

RHODESIANA

PUBLICATION No. 40

1979



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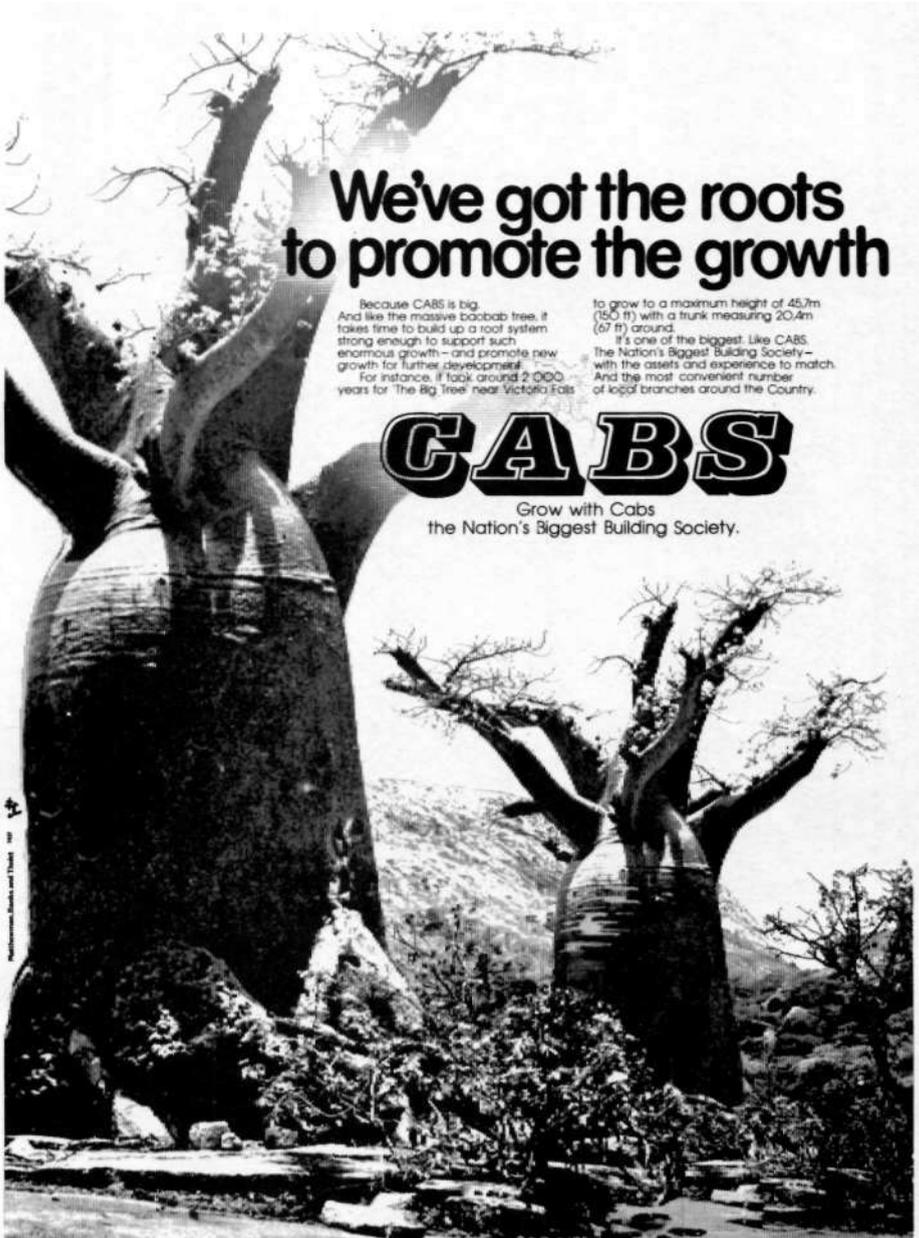
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RHODESIANA

Publication No. 40 — 1979
One issue only published in 1979

THE RHODESIANA SOCIETY
Salisbury
Zimbabwe Rhodesia

Edited by
W. V. BRELSFORD

Assisted by
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The cover picture is of the Ndebele Great Dance. It is from an engraving in "The Illustrated London News", 1872, after a sketch by Thomas Baines.

The Rhodesiana Society

Founded 1953

The Society exists to promote Rhodesian historical studies and to encourage research. It also aims to unite all who wish to foster a wider appreciation and knowledge of the history of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

There is no entrance fee. The annual subscription is — for *individual and institutional membership* — R\$5 or S.Af. Rand 6,75 or US\$7,75. For *husband and wife membership* — R\$6 or S.Af. Rand 8 or US\$9,25 and entitles paid up members to any issues of *Rhodesiana* published during the year. The fee for *Life Membership* is R\$75 or S.Af. Rand 100 or US\$115.

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Any member may nominate, to the Honorary Secretary, a candidate for consideration for the award of a Gold Medal. Awards may be made at any time, but not necessarily annually.



THE UNION JACK AT ELANDS RIVER.

Photo: H. W. Kinsey



DEAD HORSES OUTSIDE THE LAAGER AT ELANDS RIVER.

Photo: H. W. Kinsey

The Siege of Elands River

by

O. N. Ransford and H. W. Kinsey

It is several years since the late Colonel Hickman, in the second volume of *Rhodesia served the Queen*, drew our attention to the Rhodesian military effort during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. In this work Colonel Hickman provided a pioneering account of the part played by Rhodesian troops in the successful defence of the Elands River Camp, a siege which at the time was compared in all sincerity to that of Lucknow. During recent years we have been able to make several visits to the Elands River site and have obtained access to new material which allowed us to fill in some of the gaps in Colonel Hickman's account of the siege which he found puzzling. His concern was inevitable: all the contemporary accounts of the siege differ to a surprising extent in their details. For instance divers dates are given for General Carrington's attempted relief of the garrison, and no accounts agree over the number of casualties suffered. The details of the siege here set down have been obtained from close study and correlation of many reports, including those from Australian historians. We have also been fortunate to draw on the recollections of Mr Hendrik Pieters Bischoff, who as a boy visited the camp soon after the siege and who now is aged eighty-eight. These sources, we believe, have allowed us to reconstitute the correct chronological order of events with reasonable accuracy.

The source of the Elands River lies in the Witwatersrand rather more than a hundred kilometres west of Johannesburg. The infant stream runs north receiving several tributaries until it bends round the northern extremity of the Magaliesberg and falls into the Crocodile River. Near its source the river cuts the Rustenburg-Zeerust road at Swartruggens — a village which in 1900 did not exist and when the road was no more than a wagon track.

To the east of the river drift the road climbs over the Magaliesberg before entering Rustenburg. This range played an important part in dictating military events in the western Transvaal during the guerilla phase of the Boer War, and its character must be considered here. The long ridge of the Magaliesberg arises in the east from the high veld near Pretoria, and then sweeps in a gentle curve to beyond Rustenburg. The northern slope of the range is gentle. The southern slope, however, is steep and bastion-like; to the visitor approaching from the south it looks for all the world like a breaking wave. The range overlooks the fairest valley in the Transvaal, known locally as the 'moot'. When campaigning here General Smuts correctly compared the 'moot' to the Shenandoah Valley for its fertility and military significance.

So steep in fact is the southern slope of the Magaliesberg range that it can only be crossed by wheeled vehicles at five defiles: at Magatosnek and Oliphantsnek near Rustenburg, and at Breed's Nek, Commandonek and Silikatsnek to the east. In

addition several cattle tracks pass over the crest; these were in fact suitable for the cavalry, but known only to local farmers.

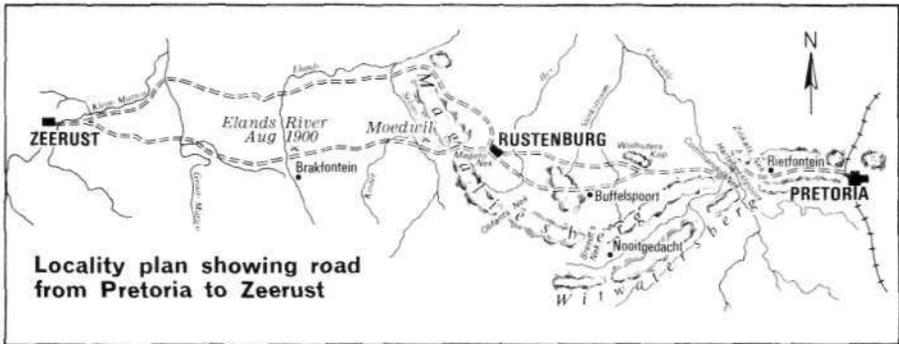
British troops, including many Rhodesians and Australians under General Baden-Powell's command, appeared in the 'moot' following the relief of Mafeking (17 May 1900). They quickly opened communications between Mafeking and Pretoria after the Boer capital had fallen to Lord Roberts on 5 June 1900. These communications were pioneered by a Rhodesian, Lieutenant C. Duly, who cycled from Mafeking to Pretoria through the disintegrating commandos. Small garrisons were at once established throughout the western Transvaal at Ottoshoop, Zeerust, Rustenburg and other centres, while a staging post was set up on the main east-west road where it crossed the Elands River.* From these centres patrols ranged systemically through the 'moot' rounding up herds of cattle, accepting the surrender of arms by disillusioned burghers, and administering to them the oath of neutrality. For many fighting men had gone home after the fall of Pretoria, and it seemed to the British Commanders that the war was virtually over.

The British were unaware that new leaders — De la Rey, Botha, Smuts and De Wet were already rallying the commandos. The series of successful attacks on isolated British units around Pretoria and the Magaliesberg, which they initiated during July, put fresh heart into the burghers. Many renounced their oaths of neutrality, the guerilla phase of the war was ushered in, and the small British garrisons scattered through the western Transvaal were shocked to find that they were threatened by superior forces.

The soldiers who had brought their convoys into Elands River now watched columns of troops marching and countermarching along the road which ran through their camp, engaged in vain attempts to seek out and destroy the resurgent commandos. These columns successfully occupied, fortified and abandoned the five defiles over the Magaliesberg in pursuance of a succession of conflicting orders, as fresh news of the movements of De la Rey and De Wet reached F.M. Lord Roberts at Pretoria, and quite abruptly Colonel Hore, commanding at Elands River, realised that his unprotected camp was in danger of being overwhelmed. For by 25 July De la Rey was at Selons River less than a day's march to the east, with a commando which was rapidly growing as the burghers took up arms again.

Because it consisted of men from units brought in from patrols and convoy duties, Hore's command was a motley one; the men were drawn from the citizens and Imperial Bushman contingents from five Australian states, and from Rhodesian elements of the British South Africa Police, the Rhodesia Regiment, and Southern Rhodesian Volunteers. There were also men from the Protectorate Regiment raised in Bechuanaland, three strays from Imperial units and two Canadian Soldiers. Hore found that he could muster nearly five hundred men, of whom two hundred and one were Rhodesian, together with a doctor and a handful of orderlies. In addition about thirty civilian refugees had drifted into the camp with their families — men who refused to renounce their oaths of neutrality, and who could expect little sympathy if they were caught by the 'bitter enders' among the Boers.

* The river has now been dammed and its appearance here has altered.



The Rhodesians had taken part in Plumer's advance down the railway line to the relief of Mafeking, while most of the Australians were members of the Rhodesian Field Force commanded by General Carrington of Matabeleland Rising fame. These Australians had a tough time. Landed at Beira, they spent weeks nearby at the fever-infested station called Bamboo Creek. They had then travelled through Marandellas to Bulawayo before joining the British forces outside Mafeking.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Hore, an Imperial officer who had distinguished himself at Mafeking, was unknown to his rather unruly colonial soldiers. He was responsible for supplies valued at £100 000 which lay stranded in the camp, but these at least meant that it was well provisioned, and there was plenty of small arms ammunition for rifles and his two machine guns. All accounts agree that there was also a single, very unreliable 7-1 br. muzzle-loading screw gun in the camp, with a hundred rounds of ammunition. This gun had seen service at Umtali during 1896, and it may have been the gun which was used with such devastating effect at Massi-kessi in 1891. It was constantly jamming and was dismantled several times. Only by filing the gas checks on the shells, which had become burred up, was the gun worked at all. The .303 Maxim was also subject to stoppages but its performance improved with Australian ammunition. The .45 Maxim was served by the Rhodesians, and although also inclined to jam, did excellent work.

The Southern Rhodesian Volunteers, who bore the brunt of the fighting which followed, were commanded by Captain A. Butters who until recently had presided over the Charter Hotel in Bulawayo. Other officers and N.C.O.'s mentioned in our accounts were Lieutenants Harker and Anderson, S/M Long and Sgt. Smith.

Baden-Powell had himself selected the site at Elands River camp. Lying fifteen hundred metres from the road drift on the Rustenburg side, it stood on a low dome-shaped kopje. It was roughly rectangular and measured approximately four hundred metres from north to south, and three hundred and fifty metres on the east-west axis. The ground to the north and west was broken, and comparatively easy to defend, but to the east and south it fell away gently. An area to the west of the camp was allocated as grazing for the numerous draft animals. At a distance of about eight hundred metres from the northern and southern faces of the perimeter, lay two creeks, dry at this season, which would provide good cover for an assault group approaching the camp.

A more serious weakness of the position was the water supply. Water was drawn from the river, eight hundred metres up-stream from the drift* and approachable from the camp by a rough track which ran between two kopjes standing on the east bank of the river. These kopjes, if occupied, protected the water point, but in the presence of the enemy, water could only be drawn at night.

The camp on its little hill was set in the centre of a huge natural amphitheatre, varying from six to ten kilometres in diameter and was thus over looked on all sides by long ridges standing within the range of field guns. Another tactical defect lay in the several farm houses providing good cover within the rifle-range of the British position.

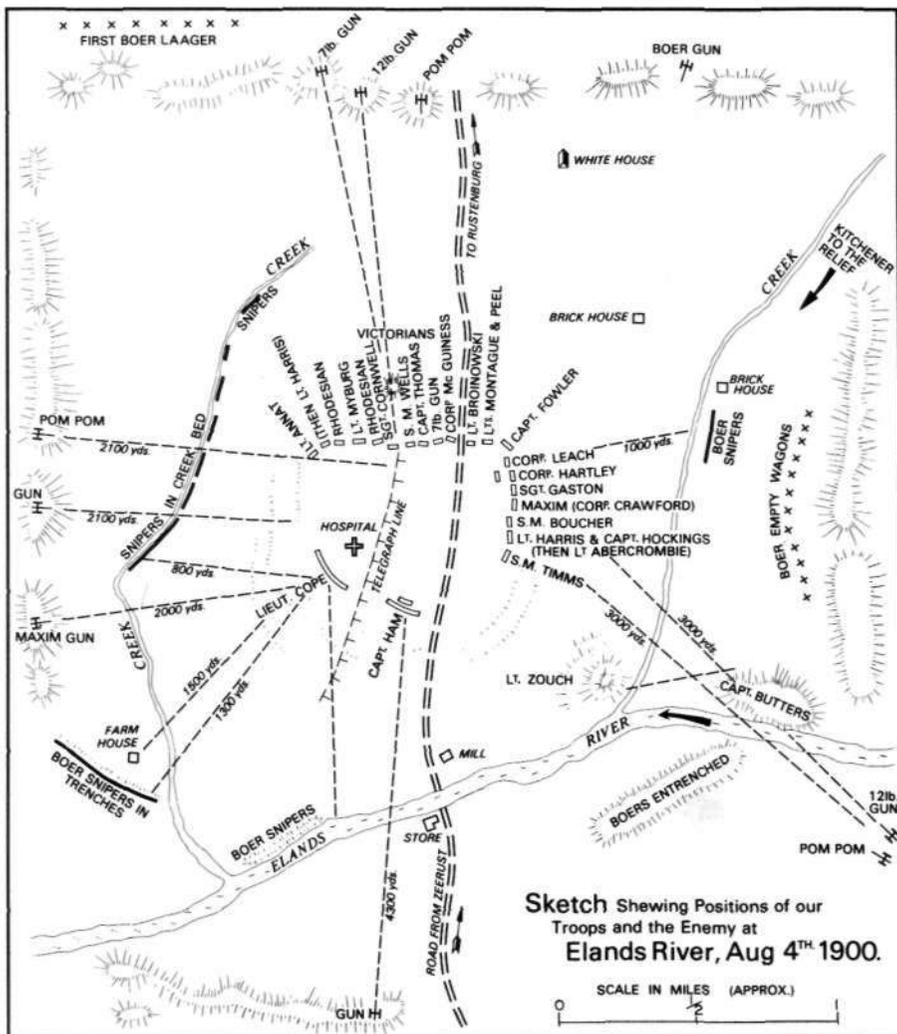
The ground on which the camp stood was unusual: under a thin layer of soil it consisted of laminated soft slate or slasto, stained a chocolate colour by its ferrous content. Entrenchments could be made only by breaking up and prising away this tough material, which only fractured easily along its lines of weakness.

Towards the end of July elements of the Staats Artillerie joined De la Rey, whose command by this time had risen to nearly three thousand men. Now he could dispose too of six field guns, four pompoms and two maxim guns, surely more than enough to destroy the force lying exposed at Elands River. News of De la Rey's proximity had admittedly resulted in Hore's garrison setting up stone sangars in the camp area, but his exhortations to entrench their positions resulted in no more than shallow scattered excavations in the hard slasto. But Hore did secure the vital kopjes overlooking the water point. He posted Captain 'Sandy' Butters' men on the more southerly of the kopjes, while Australian soldiers under Lieut. R. E. Zouch were sent to occupy the neighbouring hill. Butters' kopje was in fact composed of two kopjes joined by a narrow saddle. The Rhodesian position, consisting of a series of sangars, extended over six hundred metres. Each sangar was so placed as to cover its neighbours. The kopjes were the key to the British position and although exposed and uncomfortably isolated, they proved to be firmly held.

But for a few more days peace reigned at Elands River, the soldiers seemed unconcerned at their vulnerable position and still believed that all they had to do was to 'ride round neighbouring friendly farms and purchase eggs, pork, chickens and various other luxuries.' Confidence that they would soon be reinforced by troops from Mafeking led them to organise a prolonged sing-song round their fires on the evening of the third of August, unaware that in the darkness outside the enemy were already digging in their guns on the surrounding hills and lining the nearby creeks with snipers.

The blow fell at dawn on the fourth of August: when the carrying parties debouched in the dim light at the water points, they were suddenly swept by a storm of bullets. As the soldiers hastily withdrew, De La Rey's guns opened fire on the camp. By evening the stunned garrison estimated that seventeen hundred shells had fallen on the position, in what was surely one of the heaviest bombardments of the war. It was on this day that the heaviest losses were incurred: it seems that eight soldiers were killed or died of wounds, and over twenty wounded. The subsequent

* The present road bridge stands at the old drift; the Rustenburg road ran a few metres south of the present highway. In 1900 there were only two buildings standing at the drift, a store and a mill, close by the modern garage.



BATTLE OF ELAND'S RIVER

PLAN DRAWN FROM SKETCHES BY CORPORAL KELMAN AND TROOPER DONKIN, OF MAJOR TUNBRIDGE'S FORCES; FURTHER EMBELLISHED BY CAPT. COPE AND CHAPLAIN GREEN, ALL OF WHOM WERE PRESENT.

Redrawn in 1978 by J.F.

With acknowledgements to the New South Wales Military Historical Society.

Boer bombardments were fortunately far less effective, and by the end of the thirteen-day ordeal only twenty men had been killed, and about eighty wounded.

Presently the guns were turned on the oxen and horse lines on the exposed slopes and a terrible slaughter of the wretched animals followed. Fifteen hundred were killed that day. The pitiless bombardment of helpless animals was destined to haunt for ever the memories of those who witnessed this butchery, and all spoke afterwards with abhorrence of the appalling stench which thereafter enveloped the camp.

That evening, as the firing died away with the light, the men began to dig desparately through the hard slasto. Entrenching tools were in such short supply that a pick was hired out by one usurious soldier at £3 an hour, and most of the digging had in fact to be done with bayonets. Each night thereafter the burrowing was resumed and the dugouts grew ever more elaborate. The soldiers never stopped strengthening them, covering their excavations with wagon wheels on which were piled slates, meat cases and bags of flour, so that eventually they were virtually bomb proof, and some even boasted a kitchen. Special care was taken to protect a makeshift hospital made from three Australian ambulances near the centre of the camp; it was surrounded by earth-filled wagons together with walls of flour or sugar sacks. It nevertheless suffered from the shelling.

The bombardment was resumed on the following day, but only 400 shells fell in the camp, while an attempt by the Boers to bring their guns closer was repulsed by vigorous rifle fire. But if the shelling was lighter, the constant shooting by snipers continued from the creeks and nearby farms throughout the following days and nights, some of it directed at Butters' kop. A Rhodesian soldier named Joyner wrote a harrowing account of the death of one of his friends, 'lucky Tom Canyon' (sic) who was mortally wounded beside him when the clouds passed suddenly from over the moon. Caption Butters came across to comfort the dying man but found himself 'in difficulty' when requested to recite the Lord's Prayer, and another soldier had to help him out.

On this second day the Australians were sustained by the prospect of an early relief, for a column commanded by General Carrington was known to be approaching from Mafeking; the Rhodesians were a shade less confident; many of them had served under Carrington in Matabeleland during 1896, where he was remembered as a wary and ineffective officer.

Carrington was indeed now near at hand with a thousand fighting men. Marching from Mafeking he had reached Zeerust on 2 August and the Marico river, only fifteen kilometres from the camp, two days later. There he detached his wagon convoy, intended to evacuate the stores at Elands River, together with a guard numbering a third of his total force. On the 5th, he moved again with six hundred and fifty men, two guns and two pompoms. Carrington halted within view of the camp when his column was shelled from both flanks. For De La Rey had detached a few dozen men with two guns to deal with the relief force, and they shelled the column so effectively that, after making some half-hearted attempts to carry the kopjes on both sides of the road, and sustaining a few casualties, Carrington suddenly turned tail and hastened back to the Marico. De la Rey said afterwards that had he a few more men he could have captured the whole column. Carrington's



THE BOMB-PROOF SHELTER USED AS 'HOSPITAL' AT ELANDS RIVER.

Photo: H. W. Kinsey

pusillanimity was further demonstrated when he subsequently withdrew his troops all the way to Mafeking, abandoning mountains of stores at Zeerust and other posts to the enemy, which sustained them in the field for many months.

An Australian in the relief force later commented that 'Carrington had earned an unenviable reputation among the men under his command'. The hurried retreat to Mafeking, he said, was 'something no Australian who took part will ever forget'.* When Lord Roberts heard of it he immediately ordered Carrington back to Elands River, but the cautious general moved so slowly that his troops only reached the camp after its relief. Soon afterwards the general was relegated to less arduous duties in Rhodesia.

It is perhaps surprising that De la Rey did not now attempt to rush the camp with his horsemen, did not employ the *stormjaag* tactics which he would later use with such devastating effect when dealing with scattered troops and convoys on the march. But he could not afford heavy losses, and by the third day the British defences had become formidable enough to deter him. The southern and eastern sides of the perimeter by now were protected by an almost continuous line of short entrenchments, each under the command of an officer or NCO; some were manned only by Rhodesians. The south-west angle of the camp was less strongly entrenched since it was protected from cavalry by the river and by enfilading fire from the two kopjes at the water point, while the configuration of the ground on the west allowed the defence to be sustained from two strongpoints under Australian officers.

* This was comparatively mild criticism. The London *Chronicle* described the retreat as 'a shameful and disgraceful tale'.

De la Rey accordingly decided to compel a British surrender by denying the water-points to them with the capture of the two adjoining kopjes. After a heavy bombardment he made a night attack with two thousand burghers on the more exposed position commanded by Captain Butters. But the alarm was quickly given by Trooper Joyner, and the 79 Rhodesians entrenched there eventually drove off this far superior attack by rifle fire. A second attack was mounted on Butters' position during the following night; the Boers now employed the Matabele *ruse de guerre* of driving flocks of sheep and goats ahead to deaden the noise of their approach with the field guns, which they intended to install on the kopje. The attack was also beaten off. These were feats of arms which deserve to be better known in Rhodesia, as are Butters' repeated shouted warnings to the enemy that 'Rhodesians never surrender.'

