

J. J. Gray



LOOK FOR THE NAME

DENBIGH

Commercial Books

Ref. No.	Size	Leaves
D618/60	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	60
D 18/64	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4"	64
D 18/90	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4"	90
D 38/90*	7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	90
D 38/140	7" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	140
D 68/90*	8" x 5"	90
D 68/140*	8" x 5"	140
D 34/90	9" x 7"	90
D 34/120*	9" x 7"	120
D 64/120	10" x 8"	120
D124/120	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6"	120
D124/160*	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6"	160
D 1/100*	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	100
D 1/140*	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	140

Ruled Faint, Faint and Single Cash
* Faint & Double Cash

Indexed All Sizes
Faint Ruling only

When re-ordering
this book ask for number:—

D68/140 Faint
State INDEXED
if required

Englund : 15 October 1975 -

INDEX :

Phillips	<u>Agric dev. of Tugela Basin</u>	5-10
Wellington	<u>Southern Africa</u>	18
Stamp	<u>Arid Lands</u>	19
Eyre	<u>Vegetation & Soils</u>	20-27
Archer	<u>Veld Types</u>	34
	<u>Deserts & Grasslands</u>	46
Wrigley	<u>Population & History</u>	47
Pollock & Agnew		27



Hindess B. F. Hirst P. Q.

Pre-Capitalist Modes of production

R, K, P 1975.

Footer Trad Societies & Technological
Change

Capital I

What is a commodity?

(i) outside us and satisfies human wants

NOUN CLASSES

1	um; umu-	aba-
2	um-, umu	imi-
3	i-, ili-,	ama
4	is-, isi-	iz, izi.
5	in, im	izin-, izim-
6	u-, ulu,	izin, izim-
7	ub, ubu	
8	uk-, uku-, ukw-	

- 2 Commons
- 1) Use verbs unchanged. 2) + ni for plural. 3) 1 syllable verbs yit- 4) + ni for plural. Negative-
 ukwu-
 ukwu-
- 2) - ma (stand, stop) - dda (eat) ukwu/da = ukwu
 - zwa (hear, feel) - za (come) ukwu/o = ukwu
 - lwa (fight) - pha (give)
 - fa (collie) - kha (pick, draw water)
 - sha (burn) - mba (dig)
 - akha (build) - eza (make, do)
 - ala (refuse) - oza (rest)
 - eqa (jump)

3) Class 1 : um-, umu; aba-, abe-
 subjectual concord u ba

4) Class 1a u- ; o-
 u ba

Subjectual concord

ngi (I) si (we)
 u (you) ni (you)
 u (he, she, it) ba (them)

876.39861 PRL1.

The Theory of Internal Colonization: The S.A. case

1. Intro. Writers on i.c. believe that the features imperial - colonial relations are now found within the borders of a single state: same mechanisms of cultural domination, political oppression & economic exploitation which developed advanced capitalist states, can be found ~~in~~ creating underdeveloped geographical areas in a state.

But there is loose usage in the corpus of writing on the subject.

2. Critique of the Theory of i.c.

Theory contains two main elements.

- (i) Colonial relationship is seen as existing between countries, total populations, nations, geographical areas, colours, cultures.
- (ii) Colonial relationship characterized by domination, oppression, exploitation.

Notes towards an article on Ecological / Economic factors in any explanation to the rise of the Shaka Kingdom

Phillips : comments on

I Physiographic Regions (1-43 in 7 groups)
Occurrence in Zululand

9: Plateau regions : Umsinga / Qudeni Massif

10) Upland regions : Ngutu divide

11) Babanango Block

12) Hlabane / Manguni / Ceza Block

Basin Plateau

24) Utrecht / Vryheid Plain

25) Pongola - Pivaan Basin

26) Nondweni - White Mfolozi Basin

Intermediate Regions

30) Melmoth Nkonata Block

31) Middle Veld of Zululand

6

Low-lying regions

37 Lowveld of Zululand

Coastal Regions

38 Natal Coastal Belt

40 Eshowe Block

41 Lebombo Range

42 Zululand Coastal Plain

II Bioclimatic groups + subregions

Occurrence in Zululand

1 East Lowlands Forest + Wooded Savanna

2

1a Forest + Thicket

2183 (6)

1b Forest + Thicket

1c Shrub forest + Thicket

1d Thicket

[Change: ^{Wood} reduced by fire + cattle

2: Coast Hinterland Forest + Wooded Savanna

2a

2b

2c

2e

2f

[Change: Forest reduced and fire-cultivation

Esure Ngye Nkondla

3 Mibt-belt Forest + Wooded Savanna

3b Ngye

[Vold proverbially poor

3c

3e

Around Ngye

Change: from forest & glades to reeds & grass

8

4. Highland Forest, Wooded Savanna & Grassland

4 e

4 f

4 g.

Slight,

From Forest etc to relicts & grasses

6 Upland Wooded Savanna & Grassland: Moister type

6 a

Very high Holcus Ceza, Nyctea

[+ grass, intensification of Acacia scrub when fire reduced

7 Riverine (Low. Tugela) Scrub & Wooded Savanna

7 a

A special type,

~~Relationship between class & type~~
~~p. 17. para 3 line 2. who will~~
~~p. 13. first 3 lines 7.~~

8 Upland Wooded Savanna + Grassland: Drier Type

8a Short Thicket

Extensive - but not outside kingdom except
 upper T. valley [Change - to Grassland

9a Lowland to Upland Mixed Scrub + Wooded
Savanna (Zululana): Mild Subarid

9a Short Medium Thicket: Subhumid to
 Mild subarid

9b As above. Mild Subarid

9c As above

NB: not 9 outside the kingdom

~~to~~ This is Acacia Zululana Thicketveld. Grassland

(Nonyoma Klatsisa, Maklatsini, Lower Mfolozi,)

(Mogonyane Akululuwe Reserve Mfolozi).

Prosy fair to moderately good pastureage

[Change - intensification of Naches, near

10 Riverine, Lowland Scrub & Wooded Savanna: Subarid.

10a Short/Medium Thicket: narrow valley
+ other low-lying country. Mild subarid-suborid.

10b As above - Subarid

10c p. 156. This is the "sweetveld" region

[increase in wood]

11a Lowland Mixed Scrub & Wooded Savanna
(Zululand): Arid

11a Short/Medium Thicket: Arid [Pongola/Lebombo
Jasini down 900ft.]

[Changes - Reduction in forest → savanna →
improved savanna.]

Reduction in low Savanna → improved
grasses → destruction of grasses → increased
thorn → reduction of grasses

NB THE 8-10 sequence does not occur outside the kingdom

This is an important region - its spread depends on the width of river valley decreases 10 b is linked with low-lying country in NE around Lebombo. 10 a with river valley. 9 is a wetter, (higher rainfall) - as is 8

7-11 could be treated as one ^{were} group
8-10 seem to be crucial ones for my purposes.

* only in the upper Tlokweng valley but then without it.

The Major differences appear to be the predominance of 2.3.4. outside Zululand + 8.9.10. in Zululand.

The 2.3.4 groups (higher rainfall amongst other things predominate outside Zululand where the order 8.9.10. occurs. But be careful of this. Bioclimatic regions appear to pay little attention to veld for example For Phillips arguments vs. Acocks see p.58.

