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CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING CERTAIN

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS IN ZULULAND.

Maps will be found at pages 2, 14, 52, and 70.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1892.



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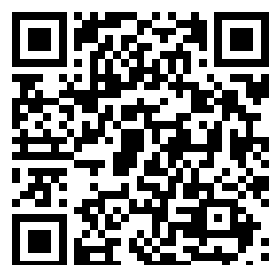
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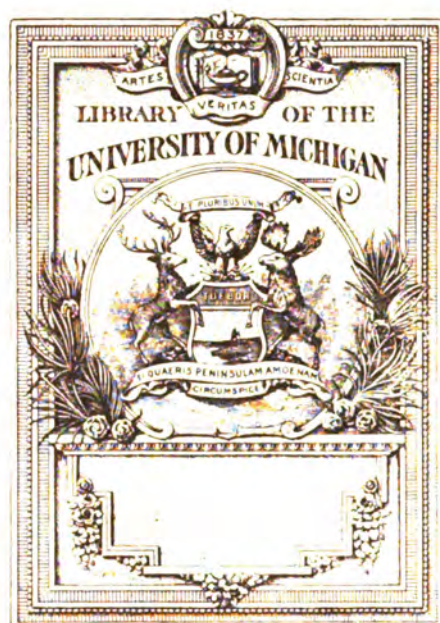
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1892.

[C.—6684.] *Price 1s. 9d.*

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CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING CERTAIN

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS IN ZULULAND.

No. 1.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received November 23, 1891.)

(Extract.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
October 27, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Report of the Commission appointed to delimit the frontier of the Mandhlakazi and the Usutu and other locations, together with copy of a previous correspondence between the Acting Resident Commissioner and me on the subject.

The Commission appears to have done its work with great care, judgment, and impartiality, and if a fair adjustment of the questions in dispute can put an end to the tribal quarrels in Northern Zululand, this one ought to do so.

Your Lordship will notice that the south of Sibebu's location is bounded by land set apart for five tribes besides those of the Mandhlakazi and the Usutu. Beginning to the eastward, the land marked off for the Madhletshe tribe will be under Ombe or whoever is duly appointed Regent for the successor of the late Umsutshwana, who was killed in the disturbances of 1888. The next, that of the Hlabisa tribe under Somfula, who were partisans of Sibebu. The next, containing that section of the Hlabisa under Umtumbu, which joined the Usutu. The next containing Sibebu's people who are under Zuya—his induna. Then the land set apart for Siwedu, whose tribe separated itself from the Usutu party during the late disturbances. Next the location of the Zungu tribe of the late Umfanawenhlela—one of the 13 Chiefs appointed in 1879.

The Usutu party proper has, it will be seen, its main location to the westward of the Mandhlakazi, and is bounded on its west and south by the location of Umnyamana (Cetywayo's Prime Minister), whose exact frontier has yet to be defined. The Commission found it necessary, in consequence of the distribution of the kraals, to define another Usutu location lying between Siwedu and Zuya, and this separation of the two Usutu locations, as well as that of Zuya from the rest of the Mandhlakazi, appears to me to be the possible weak point in the settlement. I am assured, however, that the free communication between the different sections of each tribe will not be hindered by the intervention of the land of their former enemies, and I trust that this may prove to be the case. Be this as it may, I can see that, without a wholesale uprooting of the people from their tribal lands, no more satisfactory settlement could have been obtained.

The boundaries have all been pointed out to the representatives of the different tribes concerned, and the kraals which will be disturbed by the new boundaries will not be moved until the next harvest is reaped. This removal will require to be carried out by the Magistrate with tact and firmness, and when it has been completed, I think it will be practicable and politic to allow Sibebu to return to his location, holding him responsible for the strict observance by his people of the new boundaries.

As Colonel Cardew is on his way to England, your Lordship will be able to consult him on any points which may not be made clear by the Report of the Commission.

Mr. Osborn will, as soon as practicable, proceed to define, with the assistance of Mr. Gibson, the dividing line between Umnyamana and the Usutu location.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Eshowe, Zululand, April 16, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Excellency's consideration, the advisability of definitely and finally deciding on the boundary line between the locations of the Usutu on the one hand and those of the Mandhlakazi (Usibebu) on the other, during the approaching winter, which is the season for most conveniently moving kraals, supposing any derangements of the existing circumstances are deemed necessary, and I venture to suggest a Commission be appointed for the purpose, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as President and two Magistrates, viz., Messrs. Boast and Gibson, as members.

2. Numerous boundary lines between these tribes have been laid down from time to time, but they have all more or less failed in bringing about a satisfactory solution of the questions in dispute between them, because, as I venture to think, those undertaking the work have not been fully cognizant of the claims of the opposing parties. After a careful perusal of the Blue Books and the documents in this Office bearing on the subject, I cannot but come to the conclusion that this want of a properly defined boundary line between the two tribes is not one of the least of the causes which have tended to bring about the unfortunate intertribal wars and disturbances of the past, and which keeps alive the animosity which exists between the two peoples in the present.

3. In order that your Excellency may see at a glance the various boundaries that have been laid down or proposed from time to time, I have caused them to be indicated in distinguishing colours on the accompanying tracing from the map of Zululand compiled by the Intelligence Department. The lines indicated have no pretensions to accuracy, for the map itself is most inaccurate, but they are approximately and, I believe, relatively correct, and are sufficient to indicate the very divergent opinions of those who have been appointed at various times to the work of demarcating the boundary line between the two tribes.

4. Those appointed have been as follows:—

1. Zulu Boundary Commission, 1879, *vide* Blue Book (C.—2482).
2. Mr. J. E. Fannin, December 1882, *vide* Blue Book (C.—3705).
3. Mr. R. H. Addison, Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe District, January 1888.
4. Mr. J. L. Knight, Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Entonjaneni District, April 1888, *vide* Blue Book (C.—5522).
5. Mr. J. Y. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe District, May 1890.

5. The Zulu Boundary Commission line which is indicated *red* on the accompanying tracing, extends from the Mkusi Poort of the U'Bombo Range, thence up the course of the Mkusi to its junction with the Mkusana, and thence up the Mkusana to its junction with the Impalaza Stream, thence up that stream to its source, thence by a straight line to Beacon XII., thence down the courses of the Ivuna and Black Umfolosi Rivers to the confluence of the latter with the White Umfolosi, thence by a straight line to Useme Hill, thence by another straight line to Nkwankwa Hill, thence by another straight line to the Mkusi Poort.

6. Mr. Fannin extends his line, indicated *blue* on the tracing, from the Pongolo River near the Pagamisa Hill, thence along the line of heights southward across the Mkusi River to Beacon XII. at the source of the Ivuna, thence along the highlands east of that river to Beacon XXV., thence in an easterly direction past Beacon XXVI. at Undunyana Hill to near the source of the Inzimana River, "where the line leaves the high ground and follows the course of that stream to its junction with the Hluhluwe,

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Zulu Boundary C
M^r Fannin's.....
„ Addison's.....
„ Knight's.....
Gibson's.....

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“ thence down that river to the Poort between the Nkwankwa and Umtola Hills, thence
 “ with a short line to a small conical peak on top of Nkwankwa.” I am here quoting
 from Mr. Fannin’s report, page 56 of Blue Book (C.—3705), as the map I am using is
 in error as to the point at which the Inzimana flows into the Hluhluwe. I would here
 note that Mr. Fannin, who has carefully observed the positions of the beacons on his
 line as far as and inclusive of Beacon XXVII., attaching diagrams of each to his report,
 appears not to have taken any observations at the remaining beacons of his line, as he
 attaches no diagrams, and he lays down no line beyond the Nkwankwa Hill, but I have
 assumed that from that point he meant it to follow the line of the Zulu Boundary Com-
 mission, 1879, for both lines meet there.

7. Mr. Addison’s line, indicated *yellow* on the tracing, runs from the Mkusi Poort up
 the course of that river to its junction with the Mkusana, thence to the waggon drift
 near the junction of the Impalaza and Mkusana Streams, thence it follows the waggon
 road to the Mpofu Hill, thence along the Nongoma range to the Black Umfolosi River,
 thence along that river to the point where the Mona River joins it, thence by a straight
 line to the source of the Hluhluwe River, thence down that river to False Bay, thence
 along the shores of that bay and Saint Lucia Lake, thence up the coast line, thence
 along the boundary of Tongaland back to the Mkusi Poort. Mr. Addison, in his
 demarcation, gives a very liberal allowance of country to Usibebu on the western
 boundary and especially on the eastern side. Mr. Osborn, in his despatch to the
 Governor forwarding Mr. Addison’s report, comments thus on it: “ 2. I regret to say I
 “ am unable to recommend your Excellency to confirm the boundaries of the location
 “ as laid down by the Assistant Commissioner as I consider the tract of land included
 “ therein is unnecessarily large for the requirement of Usibebu and his people, and
 “ further that the location has not been in terms of your Excellency’s permission to
 “ Usibebu, which was that he could re-occupy only the old tribal lands and sites
 “ occupied by his tribe before the war of 1879.

“ 3. It will be seen from Section II. of Mr. Addison’s description of the boundaries
 “ and from his pencil indications on the map, that he included within the location all
 “ that portion of the country extending from the New Republic on the north, along
 “ Tongaland, down to St. Lucia Bay and False Bay; he thus extended the location
 “ right across the Lower Umfolosi District on to the sea, and he assigns for the location
 “ a larger area than was comprised within the territory over which Usibebu was
 “ appointed a Chief at the close of the war of 1879. It is plain to me that lands have
 “ been included which were not formerly occupied by Usibebu’s tribe. For instance, I
 “ am not aware that the tribe ever occupied land at St. Lucia Bay.”

8. Mr. Knight’s line, indicated *green* on the tracing, is taken from his report Blue
 Book, page 78 (C.—5522) starts, “ From wagon drift across the Mkusana Stream at its
 “ junction with the Impalaza Stream along the waggon road to the foot of Mpofu Hill,
 “ thence in a straight line from prominence to prominence along the Nougoma Range to
 “ the source of the Umgeni Stream thence along the course of the Umgeni Stream to its
 “ junction with the Black Umfolosi, thence along the course of the Black Umfolosi to
 “ where it is joined by the Umona River, thence in a straight line to the Hluhluwe
 “ River at foot of Seme Hill, thence along the course of “ the Hluhluwe River to where
 “ it passes the spur of the Nkwanka Hill, thence in a straight line to the most
 “ easterly extremity of the Bombo Mountains, thence to the beacon of the New Republic
 “ at Mkusi Poort, and thence along the boundary of the New Republic to the waggon
 “ drift across the Mkusana Stream.”

9. Mr. Gibson’s line, indicated *sepia* on the tracing, is in effect the same as Mr.
 Knight’s, as far as the junction of the Mona River with the Black Umfolosi River, but
 at this point it makes an important deviation for the purpose of excluding the locations
 of Untumbu and Uombe from Usibebu’s territory, as shown in the tracing, and rejoins
 Mr. Knight’s line at the Makowe Hills.

10. Besides endeavouring to acquaint myself with the merits of the question of the
 boundary line between the Usutu and Usibebu, as gathered from the records in this
 Office and the Blue Books, I have discussed it at much length with Mr. Gibson, Resident
 Magistrate, Ndwandwe, who has been staying with me for the purpose, and together
 with him I have had several interviews with the Usutus Headmen named in the margin,
 on the subject, and I think it may be concluded, and I believe Mr. Gibson concurs with
 me in this, that at least the zone of country lying between the Ivuna and Black
 Umfolosi River, on the one hand, and the waggon road from the Mkusana to Beacon XXI.,
 thence along Mr. Fannin’s boundary to near Beacon XXVII., thence along Mr. Gibson’s
 line past the Matshemhlope, Dukumbane, and Makowe Hills on the other, does not

Ungamule.
 Siziba.
 Mankulu-
 mana.

form part of Usibebu's old tribal lands, as they existed before the Zulu war, and that, on the contrary, it comprises for the most part the locations of the Usutu, such as the followers of Umtumbu, Uombe, Umgamule, Zonyama, Ziwetu, and others.

11. The Usutu lay claim to tribal land on the north-eastern side of this zone, chiefly in the vicinity of the seat of the Magistracy, and between it and the Mkusana River, either on their own behalf for such Headmen as Makedama, Umjwapuna, Manyosi, Sayingana, and others, or on behalf of their adherents and allies, those who have separated from Usibebu, such as Hayiyana-ka-Mapita, Fokoti-ka-Mapita, and others; however, I am of opinion, that the line I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph as forming the northern limit of the above zone, would furnish a very good basis from which to work for the Boundary Commission that I have proposed in paragraph 1. What principally recommends this line as a basis, is that in laying out at least that portion of it between Beacons XXIII. and XXVII., Mr. Fannin states that he had the advantage of the experience and advice of Mr. Osborn, who had previously made himself well acquainted with the country, with the object of ascertaining the best natural boundary, and, in recommending to Mr. Fannin the selection of this line, I presume Mr. Osborn also took into consideration the respective claims of the Usutu and Mandhlakazi and their tribal locations in its vicinity.

12. A glance at the accompanying tracing will show that there has been great divergence of opinion as regards the claim of the Usutu to this zone; the Zulu Boundary Commission ignored it entirely. Mr. Fannin, instructed by Mr. Osborn, gave them the greater part of it; on the other hand, Mr. Addison restored the most part to Usibebu; Mr. Knight, following him shortly afterwards, handed back from it to the Usutu an area which he computed at 50,000 acres; and, finally, Mr. Gibson, following Mr. Knight, gave up a further portion to them, though he restricts them elsewhere, as will be shown further on.

13. The possession of this zone appears to have been all along—I mean since the installation of the thirteen Chieftains—the cause of the contention between the Usutu and Mandhlakazi. The former have always been most pertinacious in asserting their claims to it; driven out of it by Usibebu in 1883, they regained possession after the battle of Utshaneni in the following year, when they not only occupied it, but also a large portion of Usibebu's territory, settling themselves in his principal kraals such as, Banganomo, Nkungwini, Ekupanyekweni, and others. On the repatriation of Usibebu towards the close of 1887, little difficulty was found in making the Usutu surrender their hold of Usibebu's tribal lands proper, but they adhere with great obstinacy to their locations within the zone as also outside it in the vicinity of the seat of magistracy, and it was only by forcible measures that they were ejected from their kraal sites. To this day, they feel most bitterly these evictions, and they constantly petition to be restored to their locations, which they maintain were given them in the times of Dingane and Mpande.

14. Many of their old kraal sites have been occupied by the followers of Usibebu, with the sanction, in many cases, of the authorities. Should then, at any time, the boundary line between the Usutu and Mandhlakazi locations be readjusted so as to cause the kraal sites now in occupation of members of the latter tribe to be restored to the Usutu, I recommend that those who have to remove should be compensated for the disturbance, to the extent of from five to ten pounds a kraal according to the distance of the move; this may amount to several hundred pounds, but the payment would be as much a right to those disturbed, as their removal would be an act of justice to those restored to their own again.

15. In connexion with the subject of restoration of land to the Usutus, I would point out that even that portion of them in the Ndwandwe District are far more numerous than the Mandhlakazi. Excluding the followers of Unmyamana, but including those of Siwetu, Umtumbu and Uombe, the Usutu, in the Ndwandwe District, last year paid tax on sixteen hundred and thirty-one huts, while on the other hand the Mandhlakazi in that district, including Mdabula, paid tax on only four hundred and sixty-five huts; in Eshowe District, the Mandhlakazi, including the followers of Mdabula, paid tax on five hundred and eighty-five huts, but, with respect to these, the Resident Magistrate of the district remarks, many do not wish to return to the Ndwandwe District, and, rather than be forced to do so, they would join other tribes.

16. In papers which I send under a separate cover, Mr. Gibson, Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe District, suggests that the Usutu should be restricted to a location bounded as follows:—"On the north-east, the line laid down by Mr. Knight as the upper (*sic*) "boundary of Usibebu's location, along the Nongoma range, from the Nduna Hill, near

“ this Magistracy (Ndwandwe) to opposite the Qonqo Hill, thence along the ridge of that hill, and in a straight line from its termination to the Black Umfolozi River, thence up that river to the junction with it of the Isikwebezi, thence up the Isikwebezi to the junction with it of the Ibululwana, thence up the Ibululwana to the Transvaal border, thence along the border of that country to a point opposite the source of the Ivuna stream and down it to the northern corner of the Sigwekwe Hill, and thence in a straight line to the first-named point.”

I cannot recommend this proposal; it would most unnecessarily, and I may add unjustly,—though I know Mr. Gibson, who is a very just and impartial officer, did not intend this,—restrict the Usutu to a very confined area, and would take from them the land north of the Magistracy, between the waggon road and the Ivuna, which is coloured *pink* on the tracing, and which area was accorded to them by Messieurs Addison and Knight. The Usutu Headmen have most strongly protested against this delimitation of their borders, and have pointed out to me that besides their claims to the zone I have already mentioned, they have many kraals and kraal sites in the portion coloured *pink*, which lie outside the location suggested by Mr. Gibson, south of the Isikwebezi and Black Umfolosi rivers. In connexion with the subject of Usutu locations, I would point out that a tribe, under Uwezi, occupies the area indicated in *blue* on the tracing, in the vicinity of the Ceza and Idhlebe Hills.

17. The above questions to which I have called your Excellency's attention appear to bristle with controversial matter, but, for the sake of the peace and happiness of the tribes concerned, they should be solved, and I do not think it will be difficult to do so if the conditions on which Usibebu was repatriated in 1887 are strictly adhered to, viz., “ that he should re-occupy only the old tribal lands and sites occupied by his tribe before the war of 1879.”

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. CARDEW,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

R. H. ADDISON, Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe, to
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

Ndwandwe District,
Ivuna, February 1, 1888.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 27th January I proceeded to mark the western boundary of Sibebu's location, commencing from the Mkuzana River, or the boundary of British Zululand and the New Republic.

1. The main road is taken for about eight miles until the source of the “Mona River” is reached.
2. No. 1 beacon of turf is erected on the “Mfofu Hill,” half a mile from the source of the “Mona River.”
3. No. 2 beacon of stone on the “Ncewembe Hill,” half a mile from the road and Mona River.
4. No. 3 beacon of stone on the “Ndunu Hill,” one mile from the seat of Magistracy.
5. No. 4 beacon of turf on the “Nongoma Range,” one mile from the junction of the main waggon road and the waggon road to Sibebu's location.
6. No. 5 beacon of turf on the “Dulikulu Hill,” on the “Nongoma Range,” at the source of the Buzikozi and the Nkunuzikulu Streams.
7. No. 6 beacon of turf on the Nongoma Range, at the source of the Umhlangamakulu Stream.
8. No. 7 beacon of turf on the “Sigubulu Hill,” on the Nongoma Range, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the source of the Umgeni River.
9. No. 8 beacon is a large cluster of stones under the precipice known as the Iteybezilwana, at the termination of the “Nongoma Range.”
10. No. 9 beacon of turf is erected on the Butswana Hill, one mile from the kraal of Umbopa, Chief Ziwedu.
11. From beacon No. 9, a straight line to the Sheleza Hill on the “Mekehlele Hill,” on the banks of the Black Umfolosi River, opposite to the Ntabankulu Hill, on the border of the Ndwandwe and Intonjaneni Districts.

11. (*Sic.*) Sibebu's location is bounded on the north by the New Republic and Towgaland, on the east by St. Lucia Bay and False Bay, on the south by the Hluhluwe River to its source, from thence in a straight line to the junction of the "Mona" and Black Umfolosi Rivers, from thence following the Black Umfolosi to the "Makehlele Hill," as marked in pencil on the map, which I return herewith.

12. In apportioning Sibebu's location, Usikizane and his people in Swaziland, whose late district has fallen into the New Republic, will have to be provided with fresh ground, and Umgojana and his kraals will have to find room also until restored by the Government to his tribal lands.

13. The Chief Sibebu complains that I have given a part of his former location at the Tokazi, occupied by Mahlahleni and Kiyozza, to the Usutu people. This portion is adjoining Umgojana and Mahu-ka-Togotogo, Sibebu's cousin, living on it, and, as he belongs to the Mandhlakazi tribe, and has always lived on the same place, I have not thought fit to move him.

14. Ziweddu also claims a portion of the country to the east of the Nongoma Range (which at present falls to Sibebu), which he says was granted, and its boundaries defined, personally by your Honour as British Resident at Nhlazatye. Will you please inform me as to the truth of this statement?

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. ADDISON,
Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate,
Ndwandwe District.

GOVERNOR TO ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

BEFORE giving definite orders on this subject—which I had hoped was finally settled—I wish to consult with Mr. Osborn.

I do not at present agree with you as to the composition of the Commission to demark boundaries, but it is clear that, whatever is done, evidence must be taken from *both sides* on the spot. Please return papers.

(Initialled) C. B. H. M.

April 22, 1891.

ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

IN proposing a Commission constituted in the manner I have suggested, I did so in order that the decision arrived at might be received by all concerned as authoritative and final. And I fully meant that the Commission should make a thorough and impartial inquiry into the opposing claims, taking evidence *from both sides on the spot*.

(Signed) F. CARDEW,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

Eshowe, April 24, 1891.

GOVERNOR TO ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

THESE papers will form the subject of a consultation between you, Mr. Osborn, and me when the Resident Commissioner returns from leave.

It is probable that I shall, if I can, accompany Mr. Osborn to Eshowe, and thereafter to Usibebu's country.

In the meantime, will you please have copies made of these papers so that no time will be lost in laying my decision before the Secretary of State.

(Initialled) C. B. H. M.

June 19, 1891.

ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

NOTED and returned. I have forwarded under a separate cover a supplementary despatch to the enclosed to your Excellency.

* * * * *

(Signed) F. CARDEW,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

Eshowe, July 4, 1891.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Eshowe, Zululand, July 4, 1891.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 16th April 1891, in which I recommend, for your Excellency's consideration, the advisability of definitely and finally deciding on the boundary lines between the locations of the Usutu on the one hand, and those of the Mandhlakazi on the other, I have the honour to state that I wish somewhat to modify the opinion expressed by me in the concluding paragraph of that despatch. I there said that I did not think it would be difficult to solve the question of the boundary line if the conditions as laid down by Sir A. Havelock, on which Usibebu was repatriated in 1887 are strictly adhered to, vizt., that he should "re-occupy only the old tribal lands and sites occupied by his tribe before the war of 1879."

After further consideration and inquiry into this question, I am of opinion that it is not advisable to press this condition, as, I believe its requirement would lead to a recurrence of the intertribal disputes of the past, and would be a prolific source of faction fights in the future, and it would certainly bring under Usibebu's sway and jurisdiction tribes such as those of Umtumbu, Uombe, and the others I have mentioned in my despatch of the 16th April 1891, who are utterly hostile to him.

2. It may be admitted that Usibebu, as being the son of Mapita, is hereditary Chief over these tribes, and that, as they occupy the old tribal lands, therefore he should have sway over them now, and it appears that this principle was acted on by Mr. Knight (vide Blue Book, C.—5522, pages 73 to 78), and I think I am justified in assuming, by Mr. Addison also, when they laid down their respective boundary lines, but I need hardly state that those boundary lines did not bring about a satisfactory settlement of the tribal disputes. In any future demarcation, I consider it should be recognised that, since the days of Mapita the Government of Zululand has again and again been revolutionized, and the political aspect has again and again changed, and that, therefore, to either force again under Usibebu's rule tribes that have long since rebelled against him, or to adopt the alternative course of expatriating them, would be not only unjust, but, politically speaking, unwise and inexpedient. Such tribes could of course be coerced into subjection to Usibebu, but the people so coerced would always have a rankling sense of injustice within them which I fear would find vent in many a faction fight in the hereafter.

3. I have been again and again informed that the old bitter hostile feeling still exists between the Usutu and Mandhlakazi, and I venture strongly to urge as a paramount necessity, that, before any attempt is made to repatriate Usibebu, if such is contemplated, a boundary line should, once for all, be so defined between them that on either side of it there may be none left to complain that they have been made subject to Chief's against their will. It may be necessary to compensate the owners of some kraals for removal, as I have already pointed out in my despatch of the 16th April 1891, but the cost would not amount to more than a few hundred pounds, and the advantage gained would, I believe, be a contented and, I hope, a reconciled people.

4. Usibebu's borders would possibly have to be thrown back in some parts, but no real injustice would be done to him, as he cannot reasonably expect the Government to coerce unwilling tribes into submission to him, though they do occupy what may have been the tribal lands of his father Mapita, or, as an alternative, expel them from their lands. Exclusive of these lands he has, I feel sure, ample space for those of his tribe and other adherents who have remained loyal to him. According to the Hut Tax returns of last year these people, as I have shown in my despatch already quoted, do not

occupy more than 1,050 huts, of which 585 are in the Eshowe District, and many of the occupants of which have no wish to return to their former locations; whereas, on the other hand, the Usutu, exclusive of the followers of Unyamana, occupy 1,631 huts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. CARDEW,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

GOVERNOR TO ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
July 8, 1891.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant modifying the opinion expressed in the final paragraph of your despatch of 16th April in regard to the boundary line of Sibebu's location.

2. I regret to find that you should now see cause for recommending the restriction of Sibebu's boundaries—if that Chief is to be repatriated—within still narrower limits than those laid down in your previous suggestions.

3. The whole correspondence on the subject now awaits Mr. Osborn's return, and I shall hope for an opportunity of discussing the whole question with you and Mr. Osborn before you leave South Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

His Honour The Acting Resident Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

GOVERNOR TO MR. OSBORN.

Ivuna, Zululand,

August 25, 1891.

SIR,

COLONEL CARDEW, you, and I having conferred on the question of the marking out of Sibebu's, the Usutu, and other locations with a view of terminating existing difficulties, and of removing dissatisfaction from the minds of the Native tribes, we having also heard the various statements made by the Indunas and Headmen of the tribes concerned, and we having agreed that the present undetermined condition of boundaries is calculated to perpetuate the condition of unrest that has for some time prevailed in this portion of Zululand, I have decided to appoint a Commission to define and mark off where necessary the boundary lines between the various tribes to the north of the Black Umfolosi River.

2. I do therefore appoint Colonel Cardew, now Acting Resident Commissioner of Zululand, Mr. Gibson, Resident Magistrate of the Ndwandwe District, and you, to be a Commission for the above-named purpose.

3. You are therefore to proceed, with the least possible delay, to the execution of that demarcation, examining from time to time, as may seem to you necessary, such Natives and others as may appear to you to be best calculated to give such evidence as will lead you to a just and impartial decision of the rights and necessities of the various tribes.

4. You will be guided in your decisions by equitable considerations, bearing in mind the past history of each tribe, and the sites that have been occupied by it from time to time.

5. You will, as far as possible, select natural boundaries for the different tribal locations, but, where this is impracticable, you will erect beacons for the due definition of the line.

6. You will warn the inhabitants of the kraals that may be excluded by the lines you draw from their tribal locations that they will remain where they are under their own Chiefs, until the next harvest is reaped, when they will remove their kraals to such

location, unless they prefer to transfer their allegiance to the Chief on whose ground they at present are; and you will also warn all Chiefs on whose lands such kraals are situated to abstain from interference with, or the exercise of jurisdiction over, the inhabitants of those kraals, until after the next harvest has been reaped, when such kraals, unless they elect to remain, will be removed by order of the Magistrate.

7. I shall be glad to receive from you a full report of your proceedings accompanied by such sketch plans as may serve to illustrate the boundaries and natural features of the country.

8. A waggon and oxen will be provided for you at Government expense, and I authorise a special travelling allowance of 1*l.* per diem to each of you during the period of your work.

9. Mr. Pierce, Sub-Inspector of the Zululand Police, will accompany you with such a number of his force as you may deem necessary, and while so employed will be paid a travelling allowance of 10*s.* a day.

10. I appoint you to be President of the Commission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

M. Osborn, Esq., C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Ivuna.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Eshowe, Zululand, October 19, 1891.

WITH reference to the appointment of the Commission by your Excellency on the 25th August last, to define and mark off boundary lines between the various tribes to the north of the Black Umfolosi River, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Report of the Commission of the work done by them in terms of the instructions conveyed in their appointment. The documents mentioned in the Report will be found attached thereto. The sketch map was prepared by Colonel Cardew, who spared no pains or trouble to obtain as correctly as possible, on the different localities, all the data thereon shown.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT of the COMMISSION appointed by his Excellency Sir CHARLES BULLEN HUGH MITCHELL, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor of Zululand, at Ivuna, on the 25th day of August 1891, and composed as under, for the purpose of defining and marking off, where necessary, the boundary lines between the various tribes to the north of the Black Umfolosi River.

