

The SA Land Issue and the Afrikaner Timeline: Accurate Historical Resources the Bantu Cannot Deny

Answer These Valid Questions Truthfully Before You Start Reading:

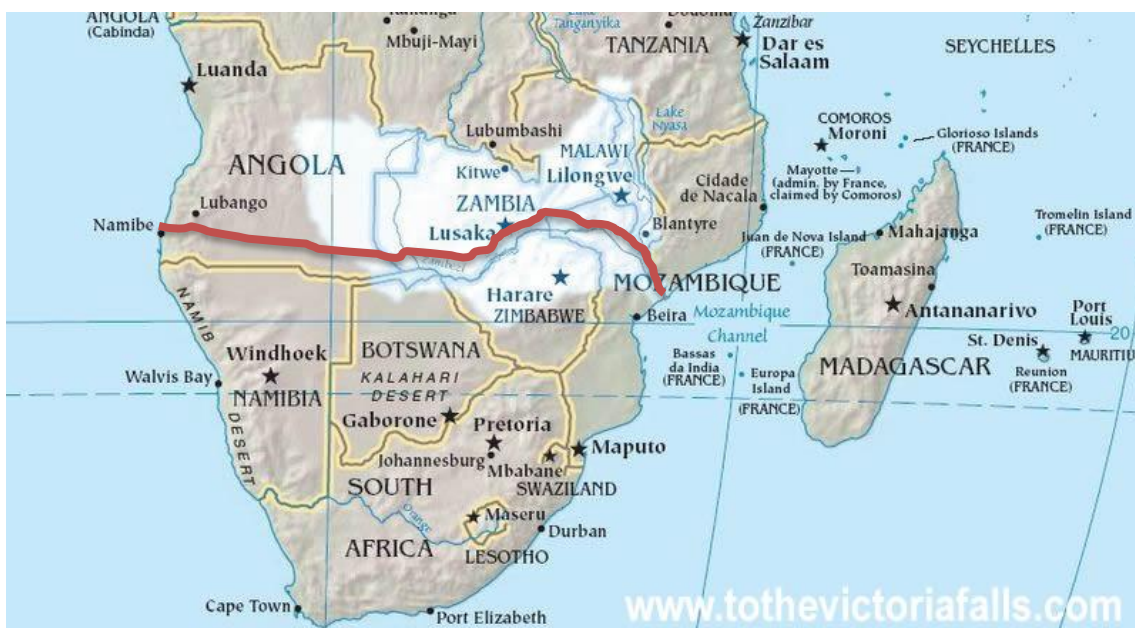
- ✓ Did nations in history war against each other?
- ✓ Was land ceased from each other through such conflicts?
- ✓ Did the Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, and a vast number of other countries conquer land, from the land's original indigenous people (Aborigines) and claim it as theirs?
- ✓ Was and is there an Afrikaans speaking nation anywhere else on the face of the earth or was this nation birthed in southern Africa as a 'unique people' with a 'unique language' which is in fact registered and accepted as an 'official language' by the UN?
- ✓ Are the beloved brown people, who have Afrikaans as their main language, not part of the 'Afrikaner language nation'?
- ✓ Were the Phoenicians on South African soil? (Read the facts on the next page.)

The *South African History Online* source was also used, proving to the Bantu that non-bias sources were also consulted. This is a work-in-progress research document and represents no specific group or people. It will be updated as new or more accurate information surfaces.

From the Earliest days: Khoi and San were Already in Southern Africa

Prior to the arrival of whites, there weren't any people called "Khoisan". It's a portmanteau of "Khoi" and "San" people. They have also been called "Aabathwa". The Khoikhoi/Khoekhoe were nomadic pastoral farmers whilst the San were hunter-gatherers. Even amongst the two subgroups, they spoke a lot of different languages like Ewe, Tuu, Xoo, Hoa, Damara, the now extinct Nluu, Xegwi, Eini and Kwadi.

The indigenous Khoisan are the First Nation of Southern Africa. Long before the Bantu groups from north Africa and the Europeans came to occupy this part of the continent, the Khoi and San (Khoisan) people were dominating southern Africa and were the indigenous people of this part of the continent. Their landmass area includes Zimbabwe, Botswana, southern Angola, Namibia, half of Mozambique and the entire South Africa.



600 BC First White People to Set Foot on South and Southern African Soil

In his reign, according to the Greek historian *Herodotus, King Necho II of Egypt sent out an expedition of Phoenicians (Danite Israelites), which took three years to sail from the Red Sea south down the eastern side of Africa, around the Cape's southern point, up the western side of Africa to the Strait of Gibraltar and back to the mouth of the Nile at Egypt. He states that they paused each year to sow and harvest grain before they continued, meaning they stopped every year, planted crops, harvested it and continued with their expedition.

The Phoenician sailors' reports claim that when they sailed along the southern coast of Africa, they found the sun stood to the right of the ship (meaning to the north). Herodotus, who was unaware of the spherical shape of the earth in his time recorded the sailors report and found this hard to believe as how is it possible that the sun was in the north, as from where he lived in the northern hemisphere the sun is always in the south. Scholars and commentators took this Phoenician circumnavigation event therefore as factual proof that the voyage is historical, and 100% accurate, as by circumnavigating South Africa this is in fact what actually happens! (It is common sense for South Africans that the sun is in the north.)

*Pliny, a Roman who was a naval and army commander of the early Roman Empire, who also wrote the encyclopaedic *Naturalis Historia* (Natural History), which became an editorial model for encyclopaedias, also firmly believed the Phoenicians were the First Circumnavigation of Africa. Thus, before the Bantus arrived the Danites planted on, grew crops and got fresh water on African soil and some places in South Africa, as a certainty.

*Herodotus (484 – c. 425 BC).

*Pliny: Gaius Plinius Secundus (AD 23/24–79) called Pliny the Elder.

Sources:

1. Herodotus on the First Circumnavigation of Africa: <https://www.livius.org/sources/content/herodotus/herodotus-on-the-first-circumnavigation-of-africa/>
2. Herodotus (4.42): http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Herodotus/4B*.html#42 (no. 12 footnote)
3. Necho II: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Necho_II#cite_note-11
4. European exploration of Africa: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_exploration_of_Africa
5. Phoenicians are Danite Israelites: *A Historical Research of the Ten Tribes Scattered Into the Nations Part 11*: <https://hrti.academia.edu/ProfDrWALiebenberg>

Summary of Facts Extracted From the Research Further Below

Fact 1:

The brown Khoisan people were the first people in southern Africa and are wholeheartedly accepted as the First Nation.

Fact 2:

The white Phoenician Danites were the second to be on southern African soil, hundreds of years before the black Bantu arrived.

Fact 3:

In the 1890s, the world-renowned South African historian, George McCall Theal, considered to be the grandfather of South African recorded factual history and his historiography are in leading universities globally, stated that the Bantu had migrated into South Africa *at the same time as the Europeans*. In his voluminous works on history, based on an analysis of place names and supposed archaeological evidence, Theal claimed to give scientific evidence that the Bantu people *had only begun to cross the Limpopo river at roughly the same time as when Europeans began to settle at the Cape*, leaving the rest of South Africa a

veritable 'vacant land'.¹ (Click the reference link to see the placement of his work at various universities globally.)

Fact 4:

Vasco da Gama, on 8th November 1497, set foot on South African soil at present day St. Helena Bay on the west coast, where he *encountered the Khoi-Khoi* and bartered with them. Da Gama gave the following description of them in his diary: 'The inhabitants of this country are yellowish-brown coloured. *He never ever recorded black Bantus at all, simply because there were not any.* Further east, Da Gama and his crew sighted the Natal coast on Christmas Day and also recorded no Bantus there.

Fact 5:

In 1498 Vasco da Gama reached the mouth of the Limpopo River (Mozambique) during the first weeks, and landed *85km north of it* where he *met the first black people*, probably a Tsonga society, living north of the Limpopo. This he recorded as it was an important discovery.

Fact 6:

On 24 April 1554, the Portuguese ship São Bento was wrecked, north of the Great Fish River on its return from the East. Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo, Portuguese navigator and cartographer, was one of 64 survivors from a crew of 473 who reached Delagoa Bay *on foot* and one of 23 to be ultimately rescued. There is *no recorded history, at all, of any contact with any Bantu*, simply because there were not any yet.

Fact 7:

1652 – Birth of the 'New Brown People' in SA (not the Khoisan as they were there already): Jan van Riebeeck had specific instructions from the 'Lords Seventeen' (Heeren Sewentien): he had to build a fort for safety but also received strict instructions to *live in peace with the Khoisan population and they were not to be enslaved.* The aim was not to disrupt their lives or to wipe them out, *but to build good relations with them* in order to trade with them. He used Autshumao (Herrie die Strandloper), chief of the Goringhaikonas, as interpreter for communication in cattle bartering transactions with the Khoikhoi. Later Autshumao's niece Krotoa (Eva) and Doman also acted as interpreters. Krotoa (Eve) became *part of Van Riebeeck's family and lived with them.* She converted to Christianity, was baptized and *married a Dutch man, Pieter van Meerhof.* From their marriage *three children were born who became part of the Dutch community.*

Fact 8:

6th April 1654 – Day of Vow Announced: On the second anniversary of arriving onboard the Drommedaris at the Cape of Good Hope, Jan van Riebeeck *announced that in future this day would be observed as a "Prayer and Thanksgiving Day to God".*

Fact 9:

1656 – New 'Brown People' Increased: The first slave was freed to marry Dutch settler males.

Fact 10:

1657 – The New 'Afrikaner Nation' is Born! First Ownership of Freehold Land: Nine Company 'servants' were freed at Van Riebeeck's recommendation to the VOC, to farm and keep livestock on '*freehold land*' along the Liesbeeck River. These ex-servants, now called "*vrijburgers*" (*free burghers/citizens*), were exempted from taxation and had access to slaves. However, they had to sell all their produce to the Company. Around March 1657, Rijcklof van Goens, a senior VOC officer appointed as commissioner to the fledgling Dutch Cape Colony, ordered Jan van Riebeeck *to help more employees succeed as vrijburgers so the Company could save on wages.* Although an *overwhelming majority of the vrijburgers were farmers, some also stated their intention to seek employment as farm managers, fishermen, wagon-makers, tailors, or hunters.* The colony initially did not do well, and many of the discouraged vrijburgers returned to VOC service or sought passage back to the Netherlands to pursue other opportunities. *This introduction of the vrijburgers were the 'birth pangs' of the*

¹ George M. Theal, 1890s:

<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Theal%2C%20George%20McCall%2C%201837%2D1919>

formation of the coming Afrikaner nation! Afrikaners are descended, to varying degrees, from Dutch, German and French Huguenot immigrants, along with minor percentages of other Europeans and indigenous African peoples. The first mixed race marriage which took place in Cape Town in 1664 was that of Krotoa, a Khoi woman, and Peder Havgaard, a Danish surgeon. Krotoa and Peder's descendants are the Pelzer, Kruger, Steenkamp and other Afrikaner families.

Fact 11:

1659/60 – First Formal Ownership of Land for Farms by the Vrijburgers: May 1659 - The first of the Khoi-Khoi-Dutch Wars began. The first of a series of armed confrontations over the ownership of the land took place between the Dutch settlers and a Khoi-Khoi clan led by Doman. The Khoi-Khoi attempted to steal cattle used by Dutch settlers to plough the land. In this first Khoi-Khoi-Dutch war the settlers sought refuge in the fort. *A lack of unity among the Khoi-Khoi groups, some against and some for the Dutch, undermined the revolt. The vrijburger settlement farmers protested against the continual cattle theft and called an urgent council meeting with Jan van Riebeeck. The council, consisting of representatives of the Dutch East India Company and vrijburger farmers, gathered to discuss the protest made by the vrijburger farmers. The Company was not in favour of war and the vrijburger farmers made it clear that their only desire was to live in peace and trade with the Khoi-Khoi, nevertheless, they could not endure any more harassment. The vrijburger farmers and the Company stated that they could not see any other way to attain peace and order in the area, other than to declare war on only the Doman's clan, not the other Khoi-Khoi clans. On the 6th of April 1660 Doman and his followers arrived at the Fort and concluded a mutual treaty. Both parties agreed that neither would mistreat each other in future and that Doman's people, for safety reasons and to prevent more Dutch casualties, would only enter the settlement's territory, and remain on the designated paths as pointed out, for the purpose of trade in order to replace the stolen cattle. It was further declared that the free burghers and the Company would retain ownership of the land occupied by them and that the settlers would not treat the natives harshly for what had happened during the war, upon which all parties agreed.*

Fact 12:

1672 – First Formal Mass-land Sale: 19th April 1672 Crudop-agreement: In the spring of 1672 (autumn in the Netherlands) *a formal land buy agreement was reached between the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Khoi tribes of the Cape. As the highest ranking official of the VOC, Arnout van Overbeke made an inspection of the settlement and came to the conclusion that a formal land purchase agreement with the Khoi tribes of the Cape, will bring more stability to the settlement. Hendrik Crudop as the secretary proceeded to arrange for the negotiations. The first message for negotiations was sent to the Goringhaiqua ("Kaapmans") who owned the western part of the Dutch settlement. The second message was sent to the Chainouqua tribe which lived in the area today known as Baardskeerdersbos, Gansbaai and Grabouw. They owned the eastern part of the Dutch settlement next to the Hottentots-Holland mountains. The full background to The Agreement and the full Agreement Terms are given under 1667 further below. The agreement is currently preserved in the registry of deeds in Cape Town and is regarded as a legal document.* The Khoi prince (referring to Schachen) agrees that he and his heirs in perpetuity will sell to the East India Company (VOC) *the district of the Cape including Table, Hout and Saldanha bays, with all the lands, rivers and forest there-in and pertaining thereto, to be cultivated and possessed without remonstrance from anyone. The Khoi prince promises to repel all other Europeans who may attempt to settle in the district. The Khoi prince engages that he and his descendants, shall forever remain the good friends and neighbours of the Company, and be the enemies of all that seek to do the Company or its subjects harm. A second agreement, identical to the one signed with Schachen was signed with the Chainouqua tribe for the area next to the Hottentots-Holland mountains with all its lands, streams, and forests, together with False Bay, are ceded to the company for an amount of 800 pounds. The document is dated in the Castle of Good Hope on the 19th April 1672 and is considered a legal transaction. The land bought from the Khoi was used to settle more Vryburgers and when the French Huguenots arrived in 1688, farms were allocated to them based on the Crudop-agreement. By 1714 more than 400 of these farms existed. It is noted that the Crudop-agreement was the first land transaction between European settlers and indigenous tribes.*

Fact 13:

1677 – Bantu Border in Angola: Governor Bax sent *skipper Cornelis Wobma along the west coast to determine 'where the Hottentots (Khoi-Khoi) end and where the abode of the Bantus begins'*. He returned with news that *the boundary was somewhere north of Mossamedes (in Angola)*.

Fact 14:

There were no Bantus available for slaves in the entire southern Africa as all Bantu slaves *were traded from Angola up northwards*, and they were traded from there to the rest of the world. If the Xhosas (Eastern Cape) and Zulus (Natal) were there in the first few years (1400-1700) surely the traders would have used them, which is a much shorter voyage making it much cheaper and quicker.²

Fact 15:

The reason there were no Bantus in the entire southern Africa is because the *Khoisan roamed all the way up into southern Angola as the red line on the map above indicates*. The Khoisan people were once a dominating force in this landmass area³ and the VOC explicitly said not to enslave the Khoisan people, but *nothing was said about the Bantu*.

Fact 16:

The closest Bantus for slaves on the Africa continent to the Cape Colony were only from the Great Lakes region of Africa (around present-day Uganda) and much later from Angola as the map below indicates and vividly proven by *all historical sources*.⁴

Fact 17:

"The Bantu dominated [Africa in the 1500s], with the exception of South Africa and the Namibian desert, all of the African continent south of a line crossing from southern Nigeria to Kenya... Although most historians would agree on the general occurrence of the Bantu migrations across Africa, *the precise timings, motivations, routes, and consequences are all still being debated*."⁵ Ancient History Encyclopaedia. The Bantu simply did not record their history and thus there are *no records*, all are *just speculation and theories* except the *accurate historical recordings* as in 'Fact 3'.

Fact 18:

The Zulu Mageba kaGumede (c. 1667 – c. 1745) was an early chief of the Zulu people, as well as the first mention of Zulus. His son Ndaba kaMageba became Zulu chief from 1745 to 1763. His son was Jama kaNdaba (born c. 1727–1781). His son was Senzangakhona kaJama (born c. 1762 – 1816). During the chieftaincy of Senzangakhona kaJama, the *Zulus were only a 'small clan' in the Mthethwa confederation whilst the Boere vrijburgers had already travelled thousands of kilometres and covered vast territories in South Africa*. The Mthethwa Paramountcy, sometimes referred to as the Mtetwa, was a Southern African state that *arose in the 18th century (1700-1799) south of Delagoa Bay* and inland in eastern southern Africa. Delagoa Bay (Maputo today) is an inlet of the Indian Ocean on the coast of Mozambique. In 1720 the Dutch East India Company (VOC) already built a fort and factory called Lijdzzaamheid (Lydszaamheid) on the spot of Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), since April 1721 governed by an Opperhoofd (chief factor), under authority of the Dutch Cape Colony. Senzangakhona kaJama was a chief of the Zulu clan, and the father of three future Zulu kings who ruled during the period when the Zulus achieved prominence, led by his oldest son Shaka who was born c. 1787. Shaka became chief of the Zulu Kingdom. After Dingiswayo's death at the hands of Zwide, king of the Ndwandwe, around 1818, Shaka assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance. Thus, the Zulu clan started evolving in this area based on factual recorded evidence (see Fact 3) basically at the same time as when the settlers arrived in the Cape, 1652, but remained a 'small clan' till the 1800's when, in the meantime, the vrijburger Boers already crossed the entire South Africa! On top of this, the Zulus only evolved

² Slavery in Africa: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_Africa#cite_ref-Campbell_&_Alpers_65-0

³ Dwindling African tribe may have been most populous group on planet: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2014/12/dwindling-african-tribe-may-have-been-most-populous-group-planet>

⁴ Slavery in Africa: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_Africa#cite_ref-Campbell_&_Alpers_65-0

⁵ Ancient History Encyclopedia: https://www.ancient.eu/Bantu_Migration/

from a small clan to a Zulu Domain at best after 1750. *Further, the Zulu Kingdom was officially established in 1818 only when Shaka Zulu assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance.*

Fact 18:

1688 The French and Germans Arrived, evolving into the Afrikaner Identity: Following the passage of the Edict of Fontainebleau, the Netherlands served as a major destination for French Huguenot refugees fleeing religious persecution at home. The Germans started to arrive as well, despite their diverse nationalities, the colonists used a *common language and adopted similar attitudes towards politics*. The attributes they shared came to serve as a *basis for the evolution of Afrikaner identity and consciousness*. The term "Afrikaner" presently denotes the politically, culturally and socially dominant group among the Afrikaans-speaking population of Dutch origin. Their original progenitors, especially in paternal lines, also included smaller numbers of Flemish, French Huguenot, and German immigrants. Historically, the terms "burgher" and "Boer" have both been used to describe white Afrikaans-speakers as a group. *The Khoisan, Malay, and Indian wives married to the white settlers giving birth to brown children are from the beginning wholeheartedly accepted as part of the Afrikaner identity and consciousness.*

Fact 19:

1689 Dutch Language Preferred, Grants for Land and Free Passage to Africa: Between 1689 and 1707 they expanded by additional numbers of Dutch settlers sponsored by the VOC with *grants of land and free passage to Africa*. Additionally, there were calls from the VOC administration to sponsor the immigration of more German settlers to the Cape, if they were Protestant. VOC pamphlets began circulating in German cities *exhorting the urban poor, to seek their fortune in southern Africa*.⁶ Despite the increasing diversity of the colonial population, there was a degree of *cultural assimilation due to intermarriage, and the almost universal adoption of the Dutch language*. The use of other European languages was discouraged by a VOC edict declaring that Dutch should be the *exclusive language* of trade, administrative record, and education.

