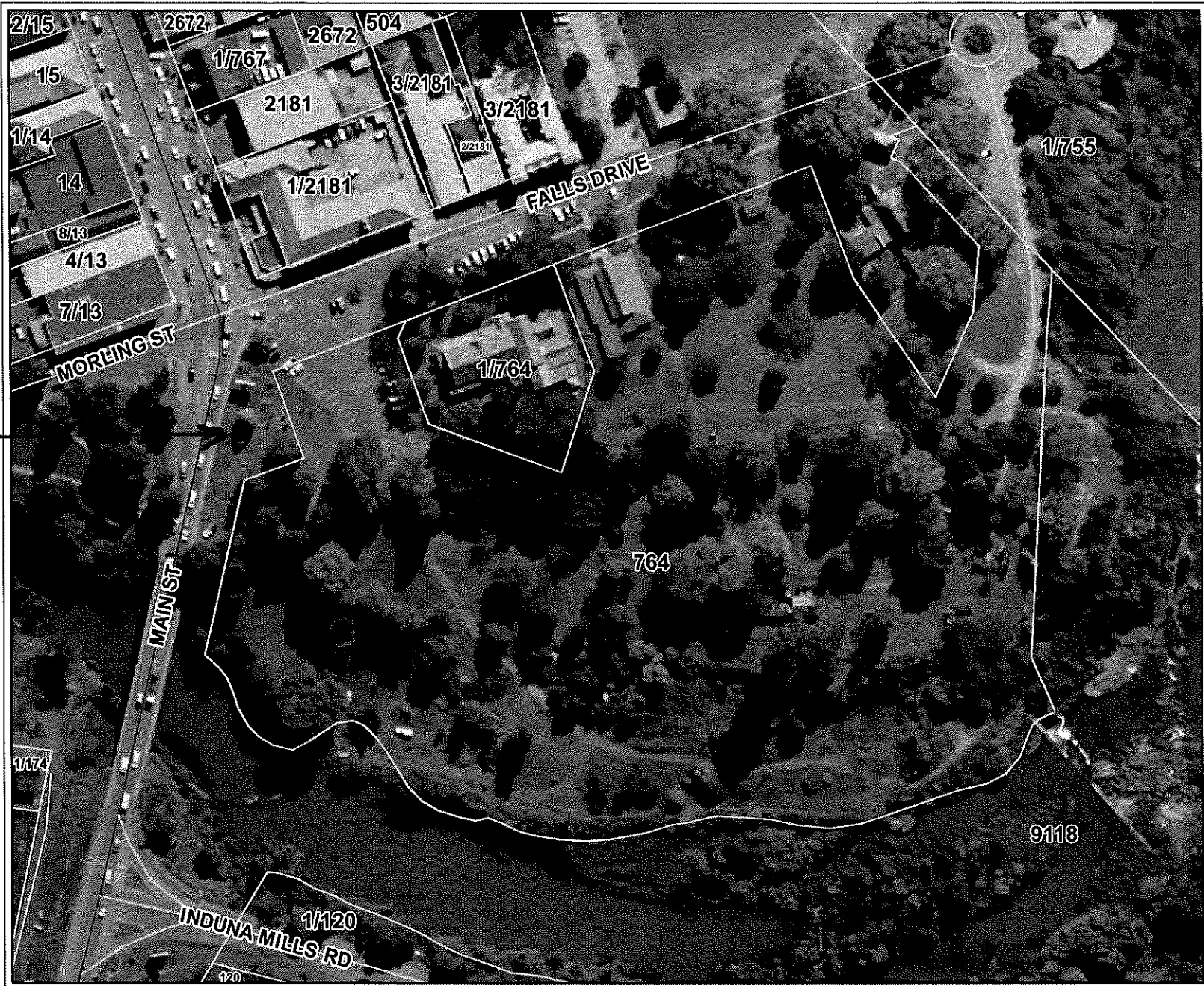
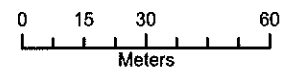