PRESIDENT :

MELMOTH OSBORN, Esquire, C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

MEMBERS :

COLONEL F. CARDEW, Acting Resident Commissioner.
J. Y. GIBSON, Esquire, Resident Magistrate.

1. On the 25th August 1891, at the Court House, Ivuna, his Excellency the Governor had an interview, in the presence of the Commissioners, with the representative Headmen and others of the Mandhlagazi and Usutu tribes. His Excellency having introduced the members of the Commission to the meeting, informed all present of the nature of the inquiry to be instituted by them, and of the powers delegated to them to assign locations to the various tribes concerned, and further gave all to understand that the boundaries determined upon by the Commission must be regarded as final. His Excellency explained that it would be impossible to lay down lines that would not affect some of the old kraal sites, but his intention was that there should be as little disturbance of such sites and existing kraals as possible. At the discussion which followed the

Usutu Headmen represented that they had hoped that all their old kraal sites would be restored to them, and alleged that if this were not done, they would always grieve about the sites where they were born.

Sikizane, the Chief Induna to Sibebu, replied to the effect that they had no remarks to make further than to state that they had given their allegiance to the Queen at Sitshwili (Ulundi); that they had never departed from that allegiance, and were always willing to abide by the commands of the Government. Citekana, on behalf of Siwedu, stated that he awaited whatever decision the Government might come to. The Usutu Headmen stated that they were thankful for what had been said, but urged that it was their privilege to express to the Governor the grievances which they intended to lay before the Commission, so that his Excellency may go away with a knowledge of their complaints.

Sikizane remarked that they (the Mandhlagazi) were quite contended, and he added that the country the Usutu were claiming was Mapita's (the father of Sibebu), and that the claimants were Mapita's sons.

His Excellency pointed out that it will be the duty of the Commission to do justice to all, and reminded the Usutu that, in all the world over, where there are difficulties and disputes, the only way to settle them is by compromise.

In concluding the interview his Excellency cautioned those present to send representative men to accompany the Commission throughout their work; and informed them that if they failed to do so it would be their own fault, and that they would have no cause for complaint if the line should be unsatisfactory.

A copy of the notes of this interview is appended (marked M).

2. The Commission commenced their work the following day; and as a preliminary they decided that their procedure should be limited to the investigation of the occupation of the country at the time of the appointment of the 13 Chiefs on the conclusion of the Zulu war in 1879:

3. The mode of procedure of the Commission was as follows:—They visited personally every locality which came within the scope of their inquiry, and were always accompanied by the representatives of the tribes concerned. For convenience of inquiry they limited their investigation to areas indicated by them, which together comprised the whole of the district concerned. They ascertained the number of vacant kraal-sites in such areas, the causes of their being vacant and when they became so, the number of kraals now existing and in occupation therein, classifying such sites or kraals under the respective tribes they belong to, and they carefully ascertained the *situation* of the individual kraals now in occupation. After all the information had been gathered and tabulated, the Commission then proceeded with the demarcation of locations for the respective tribes.

During the first few days of their work the representatives of the various tribes, with their respective followers, who accompanied the Commission amounted at times to over 300 people. As it was difficult to control discussion when so many were assembled, and as it was feared that the presence of young men on either side might lead to hostile acts when discussion became heated, the Commission limited the numbers to 20, selected by the tribes concerned, on each side, with the best results as regards the harmony and despatch of the proceedings.

4. During their investigation into the occupation of the country the Commission considered it advisable to repress, as a general rule, the discussion which from time to time arose concerning the conflicting claims to various sites or localities on the part of those present when such discussions had relation to events in the history of Zululand which had occurred prior to the period within which the Commission had decided to confine their investigations, but before demarcating a location they always announced their intention of doing so, and on these occasions, prior to giving their decision, they allowed both sides full latitude in expressing their views in support of their claims, but, the decision having been once given, they put a stop to all further discussion.

5. The Commission commenced by demarcating the location for the Umdhletshe tribe (Usutu) of the late Chief Msutshwana and now under the supervision of his brother Ombe.

The boundaries of this location were duly explained by the Commission to Ombe, his Headmen and the representatives of the other Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes present, in terms of Annexure N. hereto.

The location assigned to Mdhletshe tribe had been included first within Sibebu's territory granted to him in 1879, and afterwards within the boundaries of the location assigned to him provisionally by Mr. Addison, R.M.

As now, by the act of the Commission, the location has been excluded from that of Sibebu, they have informed Ombe that, as he is at present not duly authorised to act as Regent, and as it is necessary that he should receive the authority of the Government before he can act as such and exercise jurisdiction, the representatives of the Mdhletshe tribe must go to the Resident Magistrate to explain their wishes to him with a view to either himself or some other person being appointed.

6. The location assigned to the Mdhletshe tribe is ample for all their requirements, and is very fertile, especially the western portion, which consists of three parallel ranges of hills with high land between; some of the hills attain an elevation of 2,000 feet. The highlands are on the whole well watered, afford good grazing, and, in the valleys and ravines, are clothed with high timber, some of which, especially on the Eome hills, grow well.

The eastern portion of the location, which is occupied by that section of the tribe under Nkowana, falls to the level of the plains round St. Lucia Lake. The valleys of the rivers in the southern portion of the location are uninhabited owing to the prevalence of coast fever and the disease called Nagana, which is very fatal to cattle.

7. The Commission next proceeded to define a location for the two sections of the Hlabisa tribe, one section of which under Somfula gave their allegiance to Sibebu on his appointment as Chief in 1879, while the other, and larger, portion under Mbopa adhered to Cetywayo and afterwards to Dinizulu. Mbopa, on his death, was succeeded by Mtumbu. This tribe was originally brought to the district in which they are now from the Enembe District on the Lower Tugela River. From the time of Mpaunde there appears to have been dissensions within this tribe regarding the Chieftainship; the authority of the rightful heir, Somfula, was disputed by the section under Mbopa, and the quarrelling became intensified on the appointment of Usibebu in 1879 as Chief over their district, and fighting and bloodshed ensued between the two sections of the tribe. As embittered feelings still exist between them, the Commission decided to divide the Hlabisa District, which takes its name from the tribe, into two locations proportionate to the respective numbers of the two sections. The boundaries of these locations were assigned in terms of Annexure O. hereto. They were carefully explained to Umtumbu personally and to Zofa, the representative of his father Somfula, in the hearing of the Headmen and people of both sections and other Usutu and of the Mandhlagazi tribes all present together.

By this demarcation the Commission have excluded the Hlabisa tribe from the location and jurisdiction of Sibebu, and they have intimated to Somfula and Mtumbu respectively that they can now exercise jurisdiction over the Natives within their locations, with the exception, of course, of those who have *Konza'd* to other Chiefs and who will be allowed to remain where they are until the next harvest, when they must move to the locations of such Chiefs.

8. The Gangata and Pembe Hills fall within the location assigned to the section of the Hlabisa tribe under Somfula, while the Mabunda Range and the Amaseme Hills belong to that assigned to the section under Umtumbu.

This district is one of the finest and most beautiful parts of Zululand. Some of the hills rise to an elevation of 2,000 feet; the pasture is finer than in any of the localities visited by the Commission; the cattle are in excellent condition, the district is plentifully watered by clear running streams, and large areas are covered with high timber forests, which include some small yellow-wood trees. With the exception of the country lying to the eastward of the Pembe and Amaseme Hills and between the Mzimana and Hluhluwe Rivers, where coast fever and Nagane prevail, the district appears to be most healthy and habitable throughout.

9. After assigning boundaries for the Mdhletshe and Hlabisa tribes which was done within the respective locations of those tribes, the Commission proceeded to Ivuna, the seat of the Ndwandwe Magistracy, where, at a meeting which took place on the 22nd instant at the Court House, and at which all the tribes concerned were fully represented, they determined and proclaimed the boundaries of the remaining locations in the following order; and at the same time all were again informed in terms of previous announcements (*vide* Annexures N. and O.) that the boundaries laid down must be regarded as final, and that those who did not wish to *Konza* to the Chiefs within whose locations they fell would have to move after the next harvest has been reaped.

The Usutu Location.

As the Usutu lay claim to kraal sites along the right bank of the Isikwebezi and Black Umfolosi Rivers, and as numbers of the tribe occupy land along the Transvaal

border in the vicinity of the Dhlebe and Ceza Hills, and as the investigations of the Commission are limited to the country on the north side of the Black Umfolosi River, the Commission confined themselves to demarcating the northern and eastern boundaries of the Usutu location, which boundaries are detailed in Annexure P. hereto.

It will be observed that a district east of that section of the waggon road which extends from a conical hill near Fannin's Beacon No. 23 past the Ivuna Magistracy, as far as the drift across the Mpalaza Stream, has been taken from the territory which was formerly assigned to Sibebu and added to the Usutu location. In this district the kraal sites of the followers of Fogoti-ka-Mapita and of the Nzuza tribes, especially of the latter, largely preponderate over those of the adherents of Sibebu, and the Commission considered it only just that these sites, from which the occupants had been evicted, should be restored to them. The angular configuration of the boundary line to the eastward of the Nduna Hill is caused by the desire of the Commission not to disturb certain personal kraals belonging to the Sibebu and Mahubana, one of his most trusted and important adherents, and which are on the sites they occupied at the time the former was appointed Chief.

That portion of the Usutu District which is to the west of the Nongoma Range is comparatively well inhabited, and the soil fertile and well watered. The Mahashini Range, trending north and south, forms a watershed through a great part of the length of it, parting the waters of the Ibululwana on the one side from those of the Ivuna on the other. This district, especially the basin of the Ivuna, was a favourite resort of the families of the Zulu Kings, and a few royal kraals are found within it, and, in assigning the eastern boundary, the Commission made a deviation in the line along the Mpisini Stream for the express purpose of not excluding the site of the Mbelebeni, one of the royal kraals.

The district is at a lower elevation than the country to the eastward of the Nongoma Range; it possesses no timber, with the exception of mimosa trees.

An Additional Usutu Location.

In addition to the location described above, the Commission considered that the district the boundaries of which are detailed in Annexure Q. hereto should properly be handed over for occupation by the Usutu, as there are many of their kraal sites within this district, and the Commission were further of opinion that the Usutu should be compensated in this direction for the loss of their kraal sites which they used to occupy along the Ingwemnyama Stream, a number of which belonged to the adherents of Mgamule, now the principal Usutu Headman, and were intermixed with the Mandhlagazi kraals. The location assigned is very fertile, possesses good grazing, and is particularly well watered.

Siwedu's Location.

Siwedu, one of the brothers of the late King Cetywayo, remained loyal to the Government during the recent disturbances. He bears a character for great amiability, and is respected by all members of the Usutu. The boundaries of the location assigned to him are described in Annexure R. hereto. This district comprises the western slope of the Nongomo Range, the highland at the southern extremity of that range and about Qonqo Hill and the country between the Sizindi and Mgeni Rivers, which is formed by the spurs thrown out from the Nongoma Range, and is very broken and rugged in character. It has good soil and excellent winter and summer grazing.

Location, north of the Black Umfolosi River, of the Zungu tribe of the late Mdabula-ka-Mfanawendhlela.

The limits of the small location assigned to the Zungu tribe are described in Annexure S. hereto. This tribe has also a location on the south side of the Black Umfolosi River. Mfanawendhlela was one of the 13 Chiefs appointed after the Zulu war. His territory was assigned south of the Black Umfolosi River, but at the time he possessed many kraals in the location now allotted to the Zungu tribe. On Cetywayo's restoration he was desirous to remove to what was then the Reserve Territory, and in attempting to escape from under the authority of Cetywayo, he was killed by order of the latter. After this, his son and heir Madabula, lately deceased, appears, for a brief time, to have remained with the Usutu party of Cetywayo, but he subsequently joined Sibebu.

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Sibebu's Location.

The western, southern, and eastern boundaries of this location are described in Annexure marked T. hereto. The Commission considered it undesirable to define the northern boundary of the location. There is no doubt the location is far in excess of the real requirements of the Mandhlagazi tribe; it is very sparsely inhabited, the kraals being scattered all over it at wide intervals. According to the returns of the hut-tax collected this year, the Mandhlagazi tribe paid on 914 huts in the Ndwandwe District. Taking 600, a very liberal allowance, as the number of huts of the adherents of Usibebu who went with him to Eshowe District and remained there, but many of whom may return hereafter, and assuming that he may be joined in the future by those of his adherents who may be in Transvaal and Swaziland, the total number of huts would probably not amount to more than 1,800. Comparing the areas of the locations occupied by the Usutu and followers of Mnyamana, who have over 2,000 and 1,800 huts respectively, it will be seen that the district now assigned to Sibebu will more than meet the requirements of his people. Application has been made to the Commission by Mpondo for the restoration of the kraal-sites of the Ndwandwe tribe of the late Chief Mgojana. These sites are situated about the Mahashini Range and in the valley of the Ibululwana river. The Commission are of opinion that it is out of the question to entertain the application, and that if they did, under present circumstances, it would be quite impracticable to meet it. They have recommended Mpondo to state his case to the Resident Magistrate for the consideration of the Government. They consider, however, that in such a case provision might be made for a small location for the people who have been dispossessed somewhere within Sibebu's location.

Sibebu's location may be said to be habitable to the northward to about eight miles beyond the Banganomo kraal, where Sikizane, Sibebu's chief Induna, resides, and to the eastward as far as the Bende Hills. Beyond these limits the country falls to the level of the coast plains, with the exception of the low hills, which form the continuation of the U'Bombo Range, and terminate near St. Lucia Lake, but everywhere in this direction coast fever prevails, and there are no kraals. The lower valley of the Msunduzi is particularly unhealthy, and also that of the Mkuzi. Westward of the Banganomo and Sikizane's kraal and the Bende Hills, the country, though not well watered, contains good pasturage. That portion of the location which lies to the eastward of the Nongoma range is drained by the Mona River and its affluents, and is well watered. In this district the soil is variable, being light and sandy in the valleys, but the grazing is good, and the cattle are in very good condition, even at this time of year. To the east of this portion of the location there is a range of hills, which is a continuation of the Mbusi Range, and extends as far south as the Mabunda Hills in the Hlabisa District. This chain forms an unbroken watershed across the Ndwandwe District, stretching from the Mpalaza stream in the north to the Black Umfolosi River in the south.

To the eastward of this chain, and within Sibebu's location, the country alters in character, and is broken and rugged in parts, especially along the valley of the Umsunduzi river, and mimosa and other thorn-bearing trees abound.

Location of the Members of the Mandhlagazi Tribe, under the Headman Zuya.

The restoration to the Usutu of the district referred to above as "an additional Usutu location" has had the effect of cutting off from Sibebu's main location that of the members of his tribe under the Headman Zuya, but the Commission are not of opinion that any inconvenience will be entailed thereby. Zuya has about 21 kraals under him. The location consists of a table land, much broken in parts, between the Sidqukudqukwana, or, as sometimes called, the Ntshoyeni, and Mona Rivers. The boundaries are described in Annexure U. hereto.

10. In defining the locations which the Commission have dealt with, it has been their endeavour to arrive at such boundaries as will, as far as possible, obviate the shifting of existing kraals, consistent with the securing for the respective tribes the tribal lands occupied by them at the date of the appointment of the 13 Chiefs on the conclusion of the Zulu war in 1879, from which lands, for various political reasons, they have since had to remove. It would appear that the number of kraals and kraal-sites affected by the present line are as under:—

Mandhlagazi.

Kraals excluded from their location	-	-	-	-	56
Kraal-sites	-	-	-	-	20

Usutu.

Kraals excluded from their location	-	-	-	-	22
Kraal-sites	-	-	-	-	136

11. The Commission attach to this Report a copy of a Journal of the work done by them, which includes more detailed information than is given in this Report regarding the country traversed by them, on points which they consider may be useful to know. Appended to this Journal are lists of kraal-sites and existing kraals belonging to the respective tribes, which have been carefully enumerated and classified from information gathered on the spot. These lists refer respectively to the occupation at the time of the appointment of the 13 Chiefs in 1879, and at the present date, of certain areas or sections into which the Commission divided the country which came under their investigation, and they have been much consulted by them in determining the locations of the various tribes.

12. In order to illustrate the boundaries of the different locations the Commission attach a sketch map of the country which came under their investigation. The Commission regret that, owing to the very short notice given to them that their services would be required, they were unprovided with any instruments for surveying, and being at the time in a remote part of Zululand, they were unable to obtain any, so the map is more or less an eye-sketch. It has for its basis a tracing of the map published by the Intelligence Department, and, in filling in the details, certain well-known fixed points, such as Fannin's beacons, have been made use of. The sketch, however, cannot pretend to accuracy, but the Commission hope that the positions of the larger features of the country, such as ranges of hills and rivers with relation to one another, are approximately correct.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
President of Commission.

(Signed) F. CARDEW,
J. Y. GIBSON, } Members.
Ivuna, Zululand, September 24, 1891.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSION.

Wednesday, August 26.—Pursuant to instructions, the Commission met in the Court House, Ivuna.

There were present the following Headmen, representatives of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes respectively, besides many others:—

Fogoti-ka-Mapita,	}	Usutu.
Tinsila,		
Fogoti-ka-Pangazita,		
Mhlazana,		
Kamalungwana (brother of Mjwapuna),		
Nqoqo,	}	Mandhlagazi.
Mzilikazi,		
Simoyi,		
Mkonto,		
Mloisana,		
Sikawu,		

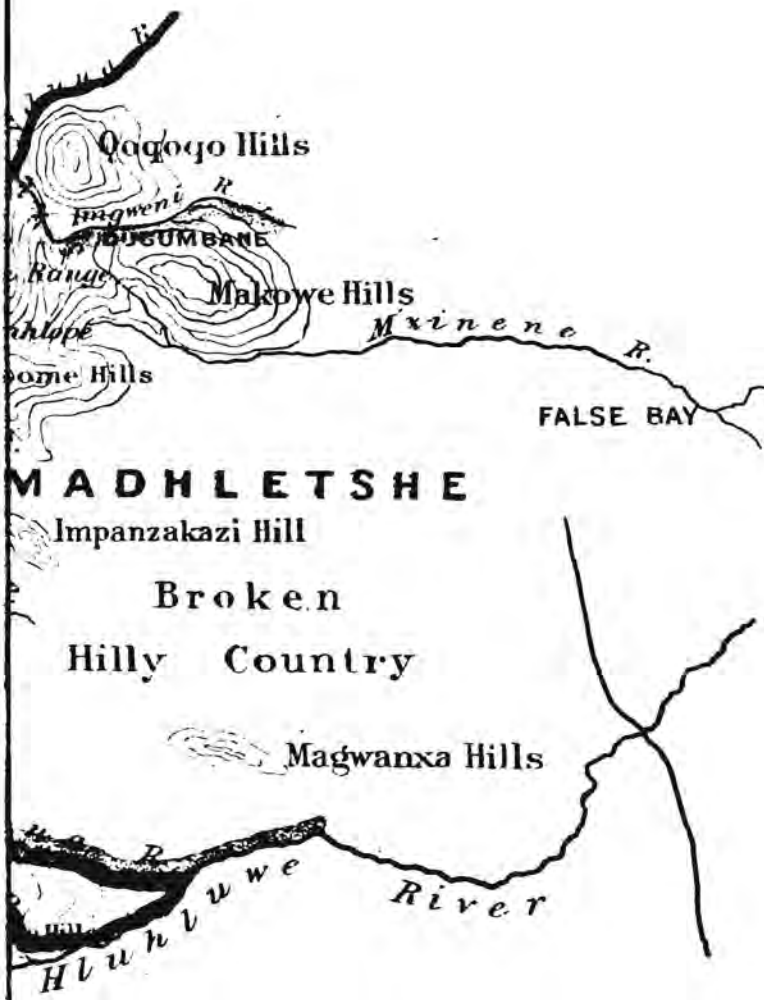
The above-named were delegated by the Chiefs and people of the respective tribes present at the Court House to represent them before the Commission during their transactions.

The Commission proceeded to investigate the circumstances connected with the locations of the several tribes bordering the waggon road leading from the Mpalaza Drift to the seat of the Ndwandwe Magistracy, which was the line of demarcation laid down by Mr. Addison, Resident Magistrate, between the adherents of Dinuzulu and Sibebu respectively, and subsequently adopted by Mr. Knight, Resident Magistrate.

In the course of the discussion that followed Fogoti-ka-Mapita laid claim to that portion of the country which lies to the east of the waggon road, and is bounded on the

REFERENCES

Mandhlakasi	Red		Faunin's Beacons 1883. Thus	B 23
Usutu	Blue		Boundary Commission 1886 Beacons	B XXII
Siwedu	Green		Mandhlakasi - Usutu Boundary	
Zungu	Sepia		Commission 1891 Beacons	B
Madhletshe	Sienna		Wagon routes	
Hlubisa, under Mtumbu	Light Yellow		Mission Stations	
" " Somuila	Dark Yellow			
Zuya	Lake			



(Signed) J. Cardew,
Colonel.

1891

north by the Mkusana River and on the south by the coast road which runs from Hlopenkulu Hill to the source of the Mona River, and which on the east side extends beyond the Mbusi range of hills. He maintained that this tract of country had been under his control since the time of Dingaan, that he was the heir of the Kohlo house of Mapita, and that he owed no allegiance to Sibebu.

It appeared that the adherents of Fogoti had been driven out of this district by Sibebu, after the appointment of the latter as one of the 13 Chiefs, because they would not give their allegiance to him, that they returned after his overthrow at Etshaneni in 1884, but were again dispossessed by order of Mr. Addison on Sibebu's repatriation in 1887.

Hlazana submitted that the district eastward of that section of the waggon road from Hlopenkulu Hill to the Magistracy, and which extends eastward for a distance of about 3 miles, *i.e.*, as far as the Mtiki Stream and includes the Nduna Hill, had been occupied by the Nzuzo tribe from the time of Tshaka, who had placed them there.

Tinsila, the present head of the tribe, maintained that it was independent of Mapita, and he alleged, in proof of this, that Mpande had placed his royal kraal of Dqikazi within the location of the tribe.

It appeared that the members of this tribe were dispossessed of the district referred to above under much the same circumstances as the people of Fogoti-ka-Mapita.

In reply to the assertions of Fogoti and others of the Usutu party, the representatives of the Mandhlagazi maintained that the whole country belonged to Mapita, and therefore to Sibebu as his heir; they contended that this country extended to the westward of the waggon road, and included the district about the Tokazi Hill, in which they had many kraal-sites, and the occupants of which had to leave in consequence of the line laid down by Mr. Addison; but they added that they were making no claim to the latter district, they merely wished to assert that that district comprised their tribal lands, and that they were willing to leave the decision in the hands of the Government, to whom the land belongs.

With regard to the argument of Tinsila with respect to the Nzuzo tribe, Mkonto, on behalf of the Mandhlagazi, replied that the Dqikazi kraal was placed by Mpande in Mapita's country as a friendly act to that Chief.

After both sides had been heard at length, and inquiry had been made as to the Headmen who had been dispossessed of their kraal-sites in consequence of the demarcation of the line by Mr. Addison, the meeting terminated for the day.

Thursday, August 27.—The Commission proceeded to the Ngonyamana Hill, which commands a view of the whole of the district claimed by Fogoti-ka-Mapita.

There were present the same representatives as yesterday, also the Usutu Headmen Mgamule, Siziba, and Mankulumana, and a large number of others of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes.

Fogoti pointed out the extent of the district claimed by him, the limits of which were defined in the Journal for yesterday, and further pointed out the country which used to be occupied by Haiyana, which he asserted extended to the east of the Mona River as far as the Nxongwana Hill, and he also alleged that many kraal-sites belonging to himself, Haiyana, and Fogoti-ka-Pangazita were scattered along the Mona River.

He pointed out the kraal sites formerly occupied by his people in the district he claims, and the positions of these were noted with respect to the Maduma River, whether to the east or west of it.

The positions in the district claimed of the existing kraals, the occupants of which are the adherents of Sibebu, and of kraal-sites formerly occupied by other adherents of his, were also pointed out by the representatives of the Mandhlagazi, and their positions noted with respect to the Maduma River.

A note was made also of the former occupants of the kraal-sites which used to belong to the Mandhlagazi in the Tokazi District.

The arguments used by the one side against the claims of the other were similar to those which were set forth yesterday.

The following lists, marked as under, are appended to the Journal:—

A 1. List of Usutu and their adherents who had to leave their kraal-sites by process of eviction or otherwise, in the district claimed by Fogoti-ka-Mapita and which district was excluded from the Usutu locations, and included in those of Sibebu, by the line laid down by Mr. Addison, Resident Magistrate.

A 2. List of Mandhlagazi who are at present living in the district claimed by Fogoti-ka-Mapita.

- A 3. List of Mandhlagazi who formerly occupied kraal-sites in the district claimed by Fogoti-ka-Mapita and are now elsewhere.
- B. List of Mandhlagazi who had to leave their kraal-sites in the district about the Tokazi Hill in consequence of that locality having been cut off from Sibebu's territory by the line laid down by Mr. Addison, Resident Magistrate.

Friday, August 28.—The Commission proceeded to examine that portion of the district which is claimed by Tinsila as belonging to the Nzuzo tribe, and which was included in Sibebu's territory by Mr. Addison's line, and the limits of which are given in the Journal for the 26th August 1891.

Present: the same Indunas, Headmen, and others of the different tribes as yesterday. Accompanied by them, the Commission traversed the district claimed as far as the source of the Mona River.

The Commission noted the positions of the existing kraals within the district, and the names of their respective Headmen, and append a list of these, marked C 1.

Saturday, August 29.—The Commission made further inquiries with respect to the location of the Nzuzo tribe referred to in yesterday's Journal.

Present: Tinsila and Nomangatshu of the Usutu, and Mkonto and Mlogoto of the Mandhlagazi.

A list was made of the former occupants at the time of the appointment in 1879 of Sibebu as one of the 13 Chiefs.

It appeared that all of them, the inhabitants of some 40 kraals, were evicted by him shortly after his appointment because they refused to *Konza* to him; that many of these returned to their kraal-sites after his defeat at Etshaneni in 1884, and that they were subsequently evicted by Mr. Addison after Sibebu's repatriation in 1887.

The location of the Nzuzo tribe extended on both sides of Mr. Addison's line, and that portion of it which is to the west of that line is still occupied by them; and it further appeared that at the time the country was assigned to them by Mpande, it was deserted in consequence of the result of the battle of Macongo between Mpande and Dingaan, in which the latter was defeated.

The section of the Mandhlagazi, which formerly occupied this district, had sided with Dingaan, and Mkungala, who was at the head of that section, was killed and his people thereon scattered and took up their residence elsewhere.

Sunday, August 30.

Monday, August 31.—The Commission proceeded to a point of the Ndunu Hill, about a mile and a half to the south-east of the Magistracy, which overlooks the locality, from which the Nzuzo tribe have been evicted.

Present:

Mandhlagazi	{	Mkonto, Sikawu, Simoyi, Kiyaza, Mlogoto.	U sutu	{	Tinsila, Manyosi, Mgoza, Fogoti-ka-Mapita, Fogoti-ka-Mpangazita,
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Besides many others.

The Commission continued their inquiries with respect to those Headmen who were evicted, and append a list, marked C 2, of such, which contains 41 names.

The Mandhlagazi claimed no kraal-sites in the locality, and it appeared that none of them were living in it at the time Sibebu was appointed Chief.

Referring to the district which lay eastward of a line drawn from the point of observation taken by the Commission on Ndunu Hill and Fannin's Beacon 23, Fogoti-ka-Mapita stated that, besides some three kraal-sites of his own, the country was occupied by Haiyana-ka-Mapita and his people as far eastward as the low range of hills on which the Nxongwana Hill is situated. This was admitted by the Mandhlagazi, but it appeared that the country in question was also thickly inhabited by other sections of the Mandhlagazi; that they all lived intermixed, and that after the appointment of Sibebu as Chief the followers of Fogoti and Haiyana were evicted by him; that they returned to their kraal-sites after his defeat at Etshaneni, and that they were again evicted, this time by order of Mr. Addison, Resident Magistrate, on Sibebu's repatriation in 1887.

