orange Free State Railways—Train Service to Kimberley and Johannesburg—Main and Connecting Lines—Engineering Features and Highest Altitudes—Norval's Pont Bridge—Hex River Pass—Matjesfontein—Railway Workshops—Colonial Coal—Outlay and Earnings on Railways—Private Lines of Railway—Postal System and Ocean Mail Service—Telegraph Lines—Harbours—Table Bay Docks—Algoa Bay and Port Elizabeth—Buffalo River and East London—Lighthouses 203–232

CHAPTER IX.

Population, Metropolis, Commerce, Finances, Banking, and Industries.

Population—Races—Occupations—Conjugal Conditions—Religious Denominations—Cape Town, the Metropolis—Adderley Street—St. George's Street—Government House—The Gardens—Mayor and Town Council—City Improvements—Other Chief Towns—Commerce—Revenue and Expenditure—Expenditure Chargeable to Loan Acts—Public Debt—Appropriation of Public Debt—Railway Construction—Banking Business—Colonial Industries—Fisheries 233–258

CHAPTER X.

Land and Agricultural Productions.

Land Laws—Value of Land—Agricultural Department—Production—Wheat-growing in the West and in the Eastern Coast Districts—Fruit-growing 259–266

CHAPTER XI.

Viticulture.

Introduction of the Vine—Number of Vine-stocks—Output of Wines and Spirits—Principal Wine Districts—Production of Cape Vineyards—Phylloxera 267–272

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XII.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY.

The Cape Horse and Horse-breeding—Mules—Asses—Cattle, Pure-bred Afrikander and Imported—Dairy-farming and Travelling Dairies—The Cape Goat—The Angora Goat 273–296

CHAPTER XIII.

OSTRICH FARMING.

Domestication and Farming of the Ostrich—Wild Birds—Artificial Hatching—Export and Value of Ostrich Feathers—Census of the Ostrich-rearing Districts—Visit to an Ostrich Farm in the Cape Colony 297–305

CHAPTER XIV.

SHEEP-FARMING AND WOOL-GROWING.

Growth of the Wool Manufacture—Introduction of Merino Sheep at the Cape—Distribution of Sheep in the Colony—Coast Districts—Karroo Sheep-walks—Different Breeds of Sheep—Values of Wool—Wool-washeries—Wool Seasons—Character of Cape Wools 306–322

CHAPTER XV.

THE DIAMOND MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Discovery of the First Diamond – Early Days on the Fields—The Diamondiferous Area—The Town of Kimberley—Occurrence of the Diamonds—The Roadways in Kimberley Mine—Reef Difficulties—De Beers Mine—Dutoitspan and Bultfontein—Formation of Companies—Amalgamation—The De Beers Company and its Operations—The Diamond-bearing Pipe of the Kimberley Mine—Present Mode of Winning the Diamonds—The Largest Stone Found—The Native Compounds—Kenilworth Village—Dutoitspan and Bultfontein Companies—The Premier (Wesselton) Mine—Jagersfontein and Koffyfontein Mines—The River Diggings—Production of Diamonds 323–356

CHAPTER XVI.

THE COLONY OF NATAL.

Early History—Native Policy—Byrne's Immigration—Representative Institutions—Langalibalele Disturbance—Revenue and Commerce—Area and Population—Present Government—Institutions—Port Natal—Town of Durban—City of Maritzburg—Agricultural and Pastoral Capabilities—Lands and their Value—Coalfields—Railways—Zulu War Memorial 357–373

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XVII.

Tea Industry in Natal.

Beginning of the Industry—Cultivation and Manufacture—Grades of Quality and Acreage Planted 374–376

CHAPTER XVIII.

Sugar Industry in Natal.

First Crop Raised—Slow Growth of the Industry—The Labour Difficulty—Native Kafir Mills—Development—Mount Edgecombe Factory—Production to Date—Present Position—Prospects of the Industry—Customs Union 377–390

CHAPTER XIX.

Native Races and Territories.

Primitive Races—Hottentots and Bushmen—Structure of their Language—Present Type of Bushmen—The Kafir and Bantu Races—Traits of Character—Progress in Civilisation—Mixed Races—Government of the Kafir Tribes—Missions—Lovedale Industrial Institution 391–400

CHAPTER XX.

Pondoland.