Heat by day and cold by night now became the soldiers' worst enemy, but relief was still expected, this time from the east. Indeed Baden-Powell, reinforced and re-installed in Rustenburg, had concentrated his troops by drawing in his outlying posts (including the vital one at Oliphantsnek), and set off along the road with 1500 men. Unfortunately when halfway to Elands River, he inexplicably turned back, abandoning Hore to his fate. 'BP' was still the popular hero of Mafeking, and his exploits there so disarmed his critics that somewhat plausible excuses were put forward to explain his supine behaviour: he had received a message from Carrington to say the garrison had surrendered; Lord Roberts had himself ordered the column back to Pretoria; the general had heard cannon fire ahead which gradually faded and he had naturally jumped to the conclusion that Carrington had relieved Hore and was withdrawing his force to safety. At all events Baden-Powell fell back on Pretoria, leaving Oliphantsnek open for De Wet to use when he led his wagon convoy out of the trap laid for him by pursuing British columns, an escape which boded ill for the future. Yet such was BP's reputation that even a Rhodesian soldier in the camp was remarkably reticent when reporting his failure: 'Baden-Powell made a mistake' he wrote and then added 'enough said!'

On Wednesday, 8th August, the fifth day of the investment, a Boer police officer rode up to the camp under cover of a white flag and bearing a request from Da la Rey for bandages to dress the wounds of the two Australians he had captured. Hore took the opportunity to make a protest against the shelling of the 'hospital'. De la Rey made his apologies next day in a long message, explaining that the hospital was in close proximity to the firing line. He then went on to offer Hore honourable surrender terms. The officers, he wrote, would be allowed to keep their arms 'in recognition of your courage in defence of your camp', and the garrison conveyed to the nearest British force and released, although he would feel obliged to relieve the men of their boots as his stocks were running low.

Hore decided to delay his reply until he had summoned Captain Butters to his headquarters. That officer was adamant in his advice: 'I dare not go back to my camp', he said 'and tell them to surrender after the splendid way my troops repelled the Boer attack'. His resolution won Hore over, and that night, before Butters went back to his kopje, the delighted Australians carried him shoulder-high round the camp, cheering him for the spirit he had displayed.

Thereafter De la Rey appears to have lost heart. Hore, it seemed, could hold

out indefinitely, the Boer's ammunition was running short, and De Wet had now broken out of a trap set for him and was heading northwards from the Vaal pursued by vastly superior forces. Soon the 'moot' would be alive with British forces and the safety of the Boers at Elands River compromised. As De la Rey got his guns away to safety, the bombardment of the camp came to an end, and only small arms fire was maintained.

At the same time De la Rey sent a message to De Wet suggesting that they joined forces, but the runner was captured by the British, and, quite fortuitously, Lord Kitchener, directing the first of the De Wet hunts, learned that Hore's men were still standing firm. By then De Wet had reached safety. He led his column over the Magaliesberg at Oliphantsnek, so opportunely evacuated by Baden-Powell, and disappeared into the wilderness beyond, from which he would presently emerge to continue the war for nearly two more years. Hore's stand at Elands River had unwittingly set events in motion which led to the abandonment of the vital defile over the Magaliesberg, and which would tragically prolong the war.

The pursuing British columns, now denied their prey, wheeled round to converge on Elands River. On 15 August the rifle fire faded away and the weary defenders could see the dust of the Boers' withdrawal. That night an Australian patrol rode through the crumbling Boer positions and on the 16th, Lord Kitchener himself led his column into the camp among cheers from the tattered, heavily-bearded garrison. He shouted 'Who are you?', to one trooper standing at the bottom of Butters' kopje. 'Rhodesians', came the reply. 'Yes, and dirty enough to be Boers', came back Kitchener's ungracious comment as he rode on.

But the rank and file in the relief force looked on the weary Australians and Rhodesians as heroes. The battered camp became an object of intense curiosity,



Graves at Elands River.

Photo: H. W. Kinsey

even being gingerly inspected by such 'big wigs', as one awestruck Rhodesian noted, like 'K. Methuen and the Duke of Teck'. The columns of Hart, Smith-Dorrien, Hamilton, Broadbent, and Ridley were presently bivouacked around the camp — though far beyond the range of the offensive stink from the dead animals scattered over the grazing grounds outside the perimeter. 'I visited the place yesterday' wrote one officer who had been at Paardeberg, 'and Cronje's laager was a joke to it.' He added in his letter to the *Times* that he considered the defence of Elands River to have been the 'brightest page in the history of the war'. A high price had been paid — a hundred casualties including twenty dead. And of the fifteen hundred and forty animals stranded in the camp, only two hundred and ten remained alive.

Much credit for the success must go to the Rhodesian contingent, and it is fitting that the ragged Union Jack which flew throughout the investment hangs now in Salisbury Cathedral. But it is sad that two of the heroes of the siege, Captain Butters and Lieutenant Anderson, both died in action soon after the relief.

Today the camp is a moving place. The rare pilgrim picks his way across the hill past the remnants of the dugouts made so hurriedly with bayonets at the beginning of the century, treading all the time on spent cartridges, broken bottles and twisted rusting sheets of metal from food tins dumped by the convoys, and which proved so unexpectedly useful in building parapets. The sangars on Butters' kopje are still wonderfully well preserved, and cover the supporting headquarter's trench. The two graves nearby are those of Africans who died much later.

Close to the camp stands a lonely little cemetery with the graves of the 20 men who fell here. Although some of the inscribed slate slabs, engraved and raised by their comrades, still stand on a few of their graves, most are surmounted too by the official metal crosses bearing the names of the fallen, of Troopers Gamble, Clark, Wares, O'Gordon, Kenyon (the 'lucky Tom Canyon' who died on Butters' kopje), and Heugh, who had come here from Rhodesia. Their graves even now are carefully tended and the crosses freshly painted, a reminder still of the soldiers who succeeded in writing 'the brightest page in the history of a half-forgotten war, a reminder that this area was once remembered as the Flodden Field of Rhodesia.'

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A Neglected Source of Pioneer History

by R. S. Roberts

Rhodesiana has recently published a review article of and addenda to Robert Cary's list of Pioneers.¹ There is, however, a class of source material on the Pioneer population of Rhodesia which historians have so far neglected: rolls of registered voters that were drawn up for each election for the Legislative Council from 1899 onwards. I have listed and analysed this class of material in a recent *Rhodesian History* in which there are also two interesting articles showing some of the uses to which this valuable source can be put.² It is indeed strange that these rolls have been neglected by the Pioneer historian, for they provide just the sort of information that he often requires about people — their name, district of residence, occupation, and the means by which the vote is claimed. To take a practical and recent example, Cary in his introduction to the reprint of Adrian Darter's book on the Pioneers said that it was not known how Darter, thought to be in Bulawayo, earned his living in the late 1890s;³ the voters roll for 1899 shows that he was in fact a claim-holder and mine-manager at Umguza.⁴

It must be left to historians of the Pioneers and early settlers to make full use of these rolls; but, in preparing my lecture for the Rhodesiana Society's Jubilee, I did scan the rolls, and some brief conclusions may be of interest.

The striking point of the earliest lists of voters is how few of them were members of the Pioneer Column or the British South Africa Company Police that accompanied the Column and protected the settlers for the first couple of years after the Occupation. In 1899 only twenty-four members of the Pioneer Corps of 189 men enrolled as voters.⁵ Their names, occupation and residence were as follows:

- *Bowen, G. J. Mining Commissioner, Salisbury.
- Bradley, B. Company Manager, Bulawayo.
- Campbell, A. D. Civil Servant, Enterprise.
- Corderoy, J. W. Business Manager, Umtali.
- Cornwall, W. L. Secretary, Salisbury.
- Cowie, W. W. Carpenter, Bulawayo.
- Crawford, J. L. Butcher, Penhalonga.
- *Cripps, L. Farmer, Cloudlands.
- *Darling, J. J. F. Prospector, Mazoe South.
- Darter, A. A. Mine Manager, Umguza, Bulawayo.
- Drabble, W. Transport Rider, Salisbury.
- *Elliott, F. G. Native Commissioner, Gwelo.
- Hall, G. Traffic Inspector, Paulington (Railway).
- Hamilton, H. R. Company Manager, Bulawayo.
- *Holmes, A. T. Blacksmith, Salisbury.
- Hoste, H. F. Managing Director, Salisbury.

- *Human, C. W. Farmer, Salisbury.
- Inskipp, P. S. Civil Servant, Salisbury.
- Jameson, R. W. Wireman, Bulawayo.
- Kronstein, L. Miner, Bubi Morven Mine, Bembezi.
- *Nesbitt, A. T. Mining Contractor, Hartley.
- *Palmer, J. W. Transport Rider, Salisbury.
- *Puzey, A. H. W. Employee B. E. Co. Ltd., Selukwe.
- Tulloch, A. Auctioneer, Umtali.

It is, of course, possible that some Pioneers did not enroll as voters either because of lack of qualification (which is most unlikely) or because of absence on leave or military service. To test this possibility a quick check was made of the next electoral register, in 1902.⁶ This in fact appears to yield a further eight names as follows:

- Edmonds, J. A. Farmer, Salisbury.
- Griffiths, H. F. Superintendent Fingo Location, Bembezi.
- Hay, J. Corporal B.S.A.P., Salisbury.
- Hoskin, W. Fitter, Waverley, Gwelo District.
- Largerman, F. H. Mine Manager, Salisbury.
- McLachlan, A. Sanitary Inspector, Umtali.
- Ogilvie, O. H. Mining Commissioner, Umtali.
- Trenanan, C. R. Miner, Lomagundi.

But only nine of the twenty-four who registered in 1899 re-registered in 1902 (these are marked with an asterisk in the 1899 list) — a remarkable decline which is much greater than the decline in the total number of registered voters.

These figures mean that there remained in the country a mere ten per cent or so of the Pioneer Corps — a figure which constitutes far less than one per cent of the total white adult male population of the country in 1901.

A more important ingredient, in absolute numbers, of Southern Rhodesia's white population, in fact, was the British South Africa Company Police who accompanied the Pioneer Column or were enrolled soon afterwards. Of the eight hundred or so men listed by Hickman⁷ more than sixty were enrolled as voters in 1899 and another forty-five possibly so. The numbers in 1902 had fallen (as did the total number of voters) to a definite forty-five, of whom a dozen or so had not been registered in 1899, and a possible additional twenty-three. But, again, the proportion of Police settling in the country is low — some eight to twelve per cent — and not significantly different from that of the Pioneers.

One should not, however, put too fine a point on these statistics. For, on the one hand, a study of later voters' rolls may show other Pioneers and Police returning to the country to settle; on the other hand, such a fluidity of population is to be expected in a new land that in many ways was not a separate state but merely the border region of British South Africa, at least until Union in 1910.

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MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

All races have their myths and legends — stories passed on from untold generation to generation and that have helped to form the distinctive characteristics of the people.

In an outstanding book with the above title, Penny Miller, artist and author who lived in Rhodesia for some time (she won the International Painting Competition held at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, 1953) relates and illustrates the myths and legends of the multivarious races that make up the rich ethnological pattern of Southern Africa. She starts with the Bushmen and Hottentots, then the first Dutch settlers — the Flying Dutchman and the haunted houses of the Cape and, later, the Dutch "Rip van Winkle" of the Eastern Transvaal. The colourful ceremonies of the Malays and Cape Coloureds, the poltergeists and ghosts, all stem from the long legendary traditions of those peoples.

But it is the lore of the African tribes, including those of Rhodesia that make up the bulk of the book. Parallel with human life on earth the Africans believe in a whole universe of spiritual beings — witches, ghosts, hobgoblins and in a host of demons, monsters, ogres and most mysterious spirits, usually unpleasant unless placated, that may inhabit waterfalls, rivers, mountains and the bodies of man-killing animals. The wierd and wonderful domains and dwellings of these creatures are as fantastic as the inhabitants themselves.

This is a large book and all aspects of the themes have been caught in dozens of vivid and imaginative paintings by Penny Miller. Many of her canvases are surrealistic and the spooky demons come straight out of nightmares, but each illustrates some solid belief.

It is not all fantasy. Penny Miller tells of superstitions, religious beliefs and there are some pleasant stories of origins, for example, of the granite outcrops and balancing rocks of Rhodesia and there are many pleasant straight paintings and drawings.

This is a splendid book written by one who is an authority on the subject, strikingly illustrated by the author and it is easy to read or dip into.

Myths and Legends of Southern Africa by Penny Miller is published by T. V. Bulpin Publications Ltd., Cape Town. R21,00.

John Philip Fairbairn Watermeyer: Rhodesia's Second Judge

by Michael J. Kimberley

John Philip Fairbairn Watermeyer was born at Cape Town in 1861. He was the fourth child of Frederick Stephanus and Jane Agnes Watermeyer.

Family

Frederick Watermeyer was an Advocate and a leading member of the Cape Bar. F. St Leger Searle refers to Frederick in the South African Law Journal of 1937 thus: "a lovable character, of great ability, learning and culture who had a model home and held a leading position in legal, social and educational circles in Cape Town. His brilliant career was prematurely cut short by his sudden death before his fortieth year, and the difficult task of bringing up a large family without a breadwinner fell upon the shoulders of Mrs Watermeyer." Frederick's elder brother Mr Justice E. B. Watermeyer was a well known judge and a man of great culture, refinement and learning. He had obtained his Docotorate of Laws in the University of Leyden at the age of 19 and practised at the Cape Bar from 1847 until his elevation to the Supreme Court Bench in 1855. He was the first man born at the Cape to become a judge of the Cape Supreme Court.

Jane Agnes Watermeyer was a talented and able member of the Fairbairn family, which was well known in the Cape during the 19th Century. John Fairbairn, journalist, educationist and politician was the prime mover for a free press in South Africa and exercised a profound influence in the educational and legislative fields in the Cape. The fruits of his endeavours at the Cape included the embryo of the state education system we know today, the introduction of trial by jury and the principle of the mutual life assurance society.

Fairbairn studied medicine and classics in Edinburgh and in 1823 emigrated from Scotland to the Cape to join Thomas Pringle in the running of a school there. Simultaneously, they became co-editors of The Commercial Advertiser. Freedom of the Press in South Africa is regarded as being attributable to Fairbairn's successful appeal to the Colonial Secretary against Lord Charles Somerset's endeavours to impose strict censorship on The Commercial Advertiser which Fairbairn had used to attack slavery and the disabilities of the Hottentots and to criticise the Cape's frontier policy. In 1849 Fairbairn led the agitation against the proposal for the Cape to become a convict settlement. He retired from journalism in 1850 and became leader of the lower house in the Cape Parliament in 1853. He died in Cape Town in 1864.

Early years

John Watermeyer received his early education by private tuition and in 1874 at the age of thirteen he entered the South African College in Cape Town where he

matriculated in 1877, taking second place in the Cape. He was awarded a University Exhibition and continued his studies at the college. In 1880 he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree with honours in literature, taking third place, and science, taking first place. This excellent achievement resulted in the award to him of the College gold medal as well as a University scholarship.

He then entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge to read law and obtained his degree there with distinction. While a student in the University of Cambridge he kept his terms at the Middle Temple and was called to the English Bar on 17th June 1885.

Practice as an advocate

He returned to Cape Town in July 1885 and was admitted as an Advocate on 28th July and commenced practice at the Cape Bar. The senior advocates in Cape Town at that time were Upington and Leonard and other practising advocates included Innes, Solomon, Juta, Schriener, Searle, Esselen and Graham. It was not surprising with such an array of outstanding legal talent that work for a newcomer was not plentiful. Fortunately, after a while, Watermeyer received support from a particular firm of attorneys and he gradually built up a reasonable practice. After ten years at the Bar he had a steady though not a large practice, and a reputation as an able lawyer.

Judicial appointment and career

In July 1896 the British South Africa Company required a second judge for the High Court of Matabeleland (Matabeleland embraced the entire area of what is today known as Rhodesia) to assist Mr Justice Vintcent who had been the only judge since the Court was formally opened on 15th November 1894. Watermeyer accepted the company's offer of an appointment which was gazetted on 3rd August 1896 and effective from the 30th July.

It is interesting that both Joseph Vintcent and John Watermeyer were admitted as advocates in the Cape and commenced practice there in 1885, though the former was the senior by five months.

Under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1898 the judicial system was reorganised and the High Court of Matabeleland was reconstituted as the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. In terms of High Commissioner's Notice No. 24 of 29th December 1898, Joseph Vintcent was appointed Senior Judge and John Philip Fairbairn Watermeyer Puisne Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. The Court sat at Salisbury and Bulawayo and, generally speaking, Judge Vintcent was based in Bulawayo and Judge Watermeyer in Salisbury. In Salisbury until 1917 the Court sat in the double-storey building owned by the French South African Development Company. This building, known as Jameson House, had been built in 1895, and was originally designed as a Stock Exchange but never used as such. The Court also went on circuit and held sessions in various towns throughout Rhodesia.

Watermeyer's ability and reputation as a judge is summed up by F. St Leger Searle (*ibid*) as follows — "As a judge he was extremely fair, quick and logical, though in his later days he was sometimes said to be prone to jumping to conclusions somewhat too early in a case. He had a great command of language with a tendency towards lengthy judgements. Slightly impatient at any repetition of



Judge J. P. F. Watermeyer.
Photo: National Archives

argument, his favourite expression was '*ad nauseam*'. As a lawyer he was most sound and though in his later years he had a fair amount of reverses on appeal it must be borne in mind that he never had the assistance of a strong bar and was separated from his colleague, as a rule, by some hundreds of miles. In the criminal side of his work he excelled too, and though strict and stern in his sentences, he was able to understand the difficulties of the inhabitants of a developing country where life was somewhat free and unrestrained. As he was free from any prejudices, every man was sure of justice irrespective of race, creed or colour." . . . "Always meticulous and a stickler for accuracy, he was somewhat of a martinet and as a judge was a strict disciplinarian and always wore his wig regardless of the temperature. In his earlier days on the bench he must often have had difficulty in maintaining the dignity of his Court, for the Rhodesian settlers were notoriously free, easy and informal, and on occasions necessity compelled the judge to allow jurymen to attend Court in their shirt-sleeves."

As indicated above several of his judgements handed down between 1910 and 1914 were reversed on appeal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa which Court was established by the South Africa Act, 1909. That Act provided for civil appeals from the High Court of Southern Rhodesia direct to the Appellate Division except in certain minor matters in which appeals still lay to the old Cape Supreme Court which, in 1910, became the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In criminal matters appeals still lay to the Cape Provincial Division and there was no further right of appeal in these matters from a decision of the Cape Provincial Division. There was no appeal as of right from the Appellate Division to the Privy Council although an appeal still lay with the special leave of the Privy Council.

Of fourteen reported appeals from his judgements, the Appellate Division allowed seven and dismissed seven. Of these three cases are worthy of some mention.

In *Salisbury Municipality vs. Jooala* (1911 A.D. 178) which involved the pollution of the Makabusi River by the deposit therein of filth and refuse. Watermeyer's decision granting absolution from the instance in an action by the Municipality for a perpetual interdict against defendant, was reversed and the case remitted to the High Court to be heard and decided on its merits.

In *Pett vs. British South Africa Company* (1911 A.D. 194) plaintiff brought action against the Company for a declaration of rights that he was entitled to be returned to his former grade of Accountant in the Attorney General's Department or retired on pension. He gave evidence that, although his salary remained the same, he had been transferred without his consent from the office of accountant in one department with the privilege of communicating directly with the head of that department and with subordinate officers under him, to an ordinary clerkship in another department without such privilege and with no subordinate officers under him, and that the dignity, importance and responsibility of the clerkship were much less than those of the accountantship. He relied on Section 14 of the Civil Service Regulations which precluded transfer to an office of lower grade without the consent of the employee concerned. Section 9 of the Regulations empowered rules to be made providing for the grades of offices but no such rules had been made.

Watermeyer's decision granting absolution from the instance was overruled and the matter remitted to the High Court to be heard and decided on its merits. The following extract from the judgement of Mr Justice Rose Innes is important in that it laid down a significant principle: ". . .the plaintiff must establish a substantial and marked loss of status, if he would obtain the interference of the Court. No mere financial complaint as to loss of position, no mere fastidious preference for one class of work rather than another, could be entertained. Otherwise the task of the Administration in the rearrangement of offices would be unfairly and improperly hampered. But the power, the dignity and the responsibility which attach to an office are often as much valued (and rightly so) by the holder as its emoluments. And if a member of the Service is against his will transferred to an office which is clearly and distinctly of a lower grade than that which he previously filled, then a Court of Law is the only power which can protect him. And it will do so without regard to any consequent inconvenience to the Administration. These are the regulations, and until they are altered they must be observed."

In *Lennon Limited vs. British South Africa Company* (1914 A.D. 1) Watermeyer's decision was overruled by the Appellate Division. The facts were interesting: The B.S.A. Company ordered from Lennon Limited, who were druggists and general merchants, 500 lb of arsenite of soda which was required for the purpose of dipping cattle. Lennon Limited sent 10 drums each containing 56 lb of arsenite to the Company's manager at one of their Imbeza Estate farms, but the label on each drum stated that it contained 8½ lb of arsenite and that the contents should be dissolved in 400 gallons of water. The Company's manager, acting on the directions, dissolved the contents of the 10 drums in a tank containing 4 350 gallons of water and dipped the Company's cattle in the solution, with the result that 180 head of cattle died from arsenical poisoning.

In the High Court it was held that Lennon Limited had been guilty of negligence and gave judgement for the Company for \$2 000 damages. Lennon Limited appealed against this decision and the Appellate Division held that there was such contributory negligence on the part of the Company's manager that the decision of the High Court should be reversed.

In the preface to the first edition (March 15th 1897) to his work entitled *Handbook of Colonial Criminal Law*, being a compendium of the common and statute law of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to crimes, and of the procedure incident thereto, Clarkson H. Tredgold, who became Attorney General in 1903 and served as a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia from 1919 until 1925, acknowledges Watermeyer's assistance in the following words: "This work was originally commenced by my friend Mr Justice Watermeyer, of the High Court of Matabeleland, and my sincerest thanks are due to him for allowing me to use the Manuscript already prepared by him."

In the Historical Manuscripts Collection of the National Archives of Rhodesia under reference WA 9/1/1 there is an interesting volume of press cuttings of newspaper reports of his High Court judgments from 1896 to 1913, complete with several of his own written annotations on aspects of certain judgments.

There is also a typed copy of the judgment he handed down in May 1897 in the case of *Byrne vs. Zeederberg*. The facts of this judgment are interesting in that they



Judicial Officials, 1901. Left to right, seated: J. G. Kotze, Attorney General; The Hon. J. P. F. Watermeyer, Judge; J. H. Kennedy, Master and Registrar. Standing , left to right: — Sole; — Lister; C. Bayley, Secretary to the Law Department; — ; K. B. Fairbairn, Judge's clerk; — Geddes; A. D. Scanlan, Solicitor; — Walker; A. W. Redfern, Clerk; — McArthur; Capt. J. W. Fuller, Chief Inspector, Mashonaland Constabulary.

Photo: National Archives

are so typical of the mode of life in the Rhodesia of that time. Zeederberg, of course, was a transport contractor and his coaches plied for hire within Rhodesia and from Rhodesia to South Africa and back. Byrne was a passenger in a Zeederberg coach travelling from Bulawayo to Mafeking. He was injured when the coach capsized and sued Zeederberg for £500 damages plus costs, alleging that Zeederberg's driver, one Versveld, had been negligent and lacking in skill and, in particular, was incompetent through the influence of drink. Zeederberg denied negligence, unskilfulness and drunkenness and specially pleaded the conditions on the back of the ticket claiming that the conditions exempted Zeederberg from all liability except drunkenness and Versveld was not drunk. Zeederberg contended further that the capsized was an unavoidable accident due to the condition of the road. The net result was, however, in favour of Byrne who was awarded damages of £180 and costs.