Important attempts to divide Natal
up. Acocks (1953) 18 veg. types

Edwards (1967) Peutz (1945)

331. "The prime bases for the delimitations
of bioclimatic subregions are humidity,
rain, temperature, vegetation & biotic
communities."

Differences & similarities between the
bioclimatic groups: mutual exonerations
of Table II pp. 56-57.

- 1) Common to whole area
- 2) ~~Common~~ Coast Hinterland cf. (9 & 10)
similar altitude but more humid,
colder, (less range than 10) much
wetter, or rainfall well spread
- 3) Mix belt Evergreen Forest cf. (6 & 8)
which have some altitude
more humid, colder in summer, e.
wetter with far greater range, rainfall
more evenly spread through the year
Much less frost
- 4 Not important being over 4500

2 higher than 3.

5 -

6 see 3

7 - Thornveld

8 see 3

9 see 2

10 see

Note Cattle.
Soyya blood
and NE

Cf. 9110 altitude roughly 13
No some. 10 drier, greater temp
range, drier.

Note maize 1) not important 2)
mod yields NE: mod-good SW.
3) good to fair / good to moderate

Pentz seems to be useful.

~~8 groups / Open Sandy Bush~~
= Ngongoni = Phillips 2.
8 groups.

Phillips ① = Acocks Coastal Forest

and Thornveld = Pentz ① Coastal Evergreen Bush

Phillips ② = Ngongoni ② Sandy Open Bush

Phillips ③ = Ngongoni; Natal Mirelet and 10 pines

③ Temperate Forest in part. Phillips 4 = Hybrid

Sown Veld and 57, 63 et al. ④ Hybrid

Sown Veld. Phillips 5 = Alpine Veld ⑤ Beyl Veld

Phillips ⑥ = 63-66 = ⑥ tall grass veld ⑦ Sown Sown Veld

Phillips ⑧ = ⑧ Dry Thorn or Bush veld = Valley Bushveld

Phillips ⑨ = Tall Grass Veld / Sandy Sown Veld

Dry Thorn or Bushveld. Phillips 9 = Zululand

Thornveld = Dry Thorn and Bushveld

Phillips 10 = Dry Thorn or Bushveld = (Acocks)

= Valley Bushveld, Lowveld. Phillips 11

Dry Thorn and Bushveld = And Lowveld

Note (1) That the difficulties for the historian increase
14 as the no. of books on the subject increase because
they become more "development oriented". (ii) Lack
of historical awareness leads to grassland & forest
being used to describe the same areas.

David Grigg, The Harsh Lands: a study in
agricultural development
(London 1970)

Useful citations in Chapter 8 on Savanna

T. Hills, 'Savannas: A Review of a Major Research
Problem in Geography', Canadian
Geographer, vol. 9(4) (1965) 216.

J. S. Beard, 'The Savanna Vegetation of
Northern Tropical America', Ecological
Monographs, vol. 23, (1953).

M. M. Cole, 'Cerrado, Catinga and Pantanal:
The Distribution and Origin of the
Savanna Vegetation of Brazil',
Geographical Journal, vol. 126 (1960)

+ Cole in Geographical Journal vol. 129,
(1963) [the one on Northern Rhodesia]

John Phillips, The Development of
Agriculture and forestry in the
Tropics (1961)

M. M. Cole, 'Vegetation Nomenclature
and Classification, with Particular
Reference to the Savannas' South Africa

Geographical Journal vol 45 (1963) ✓

Phillips, J. "Fire: Its influence on Botanic Communities and Physical Factors in South and East Africa" S.A.J.S. XXVII 352-67.

Bews, J.W. "Plant Succession in the Thorsveld" S.A.J.S. XIV, 1917, p153

Roubaud S.A.J.S. XXX, 1933, 307 ✓

S.A.J.S. XIII, 1930. & XIV, 1931

Onderstepoort Jnl.

Hall S.A.J.S. XXXI, 1934.

Nature, 1973

Hall, T.D. "South African Pastures: Retrospective and Projective.

S.A.J.S., XXXI, 1934, 59-97

Pointon J.C. The Amphibia of southern Africa 1964. Ann. Natal Museum 17: 1-334
[Tropical Amphibia fauna of SA.]

reaches its southern limit in Zululand -

Pointon suggests distribution pattern correlates with thermal pattern } IN

W. Bishop & J.D. Clark, Background to Evolution in Africa (Chicago, 1967).

Wellington Southern Africa I p. 102
 See SAGJ x1 (1978) Some Physical factors
 affecting the Economic Development of
 the Eastern Cape Province

Note 103.104 The deep valleys of Natal
 become gorges in the Transkei - [and
 Zululand wider - more open - is there
 a geological reason for this] [cont:
 extrusions of dolerite mean deeper gorges.]
 [Thus note that the monocline lies to
 the ~~east~~ west of most of Zululand -
 is this the reason the valleys
 are broader in Zululand]

287 ft. Useful section on grasslands

Remember Difficulties in historical reconstruction
 from lack of knowledge of capabilities &
 needs of cattle & maize types.

The whole "grassland" debate - are there
 natural grasslands See Savers in
 World Vegetation Types (Byre)

Does "sweetveld" occur in Central & S. Am
 Americas

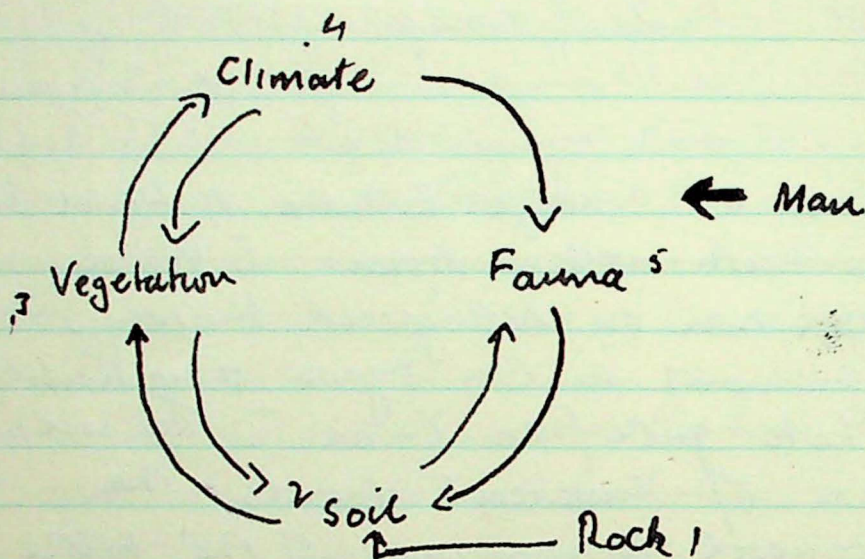
Note an important chapter with hist persp
 in A History of Land Use in Arid regions
 (Ed. L. Dudley Stamp) UNESCO 1961
 Arid Zone Review. "Land Utilization
 in the arid regions of S.A. W. J. Talbot

In above & R.O. Whyte "Evolution of Land Use
 in south-western Asia." [Wholly
 exposition on ecological history. Analyz
 environment in this region remarkable.
 Plato - quote from "Crithos". The useful
 ness of historical records - the
 historical inaccuracy of the bible.

