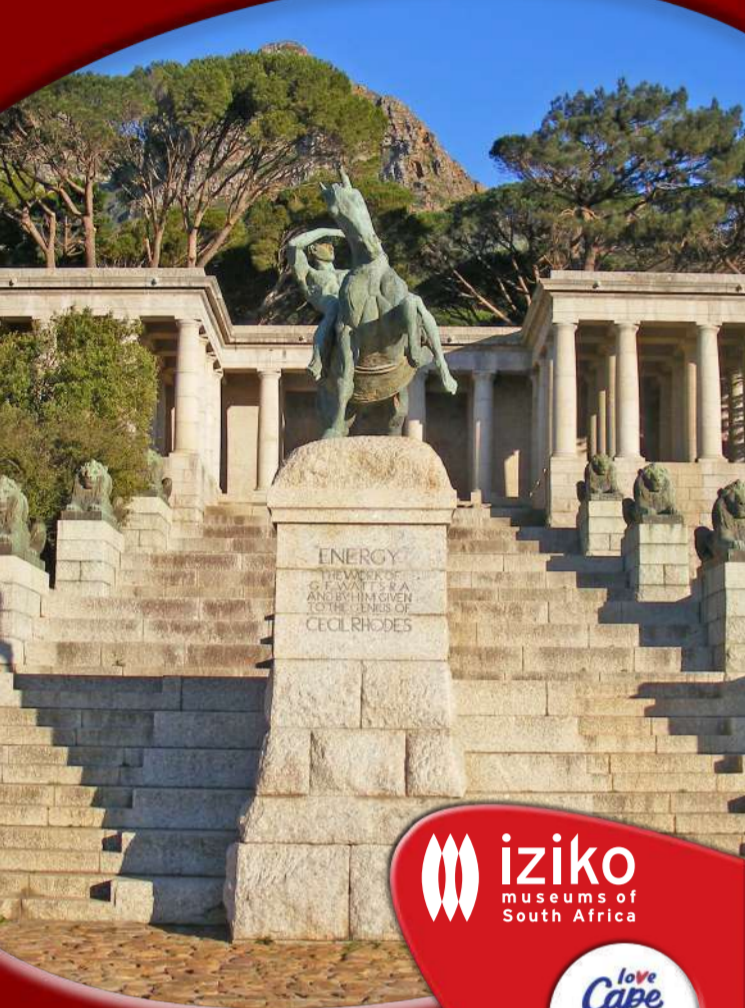


Rhodes Memorial



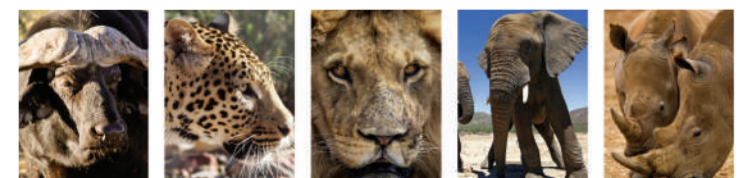
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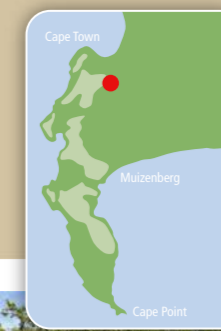
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Rhodes Memorial

The immense and brooding spirit still shall quicken and control. Living he was the land, and dead, his soul shall be her soul!

Rudyard Kipling



Cecil John Rhodes

Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary, proposed a massive statue of a human figure on the summit of Signal Hill, overlooking Cape Town, that would rival the statue of Christ in Rio de Janeiro and the Statue of Liberty in New York. The idea was met with horror and was squashed immediately. The figure was to be of Cecil John Rhodes, a man of no royalty, neither hero nor saviour; so, who was this man and what did he do that a monument in his honour was built on the slopes of Devil's Peak at public expense?

More books have been written about this one man than about any other South African, including Nelson Mandela. Between 1897 and 1996, over 30 biographies were written about him and, when it comes to the number of monuments, statues and buildings named after a person, no one comes close. It is said that he must rank in the top 10 people of the world with places, buildings, roads and even a type of grass named after him. Hopefully, in the future, Mandela will take this honour if he has not already done so. Rhodes was also a man who had power and money - in his own words, 'Money means power.' He was admired by some, hated by many. His personality did not allow ambivalence. Olive Schreiner (the author of 'The Story of an African Farm') who knew Rhodes well, stated that she was torn between contempt and admiration. His life, which ended over 100 years ago, still has repercussions and shapes South Africa and people around the world today.