After obtaining the above information the Commission proceeded along the Nongoma Range to Fannin's Beacon 23, a stone beacon. From this point they examined the

country to the westward, which is occupied by Siwedu and the people under him, and then made inquiries as to the occupation of the country to the eastward of a line drawn from Fannin's Beacon 23 to Fannin's Beacon 24, and as far as the Mona River.

Maduma, on behalf of the Mandhlagazi, alleged that it was occupied by the people belonging to "Ekuvukeni" kraal of Sibebu. This was not denied by the Usutu, who asserted that they did not know how it had been inhabited since the time they were evicted from it. They alleged that before then, the country was in the joint occupation of the Mandhlagazi and the people of the royal kraal of Bazeni. Umpinyana, the brother of Umsutswana, contended that the country belonged to Mfusi.

At this point the inquiry terminated for the day.

That portion of the district claimed by Fogoti-ka-Mapita, and which lies between the waggon road leading from Hlopenkulu Hill to Impalaza Drift and the Maduma River, mainly consists of what is known as "thorn country," and is not well watered, but the district claimed for the Nzuzo tribe is fertile, possesses good pasture, and contains streams, but the water of those which spring from the Umbusi Range are brackish near the source. The seat of Magistracy lies within this district.

The Commission encamped on the Nongoma Range at a short distance from Fannin's Beacon 24.

The waggon route from the seat of Magistracy proceeds along the watershed of that range at an elevation of about 2,500 feet; on the west it overlooks the valley of Ivuna River, and on the east the whole extent of country to the Hlabisa and Nhlwati Ranges of hills. The Nongoma Range is a very marked feature. It extends from the Ndunu Hill, which is the highest point in the north, to Matshemhlope Hill, on which Fannin's Beacon 25 is situated, in the south. From Matshemhlope Hill it throws out spurs between the Mgeni and Zizindi Rivers towards the Black Umfolosi River.

As is often found to be the case in the north-eastern parts of Zululand, the western slopes of the Nongoma Range are steep and abrupt, whilst those on the eastern side fall more gently.

Tuesday, September 1.—The Commission proceeded to Fannin's Beacon 24, a sod beacon in the centre of a clump of small bushes.

Present, in addition to the other representatives who have hitherto accompanied the Commission:—

Mandhlagazi	-	{	Sikizana, Chief Induna to Sibebu.
			Haha-ka-Mapita.
			Zuya.
			Mahlezana, representative of Somfula.
Usutu	-	{	Ombe.
			Mtumbu.
			Mankulumana.
			Mgamule.
			Siziba.
Siwetu	-	{	Logotwayo.
			Mbopo.
			Muntuwapansi.

A long discussion took place with regard to the respective claims of the Mandhlagazi and Usutu to the country referred to in yesterday's Journal, viz., the district lying to the eastward of a line drawn from Fannin's Beacon 23 to Fannin's Beacon 24, and as far as the Mona River.

The Usutu asserted that, after the overthrow of Dingaan by Mpande, the country which was unoccupied at that time by the Mandhlagazi, was colonised by Mgamule's people, who were brought from the Ubombo, and placed by Mpande under Mfusi, who was the great Induna of the Mlanbongwenia kraal; and that, after Sibebu's appointment as Chief, and as the result of a meeting of Chiefs with Sir Evelyn Wood at Nhlazatshi, the Usutu were all evicted.

Sikizana admitted that the King's cattle were seized from the Usutu by Sibebu, but denies that the Usutu were evicted by him. He affirmed that they left their kraals of their own accord, in consequence of some reports to the effect that Cetywayo was to be restored, brought by Mkosana on his return from England. He asserted that, previous to this the district had all along been occupied by the Mandhlagazi, who lived side by side with Mfusi's people of the "Bazeni" royal kraal, and he mentions that Godhlana and Mbumana were there in the time of Tshaka, also Mahlozo, Mongo, Quadolo, and Sutshage.

Maduna stated, in corroboration, that his father Dangazeli, was in charge of the Mandhlagazi in the country in Dingaan's time, and that he fought on Mpande's side.

This, on the other hand, was denied by Mahligwana.

The discussion was prolonged by others, but the Commission informed the meeting that they did not consider it necessary to inquire into the original occupation of the country and by what means it was brought about, but would confine their investigations to the occupancy of the country at the time Sibebu was appointed Chief.

A list, marked D., showing kraal-sites, 25 in number, in occupation of Usutu in the district referred to above, at the time of Sibebu's appointment as Chief, and the inhabitants of which have since been evicted, is appended.

From Fannin's Beacon 24 the Commission also examined the location occupied by Siwedu. The following Usutu are living within the location:—Siziba, of the Zungu tribe, at present one kraal, but will be increased to three; on the western slope of the Nongoma Range between Fannin's Beacon 24 and the Qongo Hill. Mrolo, one kraal near that of Siziba. Sibindi, three kraals on southern slope of Qongo Hill, and Ngazane, one kraal between the Qongo Hill and the Black Umfolosi River.

Msumbili-ka-Isunduzo claimed the whole of the location occupied by Siwedu, on behalf of the Zungu tribe.

The Commission next proceeded to Fannin's Beacon 25, which is formed by a single boulder rock, with the letter B cut in it, and situated on Matshemhlope Hill.

From here there were pointed out to them some eight kraal sites which had been occupied by the Usutu in the district to the eastward of a line drawn from Beacon 24 to Beacon 25, and as far as the Mona River on the east, and bounded by the Mapopomo River on the south, at the time of the appointment of Sibebu as Chief, and the occupants of which were afterwards evicted.

A list of these kraal sites is appended, marked E 1.

The Commission also ascertained that 22 kraals of the Mandhlagazi are at present situated in the same district. *Vide* List E 2, appended hereto.

From Fannin's Beacon 25 the Commission proceeded to a point called Itshe-le-Zilwana, a rocky precipitous height overlooking the Tshelzezi and Makehle Hills, a district which extends as far as the Black Umfolosi River, and is bounded on the east by the Mgeni River, and on the west by the Zizindi River, and is very broken.

This district was found to be occupied exclusively by Siwedu's kraals.

Camp was pitched on the Nongoma Range, near the source of the Umgeni River, and about one mile north of Fannin's Beacon 25.

Wednesday, September 2.—The Commission proceeded to examine the country between Fannin's Beacon 25 and Ndunyeri Hill, on which was situated Mr. Fannin's Beacon 26. A watershed runs between these two points separating the waters of the Mapopomo river on the north from those of the Mgeni and other rivers on the south. This district, which is bounded on the north by the Mapopomo River, on the east by the Mona River, and on the south by the Mgeni, Siquququgwana otherwise called Ntshoyeni and Mrotsho Streams, is extremely fertile and well watered, but it is sparsely inhabited.

At the time of the appointment of Sibebu as Chief it was inhabited by members both of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes. The former occupied 36 kraals.

The Headmen of a few of these *Konza'd* to Sibebu, but the inhabitants of the remainder were evicted, and are living elsewhere. *Vide* List F 1, appended.

The latter comprised 18 kraals, inhabitants of which are living in the district still, and since Sibebu's appointment as Chief, eight other kraals belonging to adherents of Sibebu have been evicted within it. *Vide* List F 2, appended.

The district between Siquququgwana, sometimes called Ntshoyeni River on the west, and the Mrotsho and Mona Rivers on the east, is occupied exclusively by the adherents of Zuya-ka-Mahloko, who is a Headman under Sibebu.

Thursday, September 3.—The Commission proceeded to the Qongo Hill for the purpose of examining the country to the south of that point.

Present :

Mbopa-ka-Nsli,	} Representatives of Siwedu.
Logotwayo,	
Mazigela,	
Mbopo-ka-Ngobo,	
Nzimbili and Tshingwayo, of the Zungu tribe; and	
Ziziba, Mgamule, and others (Usutu).	

The Commission ascertained that in the district south of the Qongo Hills, which is bounded on the south by the Black Umfolosi River, on the east by the Zizindi River, and

on the west by the Ivuna River, and which district was at the time of the Zulu war in 1879 occupied by the Zungu tribe under Mfanawendhlela, contains now only six kraals; the Headmen of these used to belong to the King's "Bazeni" kraal, and two of them, viz., Sibindi and Nondhlala, are of the Zungu tribe.

Umfanawendhlela was one of the 13 Chiefs appointed after the Zulu war. The territory then assigned to him was south of the Black Umfolosi River, but at that time he had many kraals on the north side of that river and between it and the Qongo Hill. These fell within the territory assigned to Sibebu.

Umfanawendhlela was killed by order of Cetywayo shortly after the latter's restoration, when attempting to escape from under his authority into what was then called the Reserve Territory.

Umfanawendhlela was succeeded by his son Ndabula, who subsequently joined Sibebu. He died recently and the heir is a minor.

The Zungu tribe is not a considerable one, and within the Ndwandwe District only pays tax on 67 huts.

Friday, September 4.—The Commission having completed the examination of the districts south of the Mapopomo River, and as far east as the Ndunyeni Hill, and, as it was impossible to proceed any further with waggons in this direction owing to the rugged and hilly nature of the country, struck camp, and returned to the seat of Magistracy with a view of making a fresh departure from there along the east side of the Mona River in the direction of the Nhlwati Hill.

From the site of their encampment near Matshemhlope Hill to the Magistracy, distance about 11 miles, there is a good waggon route along the watershed formed by the Nongoma Range, but it does not extend beyond the former point. The grazing and water supply is good along the route.

Saturday, September 5.—The Commission proceeded to the Kati range of hills on the east side of the Mona River and there encamped, a distance of about 11 miles.

After descending the Ndunu Hill, on which the Magistracy is situated, the route lies along a gently undulating plain as far as the Nxongwana Hill, when it commences to gradually ascend the Kati Range.

About 5 miles from the Magistracy the route crosses the Mona River at a drift, which, at this season of the year, is 2 feet deep and 18 yards wide, with shelving banks and firm sandy bottom. The stream is sluggish at this point and the water very slightly brackish, that of its tributary, the Bazeni, which is crossed about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on, and takes its rise at the Nxongwana Hill, is extremely so, and quite unfit for drinking near its source.

At this season of the year it has a very scanty supply of water. All the tributaries of the Mona which join it from the eastward appear to be more or less brackish, but their waters become sweet after flowing a few miles through the plain.

The country passed through is very sparsely inhabited, especially in the plain; the soil is variable, being light and sandy in the low-lying ground, and loamy on the high lands. There is good grazing for sheep and cattle.

The weather, which has been very fine during the past week, changed to-day, and heavy rain set in this evening.

Sunday, September 6; Monday, September 7.—Moved camp to Nhlwati, distance 12 miles. Road good, but little used except for traffic with the mission station and store at Nhlwati. It proceeds along the watershed of the Kati Range for a distance of about 3 miles, then descends into the valley between this range and that of the Mtwadhlan Hills, crosses the watercourses of the Uwele, Amanzimnyama, and Ikiwane Streams, which at this season of the year are almost dry, and then ascends by steep gradients to Nhlwati. The heat in the valley is great, Mimosa trees of stunted growth are scattered over it, and at present it is very sparsely inhabited.

The Commission first proceeded to the point where the Nhlwati Road leaves the coast road, and from there made inquiries as to the occupation of the country, both to the eastward and westward.

The same representatives of the various tribes concerned as have hitherto accompanied the Commission during their investigations were present as well as a large following of Headmen and others.

At the time of the appointment of Sibebu as independent Chief in 1880, the country on both sides of the Mona River down to the point where the Cibilindana Stream joins it, and as far east as that stream, appears to have been occupied by the adherents of Haiyana-ka-Mapita; of these a few *Konza'd* to Sibebu, and the remainder, the occupants of some

13 kraals, *vide* List G. attached, and Haiyana himself, gave their allegiance to Cetywayo. These were evicted by Sibebu, and Haiyana fell fighting against him at Ulundi in 1883.

On Sibebu's overthrow at Etshaneni in 1884, those who had been evicted resumed their kraal sites, but were again evicted by Mr. Addison, Resident Magistrate in 1888, as they fell within the boundary line defined by him as the limit of Sibebu's territory.

The district eastward of the Cibilindana Stream and the Mona River to nearly as far as the Mtwadhlana Range appears to have been inhabited, at the time Sibebu was appointed Chief by the Xulu tribe under Mfinyeli, who was *inceku* to Mpande at his Nodwengo kraal, and also Induna of the Dqikazi kraal and the representatives of the Usutu party, alleged that, though at that time the majority of the members of this tribe *Konza'd* to Sibebu, they now wished to come under Dinizulu.

Sikizana, the chief Induna to Sibebu, admitted that the country had been occupied, and was still so, by the people who had been under Mfinyeli, but he maintains that they were placed there under the charge of Mapita; then, addressing the Committee as representative of Sibebu, he asked what he had done that kraal-sites should now be counted and boundaries assigned. He had not made away with the country; he had kept it in charge for the Government; he had never been to the Boers or any other aliens to make alliances; he had been loyal to the Government, and had received the country they assigned to him without question; and he asked therefore what was being done now.

The President of the Commission, in reply, briefly recapitulated the past history of Zululand from the time of the appointment of the 13 Chiefs immediately after the Zulu war.

He alluded to their inability to govern the country properly, and related how that, in consequence, and in hopes of a better condition of things obtaining, the Queen restored Cetywayo as king, while at the same time she made provision for Sibebu to remain independent; how that the result proved unsatisfactory; that further fightings occurred, until the Boers stepped in and took possession of Zululand right down to the sea; how that the Queen then again interfered, and though she could not altogether save the Zulus from the consequences of their own acts, by which they lost a portion of their country to the Boers, she took possession of the remainder so that they might have some place to live in; and how she now governs it through her officials and established courts. And he went on to inform the assembled representatives that they must distinctly understand that the whole country belongs to Her Majesty; that no one else has any right to the smallest portion of it, and that all former dispositions of the land had lapsed; that the Commission had been authorised by the Government to make fresh arrangements for the locations of the different sections of the people, and he explained to them that it was necessary, for this object, to make close inquiries into the manner in which the country had been hitherto occupied, and to ascertain the positions of the kraal-sites.

After this incident, the Commission commenced their inquiries into the occupation of the country as far eastward as the Mtwadhlana Range, and the upper portion of the Ikiwane River which takes its source from the southern extremity of that range, and were engaged on this inquiry until it was time to proceed to camp.

Tuesday September 8.—The Commission proceeded to the Mtwadhlana Range, and continued their inquiry into the occupation of the district referred to in yesterday's Journal. This district is now very sparsely inhabited, there being only 18 kraals in it, the occupants of 12 of which belong to the Mandhlagazi.

At the time of the appointment of Sibebu as Chief, there appears to have been 98 kraals in his district, of which 39 belonged to the Usutu party and their adherents. The occupants of these, with the exception of a few who *Konza'd* to him, were evicted by Sibebu; many, however, returned to their old kraal-sites on his reverse of fortune at Etshaneni, but were again evicted on his repatriation in 1887.

The Mandhlagazi also had a chequered career; many left their kraal-sites on Sibebu's overthrow at Etshaneni, and some returned with him on his repatriation. On his subsequently being again expatriated the latter appear to have left with him.

At present the inhabitants of 23 kraals reside in the Eshowe District; those of the others elsewhere; and some few have joined the Usutu party. Detailed lists, marked H 1, H 2, respectively, of the Headmen of the Mandhlagazi and Usutu kraals situated in this district at the time of Sibebu's appointment as Chief, are appended.

The Commission next proceeded to inquire into the occupation of the country to the eastward of the Mtwadhlana Range and the upper course of the Ikiwane River, as far as the Fome Hills and the range on which the Dugumbane Hill is situated, and bounded on

the north by the line of Ndhulankomo, Mpofunkulu, and Matauga Hills, and on the south by an east and west line drawn through Glen's Store.

Wednesday, September 9.—With a view of further investigating the occupation of the district described in yesterday's Journal as east of the Mtwadhlanga range, the Commission ascended the Matshemblope Hill, and subsequently the Dugumbane Hill. They ascertained that there were 23 kraals-sites within it belonging to Usutus and their adherents who had been evicted by Sibebu on his appointment as Chief, and who subsequently returning to their kraal-sites after his overthrow at Etshaneni, had been re-evicted on his repatriation in 1887; of these the inhabitants of only two kraals appear to have since returned. *Vide* list, marked I 1, attached.

On the other hand there are 17 kraals or vacant kraal-sites belonging to the Mandhlagazi and their adherents within this district, of which there are only five kraals south of the Nduna River. *Vide* list, marked I 2, attached.

The Commission also ascertained that, eastward of the point of junction of the Ulembu Stream with the Nduna River, there were no Mandhlagazi living to the south of the latter river.

Owing to the large numbers, which sometimes amounted to over 300 natives, of the representatives and their followers of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes which had hitherto accompanied the Commission, in their investigations, and the difficulty of properly controlling discussions when such large numbers were present, especially owing to the embittered feelings that were awakened by the recollections of the past inter-tribal disputes and fightings, the Commission decided yesterday to limit the number on either side to 20 men in their future proceedings. This decision was enforced to-day with very good results, and the proceedings were conducted harmoniously and with despatch.

Thursday, September 10.—The Commission, accompanied by the usual representatives of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes, proceeded to a commanding point about 3 miles south of Glen's Store, and continued their inquiries into the occupation of the country to the west of the Ikiwane River, also to the southward towards the Pembe Hills, and to the eastwards towards St. Lucia Lake.

They ascertained that there were no Mandhlagazi kraals whatever in the last-named direction, with the exception of five under the Headman Zuya. They decided, after due consideration, to assign the district east of the line of the Mtwadhlanga Range and the Ikiwane River as a location for the Mdhletshe tribe of the late Msutshwane.

As the Commission are limited for time, they considered it was not necessary to define the eastern boundary of the location towards St. Lucia Lake, especially as there are no disputes between the Mandhlagazi and the Usutu involved on that side, and the definition therefore does not press.

The boundary lines decided on by the Commission for the northern, western, and southern limits of the location are described in Annexure N. to their Report.

This location, with the exception of perhaps two or three kraals, was not occupied by the Mandhlagazi at the time of Sibebu's appointment as Chief in 1879, and at present including one of Somfula's, they have only six kraals within it. *Vide*, List I 1, and it is probable that some of these will *Konza* rather than move from their kraal-sites.

One of the kraals of Ombe, who is acting as Regent to the Mdhletshe tribe, falls without the location, being west of the Ikiwane Stream, and at the time of Sibebu's appointment as Chief some of Mfusi's (the father of Msutshwane) kraals were situated between the Mona River and the section of the Nongoma range between Fannin's Beacons 23 and 24.

The location assigned to the Mdhletshe tribe is ample for all their requirements, and is extremely fertile, especially the western portion which consists of three parallel ranges of hills, some of which appear to have an elevation of over 2,000 feet, with high lands between. These ranges, which are broken and precipitous in parts, are those of the Mtwadhlanga, the Kongela and Nhlwati, and the Dugumbane and Eome Hills. Further to the eastward are the Makowe Hills, which overlook the plains bordering St. Lucia Lake. These highlands afford excellent grazing; the New Zealand flax and indigo grow with great luxuriance; and the valleys and ravines are extensively wooded with timber, which, with the exception of yellow wood, contain the woods peculiar to such forests.

On the Eome Hills the timber grows to a good height, and it is stated that serviceable blocks can be cut; but elsewhere it is more stunted in growth than is usual with high timber forests.

The eastern portion of the location, which is occupied by that section of the Mdhletshe tribe which is under the Headman Nkowana, falls to the level of the plains round Saint Lucia Lake.

It is fairly healthy, and affords extremely good pasture for cattle.

The valleys of the rivers in the southern portion of the location are uninhabited, owing to the prevalence of coast fever and a disease called by the Natives "Unagana," and which latter is very fatal to cattle.

Opinions are very much divided as to the cause of the latter disease; some attribute it to the bite of the Tse-tse fly; others to conditions peculiar to the presence of large game. However this may be, it appears well established that the disease is only prevalent where large game abounds, and only so in the coast and possibly equatorial districts.

In the valleys referred to above the following large game is to be found:—rhinoceros, koodoo, zebra, buffalo, leopard, waterbuck, &c., &c.

A Church of England Mission Station has recently been established at Nhlwati by the Rev. R. Robertson, and waggons have gone from there across the Makowe Hills towards the coast. There is no doubt that if required, a practicable road from there could be made to meet the coast road near False Bay, thus connecting the seat of the Ndwandwe Magistracy with the latter point.

Friday, September 11.—Rained all day, and mists obscured the view. Consequently no outdoor work could be done.

Saturday, September 12.—The Commission communicated their decision with respect to the boundaries of the location of the Mdhletshe tribe to the assembled representatives of the Usutu and Mandhlagazi tribes.

Of the former there were present: Mgamule, Mankulumana, Siziba, Ombe, and 16 others; and of the latter, Sikizana, Haba-ka-Mapita and others.

The address conveying the decision of the Commission will be found in Annexure N. to their report.

After it had been interpreted and the boundaries explained, the Commission informed those present that, in the event of anyone not clearly understanding the boundaries, the Magistrate of the Ndwandwe district would further explain them on application being made to him.

Ombe, the acting Regent of the Mdhletshe tribe, replied that none of them had understood, because it was not stated to whom the location was given. The country, he said, had belonged to Cetywayo, and after him to Dinuzulu, and it could not be given to the Mdhletshe tribe, which was subject to those Kings. The head of that tribe could only have charge of it under Dinuzulu.

The President of the Commission expressed to Ombe his surprise at hearing him speak in such a manner. He informed him and all present, as he had repeatedly done before, that the country belonged to the Queen and not to Dinuzulu, and that such remarks as had fallen from Ombe could neither be listened to nor tolerated.

The President further reminded the meeting that the object of the Commission was to lay off locations for the different tribes, as had been again and again explained to them.

Having completed their work in the Nhlwati District the Commission rejoined the coast road, and proceeding by it, encamped near the Xedeni kraal, distance about 12 miles.

Sunday, September 13; Monday, September 14.—The Commission proceeded to a point in the direction of the Ndunyeni Hill, and overlooking the Mona River, with a view of further acquainting themselves with the occupation of the country on the other side of that river. They also completed their inquiries regarding the occupation of the district lying to the south of the waggon road to the Nhlwati, and between the Mona and Ikiwane Rivers. *Vide* lists attached, marked, J 1 and J 2 respectively.

With the exception of about eight kraals belonging to the Mandhlagazi, which were situated in the vicinity of Sibebu's Xedeni kraal, it appears, as already stated in the Journal for the 7th September, that this district at the time of Sibebu's appointment, was occupied almost exclusively by the Xulu tribe under Mfinyeli.

The majority of the tribe *Konzae'd* to Sibebu, and most of them accompanied him to the Eshowe District, when he took refuge there after his overthrow at Etshaneni. Some returned with him when he was repatriated in 1887; but a number still remain in the Eshowe District. The inhabitants of eight kraals are said to have adhered to the Usutu. The Usutu maintain that the followers of Mfinyeli only *Konzae'd* to Sibebu to avoid eviction, and that they are now desirous of joining the Usutu party. However, this

may be, it is certain that many of them fought and died on the side of Sibebu at Etshaneni, and in the previous battles when Cetywayo was King.

This afternoon the Commission rode to the Gangata Hill, which overlooks the district occupied by the Hlabisa tribe, and takes its name from that tribe, and commenced their inquiries into its occupation.

Tuesday, September 15th.—The Commission again proceeded to the Gangata Hill, and, from the commanding ground there, ascertained the occupation of the Hlabisa District within view. There were present, besides the usual representatives of the Usutu and Mandbiagazi tribes, those of the Hlabisa tribe, viz., Mtumbu, Miso, Mingo, Somfula, and Hawulana.

From the Gangata Hill, the Commission crossed the valley of the Mbila River to the Mabunda Hills, where they encamped at the source of the Mzimana River. The waggon road from this point to the site of the last encampment near Xedeni kraal is in good condition, and, except in one place, where it crosses an affluent of the Mzimana River, it has easy gradients. This road forms a portion of the main coast road, which enters Zululand by the Mpalaza Drift, and it may be said to be a very good one along its whole length through the Ndwandwe District.

Wednesday, September 16.—The Commission proceeded to the highest part of the Mabunda Hills overlooking the Black Umfolosi River, and from that point of observation completed their inquiry into the occupation of the Hlabisa District. The view from that point is very extensive. It commands the valley of the Black Umfolosi River, and the district to the southward of it for many miles, and the stretch of low-lying country towards St. Lucia Lake occupied by the tribe under Chief Somkeli. The valley of the Black Umfolosi is very broken and covered with dense thorn bush. More large game abounds in this valley, especially about the junction of the two Umfolosi Rivers, than in any other part of Zululand. The rhinoceros, buffalo, zebra, wilde-beest, koodoo, water-buck, and all other kinds of buck are to be found there. The district is almost uninhabited, owing to the prevalence of fever and Nagana.

The Hlabisa tribe is divided into two sections; the smaller one under Somfula has *Konzae'd* to Sibebu, while the larger, under Umtumbu, adheres to the Usutu party. The kraals and kraal-sites of the respective sections will be found enumerated in the attached lists, marked K 1 and K 2.

Thursday, September 17.—A representative meeting of all the tribes concerned were informed that the Commission having now reached the furthest limit they intended going, proposed to demarcate locations for the Hlabisa tribe to live in before they returned to Ivuna, and, as several representatives of tribes have petitioned to be allowed to be heard on occasions before location boundaries were laid down, they were now permitted to speak. Landelisa, as the son and heir and representative of Somfula, who was not present, spoke to the following effect. He related the former history of the tribe, stated that they had come from the Enembe District on the north bank of the Lower Tugela River, had been placed by the King under the charge of Mapita in the Hlabisa district, and that Somfula, by the King's direction, had been reared by Mapita. He maintained that Somfula was the rightful Chief of the Hlabisa tribe, and not Mbopa; that though the latter was the elder, he belonged not even to the Koblo, but to an inferior house. He admitted that Mbopa, having attained manhood first and having a kraal of his own, had taken charge of the tribe during the minority of Somfula, but he pointed out that, as soon as the latter had come of age, Mpande gave special directions that he should assume the charge of the tribe. He asserted that, though Mbopa was the elder, he had always acknowledged Somfula as the heir; that, until his death, they had lived as friends; that it was only after that event that his son and adherents disputed Somfula's right to the Chieftainship, and claimed it for Mbopa's heir. That quarrels ensued from that time between the followers of Somfula and Mbopa respectively, and the animosity became so great when Sibebu was appointed one of the 13 Chiefs after the Zulu war, and the former gave their allegiance to him, that Mbopa's people attacked those of Somfula, and bloodshed ensued, and ever since dissensions have existed between the two factions. Miso, a spokesman for Mtumbu, who was present, directly traversed the statements of Landelisa. He asserted that the Hlabisa District was given to Mbopa by Mpande, that the country was Nzobo's, the father of Mgamule. He denied that Mapita had any authority over it, or that Somfula was placed under him to be brought up. He maintained that the only locality belonging to Somfula was the ground given to him by Mfusi on the east side of the Ikiwane River. He pointed out that Mgotsha was the grandfather of both Mbopa and Somfula; that the fathers of the latter were Holizibi and

Mposwa respectively, but he admitted that Mposwa was the eldest son and heir of Mgotsha.

Mankulumana, one of the Chief Usutu Headmen, expressed surprise that a location should have been assigned to the Mdletshe tribe; he thought the object of the Commission was to restore to the former occupants of their kraal-sites, and inquire into the extent of country occupied by Mapita. He did not understand why all the trouble should be taken to enumerate kraals and kraal-sites. The country belonged to the Queen. It used to be lent out by the Kings in the same way as a milch cow is *sis'a'ed* (a Native expression for the custom which prevails in Zululand of one Native placing his cattle on loan in charge of another). There were only five Kings, viz.: Tshaka, Dingaana, Mpande, Cetywayo, and Dinizulu. No one else owned any land; but now the country has been conquered by the English it belongs to the Government. We cannot claim any land for the King (Dinizulu). We do not know where he is; he does not exist. What we want is that we may be allowed to return to our old kraal-sites. We did not ask for the inquiry. Ombe, Regent of the Madhletshe tribe, said: we have nothing to add to the words of Mankulumana. We only wish to be restored to and live on the kraal-sites occupied by our fathers. We do not want the country to be marked off and the kraal-sites divided.