A c.c.v. map. difficult, one of
 the reasons irreversibility. "The
Coxes stenophylla community which
 now covers such a vast area of the
 grazing lands of the Near East is
 apparently sub climax ... The terra
rossa of the Mediterranean region,
 formed during the last pluvial,
 has now been eroded off much
 of the hill country and cannot
 be reformed under present conditions.
 The original characteristic climax
 vegetation of that soil type
 [cont p.]

20
S. R. Eyre

Vegetation and Soils A World Picture
C London 1968



ps. "Ultimately, as his numbers increased and his technical skill became greater, man was able to sweep away much of the wild vegetation. In its place he planted orderly patches of those species which he had come to esteem most highly as food. More than that, he also changed the vegetation over even vaster areas by spreading fires and by pasturing those few species

of grazing animal which he had ²⁷ domesticated. Only those plant species which could withstand firing and grazing were able to survive in these pastures. Directly and indirectly man also transformed the soil as well as the vegetation; he plied the ^{his} spade and the ^{his} plough in order to plant crops, thus destroying many of the natural features of the soil at one fell swoop. Furthermore, but ~~more~~ by gradually, altering the vegetation on the grazing lands, he automatically ~~but~~ more gradually, changed the soil over these wider areas.

pp 5-6 [Present landscape result of interaction of 2 sets of forces - natural physical, biotic // human communities]

116 "The nature of the interaction has frequently been gravely oversimplified; it has too often been assumed that the physical aspects of geography can be regarded as an almost static framework within which the human drama has been enacted... [however] "quite apart from the effects of changes in the macroclimate, man's removal or mod-

Verification. of the original of the original vegetation must have affected all other elements in the biotic complex. Soil microclimate and water availability have all been modified enormously.

If one seeks to interpret the distribution of long-established human settlement in terms of the physical potentialities of the environment, the task is therefore far from easy. It is first necessary to reconstruct an image of the physical basis as it was at the time of the founding of the settlement.

Chapter II Vegetation Development

p. 10. Climatic climax vegetation =
"natural vegetation"

"ecotone" a zone of transition

p. 2. The hierarchy of climatic climax communities

I Forest — non forest.

⊗ Tropical rain-forest: taxonomically different
one in Congo Amazon + Indonesia -
morphologically similar - (broad-leaf &
evergreen) Thus they fall into one

- (i) plant formation type and different
- (ii) plant formations Litworne.
- ⊗ deciduous summer forest. etc. further down
- (iii) plant association. (species)

p.14. Prisere

Made up of seral communities -
transient communities. (transient of
equilibrium of . c.c.c.)

p.18. Subseries and subclimaxes

An arrested community either
by natural factors (moorland)
or by man (fire, & for land clearing)

p.20 Plagioseres & plagioclimaxes

Plagiosere - community created by
effects of grazing. final community
Plagioclimax ^{between} equilibrium ~~created~~
climax & grazing animals.

Summary

Where there is man you can't expect
a s.c.c and for most of the world
veg is difficult to classify as
as c.c.v, plagioclimax, subclimax
or pure seral. Two types of veg.
map can be attempted

p.22. present vegetation or "an attempt
can be made to construct a
theoretical map of c.c.v., ignoring
all the effects of natural arresting
factors and human interference.

Most world vegetation maps that have been made were intended to belong to one or ^{the} other of these categories; unfortunately, in nearly all cases, the computers have found it difficult, if not impossible, to be consistent.

Most published vegetation maps on a continental or world scale fall between two stools.

Tamp forest (relicts)

p 122. Grasslands (N.B. outside tropics).

The veld Interior plateau.

below 3500 increasingly woody.

Themeda trondra increasingly invaded by unpalatable species. much of it (esp. above 5000')

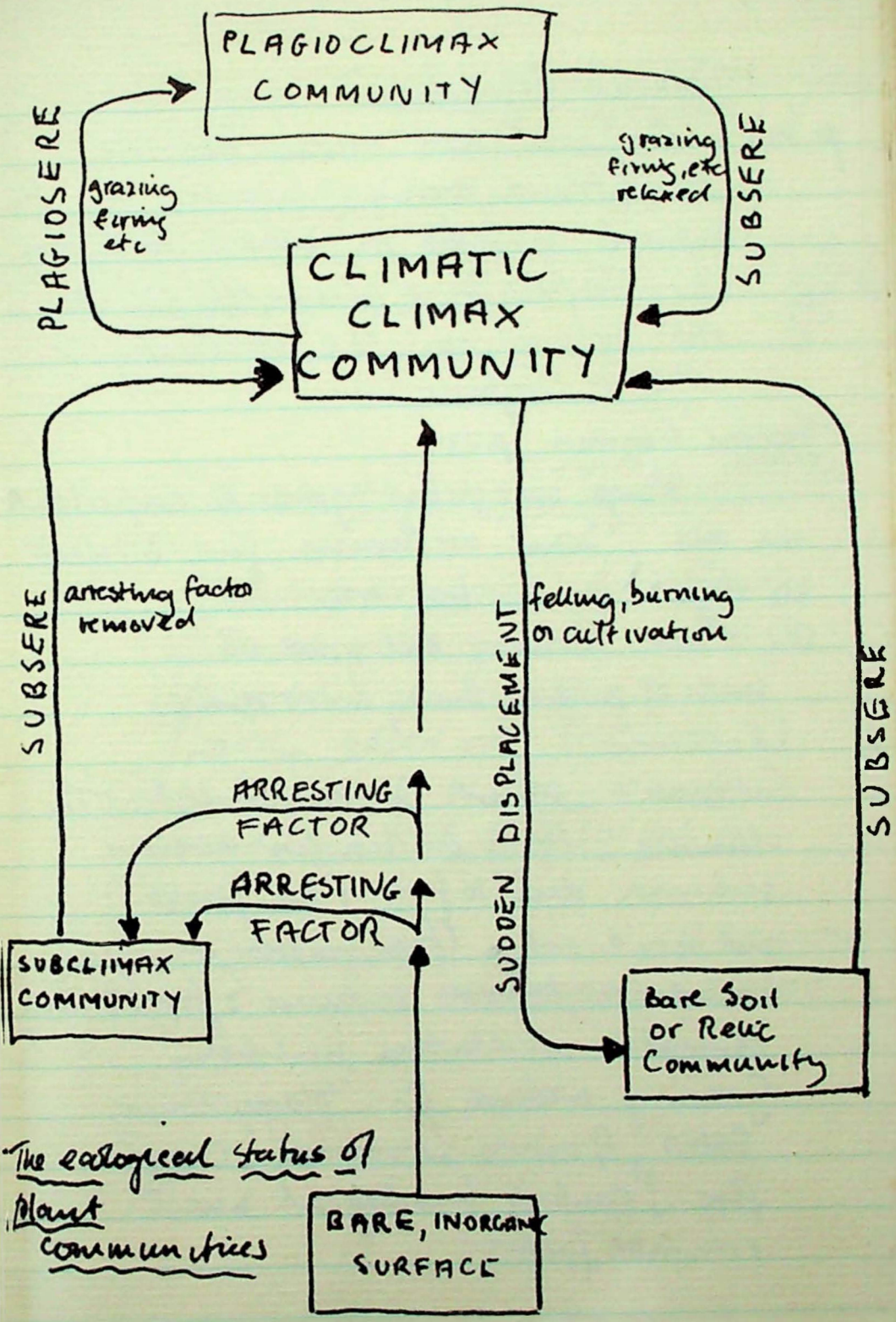
a plagioclimax (sandy wetter slopes) Example of form at

Nottigham Rd, T. trondra invaded by shrubs, then Podocarpus

in 35 years. Forest pibly c.c.v where rain exceeds 25" [Intensely

but he is confused here.]

p 123 "The extent to which forest or scrub are the true climatic climax in even drier parts of the Veld is much debated."