Rhodes was born in 1853 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England. His father was a vicar in the Church of England. He was the youngest of 5 boys and was sickly, suffering from respiratory problems. Due to his ill health, the course of Southern African history was changed forever. He was taken out of grammar school whereafter he spent a short period studying under his father; however, with his health not improving, he was sent to Richmond in the Umkomazi Valley in Natal in 1870, to help his brother, Herbert, on his cotton farm. The idea behind this move was that the warmer climate would improve his health. However Natal was not the right place to grow cotton and Herbert's farm failed.

Rhodes, the Diamond Miner
With the discovery of diamonds at Hopetown, on the edge of the Great Karoo in 1866, and later four substantial diamond-bearing pipes at Kimberley then known as 'New Rush', the two brothers decided to leave for Kimberley in 1871 to seek their fortunes. Rhodes was 18 years old when he started working a claim, which Herbert had given to him and a man called Rudd, at a later stage. The two worked extremely hard; as a result, Rhodes had his first heart attack. By 1872, the pipes were giant open quarries worked by 2,500 miners and 10,000 hired labourers. For the next 17 years, Rhodes created a business that would make him one of the richest men in the world. His approach was played out in a number of ways. The first was to start buying out claims. This was achieved more quickly as the mining got deeper and the rock became harder. In the beginning, a single man could mine out of a shallow pit, but as it got deeper, aerial rope-ways were needed, steam engines became a necessity as well as water pumps. The renting of water pumps was Rhodes' second means of making money. The big players left standing at Kimberley were Rhodes, Beit, Rudd, Barnato, the French Company and Robinson. The third idea for making money was the forming of a cartel. A cartel was formed with Beit, Rudd, Rhodes and some capital from the Rothschilds which became De Beers Mining Company Ltd in 1888 - the name, De Beers, came from the brothers who owned the farm, Vooruitzicht, on which the De Beers and Kimberley mines were discovered in 1871. Rhodes outmanoeuvred Barnato and bought out his business in the single biggest payment in history for £4 million. Robinson did not want to join the cartel,

a decision which bankrupted him. De Beers became the owner of all diamond-mining operations in the country.

Rhodes' fourth idea to hold onto his diamond empire was to help draft laws that protected the mining companies. These included low taxation on mining profits. The passing of the Diamond Trade Act was aimed at diamond stealing and smuggling. Anyone found with an uncut diamond was required to explain how it came into his possession; guilt was assumed while innocence had to be proven. The downside to these laws was the curtailment of private rights and personal liberty, as the company police had the right to search and strip anyone they felt was in breach of the law.