Mahubana, Induna to Somfula, replied: It is true that there were only five Kings, and that they did what they liked with the country, but we are not claiming the country of the times of the Zulu Kings. We claim what was given to us after the Zulu war, when a certain territory was handed over to Sibebu, and another one to the others (meaning Usutu under Cetywayo). The latter gave their portions to the Boers; the Government saved ours for us. We only claim the country given to us, not another portion. We agree with Mankulumana that the country belonged to the Kings, but when Tshaka was King, Mapita was his great man, and also that of his successors Dingaana and Mpande, and Sibebu, Mapita's son, was Cetywayo's great man. Zikizana, Head Induna to Sibebu, maintained that Mapita had a permanent holding of the land, and if the Kings were to arise they would be astonished to hear anyone question his right.

The President of the Commission briefly addressed the meeting, which then broke up. He stated in effect that the Commission had decided to limit their investigation to the occupation of the country at the time of the appointment of 13 Chiefs, on the conclusion of the Zulu war in 1879, and that therefore they did not deem it necessary to inquire into the previous history of Zululand, and the rights or otherwise to land of Chiefs who existed then; that the Commission had taken all the trouble to obtain the exact situation of kraals and kraal-sites with a view to making the most equitable adjustment of the boundary lines of the various locations, and, in conclusion, he pointed out that the meeting must understand that the Commission would cut off no land for the permanent possession of a tribe, but only assigned localities in which they were to live.

After the meeting had broken up the Commission proceeded to the Pembe Hills to personally acquaint themselves with the locality there.

As the Commission saw no hope of reconciliation, in the immediate future, of the two sections of the Hlabisa tribe, they decided to assign to each a separate location if possible of areas proportionate to their respective numbers.

Friday, September 18.—Camp was moved to near its former site in the vicinity of the Xedeni kraal; in the meantime the Commission proceeded to the neck between the Pembe and Amaseme Hills, and, after making themselves acquainted with the features of the country to the east of those hills, and taking into consideration the situation of the kraals in the locality, they pointed out to those present, who included representatives of the sections of the Hlabisa tribe under Mtunbu-ka-Mbopa and Somfula respectively, the boundary line which they had decided should separate the locations of the two sections in the immediate neighbourhood. As the point of observation of the Commission was a very commanding one, they also took the opportunity of informing those present of the limits of the locations to the northward, eastward, and southward, leaving those to the westward to be defined to-morrow, as they required to visit Gangata Hill to obtain more exact information of the kraal-sites there.

It is not thought necessary to insert here the boundary lines decided on, as they will be fully set forth in an annexure to the Report of the Commission.

The view from the neck connecting the Pembe and Amaseme Hills commands the valley of the Hluhluwe, and the country to the northward of it in the direction of False Bay, which consists of very broken hills, of low elevation, covered with Mimosa trees. The Magwanxa are a range of low sharp-pointed hills; one of these appears to have been fixed by Mr. Fannin for his Beacon 30, when he demarcated the boundaries of Sibebu's location, about the time of Cetywayo's restoration in 1883.

Saturday, September 19.—Camp returned to Iyuna. The Commission proceeded to Gangata Hill, and, after acquainting themselves with the locality, and particularly with the position of Mtumbu's Emapinde Kraal, to include which within his location they made special deviation of the line, they formally proceeded to point out and explain to all present the boundary lines of the two locations of the Hlabisa tribe. The address conveying the decision of the Commission will be found in an annexure to their report.

The following headmen were present at the time:—

Mtumbu-ka-Mbopo,	}	Section of Hlabisa tribe under Mtumbu.
Miso-ka-Mbobo,		
Mlingo-ka-Mbopo,		
Kulumo-ka-Mbopo,		
Ugudhla,		
Makanda,	}	Section of Hlabisa tribe under Somfula.
Landelisa-ka-Somfula,		
Zofa-ka-Somfula,		
Mahlezana,		
Mahloko,		
Golwana,	}	Usutu.
Madhlukwana,		
Mababala,		
Gagadhla,		
Magewana,		
And many others,	}	Mandhlagazi.
Sikizana,		
Mkubula,		
Funwayo,		
Logoto,		
And others,		

The location assigned to the section of the Hlabisa tribe under Somfula includes the Gangata and Pembe Hills, and that to the section under Mtumbu, the Mabunda Range and Amaseme Hills.

The Hlabisa District is one of the finest and most beautiful parts of Zululand; some of the hills rise to an elevation of over 2,000 feet; it is plentifully watered, clear running streams being found in every valley and hollow. High timber forests abound and contain yellow wood on the southern slopes of the Gangata and Pembe Hills, especially on the latter, many acres are covered with high timber, and large areas elsewhere in the valleys and depressions of the ground; but these forests have suffered very much from clearings made by the Natives, who have been in the habit of ruthlessly cutting down the trees for the purpose of cultivating the richer and more fertile soil to be found below them than in the open country. Many acres of forest must have been so destroyed, and there is no doubt that if this practice were allowed to continue, in a few years the whole district would be denuded of trees.

Sunday, September 20; Monday, September 21.—The Commission made further inquiries into the occupation by the Mandhlagazi of the country lying between the waggon road from Fannin's Beacon 24 to Mona Fort on the west, and the Mona River on the east.

The kraals in this district are enumerated in list marked L attached.

Tuesday, September 22.—The Commission proceeded to a point on the eastern crest of Ndunu hill to re-examine the ground in the vicinity before deciding on the boundary line in that direction.

After this the Commission, having agreed upon the boundary lines of all the locations remaining to be defined, held a meeting at the Court House of the representatives of the various tribes concerned:—

The following were present:—

Mgamule,	}	Usutu.
Mankulumana,		
Siziba,		
Ombe,		
Gagahla,		
Dulela,		
Fogoti-ka-Pangazita,		
And about 30 others,		

Sikizana,	}	Mandhlagazi.
Mahubana,		
Zuya,		
Simovi,		
Mkonto,		
Funwayo,		
Mloisana,		
Logoto,		
Zofa,		
And about 30 others,		
Logotwayo.	}	Siwetu.
Mbopa-ka-Mjobo,		
Makubana,		
Xoxindaba,	}	Zangu tribe.
Pindela,		

Those present were informed that they had been summoned, in accordance with a notice given them on Saturday last, to hear the decision of the Commission with respect to the boundary lines of the locations to be assigned to them to live in, and that if any of them wished to say anything before the decision was announced, that the Commission were ready to hear them.

Mpondo-ka-Somapunga, of the Ndwandwe tribe of the late Chief Mgojana, petitioned that the people of that tribe might be allowed to return to their kraal sites about the Mahashini Range and the valley of the Ibuluwana River.

The Commission decided that it was, under the present circumstances, both undesirable and impracticable for them to entertain Mpondo's application, and he was recommended to state his case to the Resident Magistrate for the consideration of the Government.

Gagahla, of the Xulu tribe, complained to the effect that they had been told that they were to be restored to their former kraal sites; but it appeared that it was not to be so. Uhube-ka-Mfinyeli and Mandhla Kampisi (one of the head indunas of the Xulu tribe) had been left outside the line, and it was obvious that they (meaning the members of the Xulu tribe who adhered to the Usutu party) would have no place to live in. *Note.*—In the journal for the 14th September it will be found recorded that the majority of the Xulu tribe *Konza'd* to Sibebu, and that the occupants of only about eight kraals adhered to the Usutu party.

Ombé complained that all his kraals which were with Mgamule on the Ingwemnyama River were left outside the line and had no place.

Siziba: We have many other things to say, but it does not seem that there is any use in our doing so.

Zikizana: We have nothing to say; as we have already said, it is for the Commission to speak. From all the trouble that has been taken, it would appear as if the country belonged to us. It is for the Government to say where we are to live and not for us.

Mbopo: Siwedu's people have nothing to say.

Xoxindaba: We have nothing to say; we have come to hear.

As no more representatives volunteered to speak, the President addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

He dwelt on the care and trouble that had been taken by the Commission, in making the fullest investigation into the occupation of all the country in which they lived, even to enumerating and classifying individual kraals and kraal sites. He reminded them, as the country belonged to the Queen, they need not have done so, but, he explained, they had made this exhaustive inquiry into their interests, and with the sole view of properly assigning defined locations for each tribe to live in, and thus doing justice to all.

After this the boundary lines of the locations remaining to be defined were explained in the following order, and, after the explanation had been given, all were informed, in terms of previous announcements (*vide* Annexures N. and O. attached to the report of the Commission) that the boundaries laid down must be regarded as final, and that those who did not wish to *Konza* to the Chiefs within whose locations they fell, would have to remove their kraals after the next harvest had been reaped:—

1. Usutu location.
2. Additional location for the Usutu.
3. Siwedu's location.
4. Location of the Zangu tribe.
5. Location of the Mandhlagazi tribe.
6. Location of the section of the Mandhlagazi tribe under the Headman Zuya.

The description of the boundaries of the above locations will be found in annexures, marked consecutively from N. to U., to the Report of the Commission.

After the above boundary lines had been explained, the meeting broke up.

Wednesday, September 23.—The Commission concluded their proceedings by drawing up their report.

A 1.

LIST of USUTU and their ADHERENTS who had to leave their kraal sites by process of EVICTION or otherwise in the District claimed by Fokoti-ka-Mapita, and which district was excluded from the Usutu territory, and included in that of Sibebu by the line laid down by Mr. ADDISON, Resident-Magistrate.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Tribe.	Chief.	Where situated.
1	Makonondo-ka-Domba -	Mandhlakazi -	Dinuzulu -	West of Maduma River.
1	Gomazana -	Usutu -	Ndabuko -	" "
1	Hili -	" -	Dinuzulu -	" "
1	Luango -	Mandhlakazi -	Ndabuko -	" "
1	Mabunu -	" -	Fokoti -	" "
1	Zamuva -	Mtetwa -	" -	" "
1	Logotwayo -	Mangaleni -	" -	" "
1	Mandula -	Ndwardwe -	Ndabuko -	" "
1	Makoba-ka-Mapita -	Mandhlakazi -	Dinuzulu -	" "
1	Mpita -	Ndwardwe -	Ndabuko -	" "
1	Kijima -	Zulu -	Dinuzulu -	" "
1	Fogoti-ka-Baningsi -	Mandhlakazi -	Fokoti -	" "
1	Ngutabana -	" -	" -	" "
1	Bacela -	Nzuzo -	" -	" "
2	Makoba-ka-Mapita -	Mandhlakazi -	" -	East of Maduma River.
1	Matanda -	" -	" -	" "
1	Mkeke -	" -	" -	" "
3	Fokoti-ka-Mapita -	" -	" -	" "
1	Sikwata -	" -	" -	" "
1	Ngatsha -	Nzuzo -	" -	" "
1	Mtugazana -	" -	" -	" "
1	Zinti -	" -	" -	" "
1	Sikoto -	" -	" -	" "
1	Mazimela -	Butelezi -	" -	" "
1	Hlokonywane -	Mandhlakazi -	" -	" "
1	Mrulugwana-ka-Mapita -	" -	" -	" "

A 2.

LIST of MANDHLAKAZI at present living in the district claimed by FOKOTI-KA-MAPITA.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Situation of Kraal.	Remarks.
1	Mhayi -	West of Maduma River -	—
3	" -	East " -	—
1	Sansugwana-ka-Maduna -	West " -	—
1	Simoyi -	East " -	Came from Tokazi District.
3	Kiaza-ka-Tokotoko -	East " -	Came to these sites from South African Republic.
1	Mtakaise -	East " -	Original site.
1	Bangantu -	East " -	Do.
1	Sigoti -	East " -	Do.
1	Umwana -	East " -	Do.
1	Neubane -	East " -	Do.
2	Mpuku-ka-Mapita -	East " -	Came from Tokazi District Kiaza-ka-Tokotoko resides with him. The latter has not yet occupied separate kraal sites.

A 3.

LIST of MANDHLAKAZI who formerly occupied kraal sites in the District claimed by FOKOTI, and are now elsewhere.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Situation of Kraal.	Remarks.
3	Ususu - - -	West of Maduma River -	Left site after battle of Etshaneni, now resides in Swaziland.
1	Matiwana - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto ditto.
1	Mtete - - -	Ditto - - -	Killed at Etshaneni, sons reside elsewhere in Sibebu's District.
1	Mpondo-ka-Somapunga -	Ditto - - -	Left site after the battle of Etshaneni, resides with Neubana.

B.

LIST of MANDHLAKAZI who had to leave their kraal sites in the district about the TOKAZI HILL in consequence of that locality having been cut off from Sibebu's territory by the line laid down by Mr. ADDISON, R.M.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Remarks.
5	Mpuku - - - - -	At present has 2 kraals east of Maduma River, and 3 in Nzuzo's late district.
1	Simoyi - - - - -	Now resides east of Maduma River.
1	Maheni.	—
1	Tshumutshumu.	—
1	Nyatela.	—
1	Nkulumana.	—
1	Baleni.	—
1	Nsumu.	—
1	Mpaka.	—
1	Mungwa.	—
1	Msiyane.	—
1	Mafingo-ka-Jose - - -	Resides in Nzuzo's late district.
1	Sompako.	—
1	Tshwapu - - - - -	South of Ndunu Hill.

C 1.

LIST of MANDHLAKAZI and others who are at present living in that portion of the late NZUZO'S DISTRICT which lies to the East of the WAGGON-ROAD which runs from the HLOPENKULU HILL to the East of the MAGISTRACY at IVUNA.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Tribe.	Chief.	Remarks.
1	Sikawu - - -	Mandhlakazi -	Sibebu - - -	From Mahubana's kraal occupied site in 1887.
1	Mahubana - - -	" - - -	" - - -	Occupied site after Sibebu's repatriation in 1887.
3	Mpuku-ka-Mapita - - -	" - - -	" - - -	Came from Tokazi District.
1	Robotshiyane - - -	Nzuzo - - -	" - - -	Original site, Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Manda - - -	Mandhlakazi -	" - - -	Came from Sibebu's Mangelweni kraal.
1	Nyumbane - - -	" - - -	" - - -	Came from Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Fohla - - -	" - - -	" - - -	Came from the Ivuna Valley; Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Mankolwana - - -	Tonga - - -	Nil - - -	Allowed a site by Resident Magistrate.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Tribe.	Chief.	Remarks.
1	Mafingo-ka-Tose	Mandhlakazi	Sibebu	Came from Tokazi District.
2	Kilane	—	—	Induna to R. M. Court. Allowed site by Resident Magistrate.
1	Mkonto	Nzuzo	"	Occupies Matondolosi's site. Came from east of Maduma River.
1	Mkonto	"	"	Original site.

C 2.

LIST of HEADMEN belonging to the NZUZO TRIBE who were evicted from that portion of their location which lies to the Eastward of the WAGGON-ROAD which runs from the HLOPENKULU HILL to the SEAT OF MAGISTRACY at IVUNA.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Situation of Kraal Site.	Where now resident.
1	Myeza	Near Kilane's kraal on Ngoqoto Hill	Killed at Msebe. Family near Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	"		
2	Noraza	On Manzinkulu Stream, south side of Ngoqoto Hill.	Reside in Myeza's kraals.
1	Hlazo	On Ngoqoto Hill	Ivuna Valley.
1	Logotwayo	On Manzinkulu Stream	The Transvaal.
1	Ncibesi	Near Kilane's kraal was occupied by N'dabuko.	On the Nkwankwe Hill.
1	Sikota	Not known	Near Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Cagitshema	"	Deceased. Family live with Sikota.
1	Mazalemi	On Ngoqoto Hill	Deceased. Family near Inqeku Hill.
1	Sibeguza	Near Mewembe Hill	Entonjaneni District.
1	Faku	On Mtatube Stream	Ditto ditto.
1	Tele	" "	Ditto ditto.
1	Mkaya	" "	The Transvaal.
1	Bacelu	Near " "	On Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Mtisele	South side of Mtatube Stream.	Entonjaneni District.
1	Lunguzwayo	Near Mona Fort	Eshowe District.
1	Nongamulane	On Ncwembe Hill	Killed at Msebe. Family in the Transvaal.
1	Fokoti-ka-Nombobo	Ditto ditto	Entonjaneni District.
1	Simitini	Near Glen's store	Deceased. Family in Nqutu District.
1	Sikumba	At seat of Magistracy	Deceased. Family living with Tinsila.
1	Bacela ('Ofeni kraal)	Ditto ditto	On Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Manxengeza	Ditto ditto	Near Ivuna River.
1	Mgomo	Ditto ditto	Entonjaneni.
1	Myeza (Ndqubata kraal)	Mkonto resides on site	Killed at Msebe. Family near Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Tinsila	Robotshiyana resides on site.	On the Ivuna River.
1	Matondolosi	Mkonto resides on site	Killed at Msebe.
1	Tinsila (Ndubayeni kraal)	Near Mkonto's kraal	On the Ivuna River.
1	Ngatsho	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
1	Mjwapuna	Below Kilane's kraal	On Hlopenkulu Hill.
1	Ditto	On Manzinkulu Stream	Ditto ditto.
1	Mtana	Ditto ditto	Killed at Ngoqoto Hill. Family in the Transvaal.
1	Mantshinga	Ditto ditto	Eshowe District.
1	Tontowana	Ditto ditto	Deceased. Family in the Transvaal.
1	Sombayimbondo	Near Mahubana's kraal	At Sigwegwe Hill.
1	Tshingwayo	South of Ndunu Hill	On the Ivuna River.
1	Tinsila (Ndula' kraal)	Police kraal on site	Ditto.
1	Dhlozela	South side of Ndunu Hill	Entonjaneni District.
1	Mpagate	Near Mkonto's kraal	Resides, for the present, with Tinsila, no separate kraal site.
1	Mgoza	South side of Ndunu Hill	On the Ivuna River.
1	Dqizanyosutu	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.

D.

LIST of KRAAL SITES in occupation of USUTU in the District to the eastward of a Line drawn from Fannin's Beacon 23 to Fannin's Beacon 24, and as far as the Mona River at the time Sibebu was appointed Chief, and the Occupants of which have since been evicted.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.
MFUSI'S KRAALS :		
1	" Ubuguseni " - - -	Nhlwati.
1	" Nsingezile " - - -	Ditto.
1	" Isikobleni " - - -	Ditto.
1	Mtontaizwe - - -	Mahashini Range.
1	Madhligevane - - -	Ditto.
1	Magodi - - -	Ditto.
1	Getshe - - -	Ivuna Drift.
1	Sonyama - - -	Ditto.
1	Mgeleni - - -	Ditto.
MGAMULE'S KRAALS :		
1	" Ebungweni " - - -	In Ivuna Valley.
1	" Ulambeni " - - -	Ditto.
1	" Papili " - - -	Some in Ivuna Valley and some in Transvaal.
MHLAGUVA'S KRAALS :		
1	" Qabeni " - - -	In Ivuna Valley.
1	" Mfazi " - - -	Ditto.
1	" Ekufanyсени " - - -	Ditto.
1	Mlinda - - -	Some in Ivuna Valley and some in Transvaal.
1	Makubelana - - -	NKandhla District.
2	Maiduma - - -	In Ivuna Valley.
1	Mbonambi - - -	NKandhla District.
1	Madindi - - -	Ditto.
1	Tongana - - -	Ditto.
1	Mkabela - - -	Entonjaneni District.
1	Mbayimbayi - - -	NKandhla District.
1	Tshwayibe - - -	Killed during the disturbances, family in NKandhla District.

E 1.

LIST of KRAAL SITES in occupation of USUTU, in the District to the eastward of a Line drawn from Fannin's Beacon 24 to Fannin's Beacon 25, and as far as the Mona River on the East, and bounded by the Mapopomo River on the South at the time Sibebu was appointed Chief, and the Occupants of which have since been evicted.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Situation of Kraal Site.	Where now resident.
1	ILangula - - -	- - -	Ivuna Valley.
1	Maka - - -	- - -	Ditto.
1	Mfusi's " Ntambalenyoke " kraal.	} Near junction of Mona and Mapopomo Rivers.	East of Ikiwane River.
	Enhotseni - - -		Ditto.
	Eshlsiwini - - -		Ivuna Valley.
1	Masinda - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
1	Msiga - - -	Ditto - - -	Eshowe District.
1	Mpaka - - -	Ditto - - -	Transvaal.
1	Magoti - - -	Ditto - - -	Ivuna Valley, Konzad to Usutu.
1	Gufa - - -	Ditto - - -	On Isikwebezi River.

E 2.

LIST of KRAALS belonging to the MANDLAKAZI in the District to the eastward of a Line drawn from Fannin's Beacon 24 to Fannin's Beacon 25, and as far as the Mona River on the East, and bounded by the Mapopomo River on the South.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where situated.	Remarks.
1	Ziziba-ka-Geyu - -	Between Mapopomo and Ingwemnyama Rivers.	—
1	Ijubanjuba - -	Ditto.	—
1	Notatela - -	Ditto.	—
2	Mkudhlana - -	Ditto.	—
1	Gwalaza - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mtoni - -	Ditto - - - -	Occupied site when Usutu were driven out on Sibebu's appointment as Chief.
1	Sweswe - -	Ditto - - - -	
4	MKunga - -	Near source of Mapopomo River.	—
2	Nohlela - -	On left bank of Ingwemnyama River.	—
1	Gufa - -	Ditto - - - -	Half inhabitants of Kraal Konzad to the Usutu.
1	Njobo - -	Between Ingwemnyama and Mapopomo Rivers.	—
1	Kukulela - -	Ditto.	—
2	Mgandeni - -	Ditto.	—
1	Habana - -	Near Mona River.	—
1	Gobozela - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mpiti - -	Near Gufa's Kraal.	—

F 1.

LIST of KRAAL SITES occupied by USUTU in the District enclosed by the Mapopomo River on the North, the Umzeni River on the West, the Siquguqugwana (otherwise called Ntshoyeni) and Mrotsho Rivers on the South, and the Mona River on the East, at the time of the appointment of Sibebu as Chief, and the occupants of which have since been evicted.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Gwaza - - - -	Ivuna Valley - -	Former site between the Inanzi and Manzawayo Streams.
1	Makozana - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Sikwata - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Kwitshi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mhayi - - - -	Eshowe District - -	Induna of the Bayeni Kraal. Konzad to Sibebu. Former site between the Inanzi and Manzawayo Streams.
1	Maqidiqidi - - -	Ivuna Valley - -	Some of the family Konzad to Sibebu.
1	NKamba - - - -	NKandhla District.	—
1	Sunqulu - - - -	On original site - -	Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Mtsholo - - - -	In Siwedu's location.	—
1	Nomonga - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Matafeni - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Msolwa - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Jiba - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mungo - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Manyate - - - -	On original site.	—
1	Gublundwana - - -	Ditto.	—
3	Zonyama-Ka-Mungo - - -	} Ivuna Valley.	—
	"Ncotsheni" - - -		—
	"Uhouzeni" - - -		—
	"Uqaza" - - - -		—
1	HLanqula - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Ugoti - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	MKosana-Ka-Mongo - - -	On original site.	—
1	Mandhla - - - -	Do.	—

No. of Kraals.	Headman.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Luzipo - - -	Ivuna Valley.	---
1	Ditto "Hlabayaki" Kraal	Ditto.	---
1	Boza - - -	Ditto.	---
1	Mbanda - - -	Eshowe District.	---
1	Mgileni - - -	On Mona River.	---
3	Ditto - - -	Ivuna Valley.	---
1	NKonzwana - - -	- - -	Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Ngobošana - - -	Family living in Mahlaba-tini District.	Deceased.
1	Sodenga - - -	Eshowe District.	---
1	Nogotshama - - -	Near source of Mapopomo River. On original site.	---
1	Luhoho - - -	Transvaal	Konzad to Usutu.

F 2.

LIST OF EXISTING KRAALS OF MANDHLAKAZI and their ADHERENTS in the District enclosed by the Popomo River on the North, the Umgeni River on the West, the Siquguqwana (otherwise called Ntshoyeni) and Urotsha Rivers on the South, and the Mona River on the East.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now residing.	Remarks.
1	Umbulawa - - -	Between Inanzi and Umgeni Rivers.	On original site.
1	Mfokozana - - -	Between Manzawayo and Inanzi Rivers.	Arrived during 1883.
1	Maqoqwana - - -	- - -	On original site.
1	Qomintombe - - -	Near Ndunyeni Hill	Arrived during 1887.
1	Nsasa - - -	- - -	Do.
1	Nqupela - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Mbube - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Mtshigatshiga - - -	- - -	On original site.
1	Ngwenya - - -	Ditto - - -	Konzad to Sibebu. Arrived after Sibebu's appointment as Chief.
1	Mkwakwaza - - -	- - -	On original site
1	Vete - - -	- - -	Usutu. On original site. Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Sikokwane - - -	- - -	On original site.
1	Soni - - -	Between Umgeni and Siquguqwana Rivers.	Do.
1	Vimba - - -	Between Inanzi and Umgeni Rivers.	Do.
1	Gwekwana - - -	Between Manzawayo and Inanzi Streams.	Usutu. Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Zikwe - - -	Ditto - - -	On original site.
1	Buzane - - -	Between Mqiti and Manzawayo Streams.	Do.
1	Ndabambi - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Zombeyana - - -	Tinsanga ridge, between Inanzi and Mgeni Streams.	Do.
1	Qoquzana - - -	Near Ndunyeni Hill	Do.
1	Kolisega - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Njengapi-ka-Suya - - -	Near Urotsho River	Do.
1	Zixubele - - -	Near Mapopomo River	Arrived in 1883.
1	Mbube - - -	- - -	Arrived in 1891, from north side of Mapopomo River.
1	Somtseu - - -	Between the Umgeni and Mqiti Streams.	On original site.
1	Tshana - - -	Between Manzawayo and Inanzi Streams.	---

G.

ADHERENTS of HAIYANA-KA-MAPITA, who were evicted from their Kraal Sites on the Mona River by Sihebu, after his appointment as an Independent Chief in 1879.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Situation of Kraal Site.	Where now resident.
	Haiyana - - -	- - -	(Killed at Ulundi in 1884. Members of his family as under) :—
1	"Batweni" - - -	East of Mona River - - -	Transvaal.
1	"Bangemala" - - -	West of Mona River - - -	Ditto.
1	"Obala" - - -	Ditto - - -	Ivuna Valley.
1	"Elauweni" - - -	Ditto - - -	Transvaal.
1	"NKomabazipeti" - - -	Source of Mona - - -	Do.
1	"Nlatuve" - - -	West of Mona River - - -	Do.
1	Nyonyama-Ka-Mapita - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Hlamba - - -	Ditto - - -	Ivuna Valley.
1	Betsahu - - -	Ditto - - -	On Mbululwana River.
1	Mdumuniya - - -	Ditto - - -	Ivuna Valley.
1	Timaza - - -	Ditto - - -	Do.
1	Madungwana - - -	Mhoyi Range - - -	Transvaal.
1	Ihlabana - - -	East of Mona River - - -	Tokazi Hill.

H I.

KRAAL SITES of USUTU and their ADHERENTS who were evicted from the District between the Dongatuli and Zondwana Hills on the West, and the Mtwadhlana Range and the Upper Portion of the Ikiwane Stream on the East.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Mkatuza - - -	On original site - - -	Returned to site after the battle of Etshaneni.
	Mahlwane-Ka-Mfusi.	—	—
1	"Dugumbane" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Maminze - - -	NKandhla District.	—
1	Sigidhla - - -	Near Dugumbani Hill.	—
1	Mfusi "Pindiseni" Kraal	On original site - - -	Did not konza to Sibebu.
1	Madaganxunda - - -	Nhlwati.	—
1	Kotama - - -	Near St. Lucia Lake.	—
1	Manxiwana - - -	NKwankwa Hill.	—
2	Mantinja - - -	Lower Umfolosi District.	—
1	MKudhlana - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Ngamizini - - -	Near Mteku Hill.	—
1	Ditto - - -	Lower Umfolosi District.	—
	Mfusi.		
1	"Mantungakazana" - - -	Mteku Hill.	—
1	"Nhlanzine" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Matshobane - - -	On Ibululwana River.	—
1	Kiwentutshe - - -	Mteku Hill.	—
1	Qwangube - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Qakitshana - - -	Ulundi - - -	Left site of his own accord.
1	Kakayi - - -	Nhlwati.	—
2	Nobanda - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Ngome - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Fundiza - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Mugwi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Sivalela - - -	Nhlwati - - -	Killed at Etshaneni. Family with Ombe.
1	Mkosi - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Mvusamvu - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Noziwawa - - -	Eshowe - - -	Konzad to Sibebu. Killed at Etshaneni.
1	Ntombeni - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	MKarungwana - - -	On original site.	—

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
	MPINYELES.		
1	"Bulandhlebe" Kraal	On original site.	—
1	Kouleza - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Ngome - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Ntaqaguzana - - -	Umnyamana's location.	—
1	Masoga - - -	Makowe Hills	Deceased.
1	Mombohlo - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mgoma - - -	Transvaal.	—
1	Somralo - - -	Entonjaneni District.	—

H 2.