General Interests

Judge Watermeyer was interested in education and served for some years as a member of the board of the Salisbury Udenominational Public School. Other board members were Robert McIlwaine, Joe van Praagh, Harry Deary and William Grimmer.

He was a quiet and retiring man but participated to the full in the social duties of his position. He was a confirmed bachelor and an ardent follower of sport. He was also a keen gardener and took great pride in showing off his plants. He was an enthusiastic collector of old prints depicting the early days in the Cape.

He was small of stature and precise and particular about his clothing and appearance and, according to F. St Leger Searle, "he was familiarly known among his friends as the C.P.', which was a term of endearment even though it was an abbreviation for conceited pup".

Death

He died of a heart attack at his house in North Avenue, Salisbury during the early hours of Friday morning on 7th August 1914. He had been in reasonable health the day before. In fact on the Thursday night, 6th August, he had sent his clerk, one Smith, down to the Rhodesia Herald office to ascertain the latest news in connection with the war in Europe. At 7 a.m. on the day of his death a servant delivering morning tea to the judge found him dead in his bed. Over the years he had suffered ill health and, in fact, visited England in 1904 and the Cape in 1912 for health reasons. He was survived by several relatives in the Cape.

His funeral took place on Saturday 8th August in Salisbury with the Bishop of Mashonaland conducting the service at the graveside, assisted by the Rector of Salisbury, the Rev. E. J. Parker, and the Rev. W. P. Lack. The chief mourner was his close and personal friend His Honour the Administrator, Sir William Milton and the pallbearers were F. J. Newton, J. H. Kennedy the Master of the High Court representing the Government, Colonel Grey representing the Legislative Council, J. D. McKenzie the Acting Attorney General, R. McIlwaine the Secretary of the Law Department, Advocates McCausland and Lewis representing the Bar and J. H. Nichols representing the Side Bar. The funeral was attended by a large crowd and included members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, members of the Bar and Side Bar, Government officials, commercial men and members of the general public.

Only a week later on Friday 14th August 1914, Watermeyer's great friend and his colleague for the past 18 years, Sir Joseph Vintcent died at his home in the Suburbs, Bulawayo, at the age of 52 years 9 months.

In its editorial of 20th August 1914 the Bulawayo Chronicle stated: "There have, we suppose, been few more pathetic incidents in the history of the British judiciary than those which have occurred in Southern Rhodesia in the past week. It was only on Saturday last that we had to record the death of Mr Justice Watermeyer, which had taken place the previous day in Salisbury. The junior judge had scarcely been buried when Sir Joseph Vintcent was stricken with sudden illness, and now, within a week, he has followed his colleague to the grave."

A few days before, on Tuesday 18th August the new judge Mr Justice William Musgrave Hopley commented at his swearing in: "What has happened to this country was unique in that through the ravages of death the country had been left entirely judgeless." He went on to praise the contribution of both Vintcent and Watermeyer to justice and the law in Rhodesia and described the latter as "a kind man, a noble man and a sound lawyer" who from 1897 had presided at the High

Court, Salisbury and "notwithstanding his intervals of ill health, he performed his duties with unflinching devotion, with dignity to himself and credit to the honourable profession to which he belonged".

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BOTSWANA NOTES AND RECORDS

Botswana Notes and Records is the journal of the Botswana Society which operates in association with the National Museum and Art Gallery and the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The journal is the medium for the publication of original research and of articles on subjects in the fields of the Natural and Social Sciences, the Humanities and the Arts, especially related to Botswana, and the standard of contribution is high.

Vol. 9 for 1977 contains three articles on archaeological excavations; three on the Bushman and others on tribal kinship and social systems as well as on arts, crafts, customs and on urban migration. There are several contributions on economic matters — on rural incomes, on Britain's assistance to Botswana's public debt, and on rural development schemes. Ecological and wild life studies deal with the Okavango delta, game ranching and, specifically, on grasshoppers and bats. There are research notes on map making in Ngamiland, international geological correlations and other projects. Among the lighter articles is one on the early days of the post office.

This wide spectrum of interest is covered in eighteen articles and ten notes with some illustrations and maps and diagrams carried in an annual publication, this one of a large size, 172 pages.

William Musgrave Hopley: Rhodesia's Third Judge

by Michael J. Kimberley

William Musgrave Hopley was born at Cradock in the Eastern Cape on the 13th June 1853. He was the eldest son of Mr Frederick Hurlingh Hopley, M.L.A.

Family

The Hopleys were a Kentish family. William's great grandfather was private secretary to Lord Howe and was with him on the flagship "Queen Charlotte" in 1794 on the glorious first of June when Lord Howe defeated the French fleet at Brest on the Bay of Biscay. This victory, coupled with the defeat in 1793 of the Toulon fleet disabled the French navy for some time. He settled in the Cape in 1806. His son William was a midshipman in the navy. After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 he joined his father in the Cape and settled at Swellendam where he worked as a land surveyor. He married a Miss Hurlingh of Cape Town.

Frederick Hurlingh Hopley, the son of William, was Dom and grew up in Swellendam. He subsequently settled in Cradock where he practised as a Government Land Surveyor. He married a Miss von Abo, who was a descendant of Toger von Abo, an Admiral in the Danish fleet, who had called at the Cape in 1780 during a voyage from the Dutch East Indies and married Maria van der Spuy of Cape Town. His son Christian, who had fought in the Battle of Copenhagen, later settled in South Africa and also practised as a land surveyor at Cradock. Frederick was the member for Albert in the Cape Parliament.

Early years

William Musgrave Hopley spent the first seven years of his life on his father's farm near Cradock, on the banks of the Stormberg spruit between Burghersdorp and Aliwal North. In 1861 a serious drought made it necessary for the family to trek in search of pasture in order to save their livestock. The family eventually settled in Burghersdorp where William's father continued his survey work. William's first school was "a dame's school where both girls and boys were taught the rudiments". Later, the citizens of Burghersdorp imported Mr John Brebner, who subsequently made a name for himself at Fill College in Somerset East and as head of the Education Department in the Orange Free State, and he started the Albert Academy with William Hopley as his first pupil. Another early pupil was John William Sauer, who in later years joined the Afrikaner Bond and became Secretary for Native Affairs in 1882. He served in the Schreiner Ministry (1898 to 1900) as Minister of Public Works, and from 1910 to 1912 was Minister of Railways and Harbours and from 1912 until his death in September 1913, Minister of Justice and Native Affairs in the Union Government.

At the age of 11 William Hopley was sent to St Andrews College, Grahams-

town. The Reverend George Cotterile persuaded the Hopleys to allow William to accompany him to Brighton College in England. They left Port Elizabeth in the ship "Eastern Province" but were wrecked near Agulhas. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the vessel was totally destroyed. William was then sent to Diocesan College, Rondebosch, then called the Diocesan Collegiate School, where he remained for seven years. He became head of the school, was captain of cricket and of football, and passed the equivalent of Matriculation in 1870. The class list of 1870 included William Solomon and James Rose Innes, later to become such eminent judges, as well as J. W. Leonard and Dankwerts who became distinguished Kings Counsel. In 1871 he obtained his survey certificate as he had intended to follow his father's profession. In 1872 he graduated his Bachelor Arts and then spent a happy year in 1873 on his father's farm.

In 1874 Hopley went to Cape Town to read for the Bar in chambers with Advocate (later Mr Justice) Cole. After a few months he persuaded his father to send him to the University of Cambridge. He entered Pembroke College in October 1874 and towards the end of 1877 he obtained a first class pass in the law tripos. At about the same time he passed the bar examinations and was called to the English Bar by the Middle Temple on the 26th January, 1878. Some years later he was admitted to the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws by the University of Cambridge by proxy. He rowed for his college and became captain of the boat club, but his cricket was confined to the long vacation.

Practice as an advocate

On the 12th April 1878 he was admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court in Cape Town and commenced practice there. On the same day James Rose Innes, W. H. Solomon and Henry Cloete were admitted as advocates of the Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice De Villiers with Denyssen and Fitzpatrick as puisne judges. The only reported case in which Hopley appeared in 1878 was a shipping case (8 Buchanan 102) in which he appeared with Advocate Jacobs. Shortly thereafter he moved to Grahamstown and practised in the Eastern Districts Court until August 1883, when he set up practice in the High Court of Griqualand in Kimberley.

On the 28th June 1882 he married Miss Annie Catherine van den Byl, the eldest daughter of the Honourable John van den Byl, M.L.C., of Fairfield, Caledon.

While practising at the Bar in Kimberley he was, *inter alia*, reporter in the High Court and he and Mr Justice Lawrence reported the cases in Volume 2 of the High Court of Griqualand law reports. In July, 1885 he was appointed Acting Crown Prosecutor at Kimberley, and on the 1st February 1886 he became Crown Prosecutor and served in that position for nearly seven years. He was appointed a Queens Counsel in 1890. While at the bar at Kimberley he was engaged on one side or another in most of the important cases and appeared against advocates of the calibre of Lord, Forster, Hoskyns and Sir Richard Solomon. As Crown Prosecutor he obtained a wide experience of criminal work, and was responsible for all prosecutions in the special illicit diamond buying court.

Judicial appointment and career

On the 18th March 1892 he was appointed second puisne judge of the High



Judge W. M. Hopley

Photo: National Archives

Court of Griqualand, the other judges being Mr Justice Lawrence as Judge President, and Mr Justice Solomon. He served in Kimberley for twelve years until 1904 when he was temporarily assigned to the Cape Supreme Court. In 1906 he became a permanent member of the Cape Supreme Court and took up residence in Cape Town where he remained until his retirement in 1914. He presided over various circuits and for many years was judge of the northern circuit in the districts which he knew so well on his youth. During the Boer War he spent an interesting time as legal adviser on the staff of Lord Roberts.

He was extremely popular on circuit and was well known for his hospitality and geniality. Wherever and whenever possible he would arrange a shooting expedition or a few rounds of golf while on circuit.

With effect from the 30th September 1914 he retired on pension from the Cape Supreme Court. In August 1914, however, both Sir Joseph Vincent and Mr Justice Watermeyer had died and the High Court of Southern Rhodesia had been left judgeless. At the age of 61 Hopley accepted a temporary appointment to fill the void in the Rhodesian High Court and was sworn in at a ceremony held on Tuesday 18th August 1914. The appointment was made permanent with effect from the 1st October 1914.

S. B. Kitchin states in the South African Law Journal "It says much for his industry and love of his profession that after 36 years of active service at the bar and on the bench, and when over 60 years of age, he should have accepted office as senior judge of Southern Rhodesia and proceeded to discharge his duties with a degree of efficiency that would have done credit to a much younger man." He adds "no doubt his old friendship with Mr Rhodes and Starr Jameson and his admiration of their labours in adding a new Colony to the Empire made the chance of becoming identified with the Administration of Rhodesia attractive to him."

While on the Cape bench, two of his more important judgements were in *Maxwell and Earp v. Estate Dreyer* (25 S.C. 723) in which he gave an historical analysis of *kinderbewijs*, and in *Boyd v. Stuttaford and Co* where his judgement was adopted *in toto* by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa (1910 A.D. 101). This case laid down the principle that if an unforeseen misfortune, such as death or illness, befalls a person who has let his services, and renders him personally incapable of performing them for the whole period of his engagement, he can only claim wages or salary for the period during when he has actually served. In adopting Hopley's judgement Chief Justice Lord De Villiers began his speech as follows: "I have very little to add to the able and exhaustive judgement of the learned Judge in the court below, which I adopt in its entirety."

The Appellate Division Law reports between 1914 and 1919 reveal that seven of his judgements were appealed against; his decision was upheld in two cases, reversed in three and partly confirmed in two.

His decisions in *Municipal Council of Bulawayo v. Bulawayo Waterworks Company Limited* (1915 A.D. 611) and *Fletcher and Fletcher v. Bulawayo Waterworks Company Limited* (1915 A.D. 636) were the subject of appeals to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The former case, where his decision was confirmed, involved an action by the Council arising out of the Company's failure to supply the town of Bulawayo and

Suburbs with water of suitable quality and in sufficient quantity, as the Company was required to do so in terms of a written agreement.

The latter case involved an action by Fletcher against the company for an order of ejectment and damages and for an account of all water taken from a certain well upon Fletcher's property, and payment of profits. The Company pleaded that it was willing to give up possession of the property from which Fletcher sought to eject it upon payment of compensation for improvements amounting to £500, but it resisted the claim for damages and the claim for an account and payment of profits. Hopley J. —

- (a) fixed the amount of compensation at £100 and refused to order an account of water taken or payment of profits; and
- (b) awarded Fletcher damages of £50 for trespass and directed the Company to pay the costs.

On appeal to the Appellate division (a) was confirmed but (b) reversed.

In *Salisbury Municipality v. Macmuldrow* (1916 AD 252), in *Heyman N. O.* and *Napier v. Rounthwaite* (1917 AD 456) and in *Hoffmann v. Belkker* (1918 AD 366) the Appellate Division reversed his decisions. In *McAdams v. Flander's Trustee and Bell N. O.* (1919 AD 207) his decision was partly reversed and partly confirmed.

S. B. Kitchin (ibid) comments on his qualities as a judge: "Upon his judicial ability and learning it would be invidious to dilate. His numerous judgements, which are reported, are always marked by a felicity of literary expression, careful research into authorities and, above all, a strong desire to approach the matter on hand from a common-sense standpoint, and to do real justice between the parties." He adds 'his pleasantries in Court have relieved the tedium and strain of many a dry case.'

A. W. Cole in *Reminiscences of my life and of the Cape Bench and Bar*, remarked of Hopley "An acute and able lawyer, he is the handsomest man on the Bench."

He was quite a raconteur and being a personal friend of Rhodes and Jameson and of most of the prominent people on the diamond fields in the early days, his reminiscences of his sojourn in Kimberley, narrated as they invariably were with considerable wit and humour, were enjoyed by all those privileged to be in his company.

General interests

Hopley was extremely interested in both education and sport. For many years he served on the Board of Management of the Kimberley Public Schools and for some years was Chairman of the Board. He earned the gratitude of parents by collecting funds to pay for equipment and for sports fields. His love of cricket remained with him all his life. On returning to South Africa from Cambridge he played first class cricket and represented Grahamstown while residing there and played for the Eclectic Cricket Club in Kimberley. He was a good batsman and a useful change bowler. A keen bridge player, he was also fond of riding and shooting, and of golf. He enjoyed reading for relaxation and had a fine collection of horns and carved walking sticks, as well as some good prints. Farming remained an interest throughout his life.

Death

He died on the 10th March 1919 in Johannesburg in his 66th year, while on a visit to his daughter. His remains were interred in Swellendam. A few weeks before he had journeyed from Salisbury to Bulawayo to preside at the Criminal sessions there in the absence of Mr Justice Russell, then on leave. Although he appeared in normal health and was characteristically cheerful at the time, he became ill in Bulawayo and the Attorney General, Mr Clarkson Tredgold, was appointed an Acting Judge in his stead.

At the end of February he had recovered sufficiently to make the journey to Johannesburg, but on his arrival there he was ordered to bed. His health had been failing for some time and his death was not altogether unexpected. In 1917 he had suffered a serious breakdown in health, but after a few months of recuperative leave in the Cape he returned to his duties in Salisbury apparently completely restored to health and vigour. The death of his second son, G. W. V. Hopley, who had interrupted his law studies in England and a brilliant academic and athletic career, during which he had been awarded his blue for cricket and boxing at Cambridge, in order to serve his King and country on the Great War, and had died on the battlefield in France in 1916, was a tragic blow to the Judge and in all probability was one of several reasons for his breakdown in health.

His wife and sons

He was survived by his wife Annie who resided in Cape Town, his daughter Mrs C.D. Leslie of Parktown, Johannesburg, who was married to the Managing Director of the Goldfields Company, and his eldest son Frederick John van der Byl Hopley, a well known and popular farmer.

John served as a Captain with the Grenadier Guards during the first world war. He was wounded in action with his regiment and awarded the DSO and mentioned in despatches for his services in the field. He was an outstanding sportsman. At cricket he represented Harrow, Cambridge University and the MCC and subsequently played for Mashonaland. He played rugby football for Cambridge, the Barbarians, Blackheath, Harlequins, Villagers and Rhodesia and was capped for England against France, Ireland and Wales. It was at boxing, however, that his ability was quite exceptional. He won the English public schools heavyweight boxing championship while at Harrow and the University Championship while at Cambridge and also became the British amateur heavyweight boxing champion. Eugene Corri, who refereed most of his fights, said "We never knew exactly how good a boxer he was because only one of his opponents ever lasted three rounds against him . . . No other boxer, paid or unpaid, ever had such an amazing record as Hopley's." Some commentators at the time regarded him as the greatest amateur heavyweight boxer who ever lived. He settled in Rhodesia in 1910 and lived there until his death in Salisbury in 1951.

Tributes to the man

Needless to say, numerous tributes were paid to the memory of the late judge. The High Court adjourned on Tuesday, 11th March after Mr Justice Russell had said *inter alia* "My learned brother endeared himself to everyone with whom he had come into contact by his amiable qualities not only on the Bench but off it." The

Attorney General, C. H. Tredgold, endorsed these observations and remarked "it had been a delight to travel with him on circuit."

The editorial in the Rhodesia Herald of Wednesday March 12th 1919 read: "Other judges may have won more lasting fame as lawyers but very few, if any, in the history of the bench in South Africa have been more widely known or popular personally than Mr Justice Hopley. A man of the world and a sportsman, brought up in the breezy atmosphere of the comparatively early days of Kimberley, he loved the society of his fellowmen and had the happy faculty, so prominent among 'the old Kimberley hands', of making friends and acquaintances wherever he went. As a judge he was most courteous, considerate and conscientious, and his general presence will be sadly missed by all brought officially or professionally into contact with the administration of justice in Salisbury, Bulawayo and the circuit towns."

He was also described in the Rhodesia Herald as "A most genial companion, equally in the social circle and the golf course, he took quite naturally to the conditions of life in Rhodesia and seemed particularly happy in the discharge of his judicial duties. On the Bench, as in private life, he was the acme of considerateness and geniality, and in his work he exhibited remarkable industry and patience, notably in the handling of the more important cases that came before him."

On Sunday 16th March 1919 the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia in a memorial service paid tribute to his contribution to the community and the country.

An interesting note in the Bulawayo Chronicle of Thursday 13th March 1919 contains the following report: "A coincidence that borders on the tragic is to be recorded in connection with the present big civil action at the High Court, Bulawayo. The Attorneys instructing counsel for the plaintiff and defendant Railways and Messrs Coghlan and Welsh and Webb and Low, respectively. In 1914 these same attorneys were engaged in a case also against the Rhodesia Railways Limited, on opposing sides in similar relation to their present position. The Court was adjourned on the news of the death of Mr Justice Watermeyer. A week later the Court adjourned on the death of Mr Justice Vintcent. While, in the present action on which the same attorneys are engaged for and against the same Railways, the Court was adjourned because of the death of Mr Justice Hopley."

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The Umtali Hospitals

by the late Dr. R. M. Morris

In his book *Tropical Victory*, Professor Michael Gelfand has recorded what is known of the successive structures which served as hospitals for the Old Umtali/Penhalonga settlement before the Town was moved over the Christmas Pass to its present site in order to provide an easier route for the Beira/Salisbury Railway. There may be some little merit in continuing that saga in respect of present Umtali.

Mr. Cran Cooke, Curator of Archaeology, Umtali Museum has kindly given me the benefit of some of his researches into the earliest days of the group of buildings, now known as Kopje House, which lie between 10th Avenue and 11th Avenue on Third Street and which served Umtali as its only hospital from 1897 to 1930. Mr. Cooke's information includes the following:

The earliest extant reference to this hospital is a mention by Col. Alderson that at Xmas 1896 (the Rebellion being still on) a party which included himself "inspected the site of the proposed new hospital". It is not known exactly when building did commence but the next existing record is dated August 1897 and refers to the milk supply for the institution. There is further good evidence that it was in full use by the end of 1897. It is recorded that when finished the cost, presumably for the shell of the main building only, was £800. Even at that price that must be considered very good value for a hospital which served the whole of Manicaland for some thirty years and still has its use today.

I have some further evidence about those days. In February 1928, when acting as Medical Superintendent of that Hospital, I had a patient, an old bachelor whose surname was Brooking but whose first names I have forgotten. He was then a sick man, living on his own in a small cottage on the west side of Main Street about the block between 5th and 6th Avenues. He was very desirous of making a will and sought my aid in solving the problems which can face a man, none of whose living relations have ever been known, when deciding on his bequests. I, in all ignorance, and wishing to be helpful, mentioned the claims of the new hospital then being designed. The immediate effect of that simple remark was a fierce and forceful denunciation of the "wasteful government which was about to spend thousands of good pounds on a new hospital when Umtali already has a perfectly good one" adding "And I built that one years and years ago." Unfortunately I was so taken aback by the unhappy effect of my remark that I did not seek to clarify what he meant by the "I built" but believe him to have been the contractor for the actual building. (*See Addendum -Editor.*)

During my time (Sept. 1927 to April 1928) the layout was substantially as it is today, if due allowance is made for the modifications needed for its later functions e.g. School Hostel, Aged Persons Home, Government offices and now an annexe to the Umtali Museum.

As in 1927, there is a central block reached by three steps from a drive off Third Street to a verandah which runs the whole length of the frontage of the block.

My memory of this verandah in the late 1920s is that it was of wood in a not very good state of repair but it is now of concrete. It also had a wooden balustrade much as at present.

The main entrance in the centre of the block led into a small hall from either side of which a short passage led to a ward of some eight beds but the number of these varied from time to time as did the usage of the wards for male or female patients. On the NE side of these passages and separated by the double doors opening on to the steps which led to the African wards and the kitchen, were two "private (single) wards". Opposite one of these was the Duty Room and opposite the other was a utility/storeroom for nursing requisites. Each of the general wards had its own (very primitive) sanitary arrangements.

Proceeding east along the front verandah, the main block ended beyond the general ward and with a narrow break there was a small block of three rooms. The first of these was the Operating Theatre furnished with a cast-iron non-adjustable operating table but it boasted an electrical instrument-steriliser. This was important because nowhere else in the whole establishment was there any other means of sterilising; gowns, sheets, swabs and dressings were all ironed and packed into biscuit-tins which were placed in the oven of the kitchen stove; when some cotton-wool became slightly discoloured that pack was deemed to be sterile, which it probably was since I cannot recall any single clean case going septic.

Next to the Theatre was the Dispensary and beyond that a third room, originally for quarters for the Hospital Secretary, but in my time the Secretary's Office.

From the front door, going west, there was a similar adjacent block with more rooms. The function of these had varied over the years; at one time the Nurses' Home, at another the Doctor's Quarters but by my day they were largely storerooms except for one or two kept for emergency isolation patients, of whom I recall a man with DTs and another with a severe dysentery; both recovered.

Going back to the front hall through the double doors was the top of the precipitous flight of steps down the back slope of the kopje, the whole a closed-in covered way to end at the kitchen and the domestic storerooms.

About half-way down the slope were the African wards — the one on the right going down was the ward for females with six beds officially. On the left was the male ward which, although smaller than the female, had eight beds and at the outer end had a very small verandah on which were seen the African outpatients including VD and Yaws clinics on certain days of the week. Even in those early days when the local African had scarcely accepted Western medicine, these beds were invariably more than overfull. Indeed they were not regarded as being in full occupation till there was not only a patient in each bed but also another under each bed and a third between beds.

That bad situation was amply borne out one Sunday night late in October 1927 when a recently erected mission church in the Zimunya Reserve about 300 yards from the Melssetter Road down towards the river, was caught in a dust-devil preceding the first thunderstorm of the season and had its thatched roof, poles and all, lifted and crashed down on the building during the last hymn of the evening service. Since there were no buttresses in the overlong sidewall there was an

extensive collapse of the Kimberley brick fabric. Members of the BSA Police with their invariable efficiency organised the local people in rescuing the injured (these numbered 28 but fortunately none were killed) and in making stretchers to carry them up to the road, where after some first-aid they were taken in a couple of vanettes and a lorry to the already full hospital. Meanwhile the rain continued to be very unhelpful. At the hospital itself the staff did marvels in finding space and organising treatment. All ultimately recovered but the event emphasised the pressing need of a new and larger place.