MONUMENT



MUSEUM SITE PLAN

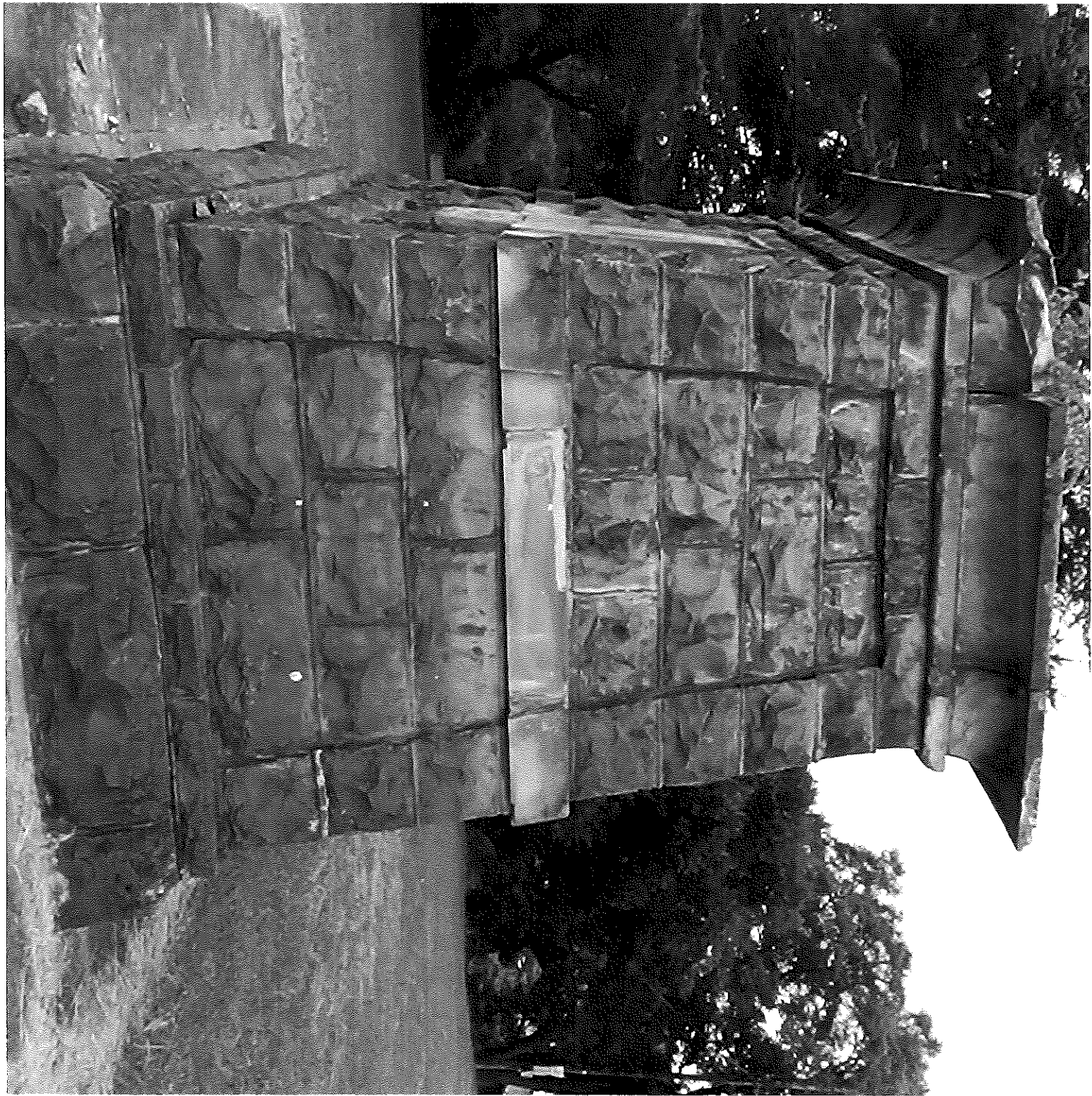


uMngeni Municipality

Technical Services GIS & Mapping
Greg Moore 033 23 99260







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The War
**TO END
 ALL WARS**

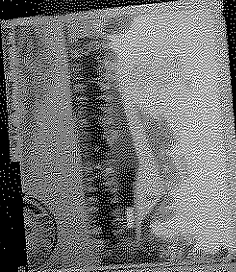
WORLD WAR I AND AFRICA
 Untold Local Stories in War Zones in Africa and Europe

1914-1918

For White South Africans the Battle of Delville Wood came to symbolize the country's sacrifice. On 14 July 1916, 121 officers and 3 032 other ranks entered the forest, and on 20 July 18 officers and 702 men emerged.



White volunteers served in South-West Africa (1914-15), East Africa (1916-1918) and in France. In South Africa many towns and villages soon boasted a memorial to remember their dead.



