

The background of the entire page is a faded, historical illustration of two Black men. They are shown from the waist up, facing each other. Both men are wearing heavy metal chains around their necks and wrists. The man on the left has a collar around his neck, and the man on the right has a collar around his neck and a chain around his waist. The illustration is in a classic, somewhat somber style, likely from a historical document or book.

SLAVERY BACKGROUND

Slavery at the Cape affected thousands of people. From 1658 to 1807, between 60,000 and 80,000 people were made into articles of trade and taken away from their native countries and brought to the Cape as forced labour for the expansion of the settlement by the Verenigde Oost-Indische (VOC) Compagnie and later the British colonial authorities. The people who had to supply the Cape with forced 'slave' labour came from Madagascar, South Asia, South-East Asia and East Africa. During the early VOC period at the Cape, some were brought here from West Africa. Thousands more children were born into slavery at the Cape.

Upon their arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, enslaved people were stripped of everything - their cultures, languages and religions - even their names. As 'property', their names were changed according to their 'owner's' preferences. Enslaved people's 'surnames' were an indication of where they came from. They had no rights to their own children, including the right to protect them. Enslaved couples and their children could be separated at any time, as they could be sold separately; they could not own property; and did not have the freedom to choose who they wanted to work for or what kind of work they wanted to do. Of course, they were not paid for their labour either.

"Slaves [at the Cape] were auctioned alongside pieces of household furniture, farm equipment and livestock, the essence of their humanity denied," (Tracey Randle, 2017)

The work done by enslaved women, children and men was mostly hard. They worked most of the year, with little time for rest.

"I am always working; I need to rest sometimes," Slammat of Bougies, 'n slaaf-gemaakte plaaswerker, 1795.

The manual labour needed to establish the economy was largely performed by the enslaved men and women.

The VOC started using this labour a few years after the establishment of the refreshment station for making roads, erecting buildings, building the port, loading and unloading ship cargo, etc. Colonists used enslaved people as domestic workers and farm laborers. There was little difference between the treatment of enslaved people and the displaced Khoekhoen, who were booked in with Cape colonists and forced to work for them.



SLAVERY UNDER BRITISH RULE

At the beginning of the second British rule in 1806, the Cape population consisted of approximately equal numbers of colonists of European descent, a 'slave' population of African and Oriental descent and the indigenous San and Khoekhoen. Eventually, public support in Britain for the abolition of slavery, which had already begun in the 18th century, became so strong that it could no longer be ignored. In 1807, the British Parliament finally introduced legislation for the abolition of the slave trade. This law did not end slavery - only the slave trade.

By 1807 the Cape was part of the British Empire and therefore influenced by decisions made in London. The British ban on the slave trade meant that no enslaved people could legally be sent to the Cape. However, those who were already 'slaves' here and their newborn children remained the 'property' of their 'owners' and could still be sold. During the next few years, Britain introduced more laws to improve the lives of the Cape's enslaved people (improvement laws) and conditions improved for some.

A 'Slave' rebellion in 1808 in the Swartland led by Louis van Mauritius, although unsuccessful, led to widespread fear among 'slave owners' that the enslaved would turn to violence in their service. Sustained pressure by members of the British emancipation campaign led to the possibility of the abolition of slavery becoming a reality. It was an unpopular decision among Cape colonists. A large part of their wealth was locked up in their enslaved laborers who

caused them to foresee huge losses. The 1820s were a difficult period for the colonists for various reasons - including rough roads, poor market conditions, absent government services, new taxes, severe droughts and floods.

The background of the page features a faded, sepia-toned illustration of two Black men standing side-by-side. They are depicted from the waist up, wearing simple, light-colored tunics. Both men have their wrists and forearms bound with heavy metal chains. The man on the left has a collar around his neck, also attached to a chain. The overall tone is somber and historical, reflecting the subject matter of the text.

REASONS FOR GALLANT REBELLION

The treatment of enslaved people was determined by who their 'owners' were and therefore varied. Although some received better treatment, physical as well as psychological violence was part of the experience of many.

The scar report of Galant van de Kaap, which served as evidence during his trial, can be mentioned here. Dr. Liesching states that Galant had 14 scars. However, he could not confirm which were the consequences of abuse and which were the consequences of an "active farm life".

To escape was an example of personal resistance against the hopeless existence of slavery. Other forms of resistance by enslaved people included arson and even suicide. Some 'slave owners' ignored the reforms and improvement laws for the protection of the enslaved and continued to mistreat them. Although some enslaved people filed legal complaints about their 'owners' actions, many others failed to report their mistreatment to the Protector and Custodian of Slaves (appointed by the colonial government).

Vague rumours about release had been doing the rounds. Official information about this was insufficient and the illiterate enslaved were also excluded from it. These factors were underlying the events that would take place on Houdenbek in 1825.

There were approximately 250 enslaved people in the remote Koue Bokkeveld by 1825.

The farmer Willem Niklaas van der Merwe (36), his wife Elsje (29) and their five children stayed on the farm Houdenbek. A family member, Barend Petrus Van der Merwe (30), his wife Hester Johanna (23) and their two children lived on Rietvlei. Both farmers were 'slave owners' who also employed indentured Khoer labourers. Galant van de Kaap worked for Willem Niklaas and Abel van de Kaap for Barend.

Towards the end of 1824, Galant was with his 'owner' on visits to Cape Town, Tulbagh and Worcester. There he heard stories about the freeing of the enslaved from various people. Galant therefore believed that all enslaved people should be freed by New Year 1825, but that the colonists were opposed to this. His deductions were based on the statements of colonists that they would rather shoot officials and enslaved people than set them free.