View of the old Umtali Hospital (now Kopje House) including the Nurses' Home wing. It was probably taken late in 1897 since another photo known to have been taken in 1898 no longer shows the tree in the foreground. (Information supplied by C. K. Cooke, Curator of Archaeology, Umtali Museum.)

Photo: National Archives

That event also showed up the amazing skill of Dr. Lennox Stewart, then the Railway Medical Officer in Umtali, who did almost all the actual surgery for the patients referred to above. He had been an RAMC Territorial Officer before 1914 and went out as a Regimental MO in September of that year; thereafter he steadfastly refused either promotion or transfer (it has been said even leave except once after being wounded) since he would not be parted from his men or from the casualty clearing station which he manned till November 1918. He ultimately got back to Scotland from Cologne with the same regiment with whom he had gone out five years before. The long period of intense surgery performed in primitive conditions and with scanty professional help made him so adept that it was often said he could make each of his fingers do a different job at the same time. That might be an exaggeration but I, who had the privilege to give many anaesthetics for his work, can vouch for his dexterity and his dislike for an operating assistant.

Occasionally Dr. (later Sir) Walter Alexander came over from Penhalonga to deal with patients, since we three were the only medical practitioners to cover the area from Umtali to Rusape.

That account may give enough of the history and conditions of the old hospital to justify the need for a new one, in spite of the remarks of Mr. Brooking.

Just before Dr. Oswald Edgar Jackson, whom I was relieving as SGMO, went off on leave he gave me a large roll of plans of the proposed new hospital with the remark not to worry about them as they had been passed by all concerned and "everyone was very pleased with them". The same evening, a quiet one since no patient ever calls in a new and unknown doctor except in dire necessity, I sat down to study these plans as hospital planning had long been a hobby of mine. The name of the architect was well known to me as W. D'Arcy Cathcart was married to a first-cousin of mine and I had frequently complained that when he had previously been commissioned to design hospitals for Gatooma and for Fort Victoria he had had great difficulty in getting adequate help in consultation on the detail of the medical aspects of the needs and so had always been apprehensive that some serious error might be made.

This fear of his was fully justified in several instances in that set of plans, for instance the main wards were on the ground floor and the operating theatre on the floor above, the lift was drawn as six foot by four foot whilst a stretcher with its poles in place is seven foot nine inches long. By good fortune the architect was to be in the town a few days later on other business and a couple of hours' talk was sufficient to adjust the plans with no fuss or bother to anyone.

A few months after that, by which time I had become acting SGMO Salisbury and a stooge to Dr. Andrew Fleming in Head Office, the tenders for that new hospital came in but the lowest for the whole project was £33 000 whilst only £30 000 had been provided in estimates. It so happened that Dr. Fleming had had a disagreement with the Secretary to the Treasury, who was then Mr. A. W. Beadle (father of Sir Hugh, formerly Chief Justice). In consequence I was sent by Dr. Fleming to ask Mr. Beadle please to give the Medical Department the shortfall, another three thousand pounds.

The Secretary to the Treasury received me kindly and listened to me patiently, then asked "And what is the country to get for all this money?" My answer was "A double-storeyed European Hospital with a lift and modern equipment; an African one of eighty beds; a Nurses' home and a five-roomed Secretary's House, all with its own sanitation and facilities." Looking at me fixedly, the Head of the Civil Service said "I have heard that you are a young man who does try his best so I'm sure you will be able to go away and make arrangements so that everything really needed will be provided for the thirty thousand already given." And he nodded a smiling dismissal. And that is exactly what did happen but only at the expense of some sanitation and some ward services, all of which had to be provided a year or two later at greater cost.

Still later and with considerable financial help from members of the Asian Community of Umtali, an additional block with wards and accessories was added for the benefit of the Asian and Coloured patients. The main project was opened in March 1930, one of the last functions attended by Andrew Fleming before he went

on leave pending retirement in June of that year. The hospital still functions effectively over 47 years later, having more than repaid its cost.

ADDENDUM

Since the above was written, further information about Mr Brooking has come to light in the Note by Mr. J. S. Holland on the *History of Cecil Hotel, Umtali (Rhodesiana No. 37 of Sept. 1977)* where it is stated "It (Cecil Hotel — 1897) was erected by Messrs Brooking and Clarke" which confirms that he was a building contractor and who must have had both jobs in hand at the same time.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Eric Rosenthal's *Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa* has now appeared in its 7th edition (1978). Although larger in size than previous editions it is narrower in scope.

The great developments that have taken place in South Africa and her immediate neighbours since the first edition appeared in 1961 have meant an ever-increasing number of amendments and entries in subsequent editions.

So this latest edition leaves out Mozambique and the countries to the north of the Zambezi — Zambia and Malawi — that were included before. There are still well over 5 000 entries covering South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and the South African Homelands.

The entries cover all the main facets of each country under numerous headings — history, geography, personalities, literature, natural history, politics, towns, agriculture, economics and industry, the tribes and many other subjects. The book is profusely illustrated with drawings, maps and photographs.

Rhodesia gets its fair share of coverage although, because of the secrecy imposed by sanctions, our economics and industrial entries are somewhat circumscribed.

Eric Rosenthal jumps the gun in two Rhodesian instances. He gives three entries under the name Zimbabwe. One refers to the ruins, another to the creeper and the third, he says, "is the new name for Rhodesia (q.v.)". And at the end of his entry on Ian Smith he says, "Retired following establishment of multi-racial Government in 1978".

Which shows that editors of encyclopaedias should stick to established facts and not prophesy before publication. But this is such an excellent and invaluable reference book edited by an erudite man renowned for his knowledge of southern Africa that one can condone the occasional slight *jeu de hasard* departure from solid fact.

Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa is published by Juta & Co. of Cape Town at R14,75.

Robert William Lewis Cary (1920-1978) : A Tribute

by Diana Mitchell

(Robert Cary, a well known contributor to Rhodesiana, was the most prolific writer on Rhodesian history of his day. In the ten years, 1968-1978, he wrote six books, plus a seventh in collaboration with the author of this article, and nearly finished an eighth. In addition he wrote numerous articles and gave many speeches and addresses. (See Appendix.)

His biographical details are - Robert Cary, b. Plymouth, England, 31st August 1920. d. Salisbury, Rhodesia January 1978. Educated Malvern College and St. John's College, Oxford. M.A. (Oxon). Major, Royal Artillery in 2nd World War: Military Cross 1943. Civil Servant, Southern Rhodesia, 1947-1964. Planning Manager, Central African Airways 1966-67. Executive Sec. Rhodesia Sugar Association 1968-73. Managing Director Highfield Group of Companies 1972-77. Member Chartered Institute of Transport (M.C.I.C.T.).

Founder member of the National Affairs Association (1946) and Chairman for several periods. Chairman, Salisbury Repertory Players 1960-61. Book Critic for Rhodesia Television 1962-67. Chairman PEN International (Rhodesia Centre) 1977-78. -Editor.)

The paradox that made Robert Cary so undisguisedly English, and yet so devoted to Rhodesia, the country of his adoption, blended the best traditions of Britain with the new forces of growth and development in Africa.

He lived the better half of his 57 years in Salisbury. With his young wife he arrived in the great influx of British immigrants who came to Rhodesia after World War II to build and to prosper. A sunny and potentially comfortable self-governing colony welcomed skills and capital, and the newcomers soon settled down. Both their children were born here.

As a civil servant, employed by the Ministry of Transport, Robert Cary soon acquainted himself with the social life of the community and threw himself into the cultural activities of those fast-moving post-war days. He became well-known as actor, producer and manager; he appeared in eight major productions at the old Belvedere Theatre and produced six plays between 1950 and 1959. His was one of the moving spirits which built the present-day REPS theatre. His book *The Story of REPS* (1975) describes the work of the committee led by George Barnes, with Zen Towsey and Robert Cary, which finally launched the project in 1956. Robert Cary's progressive attitude in politics was first revealed when, in 1961, as REPS' Chairman he saw to it that the Society's constitution was amended to allow non-European membership. He resigned from the chair in 1962, "ironically", as he says in his book, in order to "further his ideals of bringing professional direction to

the Salisbury stage, and to avoid the possible dispute that his dual interest as Chairman, and a Director of the Arts Theatre (which was promoting the professional approach) might bring."

From 1962 until 1967, he was book critic for RTV — reviewing more than 250 books in a programme which highlighted his considerable talent for articulate speech and his deep interest in history and literature. It seems only natural that he should have discovered a profound gap in the writing of popular history books of Rhodesia, and that he should have grasped the opportunity to fill it. He got cracking at an incredible pace. *A Time to Die*, the story of the Allan Wilson Patrol, was published in 1968, and its success was assured when a film company bought the rights and produced what Robert regarded as a rather embarrassing travesty of his original work.

He published five more books, all with Rhodesian backgrounds, during the years 1970 to 1975. (*Charter Royal*, *Goodbye Tomorrow*, *Countess Billie*, *The Story of REPS* and *The Pioneer Corps*). His remarkable energy and tenacity showed in his ability to spend endless hours researching in the National Archives (a second home to him) and travelling and writing in search of information. Add to this, innumerable public speaking engagements, articles and short-story writing, judging playwrights and drama competitions, and one is hardly surprised that he seldom relaxed.

Obligated to earn a living, he moved rapidly here too. Transferring from the civil service into the Central African Airways Corporation and then to the Sugar Marketing Association, and finally, via Freecor into the Managing of Highfield Bag Company, he never neglected his business and had a record of success in this field also. His large family — (the two children of his first marriage, his three stepchildren and his youngest son by his second marriage) filled his home and provided him with a busy domestic life.

Robert Cary was not one to rest in the belief that his time was sufficiently accounted for. In 1972, he made a determined effort to help break the political logjam by leading, as Chairman, the Committee to Organise Support for Settlement (C.O.S.S.) — an abortive effort, but he was determined to try harder. The Settlement Council which he led until 1975 was a sincere attempt to build bridges and to resolve the constitutional dispute with Britain by encouraging Africans to press for a settlement. Robert was disappointed to find that his African colleagues lacked sufficient stature in Nationalist political circles to have much influence on events. He joined the National Unifying Force, an amalgam of the Centre Party and the Rhodesia Party and the National Pledge Association, being elected to the executive Council at its inaugural meeting in 1977. He had previously joined in strenuous efforts to present a progressive political point of view to visiting British officials including Sir Ivor Richard and Dr David Owen.

Robert Cary's long association with the Rhodesia National Affairs Association (which he had helped to found and of which he had often been Chairman) gave him a reputation as a fine public speaker not afraid to be direct in his criticism of the muffling of the freedom of expression he prized so greatly. He was particularly scathing about censorship and about RTV/RBC — a brave gesture which led to his being banned from appearing on RTV until late in 1977. His outspokenness in the

face of the community fearful of change, and among business associates who considered that economic interests were paramount to the need for political solutions, took considerable courage — particularly as Robert Cary was not self-employed, nor financially independent. His political enemies found him uncomfortable to be with, while his friends recognised him as one of those with a clear-sighted vision of a reconciliation between the country's major races.

He began his own personal reconciliation exercise in March, 1975, when he met the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, recently released from years spent in restriction, prison and detention. He agreed Sithole was right in claiming too little was known by the general public about black leaders, except their alleged sins. He joined Mrs. Diana Mitchell in researching for a book about them which brought him face-to-face with most African Nationalist leaders. Working closely with Mr. Willie Musarurwa, who was a valuable adviser for the *book African Nationalist Leaders in Rhodesia -a Who's Who* (1977) he was delighted to hear that Mr. Musarurwa, an editor of the *African Daily News*, before his restriction had "smuggled" a copy of Robert's *Charter Royal* into his place of detention and had become an admirer of the author. Nothing could break that tie of a first real friendship with a black Rhodesian, founded upon mutual interests and great esteem. Willie wept with many of Robert Cary's friends and relatives at his funeral a short 2½ years later.

Almost unbelievably, Robert Cary had even more interests. He was elected Chairman of PEN International (Rhodesia Centre) for 1977 and re-elected just before his death, for the 1978 year. Although writing had become his most constant theme, he seldom abandoned his other interests. He was Master of the Masonic (Charter) Lodge, he continued to sing in a church choir because of his love of music and ritual and he was always an avid reader of "good novels (mostly with an historical interest)". (He served, too, on the committees of the National Historical Association of Rhodesia, and of the National Historical Association of Rhodesia, and of the National Arts Foundation.)

His last attempt to record and interpret the history of Rhodesia was by studying for a Ph.D., researching the life of Dr. L. S. Jameson. He was working hard at it and had achieved two-thirds of his goal in two years, on the day that he entered hospital after suffering a heart attack at his home.

Robert Cary's quick and energetic intellect made it possible for him to achieve so much in such a relatively short time. His early intellectual training (he graduated from Oxford with an M.A. in History and Political Thought) and the discipline to which his war service with the 17th Field Regiment R.A. (he was awarded the Military Cross in 1943) subjected him, gave him a precision of thought and bearing which might have been mistaken at first glance, for stiffness or arrogance. Beneath the outward appearance of a strong, bearded and bespectacled man, and a typical English reserve, there was a marked, but quite unexpected shyness and sensitivity. Despite his gifts, Robert Cary had the capacity to doubt himself and to care deeply about those people amongst whom he worked so hard to promote understanding. Not surprising for those who heard his spontaneous bursts of amused laughter was his delightful sense of humour. He was at his funniest with his droll impersonation of his own stereotype — the stiff-upper-lip Englishman. Like the writer he was, he loved a play on words and had a ready and original wit.



Robert Cary
Photo supplied by Diana Mitchell

In his last published article, in the Sunday Mail on Christmas Day, 1977, he gave his characteristically positive and optimistic attitude towards a future which he refused to believe was one of a world "teetering on the edge of disaster". He wrote: "I believe that this is the wrong conclusion. I believe that the right lesson to be learned from the great changes and developments of the past 100 years is a much more optimistic one; the human spirit has shown by its great adaptability that change is not something to be feared: rather it is a challenge that develops the strength of our character and widens the scope of our imagination."

Strength and imagination are the key words: they were the key to the character and life of a remarkable and valuable man.

APPENDIX

A complete list of Bob Cary's articles and speeches would take up too much space. His published books are as follows:

A Time to Die (Howard Timmins, Cape Town. 1968) The Shangani Patrol.

Charter Royal (Howard Timmins, Cape Town. 1970) The B.S.A. Company.

Goodbye, Tomorrow (Howard Timmins, Cape Town. 1971) A novel.

Countess Billie (Galaxie Press, Salisbury. 1973) First European woman in Rhodesia.

The Story of REPS (Galaxie Press, Salisbury. 1975)

The Pioneer Corps (Galaxie Press, Salisbury. 1975)

African Nationalist Leaders in Rhodesia: A Who's Who in collaboration with D. M. Mitchell. (Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo. 1977)

He had almost completed six chapters out of seven, of a book on Dr. L. S. Jameson which he was to submit for his Ph.D. in African history to the University of Rhodesia. Diana Mitchell hopes to complete the work as the whole project was submitted at a University seminar in August 1977.

THE SOCIETY'S BRONZE MEDAL

The Society's Bronze Medal was struck in 1970 for sale to members and their families only. The total number struck was only 500 and a few are still left for sale. Each one is unique as it has a different serial number. As well as being a personal souvenir of belonging to the Society the medal forms a good investment. (The word investment is used advisedly as a number of the medals have made their appearance on sales of Africana in Johannesburg.)

The medals are slightly larger and thicker than a 25 cent piece and are in an attractive green velvet covered presentation case. The price, including the case, is \$3,50.

Short Articles

TOM MEIKLE'S GRAVE SITE

by
Monica Waddy

In 1935 Tom Meikle bought a piece of land in Hillside known as **Mabukuweni** on which he planned to build a double-storeyed house for Winifred and the family. But Winifred did not wish to move. She was happily settled at the Hillside house. So, Tom decided that he would be buried there. He engaged some labourers to dig a hole in a piece of granite on the site. At the time, his family knew nothing of his intention and when his daughter Jane asked the reason for the hole, he replied saying "I shall want it one day Jane". Tom was buried there on February 8th 1939. His grave resembles that of Cecil Rhodes and on the top are inscribed the words:

THOMAS MEIKLE.
BORN 4th DECEMBER, 1862.
DIED 8th FEBRUARY, 1939.

The area round the grave is walled and gated and this small paddock is enclosed within a larger one comprising some 30 acres of beautiful indigenous trees set on a kopje site. The grave itself is overshadowed by a large Mkuna tree which was unfortunately struck by lightning some years back, and so it is not as large as it used to be.

The Meikle family have presented this site to the National Trust of Rhodesia, as a quiet corner where the people who visit it may find peace and tranquillity.

Extract from *The National Trust of Rhodesia Newsletter* dated November 1977:

"**Mabukuwene** is 12 ha (30 acres) in extent and situated in the rocky ridge which runs across suburban Bulawayo only four miles south of the City centre. It is the site of Thomas Meikle's grave, which is surrounded by a small garden of succulent plants.

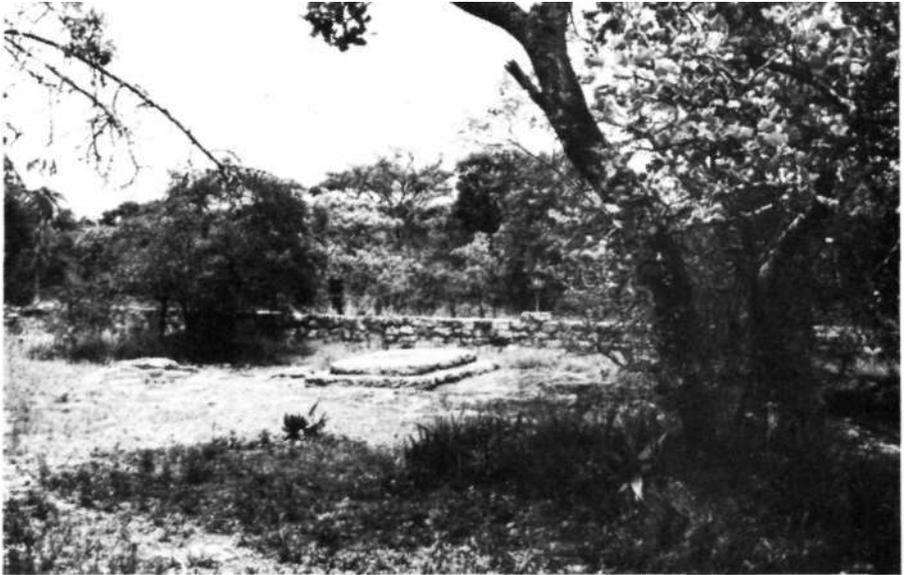
There is a ruined house, also with a succulent garden, and a thatched lookout point on one of the five kopjes of bare granite. Practically the entire area has reverted to wilderness but fauna of this granite/open woodland/grassland complex. As some plants have survived depredations, there is no doubt the kopjies were once well populated with *A. chabaudii*, *A. excelsa*, *A. aculeata* (the local form with very few spines) and *A. greatheadii*. Possibly *A. cryptopoda* grew there, as the rocky habitat is quite suitable, with *Z. zebrina* flourishing in the grassland between.

At the present time few aloes remain outside the neglected gardens as they have probably been removed to ornament the adjacent housing stands.

The Matabeleland Branch of the Tree Society have carried out several surveys, identifying 73 species of indigenous tree so far. A preliminary ecological study was undertaken by Mr J. H. Grobler of the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management who confirms that some of the trees are outstanding specimens. Relic populations of dassies, Natal francolins, guinea fowl and eagle owls are endangered

by the present free access to this unprotected and unsupervised land. Furthermore, there is encroachment by weeds, such as jacaranda and lantana, which are competing with the native vegetation.

A report has been presented to the Executive Committee of the National Trust, with recommendations, and accepted in principle by that Committee. The recommendations are basically that the area should be turned into a suitable memorial to Thomas Meikle, protected from vandalism, replanted with the native flora (especially aloes) and preserved as an accessible, but supervised, wilderness for the use and enjoyment of various societies and interested people. Its immediate value as a local amenity and attraction for visitors is considered to be insignificant in comparison to what Mabukuwene could become with controlled development on the lines proposed."



Mabukuwene. Tom Meikle's Grave.
Photo: Michael Waddy

These recommendations were carried out, the area fenced in and Mr G. A. R. Guest, Secretary of the Thomas Meikle Trust, appointed as acting caretaker. (Mr Guest died in October 1978.)

Mabukuwene, which means 'a high place' was officially handed over to the National Trust, as a National Monument, in March 1979 by Mrs Jane Redrup, Tom Meikle's youngest daughter. It is now fenced in, an acre around the grave walled off and the weeds and lantana removed. The Aloe Society has planted over 200 aloes and the Tree Society has catalogued 84 different species of trees on the property. The Ornithological Society makes regular outings there to catalogue birds and it is being increasingly used by the public.

DIANA MALLET-VEALE: RHODESIAN ARTIST AND HER PIONEER HUSBAND

by
Hylde Richards

Diana Mallet-Veale died on July 29th 1978. She was about to be 95 and still read without glasses, although for the last few years she had had to use them for painting her tiny miniatures. Rhodesians will remember the portfolios which she published each containing six coloured reproductions of her African studies. Also in many houses one sees hanging on the wall, the originals of the same type of work.

Diana Strickland was born in Essex, England and was not given drawing lessons as was her sister Agnes and so, feeling that her work was hampered, she took a short course of lessons at a Polytechnic.

During the 1914-18 War she worked in the Aeronautical Laboratory in Bloomsbury, painting in radium compound, the luminous speed-indicators and other instruments for aeroplanes.

In 1920 she sailed for South Africa to join her brother and "collected a husband on the way". This was Arthur Mallet-Veale who, when he was only eighteen, had come up with the Pioneer Corps Police. Since then he had been roaming about Portuguese Territory and Malawi.

When he married Diana in 1921, he took her out to one of the wildest parts of the Zambezi. He provided a bush-chair for her and in this she travelled through dense forest with the temperature ranging from 100 deg. to 108 deg. I have seen a photograph of Diana sitting in her chair well-dressed with a large hat and a parasol.

After a year they settled in Blantyre where Diana began her study of African life and her pictures became very popular.

In 1927 they moved to the Hartley district to take up tobacco farming. It was here that I met her, she enjoyed my weekly poems in the Herald and wanted to illustrate them. She did illustrate one of the little books and we managed some bird-poems for magazines but really her drawing was too good for my work which only needed humorous sketches.

I used to stay at Reydon and was there while Diana learned to drive their strange little car. It had a board at the back on which Arthur sat in a deck chair. Diana had been told that the economic speed of the car was 40 mph and this she maintained while the main road was being laid with tar strips and the detours kept running into the veld between thick trees. It was most nerve-wracking at that pace. Every now and then Diana would ask me to look behind to see if Arthur was still there. A most intrepid pioneer.

During the 1914-18 War, Agnes Strickland, Diana's sister, came to stay at the farm, Reydon. She was not interested in the Rhodesian scene but continued to paint flowers in a very charming and early Victorian way.

Arthur died in 1944 and later on, Diana settled in East London. In 1973 she undertook a commission for a collector in Cape Town for two dozen miniatures of past South African Governors and wives — English and Dutch — which she copied from photographs taken of their portraits.

Six months before she died, Diana was interviewed by a South African

reporter. She told him that she had fallen and hurt her leg, but she did not tell him, as she told me, how much she was suffering from the cold. "The prospect of spending another East London winter appals me, such physical misery it is to me . . . I am jolly glad I am at the end of my life, I feel I have lived quite long enough and should be quite pleased to *wake up dead* any morning."