The ecological status of plant communities

Tropical Vegetation

p. 196. Confusion has arisen because Botanists & natural scientists use tropical to refer to area between the Tropics - & climatologists to the region in the vicinity of the Tropics

Tropical Savanna p. 239.

Range vast, but grass is important in all. Some authorities give 3 types

- (i) High grass low tree (ii)
 (ii) Acaia Acacia - tall grass (iii)

scattered grass + many trees & bushes
 (Kalahari)

Savanna - cannot be correlated with climate. Many authorities believe savanna due to fire (from forest) and man's action (fire, grazing) - Sharp boundaries between savanna & forest make climatic correlation unlikely.

Growing evidence for "plagioclimax status of much savanna" through fire, comb. of hydrological & soil & climatic factors.

[In Map gives Transkei, Natal, Zululand
as Broad-leaved Tree savanna (!)]

Savanna itself (tall grass) spreads
over Botswana, Angola, Mozambique,
Tanzania, Kenya Sudan, into West Africa

[Possibly worthwhile reading
section on Soils again].

Pollock & Agnew, An Historical Geography of S.A.

p. 73. Detailed discussion of distribution
of sweet & sour grazing in the
Zunveld & its significance.

Possibly based on Du Toit
A & B 1951]. Gives cattle
need on E.F. as 10-20 per
acre.

$$12,000 \times 640 = 7680,000 \text{ acres}$$

$$= 768000 > 384000$$

Man and the Ecosphere (Readings
from Scientific American, 1971

"travels... [on] a journey to solution"

p. 7. [Made Effect of pre-industrial farming
on environment; north Africa,
The Desert (India), Navaho
sheep farming created desert from
grazing lands.

Ibid. J. Iverson "Forest Clearance in
the Stone Age".

15 December 2005

29

A. A. P.

Read first chapters of Welsh, The Witness books.
How to write a biography of the man, not an
analysis of policy. Perhaps the crisis.?

1) The Cape 2) Locations Comm. 3) The Raffles Comm.

4) Tribal Titles (Focote etc / Loyalists etc -
i.e. Ne patricus ho :- Ne patriads,
Fodo, Nkaphayi, Faku, Musi,
Matshona ka Klonome, Ngoga,
Loyalists etc,

Merriman correspondence: Siveu just
Patricia 1878 p. 57. Ad man - depend
numbered

Keenan Mot ROR: 1846 - He got of F. Fado
- no support for T.S. - so, up's just
support - he must get it from Africans -
- & satisfy settlers. - economic, ethnic

whatever it may have been, cannot
reappear, but instead one finds a
permanent subclimax or a new
type of succession on the substrata
of sand or other materials. ~~It is~~

34 J. P. H. Acocks, Veld Types of South Africa
(Pretoria, 1953)

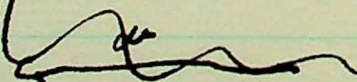
"Vegetation changes according to the way it is treated. This is the essential fact that must be grasped if one is to understand the vegetation of a recently settled country like South Africa. There is little or no vegetation in South Africa which is in its original condition, and this has not been made sufficiently clear in previous accounts of our vegetation. The scantiness of records of vegetation as it was when Europeans settled the country, makes it difficult to define the changes which have since occurred, enormous though some of them undoubtedly are.
S.A. Veld Types.

PL[?] Winter Rain

S. Fynbos (Sclerophyll) → Karoo

Summer Rain

← Sav. / Grassland
Tropical Forest

W. A. S. 

p. 9. Erosion has resulted from grazing small more palatable veld (vlei, grass)

water points, kraaling, selective grazing (grazing must be heavy & not continuous)

p. 10. "It must be emphasized that this survey has convinced the writers that there can be have been no part of the U. of SA which did not originally have a cover either of forest or ^{closed} scrub-forest or scrub, or of perennial grass.

p. 23. "It will be ^{have} noted that a sample of veld is 'chosen'; that is, the samples are not random, and they cannot be, because the object has been not to describe the veld simply as it is to-day after 50-300 years of what we know now to have been, in varying degrees, grazing mismanagement, but to describe it as it could be in its most useful form. This does not usually mean the climax, because, as has been said, reversal of the succession to some extent is often necessary and usually desirable, to bring the vegetation to its most useful state; that being so, we can expect to find samples of veld which for various reasons are more or less in this state. The picture of the veld that will be ~~drawn~~ drawn, therefore, will be better than the average, but it will give an idea of the goal of reclamation.

At the same time, we shall pay much attention to the climax, because we cannot understand the veld unless we know the climax.

[Summary of Veld Types from Contents]

Seven major types

- 1-7 I Coastal Tropical Forest Types 8-9
 8-9 II Inland Tropical Forest Types 8-9
 10-22 III Tropical Bush & Savanna Types (Bushveld)
 23-34 IV Karroo Types 23-34
 35-44 V Temperate, Transitional Forest & Scrub Types
 45-68 VI Pure Grassveld Types (a) False veld.
 VII Sclerophyllous . 69-70

I Coastal Tropical Forest Types

1 Coastal Forest + Thornveld

p. 23 "naturally some form of forest..."

"to-day is a more or less open thornveld with numerous & extensive patches of forest. The grassveld constituent is rarely a pure, uniform grassveld, but it is rather scrubby, full of tall herbs, shrubs and tall coarse grasses, showing how strong the successional movement towards forest is." "Forest, short dense tangled esp. towards the coast. Upper boundary

1500ft in north, 1000' southwards]

Rainfall 35-60", frost light. 5 types.

- (a) ~~Atter~~ The typical forest of Natal + Transvaal
 - (b) Zululand palm-veld.
 - (c) Transitional between Kei + Keiskamma
 - (d) Dune-forest. (e) Mangrove forest
 - (f) Tropical species decrease to the south
- Veld ^{scrubby} difficult to manage, mostly unenclosed

5. Ngongoni Veld. Occupies narrow irregular belt just above Coastal Forest. 1500-3000' 30-50" p.a. Related to Zululand Thornveld in N. and E.P. Thornveld in S. W. by dominated by Ngongoni Aristida junceaformis sour grass which has replaced forest. Nkondla Qudeni on upper edge of this.

6. Zululand Thornveld

p38 "Like the Ngongoni veld, this veld type occupies the escarpment of the first plateau [at top east of Lubombo]"
 (b) 30-35 (40) " probably forest and scrub forest in its original condition 500-3500' + a low altitude (-1500)
 • light altitude form.

Form (a) Original forest tropical species. Open bushveld replaces it with tall form of Themeda triandra as dominant grass. Acacia spp. most common trees.

Form (b) More open - sub-tropical type of forest originally, savanna develops.

8 North-Eastern Mountain Savanna

Nongoma, Cesa Ngome, Lawesberg, Swaziland, Barbeton, Zoutspanberg. 35-75+ pa.

