

**Archival Resources relating to the History and Archaeology of  
Umgungundlovu**

Royal Capital of Inkosi Dingane kaSenzagakhona  
1829 - 1839  
KwaZulu-Natal

Prepared for

**The Five Hundred-Year Archive Online Project**

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## SUMMARY

### THE FIVE HUNDRED-YEAR ARCHIVE ONLINE PROJECT

The aim of the Five Hundred-Year Archive (FHYA) is to research and lead enquiries into aspects of the southern African past, in the periods predating the existence of European imperial and colonial archives. In this it endeavours to develop and promote understandings of the archival possibilities of materials located both within and outside of formal archives; to facilitate their engagement; and to stimulate interest, research and enquiries into the southern African past.

The FHYA project thus aims to bring into a single searchable framework, through an online portal website, a variety of such materials, providing as much relevant information as possible about their production, use, meaning, collection/provenance, preservation, alteration and circulation over time.

To this end eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by the FHYA to compile a comprehensive database relating to the Umgungundlovu archaeological site, including collating descriptions of collections in curation; associated and peripheral materials such as museum documentation, accession information, registers, individual items; and historical notes pertaining to the site.

### DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The Umgungundlovu site (meaning "*The secret conclave of the elephant* ") served as the capital of the Zulu Kingdom between 1829 and 1839. When Dingane kaSenzangakhona succeeded Shaka to the Zulu Kingship in 1828 he followed his predecessor's custom of building a number of large military *amakhanda* in the heart of the kingdom. Located within the *eMakhosini*, on a gently sloping hillside in the wooded savannahs of the middle White Mfolozi catchment, Umgungundlovu was the largest of these *amakhanda*. Fully established by 1829, it served as the royal residence of Dingane and his *isigodlo*, his principal advisors and a large garrison of his favoured regiments.

Umgungundlovu was described in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century by a number of European visitors to the site, including Andrew Smith and Capt. A.F. Gardiner. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century James Stuart compiled a map of the settlement based on oral testimony of Zulu informants who had lived there. When Dingaan put Umgungundlovu to the torch in 1839, in the face of an advancing Voortrekker commando, the intense heat generated by the burning structures ensured good material preservation until recent times. This has facilitated the retrieval of a range of very well preserved archaeological materials from the site in a series of systematic excavations conducted from the 1970's through to the 1990's.

Umgungundlovu is the best preserved of all the capital *amakhanda* established during the height of the Zulu Kingdom. As an archaeological archive it has, and can still, shed light on both the physical layout and the social dynamics of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Zulu aristocratic society.

The further significance of Umgungundlovu lies in its juncture in the history of south eastern Africa. By the 1830's the Zulu Kingdom was at its zenith, but, throughout the sub-continent, traditional societies and centralised political leadership were being confronted on many fronts by colonial trade and settlement treaties; incursions on their sovereignty; Christian proselytization; and ultimately, alienation of their own human and material capital. The razing of Umgungundlovu can symbolically be viewed as the ongoing demise of centralised traditional leadership and the beginnings of an indentured proletariat.

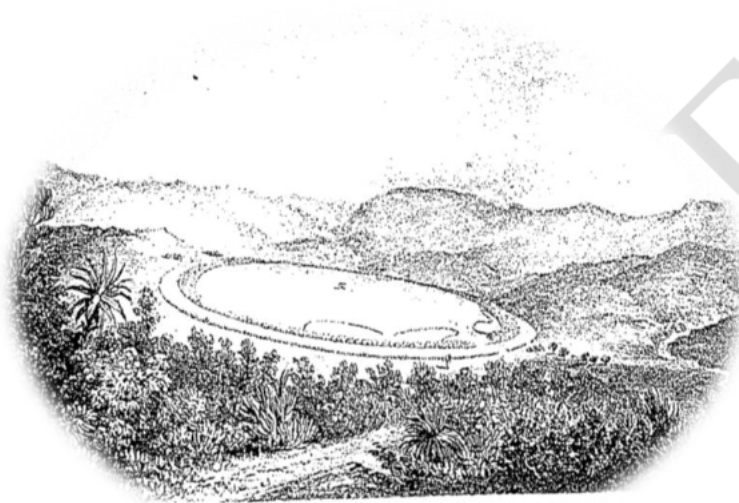
## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	2
1 INTRODUCTION .....	4
2 TERMS OF REFERENCE .....	5
3 EXCAVATION BACKGROUND AND CURATED ARTEFACTS .....	6
4 PROTOCOL FOR ACCESSING CURATED COLLECTIONS .....	13
5 CONCLUDING REMARKS .....	14
APPENDIX 1 UMGUNGUNDLOVU – AMAFA PMB ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTION .....	15
APPENDIX 2 UMGUNGUNDLOVU – KZN MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTION .....	19
APPENDIX 3 KZN MUSEUM UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE .....	20
APPENDIX 4 AMAFA – PMB UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE .....	21
APPENDIX 5 LIST OF UMGUNGUNDLOVU JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS .....	22
APPENDIX 6 AMAFA- ULUNDI UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE .....	23
APPENDIX 7 UMGUNGUNDLOVU: DIGITAL ARCHIVE OF THE MSUNDUZI-VOORTREKKER MUSEUM, PIETERMARITZBURG .....	24