History—Protectorate of the Coast—Agreement with Umquikela—Condition of Pondoland—Smelling-out and Witchcraft 401–404

CHAPTER XXI.

Zululand, Amatongaland and Swaziland.

ZULULAND declared British Territory—Physical Features, Area, Population—Revenue—Government—Districts—Cattle raising and Agriculture—Missions—Occupation by Europeans only for Mission, Trading or Mining Purposes—Gold and other Minerals. AMATONGALAND—Area and Population—Character of the Country—Its Productions—Kosi River Mouth. SWAZILAND—Population—Area—Features—The late King Umbandine—Concession Granting—Various Forms of Concessions—Joint Commission—Provisional Government—Convention of 1890 with the South African Republic—Negotiations for Future Government 405–410

CHAPTER XXII.

Basutoland, the Switzerland of South Africa.

Physical Aspects—Mineral Wealth—Game on the Drakensberg—Last of the Bushmen—Live Stock—Basuto Ponies—Agriculture—Trade and Capabilities—Census—Revenue—Educational Agencies—Witchcraft abolished—History

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

of Moshesh and the Tribe—Cannibalism—The French Missionaries—Territorial Disputes—Fighting at Viervoet—Battle of Berea Mountain—Moshesh's Submission—Wars with the Free State—Saved by the British Government—Annexed to Cape Colony—Disarmament Proclamation—War of 1880—Imperial Control Resumed—Land Law Communal—Taxes—Mode of Life—Government 411–422

CHAPTER XXIII.

British Bechuanaland and Bechuana Protectorate.

The Bechuana People—Early Missionaries—Pretorious' Proclamation of 1868 extending the South African Republic to Lake Ngami—London Convention of 1884—Cape Trade Route to the Interior—Government and Revenue—Suitability for Cattle-ranching—Agricultural Production—Rainfall—Water-boring and Well-sinking—Lands and their Value—The Protectorate—The Kalahari Desert 423–429

CHAPTER XXIV.

Mashonaland and the British South Africa Company's Territories.

Expansion of British Sphere—Treaty with the Matabele Chief, Lobengula—The Rudd Concession—The British South Africa Company—The Pioneer Expedition—Character of the Country—Salisbury and other Townships—The Gold-bearing Area—Result of Crushings—The Beira Railway—Agricultural and Pastoral Prospects—Sphere of the British South Africa Company north of the Zambesi—The Imperial Commissioner in Nyassaland—The Zimbabwe Ruins—Their Sabaean or Phœnician Origin—Association with the Ancient Land of Ophir—Arabs and Portuguese on the East Coast—Free Navigation of the Zambesi 430–440

CHAPTER XXV.

The Orange Free State.

Aboriginal Occupants—The Griquas and Bergenaars—The Bechuana Boy—Boer Emigrants—British Sovereignty Proclaimed—Disturbances and Battle of Boomplaats—The Sovereignty Abandoned—Convention of Bloemfontein—Republic Established—The Constitution—Successive Presidents—Troubles with the Griquas—Wars with the Basutos—President Brand—The Diamond Fields Territory—Compensation by British Government—Progress of the State—Customs Union—Railway Lines—Area and Features of the Country—Census and Revenue—Government—Franchise—Education—Religion—Statute Law—The Commando and Liquor Laws of the State—Pastoral Resources—Agriculture—Ladybrand and the Conquered Territory—Minerals—Coal—Saltpans—Diamond Mines—Bloemfontein and its Institutions—The New Raadzaal—Resort for Invalids—Snow-storms—Towns and Villages—The Maroko District 441–460

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXVI.

The South African Republic.

Early History—Sand River Convention—President Burgers—Annexation and Retrocession—Physical Aspect—Population—Land: its Value and Capabilities—Gold Discovery—The Sheba Mine—The Kaap Fields—The "Banket" at Witwatersrand—The Centenary Record—Johannesburg—Deep Level Mining—Future of the Industry—Outlying Fields—Pretoria—Railways—The Delagoa Bay Line—Revenue and Expenditure—Commerce—The Grondwet, or Constitution—The President and Executive—The First and Second Raad—The Franchise—Naturalisation—Judicial System—Public Education—Concessions—The Pretoria Mint—Unification of Coinage 461–490

CHAPTER XXVII.

Gold-Mining at Witwatersrand.