There is an interesting link between Diana Mallet-Veale and the well-known Rhodesian family, the Moodies.

James Moodie, the last laird of Melsetter in the Orkneys, married Jane Dunbar and had three sons, Benjamin, Donald and John Wedderburn Dunbar. Unfortunately the estate had become so impoverished that in 1815 the father handed it over to Benjamin, hoping he might be able to clear it of the accumulation of debt. This Benjamin found impossible to do and so before everything was lost, he put the estate in the hands of an agent with instructions to sell and then emigrated to South Africa, leaving brother Donald who had just returned from the Napoleonic Wars, to look after their blind and aged father. The youngest son John Wedderburn Dunbar followed his brother and later on Donald also joined them. It was Donald's grandson George Benjamin Dunbar Moodie, who conceived the idea of trekking to Rhodesia in 1892.

So much for the elder brothers. The link comes from John Wedderburn who, after ten years in Africa, returned home and it was from the book he wrote of his experiences that much of the Moodie family history has been written.

In England John met the Strickland family living at Reydon Hall, Southwold, Suffolk.

Thomas Strickland was described as being "A gentleman of means who took pleasure in encouraging and supervising the education of his children with the result that they were an articulate, scribbling family, encouraged by their parents and by the resources of a sizable library to burrow after knowledge and record their findings."

At least seven of the nine children became published authors. Of the daughters, Agnes, helped by Elizabeth and probably Jane also, wrote the famous "History of the Queens of England". Diana told me that though Agnes's sister helped her, "Agnes got all the recognition and fame."

Unfortunately the father gradually lost all his money so that when he died, the family was very badly off yet kept up their literary activities. Catherine, the youngest but one, published some children's stories when quite young.

It was in 1831 that Susannah, the youngest, married John W. D. Moodie and the next year Catherine married Thomas Traill, a friend of John's and like him, a half-pay officer and impoverished younger son of a younger son. The two young couples went out to Canada to join the girls' brother Samuel and his Canadian wife, Mary.

The story of the Moodie's desperate struggle is recounted in Susannah's book "Roughing it in the Bush". For the first two years the Moodies lived in what Susannah described as a cattle-shed or pig-sty with only one window and a leaking roof. The neighbours were not only unfriendly but hostile, trying to get what they could out of the hated Britishers. They named their farm Melsetter.

In the Rebellion of 1835, John, along with Thomas Traill and Samuel Strickland, joined the militia of Upper Canada and Susannah, with an old servant had to do the rough work on the farm to keep her children from starving. Most of John's pay went on clearing their many debts and Susannah only kept two dollars a month for living expenses. To earn money she painted pictures on tree fungus which Samuel sold to his regiment in Peterborough. Then she began writing articles for the Literary Garland, a new and ambitious publishing project. These articles became very popular and eventually Susannah became a successful author.

Her sister Catherine Traill also wrote several books. One, "Backwood of Canada, is something like Susannah's but based mostly on letters she had written home. She published a valuable book on the wild flowers of Canada and gave her own illustrations.

To sister Agnes in England she wrote: "How often I wish you were here beside me in my ramblings among the woods and clearings; you would be so delighted in searching out the floral treasures of this place. Deeply do I now regret having so idly neglected your kind offers while at home of instructing me in flower-painting; you often told me the time would come when I should have cause to regret neglecting the golden opportunity before me. You proved a true prophetess; for daily I learn that I cannot make faithful representations of the flowers of my adopted country, or understand as you would do, their botanical arrangement."

In England, another brother, Thomas Strickland, was a Captain in the East India Company's Navy. He had six children, one of whom was Walter. Walter also had a fairly large family, the youngest of whom, was Diana.

Her elder sister, Agnes Strickland, after her stay in Rhodesia, continued to paint her dainty little Victorian nosegays until she was well into the nineties and sold them, taking after her great aunts Catherine and Susannah.

In her press interview just before she died, Diana said:

"The art of painting miniatures is a dying one. I used to paint on silk." She also painted tiny scenes and flowers on brooches.

In this age art is mostly impressions and I hope that one day the beauty of the amazing detail given by Diana will be appreciated. Her African scenes were always taken right out in the Reserves and so historians will be able to visualise the old African life, exactly as it was.

JACK KENNEDY GREENFIELD

by

Sir Cornelius Greenfield

After his schooling at George Watson's in Edinburgh, my uncle Jack Kennedy Greenfield was sent to an Agricultural College in Canada. Shortly after his arrival in Canada, volunteers were called for to man a troop of gunners in the Royal Canadian Artillery to be sent to South Africa to participate in the relief of Mafeking during the Boer War. He volunteered and was accepted though only 16 years old! Jack's account of the journey from Beira, through Rhodesia to Mafeking with "C" Battery

of the Royal Canadian Artillery is probably the only available version by a participant.

After the relief of Mafeking the C Battery returned to Canada where members were royally feted. However, Jack immediately returned to South Africa where he enlisted again and saw service till the end of the Boer War.

Then after a short sojourn in the Transvaal, he came on foot to Rhodesia and worked for some years, first on mines in the Gwanda district and then later on the Globe and Phoenix mine at Que Que where he was known as "Jack the Rigger". When war broke out in 1914 he joined up and served with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in German South West Africa. On being demobbed at the termination of the Campaign in December 1914 he went to England and joined the Canadians again and saw service in France right through to the end of the War. He was once wounded, and was decorated.

Here is his account of the journey through Rhodesia to Mafeking in 1900.

"Well we had some hot times since we left Cape Town. We had a splendid trip up the coast to Beira. Arrived there on 22nd April, 1900. Disembarked the next day, and immediately entrained for Marandellas. Had an enjoyable run from Beira up-country. We were accompanied by a squadron of Queenslanders. Box cars were rigged up for us, with tin roofs and seats along the sides. And into these we were bundled, bag and baggage. The railroad is a narrow gauge, and the travelling was very slow on it. Every hill we came to there was a stop to get up steam. After a few attempts we got started, and did a few more miles. This sort of thing kept up till we reached Bamboo Creek, where we transferred to the Rhodesian line, which very soon landed us in Marandellas. Here we stayed a week, getting ready for our journey to Bulawayo. From there we were sent off in sections, one section a day, on old stage coaches, drawn by ten mules. The guns and wagons went with us, each having five span of mules. Every fifteen or twenty miles we got fresh relays, never stopping more than a couple of hours at any place. This was kept up till we reached Gwelo, where the four guns came together again. Remained there all day and started out in the evening. About twenty five miles from Bulawayo we got oxen to draw us, as there were no more mules. We all came into town at 10 a.m. in a way that would present a very curious view to the people at home if they saw us drawn through the streets by oxen. The people of Bulawayo gave us a very hearty welcome.

We stayed there two days; then entrained, going along the line as far as the state of the railroad would let us. Reached Otsi in the morning, detrained there, and worked till afternoon getting the guns in fighting order. At five p.m. we started the march to Plumer's camp, which we reached after three nights hard marching, sleeping during the day. Here we thought there would be a chance of a rest, but we had no sooner got in than we got orders to be ready to start at 4 p.m. We marched all that night until 8 a.m. when we joined Colonel Mahon's column from the south. That afternoon we were issued with 2 lb flour and 2 lb bully beef for that day and the next days rations. Hard tack was the usual. It was the first time we were issued with flour. So we did not know what to do with it. It was comical to watch us as we baked our bread. We mixed the flour with water in our canteens to make a loaf, which we put into the ashes to cook. It was so hard when we took it out that a dog could not chew it. Anyhow we ate it all that night, leaving nothing for the next day.



**J. K. Greenfield after his enlistment in the
1st Rhodesia Regiment: 1914**

At four next morning the 16th, we started for Mafeking, marching in open column across the country. At 1 p.m. there was a halt to water the horses. I was so hungry I didn't know what to do. I went up to a mule-driver and asked if he would sell me a loaf of bread. He did. So the six of us — our gun detachment — sat down and ate the loaf and a 1 lb can tin of bully beef between us, with a drink of water. I then went down to the creek and had a wash and had no sooner got back than we were off again.

We had been on our way for a quarter of an hour when we got orders to prepare for action, which it did not take us long to do. We then advanced for half a mile, when we halted, and brought the battery into action, the infantry working up under our fire. It was a terrible hot day. The sweat poured off me in a regular stream when we were running up the gun. We fired our first shot at 2.10 p.m. and kept up a continuous fire until dark, changing our position twice as we drove the enemy back. Their shells fell fast and furious among us, as they had our range, but the bad marksmanship of their gunlayers and the sandy nature of the soil is all that saved us from losing many lives.

At 6.30 p.m. the column got together and camped for a couple of hours, when we were wakened up and marched to Mafeking. It was a silent march. No one was allowed to speak or smoke for fear of letting the enemy see we were moving. We marched on undisturbed, entered Mafeking at 4 a.m. on 17th May. At 6.30 a.m., we were called out to attack the enemy on the eastern side of the town where they were encamped in a large laager. We drove them out of that with our guns, and they beat a hasty retreat, losing quite a number of men as they went. At ten a.m. we marched into Mafeking and got a great reception, the whole town turning out to meet us."

BACK NUMBERS OF *RHODESIANA*

Only the following back numbers of *Rhodesiana* are in stock. Copies can be bought from the Rhodesiana Society, P.O. Box 8268, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, at a cost of R\$3,00 per copy, which includes Sales Tax and surface postage to any part of the world. Remittances from outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia must be for the equivalent of Zimbabwe Rhodesian currency.

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Rhodesiana No. 20, July 1969 to *Rhodesiana* No. 24, July 1971.

Rhodesiana No. 26, 1972 onwards, two issues a year, up to the current number, *Rhodesiana* No. 40, 1979.

Facsimile Reprints of Nos. 1-8 (1956-1963) of the Journal can be obtained from Books of Rhodesia Ltd., P.O. Box 1994, Bulawayo. Members of the Society are entitled to a reduced price of \$15,30 per bound volume of the set of eight Journals or \$10,60 for a set of eight loose, unbound Journals.

The Society's Gold Medal: 1978 Presentation

The presentation of the Society's Gold Medal to Mr R. W. S. Turner, M.S.M., was the final Society event of the Silver Jubilee year.

The ceremony was held on November 17th, 1978, at the National Archives. It was attended by several hundred guests and was followed by cocktails and a private viewing of the special exhibition of old books that had been mounted in the display gallery for the Jubilee Celebrations.

The medal was presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Humphrey Gibbs, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

In 1963, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Gibbs, then Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and the Hon. Lady Gibbs had become the first Patrons of the Rhodesiana Society.

THE PRESENTATION

After welcoming Sir Humphrey and the guests, the National Chairman, Mr M. J. Kimberley invited Sir Humphrey to address the gathering.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs in his address said:

I was delighted to have been invited here this evening and to have been given the honour of presenting the Gold Medal Award to Mr Turner. You Mr Chairman will be telling us all of the great contribution Mr Turner has made to the Society and you have asked me to say a few words about the Society itself and The Gold Medal award.

I am hoping there are some non-members here this evening as I have a feeling that our own members probably know more about the Society than I do myself! Two men were mainly responsible for bringing The Society into being. They were Archie Cripwell who was what used to be called a Native Commissioner and Brendon Lloyd, a brother of Advocate Paddy Lloyd of Bulawayo, who was an Inspector in the African Education Dept. They were good friends and had both been stationed at Fort Victoria during the years 1949 to 1953 and had often discussed their common interest in the preservation of books and records of Rhodesian and South African history. They were both transferred to Salisbury in 1953 and they decided to call a meeting of all their friends whom they knew to be interested in their ideas. The result of this meeting was the formation of The Rhodesian Africana Society. It had a very difficult start and it is recorded that at the second AGM there were only four members and one guest present.

However from then on it grew quite rapidly. In 1958 it changed its name to the present one and it now has Branches throughout Rhodesia.

The Society works in co-operation with many other organisations who share a common interest in our history such as The Historical Association, The National Trust, The Pioneers and Early Settlers and naturally with The Archives and many

others. Mr Turner serves on many of these bodies but I think The Historical Association is the main co-ordinating body and is made up from members of all the other bodies.

I always had an idea at the back of my mind that the Rhodesiana Society was more interested in our more recent history than the earlier history but I am of course quite wrong and as the basis of the Society was gradually broadened lectures were arranged on subjects such as rock paintings and various historical sites. In recent years a lot of trips have been organised to these sites where lectures are given on the spot and these have become very popular.

The Society takes an interest further back than rock paintings going back some 200 million years to the discovery in my own area of the dinosaurs *syntarsus*! I was keen to mention them as our area is rather proud of this discovery and the dinosaurs have been built up by the Museum staff in Bulawayo. They resemble something along the lines of a small kangaroo and the experts think they were feathered so the Museum staff carefully stuck feathers one by one all over them but having looked at the result they decided perhaps they were covered in quills and not feathers but they have left them undressed. However, I believe that the ones discovered up here some time later which were built up by The Museum staff here are covered with chicken feathers. These were discovered somewhere near the Mana pools I believe.

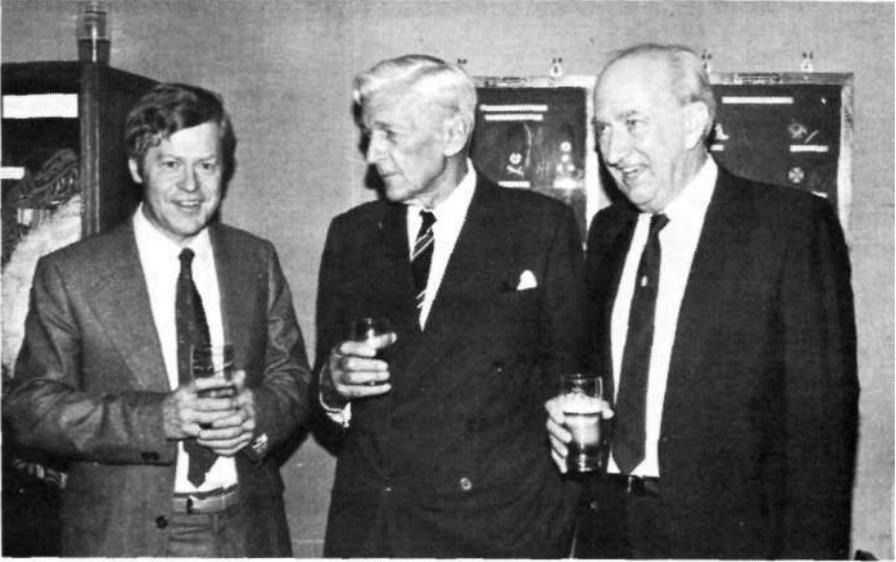
I know more about the Bulawayo Branch than the other Branches and we have two Gold medalists who conduct tours of members to interesting sites. Harry Simons and Oliver Ransford and they give extremely interesting talks and they go to Matopos quite often to the various interesting sites there but also to some of the Pioneer sites such as Tuli and the Mangwe Pass.

It was in the first issue of the Publication of *Rhodesiana* that Sir Robert Tredgold's oration at the opening of the Mangwe Pass Memorial was reported and I recommend that anyone who has not read that report should do so. It is a simple Memorial of a small granite plinth with an inscription. But the main feature is an expansive concrete slab over which before the concrete had set, a span of oxen were driven drawing a wagon so that the spoor of the oxen the ruts of the wagon wheels, the footprints of the forelooper and the hoof marks of the horse which was ridden by the BSAP Trooper are all recorded. There is also a rock at the top of the Pass close to the Memorial where one can see where the wagon wheels scraped against the rock at a sharp bend in the track. Sir Robert in his oration brought to life the hardships endured by those Pioneers in a way which will be understood by future generations of Rhodesians.

Sir Robert also made a fine speech at Rhodes Grave during the pilgrimage there in 1953 and pointed out the main landmarks and the incidents which had occurred at each. He also took The Queen Mother on a full day's tour of the Matopos area ending up at the Indaba site on a later occasion which Her Majesty always remembers as a high spot of her visit to Rhodesia.

I hope his name may be considered by the Society for an award at some stage.

Now to end a very short word about the Gold Medal award itself. The idea of awards came from Mr Turner himself in 1969. The Executive Committee then appointed a Committee to go into the question and both Mr Turner and our Chairman were members of that Committee. They suggested bronze medals should



The 1978 Gold Medal Presentation. Left to right — The National Chairman, Mr. M. J. Kimberley; Sir Humphrey Gibbs; Mr. R. W. S. Turner, the recipient.

be minted in each decade and numbered and that they would be available for sale to members. Each member who bought one would have his name recorded on a Medal Roll.

In addition they suggested silver medals should be awarded from time to time to people who in the opinion of the Executive had rendered outstanding service to the Society or who had made a major contribution to Rhodesian History. The Executive agreed with the recommendations but changed the silver medals to gold ones.

Lord Malvern is the only person so far to have received a gold medal for a major contribution to Rhodesian history but six others have received gold medals for outstanding service to the Society. They are people we all know well.

Archie Cripwell

Col. Hickman

Tony Tanser

Oliver Ransford

Michael Kimberley

and Harry Simons.

So Mr Turner becomes the eighth recipient. We offer him our heartiest and very sincere congratulations and thanks.

THE CITATION

Before Sir Humphrey presented the medal the National Chairman gave the following citation:

"Robert William Sherriff Turner was born in India. He was at Aberdeen University studying engineering when he volunteered for the army at the outbreak of World War II. He served in the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) and the 1st Punjab Regiment, leaving the army with the rank of major.

"He joined the staff of the National Archives of Rhodesia in 1947, and was one of the two officers who set up what is now the National Archives of Malawi in Zomba. In 1956 he visited the Main Archival Institutions in the USA under a State Department Fellowship. On his return from America he installed the present system of records management in the National Archives which has remained virtually unchanged over the years. He is the present Director of the National Archives.

"He conceived the idea that the permanent home for the Archives should be built by private rather than public funds. This resulted in the setting up of the National Archives Building Board in terms of a specially passed Act by the Federal Parliament. As the board's first secretary he played an important part in the fund raising campaign that resulted in the present building on the Borrowdale Road.

"He is a former national Chairman of the Aloe, Cactus and Succulent Society of Rhodesia. One of his ideas was the staging of an aloe congress and he was convener of Aloe 75, the highly successful First World Aloe Congress which attracted visitors from many countries. In recognition of his work during the congress he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. He is a member of The Board of the National Trust of Rhodesia, the Vice-President of the Public Services Association and a foundation committee member of The Heritage of Rhodesia.

"Apart from numerous articles in various journals he is co-author of the best-seller *Rhodesian Epic*.

"He is a former Chairman of the Mashonaland Branch as well as a former National Chairman of the Rhodesiana Society, and is one of the longest serving members on the Society's National Executive Committee having held office continuously since 1961. During this period he saw the society's membership grow from 187, and as Chairman of the Membership sub-Committee he played a leading part in the phenomenal growth of the society. For over ten years he personally sold all the advertisements that appeared in the society's journal *Rhodesiana*. His ideas and enthusiasm have contributed much to the development and success of the Rhodesiana Society of which he is a life member.

"Accordingly, the Society awards its Gold Medal to Robert William Sherriff Turner for his outstanding contribution towards furthering the aims and objects of the Society."

The Annual General Meeting, 1979

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Rhodesiana Society was held in the Leander Room, Jameson Hotel at 5.00 p.m. on Thursday 29th March 1979.

Present: M. J. Kimberley (National Chairman) in the Chair, J. G. Storry (National Secretary) and 29 members of the Society.

The Chairman welcomed those present.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and apologies from fifteen members.

Confirmation of Minutes:

The minutes of the previous annual general meeting had been printed in *Rhodesiana No. 39* and copies were available at the meeting. They were taken as read, confirmed by the meeting and signed by the Chairman. Proposed by Mr R. W. S. Turner and seconded by Mr E. E. Burke.

There were no matters arising.

Chairman's Report:

The Chairman tabled his report. There were no matters arising. The report follows these minutes.

Financial Statement:

Spoken to by Mr Parsons, who explained that expenditure had exceeded income, but that a profit had been made on the Silver Jubilee Celebrations and there should be a further profit on the sale of the remaining 169 portfolios of botanical prints. The accounts were adopted.

Election of Officers:

CHAIRMAN: Ald. G. H. Tanser was proposed by Mr Kimberley and seconded by Mr R. Smith. There being no further nominations, he was declared duly elected.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr M. J. Kimberley was proposed by Mr R. W. S. Turner and seconded by Mr J. G. Storry. There being no further nominations, he was declared duly elected.

SECRETARY: Miss P. I. Burton was proposed by Mr M. J. Kimberley and seconded by Mr R. Smith. There being no further nominations, she was declared duly elected.

TREASURER: Mr J. A. Ogilvie, C.A., was proposed by Mr M. J. Kimberley and seconded by Mr R. Smith. There being no further nominations, he was declared duly elected.

MEMBERS: The following, being duly proposed and seconded, were elected members: Messrs W. Arnold, W. V. Brelsford, E. E. Burke, R. Franks, J. Parsons, R. C. Smith and R. W. S. Turner.

Any other business:

- (a) The Chairman raised the question of the six thousand copies of back numbers of the journal in stock. He said the print order had been cut to 1 200 and asked for suggestions on ways to reduce the stock. Dr O. Robertson spoke of interest in the United States of America, and in particular of the collections of Africana of universities there, and suggested that approaches should be made and universities circulated. In her view there would be a ready sale in this sphere. The Chairman stated that the Committee would take up this suggestion during the year.
- (b) Mr Rossettenstein proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Kimberley for his work over the past two years. This was unanimously adopted.
There being no other business, the meeting closed at 5.40 p.m.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN,
M. J. KIMBERLEY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1979.**

- 1. I am grateful to all members of the Committee for their hard work during the year. In terms of our Constitution the National Deputy Chairman and I must vacate our present posts as we have held them for two continuous years.

2. Rhodesiana Journal:

Two issues of the journal were published during the year No. 38, an issue of 94 pages appeared in March and No. 39, an issue of 126 pages appeared in September. Printing costs are continually escalating and during the year under review the cost of printing and mailing two issues of *Rhodesiana* soared to \$6 500. This amount exceeds our average annual subscription income by over \$1 000 and sales of back numbers, bronze medals, etc., do not make up the deficit. There are also administrative and general expenses to finance.

The National Executive Committee has, therefore, decided for obvious reasons, that only one issue of the journal will appear in 1979 and 1980 instead of the usual two.

An alternative solution would have been to increase subscriptions by say 40% but it was felt that further increases in the present unsettled times which our politicians have bequeathed to us, would not be prudent even although everybody is being permitted to cash in on the price rise bandwagon these days.

3. Finance:

Like everyone else the Society is affected by rising costs. Although the efficiently organised Silver Jubilee celebrations produced a handsome profit, all of the profit was swallowed up to meet escalating printing costs.

The Society ended the year with accumulated funds of \$3 702. Looking at the year itself our excess of expenditure over revenue is \$1 212 compared with a surplus of \$459 for last year.

4. *Branch Activities*

Apart from the journal, the Society achieves its aims and objects through its Branches which do such a wonderful job in flying the Society's flag in areas outside the Society's headquarters. As always, the Matabeleland Branch has enjoyed an active year and I congratulate the Branch Chairman and his Committee on their achievement. The Manicaland Branch has been quiet. The Mashonaland Branch, normally very active, has been considerably affected by the military commitments of its Committee members and the difficulty of travelling to sites outside Salisbury in the present situation. The Branch organised the Society's very successful Jubilee Symposium in May 1978, and recently held a very successful film evening.

5. *Silver Jubilee 1953-1978*

The highlights of the year were undoubtedly the functions and events which were organised for members to celebrate the Society's Silver Jubilee, and which were a tremendous success from all points of view.

The train journey was a great success and about 500 people spent an extremely enjoyable and interesting day at Marandellas.

The Jubilee Banquet, attended by 200 people, was a glittering occasion, as was the Beating of the Retreat at Government House to which members were invited. The Symposium was interesting and well attended.