KRAAL SITES of MANDHLAKAZI and their ADHERENTS in the District between the Dongatuli and Zondwana Hills on the West, and the Matwadhlana Range and the Ikwane Stream on the East.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Mandaga - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mpisi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Ntshoko - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mankayizana - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mbuyana - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Macotshwa - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Dhlaba - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mazizi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Sidigi - - -	On Umsindusi River.	—
2	Matiwane - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Homoyi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	So Kabasi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Kumbazi - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Myama - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mxangana - - -	On original site.	—
1	Ditto - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mlongotwa-ka-Mfinqeli - - -	On original site.	—
1	Uzizi - - -	Eshowe District	Stated to have renewed his allegiance to Dinuzulu.
1	Sohloga - - -	On original site.	—
1	Sondhlovo - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Zanisi - - -	Eshowe District	Applied to return.
1	Mankayiana - - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Mpaqana - - -	Original site - - -	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884. Family on site.
1	MKosana - - -	Family in Eshowe District	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884.
1	MKosi - - -	On original site.	—
1	Hlabisile - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Diliza - - -	- - -	Deceased.
1	Mtshaza - - -	Eshowe District	Killed at Msebe, 1883. One portion of the family konzad to Dinuzulu. and reside in Ivuna Valley.
1	Nsugumbili - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
	QUBULA.		
1	"Dayane" - - -	Original site.	—
1	"EKuhambeni" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	"Osutulili" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	"Ntunzini" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	"EKambeni" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	"Qunsimpisi" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	"Dumezwini" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mhlangoti - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Telamacala - - -	Swaziland.	—

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Sikaba - - -	- - -	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884. Family with Qubula.
1	NKwata - - -	- - -	Deceased. Ditto.
1	Guku-Ka-Gamule - - -	On original site.	—
1	Dabuli - - -	- - -	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884. Family with Guku.
1	Matuta - - -	- - -	Ditto. ditto.
1	Mandula - - -	- - -	Deceased. Family with Guku.
2	Ndwengo-Ka-Gamule - - -	Lower Umfolosi District	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884.
1	NKasa - - -	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mbongolwana - - -	Transvaal - - -	Deceased.
1	Mjiqiza - - -	Nqutu District	Killed at Ndunu, 1888.
1	Maonswana - - -	Entonjaneni District.	—
1	Mapata - - -	Ivuna Valley - - -	Killed at Etshaneni, 1884. Family with Usutu.
1	Nguzana - - -	Lower Umfolosi District.	—
1	Deitshi - - -	Ditto - - -	Deceased.
1	Mfokazana - - -	Near Mona River.	—
1	Ngwacuba - - -	Nqutu District.	—
1	Macilikwana - - -	Eshowe District.	—

I 1.

KRAAL SITES of USUTU and their ADHERENTS, who were evicted from the District bounded by the Mtwadhlanga Range and Upper Course of the Ikiwane Stream on the West, the Ndhulankomo and Matanga Hills on the North, a North and South Line drawn through the Dugumbane Hill on the East, and an East and West Line drawn through Glen's Store on the South.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Matshobana - - -	Family in Ivuna Valley	Deceased.
1	MKandakanda - - -	Mteku Hill.	—
1	Mbayingana - - -	Mpukunyoni - - -	Mandhlakazi joined Usutu party.
1	Mhlegezana - - -	In Siwedu's location - - -	Hoye occupies old site.
1	Makakayi - - -	On Makowe Hills.	—
1	Somfula - - -	Family in Nqutu District	Killed at Mæbe.
1	Ndhlovana - - -	Nqutu District.	—
1	Ndabambi - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
MGAMULE'S KRAALS.			
1	"Mpondi" - - -	Ditto - - -	Sikonyana occupies old site.
1	"Upongauraula" - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Tulwana-Ka-Nzobo - - -	Family in Ivuna Valley	Deceased.
1	Makugwana - - -	Eshowe District - - -	Konzad to Sibebu.
1	Njobo - - -	Nqutu District - - -	Ditto.
1	Zule - - -	Deceased, no family.	—
OMBE'S KRAAL.			
1	"Umfanalekühamba" - - -	On original site - - -	Includes Mfusi's Mandhleri Kraal.
1	Tinta - - -	Entonjaneni District.	—
1	Ndcekezana - - -	Mpukunyoni.	—
1	Tshingazela - - -	Entonjaneni District.	—
1	Matshobana - - -	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Ditto - - -	On original site.	—
1	Kombotsha - - -	Makowe Hills.	—
1	Qukwana - - -	Family at Mpukunyoni	Killed.
1	Mnyumbana - - -	Eshowe - - -	Konzad to Sibebu.

I 2.

KRAAL SITES of MANDHLAKAZI and their ADHERENTS in the District bounded by the Mtwadhlanga Range and upper course of the Ikiwane Stream on the West; the Ndhulankomo, Mpfunkulu, and Matanga Hills on the North; a North and South Line drawn through the Dugumbane Hill on the East, and an East and West Line drawn through Glen's Store on the South.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Nsobuhlungu - -	Family north of Ndunu River.	Killed at Ndunu.
1	Mandhlamankulu - -	North of Ndunu River.	—
1	Msutu - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Kumbusi - - - -	Ditto	—
1	Mgajana - - - -	Ditto.	—
1	Hoye - - - -	South ditto - -	Usutu konzad to Sibebu; original site near Dugumbane Hill.
1	Sikonyana - - - -	„ ditto.	—
1	Msuduka-ka-Mrungu - -	Mfabeni Hills - -	Usutu konzad to Sibebu; original site near Dugumbane Hill; deceased.
1	Mfokazana - - - -	Family at Mfabeni Hills -	Original site near Dugumbane Hill; deceased.
1	Mangongo - - - -	South of Nduna River -	Original site north of Nduna River.
1	Matshingo - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto ditto.
1	Msuduku-ka-Mhleleka - -	Ditto - - - -	Original site of Ntabayezulu Hill.
1	Nsungulu - - - -	Swaziland - - - -	Original site north of Nduna River.
1	Macabana - - - -	Living with Mangongo -	Intends returning to his original site north of Nduna River.
1	Mgwaza - - - -	- - - - -	Deceased; original site north of Nduna River.
1	Tubuza - - - -	Not stated - - - -	Original site north of Nduna River; konzad to Dinuzulu.

J 1.

LIST of KRAALS and KRAAL SITES of MANDHLAKAZI and their ADHERENTS in the District between the Mona River on the west and the Ikiwane River on the East; the waggon-road to the Nhlwati on the North; and the Mgotshwana Stream, and thence the Uveli River to its junction with the Ikiwane River on the South.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now residing.	Remarks.
1	Dhlozi - - - -	Between Itakatube and Mgotshwana Streams.	Eshowe District - -	Xulu tribe.
1	Tokazi - - - -	East of coast road - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Gwababa - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Lubete - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Marwanke - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Killed at Etshaneni. Family in Eshowe District.	Ditto.
1	Mbozane - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Deceased. Family in Eshowe District.	Ditto.
1	Ndhrazi-ka-Mfingeli - -	Ditto - - - -	On original site - -	Ditto.
1	Mampungu - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Lukilinuba - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Deceased. Family in Eshowe District.	Ditto.
1	Ncugulu - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Mkosana-ka-Rusu - -	Ditto - - - -	Eshowe District - -	Ditto.
1	Ukovu - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ekungweni Kraal - -	Ditto.
1	Tugibe (Landula's kraals).	Ditto - - - -	Eshowe District - -	Ditto.
1	“Enyembezeni” - -	West of Coast Road - -	At present occupy one site.	Mandhlakazi.
1	“Obeceni” - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	“Embapeni” - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Isaqaqata - - - -	Ditto - - - -	On original site - -	Ditto.
1	Matoto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
1	Mqubana - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites where situated.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Fuuwayo -	West of Coast Road -	On original site -	Mandhlakazi.
1	Latu -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	Nkenkana -	Between the Itakatube and Mgotshwana Streams.	Eshowe District -	Xulu tribe.
1	Mankinja -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	Siyataha -	Ditto -	Natal -	Xulu tribe expelled by Sibebu.
1	Matwana -	Ditto -	Eshowe District -	Xulu tribe.
1	Somutaha -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	Mahladini -	Had no kraal -	Deceased. Family lives with Nkenkana.	Ditto.
1	Holyezana -	Between the Itakatube and Mgotshwana Streams.	Family in Eshowe District.	Killed at Hlopekulu.
1	Dgayidgayi -	Ditto -	Eshowe District -	Xulu tribe
1	Gwalana -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Mdhletshe tribes.

J 2.

LIST of KRAALS and KRAAL SITES of the USUTU and their ADHERENTS in the District between the Mona River on the West and the Ikiwane River on the East and the waggon-road to the Nhlwati on the North and the Mgotshwana River, and thence the Uveli River to its junction with the Ikiwaue River on the South.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now residing.	Remarks.
MBUBE.				
1	"Omaneni" -	West of wagon road -	On original site -	Xulu tribe.
1	Ntwenkulu -	East ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	Mangwazana -	Ditto ditto -	Lower Umfolosi District -	Ditto.
1	Mbangaiya -	Ditto ditto -	Tokazi District -	Ditto.
1	Mandhlakampisi -	Ditto ditto -	On original site -	Ditto.
1	"Matagati" Mbube -	West ditto -	Ivuna Valley -	Ditto.
1	"Tuniyeni" " -	East ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	"Mehluyeni" " -	Ditto ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
1	Mhlundu -	Between the Itakatube and Mgotshwana Rivers.	On original site -	Ditto.
MPINTELI'S KRAAL.				
1	"Ekutungweni" -	Ditto -	Near Dugumbane kraal -	Ditto.
1	Mbukumbili -	Ditto -	Transvaal -	Ditto.
1	Mzonde -	Ditto -	Ivuna Valley -	Hlabisa tribe.
1	Mahlwana -	Ditto -	On original site -	Mdhletshe tribe.
1	Mtandama -	Ditto -	Nhlwati -	Ditto.
1	Ndongeni -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

K 1.

LIST of KRAAL and KRAAL SITES of the HLABISA tribe and others who konzad on Sibebu within the Hlabisa District.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
SOMFULA.				
1	"Godhloza" -	Gangata Hill -	On original site.	---
1	"Enyeleni" -	Ditto -	Ditto.	---
1	"Ndabana" -	Ditto -	Ditto.	---

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	"Ekogambulweni"	Gangata Hill	Eshowe District.	—
1	Nompande	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Tshingwayo	On Uwele River	In "Godhloza" Hill.	—
1	Mapindela	Ditto	Family with Mahlezana	Deceased.
1	Ndindibala	Gangata Hill	Family in Eshowe District.	Killed at Ndunu.
1	Mpelisamandhla	Ditto	Eshowe District	—
1	Batingola	Ditto	Not known	Evicted for witchcraft.
1	Ntshebi	Ditto	Ditto	—
1	Hoyezana-ka-Sifihla	Ditto	Family in Transvaal	Killed.
1	Konyane	Ditto	No family	Killed at Etshaneni.
1	Mpusela	Ditto	Ditto	Killed.
1	Patshane	Mabunda Hill	On original site.	—
3	Hawulana	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Matshinga	Ditto	Family in Eshowe District.	Killed.
1	Cumbe	Ditto	No family	Killed.
1	Soba	South spur of ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Sobi	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mbopa's "Sukuhambe" kraal.	Pembe Hills	On original site.	—
HAWULANA.				
1	"Gobindota"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Matshana	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mangema	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Nobangula	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Sigita	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mawela	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Sombaiyo	Ditto	Transvaal.	—
1	Mazimo	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Sigitas "Gonirupaga"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mlomo	Ditto	Mtwadhlan Range.	—
1	Hlelengwayo	Ditto	Family in Entonjaneni District.	Deceased.
1	Somfula's "Mbalakona."	On Mziwane River	In Ombe's location.	—
1	Sondasana	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mahlabupisa	On range, overlooking Mona River.	Ditto.	—
1	Sokapasa	Ditto	Pembe Hills.	—
1	Mgojana	Ditto	On original site	Recently occupied site.
1	Sogwaxa	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Putuma	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Pusugumita	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Usumbini	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Ndabambi	Kutunga River	Family in Eshowe District.	Killed.
HAWULANA.				
1	"Esiweni" kraal	Amaseme Hills	On original site.	—
1	Mbulawa	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mawela	Pembe Hills	Ditto.	—
SUYA.				
1	"Mahambakemi kraal."	Ditto	Ditto	Mandhlakazi tribe.
1	Bangelanga	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Macele	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Mganda	Ditto	In "Godhoza" kraal	Ditto.
1	Ndqumba	Amaseme Hills	Ditto	Ditto.
SOMFULA.				
1	"Luhlega"	Pembe Hills	On original site	Half the residents of this kraal are Usutu.
1	"Nqinqini"	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.

K 2.

LIST of KRAALS and KRAAL SITES of the HLABISA TRIBE and others who konzad to Dinuzulu within the Hlabisa District.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
MBOPA.				
1	"Yamazaneni"	Gangata Hill	On original site.	—
1	Mlingo	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Sakayitwa	Mayagazi Hill	Family in Ivuna Valley	Deceased.
1	Mahlezane	Gangata Hill	On right bank of Mzimana River.	—
1	Manqumpi	On Mzimana River	Family in Ivuna Valley	Deceased.
1	Ntshalaza	Ditto	On original site.	—
MTUMBU.				
1	"Mpunda"	Gangata Hill	Ditto.	—
1	Mgijwa	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Nzabulungwa	Left bank of Mbila	Moved to right bank, 1891.	—
1	Mtshengwana	Gangata Hill	Eshowe District.	—
2	Mqongo	Ditto	Ivuna Valley.	—
1	Mlutunga	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Mjiji	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Ubani	Ditto	Nkonjeni.	—
LUMBO.				
1	"Ohlatini"	Mabunda Hill	On original site.	—
1	"Dhleka"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Makangenzipa	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Emangeni	Ditto	On original site.	—
1	Mpika	Ditto	Lower Unfolosi District.	—
1	Sitshozonke	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
1	Kakayi	Ditto	On original site.	—
1	Homoyi	Ditto	Entonjaneni District.	—
1	Zangutu	Ditto	Eshowe District.	—
2	Ndhlovu	Ditto	On original site.	—
1	Ndhlawu	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Mbopa's kraal "Impetu."	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Godololo	Ditto	Nongoma Range.	—
4	Kulutshana	Pembe Hills	On original site.	—
1	Mazipa	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Macetshana	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Dhlaryana	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Bobopo	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Bobopo ("Ncems")	Range overlooking Mona River.	Family with Mbango	Deceased.
1	Gudhla	Ditto	On original site.	—
1	Tshalaza	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Macembe	Ditto	Ditto.	—
MTUMBU'S KRAALS.				
1	"Mpunyama"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	"Ezwaneni"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	"Engebeza"	Ditto	Ditto.	—
1	Fokazi	Ditto	Nkandhla District.	—
1	Mbube-ka-Magwaza	Ditto	Deceased. Brother konzad to Sibebu.	—
1	Sigeto	Ditto	On original site.	—
1	Makazane	Ditto	Ditto.	—
MAKEDAMA.				
1	"Ekudumeni"	Ditto	Nongoma Range	Ntombela tribe.
1	"Emhemeni"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	"Mandauweni"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	"Mpogweni"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	"Imbamba"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Gaozi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Mgwaza	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ugwadhla	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Sites, where situated.	Where now resident.	Remarks.
1	Mlomo - -	Range overlooking Mona River.	Eshowe District -	Ntombela tribe.
1	Mtshungo - -	Ditto - -	Nongoma Range -	Ditto.
1	Mneni - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Mhomeni - -	Ditto - -	Mahlabatini - -	Ditto.
1	Nsasa - -	Mabunda Hill - -	On site - -	Came from Ntusini Hills three years ago.
1	Muhlanjini - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Lugoza - -	Ditto - -	On original site.	—
1	Omabalega - -	Kutunga River	Ditto.	—
1	Dhlau - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mamisa - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	—
1	Mgondwana - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	—
1	Tshandota - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	—
1	Nkabamina-ka-Mbopa	Mabunda Hill - -	In Nkabaneni kraal.	—
1	Mahletshana - -	Ditto - -	On site - -	From Nkabaneni kraal.
1	Hlagabeza	Ditto	Ditto - -	Ditto.

L.

LIST of KRAALS exclusive of those mentioned in List C. belonging to the Mandhlakazi in the District lying between the waggon-road from Fannin's Beacon 24 to Mona Fort on the West, and the Mona River on the East.

No. of Kraals.	Headmen.	Where situated.	Remarks.
1	Gwayimbana - -	Between Mpiki stream and Mona River.	Original site.
1	Mhuyi - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Mahubana - -	Between Ndunu Hill and Mona River.	Ditto.
1	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
MAPITA'S KRAALS.			
1	"Qaqatani" - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	"Deta" - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Bejana - -	Ditto - -	Came from east side of Mona.
DUNGOZELA'S KRAALS.			
1	"Mahambazi" - -	East of Fannin's Beacon 23 -	Original site.
1	Matumbenhlovi - -	Ditto - -	Native of Natal.
1	George - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Njebomvu - -	Ditto - -	Occupies one of Haiyana's sites.
1	Mboueni - -	Ditto - -	Original site.
1	Maniginigi - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Maduna - -	East of Fannin's Beacon 24	Ditto.
MAHUBANA'S KRAALS.			
1	"Mgelumdeni" - -	South of Ndunu Hill ¹ -	Ditto.
1	Hogotshana - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Tshwapa - -	Ditto - -	Occupied site in 1887. Came from Tokazi District.
1	Mzimbili - -	East of Fannin's Beacon 23 -	New site.
1	Diliza - -	East of Fannin's Beacon 24 -	Ditto.
SIBBU'S KRAALS.			
1	"Ekuvukeni" - -	Ditto - -	Original site.
1	Not known - -	Ditto - -	Site recently occupied.
1	Makubalu - -	Ditto - -	New site from "Ekuvukeni" kraal.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

M.

NOTES of an INTERVIEW between his Excellency the GOVERNOR and the USUTU and MANDHLAGAZI PEOPLE, at IVUNA, on the 25th August 1891.

Present :

His Honour Colonel Cardew, Acting Resident Commissioner.
Mr. Osborn, C.M.G.
Mr. J. Y. Gibson, R.M. Ndwandwe District.
Mr. W. Windham, Secretary for Zululand.

And the following Headmen of the two tribes, viz. :—

Sikizane,	}	Mandhlagazi.
Haha,		
Zuya,		
Umgubula,		
Kiaza,		
Umhayi,		
Matiwane,		
Mahubana,		
Bejane,		
Silwana,		
Nickancika,	}	Usutu.
Mxwayi,		
Umgamule,		
Fokoti-ka-Mpangezita,		
Siziba,		
Mahu,		
Hlova,		
Umtumbu,		
Umgoza,		
Gagahla,		
Siwetu (represented by his Son Cetekane),		
Sobedase,		
Fokoti-ka-Mapita,		
Tinsila,		
Rogeni,		
Makewana,		
Kungane,		
Noju,		
Gundwana,		
Hanise,		
Zonyama (represented by Dulela),		

Mr. Gibson interprets—

His Excellency.—Before I begin to speak to them, I want to know from the Headmen of the Usutu party why it is they have been so long in coming here ?

Umgamule.—It is because of the great distance some of their kraals are from the magistrate's office. I myself arrived in good time as I live close by.

His Excellency.—But the Mandhlagazi people are further, and yet they appeared early this morning.

Siziba.—We are surprised that the others have not arrived, as we expected them here before now.

His Excellency.—I do not think it good manners, after I have come all this way to see them.

Siziba.—We are very sorry that it should have happened. It is possible that they think the Governor has not arrived.

His Excellency.—But none of them are in proper time. They should all have been here early this morning.

Siziba.—It is no doubt on account of the distance they are from the office, as they have to eat before starting.

His Excellency.—Tell them, now, that I have come up about this boundary question, that of assigning different locations to them.

They most of them know the line laid down between the location of Sibebu and that of the Usutu. Now I have come here to try and find out what the proper line should be, so as to do justice to them all. Of course it will be impossible to draw a line which will not disturb some of the old sites, but I intend that the line laid down shall be such as to leave the kraals as far as possible upon their old sites. If any kraals are put out of the line the inhabitants may remain therein, under their own Chiefs, until the next harvest has been reaped, when they must be prepared to remove to their own proper locations. For this purpose I am leaving behind me three gentlemen to go over the boundary, and, after a full investigation, to fix and lay down a permanent line. I wish you all to understand that the line determined upon by them must be regarded as a final boundary. Do you all clearly understand that?

Reply.—Yes!

His Excellency.—I shall expect you to select some responsible men to attend the Commissioners along the boundary, and to explain everything to them, in order that justice may be done to each tribe. The gentlemen I have appointed are:—

Mr. Osborn, Colonel Cardew, and Mr. Gibson. I am ready now to hear, generally, any complaints you may wish to make in regard to the boundary as it at exists at present. I do not wish you to go into details respecting each small site which is affected by the line.

Umgamule.—We do not quite understand the remark that small sites are not to be referred to. We had hoped that all our sites would be given back to us.

His Excellency.—The discussion of each small site would take up too much of my time, as I am leaving to-morrow.

Umgamule.—We desire to express our satisfaction with the officers selected by the Governor.

His Excellency.—The duty of the Commission will be to lay down a line between you which will affect the kraals on either side as little as possible.

Siziba.—We are gratified with the officers appointed to settle this matter between us. Mr. Gibson and Colonel Cardew have not arbitrated upon it before. When Mr. Knight came here to define the line, he made promises but did not act in accordance with them, and ill-feeling was thereby created between us. We had been living peacefully together for a long time, but were made to quarrel when the land was taken from us.

His Excellency.—I have taken some trouble to come here, and appoint a Commission whose decision must be final. Have the Mandhlagazi anything to say?

Sikizane.—We have no words. We simply await the word of the Government. We gave our allegiance at Sitshwili (uLundi). We have never departed from that allegiance, and are willing always to do what we are told.

Noju.—We came here expecting to hear that we should be returned to the places where we were born.

Haulana.—We are surprised at the remark that Mr. Knight was the cause of the quarrel between us.

His Excellency.—I am not here to discuss that, I look to the future not to the past, I wish you all to be peacefully settled by separating you by a boundary line. Has Siwetu anything to say?

Cetekane.—Siwetu has no words, but awaits whatever decision the Government may come to.

His Excellency.—You all clearly understand that the line the Commission is going to lay down, under my instructions, is to be a permanent and final line between you?

Siziba.—We hear, but we do not know whether our sites are to be affected.

His Excellency.—In some cases that must happen. The line must be a general one, and cannot help disturbing some kraals.

Fokoti.—We shall always be grieved and dissatisfied if our sites are disturbed.

His Excellency.—You are to understand that the land is the Queen's, and, as the Queen's representative, I give the orders as to how the land shall be occupied.

Umgamule.—It has always been a privilege of the people to explain their troubles to the Chiefs, and we say that we shall always grieve about the sites where we were born, and about which no quarrel existed until boundaries were laid down.

His Excellency.—I am not aware that this is true. Anyway I have not come here to ascertain the cause of their quarrels, but to find out a means of preventing such quarrels in the future.

Umgamule.—We shall always be dissatisfied; we should see a reason if we were turned out for new people, but not for those with whom we have been living so long.

His Excellency.—All you say is beside the question. A commission has been appointed to settle the boundary between you. The line will probably affect some sites of the Usutu, but it will also affect kraals belonging to Sibebu's people. What is necessary is the demarcation of a fair boundary. If that can be done without disturbing any kraals, it will be done. The Government wishes that the kraals should be disturbed as little as possible.

Siziba.—We are thankful for what has been said. But we think we should express the grievances which we intend to lay before the Commission so that the Governor may go away with a knowledge of our complaints. Why should our privileges in this respect be taken away from us. We are subjects of the Government.

His Excellency.—Ever since the country was taken, the Queen has had the right of disposing of the land. You all know that?

Siziba.—That is so. The ruler has the right of placing his subjects wherever he chooses, but the people ask the Government for certain privileges.

His Excellency.—That will be done by the Commission whose duty will be to do justice to you all. In England, and all the world over, where there are difficulties and disputes, the only way to settle them is by compromise.

Umtumbu.—That is right. The people were placed where they live by one man (the King). The owner of the country can locate his people wherever he likes, and turn others away.

His Excellency.—That is what the Government has to do, but it cannot avoid some hardship in doing so.

Umgamule.—We say again that we must express our grievances, so that in going away the Governor may know that we are dissatisfied.

Sikizane.—We have nothing to say. We are quite contented. The country they (the Usutu) speak about is Mapita's (Sibebu's father) and the speakers are Mapita's sons, who speak of Sibebu as a dog.

His Excellency.—It is known all the world over that in a family quarrel the two sides should be separated. I am not going into the quarrel of the past, but I want to content both parties for the future.

Siziba.—We know that the Governor has not come to settle our old intertribal quarrels. It seems what belongs to us is invariably taken away, and we think we should say so.

His Excellency.—That is not true, and I cannot admit the statement.

Mahubana.—We cannot understand the remark that the country in question did not belong to Mapita.

Mahu.—When Cetywayo was taken away we lived happily on our sites, and when he was restored the troubles arose.

His Excellency.—It is because your troubles have not been put to rights that I am here to-day.

(Mankulumana arrives.)

His Excellency.—Why has Mankulumana come so late.

Mankulumana.—I live so far away at the Sikwebesi, and I was not at home when the messenger arrived, so that I could only start this morning.

His Excellency.—Well, you will have to hear what has been said from the others, as I cannot go over it again. I am going back to Natal to-morrow, and I expect both the Usutu and the Mandhlagazi to select one or two representative men to see the Commissioners here to-morrow.

Siziba.—Let the Government cease depriving the Usutu of their privileges.

His Excellency.—Before I leave you, I wish to repeat that I shall expect you to send representative men to accompany the Commissioners throughout their work. If you do not do so it will be your own fault, and you will have no cause for complaint if the line should be unsatisfactory.

Let that be distinctly understood by you all.

The meeting terminates.

(Signed)

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Zululand.

BOUNDARIES of the MDHLETSHE LOCATION.

The following address was interpreted to the representatives of the Mandhlagazi, Usutu, Mdhletshe, and other tribes on the 12th September 1891, at Nhlwati.

After full investigation and personal inspection of the localities involved, the Commission having come to a decision respecting the location in which the Mdhletshe tribe of late Umsutshwana should be permitted to reside, consider the present opportunity the best one for defining it. They have decided on demarcating the northern, western, and southern limits only, and to leave the eastern side towards the coast to be defined hereafter. The boundary on the coast side is not of pressing importance, and, as the Commission is limited for time, they leave it to be adjusted on some future occasion. The boundary of the location of the Mdhletshe tribe on the northern, western, and southern sides is as follows:—Commencing on the northern side, from a point to be defined hereafter; thence up the course of the Imgweni River to that source of it which is nearest the summit of the Dugumbane Hill; thence to the nearest source of the Ulembu stream; thence down the course of that stream to its junction with the Mduna river; thence up the course of that river to its source at the Mtwadhlane Range; thence in a southerly direction along the watershed formed by that range to its southern extremity; thence to the nearest source of the Ikiwane River; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Uwele River; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Mzimana River; thence down the course of that river to a point to be hereafter defined. All are to understand that the limits now assigned are a final and authoritative adjustment of the location in which the Mdhletshe tribe are to live as far as the northern, western, and southern boundaries are concerned. Within these limits, from this time forth, unless otherwise authorised by the Government, neither Sibebu or any other Chief of the Mandhlagazi tribe or any other tribe than the Mfusi tribe will have any jurisdiction over the members of such tribes. And in the cases of such of the inhabitants as wish to continue under the authority of the Chief under whom they may be at present, and whose location is elsewhere, they will be permitted to remain where they are until the next harvest is reaped, when they will be required by the magistrate to move their huts or kraals to the location of such Chief unless they wish to *Konza* to the Chief of the Mdhletshe tribe. In the meantime the Chief of the Mdhletshe tribe will refrain from interference with, or the exercise of jurisdiction over, such persons until after the next harvest has been reaped, when such persons will be removed by the order of the magistrate unless they elect to *Konza* to the Chief of the Mdhletshe tribe.