Events at Houdenbek and Rietvlei, February 1825

***Galant van de Kaap** was the leader of the rebellion. In the run-up to these events, he enlisted the support of enslaved and registered Khoer laborers on various farms in the Koue Bokkeveld. He managed to convince a few to become part of this revolt against colonists, specifically **Abel van de Kaap** and the Khoer worker **Isaac Thys**. The plan was to kill local farm owners, then advance to the Cape and free all enslaved people. If this did not work, the rebels would escape to the area north of the Orange River.*

Attack on Rietvlei: Tuesday evening, 1 February 1825

Galant, Abel, Thys and two more Khoer workers, **Isaac Rooy** and **Hendrik** rode to **Rietvlei** after dark that night on horses that belonged to **Willem Niklaas van der Merwe**. One **Klaas** joined them there. The group then lured **Barend Petrus van der Merwe** out of the farmstead with livestock that happened to come out of the kraal. While he was investigating, **Galant and Abel** slipped into the kitchen. Gallant stood guard at the middle door while Abel grabbed two loaded guns, two bandoliers with bullets and horns with powder in the bedroom.

Barend's wife **Hester** was already in bed but recognized the intruders in the moonlight. **Barend** was wounded in the heel by a shot of hail on the way home but was able to flee to the **Skurweberge**. His wife and two children were left behind, but not injured. They pleaded for their lives with mediation by the Khoer woman **Jannetjie**. Afterwards, accompanied by a few enslaved people and labourers, they were able to flee to a nearby livestock post. The enslaved laborers of **Piet van der Merwe** offered them a haven there. The armed rebels returned to **Houdenbek** on horseback.

Attack on Houdenbek: Wednesday morning, 2 February 1825

Back at **Houdenbek**, the group went to Galant's hut where they grilled meat stolen from **Willem Niklaas van der Merwe**. After making further plans they went to bed. At the farmstead, Van der Merwe's family and their guest **Hans Janse van Rensburg**, the owner of the neighboring farm **Valenkloof**, were already in bed. The teacher **Johannes Verlee**, **his wife Martha and their young child** slept in the outer room. Early in the morning, Willem Niklaas and Hans walked to the stables. The group of rebels was hidden in the peach orchard. Galant, Abel and Hendrik rushed into the back door and grabbed two guns

from the shelf above the bed in the bedroom. The pregnant **Elsje** was still in bed, but grabbed the two gun barrels. **Galant and Hendrik** dragged her into the living room. After Galant wounded her with a shot of hail in the thigh, they were able to take the guns from her. While **Galant, Abel and Hendrik** ran out the back door, **Willem Niklaas and Hans** rushed in the front door after hearing the gunshot. Willem Niklaas was wounded in the shoulder in the process. **Johannes Verlee** came out of the outer room to help.

While the wounded Elsje lay in bed, Willem Niklaas pleaded for their lives. Hans tried to go for help on horseback, but the rebels drove him back. He had to be let in on his horse through the front door. Willem Niklaas prayed for his wife and still believed that he would be able to convince Galant to leave them. The rebels fired several shots through the homestead's doors and windows. Galant wanted to set the house on fire but was convinced not to because there were women and children inside. Willem Niklaas was shot dead when he opened the door for the third time to try to talk to Galant. Hans and Johannes dragged his body inside.

By this time Elsje hid herself in the baking oven, while Hans hid in the hearth. Gallant knew it. He started to break open the oven from the outside with a crowbar and fired several shots into the hole. Elsje fell out of the oven in the kitchen, full of dust and soil. She, **Martha Verlee** and all the **children** then went up the inner stairs to the attic to hide there. The rebels entered again through the back door after which **Hans and Johannes** were shot dead. Gallant threatened the young **Isaac Rooy** to kill **Johannes**.

Galant sent Klaas to the attic to fetch everyone there. He wanted to shoot Elsje dead but was convinced by her and some of her female workers to spare her life. Galant was convinced by **Betje**, the mother of two of his children, as well as **Pamela**, his other companion, to let her go. Elsje was helped back to bed and stayed there until everything ended. The rebels drank Willem Niklaas's brandy after which they left for the neighbouring farm **Sandrivier** to kill the owner, **Jan Dalree**. However, he had already gone into hiding. Thereupon they went to **Rietvallei** to look for Barend, and not finding him there drank more brandy. They then set off for **Piet van der Merwe's** stock post.



CONCLUDING EVENTS

Barend van der Merwe, dressed only in his underwear, meanwhile fled along the mountain early in the morning to the nearby neighbouring farm Sandrivier. There he told the owner Dalree and a chance visitor, William Pearson, what had happened. Pearson went to seek help from the other neighboring farm Moddervallei, which belonged to Willem Niklaas' brother Isak. He had to escape the rebels in the rocky environment and finally went to Wadrif on horseback to warn Field Cornet Du Toit.

The Field Cornet hastily assembled a commando of ten men and rushed to Houdenbek. Here they found the dead and survivors and sent the survivors to Moddervallei (today Boplaas). The commando caught up with the rebels on the heights between Houdenbek and Rietvlei. After several shots were exchanged and Hendrik and Klaas were arrested, the group of rebels fled into the mountains.

Valentyn, Vlak, Antonie and Achilles were also arrested on 2 February and held at Wadrif. Abel, still in possession of Willem Niklaas' gun, was caught by other enslaved people at a cattle post on

3 February and handed over to Field Cornet Du Toit. Galant was caught by labourers in the Skurweberg on February 14 after he stole cattle on Langrivier and shot at the house. He was taken

to Tulbagh on February 15 where he unsuccessfully tried to escape. Isaac Thys was caught by the

commando on his way back from the Karoo to which he had fled. Pamela surrendered herself after a week in the mountains.

The prisoners, with all relevant documentation, were sent to the magistrate in Worcester. Their statements were taken there by commissioners. The prisoners were then moved to Cape Town for trial on 21 February. They were kept separately to prevent any mutual conversations or communication to the outside. On 6 February the district physician, Dr. Girth, examined Elsje van der Merwe. He stated that her condition was 'dangerous'. Magistrate Trappe took her official statement about the events. Technical evidence was compiled to be used at trial. This included the wound reports of the dead by Veldkornet du Toit, as well as the medical report by Dr. Girth.

TRIAL

The rebels' trial lasted from 14 to 21 March 1825. They appeared before Chief Justice Sir J.A. Truter. Fiscal D De Nysschen was the public prosecutor. Advocates Hofmeyr and Faure defended the accused.