In addition to these functions, the following exhibitions for the enjoyment and education of the general public and the commemoration of our Silver Jubilee were most interesting and attended by large numbers —

- (a) An Exhibition of historical books arranged by the National Archives of Rhodesia.
- (b) An Exhibition of entries submitted in a National Photographic Competition organised by the Rhodesiana Society and the Mashonaland Photographic Society.
- (c) A National High Schools Art Exhibition organised by the Rhodesiana Society and Sanders Limited.
- (d) An exhibition of Rhodesian Art from 1953 to 1978 arranged by the National Gallery of Rhodesia.
- (e) Exhibitions by the Prehistory Society and the Rhodesia Heraldry and Genealogy Society at the National Gallery of Rhodesia.

In addition a National High Schools Essay Competition was sponsored by the Rhodesiana Society and the National Historical Association of Rhodesia.

6. *Botanical Portfolio*

As part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations, the Society produced 500 numbered copies of a botanical portfolio containing six antique prints of African plants, together with an explanatory text. The production was of a very high standard and the production costs of \$2 400 have already been covered by the income from sales. The pre-publication price was \$10 and the current price is \$15 per set. Copies are still available from the Society.

7. Membership

Paid up membership of the Society as at 31st December 1978 was 1 000.

Our membership is dropping and this year could fall below 1 000 for the first time.

The Society exists for its members and only its members, and depends for its success on its membership. I appeal to you all to make every effort to recruit new members at every opportunity.

Society Activities

MATABELELAND BRANCH: Annual General Meeting; Chairman's Report

Annual General Meeting and Outing

On Sunday, 11th February, the Annual General Meeting of the Matabeleland Branch was held in the Educational Technology Hall at The Teachers' College. Eighty members were present. When the business of the Meeting was concluded tea was served in the Garden followed by a talk on the History of The Teachers' College given by the Principal, Mr T. A. Seymour. Members were then free to inspect some of the more interesting buildings on the campus and to visit the recently completed Chapel.

Lunch took the form of a picnic at the Lower Hillside Dam which was looking very lush and beautiful and was graced with the presence of numerous waterfowl. At 1.45 p.m. the party left for the Railway Museum where Mr R. A. H. Baxter gave a talk on the History of the Railways in Rhodesia with especial reference to the splendid collection of exhibits housed and "yarded" all around him.

The day's activities ended at 4.30 p.m. when members were rounded up from the driving seats of various engines, rescued from the waiting room of the Shamva Station and restored to the bus for the return trip to the City Hall car park via The Teachers' College.

The Chairman's Report.

During the Meeting the Chairman outlined the Branch's activities during 1978.

After the February A.G.M. Members had visited Rhodes Estate Preparatory School for a picnic lunch, a talk on the history of the school given by the headmaster, Mr R. Grant, a further talk on the military activities in the area during the 1896 Rebellion and Rhodes' part in the peacemaking given by Mr Harry Simons, and finally a visit to the Old Stables and Rhodes' Summer House.

In May the Chairman and Secretary had spent four most enjoyable days in Salisbury attending the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of The Society. They had attended numerous functions, including the nostalgic train trip to Marandellas, and it had been especially gratifying to see nearly twenty members of the Matabeleland Branch at the Banquet held in the Monomatapa Hotel.

On 11th June the venue for a meeting was the Bulawayo City Hall where the Mayor, Councillor Joanna Sharland, a Committee member of the Matabeleland Branch of the Society, gave the party a wealth of fascinating information. The visit concluded with a climb up onto the roof where Mr Harry Simons described the arrival of the 1893 Column and pointed out various interesting landmarks and early buildings. The next part of the outing was a bus ride to Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage, where, after a picnic lunch in the grounds members were led on a conducted tour of the Orphanage by Mr Viv Wilson.

On Sunday afternoon, 30th July, a trip was made to the Kwanongoma College of Music. The Principal, Mr Olof Axelsohn, gave a most delightful talk on African

traditional music and musical instruments, followed by a visit to the workshops where a lot of the instruments are made, and a film and slide show.

The November outing to Malindidzimu was organised for Remembrance Sunday, 12th November. Mr Simons, who was to have led the party up from the Lower Outspan, was ill and unable to come. Dr O. N. Ransford stepped into the breach, and meeting Members at the top of the hill gave two talks, one on the Shangani Memorial, and the other concerning Rhodes' Grave and his burial.

The year's activities culminated in two Social events. The first of these was the Annual Branch Dinner held in the Mopani Room at the Hotel Rio on Friday, 1st December. Eighty-one members and friends were present to hear Mr M. H. Barry propose the toast to the Society, and Mr P. B. Gibbs reply. Mr Louis Bolze of Books of Rhodesia had presented no fewer than 19 books and pictures to be awarded to holders of lucky menu numbers.

The Annual Sundowner on 9th February, 1979 was also held at the Hotel Rio, this time in the Ballroom. Seventy-two members and friends were present, and thanks were due to the representative of the Department of Information who screened the film "What a Time It Was" during the evening.

Lectures on Rhodesian History

During February, 1979, Professor R. S. Roberts of the University of Rhodesia gave three lectures in Bulawayo on the overall subject of Rhodesian history. The Newman Hall was packed for all of them.

The first lecture on "Pre-Colonial History of Rhodesia "was sponsored by the Matabeleland Committee for Adult Education; the second on "Rhodes and the Establishment of Modern Rhodesia" was sponsored by the Central African Historical Association; and the third, on "Twentieth Century Rhodesian Politics", was sponsored by the Matabeleland Branch of the Rhodesiana Society. The period covered by this last lecture was from the assumption by Rhodesia in 1923 of the status of a self-governing colony almost up to the present day.

MANICALAND BRANCH

The chairman, H. T. F. Went, continues his periodic visits to various schools to give talks on early days.

In May he, and C. K. Cooke, Keeper of Antiquities at the Umtali Museum, visited Rusape, at the invitation of the District Commissioner, to give talks on early history.

MASHONALAND BRANCH

The first function of the year was the symposium held on the Saturday of Whitsun weekend 1978 as part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. Addresses were given by five prominent persons of a wide-ranging series of subjects concerning Rhodesian History, and have been published in *Rhodesiana*.

In September 1978 an address was given by a visiting American, Mr J. P. Lott, on the subject of Major F. Burnham, the American who served as a scout in the

Matabele war and Matabele rebellion. The talk was illustrated by a large number of weapons and artifacts, many of them owned by Major Burnham.

In February, 1979, a film show was held at the University. This was well attended and obviously enjoyed by the 100 persons who formed the audience.

ZAMBEZIA

Vol. 6 No. 1 1978 of the bi-annual Journal of the University of Rhodesia contains four main articles, three of them concerned with African livestock agriculture. "Myth or Reality: The 'Cattle Complex' in South East Africa, with Special Reference to Rhodesia" is by R. M. G. Mtetwa; "Problems and Prospects of Increasing Beef Production in the Tribal Trust Lands" by P. le Roux, A. T. Stubbs and P. H. Donnelly; and "Problems and Prospects of Increased Pastoral Production in the Tribal Trust Lands" by D. L. Barnes.

There are five long Essay Reviews and Book Reviews.

This issue is dedicated to the memory of one of the authors, Dr Richard M. G. Mtetwa, Research Fellow in the Department of History who was murdered by insurgents, whom he had contacted in the cause of peace, early in August 1978.

Vol. 6 No. 2. 1978 contains an inaugural lecture by D. Munro on "The Psychologist in Blacker Africa: Explorer, Doctor or Missionary" and three articles on agricultural topics. The Essay Reviews are — "The Thin White Line: Rhodesia's Armed Forces since the Second World War" by P. McLaughlin and "Poetry in Rhodesia" by R. Graham.

Notes

A SOCIETY CENTRE NEEDED

The Society is looking for a place in which to store, and from which to sell, back numbers of the journal, the bronze medals, copies of the portfolio of botanical prints and any other material produced by the Society.

Any member resident in Salisbury, preferably in the Avenues, who is prepared to make a room available for this purpose is asked to write to the National Honorary Secretary, P.O. Box 8268, Causeway, Salisbury.

The ultimate aim of the Society is to acquire an old house in the Avenues where a library, committee room and a small shop for the sale of the Society's material, could be established. As the Society has no funds to purchase a house this scheme could only proceed if a house were to be donated or bequeathed to the Society.

FRAMING THE BOTANICAL PRINTS

Messrs C. H. Naake of 90, Fife Street, Bulawayo are prepared to frame Members' copies of the Rhodesiana Society's Silver Jubilee portfolio of botanical prints. The cost is \$5,36 per print plus sales tax, and packing where the member resides outside Bulawayo and district.

Members interested in this offer should contact C. H. Naake Ltd. direct.

THE BOTANICAL PRINT PORTFOLIO

A few copies of the Silver Jubilee portfolio referred to above are still available from the National Honorary Secretary. The cost is \$15 including packing and postage.

The portfolio, as described in detail in our last issue and advertised in this issue, contains six beautiful botanical prints, in full colour, reproduced from classical works on the flora of Southern Africa:

The size of the portfolio is 370 mm by 510 mm, gold blocked on face and the prints are removable for framing.

HOISTING THE FLAG ON PIONEERS' DAY

In *Rhodesiana* No. 24, July 1971, Mrs J. B. L. Honey gave a list of those descendants of Pioneers who have hoisted the flag in Cecil Square on Pioneers' Day, 12th September, every year from 1905 to 1970.

She has sent the following, bringing the list up to date. The Pioneers and Early Settlers Society decides who shall have the honour of hoisting the flag.

1971 Mr F. I. H. NESBITT

Gt/grandson of Mr F. NESBITT

1972 Mr Geoffrey Nicholas BRAKSPEAR

Gt/grandson of Mr Harry SANDERSON

1973 Mr. John ORPEN

Grandson of Mr Arthur Francis ORPEN

1974 Mr Robert Reginald BRAY

Gt/grandson of Mr Reginald BRAY

1975 Trooper Barry Desmond BAWDEN

Gt/Grandson of Mr Harry Slogget BAWDEN
(Programme & The Herald differ)

1976 Miss Margaret Ruth GIBSON

Gt/granddaughter of Colonel C. H. DIVINE, D.S.O.

1977 Master Grahame David JELLEY

Gt/grandson of Mr Sydney Nathaniel ARNOTT

1978 Patrol Officer

Colin MACLAURIN, B.S.A.P.

Gt/grandson of Trooper A. J. MACLAURIN.

NOTES ON NEW CONTRIBUTORS

Sir Cornelius Greenfield I.D., K.B.E., C.M.G., was born in the Transvaal in 1906 and came to Bulawayo with his Scottish parents, the Rev. and Mrs Greenfield in 1909. Educated at Milton High School, after a brief period in law and banking, he entered the Rhodesian civil service serving four years in the Native Affairs Dept. and subsequently in the Treasury.

During the war he was seconded as Financial Adviser to Defence Headquarters and subsequently as Treasury Liaison Officer to the Rhodesian Air Training Group, being awarded the M.B.E. in 1942.

He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1954 for work on the Commission apportioning Territorial Assets to the Federation and, ironically, a K.B.E. at the end of Federation in 1963 for redistributing Federal assets to the Territories.

After U.D.I. Sir Cornelius chaired the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Committee which was responsible for readjusting the Rhodesian economy to meet the onslaught of sanctions and he accompanied the Prime Minister to the constitutional talks on H.M.S. Tiger in 1966.

He retired at the end of 1966 and has since served as a member of the Agricultural Marketing Authority and the Council of the University. He has been a director of companies and is still Chairman of the Rhodesian Banking Corporation.

H. W. Kinsey is a South African business man whose hobbies include military history. He is one of the editors of *The Military History Journal of South Africa* and was recently concerned with its last prestige publication (Volume 4, No. 4) which was concerned with the Zulu War Centenary.

Mrs Diana Mary Mitchell was born in Salisbury in 1932 and educated at high schools in Bulawayo and at the University of Cape Town, graduating with a B.A. and Diploma in Education.

She has taught at high schools in Gwelo, Fort Victoria and Salisbury and lectured at the Salisbury Polytechnic and at the University of Rhodesia where she is completing an M.A. in African history.

She is a committee member of P.E.N., and of the Programmes Committee of the National Affairs Association, also a member of the literary panel of the National Arts Foundation.

She was co-author, with the late Robert Cary, of the book *African Nationalist Leaders Who's Who* and has written a number of articles on African education, development and politics in Rhodesian newspapers and journals.

RHODESIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

R. Cherer Smith, one of our National Committee members, has written a fascinating book called *Avondale to Zimbabwe*. It comprises what he calls "cameos" of 130 Rhodesian towns and villages. But the content is much more solid than the term implies. It is almost encyclopaedic with a wealth of detailed information.

The origin of names is given, or discussed if, like that of Bindura, the origin is ambiguous. There are vignettes of the history, both old and contemporary, of the place or area; there are notes on the tribes and tribal lore; on mining or agricultural history; and, as the author of the standard postal history of Rhodesia, Cherer Smith, includes snippets of relevant postal or philatelic interest.

Many "firsts" are recorded. The first European settlement, of hunters, missionaries and traders, was at Mangwe on a piece of land granted by Mzilikazi, King of the Matabele, to John Lee in 1863 but Fort Victoria, founded by the Pioneer Column in 1890 is the oldest township in Rhodesia. The oldest mine is the Cam and Motor pegged in 1890 by Dr Starr Jameson giving it a history almost as long as Rhodesia. Gwelo was the first town to build a public swimming bath and the Grand Hotel in Gatooma, built in 1925, had the first "sprung" dance floor. Lochinvar was the venue of the first Hunt Club formed in 1906 with fox-hounds imported from England.

Some villages are very small but not necessarily unimportant or uninteresting. Makwira, for example, consists merely of a station, a hotel and four or five houses but it is the centre of an area rich in African history and lore and with very progressive missionary activity. And who would have thought that Inyazura could have produced two Springbok rugby players and two members of parliament, one of them a Minister.

This is a well-researched volume but it can be read or dipped into with the greatest pleasure because of the human and personal approach to local history. Notable individuals or the people of the towns and villages are described, not the buildings. It is an excellent and valuable piece of Rhodesiana.

(Published by R. Cherer Smith, Borrowdale, Salisbury in stiff cover. 314 pages. Line drawings by M. M. Carlisle. Price S6,90 including sales tax).

A UNIQUE EMPIRE OCCASION

Philip Lamb has recalled an interesting and nostalgic B.B.C. broadcast when Southern Rhodesia was still part of the British Empire.

The year was 1940. Philip Lamb, then in England, a 2nd Lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, received a letter from the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia saying that the B.B.C. wanted "the services of a Rhodesian who would be willing to join in an important Empire broadcast on Empire Day, the 24th May" and asking if Philip would undertake this.

The person representing Southern Rhodesia should be Rhodesian born and, although the programme was on radio, should be in uniform. The same conditions applied to the others. (This insistence on uniform on a radio programme was typical

of B.B.C. radio of the day when male readers were expected to wear dinner jacket and black tie when reading the evening news.) But on this occasion the kaleidoscope of many different army, naval and airforce uniforms no doubt stirred a liveliness and an urgency in the words of the participants.

The programme, called "Brothers in Arms" went out over both home and overseas services and was designed to show what part each particular unit of the Empire was playing in the war. As the producer announced — "the countries ranged under the banner of the British Commonwealth are many — too many to include in this programme". A cross section only was represented.

Thirty people took part in the hour long programme. They came from all branches of the armed services and from eighteen different countries — Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Hong Kong, West Indies, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Uganda, Kenya, Newfoundland, Cyprus, Malta, Falkland Islands, Malaya and Southern Rhodesia.

The script was written by the B.B.C. in dialogue style, each participant chipping in several times.

Philip spoke four or five times, mentioning our agricultural and industrial assets and pointing out that as a self-governing colony, Southern Rhodesia was in the war of her own free will, supporting her King in the fight against "paganism, lying and deceit". He mentioned the air training scheme that was in operation in the country. He also pointed out the fact that Southern Rhodesia had been the first country in the Empire, except Britain, to send troops outside her border (to Kenya).

Some names in the list of participants are of persons who became well known later in the broadcasting or literary worlds. There was John Snagge of Britain, Hector Bolitho (New Zealand), R. G. Wilmot (Canada), Colin Wills (Australia). It certainly was an historic broadcasting occasion.

(Philip Lamb is a grandson of Sir Bouchier Wrey. See article on Sir Bouchier in Rhodesiana No. 37 September, 1977). Philip had been caught in England by the outbreak of war and so joined an English regiment. He was later transferred to Kenya to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and then to the Southern Rhodesian forces (S.R.A.C.R.). -Editor.)

RHODESIAN CRIMINAL PRACTICE

J. G. Storry, who for the past three years has been National Honorary Secretary to the Rhodesiana Society, has had his third book published.

Rhodesian Criminal Practice by J. G. Storry is a comprehensive work and the first book of its kind devoted exclusively to the law of criminal procedure in Rhodesia. It contains all the relevant statute and case law on the subject, arranged for easy access by busy practitioners and students alike, with relevant comment on the development of this branch of the law. Two detailed schedules set out the procedural and evidential provisions and the criminal jurisdiction conferred on courts, of every statute attracting criminal sanction.

The book is specifically aimed at those, be they judicial officers, legal practitioners, prosecutors or police officers, whose duties entail involvement with the day-to-day procedure common to our criminal law. It is described by the

publishers as being "essential for anyone connected with the administration of criminal law in Rhodesia". Published by the Rhodesian Law Journal, Department of Law, University of Rhodesia, Salisbury (Price \$22,50).

RHODESIA'S FIRST GUIDE BOOK

Books of Rhodesia Ltd., of Bulawayo has unearthed a copy of the first guide book written about Rhodesia and published a facsimile reprint. It is called *From the Cape to Bulawayo or, How to Travel to Rhodesia Through British Territory by One who has Done It*. It was published in 1896 and the author is unknown.

The way to travel was either on foot, horseback, cycle or by a variety of animal-drawn vehicles — ox wagon, Cape cart, Scotch cart or donkey, mule and trotting oxen-drawn light vehicles.

The route maps, distances and facilities are geared to these types of travel. The numerous, elaborate advertisements are delightful and convey a typical picture of the age. There are hotels with more stables than bedrooms; general merchants who carry stocks of "rough goods" and everything for the Explorer and the "traveller into the Interior"; carriage works dealing in Buffalo Wagons, Spiders, Buggies; and chemists dealing not only in quinine, cascara and carbolic ointment for veldt sores but tea "tabloids" and Rangoon Oil for rifles.

There are suggestions as to what food and drink to take. Any excess of stimulants is "suicidal; spirits should be taken in small quantities if at all" and, as regards exercise, "knocking about in the sun . . . is not so injurious as loafing and lying about all day".

This charming description of travel in the pre-railway days carries a new Publisher's introduction by Louis Bolze and a number of pictures of early travel and transport from the National Archives. It is published in a limited edition of 1 000 copies of which 50 are in a leather de luxe binding at \$42,00. The standard edition retails at \$6,50.

AFRICAN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Dr. Olive Robertson has sent the following note on *Zimbabwean Poetry in English - An Anthology*. Compiled and introduced by K. Z. Muchemwa. (Published by Mambo Press, Gwelo. 150 pages. Paperback. \$2,40.)

The publication of this anthology is the culmination of a long period of encouragement and support for black writers, who, becoming increasingly proficient in English, began to bring to this new medium their native gift for poetic turns of phrase and the condensed and contrasted thought patterns that mark true poetry. The result is most stimulating.

The division of the work into seven sections is interesting. It allows comparison of how similar themes are treated by different authors and brings out also their often similar trends of thought. The uncertainty of traditions shaken by the impact of new and different ways threads almost every poem in the first section, *Tradition, the Search for Roots* and finds its best expression in Henry Pote's *Look! Watch those trees* and Charles Mungoshi's *If you don't stay bitter for too long*.

Section two, *Rural Life*, is perhaps the most appealing of all. Here the two great loves — that of the land itself and of family enrich every page — The countryman's quick eye for the beauty and sometimes the quaintness around him is clearly apparent.

"I expected sun-bathing midgets under
Such umbrellas, . . . "

says Shimmer Chinodya, speaking of mushrooms.

Part three, — *The Changing World* is the logical follow-up of the first section and is noteworthy for its delightful treatment of the older generation.

"People travel while seated in roaring and moving houses,
While the fresh air is as heavy as at a funeral.

No birds sing and mice-catching is beyond them . . . ",
says Eddison Zvobgo's Grandmother when she comes to town.

Indictment, the fourth section is, as might be expected, clouded with bitterness and is therefore less successful. It is the calm resignation and objectivity with which Eddison Zvobgo regards his "companion and friend: the bare brick in my prison cell" that makes it the outstanding poem of this section.

The Black Artist in the fifth part is to my mind the weakest section because it fails to communicate and one feels it is too preoccupied with the borderland of the occult and the fringes of madness.

Variety of Humour — section six, is full of delicious little vignettes of which Julius Chingono's *My Old Shoe* and *Epitaph* and Shepistone Sekeso's splendid *Python* are delightful examples.

Finally there is Part Seven on *Love and Death* and here once again the treatment is less successful than those of the earlier themes.

This is a memorable collection and augurs well for the future of poetry in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

AFRICAN MINE LABOUR

Vol. VI in the Zambeziana Series from Mambo Press, Gwelo, *Studies in the History of African Mine Labour in Colonial Zimbabwe*, comprises five essays with an introduction, edited by I. R. Himister and C. van Onselen.

Mining has been an economic activity of the utmost importance in Rhodesia ever since the Occupation in 1890 but it has always had to compete for efficient African labour with the much wealthier Rand.

Because of the comparative poverty of the mineral resources of Rhodesia the small mining concerns and the many individual small workers paid poor wages to temporary labour which still had a foothold in the rural areas. These essays relate how matters improved, the part played by the strikes at Wankie in 1912 and at Shamva in 1927 and the establishment of better wages and good conditions in this historically vital industry.

Correspondence

THE FATE OF GONCALO DA SILVEIRA

Sir,

I have for many years been interested in the work and fate of Father da Silveira. Initially I was employed on a farm through which the upper reaches of the Umsengedsi River flowed. I subsequently farmed a Crown Land farm at the eastern end of the Mavuradona Mountains which joined the Umvukwe Range. Through the juncture of these two ranges, the Umsengedsi River fell over the escarpment to the Zambezi Valley below.

The reports — maybe legends — were that Father Silveira was murdered and his body thrown into the Umsengedsi River. This was likely on the highveld where the river flows strongly to this day. Whereas from the base of the escarpment to its junction with the Zambezi River, it is largely a sand river.

Expeditions camped on our farm to search for the site of Monomotapa's capital(?) without avail so far as I know; but, nevertheless, it was always thought that the area was in the highveldt, rather than in the valley.

This is most likely since cattle would have been destroyed by tryps in the lowveldt. Baobab trees, albeit stunted, were growing on my farm at an altitude of 4 500 feet, when I sold it in 1965. There are also rock paintings on the farm, from before Monomotapa's time probably. But more to the point, there was a rock impression for moulding axe-heads, and a heap of quartz chips, charcoal and pottery fragments. Although I reported these latter signs of occupation, they were never investigated or dug in my time. The fragments that I took into Salisbury were examined and I was told that they were likely to be from an iron smelting process. This may be so, although I never found iron ore in the vicinity, nor was I told of any.

This leads on to the murder of Father da Silveira. The National Archives of Rhodesia and the Centro de Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos published in 1975 their eighth volume which covers the years 1561-1588.

It describes the contemporary account of Father da Silveira's mission and murder. The volume has not been supplied to Rhodesia, and the account has not been available in the English language before. (*This volume has now been supplied to selected libraries in Rhodesia but not enough copies were received for public sale. — Editor.*) The relevant pages from this volume follow below, with kind acknowledgements to both libraries. (*A photostat of 13 pages of the eighth volume was enclosed but is not reprinted here. - Editor.*)

Your etc.,

G. R. H. JAMES,
Box 583, Knysna 6570, South Africa.

Father W. F. Rea, S.J. Comments:

I am afraid that Mr James is mistaken in saying that Frois' letter on the murder

of Goncalo da Silveira was not available in English before it was recently published in the eighth volume of the historical documents issued jointly by the National Archives of Rhodesia and the *Centro de Estudos Ultramarinos* of Lisbon, for it was published with an English translation eighty years ago by Theal in his *Records of South Eastern Africa*. (Volume II, pp. 116-128).