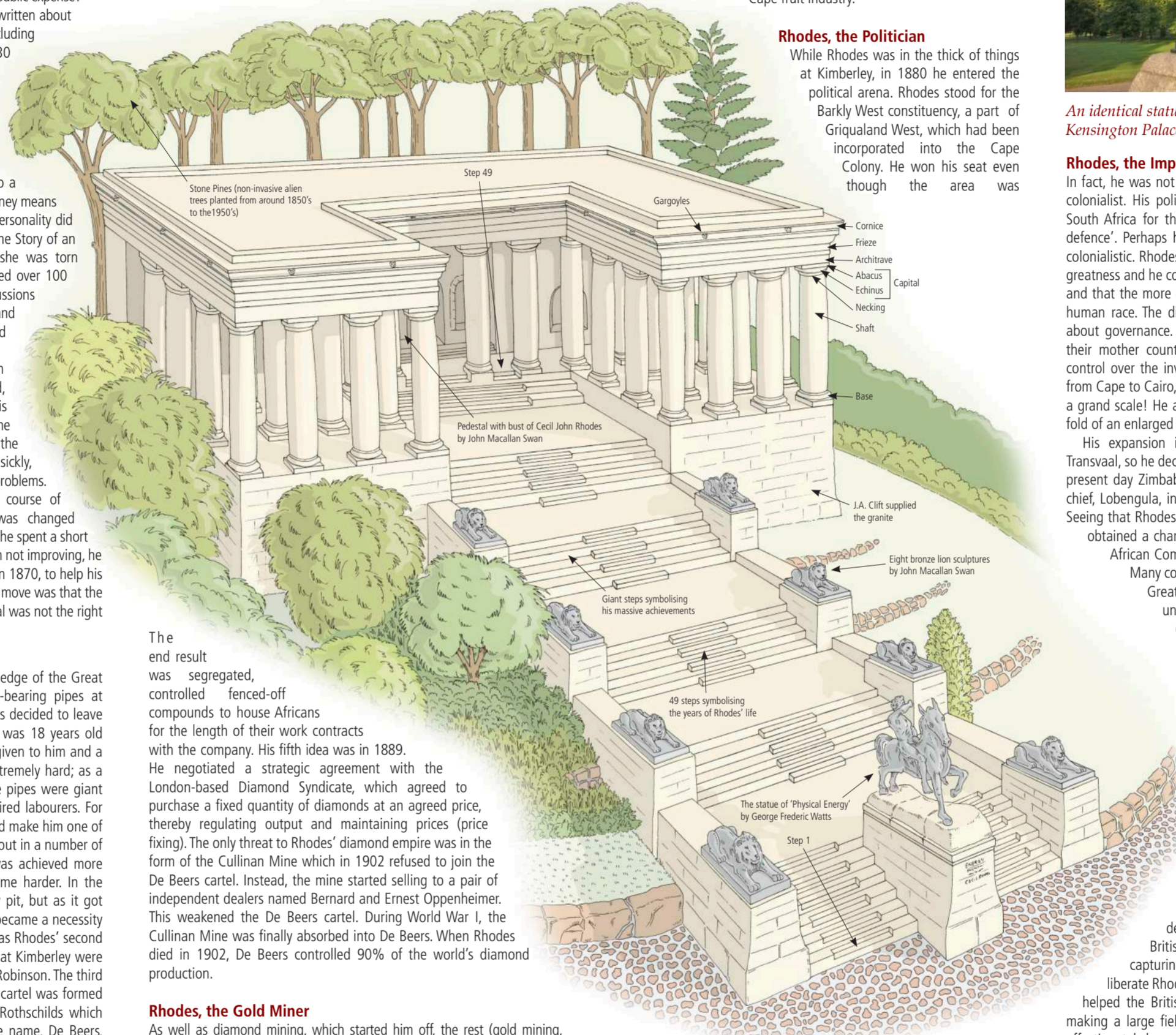
Rhodes the Farmer

During the 1890's, the vineyards of the Cape were destroyed by a Phylloxera epidemic. Vineyards were replanted but other crops were also looked at. Rhodes entered the farming world, in 1892, by financing The Pioneer Fruit Growing Company at Nootgedacht.

Four years later he bought farms in Groot Drakenstein, Wellington and Stellenbosch. Within only a year he had also added Boschendal. With all these acquisitions, his operations expanded into the Rhodes Fruit Farms which formed the cornerstone of today's Cape fruit industry.

Rhodes, the Politician

While Rhodes was in the thick of things at Kimberley, in 1880 he entered the political arena. Rhodes stood for the Barkly West constituency, a part of Griqualand West, which had been incorporated into the Cape Colony. He won his seat even though the area was



The end result was segregated, controlled fenced-off compounds to house Africans for the length of their work contracts with the company. His fifth idea was in 1889. He negotiated a strategic agreement with the London-based Diamond Syndicate, which agreed to purchase a fixed quantity of diamonds at an agreed price, thereby regulating output and maintaining prices (price fixing). The only threat to Rhodes' diamond empire was in the form of the Cullinan Mine which in 1902 refused to join the De Beers cartel. Instead, the mine started selling to a pair of independent dealers named Bernard and Ernest Oppenheimer. This weakened the De Beers cartel. During World War I, the Cullinan Mine was finally absorbed into De Beers. When Rhodes died in 1902, De Beers controlled 90% of the world's diamond production.

Rhodes, the Gold Miner

As well as diamond mining, which started him off, the rest (gold mining, politics, farming and imperialism) overlapped and fed off one other. Rhodes was late in joining the gold rush on the Witwatersrand. His partner, Alfred Beit, through Joseph Robinson, took the lion's share of the best claims. When Rhodes entered the scene, he dithered - because Rhodes knew diamonds, but had no idea about gold.

predominantly Boer. Rhodes became a member of Parliament and, 10 years later in 1890, became the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. He was then in a position to act according to his own best interests at all times. Laws were passed to suit the mining community and the Glen Grey Act was passed whereby the native policy was mapped out. This Act foreshadowed the beginnings of the Apartheid system. On the other hand, in 1880, he fought for the rights of the Basuto people to own guns. As he put it, they worked on his mines and with the money they made, they should be able to buy guns. His biggest ambition in politics was to bring the whole of South Africa under British colonial governance. The thorn in his flesh was the Boer Republic of the Transvaal.