Defendants and Complaint

- 1. Galant:** Born at Willem Niklaas van der Merwe's "mother's place", 26 years old. Slave-made worker of the late W N van der Merwe. **Charge: "Captain of murder gang."**
- 2. Abel:** Born in the Bokkeveld, 26 years old. Slave-made worker of Barend van der Merwe. **Charge: "Corporal of murder gang."**
- 3. Isaac Rooy:** Born in Zwartberg, said to be 18 years old. Booked Khoer worker, three years in the service of the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe. **Charge: "Postilion of murder gang."**
- 4. Isaac Thys:** Born at Zakrivier, 19 years old. Booked Khoer worker, four years in the service of the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe. **Charge: "Active participant."**
- 5. Hendrik:** Born on the farm of Nicolaas Janssen, 24 years old. Booked Khoer worker, employed by Jan Dalree. **Complaint: "Active participant."**
- 6. Klaas:** Born on Bergh Valley, farm of Arnoldus Bothma, 35 years old. Slave-made worker of Barend van der Merwe. **Charge: "Active participant."**
- 7. Achilles of Mozambique:** 40 years old. Slave-made worker of the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe. **Charge: "Making bullets."**
- 8. Antonie/Ontong:** 40 years old. Slave-made worker of the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe. **Charge: "Making bullets."**
- 9. Valentyn:** Born on the farm of Carel van der Merwe, 16 years old. Booked Khoer worker, employed by the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe since his mother's death. **Charge: "Horse handler."**



10. Vlak: Born on the farm of Carel van der Merwe, 11 years old. Booked Khoe worker, employed by the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe. **Charge: "Horse handler."**

11. Adonis: Born in Uithoek, 35 years old. Slave-made worker of J. A. du Plessis of Wagenbooms Rivier. **Charge: "Provided, gunpowder, lead, and mold."**

12. Pamela: Born at Breede River, 25 years old. Companion of Gallant. They had no children. Slave-made worker of "Old Mrs" Du Plessis. She had already worked for three years as a slave-made laborer for the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe, but had not yet been sold to him. **Charge: "Passivity, silence."**

13. Petrus Josephus (Piet) (de) Campher: Born in Brabant, Netherlands, 34 years old. Lived and worked since 12 March 1824 with Jan Dalree on Sand River. **Charge 1: "Incited workers to kill Willem Niklaas van der Merwe; Charge 2: Participating in rebellion, although he was prevented by absence from carrying it out."**

COURT PROCEDURES

The **formal indictment** consists of **eight pages**. It mainly refers to the planning and execution of a "murderous attack on slave owners" and the overthrow of the colonial government. Each accused had to confess or deny his or her statement. Without exception, the statements remained as given. The accused were then able to make further submissions and question other witnesses.

The main accused, Galant van de Kaap's defense during the trial was based on the fact that as an enslaved worker within the inhumane system of legal slavery he was 1. deprived of his right to freedom and 2. that he was constantly badly mistreated in inhumane ways and had to endure heavy beatings; also that he was subjected to hardship, such as poor food and scanty clothing. It was also the defensive position of all those directly involved in acts of killing. Some of their complaints were corroborated by other witnesses, but more often contradicted.

Take the following into account when considering the evidence: All defendants who were directly involved in the killings, and therefore likely to be sentenced to death, probably portrayed the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe's actions and treatment of his workers as severely as possible. Their own actions would thereby be justified.

The accused who were merely considered accomplices, apparently tried to distance themselves from the main suspects. They therefore denied many of the charges against the late Van der Merwe.

The main victim, the late Willem Niklaas van der Merwe, could, of course, not present his own defence. His wife Elsje was also unable to attend the court case to testify because she was heavily pregnant and was also paralyzed in bed due to her injury.

The judge asked the witnesses about details of events on 1 and 2 February. The defence attorneys appeared for their clients largely in summary form. The defence was based on the inhumanity of slavery, the public debate theme of the time. Finally, the fiscal summarized the complaints and events and requested the severest possible punishments.

The **judgment** was delivered on **21 March 1825 in the Cape High Court**.

SENTENCING AND EXECUTION

Three of the accused were acquitted. **Isaac Rooy's** youthful age was grounds for extenuating circumstances. All the other accused were found guilty of their respective charges and sentenced as follows:

1. Gallant: "Guilty of conspiracy to commit treason, murder and armed violence.

Sentence: Death Sentence: To hang by his neck until he is dead. His head will be removed and placed on a pole in the Bokkeveld in the most conspicuous place."

2. Abel: "Guilty of conspiracy to commit treason, murder and armed violence.

Sentence: Death Sentence: To hang by his neck until he is dead. His head will be removed and placed on a pole in the Bokkeveld in the most conspicuous place."

3. Isaac Rooy: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. Aggravation due to the death of Johannes Verlee. *Sentence: Death sentence, commuted due to age of only 14 years and threat by Galant. Effective: To be tied by the neck to the gallows, severely flogged over the bare back, then branded, to do lifelong public forced labor at Worcester."*

4. Isaac Thys: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan; Aggravation due to general participation in all aspects of violence. *Sentence: Death sentence: To hang by his neck until he is dead."*

5. Hendrik: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. *Sentence: To be tied by the neck to the gallows, severely flogged over the bare back, then to be branded, to do public forced labor for life at Worcester."*

6. Klaas: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. *Sentence: To be tied by the neck to the gallows, severely flogged over the bare back, then to be branded, to do public forced labor for life at Worcester."*

7. Achilles: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. *Sentence: To be tied by the neck to the gallows, severely flogged over the bare back, then to be branded, 15 years of public forced labor at Worcester."*

8. Antonie or Ontong: Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan.

Sentence: To be tied by the neck to the gallows, severely flogged over the bare back, then to be branded, 15 years of public forced labor at Worcester."