FINAL DRAFT

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Umgungundlovu site (meaning "*The secret conclave of the elephant*")<sup>1</sup> served as the capital of the Zulu Kingdom between 1829 and 1839. When Dingane kaSenzangakhona succeeded Shaka to the Zulu Kingship in 1828, he followed his predecessor's custom of building a number of large military *amakhanda* in the heart of the kingdom. Located within the *eMakhosini*, on a gently sloping hillside in the wooded savannahs of the middle White Mfolozi catchment, Umgungundlovu was the largest of these *amakhanda*. Fully established by 1829, it served as the royal residence of Dingane and his *isigodlo*, his principal advisors, and a large garrison of his favoured regiments.



VIEW OF UMGUNGUNDOLOVU.  
Taken from the East looking to the West.

Umgungundlovu was described in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century by a number of European visitors to the site, including Andrew Smith and Capt. A.F. Gardiner.<sup>2</sup> In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century James Stuart compiled a map of the settlement based on oral testimony of Zulu informants who had lived there. When Dingane put Umgungundlovu to the torch in 1839, in the face of an advancing Voortrekker commando, the intense heat generated by the burning structures ensured good material preservation until recent times. This has facilitated the retrieval of a range of very well preserved archaeological materials from the site in a series of systematic excavations conducted from the 1970's through to the 1990's.

Umgungundlovu is the best preserved of all the capital *amakhanda* established during the height of the Zulu Kingdom. As an archaeological archive it has, and can still, shed light on both the physical layout and the social dynamics of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Zulu aristocratic society. According to archaeologist and former Curator of the Umgungundlovu Museum (1983-1994), Mr Frans Roodt, the Umgungundlovu site "has a four-fold importance:

- a) It was the royal capital and military headquarters of King Dingane;
- b) It was the destination of early British traders from Port Natal;
- c) It was the centre of early missionary activity in the Zulu Kingdom;
- d) It was the site of one of the central events of the Great Trek, viz. the killing of Piet Retief and his party. (Minutes of Umgungundlovu Planning Meeting, p.1[Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 6 (11) The Historical Umgungundlovu Ornography and Meaning of King Dingaan's iKhanda, Umgungundlovu. A.E. Cubbins. 1994. University of Zululand.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 6 for historical descriptions and sketches.

The fact that so many original hut floors were preserved, makes the site a cultural treasure. At Ondini, King Cetshwayo's homestead at Ulundi, only a few hut floors have remained. The Ondini homestead had to be reconstructed without the inclusion of much original/historical material". (Letter: Chadwick to Fourie, 16/11/82[Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

The further significance of Umgungundlovu lies in its juncture in the history of south eastern Africa. By the 1830's the Zulu Kingdom was at its zenith, but, throughout the sub-continent, traditional societies and centralised political leadership were being confronted on many fronts by colonial trade and settlement treaties; incursions on their sovereignty; Christian proselytization; and ultimately, alienation of their own human and material capital. The razing of Umgungundlovu can symbolically be viewed as the ongoing demise of centralised traditional leadership and the beginnings of an indentured proletariat.

