

## The Frontier Light Horse.

Cameron Simpson

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**Foreword;** Much is already known of the Anglo-Zulu War and Simpson cleverly touches on the war's progress through the eyes of this mounted Colonial regiment. It gives a full account of the regiment's engagements against the Zulus and illustrates how they fought independently and, in most cases, successfully, in support of Lord Chelmsford's ponderous Regiments of slow moving red-coated foot soldiers. The regiment had its successes and disasters; – the worst disaster for the regiment was its routing by the Zulus on the flat-topped Hlobane Mountain, through no fault of theirs, during which they lost 29 men killed, a severe loss for a tightly bonded unit.

Most of the regiment's strength was made up of civilian volunteers of British and European origin living and working in a variety of jobs and professions in South Africa, some with limited English. The regiment's senior officers, under command of Buller, were regular British Army officers seconded to the regiment with the junior officers chosen from civilians, preferably those with previous military experience. During this campaign many of the FLH died in service to the mother country. Most were only in their twenties.

Dr Adrian Greaves

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Whilst with No. 4 Column, the FLH fought two intense and dramatic battles in forty-eight hours. The first battle was at Hlobane Mountain on 28 March where they suffered heavily and lost the majority of its 'C' Troop, whilst the following day the second battle was fought at the column's forward camp at Khambula. Here the Zulu army, the victors of iSandlwana, were defeated and the FLH enjoyed the lion's share of the glory despite the horrific disaster the previous day at Hlobane.<sup>(4)</sup> By June, the FLH was still serving under the beloved Colonel Wood although No 4 Column was now officially re-designated as 'Brigadier Wood's Flying Column' but better known as just the 'Flying Column' and formed the vanguard of the second invasion into Zululand.<sup>5</sup>

They conducted active patrolling and detailed reconnaissance work often over long distances and fought several actions prior to the battle of oNdini on 4 July 1879 that effectively marked an end to the war. Beyond oNdini the FLH, although depleted in numbers continued in service with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Baker Creed Russell C.B.'s (13th Hussar's) Flying Column during the pacification operations in North-Western Zululand until September 1879, at which point all military operations had concluded. Some 100 handpicked volunteers of the FLH were then attached to the Transvaal Field Force and served under General, Sir Garnet Wolseley in the brief Second Anglo-BaPedi War of 1879 before returning to Pietermaritzburg in January 1880 to be unceremoniously discharged upon the disbandment of the regiment, a decision at the time to which many members of the regiment bitterly objected. The FLH had for nine hard months endured non-stop patrolling in all weather conditions, conducted cattle raids, skirmishes, fought in three pivotal battles and, more importantly, had proven itself to be a model irregular regiment that provided to the South African Field Force an invaluable service. Apart from their service in the Anglo-Zulu War they marched a staggering 1,500 miles from the Cape to Natal and twice into the Transvaal and back. Had the FLH not have existed under the leadership of Redvers Buller and Evelyn Wood it is doubtful whether other volunteer regiments would have been able to equal their achievements and quite possibly the war might have been prolonged for some

months without this vital asset dominating western Zululand. With the combined leadership styles of Buller and Wood they found themselves provided with the perfect conditions and opportunity of having a free-hand to excel. Considering the other officers in the field at the time, a better combination of charismatic personalities and colonial talent is hard to imagine.

In December 1877, during the Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877- 78, there was the need for mounted troops to conduct offensive operations against the amaXhosa chiefdoms of the Gcaleka and Ngqika in the Transkei, Pirie Bush and Amathole Mountains. Many of these mounted troops such as the Albany Mounted Troops, Wodehouse True Blues, Jansenville Yeomanry, Buffalo Volunteer Corps, Bowker's Rovers and the Diamond Fields Horse were drawn from the various Cape Volunteer Corps that the Imperial Government had limited control over, and that a heated debate ensued regarding the command-and-control of the military operations on the frontier. Furthermore, the Imperial Government considered that the quality of some of the Cape Volunteers and Levies were lacking both in military discipline and efficiency and could not be relied upon.