Climax high forest. Replaced by savanna on mountain tops: & savanna scrub & slopes

III Tropical Bush + Savannah Types (Bushveld)

10 Lowveld

On Plains, 500-2000', between Drakensberg through Swaziland, Zululand west Lubombo. Soils often heavy, volcanic

Sandy soils veld mixed Both these seem to be Acacia nigrescens.

11 Arid Lowveld with Themeda or Sclerocarya

Dry valleys of Pongoro & Umakuzi.

A typical Acacia nigrescens - Sclerocarya

Savanna like 10 but with Digitaria spp taking over from Themeda, Casuarina here along rivers & foot of Lebombo.

V TEMPERATE AND TRANSITIONAL FOREST AND SCRUB TYPES

"By 'temperate forest' is meant the forest of relatively temperate habits; although it includes a higher proportion of southern species than does the coastal forest, it is still essentially of tropical affinity."

44a Highland Savanna

2 Veld of Drakensberg slopes 4-500-7000' with outliers of at Helpmekeer, Qudeni, Babanonyo, Malhalbathu plateau, which are transitional to N-E Mountain Savanna. 30-60" pa. same fruit.

In the valleys tall Grassveld. Whistle are probably forest & scrub-forest.

Dominant tree Podocarpus latifolius

44(b) Dohne Savanna - a lower version

45 Natal Mist Belt Ngononi Veld

Transitional Highland Savanna / Ngononi

40 These four grasses should be treated together - but 66 seems to be a transition.

VI Pure Grassveld Types

Upper plateau + mountain tops

3500-10000', too dry / frosty for forest

48-57 tropical affluents differing only in proportions of spp.

58-60 mixed southern tropical affinity.

VI False Grassveld Types Remember False

Climate possibly open savanna of Acacia caffra. Three variations

(a) West (b) Central (c) Eastern (sandy, wet)

63. Piet Retief Savannd

Re C.C. possibly to open thorn or bushveld.

64. Northern Tall Grassveld

65. Southern Tall Grassveld

Natal's savannd. 3500-4500

Acacia savanna savannd.

66. Natal's Open Savannd

Badly drained sandy soils.

Upper White Mfolosi - a savannd

cc. v
grassland → // some false grass-type → savanna
→ into forest 41

NB. Zululand contains:-

Ass. climatic climaxes

Coastal Forest, Tropical Bush, Savanna

Temperate Forest. -

VII Sclerophyllous Bush types

Deserts and Grasslands. The Worlds Open Spaces. (London, 1974, 1975)

Part 2. Grassland Life by Eric Duffey

North American prairies thought to be very old. Temp. grasslands esp in North America recent & created by man who has destroyed ~~them~~ p. 11 the forest cover to provide more crop-producing and grazing land for himself and his domestic animals. Indeed, one of the most characteristic features of grasslands in developed countries (and increasingly so in other parts of the world) is their artificiality. True natural grasslands are now relatively scarce, and they are becoming more so as more and more land is utilized by man.

pp 14-15. "Tropical grasslands with ~~the~~ scattered bushes and small trees, which are known as savannas, are particularly widespread in Africa. [burning] extends the savanna grassland into areas which would otherwise

support forest. "

E.A. Wrigley Population and History
(London, 1969).

Refs. to contraception amongst primitive peoples.

Himes, N.E. Medical History of contraception
(Baltimore 1936).

Lorimer F, + others Culture and human fertility
(Paris, 1954).

Douglas, M, "Population control in primitive groups", Br. J. Sociol., XVII, 3 (1966) 263-273. 301.05

Roa Krzywicki, L., Primitive society and its vital statistics (London 1934)

Cart-Saunders, A.M. The population problem (Oxford, 1922)

parff.

[From above refs. draw ref. to coitus interruptus, anal contin., infanticide. Believes they suggest attempts to stabilize population at low level.]

p. 90 ff. [Extra-European population. Discussion on the "European marriage pattern" ($\frac{2}{5}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$ ♀ 15-44 unmarried)]

amenorrhoea // intergenetic interval.

Elsewhere however, higher % of ♀ marriage did not necessarily lead to higher fertility. Lower age at birth of last child. Bride returning to parents house.

p. 92. Birth intervals & Amenorrhoea & milk sucking, frequency of intercourse, abortion.

p. 116. Demographic characteristics

"1. Age of marriage and fertility One need hardly emphasize the importance of this variable to the fertility levels of any community which does not practice control of fertility within marriage. In such communities the fertility of women is mainly a function of their age. If therefore they spend many of their child-bearing years outside marriage, much reproductive potential is permanently lost. Other things being equal this in itself can result in total fertility levels which differ from each other by a factor of two between a community in which the average of marriage

is the very early twenties and another where it is about 30. In pre-industrial European communities a range of this size can be shown to have occurred. This immediately raises the possibility of substantially different population totals and levels of real income in relation to any given economic base (following argument in Chapter 2). If as population density rises a community adjusts to the attendant problems by raising the average age at first marriage, population growth will cease at a lower total than otherwise.

The mere fact that women married at very different ages in different communities draws attention to economic and sociological points of great importance (the mean age of men at first marriage is, of course, also very important, but is much less important demographically since men frequently remain able to procreate into their sixties and sometimes to much greater ages).

* Goode, W.J. (World Revolution and family patterns) (New York, 1963)

The act of marriage is necessarily one which stands centrally in the whole complex of social behaviour. The family is a basic unit in all cultures and the creation of a new family by marriage is bound to interest society as a whole as well as the individuals and families most directly concerned.

[In many African & Asian societies marriage took place at menarche - but couple lived with parents for years]

"With modification, this was true of many pre-industrial societies outside Europe."

In pre-industrial & western European societies, however, things were very different. Marriage normally meant the creation of a new household.

immediately and could not therefore take place unless the economic basis for a new household existed."

Monteil Fertility variation: Reason

- (i) Nutrition (ii) Long suckling (iii) Contraception (coitus interruptus) (iv) Abortifacient/infanticide
- Mortality (i) Disease (ii)

Wrigley, E. A. - "Family limitation in pre-industrial England" *Ec. Hist. Rev.* 2nd ser. XIX, no. 1. (1966) 82-109.

p 140. [imbalance leading to large productive units]

Usterström, G., 'Some population problems in pre-industrial Sweden' *Scandinavian Economic History Review* II, no. 1 (1954) 103-65.

Usterström, G., 'Climatic fluctuations and population problems in early modern history' *Ibid* III, no. 1, (1955) 3-47.

(Br. J. of Sociology ✓
 Ec. Dev & Cult Change ✓
 Ec. Hist. Rev.
 Pop.
 Pop Stud)

52

Legros, D. "Chance, Necessity, and Mode of
Production: A Marxist Critique of Cultural
Evolutionism", American Anthropologist 79, 1,
Mon (1977)

Moss & Rabinovitch p. 66. "... one can
still question they have any more profancy
an insight into their ecological
dilemma or the needs for population
restraint than most other primitive
societies or, for that matter, than the
modern man in the street.