Fact 20:

The Afrikaner and Boer Nation is a *unique, newly born nation*, with a unique *Afrikaans culture and Afrikaans language*. Today, *60% of Afrikaans speakers are not white* yet classed as members of the Afrikaner nation. According to a study done in 2013, using data from the 2011 census, only 40% of Afrikaans speakers are white. The other 60% are from other races – Khoi and San, Brown People birthed from white settlers and Khoisan, Malay, and Indian women, thus *the majority speaking Afrikaans today are brown*.

Fact 21:

Afrikaans is *distinctly different* from Dutch because it *uses words from Malay, German, Indian, Belgium, African, French and other languages*. It was recognised as an *official language in 1925*. Before this, it was often called "Kitchen Dutch".

Fact 22:

Afrikaans is one of *South Africa's 11 official languages*.

Fact 23:

The *first schools to use Afrikaans* were Muslim and was written in Arabic lettering. In 1815, roughly *100 years before Afrikaans was declared an official language*, it started replacing Malay in Muslim schools in Cape Town and was written in Arabic script. Many of the *texts written in Arabic Afrikaans* were translations of the Qur'an or other religious texts. Afrikaans as it is written today, with Roman script, only started appearing in newspapers around 1850. Thus, making *Afrikaans part of the Cape-Malay Muslim culture*.

⁶ Kruijtzter, Gijis (ed. Geert Oostindie). Dutch Colonialism, Migration and Cultural Heritage: Past and Present (2008 ed.). KITLV Press. p. 115. ISBN 978-9067183178.

Fact 24:

c. 1690 The Trek Boer, a Semi-nomadic Dutch Farmer and Cattle Grazer who Settled Beyond the Cape's Official Borders *and out of the reach of the authority of the Company (VOC)*. The Trek Boers are not to be confused with the later Voortrekkers who left the Cape Colony in a series of organised treks, in the 1830s to settle permanently in areas in the interior *not under British rule*. The extent of the Trek Boer farming activities, however, *remained heavily regulated*: for example, the vrijburgers were ordered to focus on the cultivation of grain. Each year their harvest was to be sold *exclusively to the VOC at fixed prices*. They were *forbidden from growing tobacco, producing vegetables for any purpose other than personal consumption, or purchasing cattle from the native Khoi-Khoi at rates which differed from those set by the VOC*. With time, these restrictions and other attempts by the VOC to control the settlers *resulted in successive generations of vrijburgers and their descendants becoming increasingly localised in their loyalties and national identity and hostile towards the colonial government*. Trek Boers were moving rapidly inland and away from *official jurisdiction and taxation*. The account suggests that, when a farmer had several sons, the inheritance went to the eldest, and *the others were obliged to move on "to seek their fortunes elsewhere."*

Fact 25:

The first Boer farmers were originally called 'vrijburgers' (free citizens) which were *freed from the VOC*, as the VOC went bankrupt and could not afford them anymore.

Fact 26:

The Boere vrijburgers migrated into the land as 'stateless nomadic pastoralists' exactly as the entire African tribal communities did. You moved from place to place to find your spot in the sun. Africa never had a title deed system as Europe did and all tribes moved continuously and settled where they desired. Thus, making Africa no man's land.

Fact 27:

1700 – At the advice of Cape Governor, Willem Adriaan van der Stel, the Dutch colonial administration *annulled (cancelled) its policy of 'forbidding the inland trek of migrant stock farmers or Trek Boers'*. This paved the way for unencumbered colonial expansion. The boundaries extended north and include Winterberg, Witzenberg and Roodezand later called Tulbagh.

Fact 28:

1707 – First Recorded Instance of a Colonist Identifying as an "Afrikaner": The first recorded instance of a *colonist identifying as an "Afrikaner" occurred in March 1707*, during a disturbance in Stellenbosch. When the magistrate, Johannes Starrenburg, ordered an unruly crowd to desist, a young white man named Hendrik Biebow retorted, *"Ik ben een Afrikaander – al slaat de landdrost mij dood, of al zetten hij mij in de tronk, ik zal, nog wil niet zwijgen!" ("I am an Afrikaner – even if the magistrate were to beat me to death, or put me in jail, I shall not be, nor will I stay, silent!")*.

Fact 29:

1713 – Tracts of land Became "Ownerless": March - An outbreak of smallpox, introduced by crew and passengers of a passing ship, resulted in the *death of 25% of the White population and virtual decimation of the southwestern Cape Khoi-Khoi who had no resistance to this disease. The large-scale annihilation of the Khoi-Khoi resulted in an acute labour shortage, and tracts of land became "ownerless". Colonial cattle farmers appropriated this land*. Further outbreaks of smallpox occurred in 1755 and most seriously in 1767 which *registered three separate outbreaks further annihilation of the Khoisan*.

Fact 30:

1736 – The Xhosa Clan Emerges: The Xhosa are part of the South African Nguni migration which slowly moved south from the region around the Great Lakes, *displacing the original Khoisan people of southern Africa*. The northern Nguni (Zulus) put pressure on the southern Nguni as part of the historical process known as the mfecane, or "scattering". The Xhosas have an oral tradition, no concrete historical recordings whatsoever, with *many stories* of ancestral heroes. According to one oral tradition, the first person on Earth was a great

leader called *Xhosa*. Another tradition stresses the essential unity of the Xhosa-speaking people by proclaiming that all the Xhosa subgroups are descendants of one ancestor, *Tshawe*. As the Xhosa clan slowly moved westwards in groups, *they destroyed or incorporated the Khoi-Khoi chiefdoms and San groups*, and their language became *influenced by Khoi and San words*, which contain distinctive 'clicks'. (This 'historical taking over' is accepted by the ANC today but refuse the Afrikaner and Boer Nation who also followed the very same practise of migrating northward and eastward from the Cape.) Jeffrey Brian Peires *A HISTORY OF THE XHOSA c.1700-1835* dissertation states: "Enlightening as the story of Tshawe undoubtedly is with regard to the founding of the Xhosa polity, there are many questions it leaves unanswered. ***It cannot, for a start, be dated.*** Attempts have been made to date the reign and then multiplying back by the number of chiefs in the genealogy. ***This is inadmissible because the genealogy is certainly faulty and the length of the average reign of Xhosa chiefs in different lineages varies greatly.*** Archaeology has as yet told us nothing... Shipwreck chronicles of the fifteenth century indicate small-scale political organisation, but these are ***too vague and unreliable to build a case.*** The first substantive account was that of the survivors of the Stavenisse in 1686, on the basis of which Theal and all successors dated Togu until Harinck proved them wrong. The ***first reliable date is 1736***, at which time Phalo was chief of the Xhosa." Thus, Phalo was the dominant chief of the Xhosa clan from 1736 until his death in 1775. Phalo kaTshiwo had two sons, Gcaleka kaPhalo who only became a chief of the Xhosa in 1750 (and died in 1778), the heir, and Rarabe kaPhalo (about 1722 - 1787). Rarabe kaPhalo *would buy lands from the Khoikhoi to establish his own kingdom*. (If this is an acceptable practice for the Bantu settlers to justify their settling in SA then the Afrikaners and Vrijburger Boers have equal rights to do the very same, the only difference is that the Afrikaners and Vrijburger Boers have actual **recorded historical proof of obtaining land and the Xhosa have only their own so-called "oral traditions" with no factual evidence whatsoever.**)

Fact 31:

1838 – Contract Between Retief and Dingane, for Land Signed: The Voortrekkers, who by now had settled on many vacant lands, attempted to organise themselves as a state and drew up the framework of a Constitution. The main institution of the new state was a Volksraad (people's council or assembly), a body comprising twenty-four elected men. The Volksraad combined legislative, judiciary and executive powers. As important as the Trek was to the *formation of Boer ethnic identity*, so were the running conflicts with various indigenous groups along the way. The Boers who entered Natal discovered that the land they wanted came under the authority of the Zulu King Dingane ka Senzangakhona, who ruled that part of what subsequently became KwaZulu-Natal. The British had only a small port colony (the future Durban) there but were unable to seize the whole area from the war-ready Zulus, and only kept to the Port of Natal. The Boers found the land *safe from the British and sent an un-armed Boer land treaty delegation under Piet Retief on 6 February 1838*, to negotiate with the Zulu King. The negotiations went well and a *contract between Retief and Dingane was signed. After the signing, however, Dingane's forces surprised and killed the members of the delegation; a large-scale massacre of the Boers followed.* Zulu impis (regiments) attacked Boer encampments in the Drakensberg foothills at what was later called Blaauwkrans and Weenen, *killing women and children along with men.* A commando of 470 men arrived to help the settlers. On 16 December 1838, the Voortrekkers under the command of Andries Pretorius, *confronted about 10,000 Zulus at the prepared positions.* The Boers suffered three injuries without any fatalities. Due to the blood of 3,000 slain Zulus that stained the Ncome River, the conflict afterwards became known as the Battle of Blood River.

Fact 32:

1851 – Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek: The promulgation of the "Warden Line" led to conflict in that region as the various communities vied for land. When the Basotho and the Kora and Griqua communities became involved in cattle raiding, Major Henry Warden mustered a force and attacked the detractors of his division of the territory. He suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Viervoet. *He also lost authority over the Voortrekkers in the region.* The British Government sent two special Commissioners, WS Hogge and CM Owen, to meet with Voortrekker representatives under the leadership of Commandant-General Andries Pretorius *at Sand River* to negotiate around the question of who rules the Voortrekkers. *Hogge and Owen signed an agreement with the Voortrekkers guaranteeing them the right to rule themselves.* The Sand River

Convention, as the agreement became known, formed the basis for the establishment of the republican state north of the Vaal River called the "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek".

Fact 33:

1854 – Orange Free State Boer Republic – The Bloemfontein Convention: Sir George Clerk *entered into negotiations with the Voortrekker leaders* and whites loyal to the British Crown in the region. The agreement reached led to the *establishment of another Boer republic, namely the Orange Free State*. The agreement, called the *Bloemfontein Convention, transferred the government of the Orange River territory to the signatories of the Convention*. The Convention document declared that *no alliances with black political entities, except with Adam Kok III of the Griqua, were permitted*. Furthermore, Kok would be forced to abrogate his treaty with the British.

Fact 34:

1856 – Boers of Transvaal Declare Their Own Republic, First India Slaves to British Natal: The Boers of Transvaal declare their own republic. The Natal Legislature passed rulings on the employment of indentured labour imported from India to satisfy the labour needs of coastal sugar planters.

Fact 35: 1880/1 – First Anglo Boer War, The Pretoria Convention Signed: The First Boer War begins between the Boers and the British. The *Boers win and gain independence for Transvaal and the Orange Free State*. Paul Kruger wrote a letter to request that a British Royal Commission be set up to make an honest investigation. He promised fighting would stop if this happened. When the First Anglo Boer War was successfully concluded, a triumph in Kruger's career, *the Republic was reinstated*. August - *The Pretoria Convention was signed and the Vierkleur was flown once again*.

Fact 36:

1883 Paul Kruger Sworn in as President: 9 May - *Paul Kruger was sworn in as President* and subsequently announced a policy that was *based on Christian principles*. Introduced Concession policy as the country was in financial difficulty. He also introduced a new education policy that was more acceptable to the public. Kruger left for England again to persuade the British Government to revise the Pretoria convention as a means of establishing a rail link with the east coast.

Fact 37:

1898 – Trans-Orania Treaty: May - Paul Kruger was sworn in as President after a crushing victory in the election. September - The Orange Free State President, Dr Marthinus Theunis Steyn visited Pretoria, *resulting in a treaty between his province and the Transvaal*.

Fact 38:

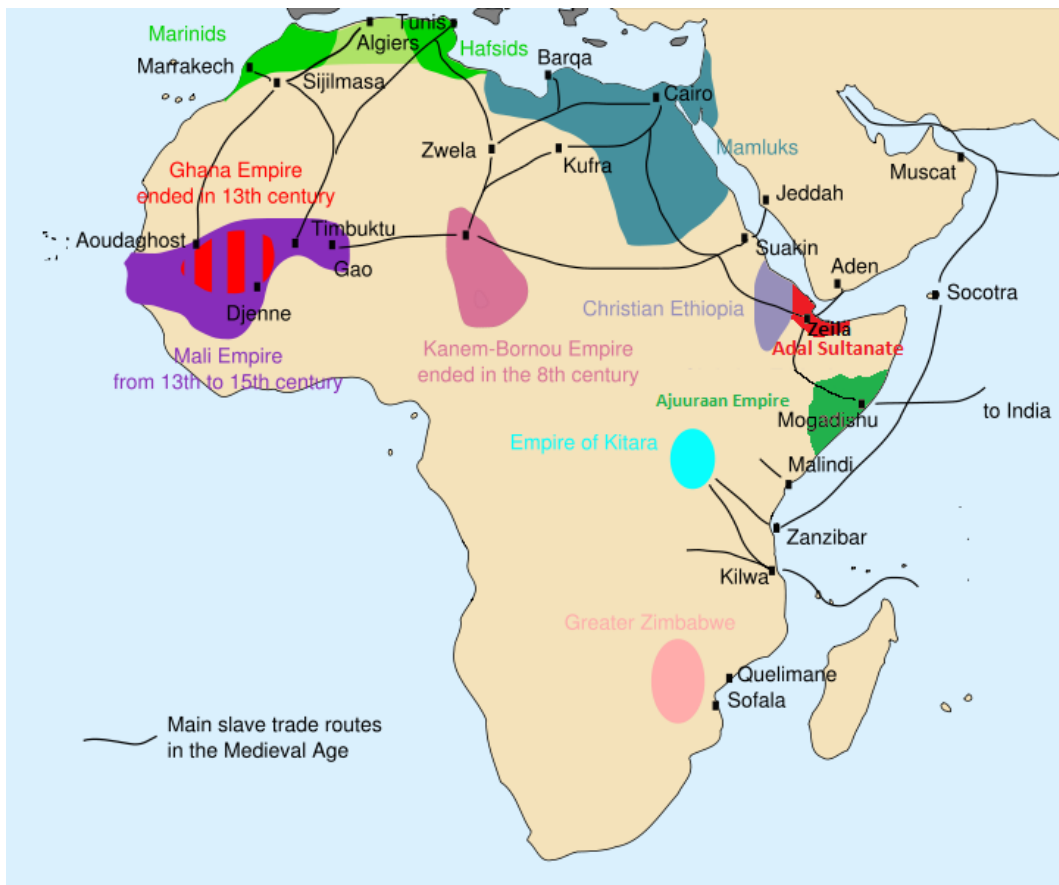
1899-1902 – Second Anglo Boer War: Lord Milner used the *Uitlander (Foreigner) movement as means of denouncing the Kruger administration*. May-June - A conference was held in Bloemfontein. Both President Paul Kruger and Lord Milner were invited by President Steyn to attend. Milner insisted immediate steps needed to be taken to *grant the Uitlanders a vote* on a basis of a five-year residency. Kruger was not willing to fix the residential qualification to less than seven years. The conference didn't reach a conclusion. September - Paul Kruger decided, with support from Jan Smuts, that it would be better to take military action. This led to the dispatch of an ultimatum to Britain on the 9th of September 1899. The *Second Anglo Boer War occurred and became known as the most destructive modern armed conflict in South Africa's history*. The second ended with British victory and annexation of the Boer areas into the British colonies. The British employed scorched-earth tactics and held many *Boer women and children in concentration camps as a means to separate commandos from their loved ones, hostage them in the most horrific conditions comparable to the Jewish Holocaust*, thus breaking the Boers' moral. The crime-ridden strategy was employed effectively and an estimated 27,000 Boer women and children under sixteen died in these concentration camps from brutal hunger and disease. Only by this atrocious strategy, one that would never be allowed by International Law today, did the British win this war and conquer Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Face to face on the battleground it was impossible to match the Boer!