The "Banket," or Conglomerate Formation—Geological Chart—The Rand Basin—The Main Reef Series—The Inner Series of Reefs—The Early Workings—Output of Gold from the Rand—Active Workings—Reef Occurrences—Deep Levels—Development and Mine Equipment—Milling—Concentration—Chlorination—Tailings and their Treatments—Cyanide Process—Molloy Process—Results of Gold Extraction—Cyanide Losses—Cost of Mining and Milling—Machinery, Labour, &c. 491–512

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Coal Fields.

The Coal Measures of the South African Republic—The Vereeniging Collieries—Brakpan Colliery—Method of Mining 513–518

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Silver Mines.

Smelting Industry—Experiments in the Manufacture of Coke—Discovery of Silver Ores—Albert Mine—Concentration Works—The Willows and Other Properties—The Transvaal Silver Mine—Reduction Works—Concentrating Machinery—Other Properties 519–526

CHAPTER XXX.

The Portuguese Possessions.

Estado d'Africa Oriental—Provinces of Mozambique and Lorenço Marques—Area and Population and Trade—Quillimane—Chinde River Mouth—Transit Dues Across Portuguese Territory—Senna and Tete Coal Beds—Agriculture, Sugar-cane, Coffee, and Fruits—Concessions to Companies—Beira Pioneer Railway, and Port Beira—Sofala, Chiloane, and Inhambane—Pearl Fisheries—Lorenço Marques and Delagoa Bay—Population—Trade—Climate—Steam Communication 527–529

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXXI.

The German Protectorate in Namaqua-Damaraland.

Early Relation of Cape Colony with West Coast Territory—Herero Application for British Protection—Walwich Bay Annexed—Mr. Palgrave's Mission—Sir Bartle Frere's Recommendations—Extension Disapproved of by Imperial Authorities—Annexation by Germany—Boundary of the German Protectorate—Area and Population—Hottentots, Bushmen, Damaras, Hill Damaras, Tribes of Ovamboland—Physical Features—Climate—Geology and Minerals—Trade—German and English Developing Companies—Walwich Bay 530-535

CHAPTER XXXII.

South Africa—Its Climate and Health Resorts.

Suitability of the Climate for Europeans—The Seasons—The Coast Climate—The Climate of the Karroo—The Climate of the Interior Plateau—The Climate of the Transvaal—The Climate of the Mountain Regions—The Climate of the Natal Highlands—General Remarks for Invalids .. 536–565

Statistics of Colonies, States, and Territories 566

Digitized by Google

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAPE TO

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ILLUSTRATED OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

OF

THE CAPE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

CHAPTER I.

SOUTH AFRICA: ITS POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

South Africa is daily growing into prominence and awakening wide interest. Although long-neglected and comparatively ignored as a field for settlement, it is now being universally recognised as a country possessed of great and varied resources, giving bright promise for the future.

It has a most healthful climate, where cloudless skies, continuous sunshine, and dry air can be enjoyed to perfection. Its lands give scope for every kind of pastoral and agricultural occupation. Flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and troops of horses feed entirely on its natural plants and grasses. Its soils are fertile, offering the most ample choice to the cultivator, and producing almost anything and everything grown in tropical or in temperate latitudes. Its mineral deposits are varied and abundant, and some seem well-nigh inexhaustible. Its flora is one of the richest on the earth's surface. Its fauna embraces the most interesting and conspicuous forms of the animal kingdom, and its inland regions are still the sportsman's paradise. It has settled European communities, some of whom have for successive generations been engaged in the pioneering work of colonization; and within its borders are native populations amenable to civilizing influences, and capable of becoming an increasingly important and valuable industrial element.

Its external trade and commerce, as represented by the imports and exports at the British colonial ports of the Cape and Natal, amount to twenty-six and a half millions sterling per annum. Its developed productions and exports comprise corn,

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

wine, and wool; sugar, coffee, tea, rice, and all kinds of fruits; horses, cattle, sheep, and goats; mohair, ostrich feathers, ivory, horns, and hides; diamonds, coal, and timber; gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, manganese and numerous other mineral substances. And now that means of intercommunication have been multiplied, and railways are penetrating from its various seaports to its rich interior, it is impossible to forecast the possibilities of industrial growth and expansion which are as yet dormant.