W/ The Wolf Grower July 1970 Feb 1971
Sept 1970 May 1971
June 1971 Aug. 1971 Golden Fleece

W/ 1960
Davies Temperate (and tropical)
grasslands Proc. 8th Int Grassland Conf,
Eylung

55 (X) Collected from Tim Maggs? Tumbela Valley
? June 1977 "Mahlabauni" E.I.A. site. (X)

C. Meillassoux From reproduction to production

(X) Maggs 8-7-77 Malakaluni
(I.A.H.) 1977 (2) S.A. 55.

Evers.

Scientific American (Phillipson)

World Archaeology

1st Stratum.
Natal Nkwazeni (east. St Lucia) ^{eastern St Lucia}
Evidence 300^{AD} - pottery (Mzongu) (Silver leaves - pansetum) Eiland
is is (Maputo) ^{An eastern phenomenon}
<sub>points to us
now using
close related
crops: plow</sub> (with Nkempi)



2nd Stratum: Maputo + - 500AD

Brede (Hydenburg) = ± "NC 3" =
Mahlabauni = Sheep = Grindstones) Malakaluni
perhaps Brederstrom = napo - could small sub
? Bambatha (Huffman) Evolution (Maggs)
~~Breda~~ IV. complicated

3rd Stratum Nchekore. Inwood sloping
800AD. Sheep Cattle; Grindstones

Valleys, ^{Serubs} Bushveld Troupe (at
Break

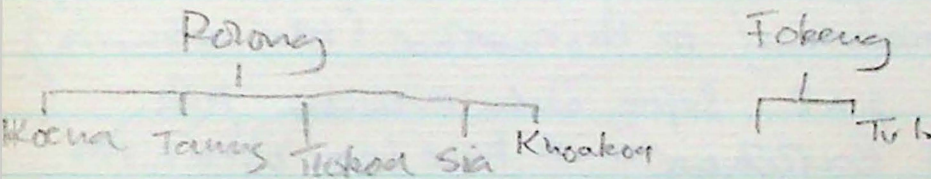
↓
High Wind Swept Hills
Great distances



Samoa's, P, Modrocnoc, Chief of the Samo

p-3 2121 come in ± 1600 across Draakenberg
down the Caledon. First 'African'
in Lesotho

2121 (Phebe, Poline, Plumbe)



Arboussset p.282. [Mohlouni says] "After
my death a cloud of red dust (awful wars)
will come out of the east, and covers
our ribs"

106
Ellouberger, Macgregor. [Modrocnoc's
see also mutation postponed by the "A great famine
of Schastto, which afflicted the land in 1803."

96. [1813: Mohlouni prophesies famine
& cattle plague.] [97 the red cloud]

Nature 241, (1973), 547

(F.R. Schweitzer & K. J. Scott. (S.A.M.)
 "Early Occurrence of Domestic Sheep in
 Sub-Saharan Africa".

[23 individuals above shell midden
 Dates from associated charcoal
 AD 485, 300, 670, 350, 360
 Bone artefacts, pottery.]

Ibid. cont.

18. [Ancestors left Ntsuanatsatsi because
 of "poverty & oppression" Khato be nala
 according to Moswobu (Mol to Swin)]

EJM p. 48. Before "Zulu invasion" p. 50.
 of Barotsa must have been 350,000
 (look at Sanders note in JAH.

p. 53. [Suggests pre-difagane battles in (19)]

p. 54 [The Maric reference]

p. 61. Molestone strengthens the tribe (means
 the size) p. 61. 1824 1300 - 1400 hms.

155 We could do nothing vs their numbers
 Famine (not by war) in 1823

206 1825-1831 three yrs of drought

222 The figure of the displacement
~~2000~~ Nos 7-2000

Read Again

Sansom, B. "Traditional Economic Systems"

Themes East: small localities, an economy
of contained investment
West: spread Asia, smaller capital
" In dealing with the past, I am able
to discuss subsistence economies
pure and simple "

57 Check on early (19 sources for any
hint of climatic environmental, causes
for types Mfecane. Check Lye's articles

W. J. Burchell, Travels in the
interior of Southern Africa
(London, 1824) 2. Vols. Vol 1

p. 244. 30/7-1/8. [No ostriches seen because
of] "the parched state of vegetation"

p. 248. 3/8. [No rain at Vischo's place
since the last day of May]
[but local rains fell later
in the month] } This shortage of rain
seems to be non-habitual &
seasonal

p. 322 17/9 - Orange transparent?!

p. 324. Orange notes ecological divide

365-366 Klaarwater Hottentots grow
wheat and] "Maize or Indian Corn
was cultivated for the poultry; but the
half ripe heads, when boiled, made a
very agreeable and wholesome dish."
[Sown 1st week in October, flowered
and December.]

Vulture (sketch)

[First Volume - interesting on material life & production in all communities] (58)

VOL. II [What is the cause of the poverty which so affects Bushnell? The natural condition of H-guheros? Not according to Sasulins. An ecological crisis? The effect of the wave of the Hottentots / Griqua across the boundary? See p. 37. But see the bartering on p. 40 where the Bushmen give "valuable" skins for minute quantities of tobacco & daga.

O. H. S. A. I. [p. 46. n. 7. J. Campbell, travels
in 1820 - the new year next].

Ethnographic: A review of ethnographic
literature available at N. U. L. for
comparative info. c. 1850-1820. See also
cards.

Basotho The Mbulomi tale.
in F. M. See above 54.55.

Poverty, oppression & Mbulomi
as men of peace, travellers, increases
size of party. Also Mbulome.
Terrible drought in 1804

Thulane ? 1780-1824

Bapedi See cords. Conkemp. of
 Mshlomi, wise judge, many wars,
 arranges for whites to visit, expands
 state

Zulu Dngiswayo. Wise, peaceful,
 increases size of polity, Terrible famine

Botswana

1. Schapera The Ethnic Composition of Tswana Tribes (L.S.E, 1952)

"By about 1820, the relative disposition of the main tribes had already begun to assume the pattern found to-day."

- ii. "All the tribes mentioned above (Mokurutshe, Kwenen, Ngwato, Ngwaketse, Kgatla, Tlokweng, Rorong, Koa) seem to have come into being before the end of the 18th. [Fission did take place later but few succeeding groups est. themselves as independent tribes] ... from 1810-1840 there prevailed among the Tswana a "period of chaos", due mainly to civil wars, but mainly to the successive onslaughts of Mma-Ntlathe, Kholobane and Tseshe"

.....
The period of chaos was inaugurated by domestic conflicts and even civil wars that led to the temporary disintegration of several tribes."

- [Babwana - succession dispute resulting in 3 different sections
Ngwaketse - c. 1817, succession dispute

Tawona, c. 1820 succession dispute

Ngwato c. 1835

Tsiudi-Robong c. 1810

[Described as period of disintegration]

VENDA.

LOVEDU

Krige The Realm of the Rain Queen
The Cycle of Krige.

The Third Payment c. 1700

p. 7. Myths of drought & famine as result of
succession dispute

The Fourth Payment (c. 1750-1800)

7-8 Sotho invaders of the Lowveld, coming
over mts in S. & exorbitant in W, &
from Phalaborwa.

Khali & his son - The Outcast - Mugodo

Civil war, fission, chaos, confusion.