Fact 39:

Today Bantus in South Africa often tell Afrikaners and other minorities such as the Indians, Chinese, Germans or Jews to adapt to their misrule and corruption or "Go Home"... implying that we, who have been born here, who hold legal citizenship through successive birth right; should emigrate to Europe, Malaysia, India or Israel. That the only ones who have a legal claim to South Africa, all of it, are the Bantus. Bantus believe that they are 'indigenous to South Africa'—but this is a lie: it was proven by DNA research and vast historical sources that they migrated from the Nigeria area. Thus, **we are ALL settlers in South Africa**, except the Khoisan. All South Africans are settlers, regardless of their skin colour, and their DNA carries the undeniable proof. So, says Dr Wilmot James, head of the African Genome Project, a distinguished academic, sociologist and, more recently, honorary professor of human genetics at the University of Cape Town. Where is the overwhelming archaeological proof that Bantus 'settled' South Africa? Apart from a few 'scattered' archaeological remains found of Bantu culture in the far northern Transvaal prior to 1652, it is now firmly agreed that Bantus and whites were contemporary settlers of South Africa. The term 'Settler' is used loosely, because Bantus never 'settled' South Africa; their presence was nomadic. Bantus were itinerants who travelled from place to place with no fixed home. Whole capital 'cities' of grass huts could be moved if grazing was exhausted. They had **no demarcated areas, no fences, no borders, no maps, no title deeds to proof ownership of any land apart from a verbal claim and mutual understanding that their temporary presence in a certain area in a certain period of time constituted 'ownership' of the land.** They left behind no foundations of buildings, no statues, no roads, no rock paintings, not a single proof of 'settlement' of the land prior to the whites settling South Africa. The only rock paintings were made by the Khoisan (Khoi-Khoi and San) in the caves they temporarily occupied. Bantus were pastoral-nomads and whites, on the other hand, built cities, railroads, dams and a first world country comparable to the best in Europe and the new world... their legacy speaks of a people who intended to live there for a thousand years, if not eternity. To claim that 'the whole of Africa belongs to Blacks' is absurd. It is like an Italian claiming the whole of Europe belongs to Italians, including Norway. In fact, the pyramids of Egypt are proof of white settlement going back thousands of years—and also the Phoenicians settling Carthage and the Greeks settling Alexandria. The Arabs settled North Africa soon after the Prophet Mohammed died and the whites settled Southern Africa from 1652 onwards. Today there are three Africas as Dr. Eschel Rhoodie calls it in his book *"The Third Africa"* (1968)... Arabic up north, Bantu in the centre and Whites/Brown at the south... The white settlers of the Cape first came face to face with the Bantu around 1770 on the banks of the Great Fish River, 120 years after Van Riebeeck came to the Cape and 1,000 km east of Cape Town.

Fact 40:

The Afrikaner Accord for Self-Determination: Made for the "Afrikaner" Nation, strictly as defined in "Fact 10".



Bantu slave trade routes

Interesting Points Worth Reading

Point 1:

The word "Bantu" means "people" in many Bantu languages, and refers to a group of about 500 African languages and their speakers.⁷

Point 2:

The origin of the name "Africa" is greatly disputed by scholars. Most believe it stems from words used by *the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans*.⁸

Point 3:

The Bantu had the technology to create iron from iron ore, *the knowledge was introduced by the Phoenicians*.⁹

Point 4:

Between the 13th and 15th centuries relatively powerful Bantu-speaking states on a scale larger than local chiefdoms began to emerge, in the Great Lakes region, in the savannah south of the Central African rainforest, and on the Zambezi river where the Monomatapa kings built the famous Great Zimbabwe complex, which housed some 40,000 people. Zimbabwe means "house of stone." The empire of the Monomatapa lasted from 1250 to 1629. The Shona people are descended from the builders of the House of Stone. When Europeans discovered this in the 16th century (when the ruins were visited by Portuguese

⁷ The Bantu Expansion: <https://pages.ucsd.edu/~dkjordan/resources/clarifications/BantuExpansion.html>

⁸ Africa: Human Geography: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/africa-human-geography/>

⁹ History Encyclopedia: https://www.ancient.eu/Bantu_Migration/

explorers and traders) they began to theorize that it had been built *by the Phoenicians since they could not entertain the possibility that Africans were capable of building such a structure.*¹⁰

Point 5:

"The western branch of Bantu-speakers (subgroup R) had then just reached the north of Namibia where their spread further south was halted by the Khoe herders. However, the genetic relationship among today's (geographically) west, east and southern African Bantu-speakers has not been thoroughly investigated to decipher the larger scale population movements during the Bantu expansion." National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine.¹¹

Point 6:

The name "Xhosa" comes from that of the leader and King called uXhosa. There is also a fringe theory that, in fact the King's name which has since been lost among the people was not Xhosa, but that "xhosa" was a name given to him *by the San and which means "fierce" or "angry" in Khoisan languages.*¹²

Point 7:

Thus, the 1970's Bantu Citizenship Land Restitution Act by the Apartheid Government, where they gave Millions of Hectares of Land Without Compensation to the Fraudulent Central African, South African & Southern African Bantustan Colonialist and Terrorist Tribes, must be Abolished & Repealed, so that the South African Government can Expropriate Without Compensation, those Millions of Hectares of Land.

Point 8:

The Central African Bantustan Tribes never bought Land in Southern Africa nor in South Africa from the Khoisan.

Point 9:

90% of Land Claimants as the Victims of the Apartheid Era Group Areas and Slum Areas Act chose money instead of land, money that has since been squandered.

Point 10:

90% of those 4,000 farms the South African Government bought for Black Farmers Land Distribution are lying in ruin today, whilst the remaining 10% or 400 farms were distributed amongst ANC cadres in government and in the Luthuli House.

Point 11:

Lawfully Acquired Property Rights (buying property with a legal title deed) is Sacrosanct (a principle) in the 1652 to 1948 God's Orthodox Monotheistic Religious Christian Gospel or Old Testament Bible Roman-Dutch Magisterial Common-Laws in South Africa, as it is under International Law.

Point 12:

It is also complemented and Sacrosanct under God's Orthodox Monotheistic Religious Islamic Quranic Commercial Shariah Laws from 1652 to present day 2019 in South Africa.

Point 13:

It is also complemented and Sacrosanct under God's Orthodox Monotheistic Religious Jewish Torah Commandments Hasbara Laws in South Africa from 1820 onwards to present day 2019. It is also complemented and Sacrosanct under God's Orthodox Monotheistic Religious Patriarchal Psalms Mosaic Laws in South Africa.

¹⁰ New World Encyclopedia: https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Bantu_expansion

¹¹ National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4173682/>

¹² Xhosa people: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xhosa_people

Point 14:

It is also complemented and Sacrosanct under God's Orthodox Monotheistic Religious Sabaeen Scripture Monotheistic Laws in South Africa.

Research Timeline From the 1300s Onwards...

The Khoisan were established as the dominant power in the Southern and South-Western Cape regions for thousands of years.¹³

1460

Portuguese navigators representing the interests of the Portuguese Royal House, and merchants' eager to find a sea route to India around the south coast of Africa reached the coast of Guinea, West Africa.¹⁴

1485

Diogo Dias, brother of Bartolomeu Dias and a navigator acting under the instruction of the Portuguese King John II, landed at Cape Cross, north of present-day Walvis Bay.¹⁵

1487

The Portuguese explorer, Bartolomeu Dias, sailed down the coast to reach southern Angola. He later landed at present day Walvis Bay and soon after at Lüderitz Bay.¹⁶

1488 White Man's Second Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

Bartolomeu Dias succeeded in circumnavigating the Cape and named it "Cabo de Bma Esperana" or the Cape of Good Hope, also "Cape of Storms". This was a major breakthrough for the Portuguese in the search of discovering a sea route to India.¹⁷ The Portuguese recognised the Breede River mouth as the finest natural anchorage on the whole southern seaboard of Africa.

They ventured on and the crew spotted landfall on February 3, 1488, about 483 km east of present-day Cape of Good Hope. They found a bay they called So Bras (present-day Mossel Bay) and the much warmer waters of the Indian Ocean. From the shoreline, indigenous Khoi-Khoi attacked Dias' ships with stones until an arrow fired by either Dias or one of his men felled a tribesman. Dias ventured further along the coastline, but his crew was nervous about the dwindling food supplies and urged him to turn back. As mutiny loomed, Dias appointed a council to decide the matter. The members came to the agreement that they would permit him to sail another three days, then turn back. At Kwaaihoek, in present-day Eastern Cape province, they planted a padro, on March 12, 1488, which marked the easternmost point of Portuguese exploration.

1497 White Man's Third Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

8th July - Vasco da Gama, mandated to expand on Dias' discoveries departed from Targus heading an expedition consisting of two ships, the So Rafael and the So Gabriel. They sailed along the southern African coast on the way to India.¹⁸

8th November – The Portuguese set foot on South African soil at present day St. Helena Bay on the west coast, where they encountered *the Khoi-Khoi and bartered with them*. Da Gama gave the following description of them in his diary: 'The inhabitants of this country are yellowish-brown coloured. **(He never ever recorded black Bantus at all, simply because there were not any)** Their food is confined to the flesh of seals, whales and gazelles and the roots of herbs. They are dressed in skins and wear sheaths over their virile members. They are armed with poles of olive wood to which a horn, browned in the fire, is attached...'¹⁹ Further east Da Gama and his crew *sighted the Natal coast*, on Christmas Day, and named it "Terra do Natal" which is Portuguese for "Land of Birth" (Christmas).²⁰

¹³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1498

Vasco da Gama reached the mouth of the Limpopo River (Mozambique) during the first weeks and landed 85km north of it *where he met the first black people*, probably a Tsonga society *living north of the Limpopo*. Next, he went ashore at the northern branch of the Zambezi delta where he encountered Moslems. He crossed the Indian Ocean with the help of the famous Arabian pilot, Ahmad ibn-Mayid, and reached India via the Cape of Malabar thereby establishing the Portuguese monopoly of the sea trade route to India.²¹

1503 White Man's Forth Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

Antonio de Saldanha, leading a Portuguese squadron, entered Table Bay (called Aguada da Saldanha until 1601) owing to a navigational error. They were the *first Europeans to climb Table Mountain which they named Taboa do Cabo* (the Table Cape) on account of its shape.²²

1500 White Man's Fifth Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

The Portuguese landed in Mossel Bay in 1500, explored Table Bay two years later, and by 1510 had started riding inland.²³

1510 White Man's Sixth Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

1st March - On his way back to Portugal the Viceroy of Portuguese India, Francisco d' Almeida, was killed in a skirmish with the Khoi-Khoi, probably due to a misunderstanding arising from barter between the Khoi-Khoi and the Portuguese at the mouth of the Salt River in Table Bay. Thereafter, Portuguese traders tended to bypass the Cape itself and relied on Robben Island for fresh meat and water.²⁴

1554 White Man's Seventh Time on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

24th April - The Portuguese ship São Bento was wrecked, north of the Great Fish River on its return from the East. Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo, Portuguese navigator and cartographer, was one of 64 survivors from a crew of 473 who reached Delagoa Bay on foot and one of 23 to be ultimately rescued.²⁵ There is *no recorded history, at all, of any contact with any Bantu*, simply because there were not any yet.

1564

An account of the shipwreck of the São Bento by mariner Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo was published in Portugal, the *oldest book dealing exclusively with events on South African soil*.²⁶

1575/6

Portuguese mariner and cartographer Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo explored the south and southeast coast of South Africa on a voyage for this purpose. *He gave the first detailed description and drew a map of the coast*.²⁷

1576

It was about this time when King Sebastian's navigator, Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo, was enthusiastic over the bay at the mouth of the Breede River. He named the bay after Dom Sebastiao, the most serene King of Portugal, St. Sebastian's Bay and the west bank he named Cape Infanta.

1580

18th June - An English admiral, Francis Drake, rounded the Cape on his voyage round the world in his quest to reach India for the English Crown. He described the Cape in the following words: 'This Cape is a most stately thing, and the fairest Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the earth.'²⁸

²¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³ Alexander Wilmot & John Centlivres Chase. History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope: From Its Discovery to the Year 1819 (2010 ed.). Claremont: David Philip (Pty) Ltd. pp. 1–548. ISBN 978-1144830159

²⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1584/5

In 1584, the Dutch sent Jan Huygen van Linschoten by sea to India, followed by Cornelis and Frederik de Houtman in 1595.

1590s White Man from Here on Continuously on SA Soil Before Any Bantu

The *English and the Dutch began to call regularly at Table Bay* on their way to and from Asia. The Khoikhoi traded mainly iron, copper and marijuana with the foreigners at this stage.²⁹

1591

1st August - The English navigator, James Lancaster, bartered sheep in the Bay of Saldanha (called Table Bay after 1601) from the Khoi-Khoi. He described the sheep as very large, with good mutton, bearing no wool but hair, and with very large tails.³⁰

1595

4th August - Four ships under Cornelis de Houtman reached São Bras. This was the *first contact by the Dutch, with the coast of Southern Africa*.³¹

1601

Joris van Spilbergen, leading a Dutch fleet, cast anchor in the Bay of Saldanha (Aguada da Saldanha) and named it Table Bay, after Table Mountain, while the original name was transferred to the present Saldanha Bay.³²

1st November - James Lancaster, in command of the first East India Company fleet of England, anchored in Table Bay, then left to the East.³³

1602

Shortly afterwards the Dutch Republic sent merchant vessels to India, and in 1602 founded the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie / Dutch East India Company (VOC).³⁴

1614/5

Sir Thomas Roe attempted to land some deported British criminals (Newgate prisoners) at the Cape but those who did not drown or were killed by Khoi-Khoi, were soon removed from the Cape and the scheme was abandoned.³⁵

1620

June - Captains Andrew Shillinge and Humphrey Fitzherbert *formally annexed the shores of Table Bay, in the name of King James 1*, but the English King refused to confirm the annexation.³⁶

1631

In the first few decades of the 1600s two Goringhaikonas Khoi-Khoi chiefs, Xhore in 1613 and Autshumato (also Harry the Beachcomber / Herrie die Strandloper) in 1631 were taken to England and Batavia (Jakarta area in Indonesia). Both Xhore and Autshumato were taught English and returned to the Cape. Chief Xhore later led the resistance to the *first attempt to establish a British colony* at the Cape with Newgate prisoners in 1614.³⁷

Captain Crosse and the English settlers were forced to beat a hasty retreat from the mainland to Robben Island. Chief Autshumato, named 'Herrie the Strandloper' by the Dutch, became the first postmaster on Robben Island and could communicate in English, French, Portuguese and Dutch for passing ships and as a translator. He was the man who first assisted the Dutch when Commander Jan van Riebeeck established the Dutch settlement in 1652 at Table Bay.³⁸

²⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁴ Van Goor, Jurrien. *Prelude to Colonialism: The Dutch in Asia* (2005 ed.). Verloren B.V., Uitgeverij. pp. 9–83. ISBN 978-9065508065

³⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁷ South African History Online: www.sahistory.org.za

³⁸ Autshumato 'Herry' Chief of Goringhaicona: <https://www.geni.com/people/Autshumato-Chief-of-Goringhaicona/6000000015468980004>

1632

Autshumao (Herry) asked passing sailors to ferry him and twenty of his followers to Robben Island where they remained on and off for the next eight years, protected from their mainland Khoikhoi enemies and within easy reach of the Island's edible resources that included penguins and seals.³⁹

1638

The Dutch sea farers wrote about the friendliness or hostility of local residents at the Cape which they found to be 'unpredictable'. The Dutch merchant Cornelis Specx and 14 of his crew were murdered in 1638 in Table Bay, when they ventured too far away from their ship.

1647

25th March - The Dutch ship, Nieuwe Haerlem, was wrecked in Table Bay. A survivor, Leendert Janszen, was instructed to remain behind with some crew to look after the cargo. After a year a Dutch ship fetched Janszen, his crew and the cargo. Upon his return to Holland Janszen and one of his companions, Matthijs Proot, was required to write a feasibility report on the establishment of a refreshment station at the Cape.⁴⁰

1649

26th July - The well-known 'Remonstrantie' (feasibility report) was presented by Leendert Janszen and Matthijs Proot in support of the Dutch establishing a refreshment station at the Cape. Jan van Riebeeck, who was subsequently appointed by the VOC to establish the trading and refreshment station, supported them.⁴¹

1650

The directors of the VOC, called the Heeren XVII, then decided to establish a refreshment station for the passing ships at Table Bay (bay named by Joris van Spilbergen in 1601) - then called the Cape, and in the next century known as Cape Town (Giliomee & Mbenga 2007:42).

1652 Birth of the New Brown People in SA (Not the Khoisan as they were already there)

As the volume of traffic rounding the Cape increased, the Company recognised its natural harbour as an ideal watering point for the long voyage around Africa to the Orient and established a victualling station there in 1652.⁴² Jan van Riebeeck had specific instructions from the 'Lords Seventeen' (Heeren Sewentien): he had to build a fort for safety but also received strict instructions to live in peace with the local population. The aim was not to disrupt their lives or to wipe them out, *but to build good relations with them in order to trade with them.*

7th April - He personally went ashore to look for the best place to erect a fort and established a refreshment station at the Cape between the foot of Table Mountain and the shores of Table Bay. The purpose was to provide fresh water, fruit, vegetables and meat for passing ships en route to India as well as build a hospital for ill sailors. He used Autshumao (Herrie), chief of the Goringhaikonas, as interpreter for communication in cattle bartering transactions with the Khoi-Khoi.⁴³ Later Autshumao's niece Krotoa (Eva) and Doman also acted as interpreters. Krotoa (Eve) *became part of Van Riebeeck's family and lived with them.* She converted to Christianity, was baptized and *married a Dutch man, Pieter van Meerhof.* From their *marriage three children were born who became part of the Dutch community.* As a result of his position as chief and interpreter of the Gorinhaikonas, *Autshumao became a rich man.*

Van Riebeeck immediately requested the VOC to supply him with slaves imported from Asia to do the farming, perform other tasks related to the needs of the crews of passing ships and to build a fortification (Castle) as the VOC has *issued clear instructions that the indigenous population was not to be enslaved.* The VOC did not send slaves for at least five years. The only slaves that Van Riebeeck received were either stowaways or those that captains on passing ships gave him (see later entries).⁴⁴

1653

³⁹ South African History Online: www.sahistory.org.za

⁴⁰ South African History Online: www.sahistory.org.za

⁴¹ South African History Online: www.sahistory.org.za

⁴² Entry: Cape Colony. Encyclopædia Britannica Volume 4 Part 2: Brain to Casting. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 1933. James Louis Garvin, editor.