The Colony's only permanent standing force, the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police (FAMP) was deployed in its entirety on the frontier during the war and although suffering from a spate of desertions, were holding their own. During the initial phase of the war the FAMP was heavily committed on operations and took part in the all-colonial action fought at Umzintzani on 2 December 1877.

In order to remedy the problem, two volunteer regiments under the Imperial Government's control and funding, were to be raised on the Eastern Cape for immediate active service; one of these was to be a mounted regiment and the other an infantry regiment under Col. Pulleine. (6)

Lieutenant Frederick Carrington, (7) 1/24th (2nd Royal Warwickshire) Regiment was assigned the task of raising the mounted regiment at King William's Town; three Squadrons strong and known locally as 'Carrington's Horse'. (8) Carrington was physically large and a charismatic officer as well as being a trained mounted infantryman who was well known at the Cape Town Races when the 24th was billeted in that city. More recently he had raised and commanded No1 Mounted Infantry Squadron for service in Griqualand West.

Carrington threw himself into the daunting undertaking of accumulating enough quality horses, saddlery, uniforms, bandoliers, rifles, ammunition, wheeled transport, rations, tents and other equipment for a regiment whilst an intense recruitment drive was underway on the Eastern Cape to draw in quality volunteers. Both Carrington and Pulleine were under intense pressure to deliver as both regiments were urgently needed on the frontier. However the need and purpose was to provide a trained and efficient regiment.

In the first few weeks of inception, the General Officer Commanding Imperial Forces, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Thurlow Cunynghame K.G.B. (9) wrote to the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Bartle Frere G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,(10) stating that the 'Frontier Light Horse', although urgently required for patrolling work in support of the infantry posts on the frontier, was still some time away from being efficient.(11) This was evidence that their training and equipping were being taken seriously as a priority over being deployed into the field ill-equipped and operationally inefficient as many of the Cape Volunteers and Burghers had been.

Paid at a rate of five shillings per day, (12) Carrington's Horse wore a black cord uniform with red facings, ammunition boots, knee high gaiters, a 'smasher' hat with a broad red pugaree, ammunition bandolier (13). They were armed with the British-made Calisher and Terry Carbine that had been used during the Maori Wars, as well as by the Confederate Army during the U.S. Civil War. The 'Terry Carbine', as it was known, was a stout .539 calibre carbine with a 21 inch barrel weighing 6.2lb. It was ideal for mounted infantry and cavalry. A

down-side of the 'Terry' was that, when it was fired, it let off a piercing crack and created a lot of smoke that drew attention to the firer's position.

The horses were all good Cape horses and regarded as being-well conditioned to the difficult terrain they would encounter in the Transkei. The men themselves were a blend of Englishmen, Europeans, Cape Colonials and Afrikaners, mostly seeking adventure. But regardless of their nationality most were recruited from the Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown districts. (14) Many of these men had served in the vast array of Cape Volunteer Corps during the first phase of the war and thus had some recent military experience. Not only did many of these colonials possess valuable local knowledge, there was a balance of former regular British Army soldiers in the ranks of which *The Globe* correspondent recorded:

'The Colonial Volunteers seem to be a fine body of men, those I have seen in the Transkei especially. Many of them, such as Pulleine's Rangers and the Frontier Light Horse are men who have served in the Line – indeed, the Sergeant Major of Carrington's Frontier Light Horse is an old 11th Hussar or 17th Lancer man, who rode in the charge at Balaclava.'(15)

In late January 1878, Lieutenant Carrington, trotting ahead of his newly raised irregular regiment, arrived at Ibeka where Colonel Richard Thomas Glyn (16) 1/24th Regiment had established his headquarters on the Transkei frontier. (17) Glyn had received local intelligence that approximately 4-5,000 Gcaleka and Ngqika were planning to attack either Ibeka or the outpost at Quintana near Kentani Mountain. On 2 February, in response to this intelligence Glyn sent a detachment under Captain John Corsane Robinson RA (18) that included 1 Officer and 25 men of the FLH, to the Tutura Mission Station whilst Carrington with 2 Officers and 72 men of the FLH proceeded to reinforce the Quintana garrison under the command of Captain Russell Upcher (19) of the 1/24th Regiment. (20)

On 7 February, Carrington and his 74 men were ordered to patrol north of the Quintana defences as the combined Gcaleka and Ngqika Army was reported to be advancing in two separate columns to attack Upcher's command. Carrington made contact with the enemy and baited them into launching a premature assault against the entrenched position and, when the assault was checked in just twenty minutes, the FLH pursued the fleeing enemy and 'won their spurs'. Captain R. Upcher stated that the charge of the FLH was 'brilliantly executed' although they lost two men wounded; Trooper Thomas Mulroy (21) being shot in the thigh whilst Sergeant James Leslie (22) received a slight assegai wound to the hand. (23) Carrington was Mentioned-in-Despatches for his leadership during the Quintana battle and with all rebel resistance in the Transkei broken, he led the FLH to the Ciskei where the Ngqika were concentrating and refusing to submit. Here the FLH was engaged in operations in the Pirie Bush alongside Colonel H.E. Wood and on 14 April the patrols of the FLH, having been thrashing through the thick bush and undulating terrain made contact with the enemy who were proving to be elusive. (24)

Carrington was soon after transferred to the Transvaal whilst Captain William Whalley assumed temporary command until Brevet Major Redvers Henry Buller C.B., 60th Rifles, a Special Service Officer, assumed command on 22 April 1878.(25) Buller, an athletic 39 years, had been on the frontier for less than a month where he was serving as the Staff Officer to a local politician and volunteer soldier, Commandant John Frost M.L.A.(26) He had however seen active service in China during the 1860 Opium War, the Canadian Red River Expedition of 1870 and in Ashanti in 1873 where he was made a Brevet Major and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.). About this time the informal title of 'Carrington's Horse' was dropped and the correct title of 'Frontier Light Horse' (FLH) was adopted, although the newspapers at the time would often refer to them as 'Buller's Horse'.

Although the names of Buller and the FLH were to become legendary within the South African military arena, Buller himself took command of the regiment with some trepidation as he felt 'there wasn't much credit to be had by associating with them. (27)

Buller's initial thoughts were to prove him wrong as on 30 April in the Pirie Bush, he was in action with the FLH in a combined operation involving some 4,000 troops and his men behaved exceptionally well. During the operations in the Buffalo Mountains on 8 May the FLH (118 men) encountered the enemy and during a brief fight the regiment sustained several casualties which included some hit by the same bullet. Captain Elliott Henry MacNaghten (28) a former British Army Officer and two men were killed whilst Captain W. Whalley and one man were wounded. (29)

The men of the FLH conducted themselves well during the operations and Buller himself was seen to be leading from the front and from that point-on a strong bond and mutual respect was to develop between them; Buller must have realized that he had a unique irregular regiment in the making. The new Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Frederic Augustus Thesiger (30) himself commented that Buller 'set an example of intrepidity and calm courage to his men under very trying circumstances'. (31)

An English born colonial officer, Commandant Frank Newton Streatfield,(32) served alongside the FLH with his Fingoe Levy and recalled that whilst many people found Buller a hard taskmaster he never thought so and found him a 'splendid pal' on campaign. He also recalled a humorous story that Buller found it difficult sleeping on the hard rocks whilst Streatfield himself slept like a baby and one morning Buller called out in a fit of jealousy 'Get up, Stretty, you lazy beast and don't lie sleeping on that damned rock any longer'. (33) Indeed Buller, in a few months on the frontier, had established a brilliant reputation and many enduring friendships. Had he remained on Frost's Staff, and not appointed to command the FLH he may have slipped into military oblivion. In June 1878 Sandile of the Ngqika and leader of the resistance was killed and the Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War concluded.

With the cessation of hostilities Buller set to restructuring the FLH from three Squadrons into three Troops at Briedbach, King William's Town (34) and another Imperial Special Service Officer, Captain Robert Johnston 'Bobby' Barton, Coldstream Guards, joined the regiment in July and soon after became the regimental Second-in-Command. (35) Irish born Barton was 29 years of age and had begun his military career as a Royal Navy Cadet before attending the Royal Military College Sandhurst in 1865. Several officers, including Colonel H.E. Wood himself, had begun their careers in the Royal Navy so switching between services was not uncommon and Barton was not alone. He received a commission by purchase as an Ensign in the 9th Lancers in 1866 and in 1868 purchased his Lieutenancy. He was posted to Aldershot where Colonel Wood had known him and in 1873 exchanged into the Coldstream Guards as a Lieutenant and Captain. (36) He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Hope-Grant in 1874 before being posted to the Cape of Good Hope as a Special Service Officer.

Soon after Barton arrived, two British Army Farrier Sergeants, Henry Dyer 16th Lancers from Brentford Middlesex and Charles Quick 21st Regiment of Hussars from Devon joined the FLH and were destined to remain with the regiment for over twelve months.(37) Both Quick and Dyer's regiments were not serving in South Africa and they were seconded as individuals like many other cavalymen and attached to mounted infantry formations in order to provide some professional British Army expertise in their trade. Dyer had only arrived in the Cape in April and it appears that Quick may have arrived about the same time. The 1st (Imperial) Mounted Infantry Squadron that Fred Carrington commanded also had two regular cavalymen attached to assist with mounted matters.

During this period, as the other-ranks enlistment terms were for six months only, many men were discharged as being 'time expired' and with the new orders to proceed to the Transvaal, the urgent recruitment for some 100 men began under Captain Henry Cecil

Dudgeon D'Arcy, who was commonly referred to as just 'Cecil' D'Arcy.(38) D'Arcy was 28 years of age and had been born in New Zealand where his father, a serving British Army officer, was posted before the D'Arcy family settled in the Eastern Cape when he was nine years old. At the age of 21, D'Arcy entered the Cape Civil Service as a clerk and held appointments in the Civil Commissioner's Offices in Cradock, Peddie, Aliwal North and Albany between 1871 to 1878 where he came in close contact with key district personalities. During the earlier phases of the Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War he had served as the Sergeant Major of the Albany Mounted Volunteers before joining the FLH in December 1877. (39)

Although the regiment obtained suitable recruits to join its ranks, some of whom were drawn from the Port Elizabeth Militia, at least one Cape Politician, the Honourable Mr. Stigant, objected to the Imperial Authorities recruiting in the Eastern Cape. But he did comment that he had no objection to a cavalry regiment being sent out and mounted with Cape horses.(40) The FLH headquarters at Briedbach was a hive of activity with uniforms and equipment being obtained in King William's Town that must have greatly improved the local economy. Captain W. Whalley, still suffering from his wounds received in the Pirie Bush in May, took charge of the equestrian training and sword exercises and despite some colonials not being able to ride correctly, Lieutenant Thomas Edward Fenn summarised the several weeks of training: 'But after one or two hours' riding-school every day, by the time the regiment was ready to march, nearly every man had a smart seat on his horse'. (41)

Captain Whalley was a curious individual as journalists at the time recorded that he was formally an officer of the 17th Lancers on half-pay and had seen active service in the Indian Mutiny, China, Abyssinia and in the Franco-Prussian War where he was said to have been wounded and captured. Whilst there is no record of a William Whalley serving in these campaigns, the newspapers even affixed the post-nominal of 'V.C.' after his name making him even more mysterious. What is known about him is that he was formerly a Time Keeper of the Cape Government Railways in the Eastern Cape and was well known in Port Elizabeth, King William's Town and Grahamstown. He had also served for a period as a Private in the FAMP until being discharged as 'Services no longer required' in 1874. He was an original member of the FLH and while Commanding No.1 Squadron, was Mentioned-in-Despatches twice and wounded in action. The fact that he was appointed as a Captain by Carrington and was made responsible for the regimental equestrian training by Buller suggests that he must have undertaken formal military training at some point in his life apart from that in the FAMP. Regardless of his alleged previous active service he displayed above average military attributes whilst he recorded in his correspondence with the Colonial Military Secretary that he was late of the 17th Lancers.(42)

On 7 July 1878, the FLH, some 203 men strong with 5 ox-wagons, marched out of King William's Town for the last time bound for Pietermaritzburg which they reached on 24 August having covered some 410 miles in 22 days. (43) Forced marches were now to become routine for the FLH and part of their ever growing legend and the men in particular grew to admire Buller greatly 'as a man who fore saw everything, and never erred in his calculations'. (44) During the march to Pietermaritzburg, Major Arthur Harness, (45) with his 'N' Battery RA was some distance ahead of the FLH but knowing that they were catching up, wrote:

'We expected Buller with the Frontier Light Horse (a band of about two hundred villainous looking colonist volunteers) to join us before we get to Umtata. We do not look forward to their joining us; they are undisciplined and preserve little system in camp, so that the river water wherever we camp which is very precious, will hardly be kept free from their touch anywhere.'(46)

On 29 August, the FLH (200 men) was on the move once again and after a 380 mile forced march through Northern Natal and the South Eastern Transvaal's veldt they reached Lydenburg on 19 September. Here they were ordered to Fort Burgers to join the Transvaal Field Force under Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Rowlands V.C., C.B. (47) and once more they met their first commanding officer Captain 'Freddy' Carrington. Rowland's force was conducting operations against the BaPedi King, Sekhukhune waSekwati (48) in what was to become the short-lived, First Anglo-BaPedi War (Sekhukhune) 1878. (49) Sekhukhune at 64 years of age was an expert at defensive fighting and a veteran at colonial resistance having kept the Transvaal Boers at arm's length since 1840 and he had no intention of submitting to British rule without a determined fight.

On the 26 September, some 170 men of the FLH under Buller patrolled into Sekhukhune's territory suffering one man wounded and one horse killed. They captured some 147 head of cattle and were subjected to ineffective harassing fire throughout the night as they returned to their operating base at Fort Burgers. (50) On 27 October, under the command of Rowlands some 140 of the FLH took part in the attack against the homestead of a headman named Sonbyan about five miles from the Speckboom River. The homestead was destroyed and several BaPedi were killed whilst eight of Rowlands' men were wounded.(51)The absence of water in the area made operations unsustainable especially as the horses were dying from a mysterious horse sickness that killed them within eight hours of showing the first symptoms. Colonel Rowlands, in his report of 6 October, recorded that 20 horses had died; (6 within the FLH) and water was so scarce that the FLH horses alone consumed all the water that was located at one source.(52) The BaPedi had not defeated Rowlands but the dry South African conditions had.

The operations in the eastern Transvaal were suspended due to this lack of water and horse sickness that caused the FLH to lose 46 horses alone.(53) Lieutenant Fenn wrote that the men became so downhearted about leaving Sekhukhune's country that they petitioned through Captain Whalley that they would go back on foot rather than leave Sekhukhune alone to his own devices.(54) This was not to be, and the FLH was ordered back to Utrecht and had reached Wakkerstroom by 30 November with their Eastern Transvaal experiences behind them, but they wouldn't be idle for long as war with the amaZulu was looming.

**References.** (NB. References 1-3 are not relevant).

5. *Times of Natal*, Local General Order No84 13 April 1879.

6. The other regiment was Pulleine's Rangers also referred to as 'Pulleine's Lambs' and named after Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Burmester Pulleine, 1/24th Regiment. Pulleine greatly assisted Carrington with raising the Frontier Light Horse and ensuring its operational readiness.

7. Sir Carrington, Frederick K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1844-1913); Ensign, 1/24th Regiment 1864; Lieutenant 1867; Raised and Commanded No1 Mounted Infantry; Griqualand West Operations 1875; C.O. FLH 1877; Ninth Eastern Frontier War 1877-8; Captain 1878; O.C. Transvaal Volunteers; First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878; C.O. 'Left' Wing, Cape Mounted Rifles 1880; Commandant, Basutoland 1880-81; BaSotho Gun War 1880-81 being seriously wounded; C.O. 2nd (Carrington's) Mounted Rifles, Warren's Bechuanaland Expedition 1884-85; Brevet Major 1878; Lieutenant Colonel 1879; Second Anglo-BaPedi War 1879; Colonel 1884; C.O. Native Levies, Zulu disturbances 1888; C.O. Bechuanaland Border Police 1893; Major General 1894; Lieutenant General; Ndebele Rebellion 1896; Retired 1897; Second Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902; Lieutenant General and G.O.C. Rhodesian Field

Force and was subsequently blamed for not evacuating the Elands River garrison in the face of credible intelligence.

8. Fenn.T.E., *How I Volunteered for the Cape and what I did there*. London 1879. Fenn refers to the Squadrons being titled 'First', 'Second' and 'Third' Squadron's and were presumably each composed of at least two Troops strong that would equate to approximately 180 men or 6 Troops of 30 each.

9. Cunynname, Arthur Thurlow Sir. K.G.B. (1812-1884); Ensign, 60th Rifles 1830; Lieutenant 1835; Captain, 3rd Regiment 1841; Opium War, China 1842; Major 1845; Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment 1846; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, Grenadier Guards 1846; C.O. 20th Regiment 1849; C.O. 27th Regiment 1852; Brevet Colonel 1854; Crimea 1854-55; Major-General 1855; India 1860; Lieutenant General, Commander-in-Chief, South Africa 1873; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78.

10. Frere, Bartle Sir. G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1815-1884); Civil Servant 1834; Chief Commissioner of Sindh 1850; Indian Mutiny 1857; Governor of Bombay 1862; Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa 1877; He was actively involved as an architect of confederation of South Africa in the Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878; Anglo-Zulu War 1879; BaSotho Gun War 1880-81; First Anglo-Boer War 1880-81.

11. Cape Archives Repository. C2000. *Further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa*. April 1878. Page 104. This is one of the earliest official references to the title 'Frontier Light Horse' and whilst the term 'Carrington's Horse' was frequently used even in despatches the title FLH has always been incorrectly attributed to have originated only when Buller assumed command in April 1878.

12. Whilst Imperial soldiers were paid 1 Shilling Per diem, it was believed that only 5 Shillings Per diem would draw quality recruits away from their civilian employment.

13. Fenn. T.E., *How I Volunteered for the Cape and what I did there*. London 1879.

14. Cape Archives Repository, (CSO 4207/1879). Captain W. Whalley recruiting in the Cape Colony.

15. Unattributed press cutting entitled '*The Colonial Volunteers*' c. May 1878. This man has not been identified.

16. Glyn, Richard Thomas. C.B., C.M.G. (1831-1900); Ensign 82nd Regiment 1850; Lieutenant 1852; Captain 1855; Operations in the Crimea; 24th Regiment 1856; Major 1861; Indian Mutiny; Lieutenant Colonel 1867; Colonel 1872; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; O.C. No3 Column, Anglo-Zulu War 1879; Major General 1882; Honorary Lieutenant General 1887.

17. Paton, Col G., Glennie, Col F. and Penn Symons, W. (eds). *Historical Records of the 24th Regiment*.

18. Robinson, John Corsane. (1842-1909); Officer Cadet, R.M.A. Woolwich 1858; Lieutenant, Royal Artillery 1861; Captain 1875; Attached to the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police and raised their Artillery Troop in 1873; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Brevet Major; 6th Battery, 8th Brigade, Afghanistan operations 1880-81; Major 1882; Lieutenant Colonel 1890; Colonel 1894.

19. Upcher, Russell. C.B., D.S.O. (1844-1937); Ensign 67th Regiment 1862; 24th Regiment 1863; Lieutenant 1866; Captain 1871; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Brevet Major 1878; Anglo-Zulu War 1879; Major 1880; Lieutenant Colonel 1882; Colonel 1886; Operations in Burma 1886-88; Major General 1898.

20. *London Gazette* (26 March 1878)., Colonel R.T. Glyn's report 12 February 1878.

21. Mulroy later served with the FLH in the First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878 and took his discharge before the Anglo-Zulu War 1879. He was awarded an annual pension of £60 from

the Colonial Government. He is believed to have served with the Frontier Carbineers in the BaSotho Gun War 1880-81.

22. Leslie remained on duty and was promoted to Troop Sergeant Major of the 'First' Squadron of which Captain W. Whalley stated that Leslie performed well in action in the Pirie Bush in particular on 8.5.78. He was recommended for a commission that was later supported by Major R.H. Buller; Served in the First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878 and was discharged from the FLH on 9.11.78 without being commissioned.

23. *London Gazette* (26 March 1878)., B.W. Hall's medical report 7 February 1878 and Captain R. Upcher's report 8 February 1878

24. *Cape Archives Repository*, (GGR 44); Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War Diary 1877 – 1878.

25. Carrington was later created a Companion of St Michael and St George (C.M.G.) (L.G. 6.4.80): '*Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Carrington, 24th Regiment, Commander of "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei War, South Africa*'.

26. Frost, John. Sir. K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (1828-1918); Politician; Commandant, Queenstown Volunteer Contingent and Column Commander; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Commandant, Burgher Column and Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Regiment; BaSotho Gun War 1880-81.

27. Melville, C.H., *Life of General The Right Hon. Sir Redvers Buller*, London, 1923.

28. Macnaghten, Elliott Henry. (1839-1878); Second Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal European Cavalry 1856; Lieutenant, 20th Hussars 1857; Posted to Lahore, India; Captain, Frontier Light Horse 1877; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Served as the FLH Adjutant and Second-in-command; Killed in action Pirie Bush 8.5.78; Mentioned-in-Despatches (L.G. 18.6.78) and MacNaghten's Krantz in the Pirie Bush is named after him; There is a head stone commemorated to his memory at Dean's Parish Church in Edinburgh, Scotland whilst records indicate that his wife was left with a large sum of money.

29. *London Gazette* (17 June 1878)., Major. R.H. Buller's report 8 May 1878. Corporal McCabe received a fatal gunshot wound to head as did Trooper Davis. Trooper Gilbert received a serious gunshot wound to the chest.

30. Thesiger, Frederic Augustus. Second Baron Chelmsford G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (1827-1905); Ensign, Rifle Brigade 1844; Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards 1845; Lieutenant and Captain 1850; Crimean War 1854-55; Major 1855; Lieutenant Colonel 1857; 95th Regiment; Indian Mutiny 1857; Colonel 1863; Major General 1868; Abyssinian campaign 1868; General Officer Commanding South Africa 1877; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Anglo-Zulu War 1879; Lieutenant General 1882; General 1888.

31. Molyneux, W.C.F., *Campaigning in South Africa and Egypt*. London 1896. Page 88.

32. Streatfield, Frank Newton C.M.G. (1843-1916); Ostrich Farmer of the Cape Colony; Commandant, Streatfield's Fingoe Levy, Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Declined a Commandant's appointment with the NNC in 1879 in order to join the Cape Civil Service; Resident Magistrate of Kuruman; He wrote two books covering his South Africa experiences.

33. Streatfield. F.N., *Reminiscences of an old 'un*. London 1911.

34. Fenn.T.E., *How I Volunteered for the Cape and what I did there*. London 1879. Page's 139-141. The regimental establishment was 1 Commanding Officer, 1 Second-in-Command, 1 Medical Officer, 3 Troops each with 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenant's, 1 Troop Sergeant Major, 2 Sergeant's, 3 Corporal's and 60 men. Additionally there was 1 R.S.M. and 2 Farrier Sergeants.

35. Barton had very briefly commanded 'A' Troop prior to being appointed the Second-in-Command FLH.

36. This rank system was unique to the Foot Guards and equated to a Lieutenant in the Guards and a Captain in the Army.



37. National Archives. (WO100/49); *South African War Medal rolls*. Lieutenant Colonel R.H. Buller signed Quick's individual medal application in 1880.
38. See Appendix C for his potted biography.
39. Cape Archives Repository., (AD 1-43); *Pay Records, Albany Mounted Volunteers 1877*.
40. *Eastern Star.*, 21 June 1878.
41. Fenn.T.E., *How I Volunteered for the Cape and what I did there*. London 1879
42. A study of his personal signature held in the Cape Archives reveals that its very similar to that of a 'William Watt' who served with the 17th Lancers and most probably because the 17th Lancers arrived in Natal, he started using the name 'William Watt Whalley' however he never used the post nominal V.C. after his name; Quite possibly Watt and Whalley are the same man and for a reason known only to himself he settled down in the Cape Frontier under an assumed name; Captain W.H. Tomasson in his book '*With the Irregulars in the Transvaal and Zululand*' thanked 'Watt Whalley' for his assistance in writing it.
43. Tomasson, W.H., *With the Irregulars in the Transvaal and Zululand*. London, 1881. Page 13. The FLH was required to halt at Kokstad where they remained for several weeks as the Pondo's were rumoured to be preparing for a rebellion. During this period the regiment drilled to the benefit of the 41 new recruits that joined the day before they left King William's Town. Captain R.J. Barton was sent off to meet with the Pondo's however they avoided meeting him as they feared an ultimatum would be put before them.
44. Tomasson, W.H., *With the Irregulars in the Transvaal and Zululand*. London, 1881.
45. Harness Arthur C.B. (1838-1927); Lieutenant Royal Artillery 1857; Captain 1868; Major 1877; 'N' Battery, RA; Ninth Eastern Cape Frontier War 1877-78; Lieutenant Colonel 1878; Anglo-Zulu War 1879; Colonel 1884; Major General 1894.
46. Clarke, Sonia., *Invasion of Zululand*. Johannesburg 1979.
47. Sir Rowland, Hugh. V.C., K.C.B. (1828-1909); Ensign, 41st Regiment 1849; Crimean War 1854-55; Awarded the Victoria Cross in 1854; C.O. 41st Regiment 1866; C.O. 34th Regiment 1877; Commander, Transvaal Forces; First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878; Officer Commanding, No5 Column, Anglo-Zulu War 1879; Brigadier General; G.O.C. 1st Brigade; 1st Division, Second Invasion of Zululand, Major General 1881; Retired as a General in 1896.
48. Sekhukhune waSekwati (1814-1882); Potgieter-Voortrekker incursion at Sekwati's stronghold 1840; Commander during Zulu incursions 1851; Defence of Phiring against the Boer's 1852; Paramount ruler of the BaPedi 1861; Defensive operations against the Transvaal Boers 1865; Defensive operations against Swazi incursions 1869; Z.A.R.-BaPedi War 1876; First Anglo-BaPedi War 1878; Second Anglo-BaPedi War 1879 that resulted in the BaPedi being defeated and Sekhukhune being captured and incarcerated.
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