Historic granite memorial was officially called the Lion's River War Memorial Unveiled on Saturday 24 October 1922. It bore a plaque with the 26 names of those killed.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN NAVALY LABOUR CONTINGENT (SALC) ON BOARD THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP THE HENRIK CHRISTENSEN

The South African Naval Labour Contingent (SALC) has long sailed under the Henrick Christensen. Among the names on the Lion's River War Memorial are Nicolaas Makoye, a member of the SANLC, in the SS Merani Roll of Honour.

Most South African Whites were only prepared to do service by Blacks in a support role. Black volunteers in the SS Merani Roll of Honour, East Africa and in France, South-West Africa, East Africa and in France.

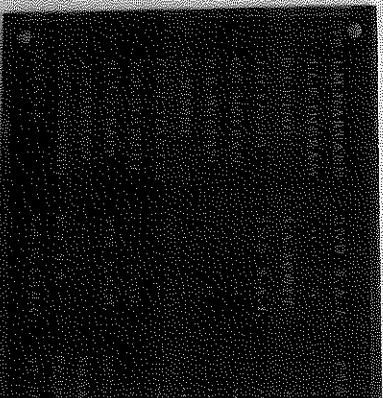
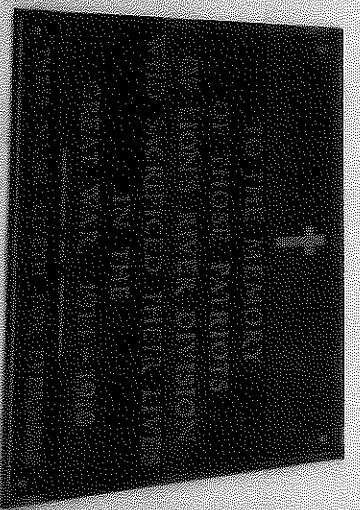
Blacks served in labour battalions discharging cargo ships, as well as loading and unloading trails and for strict segregation was maintained, enforced by barbed corrugated-iron enclosures.

The loss of life in the Merani troopship disaster in 19 Whites. The Merani, carrying 882 members of the SALC enroute to France, sank off the Isle of Wight at dawn Wednesday 21 February after a collision with the SS Only 267 men survived.

Many Black South Africans hoped that loyalty during World War I would translate into improved conditions and rights. They were to be disappointed - a factor preventing resistance to segregation and discrimination. SALC were even refused a war service medal.

There has been some effort to commemorate the SALC the Merani disaster. In 1931, Merani Day was instituted observed annually on 21 February. This was an equivalent annual commemoration every July of Delville Wood. The annual commemorations at Agulhas-la-Battaille, in France, as well as in South Africa, including Action Cemetery, Soweto.

In the post-1994 era the Contingent is commemorated the National Order of Merit for Bravery. The Merani purchased in the 1989 Arms Deal was also named the Merani.



HOWICK MUSEUM.

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ANGLO-BOER WAR PENETRATES SOUTH TO THE UMNGENI
1899-1902

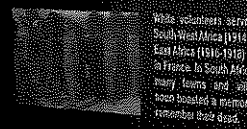


White soldiers served in South-West Africa (1914-15), East Africa (1914-1918), and in France. In South Africa many towns and villages now feature a memorial to remember their dead.




The War TO END ALL WARS
WORLD WAR I AND HOWICK
1914-1918

For White South Africans the Battle of Delville Wood came to symbolize the country's sacrifice. On 14 July 1916, 121 officers and 3 032 other ranks entered the forest, and on 26 July 16 officers and 702 men emerged.



Members of the Howick War Memorial Association were formed in 1914. The Howick War Memorial was unveiled on Saturday 21 November 1914. It has a plaque with the 83 names of Howickians.



The South African Native Labour Contingent (SANLC) and the Lion of the Mountain Howick Contingent

Among the names on the Lion's River War Memorial was 11215 Private Ndabana Makoye, a member of the SANLC, who is listed in the 55 Mendi Roll of Honour.

Most South African Whites were only prepared to allow war service by Blacks in a support role. Black volunteers served in South-West Africa, East Africa, and in France.

Blacks served in labour battalions unearthing mines from ships, as well as loading and unloading trains and road building. Strict segregation was maintained, enforced by barbed-wire and corrugated-iron enclosures.

The loss of life in the Mendi troopship disaster in 1917 came to symbolize for Black South Africans what Delville Wood had for Whites. The Mendi, carrying 602 members of the SANLC en route to France, sank off the Isle of Wight on dawn on Wednesday 21 February after a collision with the SS Darro. Only 267 men survived.