⁴³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁴⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

For more than a year after 1652, things went well. Then on 19 October 1653, Autshumao and his followers stole nearly all the cattle from the Company. They also murdered the herdsman, David Janz. Having fled the Cape after the murder of cattle-herd(sic)⁴⁵ David Janz, Autshumao (Herry) returned to the Cape. *Van Riebeeck allowed him to settle there once more. He was not punished for his former misdemeanour as he chose to show mercy.*⁴⁶

1654 Day of Vow Announced

6th April - On the second anniversary Jan van Riebeeck, onboard the Drommedaris arrived in Table Bay, on his arrival at the Cape, Van Riebeeck announced that in *future this day would be observed as a prayer and "Thanksgiving Day to God"*.⁴⁷

1655 First Slaves Arrive

March - There were *three slaves at the Cape who were brought from Madagascar*.⁴⁸

1656 Slaves Now Freed to Marry Dutch – New 'Brown People' Increased

The first slave was freed to *marry a Dutch settler*.⁴⁹

1657 The New 'Afrikaner Nation' is Born! First Ownership of Freehold Land

Nine Company *servants were freed at Van Riebeeck's recommendation* to the VOC to farm and keep livestock on 'freehold land' along the Liesbeeck River. These ex-servants, now called "vrijburgers" (free burghers/citizens), *were exempted from taxation and had access to slaves*. However, they had to sell all their produce to the Company. This was an attempt by Van Riebeeck to match the requirements for fresh produce by passing ships as five years into the establishment of the refreshment station Van Riebeeck was still not able to produce the fresh food required by the ships on their way to the East.⁵⁰

Doman, leader of the Goringhaiqua Khoi-Khoi, was sent to Batavia (Indonesia) to be trained as an interpreter.⁵¹

Van Riebeeck discussed the Khoi-Khoi policy with Commissioner Rijckloff van Goens. They agreed the only practical attempt to avoid thefts by Herrie die Strandloper and his Goringhaikonas followers was the method of territorial separation: *'haer af te snijden op den pas, door middle van onse fortificatiën en wachthuisen'* (to prevent their entry into the settlement by means of fortifications and guard houses) just to prevent the ongoing theft. It was not apartheid at all, as some had intermarried already. Van Riebeeck was further encouraged *to continue his past policy of trying to win the Khoi-Khoi over to his side by gentle persuasion*.⁵²

22 October - Abraham Gabbema was sent on an investigative mission into the interior (where) he reached a river and named it the Berg River. During his expedition, he also reached and named Diamantberg, Paarlberg and Klappmutsberg.⁵³

Around March 1657, Rijcklof van Goens, a senior VOC officer appointed as commissioner to the fledgling Dutch Cape Colony, ordered Jan van Riebeeck *to help more employees succeed as vrijburgers so the Company could save on their wages*. Although an *overwhelming majority of the vrijburgers were farmers, some also stated their intention to seek employment as farm managers, fishermen, wagon-makers, tailors, or hunters*.⁵⁴ The colony initially did not do well, and many of the discouraged vrijburgers returned to VOC service or sought passage back to the Netherlands to pursue other

⁴⁵ sic used in brackets after a copied or quoted word that appears odd or erroneous to show that the word is quoted exactly as it stands in the original

⁴⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁴⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁴⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁴⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁵⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁵¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁵² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁵³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁵⁴ Hunt, John (2005). Campbell, Heather-Ann (ed.). Dutch South Africa: Early Settlers at the Cape, 1652-1708. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. pp. 13–35. ISBN 978-1904744955.

opportunities.⁵⁵ *This introducing of the vrijburgers were the 'birth pangs' of the formation of the coming Afrikaner nation!*

Afrikaners are descended, to varying degrees, from Dutch, German and French Huguenot immigrants, along with minor percentages of other Europeans and indigenous African peoples.^{56 57} The first mixed race marriage which took place in Cape Town in 1664 was that of Krotoa, a Khoi woman, and Peder Havgaard, a Danish surgeon. Krotoa and Peder's descendants are the Pelzer, Kruger, Steenkamp and other Afrikaner families.⁵⁸

1658 More Slaves Arrive

There was also an unskilled labour shortage, which the VOC later resolved by importing slaves from Angola, Madagascar, and the East Indies.⁵⁹

25th, 26th or 28th March - The ship Amersfoort that two months earlier was intercepted by a Portuguese slaver bound for Brazil **from Angola** arrived in Table Bay with a shipment of 174 slaves. Most were sent to Batavia (Indonesia). Thirty-eight men and thirty seven women remained at the Cape. Jan van Riebeeck obeyed the order of the VOC to **not enslave the indigenous people of the Cape.**⁶⁰

6th May - Another ship, the Hasselt, arrived in Table Bay with 228 slaves from **Popo, Gulf of Guinea**, (Dahomey). Most of them slaves were shipped to Batavia - (South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za)

10th July - Van Riebeeck banished Autsumao (Herry) to Robben Island. He escaped in December 1659 in a leaky boat and *was again allowed to settle near the Fort with his followers.*⁶¹

1659/60 First Formal Ownership of Land for Farming

May 1659 - The first of the Khoi-Khoi-Dutch Wars began. The first of a series of armed confrontations over the ownership of the land took place between the Dutch settlers and a Khoi-Khoi clan led by Doman. The Khoi-Khoi attempted to steal cattle used by Dutch settlers to plough the land. In this first Khoi-Khoi-Dutch war the settlers sought refuge in the fort. *A lack of unity among the Khoi-Khoi groups, some against and some for the Dutch, undermined the revolt.* In an attempt to prevent the stealing of cattle the Dutch administration suggested to erect a series of fortified fences along the Liesbeeck River and an almond hedge in present day Kirstenbosch to separate the Khoi-Khoi from the Dutch.⁶²

July 1659 - The herdsman Sijmon in't Velt, was knifed to death and a further 68 cattle and 67 sheep are stolen. For this a decision was taken to build the fence as to prevent ongoing theft and to maintain good relationships. *The vrijburgers settlements farmers protested against the continual cattle theft* and called an urgent council meeting with Jan van Riebeeck. The council, consisting of representatives of the Dutch East India Company and *vrijburger farmers* gathered to discuss the protest made by the *vrijburger farmers*. The Company *was not in favour of war* and the *vrijburger farmers made it clear that their only desire was to live in peace and trade with the Khoi-Khoi*, nevertheless, they could not endure any more harassment. The *vrijburger farmers* and the Company stated that they could not see any other way to attain peace and order in the area, other than to declare war on only the Doman's clan, not the others. During the Dutch rule, many VOC servants retired or were discharged and remained as *private citizens* (vrijburgers).⁶³ Furthermore, the exigencies of supplying local garrisons and passing fleets compelled the administration to confer free status upon employees and oblige them *to become independent farmers* (vrijburger farmers).⁶⁴

⁵⁵ Geyl, Pieter (1964). *The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century, Part Two*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Incorporated. pp. 66–67, 356–364. ISBN 978-0510269319.

⁵⁶ Erasmus, Christoff. "Genetic Heritage, MT DNA and Y-Chromosomes". The Genealogical Society of South Africa. Retrieved 23 September 2014.

⁵⁷ Kennelly, Brian (2005). "Beauty in Bastardy: Breytenbach on Afrikaans and the Afrikaners". *Portal Journal of Multidisciplinary International Studies*. UTSePress. 2 (2). doi:10.5130/portal.v2i2.77. Retrieved 12 March 2013.

⁵⁸ Geslagsregister van die familie PELSER, PELSTER, PELSZER, PELTSE, PELTZER en PELZER in Suid-Afrika sedert 1708 deur R. DE V. PIENAAR, Stellenbosch, 2004. Page 8.

⁵⁹ Geyl, Pieter (1964). *The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century, Part Two*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Incorporated. pp. 66–67, 356–364. ISBN 978-0510269319.

⁶⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁶¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁶² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁶³ Van Goor, Jurrien. *Prelude to Colonialism: The Dutch in Asia* (2005 ed.). Verloren B.V., Uitgeverij. pp. 9–83. ISBN 978-9065508065

⁶⁴ Keegan, Timothy. *Colonial South Africa and the Origins of the Racial Order* (1996 ed.). David Philip Publishers (Pty) Ltd. pp. 15–37. ISBN 978-0813917351

On the 6th of April 1660 Doman and his clan followers arrived at the Fort and *concluded a mutual treaty*. Both parties agreed that neither would mistreat each other in future and that Doman's people, for safety reasons and to prevent more Dutch deaths, would only enter the settlements territory, and remain on the designated paths as pointed out, for the purpose of trade in order to replace the stolen cattle. *It was further declared that the free burghers and the Company would retain ownership of the land occupied by them* and that the settlers would not treat the natives harshly for what had happened during the war, upon which all parties agreed.⁶⁵

1659-1664

During these years five different expeditions set out to find the land of the Namaquas.⁶⁶

1660

The first Dutch exploratory expedition on horseback set out north- and eastwards. Jan Danckaert reached what he named the Olifants River. Across the river they saw the fires of the Namaqua, but exhaustion forced them to return.⁶⁷

1661

31 January - Pieter Cruythoff, with fifteen men, set off on his first expedition into the interior north of the Cape. They reached the territory of the Namaquas who were described as giants wrapped in cured animal skins and wearing iron and copper beadwork.⁶⁸

1662 The Cape Became a Colony

Pieter Everaert discovered the mouth of the Olifants River.⁶⁹

Doman, leader of the Goringhaiqua (Kaaimans) Khoi-Khoi, died.⁷⁰

6 May - Zacharias Wagenaer succeeded Van Riebeeck as Commander of the refreshment station which, *under Van Riebeeck's command, became a colony*.⁷¹

7 May - Van Riebeeck and his family left Table Bay on board the Mars for Batavia.⁷²

Wagenaer was somewhat aloof (distant) *towards the vrijburgers*, whom he dismissed as "sodden, lazy, clumsy louts... since they do not pay proper attention to the slaves lent to them, or to their work in the fields, nor to their animals, for that reason seem connected to the low level and cannot rid themselves of their debts".⁷³ When Wagenaer arrived, he observed that *many of the unmarried vrijburgers were beginning to cohabit with their slaves*, with the result that *75% of children born to Cape slaves at the time had a Dutch father*.^{74 75} This is why the Afrikaner white and brown people are integrated and remain integrated.

1663

Autshumao (Herry), interpreter and chief of the Goringhaikonas (Strandlopers), died.⁷⁶

⁶⁵ Khoikhoi–Dutch Wars: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khoikhoi%E2%80%93Dutch_Wars

⁶⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁶⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁶⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

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⁷³ Geyl, Pieter (1964). *The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century, Part Two*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Incorporated. pp. 66–67, 356–364. ISBN 978-0510269319.

⁷⁴ Thomason, Sarah Grey; Kaufman, Terrence (1988), *Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics*, University of California Press (published 1991), pp. 252–254, ISBN 0-520-07893-4

⁷⁵ Morris, Michael and Linnegar, John with the South Africa Ministry of Education, Human Sciences Research Council, Social Cohesion & Integration Research Programme. 2004. *Every Step of the Way: the journey to freedom in South Africa*. Cape Town: HSRC Press, pp. 184–185. ISBN 978-0-7969-2061-4

⁷⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1667 Indians and Malaysians Arrive

Indians and Malaysians began to arrive at the Cape, being brought as slaves or indentured servants.⁷⁷ *Vrijburgers took wives for themselves and more brown children were born, thus the Afrikaner nation grew.*

1666 Castle Work Starts

2 January - Work began on the building of a stone fortification at the Cape (later popularly known as the Castle) with the laying of the four foundation stones of the first bastion.⁷⁸

1667 Zulu People Arrive

According to Bantu 'oral' tradition the Zulu royal line was founded in 1667 when the *Bantu settlers started to settle in SA*.⁷⁹ There are however no historical records. Worth noting that it is many years after the white settlers arrived in South Africa. The word Zulu means 'Sky' and Zulu was the name of the ancestor who founded the Zulu royal line.

The Zulu Mageba kaGumede (c. 1667 – c. 1745)⁸⁰ was an early chief of the Zulu people and the first mention of Zulus. His son Ndaba kaMageba became Zulu chief from 1745 to 1763.⁸¹ His son was Jama kaNdaba (born c. 1727–1781).⁸² His son was Senzangakhona kaJama (born c. 1762 – 1816). During the chieftaincy of Senzangakhona kaJama, the *Zulus were only a 'small clan'*⁸³ in the Mthethwa confederation whilst the Boere vrijburgers had already travelled thousands of kilometres and covered vast territories in South Africa. The Mthethwa domain, sometimes referred to as the Mtetwa, was a Southern African state that arose in the 18th century (1700-1799) south of Delagoa Bay and inland in eastern southern Africa.⁸⁴

Delagoa Bay (Maputo today) is an inlet of the Indian Ocean on the coast of Mozambique. In 1720 the Dutch East India Company (VOC) already built a fort and factory called Lijdzaamheid (Lydsaamheid) on the spot of Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), since April 1721 governed by an Opperhoofd (chief factor), under authority of the Dutch Cape Colony.⁸⁵ Senzangakhona kaJama was a chief of the Zulu clan, and the father of three future Zulu kings who ruled during the period when the Zulus achieved prominence, led by his oldest son Shaka⁸⁶ who was born c. 1787. Shaka became chief of the Zulu Kingdom.⁸⁷ After Dingiswayo's death at the hands of Zwide, king of the Ndwandwe, around 1818, Shaka assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance.

Thus, the Zulu clan started evolving in this area based on factual recorded evidence (see Fact 3) basically at the same time as when the settlers arrived in the Cape, 1652, *but remained a 'small clan' till the 1800's when, in the meantime, the vrijburger Boers had crossed the entire South Africa already!* On top of this, the Zulus only evolved from a small clan to a Zulu Domain at best after 1750. *Further, the Zulu Kingdom was officially established only in 1818 when Shaka Zulu assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance.*

1668

Hieronimus Cruse was given the instruction to *explore the southeast coast as far as Mossel Bay* and to return to the Castle overland. His crew in the vessel *Voerman* were to *explore the coast of Natal*.⁸⁸

1672 First Formal Mass-land Sale: 19th April 1672 Crudop-agreement

In 1672 there were 300 VOC officials, employees, soldiers and sailors at the Cape, compared to about *64 vrijburgers, 39 of whom were married, with 65 brown children*.⁸⁹

⁷⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁷⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁷⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁸⁰ Mageba kaGumede: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mageba_kaGumede

⁸¹ Ndaba kaMageba: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ndaba_kaMageba

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⁸³ Senzangakhona kaJama: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senzangakhona_kaJama

⁸⁴ Mthethwa Paramountcy: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mthethwa_Paramountcy#cite_ref-1

⁸⁵ Maputo Bay: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maputo_Bay

⁸⁶ Senzangakhona kaJama: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senzangakhona_kaJama

⁸⁷ Zulu Kingdom: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu_Kingdom

⁸⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁸⁹ Geyl, Pieter (1964). *The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century, Part Two*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Incorporated. pp. 66–67, 356–364. ISBN 978-0510269319.

The mind-set of two cultures: The Dutch who came from Europe where individual and private property rights to land was the custom as opposed to the Khoisan who believed the land belonged to everyone for their use. The Khoisan who kept cattle just for their own use as opposed to the Dutch who traded to make a profit and to be ready to provide huge Dutch navies with meat.

In the spring of 1672 (autumn in the Netherlands) *a formal land buy agreement was reached between the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope and the Khoi tribes of the Cape*. At the time of the agreement the Cape settlement lacked a commander as the appointed Commander, Isbrand Goske, who replaced the deceased Commander Hackius, has not arrived in the Cape yet. The representation of the Khoi was also divided into two as the tribes on the west coast did not recognise the leadership of the largest tribe - the Chainouquas.

To address the lack of leadership in the Cape the Directors of the VOC made three appointments to the Cape - Isbrand Goske as Commander, Albert van Breugel as Secunde and Pieter de Neyn as fiscal. Albert Van Breugel arrived in the Cape before Goske on 25 March 1672 and took charge of the settlement. At the same time, a return fleet from the east brought Commissioner Arnout van Overbeke to the Cape. As the highest ranking official of the VOC, Arnout van Overbeke made an inspection of the settlement and *came to the conclusion that a formal land purchase agreement with the Khoi tribes of the Cape, will bring more stability to the settlement*. Hendrik Crudop as the secretary proceeded to arrange for the negotiations.

The Dutch negotiation team:

Existed out of Arnout van Overbeker (Commissioner), Albert van Breugel (Sekunde), Conrad van Breitenbach (on behalf of the Politieke Raad), Lieutenant Johan Coon (of the Garrison) and Hendrik Crudop (Secretary).

The Khoi representation:

The first message for negotiations was sent to the Goringhaiqua ("Kaapmans") who owned the western part of the Dutch settlement. The Goringhaiqua stood under the leadership of Osinghkamma who was known to the Dutch as prince Schacher. Prince Schacher was the son of Gogosoa whom Van Riebeeck met in the Cape. Legend has it that Gogosoa lived until an age of hundred and died in the same year Van Riebeeck left the Cape. The Goringhaiqua was a leading tribe who also spoke for the Gorinhaikonas ("Strandlopers") and Cochoquas ("Saldanhars").

The second message was sent to the Chainouqua tribe which lived in the area today known as Baardskeedersbos, Gansbaai and Grabouw. They owned the eastern part of the Dutch settlement next to the Hottentots-Holland mountains. At that stage, they were the largest Khoi tribe. When Van Riebeeck arrived, their chief was Sousoa – the man with the title of "Khoeque" (the paramount chief of all kings and landowners) - was regarded as the chief of the chiefs. Sousoa was deceased by then, and his throne had been transferred to his son Goeboe, who also had died shortly before and left his throne to his minor son Dhouw – "the hereditary prince and heir of the Hottentots-Holland Land". His uncle, Cuiper, was acting as regent.

Crudop invited Schacher and Cuiper with Dhouw to the Castle for the land purchase agreement.

Background to The Agreement:

Jan van Riebeeck was sent to the Cape to create a halfway station where ships on route to the east could replenish food and water. The original idea was that Van Riebeeck will buy the needed proviant from the indigenous tribes at the time. Van Riebeeck set-out with the planned model for the station, but soon learned that the food supply from the Khoi tribes was not reliable and that he could not supply passing ships with the needed provisions. He convinced the management of the VOC to allow the establishment of farmers who will farm for their own account and deliver their produce to the company. It was approved and the Vryburger (Vrijburgers) settlements began.

As more and more products were required by the company to supply the ships, the Vryburger settlements grew in proportion. More and more land were taken by the settlers to be cultivated for food production. Over time the farms of the Vryburgers penetrated the Khoi tribes' land deeper and deeper. This led to conflict and instability in the settlement.