With power, money, a successful first Matabele war won, a sickly Rhodes knew time was running out in his life, he backed the infamous Jameson Raid in 1895 to liberate all foreigners (uitlanders) whom he saw as being disenfranchised by the Boer Republic (his real excuse was he wanted the Transvaal and also the Germans were forming very strong ties with Kruger). The raid was a total failure, resulting in Rhodes having to resign in disgrace as Prime Minister and his brother, Col. Frank Rhodes, jailed and nearly sentenced to death for high treason in the Transvaal. On a larger scale, it led to the outbreak of the Second Matabele War and the Second Boer War. His political career in South Africa was over, but his influence and power meant that he was still a player.



An identical statue of Energy by G.F. Watts can be found in Kensington Palace Garden in London, England.

Rhodes, the Imperialist

In fact, he was not an imperialist as most people portray him; he was a colonialist. His political slogan in parliament was: 'The government of South Africa for the people of South Africa with the imperial flag for defence'. Perhaps his thoughts were imperialistic, but his actions were colonialistic. Rhodes believed that the Anglo-Saxon race was destined for greatness and he contended that they had been the first race in the world and that the more of the world they inhabited, the better it was for the human race. The difference between imperialism and colonialism is all about governance. Colonies govern themselves, but are answerable to their mother country. In imperialism, the mother country takes direct control over the invaded area or country. Rhodes' dream was an Africa from Cape to Cairo, all under British influence. Rhodes always thought on a grand scale! He also wanted the United States of America back in the fold of an enlarged British Empire.

His expansion into Africa was blocked by the Boer Republic of Transvaal, so he decided to go around it through present day Botswana to present day Zimbabwe and Zambia where he hoodwinked the Ndebele chief, Lobengula, into a concession that would favour only British trade. Seeing that Rhodes had organised and financed this venture, in 1889 he obtained a charter from the British Government for his British South African Company which could rule, police and make concessions. Many concessions were granted between the Limpopo and the Great Lakes, but not all chiefs and rulers wanted to fall under Rhodes. Bechuanaland (Botswana) and Nyasaland (Malawi) decided to fall under direct rule from Britain.

It took two Matabele Wars to finally subjugate the Ndebele and Shona. This vast area was called Zambesia by the early white settlers who had come to mine, but many had turned to farming. Zambesia never stuck as a name, but the name Rhodesia (1891) took hold. Rhodes is one of few people in the world to have a country named after himself; in Rhodes' case, not one but two. Northern Rhodesia became Zambia (1964) and Southern Rhodesia became Zimbabwe (1980).

Rhodes, the Saviour of Kimberley

At the beginning of the siege of Kimberley during the Boer War, Rhodes made sure that he was there to defend his interests. As Rhodes was a powerful man, the British army had to change its immediate plans of capturing Bloemfontein and Pretoria by making a detour to liberate Rhodes and Kimberley. His company, with its infrastructure, helped the British forces to defend the town, even to the point of making a large field gun to match the Boer artillery; this gun became affectionately known as 'Long Cecil'.

Rhodes, the Immortal

Rhodes died on 26 March 1902, in his beachfront cottage, at Muizenberg. His ill health from childhood finally caught up with him and he died of heart failure. His funeral was elaborate from the outset, lasting 2 weeks, from lying-in-state in Cape Town to a drawn-out train journey, stopping at every little siding for people to pay their last respects, to Bulawayo and finally his resting place, which he had chosen, at the hill known as 'World's View' or the Matopos. This place is where the argument begins for his quest for immortality. Whether by design or a



One of the bronze lions sculpted by John Macallan Swan.



The greatest symbol at Rhodes Memorial is the north facing direction of the monument looking towards the 'Roof of Africa' and beyond towards an untamed Africa which Rhodes was hoping for a Cape to Cairo under British rule and influence.

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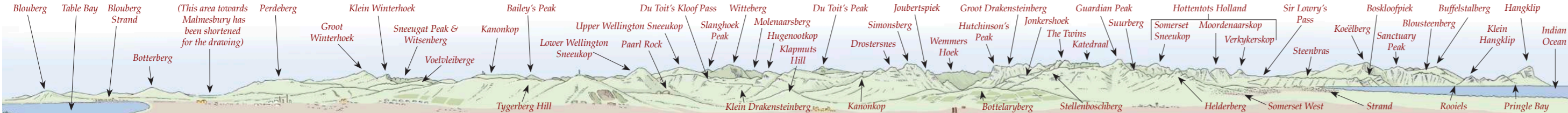
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View of the Cape Fold Mountains (Roof of Africa) as seen from Rhodes Memorial. NB: This drawing is a representational guide of this view as some areas have been shortened and simplified to accommodate the panorama.



