

The Zulu-Kafir Group (1)

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In 10th Cent. A.D. had advanced as far east as Sofala.

At beginning of 17th Cent. a mixed race of Hottentot & Kafir
(Gongu (Gonagwa?) speaking & Nanta tongue found on a
near the mouth of the Komata River by shipwrecked mariners of the
San Alberto (1599) & Nossa Senhora de Belom (1653)

In 1688 the crew of the Stevenson found north of the Umzimkulu River
(near the present Port Shepstone) Kafir bearing the names of
Magose, Magate, Matimbe, Embos - etc -

At the beginning of the 19th Cent. ShuTshuka's precursor Dingiswayo, was
studying the British military system at Graaff-Reinet -
Ngqika (Gaike) and Ndlemba (Talambe) chief of a prominent
branch of the Xosa clan, known as the Ama-Ndabe, were struggling
for supremacy in the present kloofs bet. the Keiskama & Great Fish Rivers

(Location of other tribes)

Natal in those days was called Imbo, a tribe of the great ab. Ambo
tribe which subsequently split up into many large groups - details -
All were either exterminated by Tshaka or his lieutenants & fled
under the name of ama-Fetecani (destroyers) or ama-Mfonga
(wanderers, Fingers) into the Colonial boundary & still made in
the districts of Victoria East, Peddie & Idutywa - some struggled
west of the Coenroepoort & Conerona.

The ama-Zulu pursued their career of conquest & devastation eastward
to Port Lucia Bay where described as Vatorahs by Capt. K. T. W.
Dunn in 1820; northwards as ama Ntshangana (Shangaans)
or ab. Gaga under chief Gaga & Umsila to "Gazaland".
northwards, as ama-Ndabale (Natabale) under Msimikazi (Moshakotji)
until they crossed the Limpopo & reached the mountains, an annual & dreaded scourge to the
Mashona tribes. These still further north have predatory bands gone forth known
as ama-Tshaka (Condeers), ma-Viti, wa-Viti, wa-Machadi & Ngoni, beyond
Lake Nyasa to the Roshana River.

... (the Lombedu are alike) are a congeries of peoples (1)

Zulu (2)

The AmaZulu and the AmaXosa are respectively the northern and southern groups of migration down the east coast, that, according to some authorities, took place about the fifteenth century. The AmaXosa river crossed the Drakensberg range, from 1800 to 1835 - they reached Kaarimons river, Mossel Bay, but were pressed back to the Great Fish River in 1835, they now occupy Kaffraria between the Great Kei and the Tugela.

13 The Zulu-Kafir groups dwell in Cape Colony (Eastern Province), Natal, Matabeleland, Gazaland, & Swaziland.

The AmaZulu have occupied the east coast north of the Tugela for a long period, and allied tribes extend as far as the Zembezi. The wonderful rise to power of Chaka (1798-1828) caused great movements of peoples to take place, the conquerors applied the contemptuous term "Fingis" or homeless fugitives to the scattered remnants of various tribes and turned them into slaves and cattle-tenders. The AmaNdebele (Matabele) separated from its parent stock in 1817 under the terrible Moselekatze, they passed through the Transvaal scattering the settled Bechuana peoples, later they encountered the MaKhalanga (MaKhalaka) and destroyed their villages, drove out the MaShona to the north east, and settled in Mashonaland.

14 The invincible ama-Swazi and the people of the fortunate Tshaka were the only tribes of the Zulu-Kafir who did not feel the wrath of the great Zulu despots. Tshaka, Dingaan & Cetewayo.