9. Valentyn: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. *Sentence: To witness the executions and to be severely flogged at the Worcester Prison."*

10. Vlak: "Guilty of complicity in the execution of the murder plan. *Sentence: To witness the executions and to be severely flogged at the Worcester Prison."*

11. Adonis: Acquitted

12. Pamela: Acquitted

13. Petrus Josephus (Piet) (de) Campher: Acquitted

On **March 12**, the convicts were brought to Worcester via Stellenbosch under military escort for the execution of their sentences.

At **08:00 on 15 March 1825**, the prisoners were taken under armed escort to the '**gallows hill**' west of Worcester. The condemned sang Hymn 39 ("Jesus accepts the sinners") and Rev. Sutherland said a prayer.

The three condemned to death were **hanged**, after which the **heads** of Galant and Abel were removed according to the sentence order. Their heads were placed on poles along the main road that same day. This place is still known as **Koppieshoogte**. This action was to act as a deterrent to others.

The other prisoners began serving their sentences at **Worcester**.

Thus, the events, which would become popularly known as the **Second Slave Revolt**, came to an end.

The background of the page features a faded, sepia-toned illustration of two muscular men, likely enslaved, standing side-by-side. They are wearing simple loincloths and have their wrists and ankles bound with heavy metal chains. The man on the left has a collar around his neck. The overall tone is somber and historical.

CONSEQUENCES

Colonists

The fear among colonists of the possible violent actions of their enslaved and indentured Khoer workers spread widely. This led to several deputations to the authorities who, among other things, requested that the prisoners be moved from the local area to Robben Island. This request was granted by Lord Charles Somerset, with the concession that the length of sentences was shortened.

The uneasy relationship between 'slave owners' and their enslaved workers would last

only

a few more years. In 1834 all enslaved people were freed. However, they had to complete an unpaid 'apprenticeship' of four years with their former owners.

After their release, the former slaves of the Koue Bokkeveld must have been full of hope for a better future. However, after their 'apprenticeship', most of them were released into extreme poverty. Although former 'slave owners' received compensation from Britain, none of the former enslaved received any compensation or even support to start their 'new' lives. So they really had little choice but to move to local mission stations or continue working as wage laborers in similar conditions as before.

Victims

Both **Elsje van der Merwe** and **Martha Verlee** fell into poverty by 1826 and had to be supported by special collections. Elsje gave birth to a sixth child (Elsje) on 13 May but inherited the bankrupt Houdenbek estate and Martha was in need due to the loss of a breadwinner. Elsje would later in 1827 marry N.W. Smith, owner of the farm Langerivier. They had three children. She died on 31 May 1834 at the age of 38.

How do we 'read'/interpret the Gallant Rebellion today?

It is necessary to remember that the events depicted here took place against the background of a challenging natural, social-political and developing economic environment. An attempt has been made to reconstruct the events as accurately and objectively as possible from verifiable historical sources such as the official historical court transcripts and administrative correspondence. However, these sources also contain the biases of those who wrote them down.

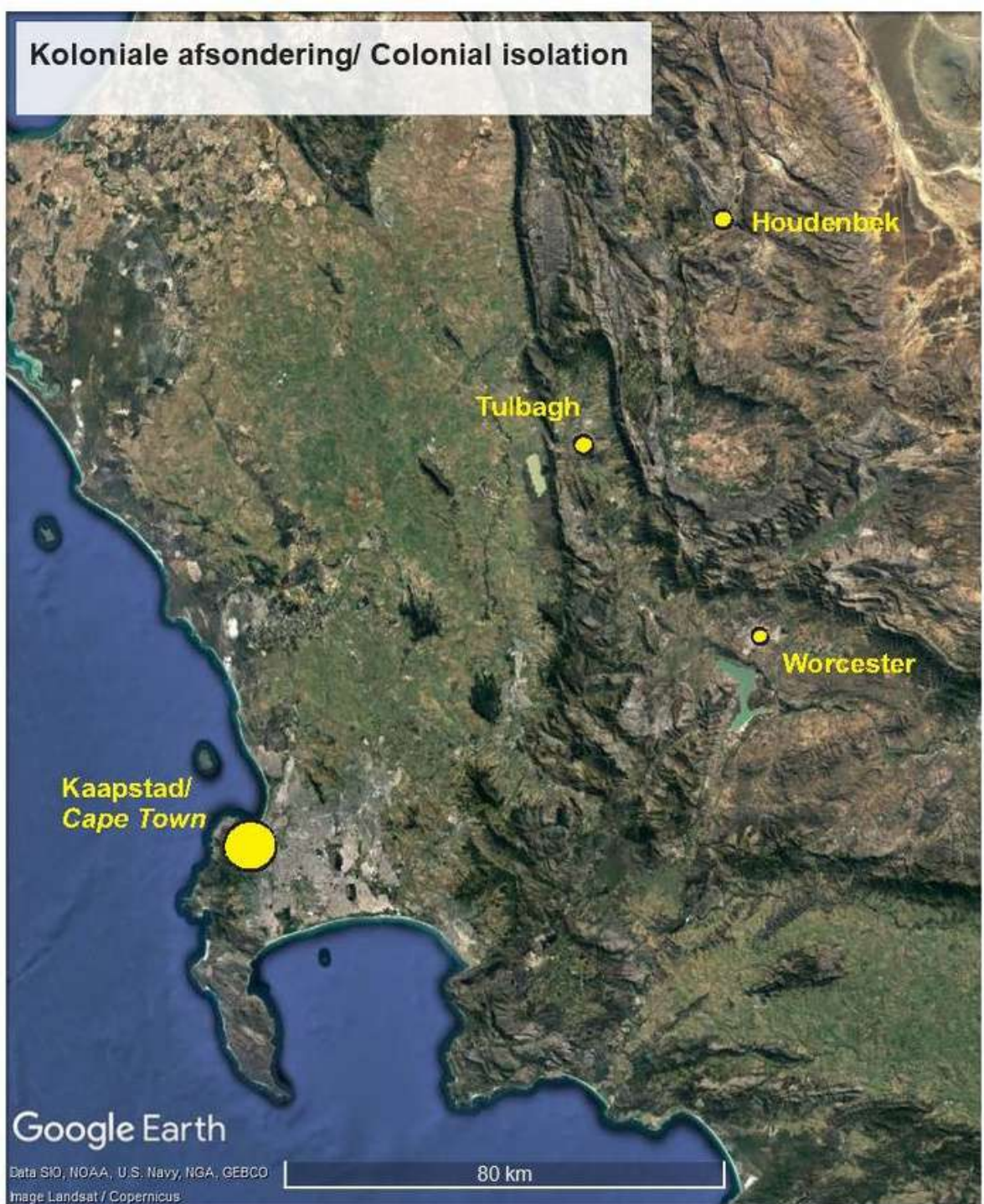
The story of the Gallant Rebellion has become popular over the past 200 years. There are many different **versions, adaptations and interpretations** of it, some of which are more nuanced than others. Just like any other event from our history, this serves as an example of how all the versions of this story are coloured by the prejudices of their creators.