Under the title of "South Africa" is embraced the country stretching from the extremity of the continent at Cape L'Agulhas in 34° 50′ S. lat., northward into the Tropics, having as its boundary a line stretching from west to east, in about S. lat. 16°, above the Cunene and the great Zambesi Rivers. Strictly speaking, the lands which lie further to the north, extending over Barotseland to the borders of the Congo Territory, and over Nyassaland to the limits of German East Africa, between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyassa, should be also included, as they are within the sphere of British influence and the administration of the British South Africa Company. But taking the territories from the Cape to the Zambesi as the limit for the purposes of this work, they embrace an approximate area of one and a quarter million square miles, considerably exceeding the size of British India. Their population, including the native races and persons of all shades of colour, is estimated at over four and a quarter millions; and of these, the Europeans, or persons of European descent, number about six hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

Politically, the country contains several divisions. The southern and most populous portion is the Cape Colony, which, together with the islands on its western coast, and Natal, Zululand, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, and the Chartered Company's territory in Mashonaland, Zambesia, and Nyassaland, form the British Possessions. There are two independent republican states, namely, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. There are several quasi-independent native territories, such as Pondoland, Swaziland, Amatongaland, Matabeleland, and Ngamiland. The Portuguese Possessions, including Gazaland, stretch, on the east coast, from Delagoa Bay to Mozambique. And, on the west coast, north of the Orange River, are the territories of Great Namaqualand and Damaraland, under the acknowledged Protectorate of Germany.

Although South Africa everywhere bears a peculiar impress characteristic of itself, it has much variety of surface and scenery; and anyone travelling over its southern coast valleys, its central tablelands or inland plains, its north-western desert tracts, or its

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE HILL, CLAREMONT (PROPERTY OF H. M. ARDERNE, ESQ.). [*To face page 2.*

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

semi-tropical eastern slopes, will realise that each locality has marked physical features differing from the other.

The Cape Peninsula, which is usually the first portion of Southern Africa the voyager from England becomes acquainted with, gives a good impression of the characteristic boldness and grandeur of the mountain scenery. The peninsula is, for the most part, a mountain ridge extending for thirty miles from Table Bay on the north, to its extremity, along the spacious indenture of False Bay, on the south-east. The whole of the range rises abruptly from the seaward side, in a bare imposing mass, with a dozen headlands jutting out, forming what are known as the Twelve Apostles. On the eastern side the rocky escarpments are relieved by dense vegetation in the "kloofs" or ravines, and at their base are spread a succession of plantations and woods sheltering the numerous villas and mansions of suburban residents. The range terminates on the north with the titanic wall of rock, named the Table Mountain, rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 3,582 feet, facing Table Bay. It is flanked on the left by the picturesque Devil's Peak—the "Windberg" of old navigators—and on the right by the Lion's Head, which slopes away to the round-backed hill known as the Rump, or Signal Station. In the amphitheatre formed by these elevations is spread out the city of Cape Town.

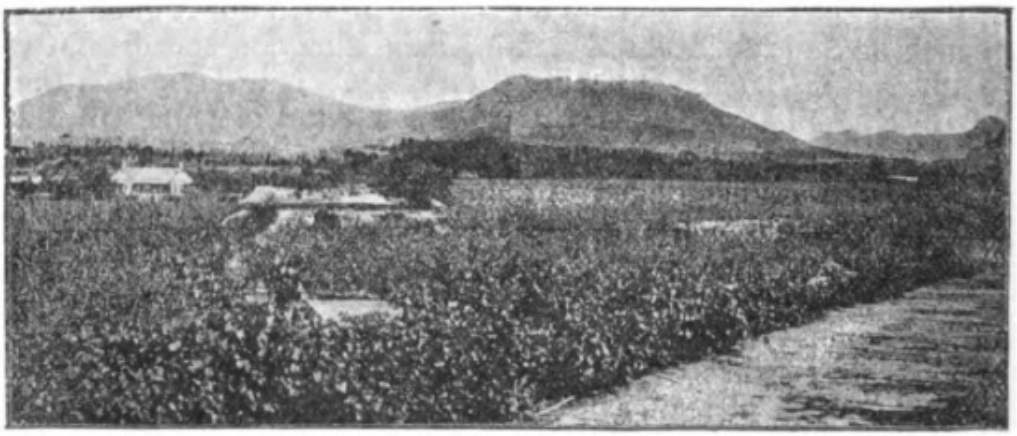
There are numerous eminences of similar tabular form throughout the country, but it is an aphorism among Africanders, or Cape-born colonists, that "there is but one Table Mountain." The views along its plateau, slopes, and kloofs, present a microcosm of all that is best in South African scenery; and this, together with the advantage of proximity to the capital, a pleasant climate, and the enjoyment of all the comforts and conveniences of life, have made its environs attractive and favourite places of residence.