After the address had been interpreted and the boundaries explained, the Commission informed those present that in the event of anyone not clearly understanding the boundaries, the Magistrate of the Ndwandwe district would further explain them on application being made to him.

O.

BOUNDARIES of the LOCATIONS of the HLABISA TRIBE.

The following address was interpreted to the representatives of the Mandhlagazi, Usutu, Hlabisa, and other tribes on Gangata Hill on the 19th September 1891.

The adherents of Sonfula will reside in the location which is bounded as follows:—From the junction of the Mzimana and Hluhluwe Rivers; thence up the course of the Hluhluwe River to the point where the Ndimbili stream joins it; thence up the course of that stream to the point where the Kuza stream joins it; thence up the course of that stream to its source at the neck between the Pembe and Amaseme Hills; thence from the centre of the neck to a beacon on a hill which overlooks it on the north side; thence by a straight line to a beacon on a spur of the westernmost of the Pembe Hills; thence to the source of the Huguza stream; thence down the course of that stream to where it joins the Matshiminyama stream; thence down the Matshiminyama stream to where it joins the Mzimana River; thence down the Mzimana River to where it is joined by the Mbila River; thence up the course of that river to where it is joined by the Konto stream; thence up the course of that stream to the source of its most southern affluent; thence by a straight line in a northerly direction to a beacon consisting of a double stemmed tree called by the Natives "Dqwabadqwaba"; thence in the same direction to a stone beacon situated on the crest of the western extremity of the Gangata Hill overlooking the neck at the source of the Mgotshwana River; thence down the course of that river to where it joins the Uwele River; thence down the Uwele River to where it joins the

Mzimana River; thence down the course of that river to where it joins the Hluhluwe River.

The adherents of Untumbu will reside in the location which is bounded as follows:— By the line which forms the southern boundary of the location assigned for the residence of the section of the Hlabisa tribe under Somfula, which extends from the point of junction of the Ndimbili and Hluhluwe Rivers to the source of the Mgotshwane stream; thence by the watershed to the source of the Ntuba stream; thence down that stream to the Mona River; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Black Mfolosi River; thence by a straight line to the Nongalo precipice, which is to the south of Habu Hill, and below which the Hluhluwe River runs; thence down the course of the Hluhluwe River to the point where the Ndimbili River joins it.

All are to understand that the limits now assigned are a final and authoritative adjustment of the locations in which the two sections respectively of the Hlabisa tribe are to live. Within these locations, from this time forth, unless otherwise authorised by Government, neither Sibebu or any other Chief of the Mandhlagazi tribe, or any other tribe than the Hlabisa tribe, will have any jurisdiction over the members of such tribe. And in the cases of such of the inhabitants as wish to continue under the authority of the Chief under whom they may be at present and whose location is elsewhere, they will be permitted to remain where they are until the next harvest is reaped, when they will be required by the Magistrate to move their huts or kraals to the location of such Chief unless they wish to *Konza* to the Chief of the section of the Hlabisa tribe in whose location they may be. In the meantime such Chief of the Hlabisa tribe will refrain from interference with or the exercise of jurisdiction over such persons until after the next harvest has been reaped, when such persons will be removed by order of the Magistrate unless they elect to *Konza* to such Chief of the Hlabisa tribe.

P.

BOUNDARIES of the USUTU LOCATION.

Eastern Boundary.—From the point of junction of the Maduma and Mkuzana Rivers; thence up the course of the Maduma River to its source; thence by the shortest line to the waggon-road above its source; thence along that waggon-road to the source of the Mona River; thence down the course of the Mona River to the point where the Manzimakulu stream joins it; thence up the course of the Manzimakulu stream to the point where the Untshonono stream joins it; thence up the course of the Untshonono stream to its source; thence to the turf beacon on the hill immediately above its source; thence by a straight line to a beacon on a conical hill on the Nongoma Range about two miles north of Fannin's beacon No. 23; thence in a westerly direction along the watershed of the Nongoma Range to the spur which connects that range with the Sigwekwe Hill; thence along the crest of that spur to the summit of the Sigwekwe Hill; thence in a southerly direction along the crest of the Sigwekwe Hill to a point opposite the source of the Mpisini stream; thence by the shortest line to the source of that stream; thence down the course of that stream to its junction with the Unjunjwayo stream; thence down the course of that stream to its junction with the Ivuna River; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Black Umfolosi River.

Northern Boundary.—The border of the South African Republic from beacon XXVI of Boundary Commission 1886, in an easterly direction to the point where the Maduma joins the Umkuzana River.

The western and southern boundaries of the location are to be defined hereafter.

Q.

BOUNDARIES of an additional LOCATION for the USUTU TRIBE.

From the source of the Mapopomo River to its junction with the Mona River; thence down the Mona River to the point where the Mhotsho River joins it; thence up the course of the Mhotsho River to the source of its westernmost affluent; thence by the shortest line to the source of the Sidqukudqwana, or as sometimes called the Mtshoyeni stream; thence down the course of that stream to the point where it joins the Mgeni River; thence up the course of that river to a beacon at its source; thence by the shortest line to the source of the Mapopomo River.

R.

BOUNDARIES of SIWEDU'S LOCATION.

From a beacon on a conical hill on the Nongoma range, about two miles north of Fannin's beacon, No. 23, thence in a westerly direction along the water-shed of the Nongoma Range to the spur which connects that range with the Sigwekwe Hill; thence along the crest of that spur to the summit of the Sigwekwe Hill; thence in a southerly direction along the crest of the Sigwekwe Hill to a point opposite the source of the Mpisini stream; thence by the shortest line to the source of that stream; thence down the course of that stream to its junction with the Njunjwayo stream; thence down the course of that stream to the point where the Ngungundwana stream joins it; thence along the watershed of the nearest spur of the Qongo Hill to the source of the Sizindi stream near its summit; thence down the course of the Sizindi stream to its junction with the Black Umfolosi River; thence down the course of the Black Umfolosi River to the point where the Mgeni River joins it; thence up the course of that river to the beacon at its source; thence by the shortest line to the watershed of the Nongoma Range; thence in a northerly direction along that range to the beacon on the conical hill on that range about two miles north of Fannin's beacon No. 23.

S.

BOUNDARIES of the LOCATION north of the BLACK UMFOLOSI RIVER, of the ZUNGU TRIBE of the late MDABULA-KA-MFANAWENDHLELA.

From the point of junction of the Ivuaa River with the Black Umfolosi up the course of the Ivuna to the point where the Ngungundwana stream joins it; thence along the watershed of the nearest spur of the Qongo Hill to the source of the Sizindi stream near its summit; thence down the course of the Sizindi stream to its junction with the Black Umfolosi River.

T.

THE WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF USIBEBU'S LOCATION.

From the point of junction of the Maduma and Mkuzana rivers; thence up the course of the Maduma river to its source; thence by the shortest line to the waggon-road above its source, thence along that waggon-road to the source of the Mona River; thence down the course of the Mona River to the point where the Manzimakulu stream joins it; thence up the course of the Manzimakulu stream to the point where the Untshonono stream joins it; thence up the course of the Untshonono stream to its source; thence to the turf beacon on the hill immediately above its source; thence by a straight line to a beacon on a conical hill on the Nongoma range about two miles north of Fannin's beacon No. 23; thence in a southerly direction along the watershed of the Nongoma range to a beacon near the source of the Mapopomo River; thence by the shortest line to the source of that river; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Mona River; thence down the course of the Mona River to the point where the Ntuba stream joins it; thence up the course of the Ntuba stream to its source; thence along the watershed which runs in the direction of the Gangata Hill to the source of the Mgotshwana stream; thence down the course of that stream to its junction with the Uwele River; thence down the course of the Uwele River to the point where the Nkiwane River joins it; thence up the course of the Nkiwane River to its nearest source at the southern extremity of the Twadhlana Range; thence in a northerly direction along the watershed formed by that range to its extremity; thence by the shortest line to the source of the Nduna River; thence down the course of Nduna River to its junction with the Umsunduzi River; thence down the course of the Umsunduzi River to a point which will be defined hereafter.

U.

BOUNDARIES of the LOCATION of the MEMBERS of the MANDHLAGAZI TRIBE under the Headman ZUYA.

From the point of junction of the Mgeni River with the Black Umfolosi River; thence down the course of the Black Umfolosi River to the point where the Mona River joins it;

thence up the course of the Mona River to the point where the Mhotsho River joins it ; thence up the course of the Mhotsho River to the source of its westernmost affluent ; thence by the shortest line to the source of the Sidqukudqukwana, or as sometimes called, the Ntshoyeni stream ; thence down the course of that stream to the point where it joins the Mgeni River ; thence down the course of that river to its junction with the Black Umfolosi River.

No. 2.

MISS COLENSO to COLONIAL OFFICE.

21, Cavendish Road West, St. John's Wood, N.W.,

MY LORD,

November 28, 1891.*

It is, I believe, my duty to lay before you certain information which has reached me on Zulu affairs, viz. :—

1. A letter forwarded to me by Mr. Harry Escombe, who has "satisfied himself that it contained the message which the men brought." The letter is addressed to Mr. Escombe by Magema Magwaza, a Natal Native well known to me ; the message is from the Usutu Headmen, and is intended to be forwarded on their behalf by Mr. Escombe and myself, as an appeal to superior authority against Mr. Osborn's recent action. Had I been in Natal I should have laid the matter before his Excellency the Governor of Zululand, but being in England I can only lay it directly before your Lordship.

2. I enclose also a copy of a letter, addressed to me by another Natal Native, which corroborates the above, giving the report current in Natal of Mr. Osborn's recent action, with an expression of Native opinion thereon.

3. The two letters appear to me to represent a serious situation. They show fresh evictions of the rightful inhabitants of Northern Zululand in favour of Zibebu's followers, *i.e.*, they show Mr. Osborn still adhering to the policy which he has pursued since 1880, the hateful policy of setting tribe against tribe, of forcing Zibebu as an authority into a district which detests him, a policy which must result in bloodshed—in murder, judicial or otherwise—and which means the expulsion or extermination of a large portion of the inhabitants of the district in question.

4. My latest information is a report from European sources that Zibebu's people are gathering together to go north, and that Zibebu goes with them. It is difficult to believe that Sir Charles Mitchell can have sanctioned the re-intrusion of Zibebu under any circumstances, and it is impossible to forget that Mr. Osborn, in 1887–8, in his desire to support Zibebu, acted in flat opposition to the explicit directions of his Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock in this very matter of Zibebu's "repatriation."

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRIETTE EMILY COLENSO.

To the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

— Enclosure 1 in No. 2. —

SIR,

Pietermaritzburg, October 4, 1891.

BEARER, Mahlatini-ka-Sibindi, is sent by the Chiefs of the Usutu to accompany Umdidi of the tribe of Umsutshwana who is to relate what has been done among their own land by Mr. Osborn, as the Indunas themselves were present at the time when Mr. Osborn [was] surveying their land. What has been done to Umsutshwana's was done also to Umbopa's land.

That Umbopa's land was cut into two parts, one for those under the Usutu, and another for those under Zibebu. Also Umsutshwana's land was given to Zibebu's men, save the small piece on which Umsutshwana's children were located. And it was said that those still living on the land given to Zibebu will have to remove after harvest time of this year. After all this, Wombe, Chief [of] Umsutshwana's tribe asked Mr. Osborn why the land is being cut into two parts as they are all of Umsutshwana's ; belong to the King's people ? [as opposed to Zibebu's]. But Mr. Osborn replied that the land is now belong to the Queen.

[* Receipt acknowledged 30th November 1891.]

The Chiefs replied that they [had] believed that Mr. Osborn was going to place them on their old sites and live comfortably, but now they see that he is still killing them. On this Mr. Osborn gave no answer.

[To H. Escombe, Esq., M.L.C.]

(Signed) MAGEMA MAGWAZA.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

MADAM,

Bishopstowe, September 16, 1891.

I HAVE received your letter which you wrote on August 20. And we have all of us heard and rejoiced over your words, telling us of the months that will not be so very many [before Mrs. Colenso's return to Natal]. We have an inkling too, that possibly your time for return may be near at hand, because of the doings that we hear of, on the part of Mr. Osborn, that he is marking off the land in the North. For as to that we say, "Out upon it! Alas! can the English be going to send back Zibebu to the North! Is the spear to be flung back [revenge to be taken]? Is there to be no "end to the stabbing one another?" For, verily, there will be no end to it, as appears by what was spoken at the meeting of the Usutu Headmen with those of Zibebu and Mr. Osborn, Colonel Cardew, and Mr. (Magistrate) Gibson.

The warning appears to have been given by the mouth of Siziba, who said, "What! it is death for us then, father! [title of respect, as in Russia] and Mr. Osborn's return will be celebrated by our stabbing one another! For whom are you dividing the land? And where is its owner? Where have you left him? This means "bloodshed, father!"

These words are plain enough. Fighting can never cease if Zibebu is sent back to the North. All the circumstances—and his former returns—point to fighting.

(Signed) MUBI NONDENISA.

No. 3.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.

(Received December 21, 1891.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

November 21, 1891.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the general report by the Resident Commissioner for the month of October 1891.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Governor.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

REPORT of the RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, ZULULAND, for the Month of October 1891.

SPLENDID rains fell during October almost throughout Zululand, and the Natives have availed themselves thereof by pressing on with their cultivation, and by the putting in of the main crops of mealies and amabale for the season. They are still busily engaged in the cultivation of their fields. The rains have also brought on the natural pasturage to a wonderful extent, and the herds of native cattle are, in consequence, in excellent condition. The season having so far proved a favourable one, it is expected that it will continue so, and that a good harvest will be secured in due time.

The heavy rainfall in parts has, as usual, resulted in damage to the roads, especially between Eshowe and Bond's Drift, Tugela. Repairs to the roads are being actively carried out by two Native labour parties, each under one European overseer, engaged for the job.

The general public health has been good; only a few cases of coast fever amongst Natives have been ascertained; and these, not of a severe type, occurred in Lower Umfolosi District.

Few crimes of a serious nature have been committed; these comprise two cases of cattle stealing, one indecent assault, one assault and robbery, and one faction fight, all of which have been duly dealt with according to law. A large crop of civil suits between Natives occupied the attention of the respective magistrates' courts.

Punts.—The construction of the new punt at Rorke's Drift (by the Natal Government) is being rapidly proceeded with. This vessel will, I trust, be ready for use in time for the summer floods, now about due. The punt on the Tugela at Bond's Drift is in good working order.

The detachment of the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment Mounted Infantry, which was stationed in Nkandhla District, was withdrawn from that post on the 30th ultimo, and brought to Eshowe.

Thorough quietness and good order prevailed throughout Zululand during the month, and there is nothing whatever of importance, of a political nature, to record.

The demarcations of locations for tribes north of the Black Umfolosi, in September last, appears to have given satisfaction to the Chiefs, Headmen, and people concerned. This, however, does not apply to Usibebu and his tribe, the Mandhlagazi, as they consider that much of the land originally occupied by the tribe under Mapita and again under Sibebu, has been included in the locations assigned to Usutu tribes, who, they contend, are not entitled to the land referred to. Although Sibebu and his tribe express dissatisfaction, they loyally admit that the land belongs to the Government, who can deal with it at its pleasure, and they are thankful for the portion of their old tribal lands that has been now assigned as their location.

A detachment of Zululand police, under one sub-inspector, has been stationed in the neighbourhood of Xcedeni Kraal in terms of a recommendation by the late Commissioner for the marking out of locations north of Black Umfolosi.

As the site hitherto occupied as the seat of magistracy in Lower Umfolosi District has proved to be unhealthy, arrangements were made, with the sanction of his Excellency the Governor, for the occupation in its stead of another and apparently healthier spot. Huts have been erected on the new site, and the magistrate will move on to it as soon as the small wood and iron building required for offices, &c. has been completed.

(Signed) M. OSBORN.
Resident Commissioner.

Eshowe, November 19, 1891.

No. 4.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
December 23, 1891.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the Committee of this Society, to address your Lordship with reference to affairs in Zululand.

From information received by our Committee it appears that, as a result of the re-arrangement of boundaries in the Ndwandwe District of Northern Zululand which was effected last September, several of the Usutus have been removed from the District, or have received notice to quit, and that some of the followers of Zibebu are being allowed to return or to extend their occupation of land there.

Your Lordship is respectfully reminded that, as has been acknowledged by the authorities in Zululand, the troubles of 1887 and 1888 were, at any rate in part, due to the permission accorded to Zibebu and his followers to resume possession of lands assigned to Usutus. On 27th December 1887 Sir Arthur Havelock reported to your Lordship (C.—5331, No. 46) that "considerable uneasiness had been aroused in the minds of Dinuzulu and his followers among the Usutus by the return of Usibebu," and that, "when the past history of Zululand and the former antagonism between the Usutus and Usibebu are remembered, it is not surprising that this should be the case." On 18th January 1888, Sir Arthur Havelock further reported (C.—5331, No. 53) that "it was shown that much friction and ill-feeling had been caused between Usibebu's followers and Dinuzulu and his tribe, the Usutus by the proceedings which had been taken to put the former in possession of certain lands claimed by them, but which, during the period of their expatriation in the Reserve had been squatted upon by the Usutus,"

the "squatting" having been approved by Sir Arthur Havelock, who added in the same despatch, "I was reluctantly compelled to think that more care and greater consideration and discretion might have been exercised in arranging Usibebu's re-settlement. . . . It has been made clear to me that the risks attending the return of Usibebu were underrated. Great vigilance, discretion, and forbearance are needed to avert trouble. . . . It will take time and patience to disarm Dinuzulu's suspicion that the Government is combining with Usibebu for his destruction."

Without here discussing the policy that has since been pursued towards Dinuzulu and his followers, or the measures that have been taken generally for the pacification and development of Zululand, our Committee ventures to point out that there is great danger of new difficulties occurring in the event of Zibebu's party being now permitted to acquire fresh influence and extension of territory in the district in question, even though Zibebu himself may not be allowed to return to it. Whatever steps Her Majesty's Government may deem proper with a view of encouraging increase of population and cultivation in this portion of Zululand, it is submitted that the prosperity of the district cannot be secured if the Usutus are encroached upon or dispossessed by the partisans of Zibebu, to whom recent events have afforded additional inducements to tribal feud and oppression.

Our Committee earnestly appeals to your Lordship to prevent any action on the part of the administrators of the Colony which may, however indirectly, tend to provoke further disturbances in any way resembling the "recrudescence of trouble in Zululand" which Sir Arthur Havelock deplored in his despatch of 18th January 1888, and which he then considered might have been averted by "more care and greater consideration and discretion."

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. R. FOX BOURNE,

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

Secretary.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Colonial Office.

No. 5.

LORD KNUTSFORD to SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 23, 1891.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 27th October* forwarding the report and proceedings of the Commission appointed by you for the demarcation of lands in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand to be occupied by the various sections into which the population is divided by tribal allegiance or political sympathies

I agree with you that this Commission has done its work with great care, judgment, and impartiality. The process of sub-division has evidently been carried as far as is reasonable, and I approve the arrangements proposed, trusting that they will allay, and in time extinguish, the quarrels by which the northern part of Zululand has been unhappily distracted. I have to request that you will convey to Mr. Osborn and Mr. Gibson the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their valuable labours. I have caused this to be done in the case of Colonel Cardew, and I enclose a copy of the letter† which has been addressed to him on the subject.

The separation from one another of different sections of the people who sympathise with Usibebu or the family of the late Cetywayo respectively, may or may not be a weak point in this arrangement. But even if it be so, it seems to me that the chance of failure would be greatly lessened if an additional magistracy were to be created for the supervision of the Natives in the eastern portion of the country which the Commission has dealt with. A new Police post has been lately established in Umtumbu's part of the Hlabisa country, not far from the Xedeni kraal, and that might perhaps be the best site for the new magistracy, unless it is thought preferable to place it somewhere in the western part of the Madhletshe country, and in order to equalise its work in comparison with that of other magistracies, it might take in so much of the present Lower Umfolosi District as lies north of the Umfolosi River. It is obvious that the chances of collision are less, and the chances of reconciliation greater, if the Natives in the eastern part of the disturbed district are not made to depend on a magistracy from which they are separated by the lands of those with whom they have been at enmity. Unless, there-

* No. 1.

† No. 6.

fore, there are conclusive reasons to the contrary, I wish you to take early measures for the creation of such an additional magistracy.

The Commission with whose report I am dealing, whilst disposing of all the more really pressing boundary questions, left a certain amount of work to be done hereafter. The most important part of that work is the demarcation of the Usutu Location No. 1 on the west, where it marches with the lands of the people living under Mnyamana. I shall be glad to hear that this work has been undertaken and completed. The delimitation of the northern boundary of Mandhlagazi country, as I understand from Colonel Cardew, depends upon a proposal which is now under consideration for shifting the boundary of the U'bombo magistracy somewhat to the south.

With regard to the question of restoring Usibebu to the Mandhlagazi country, I have to observe that the mere fact that the Commission has made a satisfactory report, and that that report has been approved, does not seem to me sufficient occasion for taking action in the matter at present. Before the question can be entertained by Her Majesty's Government they must have before them a full report showing that all arrangements recommended by the Commission had been completed, that they are working satisfactorily, and that the Chiefs, Headmen, and the people under them have settled down quietly under the new arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

Sir Charles Mitchell.

No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE to COLONEL CARDEW.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 23, 1891.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you a copy of a despatch,* which he has addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell expressing his views on the report and proceedings of the Boundary Commission which recently demarcated locations in the Ndwandwe District.

You will perceive that his Lordship has approved the proposals made by the Commission, and has expressed concurrence in Sir Charles Mitchell's opinion that the Commission has done its work with great care, judgment, and impartiality, and I am now to convey to you an expression of the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for your share in the work of the Commission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Colonel F. Cardew.

No 7.

COLONIAL OFFICE to MISS COLENSO.

MADAM,

Downing Street, December 23, 1891.

WITH further reference to your letter of the 28th of November,† I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that you appear to have been misinformed by your local correspondents as to the objects and effect of the recent proceedings of the Boundary Commission in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand. The only object of those proceedings, which were taken with the knowledge and sanction of the Secretary of State, was to secure that as far as possible each party should be relieved from the domination of Chiefs or Headmen of the other party, and that the necessity for the shifting of kraals in furtherance of that object should be reduced to a minimum.

I am to enclose a tracing‡ showing how the Commission has apportioned the country and to observe that the division of the Hlabisa tribe was found necessary owing to the fact that its two sections were divided in sympathy between the Usutu and anti-Usutu parties. In order that there shall be no Natives of one party living in the lands of the opposite party, it will only be necessary to move 56 anti-Usutu kraals and 22 Usutu kraals, but it is believed that of both classes a certain number of kraals will prefer to konza to the local Chiefs or Headmen rather than move.

* No. 5.

† No. 2.

‡ See sketch map facing page 14.

Lord Knutsford has had an opportunity of conferring fully with Colonel Cardew upon the report of this Commission, of which he was a member, and in approving its recommendations his Lordship has pointed out to Sir Charles Mitchell that the peaceful working of the scheme would be promoted by the creation of a new Magistracy in the eastern part of the district dealt with so that the tribes and sections living in that part would not be obliged in repairing to their Magistracy to traverse lands of Natives belonging to the rival party. As you may be aware, a police post has recently been placed in Umtumbu's district with a view to securing peace there, and that may possibly be the site of the future Magistracy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Miss Colenso.

No. 8.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

SIR, Downing Street, December 29, 1891.
I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant,* respecting the rearrangement of boundaries in the Ndwandwe district of Zululand.

As Lord Knutsford thinks it not improbable that the Aborigines Protection Society may have derived its information from Miss Colenso or from those who have communicated with her, he thinks he can best answer your letter by enclosing copies of a correspondence † between that lady and this Department, from which you will see that in his Lordship's opinion there is a misapprehension as to the object and effect of what has been done.

With reference to the question of the removal of certain Natives from territories under Chiefs not friendly to them, your Committee will perceive that such removals are to be made in case of both parties and that the balance of inconvenience if any will be on the side of the party which your Committee refer to as Zibebu's party.

A small sketch map of the district is also enclosed which will explain how the district has been divided among the rival parties.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary, Aborigines Protection Society.

No. 9.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Aborigines Protection Society,
Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
December 31, 1891.

MY LORD,

ON behalf of the Committee of this Society, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 29th instant, † respecting the rearrangement of boundaries in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand, and enclosing correspondence with Miss Colenso.

Our Committee is not in a position to discuss the details of the partition of lands in this district approved by your Lordship, and it welcomes your Lordship's assurance that the recent changes have been made in order "to secure that, as far as possible, each party" "should be relieved from the domination of the Chiefs or Headmen of the other party." At the same time, I take leave to briefly state the grounds of our Committee's appeal to your Lordship, which may not have been sufficiently indicated in my letter of the 23rd instant.* They are as follows:—

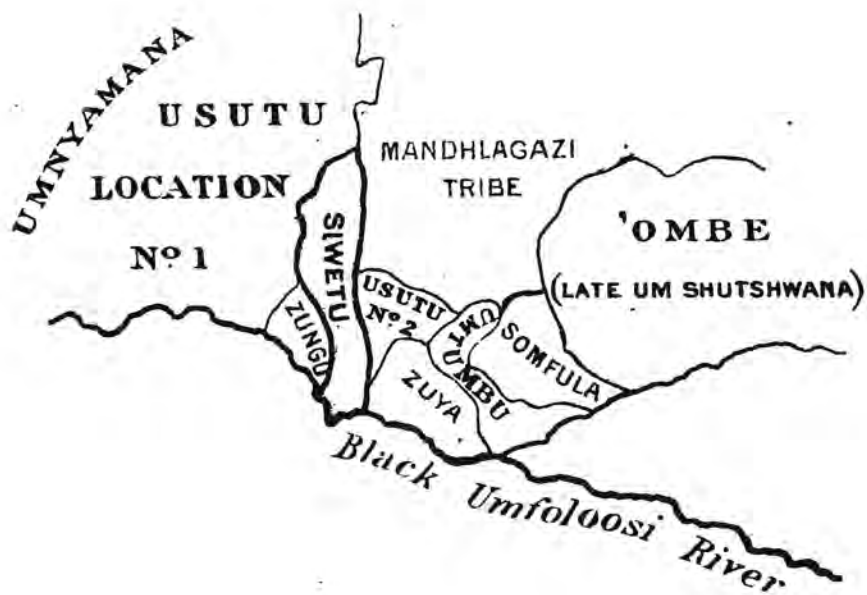
1. All or nearly all of the district in question has been regarded by the Usutus, apparently with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, as land on which they might settle without fear of molestation by their Native opponents, the followers of Zibebu.

* No. 4.

† Nos. 2 and 7.

‡ No. 8.

SKETCH MAP,
 — of the —
NDWANDWE DISTRICT,
ZULULAND.



- Usutu*
- USIBEBU'S PARTY
- NEUTRAL

2. Owing to the enforced absence of many Usutus and to the opportunities afforded to the followers of Zibebu, several of the latter have planted themselves in the district, where it would seem, since Zibebu's detention in the south, they have for the most part maintained friendly relations with their Usutu neighbours, and in some cases have rejoiced at being free from the control of their former leader.