Rhodes Memorial is made up of three sections. The first is a semi-circular terrace of embedded sandstone cobbles. From here, one ascends the 49-step terraced steps which flank the statue of Physical Energy and the avenue of eight bronze lions. The last section is a U-shaped modernised Doric temple. This section contains 38 columns. The pedestal with Rhodes' bust is situated in the centre in a shallow recess.

subconscious decision, the end result is he has embedded his name in history so that even today, people are faced on a daily basis with the all-persuasive phenomenon of Rhodes. He requested a grave at the Matopos, with the simple wording: 'Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes' with no date of birth or death, no beginning and no end, this suggesting immortality. His grave is placed in the middle of the burial ground of important Ndebele people, particularly Mzilikazi, king of a nation that, a few years before, he had subjugated. The irony was that the Ndebele welcomed this move as they saw him as a great man, even giving him a royal burial salute which had never been given to a white person before. They also became custodians of his grave site right up to the liberation of Zimbabwe. The historian, Richard Wood, once said that if you were a white boy growing up in Rhodesia, you could not escape the name of Rhodes; you probably went to a school by the name of Rhodes, the road you walked down, the Building Society that you saved at, the imprinted bank notes, the cinema and the numerous statues, all reminded you that Rhodes was an integral part of your life.

In other parts of the world, monuments can be found celebrating Rhodes. Oxford, England and Cape Town are well stocked with reminders of his greatness. A number of these statues and memorials were paid for by the general public. Rhodes, during his life, was extremely generous when it came to friends and institutions. He was also extremely ruthless to others who got in his way or they were used as a means to an end. Rhodes' estate, on his death, was wisely given away to enhance his immortality. Land and money were given to the state, institutions, universities, deserving individuals and to form the Rhodes scholarship scheme administered by the Rhodes Trust. More than 6000 Rhodes scholars from around the world have studied at Oxford - one of them, Bill Clinton, former US president.

The list of reminders of Rhodes could go on and on, but, as Paul Maylam stated in his lecture at Rhodes University on the centenary of Rhodes' death (2002), Rhodes the person has died, Rhodes the achiever of great things or the achiever of absolute evil, has become irrelevant, Rhodes the brand has taken over, to the point that we now have the Mandela-Rhodes Foundation, a paradox and a coup for a man whose star was waning.

Rhodes Memorial

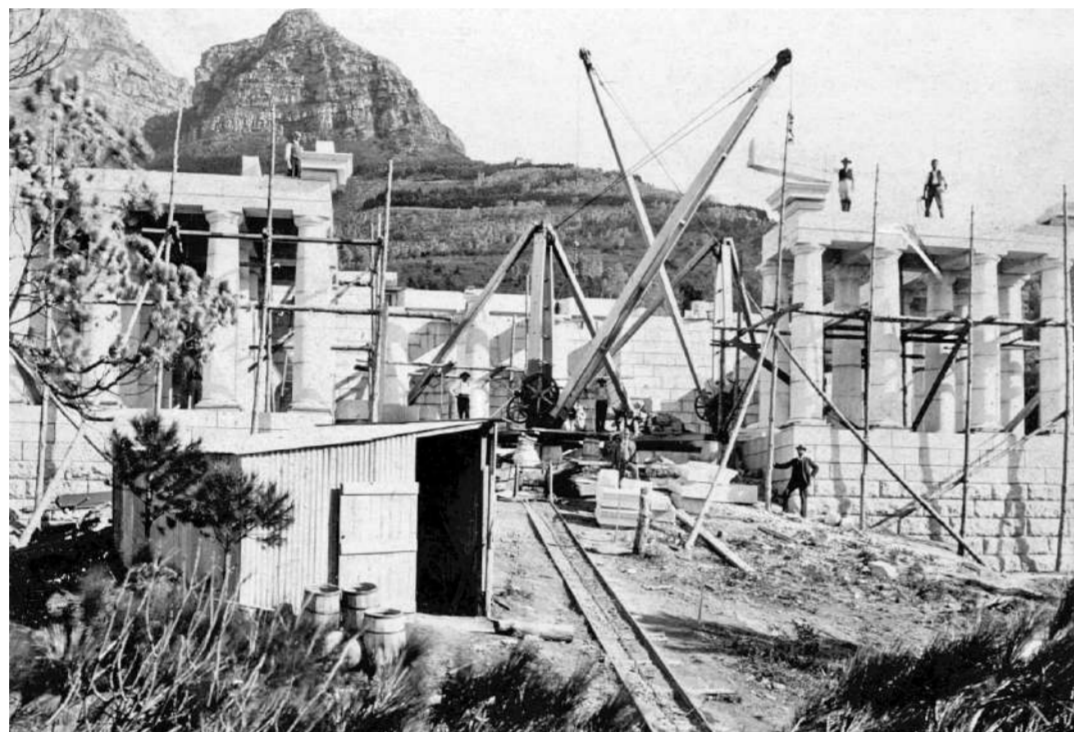
Rhodes' life was mainly played out in England, Kimberley, Rhodesia, and Cape Town; the latter could be said to be his true home and therefore it was fitting for the pinnacle of monuments to be dedicated to him in 1912 by the citizens of Cape Town, who also picked up the tab.