It also draws our attention to the history of the thousands of enslaved workers of the Cape and that we can find out more about their individual lives as well as the contributions they made to the social structure, economy, built environment, cultural customs (which many of including our food, language and music) and religions practiced in the Western Cape.

Slavery fundamentally shaped South Africa from the beginning of her colonial history and laid many of the building blocks for a society based on racial oppression. Apartheid legislation was enforced just over a century after the emancipation of enslaved people. Many apartheid laws, such as the Group Areas Act and the Passport Acts, were based on legislation that governed enslaved and dispossessed indigenous Khoekhoen.

Although slavery is now illegal, it is not a thing of the past. Modern slavery is a reality for more than 40 million people worldwide. These people are badly exploited. About 71% are female and one in four are children. Human trafficking – the violent or deceptive movement of people for the purpose of exploiting them – is a form of modern slavery. Traffickers are empowered by the reality of gender inequality and political and economic instability. They operate their business worldwide, on our continent and in our country.

Koloniale afsondering/ Colonial isolation



Plase was ver van administratiewe dorpe geleë en met swak paaie verbind. Vervoermiddels was die ryperd en ossewaens. Die afstand van Houdenberg na die landdrossetel op Worcester was 110km en reistyd te perd 13 uur.

Farms were located far from administrative towns and connected by poor roads. Means of transport were the draft horse and oxcart. The distance from Houdenberg to the magistrate's seat at Worcester was 110km and travel time on horseback 13 hours.