## 2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Phase 1: Building a Database of Materials

#### 2014-2015

- Compile a comprehensive database of all materials related to the Umgungundlovu site. This includes collating associated and peripheral materials such as museum documentation (accession information, registers) and differentiating between master register and individual items.
- Write framing pieces on what has happened to the materials since excavation and the histories of different collections:
  - ◆ UCT / KwaZulu-Natal Museum (Oliver Davies, Tim Maggs, Martin Hall + Parkington / Cronin)
  - ◆ KwaZulu-Natal Museum Services (Frans and Hester Roodt)
  - ◆ University of Zululand ( Rob Rawlinson)
  - ◆ Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali ( collections curated post 1997)
  - ◆ Msunduzi- Voortrekker Museum collections
  - ◆ informal collections possibly in private hands ( Rev. P.P. Stander)
  - ◆ be cognisant of the extent to which the way material is boxed as a reflection of the curation strategy of each researcher/collector. Was each phase curated in a different way?
  - ◆ Highlight the 'jewels' or special finds of each collection

### Phase 2: Managing the Photographing of Collections

#### 2015-2016

- ◆ Scanning of Accession Registers, field notes and site diagrams and maps
- ◆ Photographic Record of Collections

### 3 EXCAVATION BACKGROUND AND CURATED ARTEFACTS

The Umgungundlovu collections curated within KwaZulu-Natal consist of a total of six controlled excavation projects conducted at the site, by:

1. John Parkington (of UCT), 1974 and 1975
2. Martin Hall (of the Natal Museum), 1975
3. John Parkington (of UCT), 1977 topographic and tachymetric survey
4. Oliver Davies (of the Natal Museum) and John Parkington (of UCT), Winter School 1978
5. Frans Roodt (of the Natal Provincial Museum Service), 1983 to 1994 and
6. Rob Rawlinson (independently funded), 1986.

#### **1973**

George Chadwick and Tim Maggs (Natal Museum archaeologist) conducted preliminary surveys and assessments on the site in 1973, leading to Maggs' suggestion that Mr Parkington be invited to work at the site in 1974 (unpublished report by F. Roodt). Mr Chadwick was then working for the Natal Education Department and for many years was a representative of the National Monuments Council (NMC) and later a member of the KwaZulu Monuments Council (formed in 1980). Tim Maggs' intervention was aimed at curbing "shovel-testing" being conducted by Wally Hyde (NMC Honorary Officer) and George Chadwick on the Brewing Hut within the *isigodlo*; and an attempt to initiate formalised archaeological investigation of the Royal *iKhanda*. Salvaged material from the "shovel-testing" of the Brew Hut is accessioned in the Umgungundlovu collections at the Natal Museum (KZN Museum) [see below].

#### **January 1974 and July 1975**

Members of the Archaeology Department of the University of Cape Town (UCT), lead by John Parkington and Mike Cronin, spent two months respectively in 1974 and 1975 excavating at the site and exploring its size and layout. Their excavations included clay floors in the *isigodlo* area, part of the *isigodlo* midden, hut floors from the *Bheje*, and hut floors associated with the warrior quarters. Amongst the assistants were Cedric Poggenpoel, Jeremy Baskin, Heinz Ruther, John Wright, Chrissie Sievers, Simon Hall, Polly Scott and Frank Silberbauer. Advice was also provided by Martin Hall and Tim Maggs (J. Parkington & M. Cronin, 1979).

During these fieldwork periods, permanent datum points were established over an area of the hillside that probably contained the whole site. Some 184 daga floors were plotted and recorded photogrammetrically, and 36 were excavated as individual units. One half of the pit in the *Bheje* area was also excavated (*op.cit*). (see UCT\_UMG\_1974-75\_BOXFILE\_74-75).

Amafa holds 40 large cardboard boxes of artefacts excavated in 1974 and 1975. This material includes thousands of fragments of diagnostic and adiagnostic pottery sherds of Zulu origin; also some Zulu beads; and a small quantity of fragments of adiagnostic teeth and bones. How these boxes came to be in the hands of Amafa remains an unexplained enigma !

Whilst Amafa is curating a portion of the 1974/5 Parkington and Cronin collection, the majority of the material excavated resides within the KwaZulu-Natal Museum (KZN Museum) in Pietermaritzburg.

Martin Hall also excavated at Umgungundlovu in 1975, when he began his employment with by the Natal Museum where he worked as an ethnoarchaeologist until 1980. Hall's work at Mgungundlovu was separate from, and independent of, the UCT project run by John Parkington and Cedric Poggenpoel. Hall confirmed that his pilot project was confined to excavations around Midden 3 (pers.comm. May 2016). Unfortunately, no additional funding was secured by Hall and as a result this 1975 pilot project was never followed up or published. Hall did inform eThembeni that his collections and the field notes were deposited with the KZN Museum, however no field notes were located here.

The KZN Museum has used the museum's index cards to produce a succinct digital record of the contents of the boxes excavated by Martin Hall in 1975. This is located within the KZN Museum's Asset Register, which notes the collection boxes being labelled as follows: "1975/139/1-21". However, some of the 'boxes' consist of several boxes or several bags of items located within one or more boxes.