His suggestion that Silveira was killed on the high veldt is interesting but hardly stands up to the evidence to the contrary. Professor George Fortune of the University of Rhodesia, who has visited the country below the escarpment, tells me that the Musengezi is not a sand river. He has seen it flowing. He also tells me that Mr A. C. Hodza, also of the University of Rhodesia, visited the area before coming to the University and was told about a missionary called Guvheya, who was murdered and thrown into a river at a place called Ngome, which means a spot where there are stone walls in Tande, the Dande dialect of Shona. There was a salt pan near, the Dande being traditionally a source of salt, and the spot was near a place where a tributary flows into the Musengezi.

Mr Hodza's evidence is confirmed by that of Fr. F. E. Kotski, S.J., who died recently and who in 1959 was anxious to collect evidence about Silveira. He was referred to Chief Kasekete in the Muzarabani Reserve, where traditions about Chisamhuru Negomo, the Munhumutapa who had killed Silveira, were still alive.

He found that the Chief had just died but his people and the *svikiro* of Nehanda passed on what the old man had narrated to them. Chisamhuru, he said, lived in a big stockaded *guta*, near the junction of the Kadzi and the Musengezi. There he had been visited by a Portuguese missionary, who had two huts allotted to him a short distance away. But later he had been killed as a *muroyi*, a dealer in black magic, and his body was thrown into the Musengezi, which was only a mile from the kraal. Later Chisamhuru was troubled by spirits, swarms of locusts and bad omens and so he moved his *guta* to the high veldt. Chisamhuru's preference for the high veldt rather than for the land below the escarpment is confirmed by Mr C. P. Abraham's findings. Chisamhuru, he says, was nicknamed Nogomo (*sic*) because he preferred to live right up on Chitako rather than down on the Dande beneath. ('The Monomotapa Dynasty' in *NADA*, Volume 36. 1959, p. 65.) All this seems fairly conclusive, but Mr James is to be thanked for bringing the matter up, and so enabling the evidence to be given.)

RHODES'S SERVANT, TONY

Sir,

One of the photographs of Rhodes perennially reproduced (See *Rhodes* by Lockhart and Woodhouse; *Rhodesian Epic* by Baxter and Turner; et al.) is invariably labelled as Rhodes and Johnny Grimmer, and his servant Tony. The first appearance of this photograph I can trace is opposite page 134 of *Cecil Rhodes: His Private Life by his Private Secretary (1910)* by Philip Jourdan when it is labelled — "Cecil Rhodes and Johnny Grimmer at Breakfast on the Veldt". A photograph of a man bearing no resemblance to the third party in that photograph appears opposite page 132 and is labelled "Tony in his improvised kitchen on the veldt", page 132

stating "wherever he went Tony always ruled supreme in the servants' quarter" and the book frequently revealing that there were always many servants.

Will the real Antonio de la Cruz please stand up.

Yours etc.,

DAVID F. F. FROST
Box 2286, Bulawayo.

Miss P. Francis of the National Archives, comments: (I have the following comments to make on Mr Frost's letter regarding the two photographs of Tony de la Cruz in Philip Jourdan's book:

The two men depicted opposite p. 132 and 134 are indeed quite different. The earliest caption I can find which names Tony specifically in the second photograph (with Rhodes and Grimmer) is in the British South Africa Company's *Historical catalogue: souvenir of Rhodesia* for the Empire exhibition, Johannesburg, 1936-7. I think it is significant that Jourdan, who knew Tony well, did not identify the same person as Tony. Gordon le Sueur in his *Cecil Rhodes: the man and his work* describes Tony as "a strange mixture of Chinaman, Portuguese and Cape boy" (p. 43), an apt description of the Tony depicted opposite p. 132 and an unlikely one of the person more commonly known as Tony opposite p. 134.)

SOCIETY OF MALAWI JOURNAL

The July 1978 issue contains four main articles. Hydro-electric Power Development on the Shire River: Traditional Iron Smelting; Printing Presses and Publishing in Malawi: and one on the medicinal uses of certain indigenous plant species such as the Euphorbiae and Aloes. The author of the last article, Bruce J. Hargreaves, says that to the African "medicine" is not only the drug that is taken to cure illness, it is also the poison to kill an enemy, it is the charm worn on the body to prevent ills, it is witchcraft with its evil influence. He also points out that Africans are adept at finding medicinal uses for introduced, exotic plants.

Reviews

A Bibliography of Published Works by and about David Livingstone, 1843-1975.
Compiled by B. W. Lloyd and J. Lashbrook. (Pub. by Cape Town University,
1978. Sold by C. Struik & Co., Cape Town. Limp cover. 115 pages. Price
R10.50.)

So potent is the fascination of David Livingstone's character and career that there seems to be no end to the writing of books about him. A whole batch of biographies appeared recently to mark the centenary of Livingstone's death, and since then several new studies have appeared.

So students of Livingstone's career will welcome a new bibliography of the Doctor which has been compiled by a Rhodesian, B. W. Lloyd, and J. Lashbrook who was until recently a librarian at the National Archives of Rhodesia. (*B. W. Lloyd is one of the founders of the Rhodesiana Society —Editor.*)

This is by far the most comprehensive bibliography to appear, and it is a model of how such a work should be presented. The number of publications noted amounts to no less than seven hundred and sixty four. Useful editorial comments are appended to many of the entries, and the bibliography is preceded by an important article on Livingstone's spiritual life by the late George Seaver.

Inevitably a few minor errors have crept into this scholarly compilation. The initials or the spelling of author's names appear wrongly in a number of cases. More important is the omission of several important works on Livingstone. Thus no mention has been made of D. H. Simpson's notable study of Livingstone's *Dark Companions* on his journeys; the *Proceedings of a Seminar held on the occasion of the Centenary of the Death of David Livingstone at Edinburgh* is likewise ignored. This is a pity for the student will not as a result be directed to the brilliant studies of Livingstone by such authorities as George Shepperson, P. E. H. Hair, A. D. Roberts, A. C. Ross, D. J. Siddle, V. L. Bosazza, D. D. Yonge, J. R. Gray, R. Visram, and R. C. Bridges, or to the discussions which followed presentations of their papers.

But these are minor blemishes of a most excellent bibliography which will supercede all previous works of this nature. The compilation is a 'must' for all teaching establishments concerned with African history and for students of Livingstone's career.

O. N. RANSFORD

Testimony of a Rhodesian Federal, by J. M. Greenfield. (Men of Our Time Series,
Books of Rhodesia. Ltd. 1978. No. 1. Price \$9,50.)

This is a worthy book reflecting the life and times of a worthy man, and it is fitting that it should be the first to be published of the new *Men of Our Time* series. Not only does it give us an entertaining picture of a typical Rhodesian boyhood, but

it also sheds valuable light behind the scenes during the rise and fall of the Federation.

Julian Greenfield has played a leading part in the judicial and political life of Rhodesia during a dramatic period. In his Foreword, Professor Ned Munger, of Pasadena, California, says that he exemplified the best of the Rhodesians of British stock. "His reflection on his youth, in England as a Rhodes Scholar, and in greater detail on his legal and political career, cover most of the history of Rhodesia since European occupation."

Those heady days when the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was being forged, largely at the behest of the then British Government to draw Rhodesia away from South Africa and its apartheid, are brought vividly to life, for the author played a big part in fashioning the Constitution and explaining it to the public. We share his horror and disgust as the noble edifice is destroyed after 10 years in response to the bleatings of African nationalism.

As he says in his Preface, it was "a shameful and shabby period in the history of a once proud nation whose Ministers submitted to intimidation by black demagogues and cynically substituted premature majority rule for partnership between the races in breach of solemn pledges on which the white minority relied."

Looking back, Mr Greenfield considers that where Rhodesia really went wrong was in voting for Responsible Government in 1922, long before it was ready for such a step, and thus missed the opportunity of joining up with South Africa. Had the vote gone the other way, Federation would never have been necessary.

It was a pity, he says, that Winston Churchill, the then Colonial Secretary, who favoured the Union's cause, did not make the decision himself instead of leaving it to the emotions of the Rhodesian electorate.

The author came into close contact with the leading political personalities of the thirties onwards. Although he did not agree with his views, the one who impressed him most was Mr Garfield Todd, for a brief period Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"It is a tragedy that his great potential did not come to full fruition," he writes. His friends were partly to blame for his fall from grace, but he himself was his own worst enemy. He failed to carry the support of his cabinet and also of his parliamentary party, and no one outside his party was involved.

On the subject of Rhodesian independence, Mr Greenfield says that by attending the Victoria Falls conference for the dissolution of the Federation, Winston Field threw away the only card he had, which, had he played it correctly, would have gained Southern Rhodesia the same treatment as the two Northern territories. He was no match, however, for the wily R. A. Butler, the British Minister in charge of Central African affairs.

Old Rhodesians will find this book of absorbing interest. It is written in a plain, straightforward style, without frills, as one would expect in a lawyer.

The chapters on the Federation and the events leading up to U.D.I. (which Mr Greenfield condemns without reservation) are particularly enthralling. This is a book that all Rhodesians, old and new, should read if they are to get current events into proper perspective.

W. D. GALE

The Passing of the Black Kings by Hugh Marshall Hole. (Rhodesiana Reprint Library, Silver Series Vol. 20. 1978. Originally published 1932. New Foreword by Professor R. S. Roberts. 322 pages. Maps. Illustrations. Price \$10,70 members.)

It is due only to a quirk of fate that this book was written. When Hugh Marshall Hole found that he could not enter the Chinese Consular Service, he joined a firm of attorneys in Kimberley. One of their clients was Cecil Rhodes.

Hole became Jameson's private secretary, and, in 1893, Salisbury's first Civil Commissioner. He was in charge through the Ndebele War and the Risings of 1896-7, when he was invalided to England. There he compiled reports for publication to defend the BSA Company's policies, and returned to Rhodesia in 1898.

His influence on the interpretation of Rhodesian history was immense. Professor Roberts, in his Foreword, cites as the prime example, "Hole's basic premise about the Risings: that they were due not to rational causes (such as the alleged forced labour) but to an irrational belief in the 'witchdoctors' of an all-pervasive Mwari cult."

This book is one of several written between 1929 and 1932 — the author needed to improve his financial position after his retirement in 1928 — and is not drawn entirely from Hole's personal knowledge and experience. It is a "chronicle of the mfecane and the northward movements of the Sotho and Zulu peoples, followed by Boers and Britons", and is concerned mainly with the personalities of the Black Kings.

The author relied heavily on the writings of missionaries, explorers and travellers, British Government Command Papers and the reminiscences of pioneers, carefully collected over the years for such an eventuality.

Hole treats his characters with reasonable objectivity and shows sympathy for the loss of their traditional way of life and the inevitable erosion of their freedom and power. The impact of European civilisation upon Khama, Mzilikazi, Lobengula, Lewanika and many lesser chieftains was necessarily dramatic.

As a fluent and trenchant precis of the knowledge and beliefs of nearly half a century ago, *The Passing of the Black Kings* is an interesting addition to the Silver Series of the Rhodesiana Reprint Library.

ROSEMARY KIMBERLEY

Myth and Magic: the Art of the Shona of Zimbabwe by Joy Kuhn. (Don Nelson, Cape Town. 1978. Ill pages. Illustrations in colour and black and white. Price R15.00.)

This is not an academic or theoretical study but is the highly personalised story of the rise of Shona art in the 1950s and 1960s, firstly under the influence of Canon Patterson and then under the imaginative stimulus of Frank McEwen who started the Workshop at the National Gallery. The book also tells of the commercial Shona art ventures of Tom Bloomfield and the Tengenenge village of sculptors on his farm and of a firm, African Art Promotions, in Salisbury.

Modern Shona sculpture, especially, has now an international reputation and is represented in most of the major modern art galleries throughout the world.

This is an astonishing phenomenon because modern Shona sculpture is not a flowering of African traditional art: the Shona, unlike many other African peoples, have no tradition of carving or sculpture. This is a purely contemporary art with an African inspiration.

The author says the Shona are particularly "tuned-in" to spirits and magic and the sculptures and carvings portray strange beings from the spiritual world, mythical animals and birds, people who look like animals and mysterious happenings. But there are also portrayals of more mundane, non-spiritual themes — an old horse, a beer drink, a broody hen — each one highly original in concept with no sign of repetitive "airport art".

The story is mainly carried in long interview form with individual artists with odd snippets of Shona lore thrown in by the author. It is a light book, easy to read and illustrated by 110 excellent photographs in colour and black and white largely from the collection of Tom Bloomfield.

W. V. BRELSFORD

The Later Prehistory of Eastern and Southern Africa by D. W. Phillipson.
(Heinemann Publishers, London, 1977. Limp cover. 387 pages. Maps, Figures, Illustrations. Price £4.90.)

A synthesis such as has been presented in this book can only be an outline of the problems facing the archaeologist in Africa south of the Sahara. The author has given a well balanced account of the development which has taken place in the last twenty thousand years. An attempt has been made to show how the past has contributed to the variety of recent African cultures. His chapter on the spread of the Bantu languages, although problematical, is of interest to those studying the Late Iron Age industries.

Mr. Phillipson is an archaeologist and the topics he has discussed have been primarily those illustrated by the discipline in which he was trained. Therefore details of material culture and economy occupy a large place in the narrative.

The book contains nine main chapters. The first four deal with the users of stone tools. Chapters five to nine describe generally the spread and development of the techniques of iron smelting and the production of metal tools, although it is later shown that the two cultures overlapped. Finally the problems of classification, dating, and chronology of Rock Art are dealt with.

The author emphasises the fact that Zimbabwe and the other 150 stone structures in Rhodesia could only have been of African origins.

The spectrum covered is too wide for one book, firstly because it is far too scientific for the casual reader, and secondly it is not detailed enough for the student who has not access to the publications listed by the author. Nevertheless a book of great value to the amateur archaeologist who has neither the time nor the necessity to dig deeper into the problems facing the professional.

The twenty pages of literature cited by the author form a valuable bibliography for any archaeological student. They are also an indication of the immense volume

of research and reading undertaken by Mr. Phillipson during the preparation of this volume.

The book is well illustrated by photographs and line drawings and is a most valuable and concise synthesis of the present knowledge of the later prehistory south of the Sahara.

C. K. COOKE

Salisbury: A geographical survey of the capital of Rhodesia, edited by George Kay and Michael Smout. (Hodder and Stoughton, Great Britain, 1977. 119 pages. Illustrations. Maps. Plans. Diagrams etc. Price £3.50.)

The book, well provided with photographs, maps and diagrams, has been written by contributors, who have been, or are, members of the staff of the Department of Geography of the University of Rhodesia. Of the joint editors, George Kay was the first Professor and Head of the Geography Department, while Michael Smout was a founder member and Senior Lecturer in the Department, whose research and writing on the geography of Salisbury was rewarded by the Ph. D. degree. Each of the nine contributors has provided a stimulating and thought provoking article on his own programme of interest.

As might be expected, there has been very deep research into the efforts that have been made to overcome the problems as Salisbury has grown, in eighty-seven years, from a village to a town, from a town to a city, passing from the ox-waggon era to that of the jumbo jet.

The movement of the commercial and business centre from Pioneer Street to Manica Road, and then to First Street is traced. The subdivision of the farms adjacent to the Townlands and their development into dormitory suburbs with their own Town Management Boards, the establishment of Industrial Areas, the growth of the Central Business District, and the transportation factors arising from the City sprawl are all dealt with in readable language with a minimum of technical jargon.

Attention is drawn to the difficulties that have come about as a result of the division of the city into European and African areas, and the complexities that exist between a technologically advanced European community and a less advanced African population, both anxious for progressive improvement and each acutely aware of their differences.

The final result is a survey of the more important aspects of Salisbury's geography. It should be of great value not only to teachers of the subject but to a much wider reading public. This should include many of Salisbury's ratepayers, the senior members of the staff of the Municipality, and certainly the members of the City Council.

G. H. TANSER

Britain and the Politics of Rhodesian Independence by Elaine Windrich (Croom Helm, London, 1978, 283 pages. Price £10.95)

Of books concerned with the issue of Rhodesian independence there seemingly will be no end. Already we have read memoirs giving the British point of view from Sir Harold Wilson, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Lord Alport. From the other side

we have savoured the biographies of Ian Smith provided by Peter Joyce and Philippa Berlyn, and the pro-Rhodesian accounts of Kenneth Young, Major General Hutson and a host of other authors. More recently we have read Julian Greenfield's autobiography, and are now promised those of the late President Dupont, Mr Stumbles and Sir Hugh Beadle.

But these accounts are no more than the opening shots of a contest which will titillate us for years to come, and without doubt they will shortly be drowned by the noise of heavier cannonades from Mr Smith, Henry Kissinger and the nationalist leaders.

It is a relief then to turn to a new book on the Rhodesian independence issue by Elaine Windrich, who is a visiting scholar at Stanford University and has no need to justify her own stance in the great debate.

Admittedly Miss Windrich is one of the victims of the conscience factor which has stricken the western world in the wake of colonialism. Her account is accordingly weighted heavily against Rhodesia, and sometimes it reminds the reader of what Mr Cecil Rhodes once termed the unctious rectitude of his critics.

Nevertheless the author has contrived to write a book which gives such an impression of cold detachment that uninformed readers will readily accept her version of events.

Thus her suggestion that Rhodesian security forces provoked the violence which marred the presentation of the Home-Smith agreement (the author prefers to call it "the Salisbury sellout") to the public by the Pearce commissioners, may impress some readers, and nowhere do they learn that instead of attaining a wide contact with Rhodesian Africans, the commissioners only met six per cent of the black population.

The book ends somewhat awkwardly at the point where Dr Owen and Mr Andrew Young stepped so confidently on the stage and proceeded to complicate still further an involved and intricate issue. But for all the prejudice the author has displayed, her book is an excellent resume of political events concerning Rhodesia over the last two decades, and will be a valuable source book to future students of the period.

O. N. RANSFORD

A Wilderness Called Kariba by Dale Kenmuir. (A Wilderness Publication. 1978.

Pub. by Dale and Morag Kenmuir. Limp cover. 140 pages. End maps. Line drawings. Price \$3,95 in bookshops.)

The author says that — "the closure of the dam wall (at Kariba) in December 1958 marked the beginning of one of the greatest ecological upsets of an environment ever perpetrated by man". But the title of the book is perhaps a little misleading for it was the Zambezi valley above the gorge, before the dam was built, that was the wilderness. Now, the vast lake has developed a varied and complex life of its own with immense economic possibilities and the shore lined, with shrubs and torpedo grass growth replacing barren sandbanks, has become a new fertile ecological area.

The book is almost encyclopaedic in its coverage. It does not deal with the building of the dam but it does tell the story of the early investigations into the

possible human and faunal changes that would take place and it ends with a discussion of the effect of the dam on the river below the wall.

Dale Kenmuir describes the river, its fish, the Batonka people and their culture before the dam. There are lively chapters on "Operation Noah" and its results. The massive infestation of Kariba Weed and its equally dramatic recession is discussed.

The development of commercial fisheries, with the introduction of new species, the population explosion of the Kapenta, the sardine introduced from Lake Tanganyika, is dealt with from the economic as well as the biological angle. The Tiger Fish has a chapter to itself. There are now about 42 different species of fish in the lake.

Life on the islands, and there are 200 in the Rhodesian side of the Lake, and the "Host of (Faunal) Oddities" found everywhere complete a biological picture of intense richness. The presence of shrimps, jelly fish, sponges, mussels, clams, turtles as well as terns and gulls, "makes the phrase 'Rhodesia's inland sea' very near to a true description."

This is a fascinating book and an invaluable piece of Rhodesiana. The author is a Research Officer with the Department of National Parks. The book is written with serious scientific interest but in straightforward, easy style that the general reader can enjoy. It is illustrated with realistic and accurate line drawings by Russell Williams and Morag Kenmuir.

W. V. BRELSFORD

A History of South Africa by Robert Lacour-Gayet (Cassell and Co. London. 1977. Limp cover. 387 pages, 8 maps. Price £3,25.)

This book is a translation, from the French, of *Histoire de l'Afrique du Sud* written by the same author in 1970, with additional chapters to bring it up to date. It is a pity that no information is given about the author or his qualifications, but it is clearly evident that he is a historian of high calibre. He has made two visits to South Africa, the first in 1967 and the second nine years later, each lasting several weeks, but the bibliography, which includes a number of French publications, indicates that, in addition to his visits, he had spent a considerable time in the study of his subject.

Claiming that he has been brought up "in the liberal tradition of open-mindedness", he appeals to his English-speaking readers for understanding and goodwill.

The book is a very interesting study by a Frenchman who has been able to obtain information from French sources and to make use of it in the realisation that "here (in South Africa) a long and tragic drama had been enacted in the course of which the accidents of history had brought together ethnic groups who had no common ground for mutual understanding and who had been forced by circumstances to live side by side".

The development of the drama and the parts played by the actors are infused with ready description and apt quotation so that the book is exceedingly readable.

During his two visits to South Africa the author met persons of all shades of opinion, of all races and from all walks of life. Having done so he has tried to give

his judgements "the character of objectivity and impartiality". He has succeeded admirably.

Right through the book, Lacour-Gayet keeps posing questions and then seeks answers to them. These answers are unlikely to be acceptable to those who condemn apartheid out of hand. That apartheid has become a much hated principle in the eyes of the world, attracting attention, controversy and bitterness is acknowledged. But the author's approach helps in no small way to lead to an appreciation of the magnitude of the problem that South Africa faces and the attempt that is being made to solve it.

The author states that his second visit increased his confidence "in the future of a country which is at present displaying an extraordinary capacity for adaptation". Because of this opinion the book is well worth reading for it puts forward the premise that while discrimination, based on colour, is odious, it is no less true that the separate existence of the races, with equality of rights respected, involves no offence against justice, and that it is this that South Africa is trying to achieve.

G. H. TANSER

Survival: Taped Interviews with South Africa's Power Elite, by Anna Starcke (Tafelberg. Cape Town. 217 pages. Price R9,80)

If you read this book you will understand the intensity of interest taken by South Africa's leaders in the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia under black majority rule. For that is what many progressive thinkers see as South Africa's future also, and Rhodesia will be the guinea pig. If it works here the result will be a rapid speeding up in the development of race relations down South.

Miss Starcke has used an interesting method in tackling her subject. She surveys the current scene (mid-1978) from every angle — employment, education, housing, social, economic, and others — stressing the need for change, for acceptance of the black man as a member of society, for his recognition as a human being.

So many of her statements have a familiar ring — the need for more employment opportunities, the need to close the wages gap, the need to control the population explosion. And, above all, if armed conflict is to be avoided, the need to win the hearts and minds of the black people in South Africa and give them their place in the economic and cultural sun.

The elimination of racial discrimination was making headway in South Africa, though at a far slower rate than in Rhodesia, even before the repeal of our legislation. It is likely to disappear rapidly as it is seen that its abolition does not result in doom and destruction. The important thing is that thinking South Africans recognise the need and are determined to do something about it.

Their thinking is reflected in the interviews with 13 men of power, intellect, expertise and deep knowledge of the South African scene.

They range from John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, the new Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha (before his elevation) and Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha to black leaders such as Chief Buthelezi and Chief Mangope, leading Afrikaans intellectuals and industrial leader Mr Harry Oppenheimer. They cover practically the entire spectrum of advanced thinking in South Africa.

A note of extreme urgency runs through the final section, "Signposts, Signals and Scenarios". Time is not on South Africa's side, any more than it was on the side of the white elite in this country. In places the tone is really despondent, since the power to effect change lies in the hands of the whites, the majority of whom appear to be hostile to the idea.

Yet here and there the tide is creeping in, and the number of Canutes is becoming fewer and fewer. The possibility of a genuine "consociational democracy" (dreadful phrase) cannot be ruled out.