The Agreement:

The negotiation between the VOC and the Khoi tribes of the Cape took on the form of land negotiations where the Vryburgers will restrict their settlements to an agreed area which the Khoi will not use as grazing fields. The Khoi delegation *undertook to sell the land to the VOC for now and ever. As payment, the Khoi could for the agreed amount, take provisions from the Castle storage.*

The agreement is currently preserved in the registry of deeds in Cape Town and is regarded as a legal document. It is structured into eight clauses which are as follows: -

1. That the Khoi prince (referring to Schachen) agrees that he and his heirs in perpetuity will sell to the East India Company (VOC) ***the district of the Cape included Table, Hout and Saldanha bays, with all the lands, rivers and forest there-in and pertaining thereto, to be cultivated and possessed without remonstrance from anyone.*** With this understanding, however, that the prince with his people and cattle shall be free to come anywhere near the outermost farms in the district, where neither the Company nor the vryburgers require the pasture, and shall not be driven away by force or without cause.
2. The Khoi prince agrees he and his people never to do harm of any kind to the Company or its subjects and allow them the right of transit and trade not only in the ceded district but in his other possessions.
3. The Khoi prince ***promises to repel all other Europeans who may attempt to settle in the district.***
4. The Khoi prince engages that he and *his descendants forever shall remain the good friends and neighbours of the Company* and be the enemies of all that seek to do the Company or its subjects harm.
5. The Company (VOC) engages ***to pay to Prince Schachen with goods and merchandise such as he may select to the value of 800.***
6. The Company (VOC) guarantees the Khoi the peaceful possession of the remaining territory and gives them the right of passage through the Company's ground wherever exercise of this privilege may not cause damage or annoyance to the Company or its subjects.
7. The Company (VOC) secure for prince Schachen *the right of refuge in the Company's territory in case of his being defeated by his enemies and bind the company to protect him.* It also refers to tribal disputes to the decision of the Company and *provides for a present to be made yearly to the protecting power.*
8. The Khoi prince Schachen acknowledge that the foregoing has been translated to him he agrees to all, and ***that he has received the amount stipulated.***

The agreement was signed on behalf of the company by Arnout van Overbeke, Albert van Breugel, Coenrad van Breytenbach, en J. Coon. On behalf of the Khoi tribes under the Goringhiqua ("Kaapmans"), it was signed by prince Schachen and his second-in-command 'T Tachou. The Secretary Hendrik Crudop signed as the witness.

A second agreement identical to the one signed with Schachen was signed with the Chainouqua tribe for the area next to the Hottentots-Holland mountains with all its lands, streams, and forests, together with False Bay are ceded to the company for an amount of 800 pounds.

The document is dated in the Castle of Good Hope on the 19th April 1672 and is considered a legal transaction, even though by modern standards it is considered an unfair bargain in which the two parties were not equal in bargaining power. The lands transferred in the agreement was already largely settled by the Dutch, so the tribes didn't lose anything that was not already settled, *but if they refused the agreement, they would not effectively gain the land back.* They would lose protection given to them under the agreement. Regarding the payment of 800 pounds it, later, transpired that the actual value of goods transferred was nowhere near even 10% of the agreed value.

After match:

When the new commander for the Cape of Good Hope, Isbrand Goske, arrived later in the same year, he *congratulated Secretary Hendrik Crudop for administering the agreement.* He promoted Secretary Hendrik Crudop to the position of "Onderkoopman" - the lowest rank of those who negotiate deals and manage trade posts for the company (Jan van Riebeeck was a "Koopman" who managed the trading post in Tonkin, Indo-China, before he's assignment to the Cape). Pieter de Neyn arrived in the same year as Isbrand Goske to take care of the legal affairs - the first fiscal at the Cape.

The land bought from the Khoi *was used to settle more Vryburgers and when the French Huguenots arrived in 1688 farms were allocated to them based on the Crudop-agreement*. By 1714 *more than 400 of these farms exist. It is noted that the Crudop-agreement was the first land transaction between European settlers and indigenous tribes*.⁹⁰

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1673

Following the various exploratory excursions into the interior north of the colony the Dutch discovered fertile grazing land to the northeast of the Hottentots Holland Mountains which belonged to the Chainoqua, Hessequa, Cochoqua and Gouriqua Khoi-Khoi chiefdoms. These Khoi-Khoi had big herds of livestock. *They were also willing to engage in trade with the Dutch. Land was actually bartered from Chaitain Dhouw*. However, the Dutch terms of trade led to warfare, *as well as amongst the Khoi-Khoi chiefdoms* as some clans agreed to it and some didn't.⁹¹

The *Chainouquas*, who were already at war with the Cochoquas, *now allied with the settlers*. On the 20th of August, the Chainouquas with more than a hundred of their people arrived at the fort. They had captured four of Gonnema's followers and delivered them to the governor to be tried by a court. They were found guilty of participation in the *murder of the burghers* and were sentenced to death *at the hands of the Chainouquas*.⁹²

1674

The building of the stone fortification, known as the Castle of the Cape of Good Hope, was completed.⁹³

1676

The VOC launches a second attack on the Chocoqua.

1677 Bantu Border in Angola

Governor Bax sent *skipper Cornelis Wobma along the west coast to determine 'where the Hottentots (Khoi-Khoi) end and where the abode of the Bantus begins'*. He returned with news that *the boundary was somewhere north of Mossamedes (in Angola)*.⁹⁴

⁹⁰ The Dutch-Khoi Agreement of 1672: <https://steemit.com/history/@krabgat/south-african-history-the-dutch-khoi-agreement-of-1672>

⁹¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁹² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁹³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

On the 8th of June 1677 Cochoqua messengers arrived at the Castle of Good Hope to initiate peace negotiations of *which the council were in favour*. On the 24th of June, a delegation of high ranking Cochoquas arrived at the Castle with nine head of cattle to negotiate for peace. The following terms were agreed upon; trade relations between the Cochoqua and the Dutch East India Company would be restored and the Cochoquas would deliver as tribute thirty head of cattle yearly to the return fleet of the Company. Furthermore, *the Cochoquas would instruct their people to refrain from stealing livestock from the settlers and their allies and severely punish those who commit such a crime. The Cochoquas vowed not to wage war against any of the Companies allies.*

25 June - The Third Khoi-Khoi-Dutch war ended. Governor Bax extracted *the submission of the Chocoqua to Dutch rule expressed in an annual tribute of 30 head of cattle. This submission paved the way for Dutch colonial expansion into the land of the Khoi-Khoi.*⁹⁵

1679

Simon van der Stel, who was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope Colony in 1679, reversed the VOC's earlier policy of keeping the colony limited to the confines of the Cape peninsula itself and encouraged Dutch settlement further abroad, resulting in the founding of Stellenbosch. Van der Stel *persuaded 30 vrijburgers to settle in Stellenbosch* and a few years afterwards the town received its own municipal administration and school.⁹⁶ The VOC was persuaded *to seek more prospective European immigrants* for the Cape after local officials noted that the cost of maintaining gardens to provision passing ships could be eliminated *by outsourcing to a greater number of vrijburgers*. Furthermore, the size of the Cape garrison could be reduced, saving costs, if there were many colonists capable of being called up for militia service as needed.⁹⁷

1684

The Rozvi (Rozvi) empire *was established on the Zimbabwean Plateau* by Changamire Dombo. The empire fought off Portuguese invasion which formed part of Portuguese attempts to gain control of their gold trade. Driving them off the Zimbabwean Plateau he ensured that Europeans had little presence in the Eastern Highlands of the region.⁹⁸

1687

By 1687 the number in the Cape Colony had increased to about *254 vrijburgers, of whom 77 were married, with 231 white and brown children.*⁹⁹

1688 The French and Germans Arrive Evolving into the Afrikaner Identity

Following the passage of the Edict of Fontainebleau, the Netherlands served as a major destination for French Huguenot refugees fleeing religion persecution at home.¹⁰⁰ In April 1688, the VOC agreed to sponsor the resettlement of 'over' 100 Huguenots at the Cape;¹⁰¹ other sources say the immigration was 200 French Huguenot refugees forced into exile by the Edict of Fontainebleau.¹⁰² Refugees settled mainly in Franschhoek.

The Germans started to arrive as well, despite their diverse nationalities, the colonists used a *common language and adopted similar attitudes towards politics.*¹⁰³ The attributes they shared came to serve as a *basis for the evolution of Afrikaner identity and consciousness.*¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

⁹⁶ Geyl, Pieter (1964). *The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century, Part Two*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Incorporated. pp. 66–67, 356–364. ISBN 978-0510269319.

⁹⁷ Walker, Eric (1964). *A History of Southern Africa*. London: William Clowes and Sons, Publishers. pp. 47–61, 81–92. ASIN B0028A9JIE.

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¹⁰³ Worden, Nigel. *Slavery in Dutch South Africa* (2010 ed.). Cambridge University Press. pp. 94–140. ISBN 978-0521152662

¹⁰⁴ Tamarkin, Mordechai. *Cecil Rhodes and the Cape Afrikaners: The Imperial Colossus and the Colonial Parish Pump* (1996 ed.). Frank Cass & Co. Ltd. pp. 24–92. ISBN 978-0714642673

The term "Afrikaner" presently denotes the politically, culturally and socially dominant group¹⁰⁵ among the Afrikaans-speaking population of Dutch origin. Their original progenitors, especially in paternal lines, also included smaller numbers of Flemish, French Huguenot, and German immigrants.¹⁰⁶ Historically, the terms "burgher" and "Boer" have both been used to describe white Afrikaans-speakers as a group. The Khoisan, Malay, and Indian wives married to the white settlers giving birth to brown children are from the beginning wholeheartedly accepted as part of the Afrikaner identity and consciousness.

1689 Dutch Language Preferred, Grants for Land and Free Passage to Africa

Between 1689 and 1707 they were expanded by additional numbers of Dutch settlers sponsored by the VOC with *grants of land and free passage to Africa*.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, there were calls from the VOC administration to sponsor the immigration of more German settlers to the Cape, as long as they were Protestant. VOC pamphlets began circulating in German cities *exhorting the urban poor to seek their fortune in southern Africa*.¹⁰⁸ Despite the increasing diversity of the colonial population, there was a degree of *cultural assimilation due to intermarriage, and the almost universal adoption of the Dutch language*.¹⁰⁹ The use of other European languages was discouraged by a VOC edict declaring that Dutch should be the *exclusive language* of trade, administrative record, and education.¹¹⁰

c. 1690 The Trek Boer, a Semi-nomadic Dutch Farmer and Cattle Grazer Settled Beyond the Cape's Official Borders

This period *marked the appearance of the Trek Boer, a semi-nomadic Dutch farmer and cattle grazer who settled beyond the Cape's official borders and out of the reach of the authority of the Company*. San and Khoi-Khoi attacked, raided and burnt down farms as they ventured. The Trek Boers are not to be confused with the later Voortrekkers who left the Cape Colony in a series of organised treks in the 1830s to settle permanently in areas in the interior not under British rule.¹¹¹

The extent of their farming activities, however, remained heavily regulated: for example, the vrijburgers were ordered to focus on the cultivation of grain. Each year their harvest was to be sold exclusively to the VOC at fixed prices. They *were forbidden from growing tobacco, producing vegetables for any purpose other than personal consumption, or purchasing cattle from the native Khoikhoi at rates which differed from those set by the VOC*. With time, these restrictions and other attempts by the VOC to control the settlers *resulted in successive generations of vrijburgers and their descendants becoming increasingly localised in their loyalties and national identity and hostile towards the colonial government*.¹¹²

Trekboers were moving rapidly inland and away from *official jurisdiction and taxation*.¹¹³ The account suggests that, when a farmer had several sons, the inheritance went to the eldest, and *the others were obliged to move on "to seek their fortunes elsewhere."*

1691 The Afrikaner Nation's Parent Stock

Commander Simon van der Stel was elevated to the rank of Governor of the Cape Colony.¹¹⁴

South Africa's white population in 1691 has been described *as the Afrikaner "parent stock", as no significant effort was made to secure more colonist families after the dawn of the 18th century*,¹¹⁵ and *a majority of Afrikaners are descended*

¹⁰⁵ Minahan, James (2000). One Europe, many nations: a historical dictionary of European national groups. Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 769. ISBN 0313309841. Retrieved 25 May 2013

¹⁰⁶ Entry: Cape Colony. Encyclopædia Britannica Volume 4 Part 2: Brain to Casting. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 1933. James Louis Garvin, editor

¹⁰⁷ Keegan, Timothy. Colonial South Africa and the Origins of the Racial Order (1996 ed.). David Philip Publishers (Pty) Ltd. pp. 15–37. ISBN 978-0813917351.

¹⁰⁸ Kruijtzter, Gijs (ed. Geert Oostindie). Dutch Colonialism, Migration and Cultural Heritage: Past and Present (2008 ed.). KITLV Press. p. 115. ISBN 978-9067183178.

¹⁰⁹ Mbenga, Bernard; Giliomee, Hermann (2007). New History of South Africa. Cape Town: Tafelberg, Publishers. pp. 59–60. ISBN 978-0624043591.

¹¹⁰ Briggs, Philip (2014). Top Ten: Cape Town and the Winelands. London: Dorling Kindersley. p. 31. ISBN 978-0-756661-472.

¹¹¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹¹² Afrikaners: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaners#cite_ref-February_35-1

¹¹³ Id. extract from an account of a German traveler, Mentzel, relating to the spread of the settlement during 1785 and 1787

¹¹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹¹⁵ Entry: Cape Colony. Encyclopædia Britannica Volume 4 Part 2: Brain to Casting. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 1933. James Louis Garvin, editor. Kaplan, Irving. Area Handbook for the Republic of South Africa (PDF). pp. 46–77

from progenitors who arrived prior to 1700 in general and the late 1600s in particular.¹¹⁶ Although some two-thirds of this figure were Dutch-speaking Hollanders, there were at least 150 Huguenots and a nearly equal number of Low German speakers.¹¹⁷ Also represented in smaller numbers were Swedes, Danes, and Belgians.¹¹⁸

1699

Governor Simon van der Stel retired. His son Willem Adriaan van der Stel, who governed until 1707, succeeded him.¹¹⁹

1700 First Bantu Evolved into the Zulu Clan

The Zulu Mageba kaGumede (c. 1667 – c. 1745)¹²⁰ was an early chief of the Zulu people and the first mention of Zulus. His son Ndaba kaMageba became Zulu chief from 1745 to 1763.¹²¹ His son was Jama kaNdaba (born c. 1727–1781).¹²² His son was Senzangakhona kaJama (born c. 1762 – 1816).

During the chieftaincy of Senzangakhona kaJama, the *Zulus were only a 'small clan'¹²³ in the Mthethwa confederation whilst the Boere vrijburgers had already travelled thousands of kilometres and covered vast territories in South Africa.* The Mthethwa Paramouncy, sometimes referred to as the Mtetwa, was a Southern African state that *arose in the 18th century (1700-1799) south of Delagoa Bay* and inland in eastern southern Africa.¹²⁴ Delagoa Bay (Maputo today) is an inlet of the Indian Ocean on the coast of Mozambique. In 1720 the Dutch East India Company (VOC) already built a fort and factory called Lijdszaamheid (Lydszaamheid) on the spot of Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), since April 1721 governed by an Opperhoofd (chief factor), under authority of the Dutch Cape Colony.¹²⁵ Senzangakhona kaJama was a chief of the Zulu clan, and the father of three future Zulu kings who ruled during the period when the Zulus achieved prominence, led by his oldest son Shaka¹²⁶ who was born c. 1787. Shaka become chief of the Zulu Kingdom.¹²⁷ After Dingiswayo's death at the hands of Zwide, king of the Ndwandwe, around 1818, Shaka assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance. Thus, the Zulu clan started evolving in this area based on factual recorded evidence (see Fact 3) basically at the same time as when the settlers arrived in the Cape, 1652, but remained a 'small clan' till the 1800's when, in the meantime, the vrijburger Boers already crossed the entire South Africa! On top of this, the Zulus only evolved from a small clan to a Zulu Domain at best after 1750. *Further, the Zulu Kingdom was officially established only in 1818 when Shaka Zulu assumed leadership of the entire Mthethwa alliance.*

South African History Online says, "Dlamini chiefdoms moved south from Delagoa Bay and settled on land north of the Phongolo River (Swaziland) thereby forming the core of the future Swazi nation".¹²⁸

The first "placaat" (ordinance or statute) restricting the importation of Asian slaves was promulgated.¹²⁹

At the advice of Cape Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel, the Dutch colonial administration *annulled (cancelled) its policy of 'forbidding the inland trek of migrant stock farmers or Trek Boers'*. This paved the way for unencumbered colonial expansion. The boundaries extended north and include Winterberg, Witzenberg and Roodezand later called Tulbagh.¹³⁰

¹¹⁶ Coetzee, J.H. (1978). Du Toit, Brian (ed.). *Ethnicity in Modern Africa*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. pp. 235–245. ISBN 0-89158-314-9. And Walker, Eric (1964) *A History of Southern Africa*. London: William Clowes and Sons, Publishers. pp. 47–61, 81–92. ASIN B0028A9JIE

¹¹⁷ Entry: Cape Colony. *Encyclopædia Britannica Volume 4 Part 2: Brain to Casting*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 1933. James Louis Garvin, editor. Kaplan, Irving. *Area Handbook for the Republic of South Africa* (PDF). pp. 46–771

¹¹⁸ Vernon February. *The Afrikaners of South Africa* (1991 ed.). Routledge Publishers. pp. 8–14. ISBN 978-0710303530

¹¹⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹²⁰ Mageba kaGumede: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mageba_kaGumede

¹²¹ Ndaba kaMageba: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ndaba_kaMageba

¹²² Jama kaNdaba: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jama_kaNdaba

¹²³ Senzangakhona kaJama: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senzangakhona_kaJama

¹²⁴ Mthethwa Paramouncy: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mthethwa_Paramouncy#cite_ref-1

¹²⁵ Maputo Bay: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maputo_Bay

¹²⁶ Senzangakhona kaJama: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senzangakhona_kaJama

¹²⁷ Zulu Kingdom: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu_Kingdom

¹²⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹²⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1704

The free Trade Embargo against the Khoi-Khoi was dropped.¹³¹

1706

Adam Tas, *representing farming burghers* (vrijburgers), drew up a formal memorandum of complaint which was addressed to the Directorate of the VOC in Batavia (Indonesia). In the memorandum, the signatories accused Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel and Company officials of illicit farming and trading, illegal landholding and setting up of illicit monopolies on the sale of wine, wheat and meat. The Governor ordered the arrest and detention of Tas and 60 signatories. However, the VOC removed the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chaplain and the Landdrost (magistrate) from their posts and all the land in possession of company officials must be disposed of.¹³²

1707 First Recorded Instance of a Colonist Identifying as an "Afrikaner"

The first recorded instance of a *colonist identifying as an "Afrikaner"* occurred in March 1707, during a disturbance in Stellenbosch.¹³³ When the magistrate, Johannes Starrenburg, ordered an unruly crowd to desist, a young white man named Hendrik Biebouw retorted, "*Ik ben een Afrikaander – al slaat de landdrost mij dood, of al zetten hij mij in de tronk, ik zal, nog wil niet zwijgen!*" ("I am an Afrikaner – even if the magistrate were to beat me to death, or put me in jail, I shall not be, nor will I stay, silent!").¹³⁴

1713 Tracts of Land Become "Ownerless".

March - An outbreak of smallpox, introduced by crew and passengers of a passing ship, resulted in the *death of 25% of the White population and virtual decimation of the southwestern Cape Khoi-Khoi who had no resistance to this disease. The large-scale annihilation of the Khoi-Khoi resulted in an acute labour shortage, and tracts of land became "ownerless". Colonial cattle farmers appropriated this land.* Further outbreaks of smallpox occurred in 1755 and most seriously in 1767 which *registered three separate outbreaks further annihilation the Khoisan.*¹³⁵

1717 Population Demography

Estimates put the colony's population at 744 officials, approximately 2,000 burghers and just over 2,700 slaves. Hence the slave population formed approximately 50% of the total population within little more than 50 years of the founding of the refreshment station.¹³⁶

The Company (VOC) reinstated the ban on free trading with the Khoi-Khoi that it had suspended in 1704.¹³⁷

In an attempt to enforce its control over the maintenance of borders in the eastern regions of the Cape Colony the Company established an administrative post at Ziekenhuys (Tulbagh area).¹³⁸

1721

March - An attempt to take possession of Rio de Lagoa (Delagoa Bay) for the VOC was launched by sending a company of soldiers to occupy the bay.¹³⁹

1730

The VOC began the systematic trading for slaves in Moçambique and Zanzibar.¹⁴⁰

1732

In an attempt to *contain the movement of the Trek Boers* and to enforce payment of rent on the leningplaatsen the VOC *revised the land tenure system.* It introduced the quitrent system which allowed the farmer land tenure for fifteen years.