A railway service from Sea Point to Simon's Town gives facilities for travel from one end of the peninsula to the other; but there are many beautiful drives and walks in every direction. A favourite one is that from Cape Town, over the Kloof, to Camp's Bay and Sea Point. The road winds up from the city to the neck of the Kloof, between the western side of Table Mountain and the peaked Lion's Head, with lovely views landward and seaward, the one embracing the city and the circling shores of Table Bay, the softly-rounded Tygerberg Hills, and the serrated summits of the distant Drakenstein Range; while on the other, there are steep rocky cliffs, a mingling of bush and foliage, and the changing and shifting lights of the boundless ocean.

Another enjoyable drive is that round the Victoria Road, by way of Sea Point to Hout's Bay, Constantia, and Wynberg, com-

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

pleting the circuit of Table Mountain. It commands as fine a combination of scenery as is to be found in any part of the world. Portion of the road winds along the precipitous slopes on the mountain side, overlooking the rocky seashore, washed by the blue waters of the Atlantic, and reminding one of the picturesque loveliness of the Cornice Road along the Riviera. Then it ascends to the ridge, where the Hout's Bay and valley open out, like a Scottish loch and glen. The beach is the goal of picnicing tourists; but there are many spots affording welcome shade from the blazing sun, where the eye is refreshed with running waters, the cool green of surrounding vineyards, and the wooded gorges and kloofs at the back of Table Mountain. On leaving the valley and reaching the Hout's Bay Nek there is a pleasing panoramic view overlooking the vale of Constantia,



CONSTANTIA VALE.

Wynberg, Claremont, and the wide-stretching Flats, with the white sandhills along the shores of False Bay at Muizenberg. Beautiful plantations of the silver-tree occur extensively on the hill-sides, their glossy leaves, when stirred by the wind, flashing and glistening in the sun, and picturesquely contrasting with the sombre pines, chestnuts, and oak trees bordering the road. The famous Constantia vineyards here invite a passing visit, especially in the vintage season, when the grape harvest is being gathered, and the wine-presses overflow with the luscious juice, which in former times was wont to soften the temper of Ministers and sweeten the lips of Royalty itself.* Soon after, the Military

* The Dutch East India Company had an agreement with the proprietors of the Constantia wine-farms for a yearly supply of their choicest vintage, and this was continued for some time after the cession of the Cape. A portion of the supply was sent to England, where it was given away to high officers of State, and Royalty itself. It is related that Sheridan was dining with Lord Chancellor Thurlow, on an

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Camp on Wynberg Hill is passed, and the village of Wynberg is reached, with its shaded streets, and handsome residences, surrounded on all sides by enchanting scenery. From there to Cape Town, the road continues through Claremont, Newlands, Rondebosch, and Mowbray, half hid beneath magnificent avenues of oaks and pines.

Near the extremity of the Peninsula is the harbour of Simon's Bay, the chief station and depôt of the Royal Navy on the South African Coast. The bay is well sheltered, and affords secure anchorage to the largest vessels afloat within a comparatively short distance of the shore. On the hills above, fortifications have lately been erected, with heavy armament, rendering the place well-nigh impregnable against attack by sea. The Naval Yard, adjoining the Admiralty House, and covering a large portion of the fore-shore, is an extensive establishment, provided with stores, machinery, and every appliance for equipping and repairing modern war-ships. In the precincts of Simon's Town, and at Kalk Bay, and other inlets along the shore of False Bay, are several favourite watering-places, which are the resort of business men from the metropolis, as well as from Kimberley and Johannesberg, throughout the summer season.

A few miles beyond Simon's Town is the real "Cape of Good Hope," which the Portuguese poet Camoens celebrates in his Lusiad as the "southern point of Afric's coast," although geographically the low shelving bank of L'Agulhas is the actual extremity of the continent. Cape Point, as it is locally termed, is a precipitous sandstone cliff, on which a lighthouse is erected, showing a revolving catoptric light of the first order, visible at a distance of thirty-six miles. The view from this headland is very grand, overlooking the foaming breakers nearly nine hundred feet below, and taking in the waters of False Bay and the great wide expanse of the South Atlantic.