KOPPIESHOOGTE

Legend

- Koppieshoogte
- OU pad by Koppieshoogte

Koppieshoogte

Google Earth

© 2022 Google

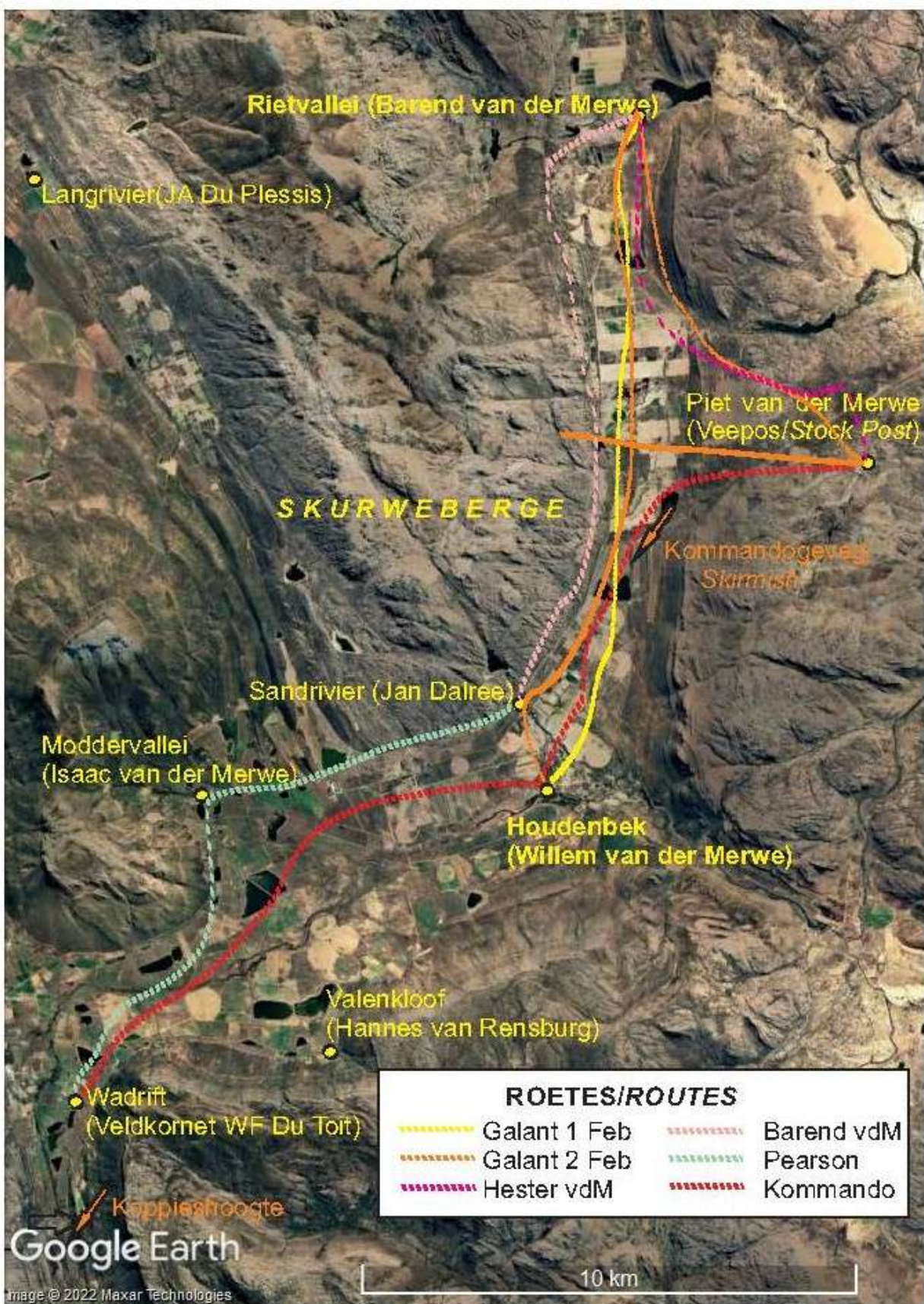
300 m

AFRIKAANS

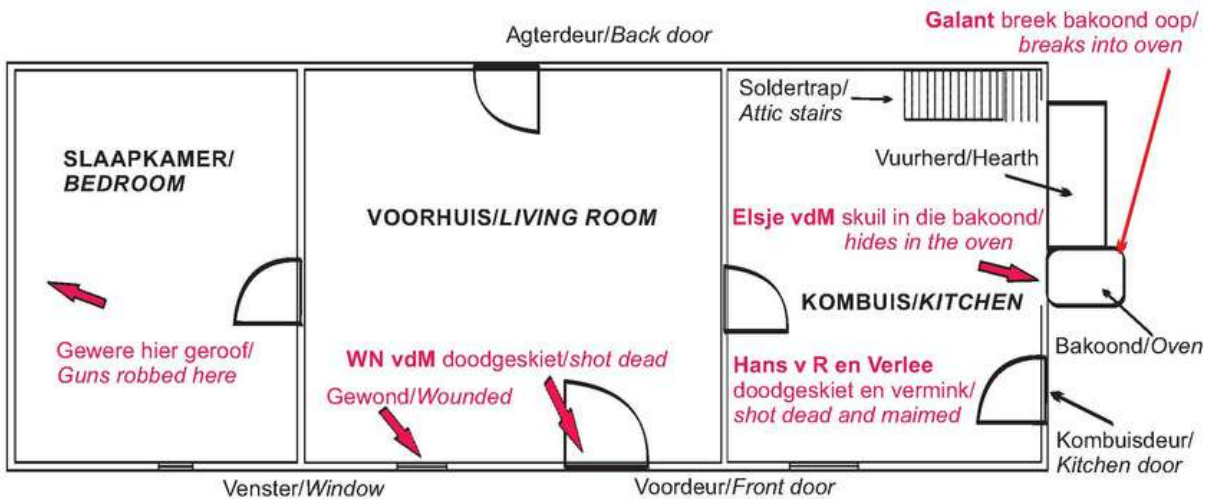
Koppieshoogte. Op hierdie nou valleipunt by die Kleinvlei Uitspanning, waar alle verkeer uit die Koue Bokkeveld moes verbygaan, is die koppe van Galant en Abel op 'n 3.5m paal geplaas. Een van die kopbene was in 1840 nog daar gerapporteer.

ENGLISH

Koppieshoogte. At this narrow valley passage on the Kleinvlei Outspan, where all traffic from the Koue Bokkeveld had to pass, the heads of Galant and Abel were placed on a 3.5m pole. One of the skulls was still reported there in 1840.







Vermeende uitleg van die huis op Houdenbek. Dit was tipies van die tradisionele 'langhuis'-argitektuur. 'n Binnetrapp het uit die kombuis na die solder gelei. Buitedeure en vensters soos op die foto of afgelei uit die verhaal.

Supposed layout of the house on Houdenbek. It was typical of the traditional 'longhouse' architecture. An internal staircase led from the kitchen to the attic. External doors and windows as in the photo or inferred from the story



AFRIKAANS

Die oorspronklike huis op Houdenbek (effens verbou) , met die koeëlgate nog sigbaar in die rame, is in die 1960's afgebreek. Die foto toon die voordeur na die voorhuis, die vensters na die kombuis (regs) en slaapkamer (links), asook die buitekamer. Die huis front suid, met 'n kombuisdeur (oos) en agterdeur (noord) na buite. Die skoorsteen vir die vuurherd en bakoond aan die oosgewel is nog sigbaar, asook die smal soldervenster waar die vroue en kinders geskuil het.

ENGLISH

The original house on Houdenbek (slightly altered), with the bullet holes still visible in the frames, was demolished in the 1960s. The photo shows the front door to the living room, the windows to the kitchen (right) and bedroom (left), as well as the outer room. The house faces south, with a kitchen door (east) and back door (north) to the outside. The chimney for the hearth and baking oven on the east gable is still visible, as is the narrow attic window where the women and children hid.