The 1975 KZN Museum collection consists of 21 large brown boxes<sup>3</sup>, but the numbers "1975/139/7" and "1975/139/19" appear to have no actual box attributed to them. Boxes 1-4 consist of diagnostic and adiagnostic bone (fauna). These appear to relate to Hall's excavation. Boxes 5-18 have a note on the KZN Museum's index card that "none of these boxes have been curated". The index cards note that boxes 5-19 feature pottery sherds collected at the Brewery Hut. This material was salvaged by Tim Maggs in 1973, from Chadwick and labourers who were unwittingly randomly "shovel-testing" deposits in order to clear floors for development purposes (pers. comm. Tim Maggs, December 2016).

Box 20 consists only of plain sherds taken from "surface layers 1-9". Box 21 has a great variety of artefacts ranging from "wood from posthole", "charcoal from layers 1, 3 and 4", "copper bangles from the Bheje area", "metal fragments and a broken dagga pipe, nail and sherds, all taken from Midden 3". There is also "an *isicoco* polisher, glass beads, and metal and nails" taken from the hut floor (see Appendix 2). There is a possibility that Boxes 20 and 21 were also excavated by Parkington in 1975.

### **1977**

Parkington excavated for a third time at Umgungundlovu, exposing about twenty hut floors and undertaking a tachometric and topographic survey of the site (see UCT\_UMG\_1974-75\_BOXFILE\_74-75). Based upon this work, the National Monuments Council decided to initiate the process of "conserving and preserving the site" (unpublished report by F. Roodt).

### **1978**

The 1978 excavation was housed at the KZN Museum and consists of archaeological materials excavated by Oliver Davies and John Parkington. No digital record of the KZN Museum's 1978 Umgungundlovu collection has yet been compiled by the KZN Museum, although there is an extensive record of the contents of each box, as described within the museum's hand-written index cards. eThembeni have collated the information taken from the KZN Museum's index cards, to compile a digital summary that follows on from the 1975 collection. The index card information has then been verified against the contents of each relevant box.

It is worth noting that although Amafa PMB are holding 5 boxes of material collected during Davies and Parkington's 1978 excavation, the bulk of this excavated material resides at the KZN Museum, where the artefacts reside under Box numbers "1978/132/1-82". This material includes 21 boxes of diagnostic and adiagnostic Zulu pottery sherds; 53 boxes of unanalysed, waste and diagnostic bone and teeth; 3 boxes of analysed beads with the analysis cards; 1 box of hut floor fragments; 2 boxes of carbon and seeds from all layers of the excavation; and also 2 boxes of metal and waste stone, iron remains, polished stones, dagga pipes, copper and brass bangle remains, slag, grindstones, glass, china and porcelain (see Appendix 2 & 3). Another 2 boxes held at the KZN Museum are catalogued as being part of the 1978 excavations but have been stored under a different shelf number, "1978/141 and 1978/143". These consist of pottery, china, bone and teeth, wire, steel, seeds, iron, beads, dung and a stone chopper with LSA core fragments (Appendix 2 & 3).

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<sup>3</sup> The change in curation box sizes at the KZN Museum was an exercise in expediency on two levels:

1. Larger, tall boxes had suited earlier (predominantly Stone Age) curated collections due to the limited mass and volume of such materials. However, with increased Iron Age studies being conducted from the early 1970's the sheer mass and volume of excavated material being generated made the larger boxes unmanageable, clumsy and prone to breakage. Smaller, stackable boxes were then preferred.
2. In 1985 Val Ward and Len van Schalkwyk approached Nampak (Pietermaritzburg) to design and produce a cut-form for a standardised reinforced and stackable curation box (c.500x300x200mm). In order to maximise the cost saving by volume a minimum order of 1000 boxes was placed. The Natal Museum and the KwaZulu Monuments Council shared these costs and the boxes. These have subsequently become the standard curation boxes for all curating institutions in the region.

There is no record of what is held within Box number "1978/142". Equally, 1978/144 and 1978/145 are attributed to Mgungundlovu-Dingaanstadt but there is "no material" relating to either of these boxes.

At the KZN Museum, a further 2 boxes of material taken from Trench 3 have been documented under Box numbers "1978/146" and "1978/147". These are another mixed assemblage consisting of "pottery, bone, stone (flake), beads, seeds and a tooth". A final Box numbered "1978/136" has 2 choppers and an LSA core 'taken from the Dingaanstadt area'.