¹³¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³³ Rian Malan. *The Lion Sleeps Tonight* (2012 ed.). Grove Press UK. pp. 144–146. ISBN 978-1-61185-994-2

¹³⁴ LETTER: I, too, am an African". Business Day Live. Retrieved 18 March 2015. Hermann Giliomee; Hermann Buhr Giliomee (January 2003). *The Afrikaners: Biography of a People*. C. Hurst & Co. Publishers. ISBN 978-1-85065-714-9. Retrieved 5 February 2016

¹³⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹³⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁴⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

If after a tenure of the agreed fifteen years, the farm was returned to the Company the farmer was reimbursed for all fixed improvements made to the farm.¹⁴¹

1734

The Company (VOC) set up an administrative post to the east at Rietvlei. *The Great Brak River was declared the eastern boundary of Cape colony.*¹⁴²

1736 The Xhosa Clan Emerges

The Xhosa People: The Xhosa are part of the South African Nguni migration which slowly moved south from the region around the Great Lakes, *displacing the original Khoisan people of southern Africa.*¹⁴³

The four major ethnic divisions among Bantu South Africans are the Nguni, Sotho, Shangaan-Tsonga and Venda. The Nguni can be divided into four distinct groups; the Northern and Central Nguni (the Zulu-speaking peoples), the Southern Nguni (the Xhosa-speaking peoples), the Swazi people from Swaziland and adjacent areas and the Ndebele people of the Northern Province and Mpumalanga. The northern Nguni (Zulus) put pressure on the southern Nguni as part of the historical process known as the mfecane, or "scattering". The Xhosa called the various tribes amaMfengu, meaning "wanderers". Although they speak a common language, Xhosa people belong to many 'loosely organized' chiefdoms that have *their origins in their Nguni ancestors*. The Xhosas have an oral tradition, no concrete historical recordings whatsoever, with *many stories* of ancestral heroes. According to one tradition, the leader from whose name the Xhosa people take their name was the first King of the Xhosa People.

'Stories and legends' provide accounts of Xhosa ancestral heroes. According to one oral tradition, the first person on Earth was a great leader called *Xhosa*. Another tradition stresses the essential unity of the Xhosa-speaking people by proclaiming that all the Xhosa subgroups are descendants of one ancestor, *Tshawe*. Historians have suggested at best that Xhosa and Tshawe were 'probably' the first Xhosa kings or dominant chiefs. As the Xhosa clan slowly moved westwards in groups, *they destroyed or incorporated the Khoi-Khoi chiefdoms and San groups*, and their language became *influenced by Khoi and San words*, which contain distinctive 'clicks'.¹⁴⁴ (This 'historical taking over' is accepted by the ANC today but refuse the Afrikaner and Boer Nation who also followed the very same practise of migrating northward and eastward from the Cape.)

Jeffrey Brian Peires *A HISTORY OF THE XHOSA c.1700-1835* dissertation states: "Enlightening as the story of Tshawe undoubtedly is with regard to the founding of the Xhosa polity, there are many questions it leaves unanswered. *It cannot, for a start, be dated*. Attempts have been made to date the reign and then multiplying back by the number of chiefs¹⁴⁵ in the genealogy. This is inadmissible because the genealogy is certainly faulty and the length of the average reign of Xhosa chiefs in different lineages varies¹⁴⁶ greatly. Archaeology has as yet told us nothing. By the mid-17th century, the Thembu tribe was settled around the Nbashi River with the original Xhosa tribe settled in the vicinity of the Kei River and beyond. The senior Xhosa chiefdom was given respect and tribute but was not much feared. The senior chief did not have enough military power to make himself king of a larger centralised state. The chiefdom was further weakened when Rarabe, brother of the chief, Gcaleka, challenged his brother's rule and was driven off with his followers. He was succeeded as senior western Xhosa chief by his son Ndlambe and later by Ngqika, his grandson, who took the chieftainship away from his uncle in 1796. Shipwreck chronicles of the fifteenth century indicate small-scale political organisation, but these are *too vague and unreliable to build a case.*¹⁴⁷ The first substantive account was that

¹⁴¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁴² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁴³ Brief History of the Xhosa People: <http://xhosaculture.co.za/history/>

¹⁴⁴ Xhosa: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/xhosa>

¹⁴⁵ For example, Wilson in O. H. , p. 89 ; .. G. Harinck: 'Interaction between Xhosa and Khoi' in Thompson: African. Societies p.1.5.5n.

¹⁴⁶ See J.B. Peires: 'Chronology of the Cape Nguni till 1900' (M.A. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1973).

¹⁴⁷ M. Wi Ison: 'The Early History of the Transkei and Ciskei', African Studies, XVII I, (1959). Much of this is reprinted in O.H. I, pp. 78-85. See especially, accounts of Sonto Thome and Santo Alberto, pp. 79-81.

of the survivors of the Stavenisse in 1686, on the basis of which Theal and all successors dated Togu until Harinck proved them wrong.¹⁴⁸ The ***first reliable date is 1736***, at which time Phalo was chief of the Xhosa.¹⁴⁹

Thus, Phalo was the dominant chief of the Xhosa clan from 1736 until his death in 1775.¹⁵⁰ Phalo kaTshiwo had two sons, Gcaleka kaPhalo who only became a chief of the Xhosa in 1750 (and died in 1778)¹⁵¹, the heir, and Rarabe kaPhalo (about 1722 - 1787). Rarabe kaPhalo *would buy lands from the Khoi-Khoi to establish his own kingdom*. (If this is an acceptable practice for the Bantu settlers to justify their settling in SA *then the Afrikaners and Vrijburger Boers have equal rights to do the very same, the only difference is that the Afrikaners and Vrijburger Boers have actual recorded historical proof of obtaining land and the Xhosa have only their own so-called "oral traditions" with no factual evidence whatsoever.*)

The Xhosa clan would from then split into two kingdoms under the senior Gcaleka clan and the junior Rharhabe clan. In 1767 *Afrikaner Trek Boers migrating outwards from Cape Town came into conflict with Xhosa pastoralists* around the Great Fish River region of the Eastern Cape.¹⁵²

1737

September - Georg Schmidt, a Moravian missionary, was granted permission by the VOC *to establish a mission station for landless Khoi-Khoi*. He established himself at Zoetemelksvlei, a military outpost beyond Caledon, but moved a few months later to Baviaanskloof, today known as Genadendal. This marks the beginning of Protestant missionary activity in South Africa.¹⁵³

1739

April - Hendrik Swellengrebel became governor of the Cape.¹⁵⁴

November - Etienne Barbier, *a French soldier* in service of the VOC who deserted and *became leader of a group of dissatisfied farmers*, was drawn and quartered (body cut into four parts) and exhibited along the main roads as a warning. *He was the first rebel in South Africa* (SESA, v. 2, p. 174).¹⁵⁵

1743-1745

Governor-General Baron van Imhoff inspected the Cape Colony. He changed the land tenure system *to discourage migrant pastoralism among the Dutch border farmers* as the introduction of the quitrent system proved ineffective. In addition, he established the district of Swellendam and also ordered the establishment of Dutch Reformed churches in areas that were to become known as Malmesbury and Tulbagh.¹⁵⁶

1751

Ryk Tulbagh was appointed as Governor of the Cape.¹⁵⁷

1752

In 1752 the French astronomer Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille visited the Cape and observed that nearly *all the third-generation descendants of the original Huguenot and German settlers spoke Dutch as a first language*.¹⁵⁸

¹⁴⁸ Harinck in Thompson: African Societies, p. 154n. There is, however, much in this lengthy note **which must be rejected**. It is surprising that one who showed such perspicacity in rejecting the date 1686 should have uncritically **accepted the date 1702** (see Chapter IV, note 1 below). He further follows J.K. Bokwe in confusing Gandowentshaba with Gwali (See Chapter IV, note 2). Finally his identification of 'Tokhe' with the Mpondo chief Tahle is unsubstantiated, and, in fact, unnecessary. Tokhe must have been a minor chief or headman, for the Stavenisse survivors explicitly name 'Magamma' (unidentifiable) as ruler of the Xhosa. D. Moodie: The Record, I, p.426.

¹⁴⁹ A history of the Xhosa: <https://www.ru.ac.za/media/rhodesuniversity/content/facultyofeducation/creativearts/documents/Xhosa.pdf> (pg 25, 44-46)

¹⁵⁰ Phalo kaTshiwo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phalo_kaTshiwo

¹⁵¹ Gcaleka kaPhalo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gcaleka_kaPhalo

¹⁵² Xhosa people: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xhosa_people

¹⁵³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁵⁸ Denis, Phillipe (2003). Van Ruymbeke, Bertrand; Sparks, Randy (eds.). Memory and Identity: The Huguenots in France and the Atlantic Diaspora. University of South Carolina Press. pp. 285–303. ISBN 978-1-57003-484-8.

Ensign Friedrich Beutler explored the eastern coastal region of South Africa with a team comprising of a surveyor and cartographer, a surgeon, a botanist, a wainwright and a blacksmith. He returned to the Company (VOC) with descriptions of the Nguni inhabitants of the Keiskamma River region (close to East London).¹⁵⁹

1754

A census of the Cape revealed its non-indigenous population comprised 510 settlers and 6,279 slaves.¹⁶⁰

1760

Hendrik Hop and Willem van Reenen completed a successful *exploratory expedition into Namaqualand as far north as Walvis Bay and Keetmanshoop*. They discovered evidence of copper in that region.¹⁶¹

1762

Jacobus Coetzee undertook an exploratory expedition *north of the Orange River*.¹⁶²

1765

The Meermin sailed from the Cape to purchase slaves in Madagascar. Due to a mutiny by the slaves on the return journey, the journey nearly failed. After a battle on the ship between captured sailors and slaves near Cape Agulhas only 122 slaves of the cargo of 140 reached the Cape.¹⁶³

1767

J Rach made a drawing of Cape Town and the Castle.¹⁶⁴

The *Cape frontier was pushed further eastward beyond the Gamtoos River into the land of the Xhosa* (in the Keiskamma River region). Armed confrontations between the Xhosa and the Dutch colonists ensued.¹⁶⁵ *Trek Boers reached the Swartkops River to the east* (north-east of Port Elizabeth) and *Bruintjieshoogte to the north* (Somerset east).¹⁶⁶

1775

The death of Phalo increased the political tensions and strife within the Xhosa people. Consequently, they split into two groupings (two of the sons of Phalo): followers of Gcaleka, Great House Son, King of the Xhosa (Transkei) and followers of Rharhabe.¹⁶⁷

The Council of Policy of the VOC extended the borders of the districts of Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Bruintjieshoogte as part of its policy of expanding the Cape Colony.¹⁶⁸

1778 Cape Colony's Eastern Border Extends to the Upper (Greater) Fish and Bushmans Rivers

The Cape Colony's eastern border was extended to the *Upper (Greater) Fish and Bushmans Rivers*.¹⁶⁹

September - Governor Baron Joachim van Plettenberg erected a beacon of slate 2m high at the bay formerly called by names such as Bahia de la Goa, Angra das Alagoas, Bahia Formosa, Bay of St Catherine and various others, and named it Plettenberg Bay.¹⁷⁰

September - The Governor reached grassy plains *where he found farmers and their livestock*. Continuing his journey, he noticed there were no Khoi-Khoi kraals left but that they *were living with the farmers on their farms*. He recorded "that

¹⁵⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁶⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

these distant *border families* are '*usually... moral, reasonably skilled and ardently wished for*' a minister and a landdrost". The farmers near the Sneeuberge complained about the "*Bushmen- Hottentots*" who steal their livestock and murder their herdsmen.^{171 172}

1779

The Xhosa drove large herds of their cattle *across the border* in search of grazing. Clashes between them and *border farmers* took place and by the end of 1779 *many farmers had abandoned their farms on the Fish and Bushmans rivers*. After two farmer's commandos organised in 1779 and 1780 to follow the Xhosa into their own country, Adriaan van Jaarsveld was instructed to *implement the establishment of the eastern border of the Colony* (Greater Fish and Bushman's Rivers) by *enforcing a relocation of all Xhosa chiefdoms living to the west of the Greater Fish River*.¹⁷³

1780

The Cape government *declared the entire length of the Fish River as its eastern boundary, claiming most of the Zuurveld for the colonists*. Since this claim could not be enforced against them except by military means *it was only achieved in 1812* (SESA, p. 56)¹⁷⁴

1780-1783

War between The Netherlands and England hastened the end of the commercial and political influence of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) which had *started to decline* in the early second half of the eighteenth century.¹⁷⁵

1781

In an attempt to avert a *British threat to Dutch control at the Cape* the French, who were allies of the Dutch, stationed troops at the Cape. They remained there for three years.¹⁷⁶

1785 or 1787

Shaka, the future king of the Zulu, was born.¹⁷⁷

1786

Graaff-Reinet, third oldest country town in the Cape Colony, was established as a district and as the location from which the Colonial Administration implemented its *policy of separation of Trek Boers and Xhosa and enforcing the border that they had drawn up*. M.H.O. Woeke was appointed as first Landdrost.¹⁷⁸

Landrost Woeke estimated that between 1 July 1786 and 31 December 1788 *the San murdered 107 cattle herds and stole or killed 99 horses, 6,299 cattle and 17,970 sheep*.^{179 180}

1789

Merino sheep originally from Spain (though some believe the breed originated in North Africa) were imported from the Netherlands. This marked the start of the lucrative wool industry in the Cape Colony.¹⁸¹

Ngqika (Gaika), who made an unsuccessful bid for the supreme leadership of the Xhosa, defeated Ndlambe. By the end of the decade Ndlambe *moved west of the Fish River. Large numbers of Xhosa west of the border and cattle thefts by bands of marauders increased the anxiety of the farmers. However, raids by San remained the greatest danger for hunters and farmers*.¹⁸²

¹⁷¹ Muller, C.F.J. (ed)(1981). Five Hundred years: a history of South Africa; 3rd rev. ed., Pretoria: Academica, p. 78.