GALANT



AFRIKAANS

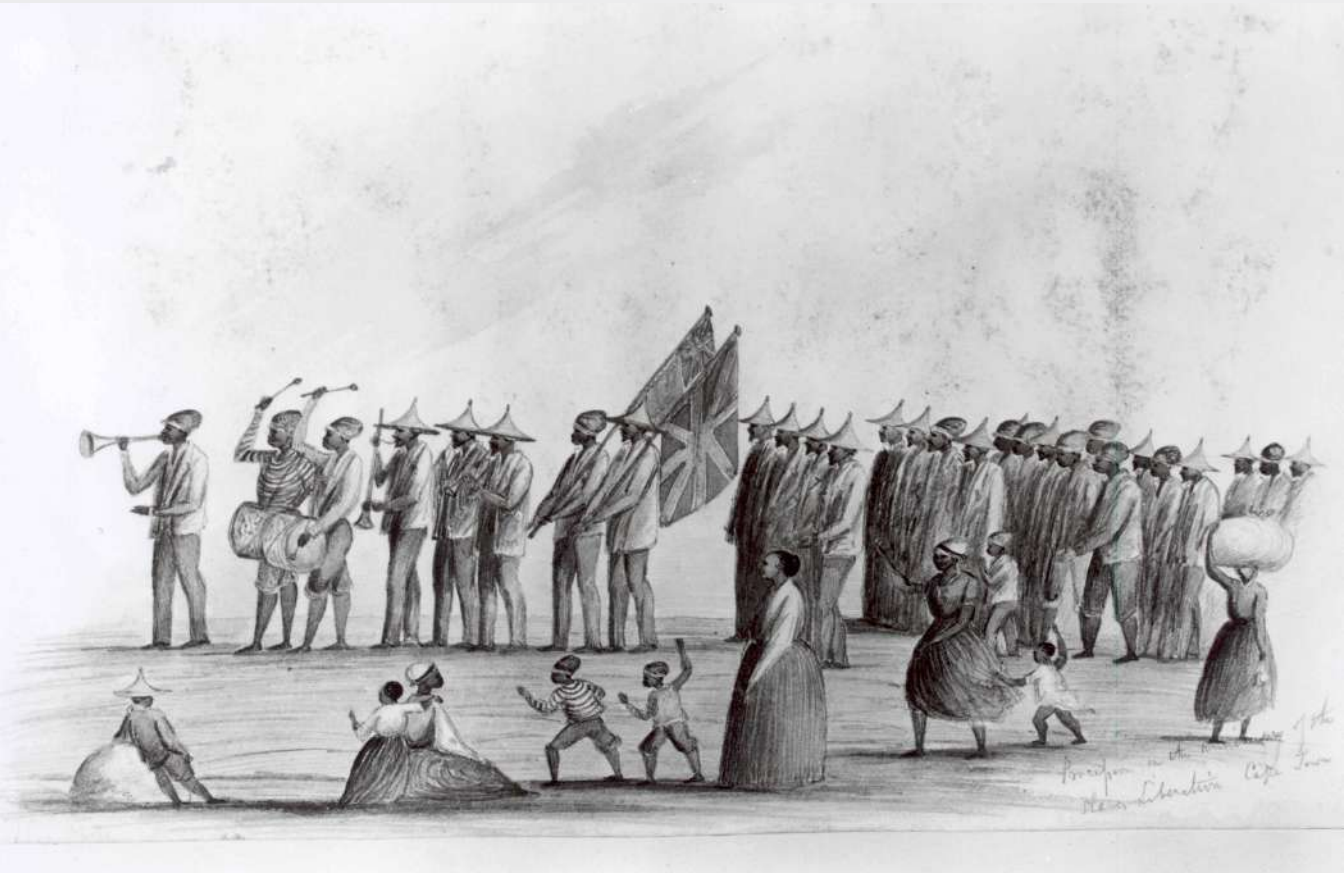
Hierdie gesigskets van Galant is in 1988 deur 'n polisie-kunstenaar van die meegaande beskrywing uit die Cape Town Gazette and Commercial Advertiser van Saterdag 12 Februarie 1825 gedoen

ENGLISH

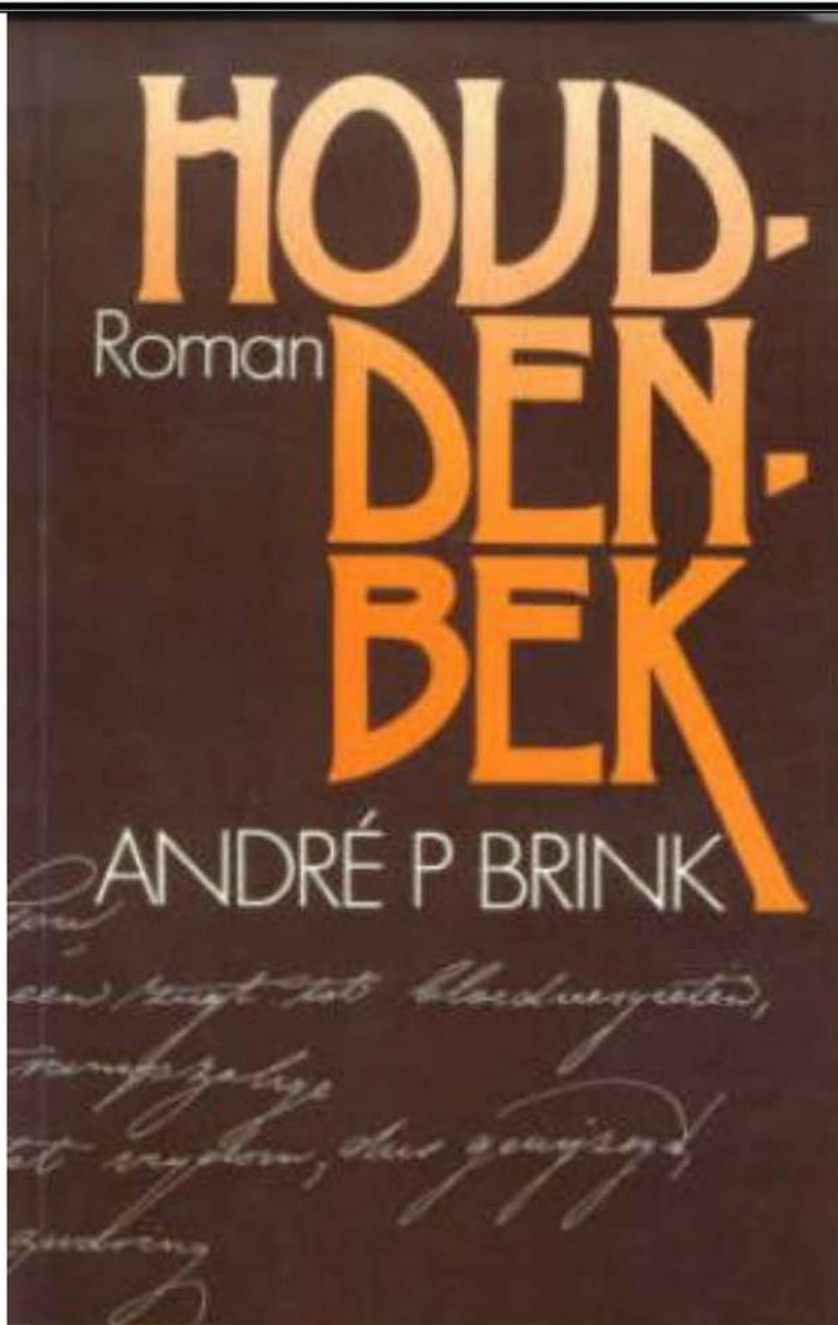
This facial sketch of Galant was done in 1988 by a police artist of the accompanying description from the Cape Town Gazette and Commercial Advertiser of Saturday 12 February 1825

*Description of GALANT, Male Slave of the
late W. N. van der Merwe. :—*

About 30 years of age, dark complexion, long face, thick lips, small grey eyes, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, black curly hair: has lost one of his fore-teeth: has a scar upon one of his cheeks, and another upon one of his feet.— When last seen was dressed in a blue coat belonging to *Dalrée*.