8. Intense strife, "imparalleled famine",
wild beasts terrorise villages; assassinations

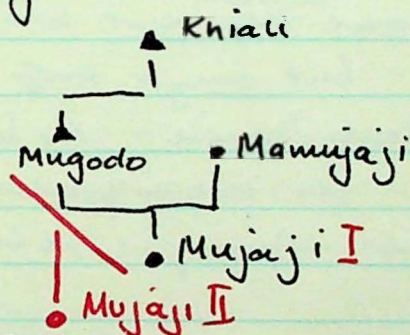
The Cycle of the Queens.

Fifth Payment (c. 1800)

Mugodo's prophecy / one going to die
p. 7 "I go to unloose the black ants in
the east. They will bite you &
and kill you, but in the end you
will overcome them. Whereafter I
shall unloose the red ants of
in the west; you will fight
them, but you will fight them

in vain. Further, I say his country
will be ruled by a frontal spirit.

It is Mugodo's farewell ~~were~~ just
before he dies. But the prophecy
epitomizes the three great women
in the cycle of queens: the accession
of a woman, the raids of Nguni
hordes (black outs), and the conquest
by the European (red outs).
Six Payment (c 1800)



Mugodo's death in
in war has been
sundered

And she turns chaos to peace & prosperity.
Sagacious, secluded, immortal. Tributes
& cattle from Gaza, Zwide, Shaka, Mtho, Phe
Aspi, Tsomo, Padi. Safe from Mfecane -
& place of refuge.

p. 304. Lovedu history - a period of seclusion
c. 1750 - 1820 Trade, migration, royal
marriages

Macdonald.

Locations of B. J. papers

P. Room : a Bibliographical Study

W. E. Tredeleon, Combyles Mass

1965.

ETHNICITY

Leroy Vail THE CREATION OF TRIBALISM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Preface personal experience of ethnicity (localism?) in Malawi - [what about Lesotho? Ethnicity on the part of students - perhaps not expressed ^{in words} because it was being expressed in life - but amongst staff - the lunacy of Moshoeshoe - the Sotho language question - its role in politics - Mass - but Swazi ethnicity - the break up of NUL.]

Malawian nationalism, a spont force - nationalism can be a negative force - directed against colonialism - and associated with colonialism

"In his experience 'tribalism' strong!"

And ~~so~~ its creation was historical
∴ case studies needed

Introduction

Cahier d'études

Giddens, A, A Contemporary Critique of
Historical Materialism (Berkeley and
Los Angeles, 1985). 1

Horowitz, Donald C. Ethnic Groups
in Conflict (Berkeley and Los Angeles,
1985)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Light Capturing light at Ekuukharjuni
Points Themes :-

1850s
the missionary - back at home
recording & celebrating achievement - transferred into clothing
from party to welfare
deference - unsent to the photographer
middle class - individualistic

1860s
the revolutionary code de loi / Notat
the conflict ~ Wilberforce / objets
postcards :-

Father and daughter - Grahamstown :-

the war :- - Cuthways ~ progress ~
a tradition :- Cuthways full control of
the image ~
the Uoume - deputations
Shingne - the image

Dinizulu ~ confused - gang control :-

HEC ~ the message - the message to
people
as memory :- the wallet

→ The family ○

Bamburgh - Research
Complexity -
reactive -
conquest - ecology
substructure in the tree
of information - variation

structure.

Re the spread of chapters
intensity - creates

Re

must be enclosed.

13 July 2008

Fodo

FODO

Fodo ka Nombewu Hlangwini

[J.S.A IV : evidence of Mqai kana. Imp. for info on Fodo's involvement with Boss, but before that as Dnyoni's representative in Natal ~ settling people there. Also the links between these Natal chiefs. Teteleku roMwa. Born c.1831 - in the open - no kraals in Natal then. Howick. Chief

(Xasibe) ^{Mgwa} → Nobanda ^{Mpu Muzi} → Teteleku → Laduma (Zandi). Lived on wild animals.

*i.e. ~ living in huts - no walls, no fences
or scavenging*

Shaka's time: Nobanda lived with Mtshoszi & the Zuma people. Killed when whites attacked Dnyoni @ Nodakusuka.

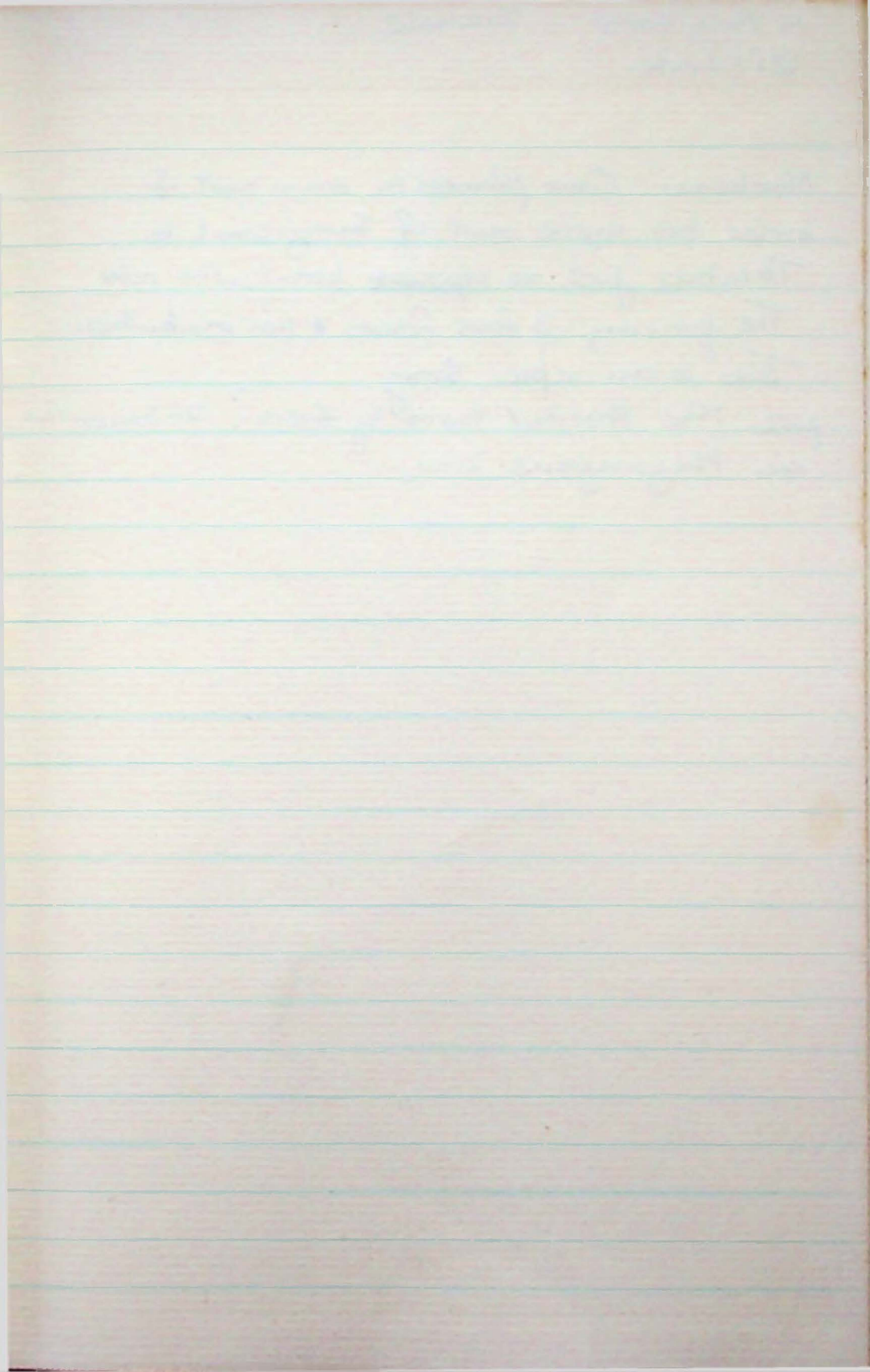
Yenze, father of informant, as founder of Teteleku. Was downy then when Boss arrived. Accumulation by then. *Banks for? cause p. 2. Fodo's usual Pass to attack Nqafanyu.*

Fodo } Teteleku link through Yenze

- Fodo is a presence in Natal in 1830 & 40
- Why does he object to Bhaca crossing into Natal -] J.S.A IV Ndongweni: the handcutting of Fodo.