3. Admitting, however, that their permanent settlement in vacant portions of the district may be justifiable, in the event of room being found for them without prejudice to the Usutus, and under conditions favourable to the maintenance of peace and the well-being of all parties, our Committee feels that there is grave reason to fear a renewal of disturbances should Zibebu be allowed, directly or indirectly, to assert authority over those of his former followers in the district who are now relieved from it to their own advantage, and yet more should he be in a position to repeat the raiding and slaughter of which he was formerly guilty. Of this a flagrant instance occurred in June 1888, when "the conduct of Usibebu and his people in attacking and killing Umsutywana" was regarded by Sir Arthur Havelock as an "offence of a sufficiently serious nature and degree to make it necessary to take formal proceedings," and Sir M. H. Gallwey reported that "it is for the interest of justice that proceedings should be taken against Usibebu for the murder of these people and the robbery of their cattle" (C.—5892, Nos. 75 and 190, enclosure 2), although, as far as our Committee is aware, Zibebu has not yet been brought to trial for these offences.

In the opinion of our Committee it is very important that the utmost care should be taken to avert such a recurrence of trouble as may be looked for should Zibebu in any way regain his influence in this part of Zululand; and, though that may not be contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, there is widespread fear in the Colony that it may ensue on the rearrangement of areas now adopted.

Our Committee respectfully asks from your Lordship an assurance that Zibebu will not, either personally or by deputy, be permitted to intrude himself on the district, and thus to counteract the efforts of the Usutus to be loyal and law-abiding subjects of the Crown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. R. FOX BOURNE,

Secretary.

The Right. Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Office.

No. 10.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 7, 1892.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo,* with further reference to the recent delimitation of boundaries in the 'Ndwandwe District of Zululand.

Lord Knutsford apprehends that the general situation is this,—the district in question is one where various sections of the Zulu people have a good claim to be assigned land out of which to support themselves. The recent Commission has endeavoured to draw the boundary lines between them so as to meet the just claims of all and prevent oppression. Lord Knutsford believes that these arrangements are the best practicable, and has approved them. If your Committee had laid before him any facts tending to show that this or that boundary line had been wrongly drawn, his Lordship would have been prepared to give them his attentive consideration. But as you state that your Committee is not in a position to discuss the details his Lordship does not perceive that the correspondence can be usefully prolonged. He believes that there is no ground for apprehending that any Usutus will be oppressed or that the public peace will be disturbed as a consequence of the recent proceedings; and it appears to him fallacious to argue from the fact that in 1888 very shortly after annexation disturbances broke out. His Lordship's information is that Zulus of all sections are living quietly and gaining a sufficient living by means of the accustomed industries. With regard to the killing of Umshutswana by the partisans of Usibebu, I am to refer you to his Lordship's despatch of the 24th of June 1890 in which he gave his reasons for not directing Usibebu to be further proceeded against in connexion with that incident.

* No. 9.

I am to add that Lord Knutsford does not regard the question of the restoration of Usibebu as necessarily raised by the recent delimitation of frontiers in the 'Ndwandwe District; and he has, as a matter of fact, recently intimated—not for the first time—that the question is one which he is not at present prepared to entertain.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society.

No. 11.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Aborigines Protection Society, Broadway Chambers,
Westminster, S.W., January 25, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Committee of this Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant,* with reference to re-arrangements of boundaries in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand.

Since the date of our Committee's last letter to your Lordship on this subject, I have had an opportunity of seeing the sketch-map forwarded to Miss Colenso on 23rd December, and further information as regards details has been received by our Committee, which appears to warrant its troubling your Lordship with the following remarks:—

The larger and more explicit map sent to Miss Colenso differs in several respects from the outline sketch with which your Lordship has favoured our Committee. One noteworthy point is that in the former the district marked "Mandhligazi" is also marked "Usibebu," whereas in the latter it is assigned to "Usibebu's party." This difference, slight as it may appear, strengthens our Committee's fear that it is contemplated that, under the new arrangements, the area shall be ultimately, if not at once, recognised as belonging to Zibebu. According to our Committee's information, only some of the people residing in this area have ever admitted Zibebu's claim to authority over them, and many who were temporarily overawed by him have returned to their former position as Usutus. Other claimants to portions of this area are still in exile, but their desire to return, if they can be free from molestation, appears to be reasonable. This is especially the case as regards Hayana's section of the Mandhlagazi, who resided in the western part of the district from the time of Mpande. Hayanu himself was killed during Zibebu's attack on Ketswayo in 1883, and his people were driven out on Zibebu's return in 1887, in violation of Sir Arthur Havelock's orders. Their right to reinstatement will be further and permanently ignored if their homesteads are now assigned to Zibebu or his followers.

Without at present troubling your Lordship with other details, it may be pointed out that the second magistracy which it is intended to establish in the Ndwandwe District is, like the one now there, to be placed within the Usutu locations, which are shown by the maps to be divided by a "neutral" strip of land, and, as regards the eastern part, to have on both sides of them locations assigned to Zibebu's partisans. It is submitted that this arrangement threatens to imperil the pacific projects approved by your Lordship, as, in accordance with it, it will be necessary for Zibebu's followers, whenever they resort to the magistracies, to traverse the Usutu locations, thus affording frequent opportunities for collision and display of ill-feeling between the resident and the intruding Natives.

Our Committee regrets that your Lordship considers it fallacious to argue from the fact of disturbances having broken out in 1883, as a direct consequence of Zibebu's return, that there is danger of fresh, if less serious, disturbances occurring should Zibebu be again allowed to return, even under conditions which may be represented to your Lordship as favourable to the maintenance of order.

Our Committee does not ask that Zibebu should now be proceeded against for the murder of Umsutshwana; but it trusts that your Lordship will take decisive steps to prevent his being ever reinstated in the field of his former and acknowledged crimes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. R. FOX BOURNE,

Secretary.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

Colonial Office.

MISS COLENZO to COLONIAL OFFICE.

19, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.,

February 5, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge herewith the receipt of the letter dated December 23rd, 1891,* addressed to me by your Lordship's direction, and enclosing a traced map of the divisions proposed to be made within the next few months in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand. But while I am grateful for the consideration shown me by this communication, I cannot say that it in anywise relieves my distress in the matter.

2. The present official view of the position appears to be that in the district in question there exist two parties sufficiently equal in strength to be termed "rival parties." The new map shows these supposed parties, each divided into four sections, and the country chequered between them like a chess-board, save that these divisions are irregular in shape and size. The Acting Commissioner's Report for 1890 shows the Zululand Police, the only force available to maintain order throughout Zululand, to be but 250 strong, and I see no escape from the conclusion that it is intended to use one "rival party" against the other to enforce this complicated division of lands.

3. As far as I am aware circumstances have tended to embitter, rather than to diminish, that enmity since Mr. Resident Commissioner Osborn reported that the one party (Zibebu) was burning to inflict "fearful retaliation on the Usutu;" since Sir M. H. Gallwey reported that Zibebu had "preferred to incur the displeasure of the Government, and to disobey their orders, and take his revenge," and had "carried out his purpose," and since, thereupon, the other party, the Usutu, gathered to the number of 4,000, and routed Zibebu in June 1888.

4. The numbers and position of the "two parties" are still, however, completely misrepresented.

Your Lordship refers to Colonel Cardew as having been a member of the Commission responsible for the proposed arrangement. I do not forget that the Zulus, in 1885, described this officer to me as "one who took trouble to hear both sides of a case." But I submit that in the present instance the value of Colonel Cardew's opinion is impaired by the following circumstances:—

- (a.) He does not understand the Zulu language.
- (b.) He was not familiar with the district, but now visited much of it for the first time.
- (c.) He thus appeared, taking part in the Commission, as the person going out of office, leaving the Zulus to their fate under his successor.
- (d.) That successor, and the principal member of the Commission, is Mr. M. Osborn, the recognised partisan of Zibebu, in whose hands, in 1887, Sir A. Havelock had left the arrangements for Zibebu's "repatriation," in which Sir A. Havelock, as he presently wrote, "was reluctantly compelled to think that more care, and "greater consideration and discretion, might have been exercised," and by which "much friction and ill-feeling had been caused between Zibebu's "followers and Dinuzulu and his tribe, the Usutu." Mr. Osborn's authority was now emphasized by his being escorted to Zululand, on his return from England, by the Governor in person.

5. Under these circumstances I submit that Colonel Cardew's presence could not avail to reassure the Zulus and to prevent misrepresentation. That it did not do so the proposed arrangements prove. The words "Mandhlakazi tribe, Zibebu," occupy the largest, most central, space in the new map, and your Lordship has been informed that of the Usutu kraals, "it will only be necessary to move 22" "in order that there shall be no "Natives of one party living in the lands of the opposite party." But a large portion of the Mandhlakazi tribe itself are strong Usutus. Haiyana, Zibebu's elder brother, was killed as an Usutu by Zibebu's *impi* in 1883; Haiyana's section of Mandhlakazi, numbering at least 50 huts, have not ventured to return to their homes in the district now marked "Zibebu," since they were driven out on Zibebu's behalf three years ago in spite of Sir A. Havelock's solemn promise to the contrary. I submit that in the estimate of "only 22 Usutu kraals to be moved," the above facts and the rights of all these people are ignored, a fresh grievance is created, and confidence is shaken in all the proceedings of the Commission.

6. Your Lordship adds, "it is believed that of both classes a certain number of kraals "will prefer to *Konza* to [recognise] the local Chief or Headman rather than move."

* No. 7.

Since the invasion of Zululand in 1879 three attempts have been made to force Zibebu on this Ndwandwe District, and each attempt has resulted in his expulsion or withdrawal after grievous bloodshed. On the other hand, in 1885, after his second failure and signal expulsion in 1884, the English trader Moore, whose previous account had been approved by Sir H. Bulwer as "very clear and impartial," describes the district as likely to "be thickly populated again in the space of another year," being "steadily occupied by the Usutu party," and by "people left behind by Zibebu," who "seem entirely satisfied" "under the control of an Usutu Headman;" "the people are encouraged to return to their own kraals." Later, Mr. Osborn himself expressed his belief that "fully one half of Zibebu's tribe" would "very shortly be back in the Mandhlakazi district, settled down under Hlomuza," an Usutu Headman, though a half-brother of Zibebu. I submit that this evidence shows the official theory of two "rival" parties to be a fallacy, the people having been "satisfied" under Usutu Headmen, whenever relieved of Zibebu and his immediate followers—not necessarily all, even of the "700 males," who followed his fortunes into the Reserve and back—but those few, not all of the same tribe, who, like Zibebu, have forfeited their place and any influence for good among their own people by having, in Sir T. Shepstone's words, "broken away from all these [Zulu] influences and associations."

7. I do not understand whether Zuya and Somfula, now (apparently) to be appointed Headmen over separate districts, are intended to be in future independent of Zibebu; but official records show that they have followed his fortunes since 1884, and share the odium of his return in 1887, and I cannot but view with surprise and distress the reintrusion of such men into positions of trust in the very district where they have already been instrumental in working so much misery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRIETTE E. COLENSO.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 13.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

SIR,

Downing Street, February 5, 1892.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo,* having further reference to the re-arrangement of boundaries in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand.

With regard to your comments on the small sketch map communicated to your Society and the larger tracing furnished to Miss Colenso, I am to observe that Lord Knutsford does not perceive that there were grounds for the inference which has suggested itself to your Society. In the small sketch map (which was prepared in this office) it was considered that the name of Usibebu would be out of place in the Mandhlagazi location since he does not now live there, and (as stated in the letter from this Department of the 7th ultimo†), Lord Knutsford is not at present prepared to entertain the question of his repatriation.

In the larger tracing (which was prepared in Zululand and is signed by Colonel Cardew) the name of Usibebu was probably inserted because it has been customary to mark that part of the country with his name, and perhaps also because it was supposed that the tribal name of "Mandhlagazi" might not by itself be at once recognised as that of Usibebu's people.

As to the site of the proposed new Magistracy, nothing has been, as yet, determined, but as any place chosen must be within the lands of one or other of the rival parties it appears to Lord Knutsford that all sites alike might be deemed open to some such criticisms as those which are contained in your letter, but which, I am to observe, his Lordship does not consider as giving ground for anxiety, because he is well assured that the Government of Zululand is in a position to preserve the public peace.

Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to state that Lord Knutsford has nothing to add to what he has already said as to the repatriation of Usibebu, and he

* No. 11.

† No. 10.

must decline to comply with the request of your Society that he will take steps to preclude his ever being allowed to return to the 'Ndwandwe District.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

The Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society.

No. 14.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received February 9, 1892).

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
January 11, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the Resident Commissioner's general report upon the condition of Zululand for the month of December.

2. It will be observed that the Usutu party still maintains a disloyal attitude towards the Government; and, to my mind, it is evident that it is encouraged to do so by persons beyond the borders of Zululand.

3. As long as the party continues its present passive resistance to the authority of the Magistrates, I need scarcely point out to your Lordship how undesirable it will be even to consider the question of returning Dinuzulu to Zululand.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

ZULULAND.

REPORT of the RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, ZULULAND, for the Month of December 1891.

ON the 1st of December the coast Chiefs named in the margin, who were sentenced by the late Special Court, for the part they took in the rising in 1888, were discharged from prison in terms of the commutation of their sentences as ordered by the Secretary of State. They returned straight to their respective kraals or houses in Lower Umfolosi District, where they are remaining quietly.

2. Fine fertilising rains have continued to fall at intervals, and the crops generally are flourishing in consequence; some damage, however, has been sustained from the appearance of the grub in some fields. In U'Bombo District the rains have not been so plentiful, and the crops there are rather backward, but still in a healthy condition. In some rich valleys, as that of the Sikwebezi and Umhlatuze Rivers, some of the earlier planted mealie crops have so far matured as to be nearly, if not quite, fit for harvesting.

A violent wind and hail storm occurred in Nqutu District on the 16th of the month; the public buildings at the Magistracy were seriously damaged by it. The court room and part of the offices and the lock-up were unroofed, and some of the materials so dislodged were blown a distance of about two miles. The walls being left exposed, received considerable damage from the heavy rain that accompanied the storm. Steps were taken at once to place the damaged buildings in a state of security against further injury from rain, &c., and to effect their repair. The Clerk of Works reports that the repairs will cost 121*l*.

The erection of a temporary wood and iron court house and lock-up at Lower Umfolosi is not yet completed, but the work is being pushed on. The dwelling-house for the Magistrate, his clerk and constables, have now been shifted on to the new site selected for the seat of magistracy in that district.

4. The prevalence of heavy rains is the cause of much damage to the main roads, and it has been found necessary to keep the two labour parties, referred to in my last report, employed in effecting repairs.

5. The general health of the people is good, although in some low-lying localities it is reported there are a good many cases of sickness. It is not at all unusual to find people in low-lying valleys get ill during the alternate hot and wet weather experienced in the summer. Very few cases of fever have as yet occurred in the coast districts.

6. I am able to report that no very serious crimes were committed last month. The following are the only cases in which the offences could be classed as serious :—

- 1 shooting with intent to murder.
- 1 cattle stealing.
- 1 assault with intent to do grievous bodily injury.
- 1 pretending to practise witchcraft.
- 1 common assault.

The sentence of death passed on the Native whose case I referred to in my last report was carried into effect on the 7th December.

7. The gold mining industry in Zululand is beginning to show signs of activity. A small quartz mill has been erected in Nqutu and in Entonjaneni Districts respectively, and crushing commenced. From Nqutu a royalty amounting to 5*l.* 11*s.* was paid into the Treasury during December. No return was made from Entonjaneni, as the mill began crushing, I understand, only late in the month.

8. I append hereto a copy of the report by the Resident Magistrate of Ndwandwe District for the fortnight ended 15th December, from which it will be seen that the Usutu people at Ndwandwe were circulating a rumour that Dinuzulu was expected back in Zululand almost immediately. The rumour reached me through Native channels as well.

I believe it possible that it originated in statements that appeared in the Natal newspapers, I think in November, to the effect that Dinuzulu was about to be returned to Zululand. The sullen attitude of the Usutu, and their continuing to keep aloof from the Magistrate, is correctly stated in the latter's report, the object being to avoid as much as practicable acknowledging the supremacy of the Government, in order to retain a free hand to receive Dinuzulu, and to tender him their loyalty when he arrives. This undesirable condition of affairs will, I fear, continue to exist so long as the false and mischievous reports of the Chief's immediate return to Zululand are spread about by intriguers in Natal.

The incident mentioned by the Resident Magistrate of Ngamule placing, against his orders, a kraal in the Mdhletshe Location, deserves a few remarks to explain the meaning and intention of that apparently harmless act. The Usutu although glad to have locations defined for their occupation, as was done by the late Commission, did not like at all the setting apart of separate locations for the different sections under their own Chiefs or Headmen; especially did they dislike having a separate location for the Mdhletshe tribe of the late Chief Msutshwana, and the Headmen endeavoured to dissuade the Commission from marking out such locations, expressing their wish to have one or more blocks of land set apart for occupation by the Usutu generally. The Commission, for good reasons, refused to comply with their wishes. Mgamule, who is at present the principal Usutu Headman, endeavoured to attain his object by resorting to the system followed by the late Zulu Kings who, whenever a tribe became of any importance, located one or more kraals of what was called "King's people" within that tribe, which people would not be under the authority of the Chief of the tribe, but under that of the King direct. This action by the King was taken in order to assert his authority and rights over that tribe, and the land occupied by the members thereof, and to have people on the spot to keep him informed of what was going on in the tribe. There can be no doubt that Mgamule, in placing a kraal in the Mdhletshe Location, did so with the view of securing for Dinuzulu, in the eyes of the Natives, the authority and rights over the tribe and the land as he would have possessed had he been an established King.

The country throughout is perfectly quiet.

(Signed)

M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

Eshowe, Zululand,
January 7, 1892.

REPORT of the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER and RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, NDWANDWE DISTRICT, from 1st to 15th December 1891.

A RUMOUR is in circulation amongst the Usutu that Dinuzulu is to return almost immediately. So assured do the Headmen profess to be on the subject that they are, I am told, arranging to send Mtogwane to meet him at Durban. Mtogwane is a resident of the South African Republic, and his being employed in this respect shows that the Usutu organisation is not limited to this territory. The rumour is circulated without any reference to me. No question has been asked of me by any of the Usutu as to whether I have any knowledge of its truth or otherwise. I notice in the public papers that the restoration of Dinuzulu is believed in other quarters to be about to take place, and the two circumstances combined show clearly two things: (1) that the Usutu Headmen have means of obtaining information independently of the officials, and (2) that they desire the officials to have as little knowledge as possible of their doings. The general obscurity by which their actions are veiled is an evidence that they are not loyal and that only unfortunate results could be looked for from the realisation of what they profess to expect is about to take place.

I find that they are maintaining a kind of passive resistance, too, of my authority. It has manifested itself in two instances. When the Commission for defining boundaries of locations gave its decision, instructions were given to Ombe, the (Acting) Chief Regent of the Mdhletshe tribe to make arrangements for his proper constitution as such, or for the appointment of a proper Regent, and also for the nomination of a successor to the late Msutshwane. I fixed a day for the arrangement of these matters, but when Ombe appeared with a few Headmen he said he had not had sufficient time. I allowed him an extension to the 16th ultimo, but, from what I can learn, he has not been taking any steps towards compliance with the order. I have taken steps to have him made to answer the charge of contempt of your Honour's orders.

The other instance to which I have referred is the conduct of the Usutu Headman Umgamule. He asked for permission to establish a kraal of his own in the Mdhletshe (tribe of late Msutshwana) location, which I refused. Notwithstanding my refusal, I now find that the establishment of the kraals has for some time been in progress. This was found out by my own constables, no mention having been made of it either by Ombe or Mgamule. The latter has been fined, and I am taking steps to have the kraal removed.

Beyond these circumstances there is nothing calling for special mention.

General quietness and good order have prevailed; there have been abundant rains and the crops promise well.

(Signed) J. Y. GIBSON,
Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate.

Nongoma, December 16, 1891.

No. 15.

COLONIAL OFFICE to Miss COLENZO.

MADAM,

Downing Street, February 16, 1892.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant* on the subject of the recent demarcation of boundaries in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

Miss Colenso,

* No. 12.

No. 16.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received March 7, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 9, 1892.

MY LORD,

A REFERENCE to the report of the Commission for the demarcation of boundaries in Northern Zululand will show that its recommendation approved by your Lordship was that, as Ombe had not been authorised to act as Regent of the Mdhletshe tribe, and as it was necessary that he should receive the authority of the Government before he could act as such and exercise jurisdiction, the representatives of the tribe should appear before the Resident Magistrate to explain their wishes to him with a view to the appointment of a Regent.

2. The Usutu party, animated as it is by its desire to keep together, under the direct control of Dinuzulu, the whole of the tribes who supported him in his rebellion, is of course, opposed to any appointment of Regent being made over the late Msutshwana's tribe, and Ombe, by passive resistance, is doing what he can to help this project.

3. Mr. Osborn appears to me to regard the matter in its right light, and I think that a firm and just assertion of authority by the Magistrate may probably bring Ombe and the tribe to their senses. As the assertion of this authority will, however, doubtless be misrepresented, as heretofore every fair and reasonable step has been misrepresented, to be a persecution of the Usutu party, I think it well to furnish your Lordship with a copy of the correspondence.

4. The rumour so persistently spread in Zululand of Dinuzulu's immediate return emanates doubtless from the same source as do the misrepresentations I have alluded to. These reports are mischievous in that they prevent the Usutu party, bent as it is on re-establishing the Zulu kingdom, under Dinuzulu, accepting the logic of accomplished facts.

5. The same dogged spirit that has kept Zulu messengers waiting in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg for the last eighteen months in the vain hope that they will be sent to Saint Helena with certain presents for the prisoners, although they have been assured, week after week, that there is no chance of their being so sent, animates the Usutu party in Zululand, and can only be overcome by an equally steady persistence on the part of the Government in carrying out the plans that have been made to secure the peace of Zululand.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, NDWANDWE, to RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

Nongoma, January 28, 1892.

ON the 23rd of September last, your Honour personally instructed U'Ombe, brother of the late Chief Msutshwane, of the Mdhletshe tribe, to arrange for (1) the nomination of a Regent in the place of that deceased Chief during the minority of his children, and (2) the nomination of a successor to U'Msutshwane from amongst his minor children for submission to his Excellency the Supreme Chief for his approval. On receiving these instructions U'Ombe said nothing, and in reply to a question by your Honour as to why he did not speak, he said he had nothing to say.

2. With a view to having your Honour's instructions carried out, I summoned U'Ombe to meet me at my office on the 16th of the following month. He appeared, having with him six Headmen of the tribe. He then represented that, owing to the fact that several of the principal Headmen of the tribe were absent and at great distances, he had not had sufficient *time* to obtain their attendance or views on the subject. I therefore adjourned the meeting until the 16th November, carefully warning U'Ombe and the Headmen that they would be required to attend and state their wishes on the subject

upon that day. I made full notes of the position of matters, for the information of Captain Pierce, who acted for me during the month of November. But, on my return early in December, he informed me that no appearance had been made by U'Ombe or his Headmen. I therefore sent a constable to summon U'Ombe to the office, on the 16th December, to explain his conduct. The constable found that he was absent, but informed the members of his kraal that his attendance was required. On the date appointed there was again no appearance. I then sent a policeman again with instructions to conduct U'Ombe to the office, but the latter being still absent on a visit to U'Somkale, in the Lower Umfolosi District, it became necessary to send there for him. His appearance was thus enforced on the 4th instant, when, his explanation being anything but satisfactory, I fined him 5*l.* for disregard of instructions. He was not accompanied by a single Headman of the tribe. I took occasion, however, to impress upon him that it was most important that the instructions should be complied with without delay. I said that until a head of the tribe had been approved by the Supreme Chief it was practically without a head; that instructions had been given by your Honour personally and most explicitly, and that in disregarding them he was incurring a most serious responsibility. He stated that a woman who had to be consulted was with the tribe of Kambi in the South African Republic, and too ill to come, and I told him that in that case he would have to send a deputation to her to learn her views. I spoke thus from the bench, and expected that before U'Ombe left he would probably see me again to take his leave, but I saw no more of him, and learned some days later that he had returned home. Upon that I sent a policeman to summon all the Headmen individually, including U'Ombe and his brother Nkowana, who has charge of a section of the tribe residing near the head of False Bay, to appear at the office on the 27th instant. Two days previous to that date I received a message from U'Ombe that, owing to the death of some of his relations, he would be unable to attend; and from Nkowana that, owing to an affection of one of his knees, he was unable to travel. Not one of the Headmen presented an appearance.

3. That is the position up to the present. No promise has been made of attendance; and, from past experience, I have no doubt there will be no attendance until the persons who were summoned are brought up by the policeman I am about to send for them. That there has been no intention of compliance with your Honour's instructions is manifest from the fact that no one has been sent to consult the woman referred to who is with Kambi's people.

4. The position is therefore a difficult one, and I feel that I require your Honour's instructions as to the steps I should take with regard to it. It is my intention to make all concerned answer me on an early date for their disregard of my summons, but I cannot force them to explain their wishes with regard to the Chieftainship of the tribe. Their policy with regard to that appears to be to maintain a stolid silence.

5. It is the opinion of my Induna, which appears to be borne out to some extent by circumstances that have come under my own notice, that the Headmen of the tribe do not regard U'Ombe as their head. I have observed that U'Ombe is seldom, if ever, accompanied by any of those Headmen. He has on two occasions gone with me to the Mteku, where his brother Nkowana resides, and on these occasions he was only accompanied by a young man who resides in his own personal kraal. When he came up to the office on the 4th instant he was absolutely alone. On the 16th October he was, indeed accompanied by six Headmen; but I am told that he accidentally met these at the office. His attitude, and that of the Headmen, may possibly be thus explicable, but I cannot ascertain with any certainty the cause of the difficulty, and should like to have your Honour's instructions as to the action to be taken, unless compliance with your Honour's instructions be yielded, of which there at present appears to be little probability.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Y. GIBSON,

Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE instruction was given by me to Ombe as stated in Mr. Gibson's report, and in order to prevent possible excuses it was repeated to Ombe, in my presence by, Colonel

Cardew, who was then still Acting Resident Commissioner. The instruction was reiterated by the Commission, as is recorded in their report.

2. That Ombe is the temporary Regent or temporary head of the Mdhletshe tribe (late Msutshwanas) appears to me beyond all question. He acted as such during the transactions of the Commission when the location was defined for the tribe, and was the tribe's spokesman throughout the proceedings. Moreover when he received the instructions above referred to on three occasions he did not say, or even hint, that he was not the man who has charge of the tribe.

3. It will be seen, however, that the disobedience of the Magistrate's summons was not limited to Ombe; his brother Nkowana, and the other Headmen of the tribe, who were also summoned, likewise failed to appear. This conduct of ignoring the authority of the Magistrate and of the Government corresponds exactly with the attitude assumed by Dinuzulu and the Usutu Headmen and people, almost immediately on the annexation of Zululand in 1887, and which, I assert it distinctly, was the actual and true cause that led up to the disturbances in 1888. Passive resistance to the law and the Magistrates was the line followed by the Usutu, and the same policy is evidently now being adopted by Ombe and the other Headmen of the Mdhletshe tribe, which is essentially Usutu.

4. I can only account for the present conduct of the Mdhletshe by the fact that it is reported amongst the Usutu, and confidently asserted by them, that Dinuzulu's return to Zululand will take place at an early date, and believing that this will happen they will do nothing that might amount to a recognition of the authority of the Government as superseding that of Dinuzulu, who they expect will come back vested with kingly position and authority as was his father Cetshwayo when he was allowed to return to Zululand. I understand that they base their belief and assertion on private communications received by them from persons living in Natal. Nothing that I, or even your Excellency, could tell them would induce them to believe the contrary.

5. I have directed the Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe, to abstain from taking further action, that can be avoided, in the matter until he receives instructions which I will convey to him after obtaining your Excellency's directions on the subject.

I consider the Magistrate should be directed to firmly enforce obedience to the law and his summons, at the same time to be particularly careful to remain within the law, and that his action should be governed by discretion, judgment, and moderation.

In saying this I do not for a moment think that Mr. Gibson would act differently unless so directed, as I have always found him very careful, especially when dealing with important matters.

February 4, 1892.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

GOVERNOR TO RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

I CONCUR in your views expressed in the last paragraph but one of your minute. If you think it necessary to reinforce the police force at Xedeni you are at liberty to do so.

I await your report on the Secretary of State's directions to establish a Magistracy in the Hlabisa District. It appears to me that this will help to keep this part of the country in order more than any other course that could be taken.

February 8, 1892.

(Signed) C. B. H. M.