Two of Rhodes' closest friends oversaw the building and design of this monument: Herbert Baker, who was Rhodes' personal architect,



Two of the eight bronze lions sculpted by John Macallan Swan, which are based on the lions of Trafalgar Square. They were cast by the famous foundry, Singers Founders Frome.

and Rudyard Kipling, who is said to have had the ability to take Rhodes' thoughts and put them into words. The first hurdle to overcome was by far the easiest: the location. Rhodes owned all the land from the present-day Groote Schuur Hospital to Kirstenbosch Garden. One place within his estate Rhodes regularly used to go up to, to think and reflect, was the spot where the statue of Physical Energy stands today. Here he sat and contemplated life, 'alone with the Alone' as he used to call it. This was not a mystical thought process but was down to earth and practical. This place was known to his friends and, on occasions, they would join him.



The construction of the memorial was started in 1906 and was dedicated on 5 July 1912.

The next step was to choose a style for the monument which had to reflect the essence of Rhodes as the 'colossus', the way in which the public had come to see him. Like all British imperialist architecture of the day, when it came to grand buildings, there was nothing that came close to classical Roman and Greek architecture. In Rhodes' case, he was fixated on the Classics which he had studied at Oxford: every day he would read the 'Meditations' of Marcus Aurelius which never left his side. One of his favourite quotations was: 'Remember always that you are Roman.' Baker probably remembered a conversation with Rhodes which showed his preoccupation with grand scale: 'I like the big and the simple, the barbaric, if you like.' Rhodes Memorial was designed and built, not in the classical form, but it reflects a simple interpretation of it. This modern simplified version keeps to the principle of the Greek scheme of remarkable order, compactness, symmetry, a sense of proportion, regular numerical relations and the rules of geometry (It has to be remembered that Rhodes sponsored Baker on an educational trip to Greece, Rome and Egypt when he first arrived on South African shores).

It is said that the memorial is based on the temple of Segesta but it resembles more closely the temple of Pergamon. The memorial can be divided into three parts. Starting at the bottom is a semi-circular cobbled viewing area. Here, you can look up at the whole monument with Rhodes looking back down at you but more importantly he is looking out North East to the whole of Africa which he would have loved to paint red (any land under British rule was indicated by red on a map). The staircase makes up the middle section; this section contains most of the obvious symbols of Rhodes' life. The statue 'Physical Energy' is at the bottom centre. Forty-nine steps run through larger steps and landings all the way to the top section. This staircase is flanked by eight lions.

The top section is where you will find the temple with an inner sanctum which contains the bust of Rhodes. This central rectangular section of the monument is flanked by two arms each with a

uniform 4x4 forest of columns.

The monument was started in 1906 and was dedicated in 1912 by Sir Earl Grey, the British Colonial Secretary, who made a special trip to South Africa for the occasion. The proceedings were overseen by Sir Frank Smith, the mayor of Cape Town. The material for building was provided by James Andrew Clift (see sidebar). He obtained the subcontract from J. R. McKillop to supply and prepare all the stonework. The stone used was not 'Paarl Grey' granite as some believe; it was Table Mountain granite quarried at the Bellevue Quarry which is found in the upper City Bowl near the present-day Bellevue Street. 26,000 cubic feet of stone was used.

Symbolism, ideas and fanks

Architecture
Table Mountain is the symbol that underpins the design as this was Rhodes' favourite mountain (from the front Table Mountain, with Devil's Peak and Lion's Head on each side, resembles the upper section of the monument) The monument faces north east, looking towards the whole of Africa, symbolic of Rhodes' desire to fulfil his imperial dream. The predominant feeling is one of strength, contemplation and vision. Some people make the assumption that the monument follows strict classical architecture, but this is far from the truth. The top part of the upper section follows a basic Doric theme in a very simplified form. The Frieze and Architrave are highly simplified, eliminating the Triglyph and Metope in the Frieze. The Capital and shaft (columns) are more Tuscan in form.