The Amafa PMB 1978 artefact collection is significantly smaller, consisting of only 5 cardboard boxes of material, all of which are attributed to excavations conducted by John Parkington and Oliver Davies. It was during these excavations that the bulk of the material excavated from Dingane's floor was reputed to have been collected and this quite clearly constitutes the material now stored at the KZN Museum. The question of why Amafa holds a small proportion of this larger collection will be reviewed below. The Amafa PMB material consists of some "metal remnants, faunal materials (teeth and bone), clay pipes, wooden remains, shells, ear plugs, earthenware, European glass and porcelain" (Appendix 1, 2 & 3).

In 1998, LO van Schalkwyk, archaeologist at Amafa, returned a number of boxes of analysed Umgungundlovu material from UCT to the Natal Museum, together with archaeological samples from other KZN sites. A second transfer of material was undertaken in 2005. These had been the subject of specialist analyses and post graduate research projects in the UCT Archaeology Department (viz. N. Van der Merwe, D. Miller: metalurgy and pipe residue mass spectrometer analyses; S. Saitowitz: glass beads; A. Malan: glass, china and porcelain).

Although van Schalkwyk was no longer in the employ of Amafa in 2005, the transferred UCT material was lodged with Amafa PMB as it comprised mostly his analysed Early Iron Age metallurgy samples from Ndongondwane<sup>4</sup>. It was at that stage further anticipated that all the Umgungundlovu material (including the KZN Museum collections) should be curated by Amafa as they were the official custodians of the site. This failed to materialise and consequently these 1978 analysed collections should now be returned to the KwaZulu-Natal Museum for consolidation of the whole collection..

### **1983 - 1994**

Further excavation work continued at the site under the auspices of the Natal Provincial Museums Service, led by Frans Roodt. Roodt worked on the hut floors from the *Bheje* areas as well as the *isigodlo* and the eastern side of Umgungundlovu. Despite the series of setbacks discussed above, experienced as a result of underfunding and lack of staff, Roodt's most notable success whilst working at Umgungundlovu arrived in the form of the very important discovery of King Dingane's hut, found within the *isigodlo* (Personal communication: Ridley and Roodt, 1995). Whilst some of Roodt's excavation work was funded by his employers, the Natal Provincial Museum Service, further excavation work during this 11 year period was substantially advanced thanks to the funding grants received by Roodt from the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund. Roodt's work at Umgungundlovu was also supported through the work of archaeologist, Hester Lewis, who worked on site with Roodt for several years.

Roodt's excavation seasons took place in 1983, 1985-1992 and 1994, raising the question of why Roodt did not excavate in 1984 or 1993. According to Roodt, the 1984 field season may have been postponed as a result of the proposed use of the Umgungundlovu site for the SABC filming of the Shaka Zulu series (pers. comm. Frans Roodt, August 2015). The excavation work done in 1983 had, after all been financed by SABC for the sole purpose of reconstructing part of the *isigodlo* area for the film set. This meant that archaeological excavations had to be undertaken to determine the location and size of huts in this area. This involved excavating the hut floors, sifting the soil, documenting any items which were found and photographing the excavated area (Roodt: Report on development of Mgungundlovu, 21/3/83 - 17/6/83, p.1). In fact, this filming

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<sup>4</sup> Greenfield, H.J. & Miller, D. 2004. Spatial patterning of Early Iron Age metal production at Ndongondwane, South Africa: the question of cultural continuity between the Early and Late Iron Ages. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31 (11): 1511-32.



eventually took place in January 1985. Roodt was uncertain of the reason for postponement of the 1993 field season but suggested that it might simply have been the result of a funding lag (Frans Roodt, pers.comm. August 2015).

It is worth noting that eThembeni have not yet been able to provide a summary statement to explain exactly which part of the Umgungundlovu site was excavated during each one of Roodt's annual field seasons. To date, no master plan of the Umgungundlovu site, nor any excavation sequences relating to Roodt's work, have been found within the Amafa collection. In order for eThembeni to make sense of the thousands of trench numbers referred to within the Amafa Collections Register (e.g. "RV 58 B-9 L2") further excavation plan maps and sequencing data would need to be sourced. As of December 2016 no master plan drawing of these series of excavations had come to light.