How did Fodo invade the Basso with Ngcapegi,
be handcutted by Nam, Fgot at Ndondokhensulu,
be given land.

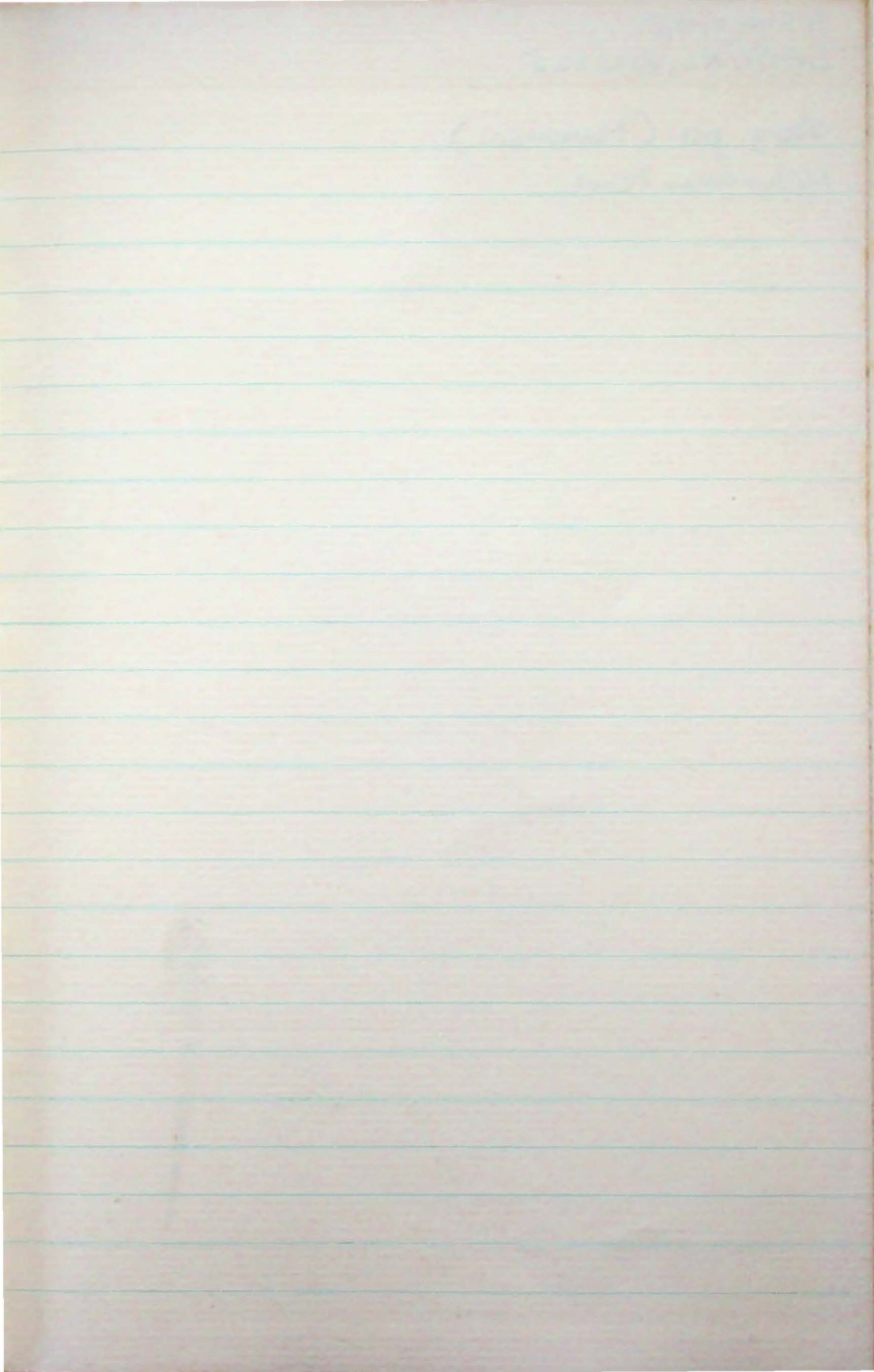
JSA IV p. 113, Nombou (Fodo) Maditene (Bhaca)
fgut. Former defeated The first infacone
- substitute fgutas with Q + ong



14 July 2008 Zikhale
Zikhale.

Msebenzi. Once placed in some sort of
order his move out of Swaziland to
Tumtwag just as Mpondo breaks the rope
The joining of Bozi forces & his detention.
This is an epic story.

p112. 1 she Arrested twice by Bozis? 2-3 unis? No
144 Magangane 2121



14 July 2008
LAINGALIBALELE

ISA II p11 (Mabonsa)
Mphahane - Moot

14 July 2008

JOBE MATSHANA

JSA I 301 ^{mt. Lunguza} Matshana ka Moundze ka Jobe.

Jobe one of Ngoza Sileke's men.
Stayed behind on Ngoza's departure.
Konsai'd Shaka, ordered to live on
Ndaka = Sunday's in Msiyca by Duzone.
When Moundze d. brother Ntshobaza regent
for briefly as Matshana's regent. Matshana
killed Vela ka Jobe (rival) + Sigaduyaka Tlesi.
Jobe intervenes. Nobomba = Wenen
Jobe's accused of having Zulu cattle on Mporo's
accession. p 332 = mother of Matshana, killed
for saying sex was nice. ^{Father had} Nothing to do with
Mporo because he took over cattle. Jobe
Konsai'd Bidinansi, on Tumbela. ^(Bunnen) Mtlezi
confluence. But working on Jobe as ally
of Brev/Mporo - possibly a ka Jobe
(Matshana would have been too young)
Inf. Lunguza, son of Jobe's trusted man.

NGOZA ka Ludaba

JSA IV p. 24 hudaba k. figuly for Mchumi
against Shuka.

PHAKADE Mgatona^{IV} and Lunguzoni I are
sons of uku abidal to Chief
(. Jde / Fodo)

JSA IV p. 26 origins. Macungwone → Phakade
→ { Gabangaye } → Silwane. Phakade
occupied his land after the witch by
Dugme on Ziklanillo's Mbo after which.
Phakade drove out Ngabwona, Lulungwone
rja he the Chumun Mox.

JSA II (Magididi) knew Phakade well.

p 85 Est. himself when Mpande Xced. May other
tribes ~~at~~. themselves independently then.