¹⁷² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁷⁹ Kruger, D.W. (ed)(1979). Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika; verwerk en bygewerk deur D.W. Kruger; 3de bygewerkte uitg., Goodwood, Cape Town: NASOU, p. 102

¹⁸⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1790

San Sebastian Bay was surveyed by the French sailor Captain Duminy - (WitPB)

The Second Frontier War began as burgher commandos of the Graaff-Reinet area *forced Xhosa chiefdoms across the Fish River*.¹⁸³

1791

Burghers were successful in their demand for the slave trade to be opened to private enterprise.¹⁸⁴

1793

Frontier farmers threatened by three groups, the Xhosa, Khoi-Khoi and San, were prohibited from pursuing cattle thieves on the advice of Honoratus Maynier. SESA v. 5, p. 53.¹⁸⁵

1794

Tuan Guru founded the Auwal Masjid (mosque) in Dorp Street, Cape Town, the first Muslim place of worship in Southern Africa.¹⁸⁶

December - The Portuguese ship São José was wrecked in Camps Bay, Cape, with nearly 500 slaves on board of whom about 200 drowned during the disaster.¹⁸⁷

1795 Corrupt VOC to an End, British Occupation Starts: Battle of Muizenberg

Honoratius Christiaan David Maynier *was driven out of Graaff Reinet by burghers* who accused him of *not dealing effectively with the Bantu problem*. Other historians support the position that the burghers *rebelled against the corrupt Government because they were not protected against raids from the San and Xhosa and were vexed by the poverty and misery into which many of them had lapsed as a result of the policy of the Company*. (SESA, v. 5, p. 295). They lost their short-lived independence because their settlements were economically not viable without the support of the Cape Government.¹⁸⁸

The British occupy the Cape Colony after the Battle of Muizenberg: with the first British occupation of the Cape (1795-1803) *the rule of the VOC there came to an end*. General J. Craig was appointed Commanding Officer.¹⁸⁹

1798 VOC Officially Dissolved

The VOC was officially dissolved.¹⁹⁰

1799

31st March - Reverend Johannes Theodorus van der Kemp, physician and missionary of the London Missionary Society, arrived at the Cape from the Netherlands. He began his activities in collaboration with the Chief of the Xhosa, Ngqika, but establishes the settlement of Bethelsdorp for roving Khoi-Khoi in 1803.¹⁹¹

1800

Cape Colony: An official newspaper press was established. A Government Gazette was issued. The establishment of an official press *forbade freedom of the press with a heavy fine threatening anyone who attempted to publish*. In July, the Cape government ordered the publication of a weekly newspaper called the Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser.¹⁹²

¹⁸³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁸⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

Cape Colony: *Ndlambe and his people settled to the west of the Fish River*, an area from which the Dutch colonial administration had driven the Xhosa on a number of previous occasions.¹⁹³

1802

The region of the Zulu was plagued by drought and accompanying famine. This led to internal strife and social dislocation within the Zulu chiefdoms. The drought produced thousands of internal refugees.¹⁹⁴

1803-1806

The Cape was *retroceded to Dutch rule* under Batavian administration. Advocate A. de Mist was elevated to the rank of Commissioner General in *order to receive the colony from Britain*. He was also instructed to establish a new system of government for the Cape.¹⁹⁵ Lieutenant General J Janssens was appointed Governor.¹⁹⁶

1804 The Griqua People Emerge

A large group of Khoi-Khoi, deserting slaves, San, people of mixed ancestry and some who had problems integrating into the Cape colonial society *trekked from the Cape and settled at Klaarwater north of the Orange River*. They named themselves *Griqua*, a name which has its origins in an old Khoi-Khoi clan, the Griqua and which was recommended to them by the missionaries of the London Missionary Society who worked amongst them.¹⁹⁷

1806 Second British Occupation

The British *occupied the Cape for a second time*. After a skirmish between British troops and a Cape burgher militia at Blaauwberg the Dutch capitulated. *All property of the Batavian Government was surrendered to the British*. The *formal cession* of the colony to Britain took place eight years later in 1814.¹⁹⁸

Long before the British annexed the Cape Colony, there were *already large Dutch-speaking European settlements in the Cape Peninsula and beyond*; by the time British rule became permanent in 1806 these had a *population of over 26,000*.¹⁹⁹

There were, however, *two distinct subgroups in the vrijburger population settled under the VOC*.²⁰⁰ The first were *itinerant farmers who began to progressively settle further and further inland*, seeking better pastures for their livestock and freedom from the VOC's petty regulations. This community of settlers collectively *identified themselves as Boers* to describe their agricultural way of life. Their farms were enormous by European standards, as the land was free and relatively underpopulated; they merely had to register them with the VOC, a process that was little more than a formality and *became more irrelevant the further the Boers moved inland*.²⁰¹

Some Boers adopted a *semi-nomadic lifestyle permanently* and became known as Trek Boers.²⁰² The Boers were *deeply suspicious of the centralised government and increasing complexities of administration at the Cape*; they *constantly migrated further from the reaches of the colonial officialdom* whenever it attempted to regulate their activities.²⁰³ The second group remained close and accepted the Colonial policies.

1807

Promulgation of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in Britain by which Britain banned slave trading which included the importation of slaves to the Cape. However, ownership of slaves was still legal.²⁰⁴

¹⁹³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

¹⁹⁹ Colenbrander, Herman. *De Afkomst Der Boeren* (1902). Kessinger Publishing 2010. ISBN 978-1167481994.

²⁰⁰ Collins, Robert; Burns, James (2007). *A History of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 288–293. ISBN 978-1107628519.

²⁰¹ Greaves, Adrian. *The Tribe that Washed its Spears: The Zulus at War* (2013 ed.). Barnsley: Pen & Sword Military. pp. 36–55. ISBN 978-1629145136.

²⁰² Bradley, John; Bradley, Liz; Vidar, Jon; Fine, Victoria (2011). *Cape Town: Winelands & the Garden Route*. Madison, Wisconsin: Modern Overland, LLC. pp. 13–19. ISBN 978-1609871222.

²⁰³ Patterson, Shiela (2004). *The Last Trek: A Study of the Boer People and the Afrikaner Nation*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp. 6–16. ISBN 978-0415329996.

²⁰⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1810

King Shaka was appointed chief of the army of the Mthethwa.²⁰⁵

1811

John Cradock replaced Caledon as Governor of the Cape as he was expected to follow a more aggressive policy towards the Colony's eastern frontier than Caledon. His "*frontier policy*" resulted in hostilities breaking out between the British and the Xhosa.²⁰⁶ The British government at the Cape appointed John Graham as its Commissioner for the eastern frontier.²⁰⁷

*The Boers for years already had penetrated almost a thousand kilometres into South Africa's interior beyond the Cape of Good Hope, at which point they encountered the Xhosa people, who were migrating southwards from the opposite direction. Competition between the two communities over resources on the frontier sparked the Xhosa Wars.*²⁰⁸ Harsh Boer attitudes towards Bantus were permanently shaped by their contact with the Xhosa, which bred insecurity and fear on the frontier.²⁰⁹

The second subgroup of the vrijburger population, mentioned earlier (1806), became known as the Cape Dutch and remained concentrated in the southwestern Cape and especially the areas closer to Cape Town.²¹⁰ They were likelier to be urban dwellers, and typically *maintained greater cultural ties to the Netherlands* than the Boers.²¹¹ The Cape Dutch formed the backbone of the colony's market economy and included the small entrepreneurial class. These colonists had vested economic interests in the Cape peninsula and were not inclined to venture inland because of the great difficulties in maintaining contact with a viable market. *This was in sharp contrast with the Boers on the frontier, who lived on the margins of the market economy.*²¹² For this reason the general Cape Dutch could not easily participate in migrations to escape the colonial system, and the *Boer strategy of social and economic withdrawal* was not viable for them. Their response to grievances with the Cape government was to demand political reform and greater representation, a practice that became commonplace under Dutch and subsequently British rule.²¹³

1811-1812

The Fourth Frontier War between the Xhosa and settlers took place under the command of Commissioner John Graham. In a brutal battle against the Xhosa they were driven from the Zuurveld.²¹⁴

The British brought liberal attitudes towards slavery and treatment of the indigenous peoples to the Cape, which were utterly alien to the colonists.²¹⁵ Furthermore, they insisted that the Cape Colony finance its own affairs by *taxes levied on the white population*, an unpopular measure which bred resentment.²¹⁶ By 1812 new attorneys-general and judges had been imported from England and many of the pre-existing VOC era institutions abolished, namely the Dutch magistrate system and the only vestige of representative government at the Cape, the burgher senate.²¹⁷ The new

²⁰⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁰⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁰⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁰⁸ Greaves, Adrian. *The Tribe that Washed its Spears: The Zulus at War* (2013 ed.). Barnsley: Pen & Sword Military. pp. 36–55. ISBN 978-1629145136.

²⁰⁹ Patterson, Shiela (2004). *The Last Trek: A Study of the Boer People and the Afrikaner Nation*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp. 6–16. ISBN 978-0415329996.

²¹⁰ Giliomee, Hermann (1991). *The Creation of Tribalism in Southern Africa*. Berkeley: University of California Press. pp. 21–28. ISBN 978-0520074200.

²¹¹ Ross, Robert (1999). *Status and Respectability in the Cape Colony, 1750–1870: A Tragedy of Manners*. Philadelphia: Cambridge University Press. pp. 47–58. ISBN 978-0521621229.

²¹² Tamarkin, Mordechai. *Cecil Rhodes and the Cape Afrikaners: The Imperial Colossus and the Colonial Parish Pump* (1996 ed.). Frank Cass & Co. Ltd. pp. 24–92. ISBN 978-0714642673.

²¹³ Patterson, Shiela (2004). *The Last Trek: A Study of the Boer People and the Afrikaner Nation*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp. 6–16. ISBN 978-0415329996.

²¹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²¹⁵ Arquilla, John (2011). *Insurgents, Raiders, and Bandits: How Masters of Irregular Warfare Have Shaped Our World*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group. pp. 130–142. ISBN 978-1566638326.

²¹⁶ Greaves, Adrian. *The Tribe that Washed its Spears: The Zulus at War* (2013 ed.). Barnsley: Pen & Sword Military. pp. 36–55. ISBN 978-1629145136.

²¹⁷ amarkin, Mordechai. *Cecil Rhodes and the Cape Afrikaners: The Imperial Colossus and the Colonial Parish Pump* (1996 ed.). Frank Cass & Co. Ltd. pp. 24–92. ISBN 978-0714642673.

judiciary then established circuit courts, *which brought colonial authority directly to the frontier*. These circuit courts were permitted to try settlers for any alleged abuses of their slaves or indentured servants. *Most of those tried for these offences were frontier Boers; the charges were usually brought by British missionaries and the courts themselves staffed by unsympathetic and liberal Cape Dutch*. The Boers, *who perceived most of the charges levelled against them to be flimsy or exaggerated, often refused to answer their court summons*.²¹⁸

1811

The headquarters of the Cape Regiment was named Graham's Town (subsequently Grahamstown) after Commissioner John Graham after his winning of the Xhosa.²¹⁹

1813

Malagas was named after the farm belonging to Adriaan Odendaal, "Malagas Craal gelegen aan de Breede Rivier" - (WitPB)

1814

With the official cession of the Cape from the Batavian Government to Britain, Lord Charles Somerset was made Governor of the Cape.²²⁰

1815

King Shaka assumed supreme power over the Zulu. The Mfecane (also known as Difaqane or Lifaquane) period began during which much warfare occurred between the Bantu peoples of southern Africa. Starting with the rule of King Shaka the period centred on King Mzilikazi's reign from 1826–1836 and finally ended in approximately 1840. States such as modern-day Lesotho were formed during this time.²²¹

Cape Colony - The British colonial army trodden *the Slachter's Nek Rebellion of white farmers*.

1817 Scots Arrive

Captain Benjamin Moodie and his partner, Hamilton Ross, were to bring out 10,000 Scots to South Africa. After the first 50, Ross pulled out. *Moodie brought in 200 men*, many of them artisans. The Scots were to pay Moodie the 20 pounds back before or after the trip. If they could not, they had to work for Moodie for 18 months - (WitPB)

1818

The Battle of Mhlatuze River occurred during which King Shaka of the Zulus defeated the Ndwandwe. Fleeing to Mozambique at around 1820 along with Ngwane Chief Sobhuza they established the Gaza Kingdom and caused(sic)²²² the resident Tsonga people to the far northern Transvaal over the Lebombo Mountains into the land called Mozambique today.²²³

1818-1819

Cape Colony - The Fifth Frontier War took place as a result of British Governor Lord Charles Somerset lifting 23,000 head of cattle belonging to Ndlambe who had been accused of stock theft.²²⁴

1819

British Colonial forces heavily defeated Ndlambe's forces when he took the battle to Grahamstown.²²⁵

²¹⁸ Patterson, Shiela (2004). *The Last Trek: A Study of the Boer People and the Afrikaner Nation*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp. 6–16. ISBN 978-0415329996.

²¹⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²² sic used in brackets after a copied or quoted word that appears odd or erroneous to show that the word is quoted exactly as it stands in the original

²²³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

The alliance between Ngqika and the Cape Government was destroyed when Governor Lord Charles Somerset appropriated land between the Fish and the Keiskamma Rivers. The land was to serve as a buffer between the Colony and the Xhosa. *The Cape Government declared the Keiskamma River as its eastern border.*²²⁶

1820

Approximately 5,000 British *settlers from economically depressed regions of Britain* arrived in Algoa Bay in the Eastern Cape to increase the size of the white settler population. *Upon arrival, it was revealed to them that they were also required to act as a civilian defence force. They were allocated land in the Zuurveld next to the Fish River.*²²⁷

Port Elizabeth was founded.²²⁸

The rise of the kingdom of the Zulu continued the already violent dispersal of neighbouring political entities competing with each other and with British and Boer settlers for land and basic resources.

1820s

King Shaka, of the Zulu people established a centralised Zulu kingdom. It went on to conquer most of its neighbouring kingdoms and in turn caused mass disruption within much of Southern Africa.²²⁹

1822

Cape Colony - A large group of Griqua left their community and joined up with groups of Koranna people. Together they eked out their existence by raiding cattle and attacking the various communities along the Orange and Vaal Rivers causing increased instability in the region. These roving bands were called "Bergenaars"²³⁰

1824

Cape traders settled at Port Natal later renamed Durban.²³¹

1825

The Cape colonial *frontier was extended northwards to the Orange River.*²³²

Adam Kok II was elected Kaptyn of the Griquas in the Riet River area as well as of the "Bergenaars".²³³

Paul Kruger, who was to become the *most influential President of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR)*, was born.²³⁴

1826

The Cape colonial government approved the election of Adam Kok II. Due to internal strife Adam Kok II resigned some months later. He was succeeded by Cornelius Kok II.²³⁵

1828

In one of the numerous skirmishes that formed part of the Mfecane (also known as Difaqane or Lifaquane), combined forces of the Colonial Government, Xhosa, Thembu *and white soldiers and farmers* defeated Matiwane, Chief of the Ngwane at the Battle of Mbholompo in an attempt to restore some stability in the region. Matiwane returned to Zululand where Dingane executed him.²³⁶ His brother Dingane (Dingaan), who succeeded him as paramount leader of the Zulu, assassinated King Shaka.²³⁷

²²⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²²⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1829

The fertile land in the basin of the Kat River in the Cape *was granted to two hundred and fifty Khoi-Khoi and Coloured families*. This marked the beginning of what came to be known as the *Kat River Settlement*. This area was regarded as particularly strategic in the struggle between the Xhosa and the Colonial Government for the land of the Xhosa. *The settlement was designed as a buffer zone of the eastern frontier*. Hence the inhabitants were armed by the Colonial Government despite objections by white settlers in the region. The settlement soon developed into a self-sufficient farming community supported by much missionary activity.²³⁸

1830

The official imposition of the English language took place.²³⁹ This replaced Dutch with English as the language used in the Cape's judicial system, *putting the Boers at a disadvantage, as most spoke little or no English at all*.²⁴⁰ Bridling at what they considered an unwarranted intrusion into their way of life, *some in the Boer community began to consider selling their farms and venturing deep into South Africa's unmapped interior to pre-empt further disputes and live completely independent from British rule*.²⁴¹ *This resulted in the preparing for a mass emigration from the colony instead*.²⁴²

1834: Great Trek Starts

Beginning of the migration out of the Cape Colony by *groups of armed Boer farmers in what was to go down in South African history as the Great Trek*. Preparations for the migration *were done secretly in 1834*. The key organisers, Louis Trichardt, Hans van Rensburg, Hendrik Potgieter and Hoof Kommandant Gerrit Maritz kept their scouting preparations a secret from the British authorities.²⁴³ The widely accepted reasons for the Great Trek are regarded as *political, economic and social*. *Boer farmers migrated from the authority of the British Colonial Government of the Cape*.

In the 1830s and 1840s, an organised *migration of an estimated 14,000 Boers, known as Voortrekkers, across the Cape Colony's frontier began*. The Voortrekkers departed the colony in a series of parties, taking with them all their livestock and portable property, as well as their dependents and slaves. They had the skills to maintain their own wagons and firearms but remained dependent on equally mobile traders for vital commodities such as gunpowder and sugar. Nevertheless, one of their goals was to sever their ties with the Cape's commercial network by gaining access to foreign traders and ports in east Africa, well beyond the British sphere of influence.²⁴⁴

Many of the Boers who participated in the Great Trek had varying motives. While most were driven by some form of *disenchantment with British policies, their secondary objectives ranged from seeking more desirable grazing land for their cattle* to a desire to retain their slaves after the abolition of slavery at the Cape.²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ The Great Trek also split the Afrikaner community along social and geographical lines, driving a wedge between the Voortrekkers and those who remained in the Cape Colony.²⁴⁷ Only about *a fifth of the colony's Dutch-speaking white population at the time participated in the Great Trek*. The *Dutch Reformed Church*, to which most of the Boers belonged, *condemned the migration*.²⁴⁸

Ordinance 50 of 1828 granted Khoi-Khoi and Brown People freedom to seek work but also to own land. In addition, Ordinance 50 put all "free inhabitants" of the Colony on equal political footing before the law.

²³⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²³⁹ Bradley, John; Bradley, Liz; Vidar, Jon; Fine, Victoria (2011). Cape Town: Winelands & the Garden Route. Madison, Wisconsin: Modern Overland, LLC. pp. 13–19. ISBN 978-1609871222.

²⁴⁰ Lloyd, Trevor Owen (1997). *The British Empire, 1558-1995*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. pp. 201–206. ISBN 978-0198731337.

²⁴¹ Greaves, Adrian. *The Tribe that Washed its Spears: The Zulus at War* (2013 ed.). Barnsley: Pen & Sword Military. pp. 36–55. ISBN 978-1629145136.

²⁴² Tamarkin, Mordechai. *Cecil Rhodes and the Cape Afrikaners: The Imperial Colossus and the Colonial Parish Pump* (1996 ed.). Frank Cass & Co. Ltd. pp. 24–92. ISBN 978-0714642673.

²⁴³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁴⁴ Laband, John (2005). *The Transvaal Rebellion: The First Boer War, 1880-1881*. Abingdon: Routledge Books. pp. 10–13. ISBN 978-0582772618.

²⁴⁵ Laband, John (2005). *The Transvaal Rebellion: The First Boer War, 1880-1881*. Abingdon: Routledge Books. pp. 10–13. ISBN 978-0582772618.

²⁴⁶ Stapleton, Timothy (2013). *A Military History of Africa*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO. pp. 27–31. ISBN 978-0313395703.

²⁴⁷ Abulof, Uriel (2015). *The Mortality and Morality of Nations: Jews, Afrikaners, and French-Canadians*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 234–235. ISBN 978-1107097070.

²⁴⁸ Greaves, Adrian. *The Tribe that Washed its Spears: The Zulus at War* (2013 ed.). Barnsley: Pen & Sword Military. pp. 36–55. ISBN 978-1629145136.