Many Black South Africans hoped that loyalty during World War I would translate into improved conditions and socio-political rights. They were to be disappointed - a factor promoting Black resistance to segregation and discrimination. SANLC veterans were even refused a war service medal.

There has been some effort to commemorate the SANLC and the Mendi disaster. In 1991 Mendi Day was instituted, observed annually on 21 February. This was an equivalent to the annual commemorations every July at Delville Wood. There are also memorials at Alquebela-Batelle, in France, as well as several in South Africa, including Avalon Cemetery, Soweto.

In the past 1994 the 55 Contingent is commemorated in one of the National Orders, the Order of Mendi for Bravery. One frigate purchased in the 1990s from the USN was also named the SAS Mendi.



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The War
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Howick's granite memorial was officially called the Lion's River War Memorial. Unveiled on Saturday 21 October 1922, it bore a plaque with the 25 names of those killed:



- 1. Captain H.K. McKerrie (18th South African Infantry)
- 1. Lieutenant J.P. Bothamley (2nd South African Infantry)
- 1. Lieutenant A.W.S. Brown (3rd Rifle Brigade)
- 1. Lieutenant P.C. Smythe (Black Watch)
- 1. 2nd Lieutenant J.D. Anderson (18th South African Infantry)
- 1. 2nd Lieutenant J.G. Rose (1st Dragoon Guards)
- 1. Lance Corporal J.H. Atkins (1st South African Infantry)
- 1. Private A. Buchanan (2nd SA)
- 1. Private H.O. Day (1st SA)
- 1. Private H.C. Dixon (2nd SA)
- 1. Private F. Daw (2nd SA)
- 1. Private G.D. Green (18th South African Infantry)
- 1. Private J.H. Harward (2nd SA)
- 1. Private J.H. Harward (2nd SA)
- 1. Private J.H. King (South African Infantry)
- 1. Private J.H. King (1st SA)
- 1. Private G.C. McLean (1st SA)
- 1. Private R. McLean (1st SA)
- 1. Private C. Nichol (2nd SA)
- 1. Private P.D. Stanley (2nd SA)
- 1. Private G.S. Stanley (1st South African Infantry)
- 1. Private H.C. Strapp (1st South African Infantry)
- 1. Private T.W. Sutton (1st SA)
- 1. Private G.E. Taylor (1st South African Infantry)
- 1. Private N. Makaya (1st South African Infantry)
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The South African...
the Loss of the Mendi, the Howick...
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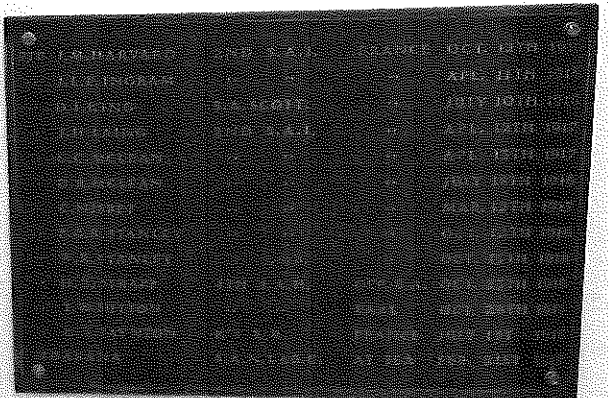
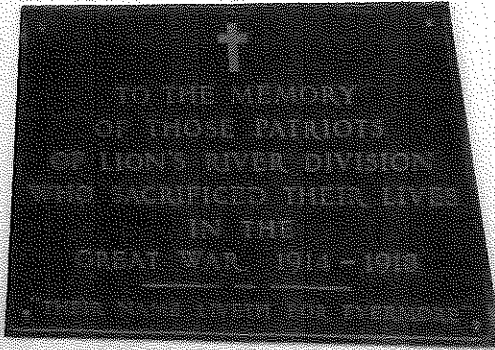
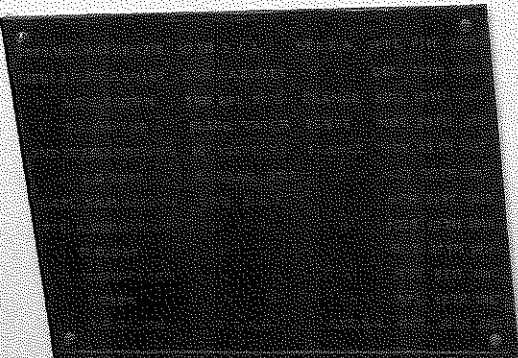
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ORIGINAL BRONZE PLAQUES.