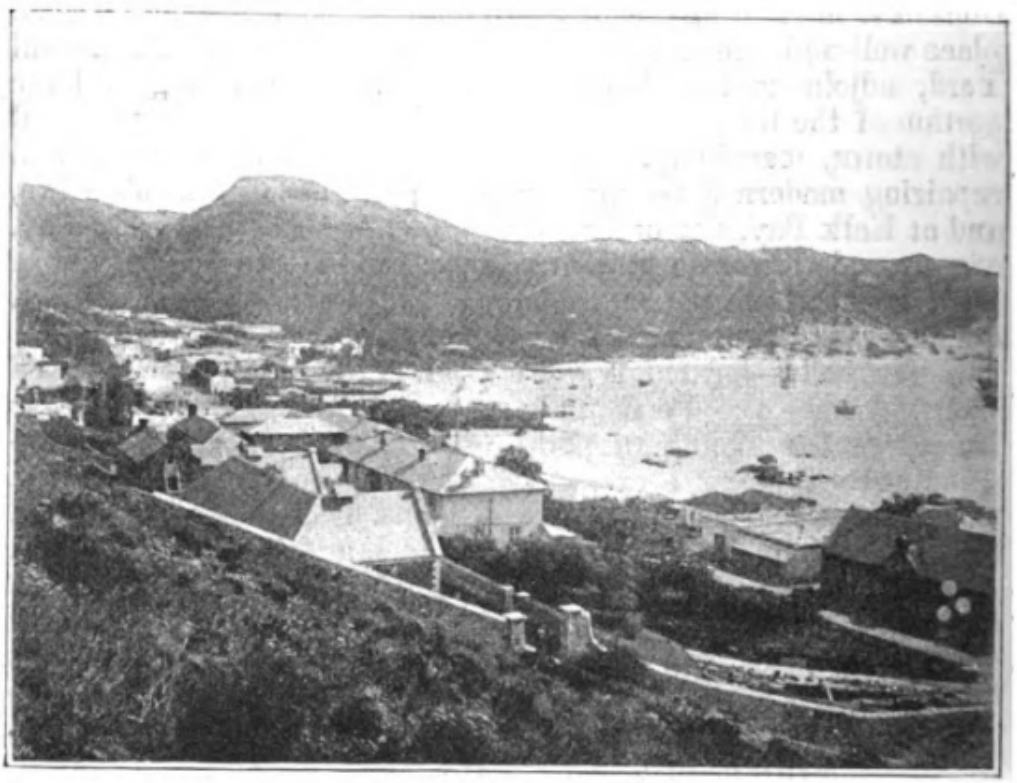
"Here the white surge comes bounding to the shore,
And the cliff answers to its angry roar,
For where the Cape of Storms heaves high its steep,
The clear south-easter foams along the deep,—
Whirls the wild spray in gusts of driving snow,
And sweeps with its salt shower the reeling prow;
While round each winding bay and jutting rock,
The glassy swell rolls with its thunder shock;
Or, deepening vast and sullen, heaves away
To the lone isles beneath descending day."

---

occasion when some of this wine was produced, which tickled the palate of the connoisseur so much that he set his wits to work to get more of it. The Chancellor, however, was not easily induced to produce his Constantia in such profusion, and Sheridan turned to a gentleman sitting further down, and said, "Pass up that decanter, for since we cannot double the Cape, I must return to Madeira."

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

At the southern end of the Colony, the coast has a general trend from the south-east to the north-west; and parallel with it the land gradually rises in successive ridges, with intervening valleys, to the elevated terrace forming the boundary of the Karoo. This seaboard region, extending at distances varying from twenty to one hundred and twenty miles from the coast, is rich in varied scenery, with bold hill ranges and charming fertile valleys, whilst scattered over it are numerous attractive towns and villages. Along the foot spurs of the first line of mountains, collectively named the Drakenstein Range, are the