Frederick Douglass
Near Liberator's Office
New York



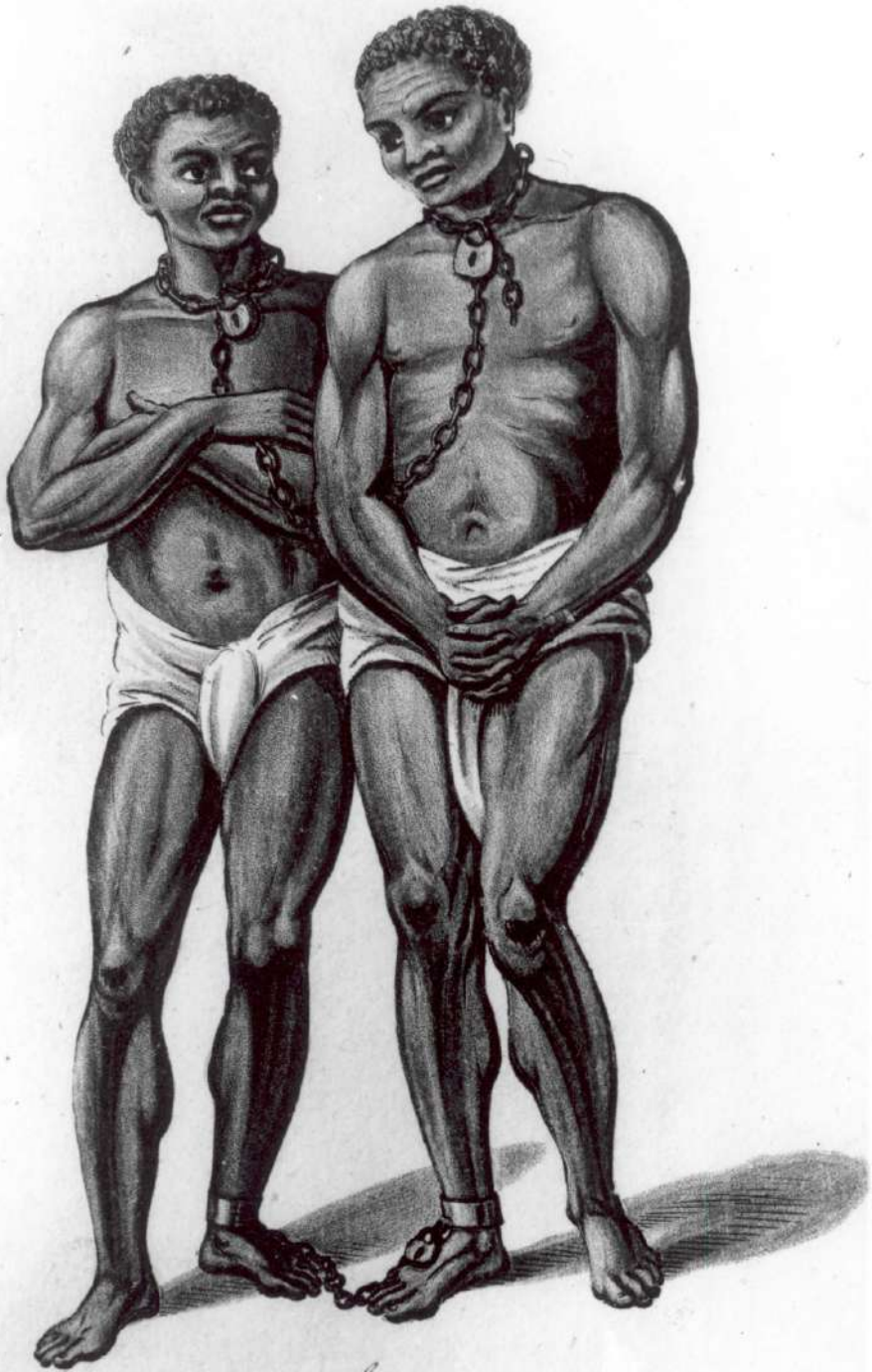
AFRIKAANS

André P Brink verklaar self sy weergawe van die storie oor die Houdenbek moorde is fiktief. Dit mislei mense dikwels oor die ware gebeure.

ENGLISH

André P Brink himself declares that his version of the story about the Houdenbek murders is fictitious. It often misleads people about the true events.





Slaves.

Shewing the Method of Chaining them.

No. 19.

G.

(Signed)

RICH. BOURKE.



R.

ORDINANCE

*Of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in
Council,*

For improving the Condition of the SLAVES at the Cape of Good Hope.

C. Burd 16

N: 1184

L. H F. 46

to
L. R F. 12

OFFICE FOR THE ENREGISTERMENT OF SLAVES,
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 30th October 1818

THESE are to certify, that *Mr. Mathias Hoffman*
having sold to *Mr. Philip Rouse*
residing at *Cape Town* as it appears
by a Document dated *The Thirtieth Day of October 1818* and
deposited in this Office, his *male* Slave, named

Adony now old about *seventeen years* and *three months* born

in the Colony being a House Boy.
said Slave has accordingly been transcribed and duly registered as the property of said *Mr. Rouse*

Philip Rouse

G. J. Rogers
Esq.

Sources

Parliament of South Africa

NLSA

Theal GM 1904.

Records of the Cape Colony from
February to April 1825. Vol 20.

Government of the Cape Colony.

Warnich PG 1988.

"Die toepassing van slawewetgewing in
die landdrosdistrik Tulbagh/Worcester,
1816-1830".

MA-thesis, University Stellenbosch.