

The second period of the war marked Roberts' advance through the Orange Free State to Pretoria. Cronje was captured at Paardeburg, and on March 15th, 1900, Roberts entered Bloemfontein; on June 5th he was in Pretoria. This advance was accompanied with severe fighting. Sir John French, Lord Hamilton and other British leaders, their worth as soldiers, the last named being the Duke of Mafeking in its own right.

At the first battle of the Transvaal Roberts' army was defeated, which he later rallied, and fled at Clarens, Switzerland, July 17th, leaving £3,700,000. He was buried at Pretoria with military honours, by order of King Edward.

In Dec. 1900, General Roberts returned to England, and Lord Kitchener took over the command. No great successes on either side seemed to have been gained, and a species of guerilla warfare followed. So matters stood until the end of 1901. Kitchener's block-house system approached perfection. The Boers were driven into areas, surrounded by blockhouses connected with barbed wire. Seeing further resistance to be useless, in May 1901, DeWet, Botha, Delarey, Steyn, Meyer, and others laid aside their rifles—not without reason, for the greatest war that Britain had undertaken since the Boer War.

The British losses during the war were 2774 killed and 22,520 wounded. Of the Boers, 10,000 were killed and 40,000 were imprisoned. The end of the war in May 31st, 1902. The result of the war was that the Transvaal was added to the empire, and at Britain's already numerous colonies.

Among the heroes who fell at Magersfontein, was