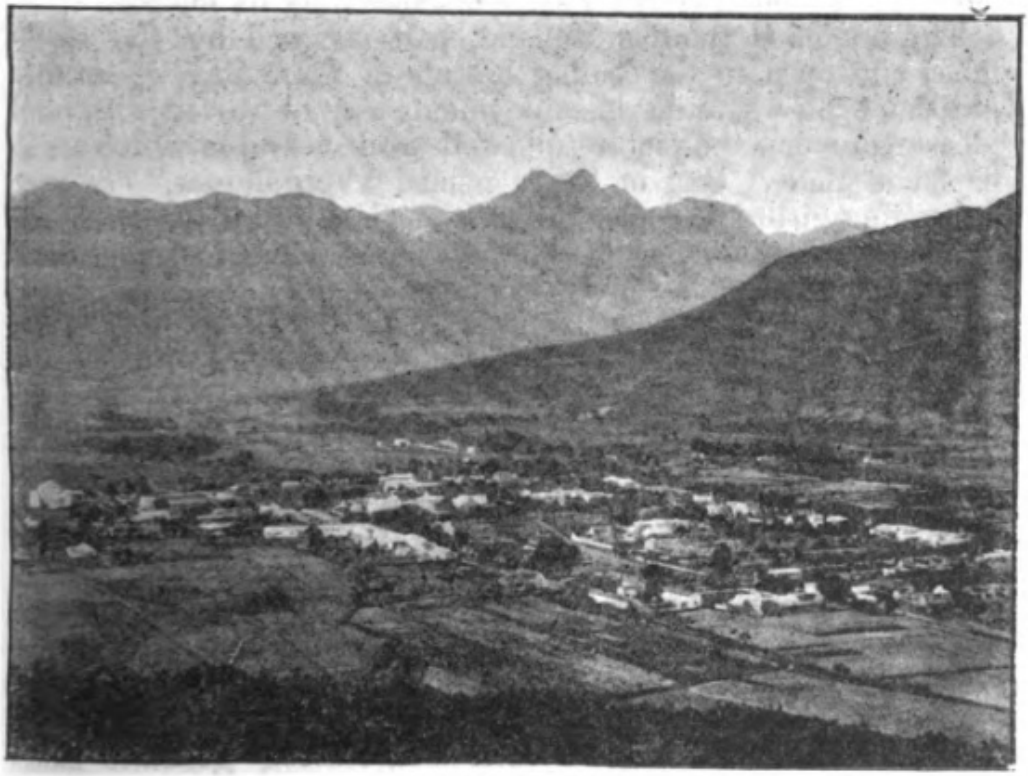
SIMON'S TOWN.

vine-growing valleys of Hottentots Holland, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Franschehock, Wellington, Twenty-four River, and Oliphant's River; and, extending from them to the seaboard, are extensive undulating arable lands, forming the great grain-producing districts of Koeberg, Darling, Saldanah Bay, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, and Clanwilliam. Nothing in South Africa surpasses this portion of the country for tillage and wealth of cultivation. Throughout the harvest season, for fifty or sixty miles on a stretch in every direction, the eye rests on a succession of corn-fields, waving in the brilliant sunshine, and interspersed amongst

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

them, dotted over the plains, or perched on the tops of the rounded hills, are the comfortable-looking, whitewashed homesteads of the corn-farmers. The old towns, such as Stellenbosch and the Paarl, are singularly quaint and interesting. Their existence dates backward for nearly two centuries, and they still retain the characteristics of the old Dutch and French settlers who built them.

Stellenbosch is prettily situated on a plain watered by the Eerste River, and embosomed in an amphitheatre of hills and mountains. The streets are at right-angles to each other, and



STELLENBOSCH.

precisely alike in appearance, shaded by venerable oaks, and lined on either side with detached old-fashioned gable-faced houses, having "stoeps" or raised terraces in front, and a background of garden, orchard, or vineyard. The place is suggestive of a quiet, rural elysium, where life is passed without hurry or apprehension. It has, of late years, become one of the chief educational centres of the country—its theological and arts colleges, and its schools and ladies' seminaries, attracting students from all parts of South Africa.

The Paarl is distant about fifteen miles, and situate at the foot

Digitized by Google Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

of the granite ridge whose enormous boulders, glistening like "pearls" in the sun, gave the place its name. The town forms one continuous street, stretching for several miles, the houses, wine stores, and factories, with their whitewashed fronts and gables shining out from under rows of old oaks and pine trees; and along the slopes of the hills and over the valley trim peach gardens, lemon and orange groves, and vineyards are thickly planted. The Berg River, which rises in the mountains above Fransche Hock, flows through the Drakenstein and Paarl Valley to St. Helena Bay, where it discharges itself into the Atlantic. It is a perennial stream, and one of the few colonial rivers navigable by small craft for some distance from its mouth.