No. 17.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received March 7, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

MY LORD,

February 10, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, copies of two minutes addressed to me by the Resident Commissioner commenting upon the letters from Miss Colenso and the Aborigines Protection Society which were enclosed in your Lordship's despatches of the 23rd December* and 7th January last.†

2. I have only to express my entire concurrence in the remarks made by Mr. Osborn upon certain points raised in the letters referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

As all the circumstances connected with the late demarcation of locations in Ndwanwe District are well known to your Excellency and to his Lordship the Secretary of State, there is no necessity for me to take up time in refuting Miss Colenso's misrepresentations in her letter of the 28th November addressed to the Secretary of State.

I must, however, invite attention to the following passage in the letter dated October 4, from Magama Magwaza to Mr. H. Escombe, a copy of which formed an enclosure in Miss Colenso's letter referred to.

"Umsutshwana's tribe asked Mr. Osborn why the land is being cut into two parts as they are all of Umsutshwana's, belong to the *King's* people."

Also to this passage in Mubi Nondenisa's letter to Miss Colenso, dated September 16, 1891, forming enclosure 2 in her letters Ziziba is alleged to have addressed me in the following words amongst others:—

"For whom are you dividing the land? And where is its owner? *Where have you left him?*"

I have underlined some of the words. These two passages show clearly (1) that the Usutu look upon themselves as belonging to a King and that the land belongs to him, and they challenge the right of the Government to divide the land into locations; (2) they demand to know where the owner of the land is, and where I had left him. That they refer to Dinuzulu as their King and as the owner of the land is beyond all doubt.

I invite attention to these points as clearly in support of my distinct conviction that should Dinuzulu return to Zululand, either before or after the expiration of his sentence, he will at once attempt to assume the position of King, and the consequent disturbances may be expected to follow.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

February 1, 1892.

P.S.—Miss Colenso, in paragraph 3 of her letter to the Secretary of State, says, that the two letters on which she based her representation show fresh evictions, &c. I have to state distinctly that not a single eviction has taken place, nor will any eviction be necessary if the Usutu people affected by the location boundaries abide by the arrangements made for their own benefit by the Commission in September. Judging, however, from the interference by Miss Colenso already taking place, as shown by this correspondence, I fear the Usutu will again be led astray by the evil advice that is evidently being given them by European meddlers in Natal and elsewhere.

I wish to deny emphatically that there is any gathering together of Usibebu's people to go north and that Usibebu goes with them, as alleged in paragraph 4 of Miss Colenso's letter. As to Usibebu, he is living quietly in his kraal in Eshowe District, and I have

* No. 5.

† Not printed. Lithograph form.

not held out to him the slightest hope of his being allowed to return to his location in Ndwandwe District. There is nothing whatever to even indicate that Usibebu is doing anything by word or deed that could be taken as an indication even of an intention on his part to return to Ndwandwe, however much he may desire to do so.

February 2, 1892.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE assertion in paragraph marked 1 is wholly unfounded. It is possible that the Usutu may have regarded Ndwandwe District in the manner stated, but they look upon the whole of Zululand as Dinnzulu's and theirs, they being his subjects.

The assertion in paragraph 2 about the enforced absence of many Usutu, and the opportunities afforded Sibebu's followers, &c. is also unfounded in fact.

As to the rest I need only say that U'Sibebu continues to remain at Eshowe according to orders.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

February 5, 1892.

No. 18.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.

(Received March 14, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 10, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the General Report by the Resident Commissioner for the month of January 1892.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL,

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor.

Enclosure in No. 18.

REPORT of the RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, ZULULAND, for the Month of January 1892.

THE rainfall during the month has been fairly good in most of the districts, but in Eshowe, Entonjaneni, and U'Bombo comparatively little rain fell during the last three weeks of January, and very hot weather was experienced, retarding the growth of the crops, and injuring them to a certain extent. A fair quantity of rain has, however, since fallen, which has revived the fields of mealies and amabele, and, so far as can be judged at present, a good harvest may be expected throughout the country.

2. Ombe, brother of the late Chief Umsutshwana, who has hitherto acted as Regent over the Mdhletshe tribe, has been behaving in an improper and unlawful manner, as he had not been appointed or authorised by the Governor as Supreme Chief to be the Regent over Umsutshwana's tribe. He was instructed in September last by Colonel Cardew, then Acting Resident Commissioner, and, to prevent misunderstanding, I too gave him the same instruction, which was also repeated to him by the late Boundary Commission, to the effect that he and the other Headmen of the tribe should forthwith appear before Mr. Gibson, the Resident Magistrate, and state (1) their wish that he, Ombe, may be the Regent, or else submit the name of some other proper person of the tribe for that position; and (2) to declare the name of the son of Umsutshwana, who is his heir, and is to be successor to the Chieftainship over the Mdhletshe tribe, to be

submitted for the approval of the Governor as Supreme Chief. It was carefully explained to Ombe and his fellow tribesmen, who were present with him, that this course was necessary to be taken in order to legalise the position and acts of the Regent, and to secure the succession to the Chieftainship to the proper person. I reminded them that under the Zulu Kings both these matters had to be submitted for the King's pleasure, and that as the Queen now reigns over Zululand, such questions have to be dealt with by Her Majesty through her representative the Governor. I added that no one can lawfully exercise authority over any tribe or section of the people unless he be duly appointed or authorised in that behalf by the Governor.

I regret to say that Ombe and the other Headmen have, up to the present, not regarded the instruction given them, although the Resident Magistrate has repeatedly called upon them to render compliance. On one occasion Ombe, who had been duly summoned by the Magistrate, disregarded the summons, for which he was fined 5*l*. The matter is still pending.

3. Beyond the case mentioned in the foregoing section, no event of importance occurred during the past month in connexion with the internal condition of the country. Very little crime was committed, and no serious crime at all.

Rumours have prevailed to the effect that Dinuzulu is about to return to Zululand, the Usutu people giving out that he is coming back as King.

I have noticed some correspondence in the Natal newspapers to the effect that Usibebu is about to return to his location at Ndwandwe, with the authority of the Government.

These statements, so far as I know, are entirely untrue. Usibebu is living quietly in his kraal in Eshowe District. Knowing the instructions of the Secretary of State on the subject, I have carefully avoided saying anything to anyone that could possibly be construed into even a hope that the Government would give consent to Sibebu returning to Ndwandwe.

Usibebu has been to see me only once since I resumed duty in Zululand, and that was towards the end of October. His visit, which did not extend to over 20 minutes, was entirely a friendly one; not a single reference was made on either side to his case, or the probability of his being allowed to return to Ndwandwe. He simply called to welcome me back, as has been done by every other Native Chief in Zululand.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

Eshowe, Zululand,
February 8, 1892.

No. 19.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received March 14, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 15, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd December last,* on the subject of the report and proceedings of the Commission appointed for the demarcation of lands in the Ndwandwe District.

2. I called upon Mr. Osborn for a report upon paragraph 3 of your Lordship's despatch, in which you direct the establishment of a new Magistracy in the Hlabisa or Mdhletshe District. I enclose herewith a copy of the report which he has furnished.

3. With regard to the demarcation between the Usutu Location No. 1 on the west and the lands occupied by Umuyamana and his people, referred to in paragraph 4 of your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment, I beg to draw your attention to the remarks made in paragraph 4 of Mr. Osborn's report, in which I concur.

4. I shall lose no time in carrying out your Lordship's instructions, and, in a future despatch, I will go into details as well as give an estimate of the cost.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 19.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

It was necessary that before reporting on paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch that I should communicate with Mr. Gibson, Resident Magistrate, Ndwandwe. The question being a very important one, I could not deal with it in a satisfactory manner without having a report thereon by the magistrate of the district, in which are localised the main considerations that induced the Secretary of State to direct the establishing of a new Magistracy there. I lost no time in communicating with Mr. Gibson, whose report has now reached me, and I put up herein the correspondence.

Mr. Gibson, on receiving my letter of the 26th ultimo, visited that part of his district in which it is proposed to establish the new Magistracy, in order to inspect the localities for the purpose of reporting thereon. He considers the best situation as a site for the new Magistracy would be near Glen's Store, about a mile north-west of the Nhlwati Hill, and he points out the advantages of this site over that of one of the two localities indicated by me; the other he found inaccessible.

I concur with Mr. Gibson in his recommendation that the site should be near Nhlwati. It is within the Mdbletshe (Usutu) Location, and would come approximately within the alternative position indicated by the Secretary of State in paragraph 3 of his despatch.

2. I am unable in this report to recommend what the boundaries of the new district should be, beyond that the northern or north-western boundaries of the Mdhletshe and the two Hlabisa Locations would form part of the boundaries. I may state that it is not possible to define the rest of the boundaries before they have been duly considered, and this can only be done in a thorough and satisfactory manner after full inquiry, which I am making now.

3. With regard to your Excellency's suggestion that it might be advantageous to move the U'Bombo Magistracy to the new District and to replace it by a Border Agency, I am aware that the duties at U'Bombo could very well be discharged by a Border Agent appointed also as an administrator of Native Law, and as a justice of the peace. But as the situation there is so thoroughly isolated, and for other reasons, it would scarcely do to have a Border Agent there alone. I think we should have to give him a clerk and a few policemen. Besides, the detachment of Zululand Police at U'Bombo could not be withdrawn for some time to come without risk. Hence I doubt if any saving would result by moving the Magistrate from U'Bombo, and I think it would be better to appoint a Magistrate and his staff to the new Magistracy.

With regard to the demarcation between the Usutu Location No. 1 on the west and the lands occupied by Umnyamana and his people referred to in paragraph 4 of his Lordship's despatch, I recommend that this boundary should be made as soon as the hut tax has been collected in May, the work to be begun on the 1st June. The country there consists almost entirely of low-lying valleys covered with mimosa, and horse-sickness is very prevalent and deadly there in the summer season, consequently it will not be practicable to do the work of inspection and demarcation without the certainty of great loss from horse-sickness, in addition to which there would be great risk of fever being contracted by the officials who may be employed on the work, as they would of necessity have to visit some of the hot valleys of the Black Umfolosi and other similar places.

The Natives, Usutu and others, have at present their crops growing on the land. No further crops can be put in, the season for planting being past, hence there is no cause for immediate demarcation. By fixing the boundaries in June, when there are no growing crops on the land, cultivation would be regulated according to those boundaries in the spring, *i.e.*, in the beginning of August.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

February 11, 1892.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Ndwandwe.

Eshowe, Zululand,

January 26, 1892.

SIR,

THE Secretary of State having approved of the recent demarcation of locations in Ndwandwe District, as you have been informed, I am to acquaint you that the Government contemplates the creation, as soon as practicable, of a new Magistracy to include part of the Ndwandwe and part of the Lower Umfolosi Districts and perhaps of other adjoining districts.

2. It is thought that the establishment of a new Magistracy in a suitable locality would tend greatly to enhance the facilities for reconciliation of the different sections into which the population is divided by tribal allegiance or political sympathies. And it is considered "obvious that the chances of collision or friction are less, and the chances of reconciliation greater, if the Natives in the eastern part of the disturbed district (Ndwandwe?) are not made to depend on a Magistracy from which they are separated by the lands of those with whom they have been at enmity."

3. With regard to the site of the proposed Magistracy the Secretary of State, in his instructions on the subject says: "A new police post has been lately established in Umtumbu's part of the Hlabisa country, not far from the Xedeni Kraal, and that might perhaps be the best site for the new Magistracy, unless it is thought preferable to place it somewhere in the western part of the Mdhletshe country; and in order to equalise its work with that of other Magistracies, it might take in so much of the present Lower Umfolosi District as lies north of the Umfolosi River."

It appears to me that the neighbourhood of the Xedeni would not be suitable for the site as it would be altogether too near to your own office at Nongoma, and it would not command the large extent of country stretching from thence in an eastern and a southern direction. This objection does not apply to the same extent to the other place, viz., the Mdhletshe location suggested by his Lordship, and it seems that a suitable site could be chosen somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Mlambazane River or Mpanzakazi Hill. But as you possess an intimate knowledge of the different localities and understand fully the various considerations to be borne in mind in the selection of a site, I shall be glad to receive your recommendations on the subject. It appears to me advisable that, if practicable, the site should be fixed on a spot forming part of one of the Usutu locations, at all events that it should not be in Usibebu's location or in that of Somfula, Zuya, or the Zungu location.

I enclose herein a tracing of the sketch map of the locations prepared by Colonel Cardew at the time of their demarcation by the Commission.

In conclusion I would inform you that the establishing of the new Magistracy is a pressing question which admits of no delay, and I shall therefore be glad to receive your report and recommendations on the subject as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Ndwandwe, to RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

HIS HONOUR THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

I HAVE some difficulty in making a report or recommendation on this subject in any degree satisfactory to myself.

The length of the proposed district, as I understand, from the Mona River, near Usibebu's Xedeni Kraal to St. Lucia Bay, seems very great, and a position in the western part of the Mdhletshe location very much to one end of it.

If the new district is made to include "that portion of the Lower Umfolosi District which lies north of the Umfolosi River" then the Tole Hill would be the most central situation. It would not be a healthy one though, I think.

I learn that the seat of the Lower Umfolosi Magistracy has been changed to the south bank of the Mfolosi River. It is, therefore, scarcely half as far from those of Somkeli's people that would fall in the new district as to a situation on the western part of the Mdhletshe location.

So far as concerns the people in this district, I think the best situation would be near to Glen's Store, about a mile north-west of the Nhlwati Hill. Since receipt of your

Honour's letter I have visited the locality and find that the Mpanzagazi Hill is not accessible except by a person on foot. On the west of the Mlambazana stream there is a good site on the ridge about a mile from Mr. Robertson's Mission Station. But the distance from the one first-named is only about three miles and therefore not so much farther southward as to compensate for the advantages possessed by the other site of being on the direct road between the Usutu headquarters in the Isikwabezi valley, and their adherent Chiefs who live coastward, and being on the only waggon road which traverses the district from here to the head of False Bay, it is quite within accessible distance of any part of this district which may fall within the near one. But for the inaccessible nature of the country I should have recommended the establishment of the Magistracy midway between the Nhlwati and Tole Hills. But that appears to me to be quite impracticable.

I take it the new district will include only the Mdhletshe and Hlabisa tribes from amongst the inhabitants of this district.

The population derived from this district will therefore not be great.

According to the last payment of the hut tax these tribes possessed huts and population as under:—

<i>The Mdhletshe Tribe.</i>	
Nkowane's section	- - - - - 361 huts
Ombe's section	- - - - - 114 „
<i>The Hlabisa Tribe.</i>	
Mtumbu's section	- - - - - 146 „
Somfulu's section (about)	- - - - - 100 „

	721

Or about 2,884 souls. To these have, of course, to be added the people who lately accompanied the Reverend R. Robertson, and who, I suppose, will number a few hundred souls. The limits of the Mdhletshe location to the east, north, and south are still indefinite, the Commission having fixed them only up to a certain point to the eastward on both sides. Nkowane's people live along the head of False Bay and as far up as the base of the Makome Hills, and it is likely that the location will remain continuous from the western limits till those people are included in it.

I do not think there are many people living in that part of the Intonjaneni District that is likely to be included in the new one (which, by the way, will, I suppose, be called the Pome District), but they will be quite within an accessible distance.

The people of Somkele, even, can scarcely be regarded as too far away, only the Chief's kraal is so much nearer, as I understand, to the Lower Umfolosi Magistracy.

From the spot I recommend a Native can walk by a footpath across the hills to the kraal of Somkele in less than a day.

(Signed) J. Y. GIBSON,
Resident Magistrate.

Nongoma, February 5, 1892.

No. 20.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received March 18, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 22, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, with reference to my despatch of the 9th instant,* a copy of a report which has been furnished by the Resident Magistrate of the Ndwanwe District on the subject of the appointment of a Regent of the Mdhletshe tribe.

The Resident Commissioner remarks, in forwarding this report to me, that "it is satisfactory to find that the threatening difficulty with Ombe and others of the

* No. 16.

" Mdhletshe tribe has, so to say, been completely got over by the tribe rendering compliance with the instructions."

The full report, which Mr. Gibson is preparing, will be forwarded to your Lordship in due course.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 20.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Ndwandwe, to RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

Nongoma, February 11, 1892.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 28th ultimo, reporting the neglect of Ombe, brother of the late Msutshwane, to comply with the instructions given him by your Honour in September last, and in answer to instructions contained in your Honour's letter of the 3rd instant in reply thereto, I have the honour to report that having, as I intimated it was my intention to do, in the fourth paragraph of my report, sent two of my constables to collect and bring to the office U'Ombe, U'Nkowane, and all other Headmen of the Mdhletshe tribe, in order to punish them for their neglect of my summons, and finding, when they had been so collected, that they were disposed to enter upon discussion of the question of succession to the Mdhletshe Chieftainship, I had already held a meeting of those Headmen with the view of ascertaining their views in that respect when your Honour's letter reached me.

2. I have therefore continued to hold those meetings and have now all the necessary information, with the exception of the evidence of a Native whom Ombe desires to call, to enable me to prepare a full report on the subject for your Honour's information and consideration, and this report I shall forward, I hope, in the course of next week.

3. There is a dispute as to who should be appointed successor to Msutshwane. Two of his sons are set up each equally supported, in numbers, by Msutshwane's brothers and Headmen. They are named respectively Ntaminemibwa and Nkomozondini. I understand it to be the desire of the Headmen that his Excellency the Supreme Chief should decide between these two claimants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Y. GIBSON,

Assistant Commissioner and Resident Magistrate.

No. 21.

LORD KNUTSFORD to SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 24, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 9th and 22nd ultimo,* on the subject of the attitude of the Mdhletshe tribe in regard to the appointment of U'Ombe as Regent.

I am glad to learn from the latter despatch that there is a probability of the leaders of the tribe complying with the wishes of Government in this matter, and I shall await with interest your further reports on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

Sir Charles Mitchell.

* Nos. 16 and 20.

No. 22.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.
(Received April 19, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
March 22, 1892.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of my despatch of the 15th February,* I have now the honour to forward a statement of details connected with the establishment of the new Magistracy which your Lordship has directed me to form.

2. I also enclose a map showing the boundaries of the new district, but I have to remark that this map—a tracing of the latest Intelligence Department map—gives only very approximately the position of the chief features of a country which has never been surveyed.

3. The new boundaries appear to have been fixed on common-sense principles, and it is a favourable feature in Mr. Osborn's recommendation that the larger tribes will not be, as heretofore, divided under two Magistracies.

4. I anticipate some difficulty in finding a Magistrate who combines the ordinary qualities necessary for that office, with a thorough knowledge of the Zulu language and customs, but I shall hope shortly to submit a name for your Lordship's approval.

5. The necessary steps for the establishment of the Magistracy will be taken with as little delay as possible.

6. A schedule of the estimated expenditure for the current year is annexed, and for this I have the honour to ask your Lordship's sanction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

GOVERNOR TO RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

FOR a complete report in detail, and an estimate of cost at your earliest convenience.

(Signed) C. B. H. M.

February 17, 1892.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

HAVING given the question of the limits to be assigned to the proposed new Magistracy the fullest consideration, I now submit in Annexure A hereto a description of the boundary I would recommend should be assigned to the new district.

2. I have likewise considered the question of boundaries to U'Bombo District, and submit my recommendations in regard to them in Annexure B.

3. As the existing boundaries of the districts Ndwandwe and Lower Umfolosi would be affected by the laying out of the new district, I have shown in the Annexures C and D the rectifications necessary in consequence.

4. The proposed boundaries for the new district will include that portion of the Mdhletshe people living under Nkowana (a brother of the late Chief Msutshwana) in a southerly direction towards St. Lucia Bay. They will also include the Chief Somkele, and the whole of his tribe; so that this important tribe will not fall into two separate districts; nor will any other important tribe or section of a tribe be cut through in its occupation by the boundaries recommended. The size of the district as included in the proposed boundaries is, I consider, suitable, and in proportion with the adjoining districts of Ndwandwe, U'Bombo, and Lower Umfolosi.





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5. In regard to the site for the Magistrate to locate himself upon in the new district, I recommend that no final selection be made just yet, but that the Magistrate (when appointed) be temporarily stationed at or near the Nhlwati Hill referred to in my minute of 11th February 1892.

While on that spot the Magistrate is to acquaint himself with all the circumstances and conditions attaching to the different localities in the district, and, at the end of, say, two months, he should report on the subject and indicate the most suitable spot as a site for his permanent occupation, the selection to be made subject to the wish of the Secretary of State as expressed in his despatch of the 23rd December 1891. I am, however, inclined to think that no place will be found more suitable than Nhlwati Hill.

6. I consider it of great importance that the Magistrate in the new district should not have his offices in ordinary round straw Kafir huts. It would, in the eyes of the Natives, largely detract from the dignity that should attach to the position of a Magistrate, should he have his office and court in such huts, and the use of huts would certainly not convey to the people the idea of permanency in the establishment. I therefore recommend that a building constructed of wood and iron, the same as has been supplied to the Lower Umfolosi Magistracy, be forthwith erected in the new district as a court room, &c. for the Magistrate. Such a building, being of a portable character, could be shifted at any time, as may be desired.

I estimate its total cost at not exceeding 300/., including the necessary fittings.

7. I forward herewith an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred during the present year in connexion with the establishing of the new Magistracy.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

March 11, 1892.

GOVERNOR TO RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

Your suggestions seem to me to be good, and I approve of the contemplated expenditure. Do you propose to put up the iron house at the Nhlwati at once? or to wait until the new Resident Magistrate reports. I await your recommendations for filling the vacancies. I think Mr. _____ might be offered the new post. Do you propose to collect hut tax under the old or under the new Magistrates? If the latter there is no time to be lost.

(Signed) C. B. H. M

March 17, 1892.

A.

BOUNDARIES OF NEW DISTRICT.

From the junction of the Mona and Black Umfolosi Rivers along the western and northern boundaries of Mtumbu's, Somfula's, and Mdhletshe locations to the junction of the Mduna and Ulemo Streams; thence by a straight line to the source of the Munyvana Stream, down that stream to where it enters St. Lucia Lake; thence in a northerly direction along the shores of the lake to the southern boundary of Sibonda's location; along that southern boundary to the sea near St. Mary's mountain; thence in a southerly direction along the sea coast to St. Lucia Bay; along the shore of the bay in the same direction to the mouth of the Umfolosi; thence along the course of that river to the junction of the Black Umfolosi and the White Umfolosi Rivers; thence up the course of the Black Umfolosi to its junction with the Mona River.

B.

BOUNDARIES OF U'BOMBO DISTRICT.

On the north by Tongaland. On the east by the sea shore to the southern boundary of Sibonda's location, between the sea at the point near St. Mary's Mountain and St. Lucia Lake; thence along the northern boundaries of the new district to the source of

the Munyuana Stream ; from thence in a straight line to the source of the Umsindusi Stream at the Mapondo range of hills (where the Headman Sikizana lives) ; thence along the watershed of that range to the Umkuzi River ; thence along the boundary between Zululand and the South African Republic to the Pongolo River ; thence along that river to the boundary of Tongaland.

C.

BOUNDARIES of NDWANDWE DISTRICT.

(Altered by formation of new district.)

East along that portion of the western boundaries of U'Bombo and of new districts ; situated between Umkuzi River and the junction of the Mona and Black Umfolosi Rivers.

(Subject to the foregoing alterations the boundaries of this district are to be and remain in all other respects as set forth in Proclamation, Zululand, No. IV. 1887.)

D.

BOUNDARIES of LOWER UMFOLOSI DISTRICT.

(Altered by formation of new district.)

North by the southern boundaries of the new district.

(Subject to the foregoing alterations, the boundaries of this district are to remain in all other respects the same as set forth in Proclamation, Zululand, No. IV., 1887.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 22.

NEW MAGISTRACY.

Estimated Expenditure, 1892 (from 1st April 1892).

	£
Costs of wood and iron building to be used as court-room, offices, and lock-up (including cost of erection and transport and fittings)	300
Furniture (including safe)	30
Magistrate's salary, eight months, 37 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per month	300
Clerk and interpreter do. 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> do.	100
Native Induna do. say 2 <i>l.</i> do.	16
Ten Native constables do. 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each do.	120
Clothing, badges, &c.	30
Transport	20
Sundry expenses, such as law books, gaol contingencies (including handcuffs, medicine, &c.)	10
Total	£926

No. 23.

LORD KNUTSFORD to SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 30, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd of March,* and to convey to you my approval of the arrangements you propose for the creation of an additional Magistracy in Northern Zululand and of the expenditure connected therewith, amounting to a sum not exceeding 926*l.* for the current year.

It is evidently prudent to leave the question of the seat of the new Magistracy open for further consideration should Nhlwati for any reason prove inconvenient.

* No. 22.

I observe what appears to be a discrepancy between the description given in the enclosures to your despatch of the boundaries of the U' Bombo District and the boundaries as traced on the map which you have supplied me; as I read the description the north-west boundary, south of the Uinkusi, should run approximately along the 32nd degree of longitude and closer to the Banganomo Kraal. Special care will no doubt be taken in framing the Proclamation defining the boundaries of the Magistracies so as to make them correspond with the features of the country and avoid confusion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

Sir Charles Mitchell.

No. 24.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.

(Received May 2, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
April 3, 1892.

MY LORD,

REVERTING to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I regret having to inform your Lordship that I have not yet succeeded in obtaining the services of a gentleman who possesses that intimate knowledge of the Zulu language and customs, combined with the other qualifications which I consider indispensable for a Magistrate in the remoter parts of Zululand.

Secretary of State to Governor,
December 23, 1891.
Governor to Secretary of State,
February 15, 1892.
Governor to Secretary of State,
March 22, 1892.

I am, however, endeavouring to communicate with a gentleman† who is now supposed to be at Buluwayo in Matabeleland who, I believe, will be a suitable person for the post.

2. I had hoped that the Magistracy would have been established on or before the 1st instant, and that the hut tax would have been collected in the Hlabisa District by its new Magistrate. As it is now so late, however, I concur with Mr. Osborn in thinking that the taxes should be collected in that part of Zululand, as heretofore, by the Magistrates of the Ndwandwe and Lower Umfolosi Districts. And I am reluctantly constrained to the opinion that, under the circumstances, it is desirable to delay the establishment of the Magistracy until the collection of the tax has been completed, that is to say, until the beginning of June, by which time I trust that I shall have been able to make the necessary arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 25.

SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL to LORD KNUTSFORD.

(Received May 27, 1892.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
May 2, 1892.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch covering copy of a communication from Miss Colenso‡ respecting the partition of tribal locations in the Ndwandwe District of Zululand.

2. I scarcely deem it necessary to comment upon the obvious misrepresentations throughout Miss Colenso's letter, but as Mr. Osborn, to whom I had forwarded the letter, has addressed a Minute to me on the subject, I enclose a copy thereof, for your Lordship's information.

3. I need only say that my despatches to your Lordship will show how far from the truth is the statement that Mr. Osborn was escorted by me to Zululand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

* Nos. 5, 19, and 22.

† Major Maxwell (he has since accepted).

‡ No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 25.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR.

MINUTE.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

April 27, 1892.

It is difficult and unpleasant at all times to remark on Miss Colenso's allegations and general statements in regard to Zulu affairs. I will therefore not deal with all her statements in detail.

She complains that 22 Usutu kraals will have to move, but ignores entirely the fact that over 50 kraals of the Mandhlakazi will be likewise affected, and have to move from their present sites. She adds that the shifting of these 22 Usutu kraals form a fresh grievance, and confidence is shaken in all the proceedings of the Commission. I feel convinced that no demarcation of locations for the Usutu will suit Miss Colenso's ideas; nothing short of the handing over to them of the whole country will satisfy her, in order that the Zulu dynasty could be more easily re-established under Dinuzulu as soon as he returns to Zululand.

I do not think any further comment in detail on the numerous mis-statements in Miss Colenso's letter will serve any good purpose; at the same time, I wish it to be understood that I am able to disprove all her assertions, should it be deemed necessary. One of these mis-statements is within your Excellency's own knowledge; it is where she says that "I was escorted to Zululand on my return from England by the Governor in person," the fact being that your Excellency had arrived at Eshowe, and had, I believe, been there for a couple of days before I landed at Durban.

(Signed) M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner.

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ZULULAND.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING CERTAIN

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS IN ZULULAND.

Maps will be found at pages 2, 14, 52, and 70.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1892.



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