1834-1835

Xhosa chiefdoms invaded the Cape Colony, the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, sent in the Cape regiment troops as well as African allies to effect a devastation of the invading Xhosa.²⁴⁹ With the Xhosa defeated D'Urban annexed all their land between the Kei and Keiskamma rivers and expelled the Xhosa living there. The annexed land was called the Province of Adelaide.²⁵⁰

1835

The Boer trekking groups moved north and east of the Cape Colony and during the Trek appropriated the land that they encountered.²⁵¹

1836

Passing of the *Cape of Good Hope Punishment Act* took place which attempted to control (prevent) the movement of Trek Boers and Voortrekkers.²⁵²

The Ndebele under the leadership of their king, Mzilikatsi, posed a challenge to the Voortrekkers during the course of the Great Trek. In a series of bloody battles, the Voortrekkers defeated the Ndebele, most notably by Hendrik Potgieter from his main laager at Vegkop. The Battle of Vegkop, while signalling a victory for the Boers, demanded a toll on lives as well as on their stocks of cattle and trek oxen.²⁵³

Voortrekker leaders Hoof Kommandant Andries Potgieter and Pieter Uys, with the aid of the Griqua, Barolong, Koranna and BaTlokwa, seized the stronghold of Mzilikatsi in Mosega and drove him and his people out of the region towards the Marico Valley in the north. The Voortrekkers concluded "friendship" treaties with their allies in the defeat of Mzilikatsi.²⁵⁴

1837

The Voortrekker leader and spokesperson, Piet Retief set out in a Manifesto for the reasons for the Great Trek. One of the main reasons was the *lack of sympathy of the Colonial Government to the political and economic demands of the Boers*.²⁵⁵

The Voortrekkers then split, Piet Retief and his followers trekked eastwards to Port Natal which was later known as Durban. Other groups moved northwards.²⁵⁶ Piet Retief visited Dingane (Dingaan), Chief of the Zulus to negotiate a claim to the land between the Tugela and Mzimvubu Rivers in exchange for cattle and rifles, Dingane ordered the execution of Retief and his negotiating party.²⁵⁷

Later the *Voortrekker Republic of Natalia* was legally established.²⁵⁸

1837-1838

The forces of Potgieter and Uys war with Mzilikatsi, driving him and his people beyond the Limpopo River into what is present day Zimbabwe. *Potgieter and Uys claimed the land*.²⁵⁹

1838 Contract Between Retief and Dingane for Land Signed

The Voortrekkers, who by now had settled on much vacant land attempted to organise themselves as a state and drew up the framework of a Constitution.²⁶⁰ The main institution of the new state was a Volksraad (people's council or

²⁴⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁵⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

assembly), a body comprising twenty-four elected men. The Volksraad combined legislative, judiciary and executive powers.²⁶¹

As important as the Trek was to the *formation of Boer ethnic identity*, so were the running conflicts with various indigenous groups along the way. One conflict central to the construction of Boer identity occurred with the Zulu in the area of present-day KwaZulu-Natal.

The Boers who entered Natal discovered that the land they wanted came under the authority of the Zulu King Dingane ka Senzangakhona, who ruled that part of what subsequently became KwaZulu-Natal. The British had a small port colony (the future Durban) there but were unable to seize the whole area from the war-ready Zulus, and only kept to the Port of Natal. The Boers found the land *safe from the British and sent an un-armed Boer land treaty delegation under Piet Retief on 6 February 1838*, to negotiate with the Zulu King. The negotiations went well and a *contract between Retief and Dingane was signed*.

After the signing, however, Dingane's forces surprised and killed the members of the delegation; a large-scale massacre of the Boers followed. Zulu impi (regiments) attacked Boer encampments in the Drakensberg foothills at what was later called Blaauwkrans and Weenen, *killing women and children along with men.* (By contrast, in earlier conflicts the Trekkers had experienced along the eastern Cape frontier, the Xhosa had refrained from harming women and children.)

A commando of 470 men arrived to help the settlers. On 16 December 1838, the Voortrekkers under the command of Andries Pretorius *confronted about 10,000 Zulus at the prepared positions.*²⁶² The Boers suffered three injuries without any fatalities. Due to the blood of 3,000 slain Zulus that stained the Ncome River, the conflict afterwards became known as the Battle of Blood River.

In present-day South Africa, 16 December remains a celebrated public holiday, initially called "Dingane's Day". After 1952, the holiday was officially named *Day of the Covenant*, changed to Day of the Vow in 1980 and to Day of Reconciliation in 1994. The Boers saw their victory at the Battle of Blood River as *evidence that they had found divine favour for their exodus from British rule.*

The kingdom of the Zulu broke into civil war. Mpande, chief military advisor and brother of the King of the Zulu, overthrew Dingane (Dingaan), Chief of the Zulus *with the assistance of Voortrekkers.* Dingane fled into Swazi territory. *Pretorius instated Mpande as king. The Republic of Natalia annexed the southern region of Zululand.*²⁶³

Hoof Kommandant Andries Potgieter founded Potchefstroom as the *capital of the new Transvaal Republic north of the Orange River.*²⁶⁴ Louis Trichardt, a Voortrekker leader, moved with his following to Delagoa Bay. He dies there.²⁶⁵

Cape Colony - The "apprenticeship" of slaves (after a 4-year apprenticeship a slave is a free man), formally emancipated in 1834, ended. This marked the factual end of slavery in the Cape.²⁶⁶

Civil war of a kind broke out in the strife ridden Griqua confederacy as the various leaders and their following, each group aided by a missionary, fought each other to establish *who would be the most senior leader of the confederacy.* (Sadly, still an Africa tribal mind-set problem today: not who is the "best" candidate for the job, but who is "perceived as the most senior".) A treaty was concluded between the two Kaptayne, Adam Kok III and Andries Waterboer, that provided for a Joint Council to act as a Supreme Court for these two captaincies.²⁶⁷

1838-1843

Due to the British rule, Boers fled to the frontiers to the north-west of the Drakensberg mountains, and *onto the highveld of the Transvaal and Transoranje.* These areas were *mostly unoccupied due to conflicts* in the course of the genocide Mfecane wars of the Zulus on the local Basuthu population who used it as summer grazing for their cattle.

²⁶¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶² "Battle of Blood River". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved 18 March 2015.

²⁶³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

The Republic of Natalia by now recruited Tsonga men from Moçambique to fill their labour needs.²⁶⁸

1839

The town of Pietermaritzburg was founded. It was *named after the Voortrekker leaders Hoof Kommandant Gerrit Maritz and Piet Retief*. It became the capital of the newly established Voortrekker Republic of Natalia.²⁶⁹

1841

Cape Colony - Passing of the Cape Masters and Servants Ordinance which superseded Ordinance 50 of 1828 by *disqualifying racial distinction between servants*. White and Coloured servants as well as ex slaves *were placed on equal legal footing* in terms of criminal sanctions for breach of contract.²⁷⁰

1843

British forces of Governor Sir George Napier *annexed the Republic of Natalia which becomes a British colony*.²⁷¹

As a result of the strength of British intervention Zulu King Mpande agreed to cede St Lucia Bay to the British. Furthermore, he *signed a treaty which restricted the Zulu to the region south of the Tugela River*.²⁷²

1844

Sir Peregrine Maitland became Governor of the Cape Colony. His first action was to rescind the treaty system introduced by Stockenstrom in 1836. In its place, he placed his own treaty system which fore spelt conflict on the Eastern Frontier because the *new system gave farmers the right to follow up on allegedly stolen cattle and to demand equivalent compensation if they could not find the cattle*. The treaty system also allowed for the erection of military fortifications in ceded territory. *Tribunals at which farmers could lodge complaints against chiefs and Diplomatic Agents were part of Maitland's new treaty system*.²⁷³

1845 Conflict between Boer and British Starts

The new Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir Peregrine Maitland, sent troops into the area to counter Boer attacks on the Griqua in compliance with the treaties Napier had signed with the Griqua and the Basotho. This skirmish marked *the first open shooting exchange between Boers and British in the Battle of Zwartkoppies*.²⁷⁴

After the annexation of the Republic of Natalia by the British in 1843 *Natal became an autonomous district of the Cape Colony*. The most important government offices were held by Martin West who was made Lieutenant Governor, Hendrick Cloete who took on the position of Chief Justice and Sir Theophilus Shepstone who was appointed the "Diplomatic Agent to the Native Tribes".²⁷⁵

1847

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harry Smith was appointed Governor of the Cape. He embarked on *aggressive expansionist politics extending the Colony to the Keiskamma River*.²⁷⁶

Cape Governor Sir Harry Smith met with Basuto King Moshoeshe and the chiefs of the Basotho in Winburg. He *proclaimed the sovereignty of the British Crown over all the land between the Orange and the Vaal rivers*. *White farmers were not allowed to acquire new land in the region except in Adam Kok's territory, Griqualand*. With *Smith's support Moshoeshe* was able (to) unify the scattered chiefdoms and consolidate these under his sole rule. He was also able to gain *British protection against white farmers*.²⁷⁷

²⁶⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁶⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1848

Cape Governor Sir Harry Smith expanded British authority by *annexing the area north of the Orange or Gariep River known as Transorangia*. The annexed land became known as the *Orange River Sovereignty*. The annexation was *met with hostility and the Voortrekker leader Commandant-General Andries Pretorius led a commando against Smith*. The British, with the assistance of the Griquas, fought the Voortrekkers at the *Battle of Boomplaats*. The region came under British control.²⁷⁸

Cape Governor Sir Harry Smith instructed the British Resident of the newly constituted Orange River Sovereignty, Major Henry Warden, to set up boundaries in the land north of the Caledon River based on their occupation of that region. He was further instructed *not to cede land to the black communities where there may be overlapping of occupation between Black and White*. The boundaries came to be known as the "Warden Line" and was promulgated in 1849.²⁷⁹

1850s

German and British missionaries penetrated most of Southern Africa paving the way for further expansion.²⁸⁰

1851 Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek – The Sand River Convention

The promulgation of the "Warden Line" led to conflict in that region as the various communities vied for land. When the Basotho and the Kora and Griqua communities became involved in cattle raiding, Warden mustered a force and attacked the detractors of his division of the territory. He suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Viervoet. *He also lost authority over the Voortrekkers in the region*.²⁸¹

The British Government sent two special Commissioners, WS Hogge and CM Owen, to meet with Voortrekker representatives under the leadership of Commandant-General Andries Pretorius *at Sand River* to negotiate around the question of who rules the Voortrekkers. *Hogge and Owen signed an agreement with the Voortrekkers guaranteeing them the right to rule themselves*. The *Sand River Convention*, as the agreement became known, formed the *basis for the establishment of the republican state north of the Vaal River called the "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek"*.²⁸²

1852

Sir George Cathcart became Governor of the Cape Colony. He led the defeat of the Xhosa. Settlers gained the land of the Xhosa in the Amatola (Amathole) Mountains.²⁸³ As a result of their defeat during the Eighth Frontier War thousands of Xhosa and Coloureds *rendered*.²⁸⁴

1853

British Under-Secretary of State, Sir George Clerk, was sent to Bloemfontein in the Orange River Sovereignty to manage the withdrawal of the British troops after the Basuto King Moshoeshe's defeat.²⁸⁵

1854 Orange Free State Boer Republic – The Bloemfontein Convention

Sir George Clerk *entered negotiations with the Voortrekker leaders and Whites loyal to the British Crown* in the region. The agreement reached led to the *establishment of another Boer republic, namely the Orange Free State*. The agreement, called the *Bloemfontein Convention*, transferred the *government of the Orange River territory to the signatories of the Convention*. The Convention document declared that *no alliances with black political entities, except with Adam Kok III of the Griqua, were permitted*. Furthermore, Kok would be forced to abrogate his treaty with the British.²⁸⁶

The establishment of the Orange Free State Boer Republic marked the beginning of the disintegration of East Griqualand which had depended on the presence of the British in that region for their right to hold land.²⁸⁷

²⁷⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁷⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

Ndebele troops under the leadership of Chiefs Mokopane and Mankopane *attacked Boer settlements, 42 Boers were killed*. In retaliation Boers attacked Mokopane. He and his people took refuge in a network of caves where they were *besieged by Boer commandos*. The siege lasted 25 days. *About 1 000 Ndebele, including Mokopane, died, the Boers were victorious.*²⁸⁸

1856 Boers of Transvaal Declare Their Own Republic, First India Slaves to British Natal

The Boers of Transvaal declare their own republic.

The Natal Legislature passed rulings on the *employment of indentured labour imported from India* to satisfy the labour needs of coastal sugar planters.²⁸⁹

1859

Natal Act No.14 of the Colony of Natal was passed. It regulated the immigration of Indians as indentured labourers with the option of returning to India at the end of a five-year indenture. The Law also provided for labourers to re-indenture for a further five-year period which would make them eligible to settle permanently in the Colony.²⁹⁰

1877

Transvaal is annexed by the British.

1880

April - Paul Kruger and General Joubert' travelled to the Cape to campaign for support and *to put pressure on Cape Afrikaner parliamentarians to reject the Cape draft act that envisioned federation*. The mission was a success and Kruger was confident that Gladstone would cancel the British annexation.²⁹¹

December - *The Volksraad was called to Paardekraal, southwest of Pretoria, on the advice of Paul Kruger*. Here the Government of the Republic was placed consisting of Kruger, P.J. Joubert and M.W. Pretorius. Kruger's base was to be in Heidelberg and armed forces taken up position on the Natal border while others surrounded the British garrison in the Transvaal. Kruger continues with negotiations with the British.²⁹²

1880/1 First Anglo Boer War – The Pretoria Convention

The First Boer War begins between the Boers and the British. The Boers win and gain *independence for Transvaal and the Orange Free State*. Paul Kruger wrote a letter to request that a British Royal Commission be set up to make an honest investigation. He promised fighting would stop if this happened. When the *First Anglo Boer War was successfully concluded, a triumph in Kruger's career, the Republic was reinstated.*²⁹³

August - *The Pretoria Convention was signed, and the Vierkleur was flown once again.*²⁹⁴

1882

For the first time in ten years an election was held and Paul Kruger won.²⁹⁵

1883 Paul Kruger Sworn in as President

9 May - *Paul Kruger was sworn in as President* and subsequently announced a policy that was *based on Christian principles*. Introduced Concession policy as the country was in financial difficulty. He also introduced a new education policy that was more acceptable to the public. Kruger left for England again to persuade the British Government to revise the Pretoria convention as a means of establishing a rail link with the east coast.²⁹⁶

²⁸⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁸⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1884

27 July - The old Pretoria Convention was replaced with a new one, the London Convention. Hollanders granted permission for the construction of the Delagoa Bay railway and the establishment of trade ties with European powers.²⁹⁷

October - President Paul Kruger allowed the *Proclamation of Authority by the Republic* over an area that fell within Bechuanaland, a British protectorate at the time.²⁹⁸

The Berlin Conference, chaired by Chancellor of the German Empire, Otto von Bismarck was held to divide Africa between the various colonial empires. This began the scramble for Africa, a decade of rapid conquest by various European powers of the African continent. Ethiopia was the only part of Africa that remained independent.²⁹⁹

1885

President Paul Kruger reached a compromise with Sir Charles Warren to avoid a possible war over territory with the British.³⁰⁰

1886

Proclamation of the first gold fields in the Witwatersrand. Soon there was an increase in the number of foreigners residing in the Transvaal, *creating a political problem for President Paul Kruger*.³⁰¹

1888

President Paul Kruger was re-elected as president, making it possible for him to extend his limitations on the political representation of the Uitlanders (foreigners).³⁰²

1889

President Paul Kruger persuaded the Volksraad to pass legislation to create a second Volksraad with *limited authority where the Uitlanders would have representation*.³⁰³

1890

President Paul Kruger's proposal for a second Volksraad was put into effect. This, of course, *remained an Uitlander grievance against the Kruger government*.³⁰⁴

1892

First train steamed into Johannesburg.³⁰⁵

1893

President Paul Kruger won the Presidential elections.³⁰⁶

May - Paul Kruger sworn in as President for the third time.³⁰⁷

1894

October - First train reached Pretoria from the east.³⁰⁸

²⁹⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

²⁹⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁷ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³⁰⁸ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

1896

Chamberlain invited President Paul Kruger to London to discuss the safety of the Transvaal.³⁰⁹

1898 Trans-Orania Treaty

May - Paul Kruger was sworn in as President after a crushing victory in the election.³¹⁰

September - The Orange Free State President, Dr Marthinus Theunis Steyn visited Pretoria, *resulting in a treaty between his province and the Transvaal*.³¹¹

1899-1902 Second Anglo Boer War

Lord Milner used the *Uitlander movement as means of denouncing the Kruger administration*.³¹²

May - Lord Milner recommended British intervention to Chamberlain.³¹³

May-June - A conference was held in Bloemfontein. Both President Paul Kruger and Lord Milner were invited by President Steyn to attend. Milner *insisted immediate steps needed to be taken to grant the Uitlanders a vote on a basis of five-year residency*. Kruger was not willing to fix the residential qualification to less than seven years. The conference didn't reach a conclusion.³¹⁴

September - Paul Kruger decided, with support from Jan Smuts, that it would be better to take military action. This led to the dispatch of an ultimatum to Britain on the 9th of September 1899.³¹⁵

The Second Anglo Boer War occurred and became known as the most destructive modern armed conflict in South Africa's history.³¹⁶

The second ended with British victory and annexation of the Boer areas into the British colonies. The British employed scorched-earth tactics and held many *Boers women and children in concentration camps as a means to separate commandos from their loved ones, hostage them in the most horrific conditions comparable to the Jewish Holocaust*, thus breaking the Boers' moral. The crime-ridden strategy was employed effectively and an estimated 27,000 Boers women and children under sixteen died in these concentration camps from brutal hunger and diseases.

Only by this atrocious strategy, one that would never be allowed by International Law today, did the British win this war and take over Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Face to face on the battleground it was impossible to match the Boer!

1910

The *Union of South Africa is formed from the four colonies* including Cape Colony, Natal Colony, Transvaal Colony, and the Orange Colony. It is under the dominion of the British Empire.

1925

Afrikaans is *distinctly different* from Dutch because it *uses words from Malay, German, Indian, Belgium, African, French and other languages*. It was recognised as an *official language in 1925*. Before this, it was often called "Kitchen Dutch".

1934

The *Status of the Union Act declares South Africa's independence* from the United Kingdom.

1961

South Africa is declared a republic.

³⁰⁹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹⁰ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹¹ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹² South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹³ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹⁴ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹⁵ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

³¹⁶ South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

Conclusion

The 41 undeniable facts speak for themselves and every Afrikaner should embrace the truth...

Prof (Dr) WA Liebenberg