The vale of Hottentots Holland, half enclosed by the mountains, and open to the cooling breezes of False Bay, is another pleasing spot, where marine enjoyments may be varied with rural pleasures among the picturesque well-wooded estates which are to be found there. One of these, named "Vergelegen," has some interesting historical associations: it was laid out at the end of the seventeenth century by the Dutch Governor Adrian Vander Stell, whose plantations of stately oak and camphor-wood trees still flourish.

Behind the high wall of the Drakenstein mountain range is the Tulbagh and Worcester valley, which can be reached either by rail, making a detour round Tulbagh Kloof, or by one of the Cape mountain roads known as "Bain's Pass," proceeding from the village of Wellington. This road ascends with many a curve and stretch for some seven or eight miles to the summit of the Drakenstein range, where it commands a most extensive and pleasing landscape, and then descends through a defile of rugged mountainous masses to the Breede River at Darling Bridge. All along this descent of the mountain the road has been blasted and scarped out of the hard quartzose sandstone—in some places being cut through massive buttresses, leaving gigantic gates, natural arches, and overhanging ledges; in others it is carried across abyss-like gaps, built up with precipitous retaining walls from 100 to 300 feet high. "Hills upon hills in quick succession rise" as you advance, and new objects of interest and admiration are ever presenting themselves. The rock scenery is singularly weird and fantastic—now rising high in majestic walls, then piled up in craggy pinnacles—here standing in gaunt spectral groups, or there strewn in broken and crumbled confusion. In many places its weather-worn character might convey a dreary impression, if it were not for the endless variety of light and shade arising from the winding course of the road, and the colours and forms of the vegetation fringing the sides of the mountains. There

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

is generally a rich display of characteristic Cape flora. Heaths of scarlet, purple, and other hues; bulbs of great variety; orchids, ferns, and several handsome shrubs and dwarf trees, alternate together with grasses, creepers, and soft mosses; and the stratified formation of the sandstone encloses many humid recesses whence issue rills and streams which keep these evergreen and fresh all the year round. The flowering season of September, however, is the time to see the Pass to advantage; after the rains there are countless sprays, cascades, and waterfalls, leaping from ledge and precipice, and rushing down to swell the dark tarn-like pools and roaring torrent of the Witte River at the bottom of the deep ravine.

Emerging from the Kloof at Darling Bridge, the flats forming the Tulbagh and Worcester valley are traversed, and then the Michell's Pass in Mostert's Hoek is reached. This is another mountain scene of great boldness and picturesque beauty. The Breede River, a clear wide stream, is bridged across at the entrance, and the road ascends along the left bank for a length of about six miles, the whole of it being scarped out of the rock, and strengthened by a retaining wall, from three to forty feet in height. The old road—little more than a cattle track—is still to be seen climbing over projecting krantzes, and then descending abruptly to the river bed, and fifty-year-old inhabitants delight to tell of their perilous adventures in crossing it years ago, when waggons and produce had to be carried over piecemeal, or on the back of oxen, and afterwards put together and re-arranged, when they had managed to scramble through. In this Kloof the mountains rise in wild picturesque confusion, the cliffs, peaks, and ranges seeming to topple in every direction from the arched and undulating stratification of the rocks, while the many grassy hollows and patches of flowering heaths and shrubs clothing their feet, give a verdant beauty to the scene. The charm of them, as of all South African mountains, is enhanced by the rich and wonderful colour effects of the morning and evening sunlight. In the full noonday glare they exhibit nothing but the rugged, grey, naked rock; but the scene is glorious when at sunrise the purple light of dawn gives place to magnificent flame-bursts of crimson and gold: or, again, before sunset, when they are overspread by beautiful ever-changing tints, from a rosy purple to vivid bronze intensifying the dark steel-blue shades cast by the craggy projections on their furrowed sides.

Reaching the summit of the pass, nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, the village of Ceres, a favourite health resort, and the district of Warm Bokkveld are seen stretched out below in a circular basin, bounded by the heights of the Cold Bokkveld, frequently

Digitized by Google
Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY