

pp Bade UP RLS ay Led tna bet nn Aa calms ahd he Ue URES

ROR

igs

408 Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift

large vanadium mine near by. It lies in the Mapochs-
lend region and is known for its wheat, yellow peach-
Saved calla lites. The village, administered by a
village management board, is named after Field-
cornet Stephanus Johannes Roos of the Potchef
stroom conunando, a hero of Majuba, and Cmdct.
Frederik Senekal of the Rustenburg commando, who
both fell during the war against the Mapoch tribe
(1882-83). The Historical Monuments Commission
has erected a bronze plaque on the site of the fighting.
The village arose from the â\200\230Mapochs grondenâ\200\231,

holdings allotted here to volunteers who had taken
part in the Mapoch War. The area, surveyed by
G. R. von Wielligh, was divided into 150 erven and
proclaimed a village on 13 Jan. 1886. The N.G. Kerk,
which founded a parish there in 1884, has a church
built of grey-blue stone. Near by, on 17 Dec. 1970,
a statue of the Mapoch chief Nyabela was unveiled.
A.P. VAN DER MERWE

RORKEâ\200\231S DRIFT, Natal. (1) Ford on the road
to Zululand, with a ferry from the Natal side of the

Butiaio River (which separates Natal from Zululand)
in the district of Dundee, 37. km south-east of that
town. The ford (â\200\230driftâ\200\231) is named after James Rorke,
who built a trading store there in 1860. In 1878 a
piece of land, about 5 ha in extent, was bought by the
Swedish Mission to found a mission station named
Oscarsberg, after the King of Sweden, with the Rev.
Otto Witt in charge. Two stone buildings were
erected, a dwelling-house and the school chapel, also
used as a storehouse. The site was vacated by the

ERNE BE TOPLAS

HOT ANY

bol

wi MEIC UE Se he ibe) sh 00k Seah th ar Pach iN ii hd ot BAN LT Sanat AA

4
4h ihe,

Ber

Monument to those killed at Rorkeâ\200\231s Drift.

WYO VOUT" QUOC

Sle a ge ES nba EARS ope 3

missionary society, and in 1969 a piece of land 2 ha in extent, containing the old mission house, was proclaimed a neem monument.

(2) Battle. During the Zulu War the buildings of the Swedish Mission were taken over by the British commander, Lord Chelmsford; to serve as a hospital and a commissariat depot. On 22 Jan. 1879 the British camp at Isandlwana was overwhelmed by the Zulus, and at 3.15 p.m. the small garrison at Rorke's Drift were warned by two survivors of the disaster. Besides 35 men lying sick in the mission house, which served as a hospital, the garrison consisted only of some 110 men under Lieutenants John Chard and Gonville Bromhead. They immediately barricaded and loop-holed the buildings, using two wagons, biscuit-boxes and mealie-bags to construct a low wall between the buildings. At 4:30 p.m. the attack began, continuing until 4 a.m. The hospital was set on fire and some attackers got inside. Protected by the stone walls of a cattle kraal, the garrison held out till dawn, rifle fire and bayonets causing serious casualties (some 350 dead) among the Zulus. British casualties were 17 dead and 10 wounded.

Eleven Victoria Crosses were awarded for gallantry in this fight. Cetshwayo, the Zulu king, had apparently given orders that Natal was not to be invaded. But whether or not the gallant defence could be said to have saved Natal from the horrors of invasion, Rorke's Drift was one of the most glorious exploits in British and Colonial annals. A bronze plaque was erected by the Historical Monuments Commission in 1954. (See also Isandlwana; Zulu War.) D.F.KOKOT

ROSE, Frederick Horace Vincent. Journalist and author. Port Alfred 7.7.1875 - 22.1.1965.

Educated at the Cape, he went to Johannesburg (1896), where he worked in legal offices, first at Charles Leonard of the Reform Committee, later under Sir Willem van Hulsteyn. As a free-lance journalist F. Horace Rose, as he signed himself, contributed general articles and reviews to newspapers on the Witwatersrand. During the Second Anglo-Boer War he was in England and sent articles on that country to various journals in South Africa. These were later collected and published under the title *An impressionist in England* (1904) and attracted considerable attention. Returning in 1903, Rose joined *The Natal Witness* in Pietermaritzburg and within less than a year attained the editorial chair. He was a pioneer in several of the advances made in South African journalism, as the *Witness* was the first newspaper in South Africa to introduce news illustrations as a regular feature and to adopt the modern format, with news on the front page.

miorerenirs Vaaonahin Wpstaetlne fora

ond epetner

oven

sneer odie

In addition to his
lifeline author. He
including A Caper
tour through Europe
with tongue in cheek
of Good Hope. (An
account of a six-
coast route. His re-
darling (1922), London:
of five (1946). Tall
in the street of gold
Queen of Shebaâ\200\231
Second World War ~
based on a search
There were also
night of the world @
inspired by the in-
bomb. We who be-
of the Christian Â¢
1918 Rose entered
scenario of one c
The symbol of se-
Imperial and his
retired from The
during the latter
His other publi-
which won Hoc-
As a shadow grows
The bride of the Â£
Pharaoh's dream (1
Palace and prison (i
BEE Tea and eemS Tyne
1880-1950 (1952).

ROSEACRE, the
south-east of the

berg small-holdings:
ships (Pty.) Ltd., it
No. 1 was added in
1954. There is a pl-
land, but it is not Â«
with the Johannes-

ROSEBANK. (:
of Cape Town, be-
in the magisterial
Memorial is situated
Rosebank was the
Western Province
were moved to G-
the municipality of
incorporated in C:
(2) Tvl. Suburb of
City Hall. It is a c-