

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

Estcourt may be said to bear, at least in its origins, some comparison with the ancient city of Rome, for it began at a fort or drift where a modest inn and Trading Store was set up by the first inhabitant Clem Heeley, in 1847.

It grew back into the shadows of its “Seven Hills”, situated in the midland Natal, it prospered on the trade between north and south and grew to be a flourishing “half way house” for the travelers, soldiers and statesmen going to their destiny long the inland main road. It became an outpost of frontier defence, against their counterparts, the Bushman (whose threat was portrayed in the towns original Coat-of arms and its legend “Self Reliant”) and whose depredations led to the posting of a detachment of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment, which moved in December 1847 into the “Ordinance reserve” in the bend of the river (shown in the diagram) at the Alice Bridge. Then, secondly following the Langalibalele Rebellion, 1873 of the Hlubis, and the Natal Government’s realisation of the growing Zulu danger under Cetwayo, came the construction in 1875 of Fort Dunford, a fine example of the military engineering of the day, standing high above the town on the hillock on the southern outskirts, just above the Alice Bridge.

Here, Estcourt began.

Being the largest commercial and service center in the Midlands region, Estcourt/Wembezi is important for the inhabitants of nearby Mooi River, Winterton, Bergville, Colenso and Weenen.

Estcourt/Wembezi was incorporated into a Transitional Local Council in February 1995 with the town of Estcourt and nearby Wembezi coming together to form one town with well established industrial, commercial and residential areas.

These two areas now form the Estcourt/Wembezi TLC which is administered by a combined Council consisting of 19 Councillors.

This area is also the heart of the large surrounding agricultural area.

Beyond the usual infrastructure like water, electricity, roads and sewerage, Estcourt has engineering works, which are able to undertake all types of general engineering on a large scale. The saving to a potential industry is considerable in that the need to establish their own machine shop is avoided. Estcourt can handle most things that anyone would require.

It is a far cry from the demands of the primitive Bushman civilisation which found sustenance in the clear cool waters of the melting snow to the requirements of the present day population of the Bushmans River Valley. Estcourt has an abundance of water from the Wagendrift dam, which was opened on the 14<sup>th</sup> March 1964. The dam is unique in that it's the first of its kind actually constructed in the world.

Estcourt/Wembezi serves a vast area including the Ntabamlope – Giants Castle area and the Loskop townships. It is estimated that approximately 130 000 people are living in these surrounding areas. The main commercial sector is in Estcourt and is well established with more than 600 businesses.

The town of Estcourt has become the home of some of the well-established industries in the country. These progressive manufacturing industries serve both the South African market as well as being significant exporters in the industry.

Over the number of years Estcourt and its surrounding areas has undergone a drastic change in terms of tourism development. Estcourt /Wembezi is the gateway to the central Drakensberg area and the environment offers unmatched lifestyle and leisure opportunities. Midway between Estcourt/Wembezi, the Wagendrift Dam and surrounding ground are situated.

Estcourt is ideally situated with easy access to various towns, which also make up the well known tourist attractions, namely the Drakensberg Region, The Midlands Meander, Ladysmith, Weenen, Colenso which also form part of the world renowned Berg, Bush and Battlefields Route.

## CHAPTER TWO

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In the pioneer days, when the road to the north was simply a rough wagon track, a fort was erected on a hill dominating the fording place over the Bushmans River.

This fort, first occupied in 1847 and rebuilt in 1874, is still standing. The fort was designed as a substantial stronghold, with water tanks in the basement, a drawbridge, moat and reputedly, two secret tunnels. It was built by Lt-Col.W.A. Dunford after whom it is named. It is now a museum. A number of traditional Zulu huts have been built in the grounds.

A trading station, blacksmith and inn were established under the protection of the garrison and by 1863 it was decided that a name be given to what had become a village. "Estcourt" was the name selected by the inhabitants, in honour of Thomas Estcourt, an English parliamentarian who had sponsored the immigration of the settlers to the area.

It is believed that the town of Estcourt, was named after Thomas Henry Sotheron Estcourt. However, claims that the town was originally named Bushmans River Post or Bushmans River Drift and that the change of name to Estcourt took place in 1863. It can be stated that town was never named either Bushmans River Post or Bushmans River Drift, but simply, Bushmans River.

At the time of the Voortrekkers, Gerrit Maritz had his wagons in laager (at the Zaaillager Museum) in the center of the meander of the Bushmans overlooked by the site of Fort Dunford.

A Zulu army attacked this camp on 17 February 1838 but was driven off. It was the first farm in Natal where crops were sown on large scale and water furrows were used out of the Little Bushmans River. On a farm just outside of Estcourt, one finds the memorial of Rensberg Koppie where other Voortrekker farmers also survived the same battle after a young man, Marthinus Oosthuizen rushed to the help of a few farmers trapped on the Rensberg Koppie by bringing them supplies of ammunition. Estcourt is also the start of the Kwa-Zulu Natal Battlefields Route and played an important role During the South African war of 1899.

## **HISTORIC SITES IN ESTCOURT AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS**

### **FORT DUNFORD**

Fort Dunford may be seen on the commanding hillock across the river, the background to the building of this defensive citadel lies in the settlement in the district in its earliest days of a farming community of original Boer “Trekks” and British “Settlers”, open to the danger of attack by the hostile Bushmen and later by the more formidable Bantu, the Zulus. At the fort the British military outpost provided protection to the small but growing township.

The Trekkers and the British Settlers had their enterprises established the beginnings of considerable farming activity in the surrounding countryside.

The Trekkers had founded Weenen, near Blaauwkrantz, the scene of the tragic “Weenen Massacres by the Zulus of February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1838. While many of the Boers had trekked out of the Colony in 1848 under Andries Pretorius in dislike of the Native Policy of the Natal Government of Native “Reserves”, yet many other of the Boer families had remained in the district. Then in 1849-1850 came the British settlers to find farms under the Wiltshire Settlement Scheme, sponsored by Thomas Henry Suttin Southeron Estcourt. The

Wiltshire settlement, like the Verulam Settlement of W.J. Irons, was associated with the Byrne Scheme.

Fort Dunford was constructed as a frontier post after the alarm caused by the Langalibalele Rebellion in 1873. The chief of the Hlubi tribe and his people, after strife with Cetwayo and the Zulus, had been moved by the Natal Government successively to the Klip River area and then to the Drakensberg foothills between Cathkin Peak and Giant's Castle, as a defensive barrier against the cattle – riving Bushmen. Langalibalele subsequently ran foul of the Natal government in a matter of the registration of firearms, tried to escape with his warriors into Basutoland via the “Langalibalele Pass”. The attempt to arrest the chief resulted in the “Langalibalele Pass” Disaster (now named the Bushmen's Pass).

Strategically placed on an eminence above the old military post at the drift, with an extensive outlook to all quarters, especially north to the Tugela and west to the Drakensberg, the fort is a substantial rectangular structure of local sandstone, with walls two feet thick, rising to thirty-five feet, with two squared towers, one to the south-east and one to the north- west. There are heavily barred windows throughout the numerous loop-holes, the windows being fitted originally with heavy iron shutters turning on hinges spiked into the walls, for closure when not manned. It is an old colonial defensive point, today of considerable historic interest.

A heavy iron-shud door defends the only entrance, which lies on the south side. Inside the building a stone paved hall gives entry to the body of the fort, with guard, barrack, court, and storerooms. Off a side passage and probably used by prisoners, there are doors to a vaulted powder magazine and offices. Later, all these rooms and those corresponding above were used as bedrooms for native teachers- for the fort and the site had been turned from the purposes of war to the art of peace in the establishment of a native Primary School.

Other items of interest include an underground tank beneath the floor of one of the room, and most interesting of all, in the ground floor of the north west tower, the remains of a pit from which two “secret” tunnels lead.

An interesting item – legend, if not history – relates to the stairway with iron handrail in the stone flagged entrance hall. It tells of a mounted officer who returning from battle, was shot and killed.

*EXTRACT FROM “WITH SHIELD AND ASSEGAI” by J.L. Smail*

In the Natal Blue Book of 1874 mention is made that in April 1874 a laager and block house was commenced at Estcourt, this was a result of the Langalibalele rebellion and was constructed to protect Estcourt.

Up to 1927 it was used as a “Bantu Girls Reformatory”, but the reformatory was eventually moved to Eshowe. In 1960 it was used for the “Bantu” teachers.

Fort Dunford was never put to the test but was considered virtually impregnable.

**THE FIRST PRISON AND THE FIRST PRISON OFFICE THE POWDER MAGAZINE**

This building is situated on the rise to the left of the Alice Bridge as one enters the Town. There are two early foundations – the village “Tronk” and the first Prison Office, both significant symbols of the town’s growth to civilized standards. Both date from 1876, following the establishment in Estcourt of the seat of the Magistracy in 1859, supplanting the Weenen center, then by-passed by the new main road to the north.

The early prison lies behind the frontage of forbidding red-brick walls. It is constructed of stone, in part plastered white, in colonial style (like most buildings in Estcourt), except for the heavily barred windows.

In front of the prison are two interesting old stone built huts – the original prison office (to the right) and the Powder magazine (to the left). Features of this magazine are a vaulted stone ceiling and two “obscured” loopholes for ventilation, while preventing firing into the magazine.

In front of the prison was the site of Estcourt’s earliest hotel, The Bridge Hotel, where the townsfolk and the district farmers met in 1873 to debate the problems of the Langalibalele disturbance and plan security measures.

The original Police Station and a small leper hospital together with the first Prison Office were built in the vicinity. The police station has long been demolished. The original Residency, the Prison Office, and the Powder Magazine still stand.

### **SOME HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS IN LORNE STREET**

On the left, beyond two garages, was a vacant site once occupied by the “Central Hotel”, which served many famous personages en route to northerly affairs – Rider Haggard, Theophilus Shepstone, Bartle Frere, Colley, White, Buller and Winton Churchill.

Winston Churchill, preferred to camp on the site of a Turntable at the railway station, and subsequently, not far off to the north at Chieveley, was captured with the armoured train which he made heroic efforts to set free.

At the top of Lorne Street, is the Anglican Church in stone, and English Gothic style features. The original Anglican Church was built in 1872 on the north side of the town near the Little Bushmans River drift, at the foot of Harding Street.

## **THE CIVIC CENTRE, THE FIRST GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AND THE BOER “LAAGER SITE” OF 1861**

### **THE TOWN GARDENS – IN WHICH STANDS THE EARLY CIVIC BUILDINGS IN STONE**

The opening of which was postponed for a week on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria, on the day originally planned for the opening, 26<sup>th</sup> January 1901.

The fine modern Town Hall in brick was opened on the 13<sup>th</sup> May 1932 by the Honorable. Herbert Gordon Watson, Administrator of Natal, the foundation stone having been laid in August 1931 by the Earl of Claredon, the Governor-General of the union. The short period lapsing between the foundation and the opening of the Town Hall may be to the builder's activities as to the purchase by the Town Council of the Hall erected originally by the local farmers union.

### **THE FIRST GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

The first government school stands in Alfred Street, on the road to the Laager Site of 1861. The school in 1956 presenting a role of 78 pupils, it became necessary to open another school.

### **THE BOER LAAGER SITE OF 1861**

A grant of five acres was made by the Natal government to W.J. Pretorius for use as a Boer “Laager” in the fork of the Bushmans and the Little Bushmans River, But Title was not given, the government retaining possession its own purposes as need might arise, e.g. for the siting of a prison. The Boers do not appear, despite the fine defensive position of the site, to have used it during the Langalibalele Rebellion, 1873, but instead gathered near Weenen.

In 1886 there was a “Gold Rush” at the 1861 Laager Site but diggers hopes were disappointed. The twin hillocks in the same vicinity in the fork of the two Bushmans Rivers are said to have suggested to Rider Haggard the twin peaks guarding the way to the treasure cave in King Solomon’s mines. The cottage occupied by him in the vicinity was situated at the foot of Alexandra Street.

#### ZAAILAGER FARM ACROSS THE LITTLE BUSHMANS RIVER

Here Gerrit Maritz formed an early camp in 1838 while Retief was negotiating with Dingaan for a grant of land. At “Zaailaager” Maritz led the first water furrow and sowed the first corn in Natal. The “United Laagers” gathered around in multiple camps spread out in the district, with a nominal unity. Erasmus Smith, the preacher who accompanied them throughout the Trek, made camp nearby on the other side of the Bushmans River, in the vicinity of the present Lambert Park.

Due to the danger of Zulu attacks, Maritz moved to the little Tugela, under the berg, where he later died. A second party moved to the highveld, and a third party moved south to the “Bushmans Rand” – Pietermaritzburg – where the “Republic of Natalia” was proclaimed.

At “Zaailaager” today stands Maritz’s memorial, a black granite obelisk. Maritz died September 1838, in his camp “Maritzdam” on the Little Tugela River under the Drakensberg, where he was buried. In 1895, on the fifty-seventh commemoration of the trekker tragedies of 1838, his remains with those of his people who died in the Blaaukrantz (Weenen) Massacres, were re-interred at the trekker memorial site at Blaaukrantz.

Maritz’s water furrows, and a family cemetery at Zaailaager with at least one trekker grave, mark the settlement of the earliest trekkers on the Bushmans River at Estcourt. The furrow still supplies a fertile field.

There is still part of Maritz's original cottage incorporated in the additions. The relic is said to be a portion of the existing verandah.

#### RENSBERG KOPPIE: 17 FEBRUARY 1838

Four family groups had established themselves in the valley in what was to be called the Rensberg Spruit, which lies about 10km east of Estcourt. These groups were the family of Comm. Johannes van Rensberg, the Harmse and Loggenberg families camped together, the family of Wilhelmus Pretorius and the Malan family.

When the Piet Retief party failed to return to his Laager on 12 February 1838 as had been expected, Gert Maritz became concerned and visited many family groups in an attempt to persuade them to form laagers. In some cases he was successful but many disregarded his warnings. As a result of Maritz's activities the Malans left Resnberg Spruit and joined a laager near Estcourt.

A Zulu impi of between 1000 and 1500 approached the valley from the northeast arriving there on 17 February 1838. The three remaining trekker groups were taken unaware. However, 8 to 10 families managed to escape and take refuge on a nearby sugarloaf hill later to be called Rensberg Koppie. This Koppie overlooks the valley of the Rensberg Spruit which falls into a gorge to the north and west of it.

From the Koppie the defenders withstood the Zulu attacks, but after an hour their reserves of powder and shot ran low so they were in mortal danger.

During the neatly hours of 17 February 1838 Martinus Oosthuizen, went to look for a horse that strayed, was attracted by the sound of musket fire in a valley nearby. He galloped into view of the defenders on Rensberg Koppie and approached within signaling distance. Realising that the ammunition supplies were low, he galloped to another encampment, pursued by Zulus.

On his way he killed the Zulu commander Manzim Dada. After searching the wagons he found the daughter of Johannes van Rensberg and took her with him. The Zulus, however, managed to pull her from his grasp and kill her.

After riding back to the Koppie and delivering the ammunition, the Trekkers were able to beat the Zulus. Van Rensberg's daughter is buried on the battlesite and it is one of the few identified Voortrekker graves of this period.

### **THE GATSTRAND**

The site of the Veglaager Battle in August 1838 (now called the Ntabamhlope Road) by kind permission of Mr. Cosmo Moor, on whose farm "Greystones" Veglaager is situated.

Here on the Bushmans River, six miles west of Zaaillager, a settled camp was made, and a considerable laager of 290 wagons was drawn up in a triangle, based on the river bank, with a cannon set up at the apex, the whole enclosure being sited on the "Gatstrand", the "Ridge" in the "Hollow", with a donga to one side.

The Trekkers built huts and cut a water furrow, still to be seen, and they started farming. But misfortune dogged them, heavy rains, sickness; cattle disease broke out, the servants fled. It was impossible now to join Maritz. Finally the Zulus attacked, and they faced the "Battle of Veglaager" on the Gatstrand.

The battle lasted two days and one night, the Zulus eventually growing wary and keeping out of range. The fight became a long skirmish by day and by night "an anxious guard", watched the fires and kept a watchful eye for Zulu attacks.

On the second day the Zulus set the veld afire and finally abandoned the attack. The defenders sent patrols, with help from Maritz to recover looted stock and they disposed of

the two hundred Zulu warriors in a nearby ravine. They finally made a successful move to join Maritz on the Little Tugela River.

The lesson of Veglaager was to live on more open camps. It proved the value of the “Laager” system and gave the key to the victory at Blood River, December, 16th.1838.

The trekker families of 1838 remaining in Natal and the British settlers of 1850 and their descendants have by their enterprise and energy, and their love and care of the land, made a worthy contribution to the development of a Battlefield Route.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESULTS OBTAINED

Most visitors to the Battlefields Route often tour the route with their own vehicles and do not have the assistance of a tour guide. Many of the guides have permission from the land owners or the farmers to go on some battle sites which are otherwise closed to public.

The best option would be to go on tour with a tour guide, since the guides are so well knowledgeable about the battlefields, they seem to make the battle come alive again. Standing on the spot where men fought and died is an intangible experience for anyone.

Estcourt is now the largest commercial and service center in the Midlands region and is also important to the nearby Mooi River, Winterton, Bergville, Colenso and Weenen, due to the fact that Estcourt now has a greater variety of shops.

Estcourt previously comprised of a population of approximately 3 407 whites, 710 coloureds, 5 432 asians and 1 296 blacks as per the census taken in 1991. The population of Estcourt is now 13 650. The population of nearby Wembezi is approxiametly 25 000. It is estimated that the area immediately surrounding Estcourt/Wembezi is home to approxiametly a quarter million people, mostly living in the rural environment.

There are also other black homelands in the vicinity of Estcourt from which the town draws a great deal of its labour. Queen Victoria gave the area to the Black people during her reign.

In the past there were certain areas allocated to the different race groups, the black and some Indian people lived in Rensberg and the colored and Some Indian people lived in Zaailaager. The white people lived in town and the Wagendrift area.

After years of fighting on the Rensberg and Zaailaager farms, an Indian area was allocated. Black people now occupy Rensberg only and many farms still do not have electricity or water. Zaailaager is now a colored area called Trenchtown.

Estcourt was served with two hospitals, one black hospital and a white hospital. The white hospital has recently opened its doors to all races.

Estcourt previously had two hotels, the Plough Hotel and Sunrise Hotel. Estcourt now has just one hotel, The Plough Hotel that is now called Val-U-Lodge. Over the past number of years Estcourt and its surrounding areas has a wide variety of accommodation facilities.

## **THE HISTORICAL SITES OF ESTCOURT**

### **VOORTREKKER SITES**

#### 1. ZAAILAGER (1838)

This is the first site where the Voortrekkers planted crops in Natal. The farm belongs to Gert Meritz. On this site is also the Gert Meritz monument (1938). Also found there is the Rudolph Family Cemetery with ± six generations buried there, the earliest dating from Voortrekker times and a portion of the original Rudolph Homestead preserved in the present farmhouse.

#### 2. VECHTLAGER (1838)

Also called Gatstrand. The area now has a nature reserve called Moor Park Nature Reserve in it. This is also the place where the voortrekkers had their first victory over the Zulus and where they learned most of the tactics that caused them to win at Blood River.

3. SOOILAGER (1838)

It often referred to the Maritzdam and was the original burial site of Gert Maritz.

4. DEBBELELAAR (1838)

Is situated near Frere, where claims have been made that Winston Churchill was captured.

5. RENSBERG KOPPIE (1838)

This is the site of the earliest recorded Voortrekker gravesite. Martinus Oosthuysen saved a small group of Voortrekkers encamped here who were fighting the Zulus.

## **ANGLO ZULU WAR**

1. FORT DURNFORD MILITARY POST

Was built as a result of the Langalibele Rebellion just prior to the “real” Anglo Boer War.

## **ANGLO BOER WAR**

1. CHIEVELY MILITARY CEMETRY (1899)

Burial site of casualties from the Battle of Colenso, amongst other the son of Lord Roberts. Situated here was a British encampment and field hospital during the war.

2. AMOURED TRAIN INCIDENT (1899)

This marks the site of the “Armored Train Incident” when Winston Churchill was captured by the Boers in 1899.

3. CHURCHILL CAIRN (1899)

This marks the actual spot of Churchill’s arrest.

4. ARMOURED TRAIN CEMETRY (1899)

In this cemetery are the casualties from the “Armoured Train Incident”. The inscription one of the graves is done with the very cartridges the soldiers used to defend themselves with.

5. ANGLO BOER WAR MEMORIAL (1899-1902)

This is the mass grave of all the soldiers that died in the Estcourt District during the Anglo Boer War. They were re-interred on this spot when the original site of the cemetery was turned into Lambert Park Sports Field. Lambert Park is now only used on weekends.

6. WILLOWGRANGE CEMETRY (1899)

The casualties from the “Battle of Willowgrange” are situated here, and the battle is also referred to as the Battle of Brynbella.

7. WILLOWGRANGE STONE WALL (1899)

This wall was used by the Boers to hide behind during the battle of Willowgrange. This wall connects Misty Kop to Harris Hill, the two hills that feature prominently in this battle. There is now a Willowgrange Battlefields hotel built in the vicinity of this area.

This is also the south most point where the Boers had a war with the British.

8. GREYSTONES FARM (1879)

This was the farm of Sir Frederick Moor, which is situated at Moor Park, last premier of Natal. Greystone Farm is now converted to a guesthouse.

9. WORLD WAR 1 MEMORIAL (1924)

This commemorates the First World War, 1914-1919, and all the people from Estcourt that died as a result of the war. It was unveiled on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 1924.

**HISTORICAL BIULDINGS**

1. THE POWDER MAGAZINE (1859)

This was built in the same year that Estcourt became the new seat of the Magistracy. The building was recently destroyed by floods.