Eight Bronze Lions and Bust by J.W. Swan

Four lions on each side of the staircase guard the upper section of the monument. The lion was the symbol of imperial Britain, calm, powerful, territorial, with the desire to expand and subdue. Baker got his inspiration from the avenue of sphinxes leading to the Temple of Amen-Ra at Karnak in Egypt. The lion was one of the main symbols of Atum-Ra, the highest god of the Egyptian pantheon. Eight is the number of deities created by Atum-Ra; also, the gates of Osiris, the realm of death and resurrection, are guarded by lions. Back on terra firma, the lions are a smaller version of the lions in Trafalgar Square, London. The lions were cast by the leading British foundry, Singers Founders Frome.

The bust of Rhodes is situated in the middle of the temple, placed on a simple pedestal. The death of Swan meant that one of his apprentices had to finish his work.

Statue of Physical Energy by G. F. Watts

Watts spent the last 20 years of his life creating the statue, Physical Energy. It was a dedication to Muhammad Atilla, Tamerlane and Genghis Khan, as he thought they epitomised raw energetic will to power. In fact, three castings were made. One found its way into Kensington Gardens, London, overlooking the northwest side of the Serpentine. The second casting is the one we find at Rhodes Memorial; it was originally destined for the Matopos, Rhodes' burial site, but the logistics of getting it there were virtually impossible. The third statue was cast in 1957 for the British South Africa Company and was unveiled in Lusaka by the Queen Mother in 1960. When Zambia became independent, it was removed and stored in the Department of Antiquities in Salisbury (now Harare), Zimbabwe. Today it would, in all likelihood, be found alongside hundreds of other relics and reminders of Rhodes that were removed from public view after Zimbabwe received its independence. Rhodes University in Grahamstown was interested in taking it off Zimbabwe's hands in 1980, but nothing came of it. Even though the original sculpture was not intended for Rhodes, it proved most suitable, as all the intentions of Watts had been fulfilled in Rhodes. In one of Watts' essays, 'Our Race as Pioneers', there is an indication of his support for imperialism. He had a strong belief that it was a progressive force. The statue of a horse and naked rider is full of restless drive, energy, determination and tension, not only in its stance but also in Watts' treatment in fashioning and shaping, using a deliberately agitated and troubled surface.

Rhodes Memorial today

After 1912, the memorial became a place of pilgrimage for many years. People gathered each year to keep the spirit of Rhodes alive. The Scout movement has visited the memorial from inception for the 'Annual Scouts Own at Rhodes Memorial'; this pilgrimage has its roots more in the connection with Rudyard Kipling and Robert Baden Powell, both of whom were close friends of Rhodes. (Baden Powell



Rhodes Memorial is said to be based on the Greek temple of Segesta, but it is closer in form to the temple of Pergamon as seen here. In 1902, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany had the original Temple of Pergamon, in the then Ottoman Empire, dismantled and reassembled in the Pergamon Museum on the Museum Island in Berlin.

created the Scout movement, Kipling gave it its soul and characters, and Rhodes backed the idea 100%.)

As time has passed the political landscape has changed and the whole notion of imperialism has left a bad taste in one's mouth. In 2015 the statue of Rhodes had its nose cut off with an angle grinder as part of the "Rhodes Must Fall Campaign" and again in 2020 its head was completely cut off. A new head was attached that same year as like so many controversial statues in South Africa they have been 3D scanned and were easy to 3D print.

On the most part people visit to relax, take in the view and before the big fire of 2021 which burned down the restaurant, to enjoy a meal or tea and cake. Hopefully, some come to undertake the pilgrimage of knowledge, not to keep the spirit of Rhodes alive, but to keep history whether good or bad alive.

Rhodes Memorial is also the starting point for some walks up Devil's Peak. The shortest route up to the King's Block House also starts from here (the King's Block House was built in 1796 by the British). It is the last building in the defensive line protecting the eastern flank. It was commissioned by General Craig but no one knows who actually built it. If you decide to do any walking from here, go in a group as periodically it becomes unsafe in this area.



The popular Rhodes Memorial Restaurant and Tea Garden before it burned down on April 18, 2021. It occupied the original cottage built by Herbert Baker between 1910 and 1912.

Looking down and to the left of Rhodes Memorial, you will note a fenced-off area for wild game. This area in the past played a part in a scientific experiment to bring back the dead. In 1883 the last quagga died in the Amsterdam Zoo. In 1987 a quagga-breeding project was established here, as there was sufficient genetic material available carried by some zebras with quagga characteristics.



Contributors to Rhodes Memorial



Sir Herbert Baker

He was born in Kent, England in 1862. He showed an interest in architecture from childhood, mainly in Renaissance buildings in Kent. He went on to study architecture and graduated top of his class. This childhood interest influenced his designs throughout his working career. After working for 5 years for Ernest George and Harold Peto, he started his own practice in 1890. In 1892, he went to South Africa to see his brother with no intention of working. On meeting Cecil Rhodes, he was commissioned to do the remodelling of Groote Schuur (Rhodes' house). Rhodes took a liking to Baker and sponsored an educational trip to Greece, Italy and Egypt. After his return to the Cape, he stayed for 20 years. These 20 years saw Baker become the most dominant architect of his generation in South Africa. Through the Rhodes connection and Lord Milner, he designed most of the houses for the 'Randlords'. Some of hundreds of buildings he designed were The Union Building in Pretoria, Grey College in Bloemfontein, Pretoria Station and St. George's Anglican Cathedral in Cape Town. He died in 1946 in Cobham, Kent, England.



George Frederic Watts

He was born in Marylebone, London in 1817 to a poor piano maker. By 10, he was already studying sculpture. His creative career was influenced by conservative Christianity (which he later rejected) and by exposure through his father to the Classics (particularly 'The Iliad') which he embraced. He was a popular Victorian painter who did many portraits of the who's who of England of his day, but the work he will be remembered for was that associated with the Symbolist movement. The Rossetti influence of 1860 gave way to a combined classical tradition with a deliberately agitated and troubled surface portraying energy, life and evolution. It is said that in his later work he anticipated abstract art and Picasso's Blue Period. Many of his works are to be found at the Tate Gallery. He died in 1904.



John Macallan Swan

He was born in Brentford, Middlesex, in 1847. His art training started at the Lambeth School of Art and then the Royal Academy School, finishing up in Paris. He started exhibiting in 1878. He was a master in watercolours, pastels, oils and sculpture, and he was a skilful draughtsman. His reputation was made by his representation of larger wild animals. He was rewarded and acknowledged in his life time. He died in 1910 while still working on Rhodes' bust.



Joseph Rudyard Kipling

He was born in 1865 in Bombay, India but when he was five, his family returned to England where he spent his childhood. It was said that he lacked the academic ability to get into Oxford on a scholarship. At 16, he returned to India to work and he started his journey in writing which did not stop until his death. He was one of the greats in literature and accomplished a vast amount of writing in poetry, short stories and novels. Probably the best known work is 'The Jungle Book' which is still read today by children all over the world especially by Boy Cubs, Scouts or Girl Guides. He travelled and worked in India, South Africa, England and America. Among numerous awards, he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907 and made the cover of Time Magazine in 1926. He was a very close friend of Rhodes and friends with Baden Powell, Lord Milner, Dr Jameson, Roberts and Herbert Baker. When his only son died on the battlefield in Laos in 1915, he joined the Imperial War Grave Commission and contributed his talent of writing on tombs and grave stones. His most well known is for unknown soldiers: 'Known unto God'. He died in 1936 and is buried in Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey.

James Andrew Clift

He was born in Mousehole in Cornwall in 1868. At 26, he left for South Africa at the time of what is called the Great Migration to work on the gold mines on the Witwatersrand. However as a stonemason, he was not happy in the mining industry. In 1895, he moved to Cape Town and gained employment at the Higgs Quarry in Kloof Street. A short stint back in England to avoid the South African War was followed with re-employment by the Higgs family. His big break came from J.R. McKillop who offered him a subcontract to supply the granite for Rhodes Memorial. From this big break, his business relocated to Paarl and is still going to this day.

Singers Founders Frome

The Company was established in 1848 by John Webb Singer. It became the leading foundry for virtually all major British sculptors and gained a worldwide reputation. A few of their well-known sculptures are two lions in Trafalgar Square, Justice atop the Old Bailey and the Chariot outside the Houses of Parliament.

How to get there



For More Information

Friends of Rhodes Memorial
www.friendsofRhodesMemorial.co.za

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'Kipling's South Africa' by Renee Durbach
'The Gold Miners' by A.P.Cartwright
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Thanks to Mike Scott from the MCSA for help in naming the peaks in the panorama illustration.

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