This is a thought-provoking book which has tackled a difficult subject in an interesting and constructive way. All who are interested in the evolution of race relationships on the sub-Continent would be well advised to read it.

W. D. GALE

Black Heart: Gore-Browne and the Politics of Multiracial Zambia by Robert I. Rotberg. (University of California Press. 1978. 359 pages. Illustrations. Map. Price £10,50).

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne was, says the author, "Central Africa's premier statesman" during the difficult days of World War II and the "hectic half-decade" which preceded Federation.

He was actively engaged in politics in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation for over thirty turbulent years. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in Northern Rhodesia in 1935 he became Nominated Member Representing African Interests in 1938. He was leader of the House from 1939 to 1946 resigning from that position in favour of his friend and protegee, Roy Welensky. Gore-Browne did not favour Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia but wished to be free to fight for an independent Northern Rhodesia with a multiracial government. He retired from the House in 1950 and carried on his battle from party sidelines.

He is remembered for his unending fight against the colour bar; for the introduction of much pro-African legislation; for his long friendship with and support of Kenneth Kaunda (who writes a Foreword to this book); for his long championing of African majority rule expressed in widely publicised speeches and in the world's press; and for the sensation he caused in 1961 by openly espousing the cause of African nationalism and joining Kaunda's United Independence Party.

Stewart was born into a typical English upper class family, educated at Harrow and Woolwich and commissioned into the army as a regular Gunner.

From 1911 to 1914 he was seconded to the Northern Rhodesia — Belgian Congo Boundary Commission. He was dismissed early in 1914 after a quarrel with the C.O. over what he considered to be the latter's unfair treatment of the African porters. It was on his trek back to Dar es Salaam that he came across lake Shiwa Ngandu (home of the royal crocodile) in the remote northern province of Northern Rhodesia. He resolved to return and live there.

Five years of meritorious war service intervened but he did return as a soldier-settler to the shores of the lake.

The author tells in detail the story of the creation of a great estate in the wilderness, an endeavour that was aimed at being a model of race relations and of agricultural self-sufficiency, with essential oils as the export crop. He tells of the

building of the large and beautiful Italianate style manor house with baronial dining hall, magnificent book-lined library, a chapel, of massive furniture made from local wood, "great doorposts and fire places and a broad black staircase". Here Stewart lived in feudal splendour entertaining a never-ending stream of visitors from high dignitaries to lowly civil servants and missionaries all with the same patrician courtesy. He died there in 1967.

This is a full scale biography, personal as well as political, of a most unusual and complex character. It is a "warts and all" description of Stewart's personal life. But he emerges as a man of principle, cultured and intellectual — a very civilised man.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Contemporary Africa: (Geography and Change.) Ed. by C. Gregory Knight and James L. Newman (Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, USA. 546 pages, illustrations, maps, diagrams. Price R22,55).

This book is reminiscent of Worthington's *Science in Africa* of forty years ago and the contrast between the two books shows up the changes in scientific thinking that have taken place.

Worthington's book was divided into neat disciplines headed Geography, Agriculture, Health and so on the kind of compartmental thinking which decided that since tribesmen are agriculturists rural development should be in the hands of agricultural specialists.

This book is not so simple. Twenty-eight contributors, most of them professors of Geography, consider Africa past and present from a multi-disciplinary viewpoint and go on to discuss the network of natural and social forces dominating *Change*, even daring to project future patterns or systems as they may emerge in the 21st Century.

What is most interesting is the ecological approach, the flow of energy and materials. Agriculture is defined as "an ecological channeling of environmental resources" involving ecology, culture and economics. There is a frank admission that "an agricultural system is essentially behavioural" and that *Culture* has proven to be a major cause of failure in agricultural development schemes.

Considering the size of, and the immense diversity of cultures in the continent of Africa this is a book for investigators and planners and it should stimulate much thinking. For example, was it a wise Rhodesian decision to vest responsibility for rural development in a Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development? Or to operate on a conception of peasant agriculture that institutes an integrated plan involving top-level business acumen and agricultural expertise? Those chapters surveying results in Africa from efforts to promote the rural sector for major growth in the national economy find such planning is "erroneous by omission rather than commission". A warning against the same erroneous approach was given in the *Tribal Areas Research Foundation's* book *Development in Rhodesian Tribal Areas* (1974) — "motivation for economic production must be sought after mainly in the non-economic aspects of tribal life."

Amidst the hail of political and journalistic generalizations descending on

Africa one might expect some fresh and illuminating assessments from detached American scientific study. Three striking illustrations of this approach deserve mention.

— race, language, culture and ethnicity are factors for classification of Africa's variety of people but for understanding political and economic events ethnicity, probably increasing in intensity as competition for jobs and diminishing resources increases, is the key;

— the widely believed cliché about British colonialism being unconcerned about economic development, and so 'exploitation' left dependencies weaker than the British found them — a well-worn socialist interpretation — is characterised as a caricature of the truth, inaccurate and misleading;

— our understanding of the *Process* of change in Africa, as basic patterns linked together in space and time, is virtually nonexistent and Africa's role in the world economy has undergone a relative decline.

The book is weak on the political systems within which people live and produce to survive but it is full of insights into the ecological blending of geographical environments, social systems and productive capacities. A powerful blending far more complex and obscure than is apparent to those planners whose dimensions are that Africa needs a 4 000 million dollar aid plan to give it an economic boost.

ROGER HOWMAN

Africa Today, a short introduction to African affairs, by B. W. Hodder (Methuen, 1978, Paperback. 166 pages, Map (price £1,95 U.K.)

The difficulty of writing authoritatively about Africa, especially about the whole continent, is well illustrated in Professor Hodder's short guide to African affairs. Although the book was published in the latter part of 1978 it told the story only up to the end of 1977. On Rhodesia therefore it is out of date and has nothing about the March 3 agreement and subsequent events.

Whatever the outcome of those events they have already profoundly changed the course of Rhodesian history by installing a multiracial government and abolishing racial discrimination. This review had to be written before the white referendum and the general election proposed under the agreement but whatever their outcome things can never be the same again in Rhodesia as they are described in this book.

These are the hazards which must face any author trying to give an intelligible explanation of the currents of affairs and the motives that have caused and are still causing the rapid changes of direction in Africa's march towards the 21st century.

Making due allowance for this kind of problem Professor Hodder is to be congratulated on producing a well-balanced review of the influences at work in Africa today. Professor of Geography in the University of London he is very much the fair-minded academic, summarising all points of view on a given subject and invariably taking a moderate stance somewhere between the extremes.

A good example is provided in his survey of apartheid. After giving both the arguments for and against the South African policy, he concludes: "In the end

whatever solution is found will be of worldwide significance. Perhaps it is no longer a matter of whether apartheid is good or bad, moral or immoral, justified or unjustified; its immediate future is more secure than ever it was. And South Africa's strategic position in relation to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, her mineral resources and the enormous size of western investment in South Africa (40 per cent of its industry is foreign-owned) — all are vital ingredients in the interest shown by the outside world in South African affairs. Whatever the local moral arguments of the case, the western world cannot afford to allow South Africa to lapse into chaos. This, in the final analysis, might prove to be the real imperative."

This clearheaded emphasis of the crux of an agonisingly difficult and complex problem is typical of the approach of the author to his examination of African trends.

He starts by emphasising (and constantly recurring to it throughout the book) the great diversity of Africa and then looks at the colonial impact on Africa and the subsequent movement towards independence after which he indicates some of the inherent problems like the often artificial boundaries and the fact that so many African states are landlocked. (Incidentally, in this context he makes one of his rare mistakes by saying that President Seretse Khama had barred Rhodesian rail traffic from Botswana).

From here he passes to problems of the mental rather than the physical environment; matters like ethnicity (a term now preferred in many quarters to tribalism), elitism and race. Then he goes on to consider national development and national unity, regional co-operation and African unity. In all of these he shows a refreshing disinclination to be the slave of ready-made formulae of Left or Right but pursues the goal of an objective appreciation of the best practical solutions.

This is a short book which does not pretend to carry out an in-depth inquiry into Africa; nor does it try to give all the answers. What it does — and does admirably — is to direct attention to a range of formative influences. It is for this reason that it deserves a place on the shelves of all serious students of Africa.

W. E. ARNOLD

African Traditional Architecture: an historical and geographical perspective by Susan Denyer. (Heinemann, Limp cover. Illustrations. Maps. Line drawings. 210 pages. Price £3.80)

This is an astonishing book. One can hardly imagine that African traditional buildings of local perishable materials could attain to any aesthetic architectural appeal. But in over 300 photographs plus numerous line drawings Susan Denyer displays a fantastic array of vernacular designs and styles of buildings, homestead layouts, village and town plans from all over sub-Saharan Africa.

In many instances, in an African setting, permanent buildings would have been an embarrassment. Villages moved when the land was worked out, or when a chief died, when men or women had scattered to other villages on marriage, or when, like the Lozi of the Zambezi plain, floods enforced a long seasonal transhumance to another part of the country. But, says the author, the temporary nature of African traditional building "does not epitomize an unstable, unsure society" and the

distinctive culture of the people was demonstrated in the style or decoration of even temporary buildings.

Primarily, traditional styles are specific to land area. Obviously the houses of the tropical rain forest must differ from those of the savannah woodlands or the deserts or the mountains. Homestead layout also depends on climate but custom can elaborate. The component parts of the houses of the Dogon of Mali represent the individual organs of the body and there is sexual symbolism in the layout of the whole village. Many out of the ordinary buildings on the edge of the Sahara in West Africa, along the coast of East Africa and inland at Zimbabwe were built in a specialised style in the interest of trade. Religion, societies and age grades affect the styles of shrines, churches, mosques and communal or club halls.

Styles do change and disappear. In earlier years forts, mazes, stockaded villages and semi-underground buildings, such as those at Inyanga, were a means of defence against enemies. Such styles have now gone and modern social change, symbolised by corrugated iron, is very rapidly wiping out a rich architectural heritage.

But, says Susan Denyer, many architects in Africa today are turning to African traditional architecture for inspiration. Not with the object of repeating the structures, an impossibility with modern materials and techniques, but because it is recognised that the traditional structures "satisfied their communities' psychological needs far better than most modern suburban settlements do."

A most attractive book on a fascinating subject that has not received much attention from sociologists.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Lasting Legacy: a Story of British Colonialism by Sir Kenneth Blackburne (Johnson Publications, London 1976. 206 pages. Illustrated. £4.80).

The author was 32 years in the Colonial Service being stationed in Nigeria, Palestine and the Gambia. Also he was Governor of the Leeward Islands and then of Jamaica. He became the first Director of Information at the Colonial Office (1947-50).

He had a brilliant career. After his first five years as a District Officer in Nigeria his service was always in the higher ranks.

As a District Commissioner in Palestine, "Petrarch of Galilee", he found himself, as a young man, dealing with very senior military staff during the violent disturbances and assassinations of the time. He himself eventually became Public Enemy No. 1 on the list to be assassinated by the Arabs and he was transferred to The Colonial Office.

Shortly afterwards, appointed Colonial Secretary to the Gambia he was the youngest C.S. in the Colonial Empire at the age of 33.

As the first Director of Information in the Colonial Office he toured the whole of the Colonial Empire, including Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The latter country had just received a big grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to set up a broadcasting station that was to broadcast to Southern Rhodesia as well as the other two territories. Although Southern Rhodesia was not part of the

Colonial Empire, the idea of Federation was in the air and the Central African Council was already providing some common services.

So Blackburne visited Salisbury. He found race relations in "the Rhodesias" worse than elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, an opinion based, as far as the reader can gather, on some stereotyped secondhand opinions. He himself thought the Salisbury Africans were very cheerful and the hotel staff more friendly than anywhere else in Africa.

In spite of his career in the higher echelons of the Service, Sir Kenneth's book is in no way stuffy or pompous. It is written in a straightforward way that conveys his achievements in modest fashion.

No one can doubt, he says, that Britain, not only through her officials but through her explorers, traders, missionaries and settlers, made a great contribution of worth to her colonies and left behind a lasting legacy of goodwill. That is why most of the former colonies have retained the commonwealth connection.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Consensus and Conflict in African Societies - An Introduction to Sociology by Margaret Peil, (Longman Group, London, 1977). 396pp, Map. Figures. \$6,55.

It is not true, as the publishers claim, that this is the first sociology text written specifically for African students. J. E. Goldthorpe's text *An Introduction to Sociology* (Cambridge), now in its second edition, pre-dates it by nine years! Predictably Goldthorpe does not appear in the bibliography, although some of the issues discussed in Peil's chapter on stratification, for example, follow closely those raised by Goldthorpe. On the whole, however, Peil's text is more extensive in its coverage and includes much more factual detail drawn from the African context than does Goldthorpe's.

Peil has, in fact, done a commendably thorough job, even if this is a rather conventional text. It starts with four more conceptually oriented chapters on the discipline of sociology, the fundamentals of social organisation, and interrelationship between the individual and society, and social differentiation. This is followed by the usual review of the key institutions of the family, education and religion, a discussion of urbanisation and important social problems (it is refreshing to find unemployment and housing heading the list here, rather than crime and alcoholism), and a concluding chapter on social change. A notable omission is political organisation, although Peil might have found the contemporary scene in Africa too complex to discuss in a brief chapter. The overall integrating perspective is still solidly functional despite the fact that this approach has come in for some heavy criticism during the past decade or more. At any rate, the economy, power and inequality, usually the prime concerns of neo-Marxists, do not figure prominently in her discussion, even if she explicitly tries, following Cohen, to integrate the conflict and consensus perspectives, as the title also indicates. In her theoretical orientation Peil does not hesitate to draw on tried and popular introductory texts such as those of Smelser, Worsley and Broom and Selznick.

Dr Peil is currently attached to the Centre of West African Studies at the University of Birmingham and she gained most of her earlier teaching and research

experience in Ghana and Nigeria. So it is not surprising that a larger proportion of her empirical material is drawn from West Africa than from East, Central or Southern Africa. Given the differences between West and East/Central Africa, this is bound to disappoint some readers. Those in this country in particular, would find relatively few references to Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Peil is well acquainted with the work of Prof. Clyde Mitchell, formerly of the University in Salisbury, with whom she seems to share a special interest in the study of social networks, but there is no reference to the works of Holleman, Garbett, Weinrich or others.

Even so, there can be few books in which such a large amount of fairly up-to-date empirical data on different African societies, some of it still unpublished, is reviewed and drawn together in one source. *Conflict and Consensus* is likely to prove useful, if only for that reason.

C. M. BRAND
Department of Sociology
University of Rhodesia.

Power and Class in Africa: An introduction to Change and Conflict in African Politics by I. L. Markovitz. (Prentice-Hall, U.S.A., 1977. Limp cover, 398 pages. Price R11,90.)

There was a time when the common opinion, including that of the experts, was that all the developing countries needed to set them on the road to sustained development was an adequate injection of capital (through foreign aid) and skills (through education). Most people in the West have been disabused of such assumptions and the prevailing opinion now tends to be that the prospects for economic development, certainly in Africa, are rather dim due to, amongst others, conditions of chronic political instability which are likely to continue, and perhaps get worse, in the foreseeable future.

Markovitz subscribes to neither of these two views. He sees two grounds for optimism about Africa's future. The first is that independent Africa really has not done too badly, given the odds. He points out that many European societies were not doing any better, and were sometimes worse off, in their quest for stability and development, until at least the middle of the nineteenth century. Given the high rates of illiteracy, the lack of political experience, the problems bequeathed by the colonial period and the operation of the international capitalist system, Markovitz thinks that many African nations have made reasonable progress. If they could maintain the economic growth rates which were achieved in the first ten or fifteen years after independence these countries could achieve a fair standard of living within another generation.

Markovitz's second reason for optimism is that conflict and a degree of instability is not only normal but is in fact necessary for establishing more just and creative societies where such gross imbalances exist as in Africa. In Markovitz's view, those who insist on stability tend to be those who want to maintain a status quo from which they benefit unduly. The principle problem in Africa still, and increasingly, is inequality. Actually his analysis of the post-independence period is a hard-headed and up to a point — paradoxically it would seem — a pessimistic one. Land reform

and rural development programmes have failed. Unemployment is chronic. World trade and investment patterns put Africa at a disadvantage. 'Classes' remain fragmented. And *encadrement* (or bureaucratization) has simply led to the emergence of another powerful elite group of civil servants seeking to serve their own interests. But power is not only associated with new social and political groupings. One of Markovitz's principal arguments, in fact, is that there is a significant continuity between contemporary social configurations and ones going back to the colonial period and the pre-colonial past in the shape, for example, of members of traditional chiefly lineages who became modern entrepreneurs or powerful party politicians. Admittedly most of his examples here are drawn from West Africa.

The question remains: how does one get from a rather negative evaluation of the recent record to optimistic projections for the future? Markovitz is at pains to point out that his book, despite its length, is an exploratory essay rather than a definitive and systematic text. But this surely does not absolve him from the task of giving some more concrete and specific indication of how his hopes for the future will, or can, be realized.

C. M. BRAND
Department of Sociology
University of Rhodesia.

Myth, Literature and the African World by Wole Soyinka (Cambridge University Press)

In this book, Professor Soyinka has published four lectures delivered in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge. They form two pairs, the first devoted to Yoruba ritual and drama, and the second to the social vision implicit in some recent African writing. The topics reflect the fields in which Wole Soyinka has excelled, namely drama and social criticism, though he is a poet and novelist as well. He is an impressive artist, as well as being a scholar well versed in Comparative Literature.

The main concern in these essays is to give expression to African "self-apprehension", both in its ritual beginnings and as it seeks to find articulation in modern novels. Professor Soyinka considers this all the more necessary since he believes that Africans have been encountering of late "a concerted assault, decked in ideological respectability, on every attempt to re-state the authentic world of the African peoples and ensure its contemporary apprehension through appropriate structures". Against this insidious trend, a potential second epoch of colonisation, the volume engages in "the simultaneous act of eliciting from history, mythology and literature, for the benefit of both genuine aliens and alienated Africans, a continuing process of self-apprehension whose temporary dislocation appears to have persuaded many of its non-existence or its irrelevance in contemporary world reality." (pp x-xi).

If these eloquent lectures are exacting it is because Soyinka is struggling with truth about philosophical and literary ultimates, the metaphysical nature of man as apprehended in the tradition of the Yoruba ritual drama and in modern attempts to

give a new form to the African's interrupted identity. For the same reason one will want to reread this book for the deep insight the author gives into the nature of drama and the responsibility of literature to society, as well as for the insight it gives into a sensitively aware and articulate mind struggling to interpret and defend a genuine African presence in the face of aggression from without and betrayal from within.

PROFESSOR GEORGE FORTUNE
University of Rhodesia

The Dance, Art and Ritual of Africa by Michel Huet. Text by Jean-Louis Paudrat. (Collins. 1978. 241 pages. 256 illustrations in black and white and colour. Maps. Price £17.)

Although this book deals specifically with West and central Africa it has a relevance elsewhere. For, as Jean Laude points out in an Introduction, the dance is the one distinctive and typical feature of all Black African cultures. The art of sculpture is not practised universally, masks are not used everywhere and painting is far from common. But in every tribe, dancing, whether accompanied by musical instruments or not, is ever present either on purely joyful occasions or in serious rituals. Most tribes have some speciality. For example, the "possession" dances of our Shona "mediums" are well known.

The significance and value of this book is that for the first time it places the dance into its proper niche as a category of African Art. It shows that body movements are as much a form of artistic expression as sculpture, carving or music, a fact conveyed most vividly in the magnificent photographs. The pictures are not posed, they are not restricted to the more spectacular parts of dances but were taken during dances and include some full series of pictures depicting complete rituals. They indeed show "African art alive".

Michel Huet collected these pictures over a period of thirty years and they depict some dances that are now no longer performed and others that may be only performed at intervals perhaps of decades such as those, for example, only performed on the death of a chief.

There are ethnographic descriptions and explanatory notes on the meanings of dances and on their place in each tribal culture. This is a most unusual and beautiful book as well as a fascinating addition to the history of African art.

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And having writ,
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ZAMBEZIA

The Journal of the University of Rhodesia

Six volumes, each of two issues have now been published and all are available (from Publications Dept., P.O. Box MP 45, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Zimbabwe Rhodesia); Price: Back numbers are Rh\$3,00 per issue in Zimbabwe Rhodesia (US\$7,00 abroad); current number is RH\$2,50 in Zimbabwe Rhodesia (US\$6,00 abroad). A complete contents list is also available. Noteworthy Articles that have appeared include:

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- D. E. Borrell Arthur Shearly Cripps: An Assessment
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Yes. Well, I said . . .
Simon! . . . Simon I've
told you before . . .
Simon how many more
times do I have to tell
you? . . . Hold on a
minute Marje . . . Simon!
Go and worry Daddy will
you . . . Sorry Marje.
Simon was just pulling
. . . I said Simon was just
pulling . . . Hello?
Hello?"

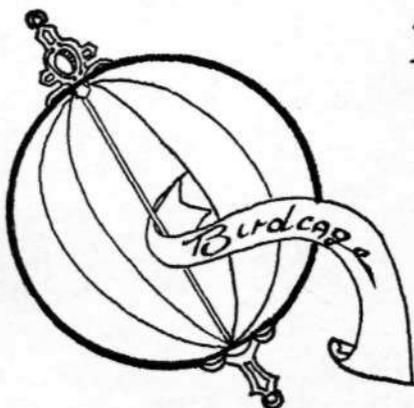


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**THE CONVENT SCHOOL
AN INTERESTING DAY.**

A very short time back it will be remembered a paragraph appeared in the cyclostyle forerunner of this paper to the effect that the Dominican Sisterhood here had opened a schoolroom to provide for the education of the younger portion of our inhabitants.

The want of such an institution was beginning to be much felt, and Mother Patrick and her Sisters, with the energy and devotion so well known in connection with the hospital and kindred institution, with "Faith, Hope and Charity" as their motto and emblem, took the matter to task. Their progress was looked forward to with eager interest, and it was indeed a most pleasing ceremony which took place on Thursday morning last.

The pupils through Mother Patrick sent an invitation to the Administrator desiring him to be present and witness the result of their first efforts. Dr Jameson was received by the Sister in charge at the schoolroom, and on entering the children numbering some fifteen or eighteen rose to accompaniment on the organ, singing a pretty simple song of welcome, and afterwards presented the following handsomely illuminated address, which was clearly and distinctly read by the senior boy, a lad of about twelve years of age, on the conclusion of which two charming well dressed mites came forward and presented a bouquet of wild flowers. The address read—

To His Honour Dr. L. S. JAMESON, Administrator of Mashonaland, from the Children of the Convent School, Salisbury.

Dear Dr. Jameson—We, the children of the Convent School, wish to tell you

AERIAL NAVIGATION

Mr H S Maxim, the inventor of the deadly machine gun bearing his name, has, as is well known, been experimenting for some years past on flying machines. In the "Fortnightly Review," the gifted inventor shows how near he is now to some measure of success, not, be it understood, in mere travelling by balloon—the Montgolfier Brothers did that successfully over a hundred years ago—but by pure mechanical effort.

"Experimenters," he says, "who attempt the navigation of the air are divided into two classes, namely, those who seek to accomplish it by the use of balloons—that is to say, apparatus lighter than the air—and those who seek to accomplish it by machines heavier than the air, and which it is proposed to sustain in the air by dynamic energy, after the manner of birds. So far none have succeeded except those which are sustained by gas, and which, considered as a whole, are lighter than the air. For many years the leading scientists of the world have admitted that the navigation of the air by machines heavier than the air would become possible whenever a motor sufficiently powerful in proportion to its weight should be discovered." Mr Maxim has apparently discovered the needful motor, after a careful and costly series of experiments. The kind of machine he is working on is known as an aeroplane, and is impelled by a screw. Professor Langley had already demonstrated that "the mechanical sustentation of heavy bodies in the air, combined with very great speeds, is not only possible, but within the reach of mechanical means we actually possess,

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