2. FORT DUNFORD (1874)

An extensive fortified “laager” built to protect the towns people against Zulu attacks prior to the Anglo Boer War. It has Victorian military architecture. The fort was previously closed due to the damage of the interior but received funding to renovate the building and it is now open to daily to the public.

3. OLD MAGISTRATES RESIDENCY (1859)

It was built at the same time as the Powdery Magazine, as the magistrate had sole control over the traffic in gunpowder those in days.

4. FIRST GOVERNMENT SCHOOL (1876)

The school is now referred to the old junior school. The school was in use until 1973 when it was finally closed down. At the moment the houses the educational center for touring school groups.

5. ST MATHEWS ANGLICAN CHURCH (1876)

The first Anglican Church was built in 1872 on the banks of the Little Bushmans River. Rev. George Smith donated the land on which the present church is built. The church is still in use today.

6. OLD NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAT BRIDGE (1885)

The bridge is currently still in use.

7. OLD CIVIC BUILDINGS (1901)

The area behind these buildings, on which the present Civic buildings are built, use to be the show grounds. The inauguration of these buildings had to be postponed for a week as Queen Victoria died on the intended day of dedication. The Civic buildings now house the Tourism Center.

8. AUGUSTINIAN CHAPEL (1929)

Estcourt became the cradle of the Augustinian order in Natal in 1891 and the first convent was also a sanitarium. The church is still in use today but does house the sanitarium.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INTEPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Driving through the Battlefields today, through the peaceful and deserted landscape, it is hard to visualize that just over one hundred years ago British, Voortrekkers and Zulu soldiers were spread across these lands.

Estcourt Battle Fields Route boasts one of the largest concentrations of battlefields in South Africa, drawing visitors from all over the world.

It is here that military engagements that were to shape the course of South African and world history. Battlefields are scattered like patchwork across the region, a constant reminder to this bitter and bloody period, which was precipitated by the discovery of gold in the Transvaal in 1886.

Every town, historical building, battle site and memorial has a fascinating tale to tell or a memory to recall.

In the past people were unfamiliar with the battlefields route due to the little exposure it was given and the lack of advertising. The roads leading to the battlefields were unsafe to travel on and of poor quality. People traveling on these routes were unable to stop for refreshments of any kind due to the lack of refreshment stops, coffee shops or craft shops.

In the recent number of years, the battlefields route has undergone numerous changes with Battlefields Hotels opening up and craft shops and coffee shops opening up on these routes. There are now too many to name.

The roads have undergone development making tourists more likely to be traveled on. There has been signage done along the battlefields route depicting each monument and battle site. There is now websites designed specifically for the different battlefields sites.

There is Berg Bush and Battlefields brochures printed and updated each year depicting each battle site in the route, with information given on the battles fought.

There are now many Routes or towns that now do Battle Re-enactments in order to promote the area and route.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Berg, Bush and Battlefield Brochure, Fifth Edition.
2. Berg, Bush and Battlefield Brochure, Sixth Edition.
3. Interviewed Fred Woods, a resident of Estcourt, about the history of the town.
4. Attended a Battlefields Tour, with Tour Guide Ron Gold.
5. The Drakensberg Adventure Brochure, 2003 Edition

## APPENDICES/ANNEXURE

### BATTLEFIELD QUESTIONARE

(PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BLOCK)

#### **1. WHAT ATTRACTED YOU TO THE BATTLEFIELDS ROUTE?**

Restaurants \_\_\_ Accommodation \_\_\_  
 Curiosity \_\_\_ Events in the area \_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### **2. What influenced your decision to visit the Battlefields Route?**

Advertising \_\_\_ The Battlefields Website \_\_\_  
 The Battlefields Brochure \_\_\_ Radio/TV \_\_\_  
 Other travel guides \_\_\_ Newspaper/Magazine \_\_\_  
 Advice from friends/relatives \_\_\_ Previous Visits \_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### **3. Have you visited any similar routes in the country or abroad?**

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

#### **4. How did you enjoy your Battlefields Route experience?**

Bad \_\_\_ Good \_\_\_  
 Informative \_\_\_ Boring \_\_\_

#### **5. Have you witnessed any Battle re-enactments?**

Yes\_\_\_

No\_\_\_

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Age\_\_\_\_\_

There were 10 questionnaires handed out to people that have been to the Battlefield Route. They were handed out to people at the Bushmans River Tourism Office.