### Historical and Political Milieu

The question of why excavation collections were, at some point, split up and curated by two different institutions, requires a brief historical background by way of explanation. Before 1982, great efforts to save and preserve the Umgungundlovu site were made by the National Monuments Council (NMC). However, to fully develop and interpret the site it was deemed necessary to rebuild a selection of the huts in the *isigodlo* (royal enclosure), the military sections and also the Beje homestead (the Beje homestead was associated with the women of the *isigodlo*. It is thought that it was used in initiation ceremonies). "As the NMC is not a body which controls museums it was felt that the site should rather be developed as a museum by the Provincial Museum Service". (Letter: Chadwick to Fourie, 16/11/82 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

On 19 January 1983 EXCO (the Natal Provincial Administration Executive) approved in principle the establishment and development, with the concurrence of the NMC, of a Provincial Museum at Mgungundlovu (EXCO Resolution, No. 127 of 1983). At much the same time, the production of the film "Shaka Zulu" was taken over by SABC TV. In exchange for using the Mgungundlovu site as a film set, the SABC financed the reconstruction of part of the *isigodlo* area. This meant that archaeological excavations had to be undertaken by Frans Roodt between 1983-1985, to determine the location and size of huts in this area. This involved excavating the hut floors, sifting the soil, documenting any items which were found and photographing the excavated area. (Roodt: Report on development of Mgungundlovu, 21/3/83 - 17/6/83, p.1[Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

At a Planning Meeting held on 26 July 1985 the primary objectives of the Mgungundlovu Museum were defined as:

- a) The preservation of the site as a national monument, including the visible remains and the archaeological deposit;
- b) The physical reconstruction of parts of the site based on archaeological, historical and ethnographic research. (Minutes of the Mgungundlovu Planning Meeting, pp.1-2 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

The secondary objectives were defined as:

- a) The portrayal of certain aspects of Zulu culture within the reconstructed site by means of live demonstrations of the manufacture, display and use of material culture;
- b) The mounting of formal displays and the use of informal methods of education, such as lectures, publications and guided tours. (Minutes of the Mgungundlovu Planning Meeting, p.2 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

Further excavation based research was incorporated into the long term development planning for the site's museum and associated public interpretation features. The long term development of the site was seen in six phases:

- a) Preliminary excavations and reconstruction of the *isigodlo*;
- b) The excavation of the area between the hut floors in the *isigodlo* to determine its size and to locate King Dingane's hut;
- c) Determining the full size and boundaries of the royal *iKhanda* and the construction of a scale model, as well as locating the pre-Dingane site in the vicinity of the monument to Nkosinkulu (it is believed that he was the founder of the Zulu clan);
- d) Determining the main entrance, the visitor huts, the huts for warriors and shields, and the places where the warriors ate;
- e) Reconstruction of a small section of the military huts' area;
- f) Location of the cattle kraals in the centre of the open space. (Minutes of the Mgungundlovu Planning Meeting, pp.3-4 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

Therefore, between 1983 and 1994, further excavation work continued at the site under the auspices of the Natal Provincial Museums Service. This work was led by Frans Roodt, who was employed as Curator of the Mgungundlovu site and the associated Museum which was already planned for development.

Disappointingly, by 1987 none of the Dingaansstad Museum objectives had been achieved and the Curator, Mr Roodt, had already stressed the need for a more meaningful development strategy in order for the museum to have any chance of success (Memorandum: Roodt to Bigalke, 9/11/87 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]). Due to insufficient funds, staff were not employed and this also meant that there was not sufficient assistance with the archaeological excavations (hence the further funding sought by Roodt to enable ongoing archaeological work at the site). There was also a lack of sufficient casual labour to help with the clearing of the site, so that excavation progress was obviously slowing down the development of the Museum facilities (Personal communication: Ridley and Roodt, 1995 [Amafa Administrative Archive- Filing Registry]).

By 1995, some of the excavations and reconstructions mentioned in the report of the Planning Meeting of July 1985, had not even begun. Despite these obvious problems with the overall objectives of the Dingaansstad Museum and excavations, there was success in the form of the very important discovery of King Dingane's hut found within the *isigodlo* (Personal communication: Ridley and Roodt, 1995). The visitor centre at Mgungundlovu Museum was only completed early in 1995, though the end product was considerably smaller than what had originally been planned. (Personal communication: Roodt and Ridley, 1995).

By this time a frenzy of debate had developed within Central Government, concerning the restructuring of the museums in KwaZulu-Natal, and the question of whether some should be devolved to provincial management structures. In 1994 the decision that museums and monuments in KwaZulu-Natal should continue to function as separate organisations, can in retrospect, be regarded as an unfortunate one, giving rise to the controversy concerning the future of site museums in the Province.

At this time, the creation of a single provincial heritage body, to include both museums and monuments, would have greatly benefitted the longer term developments of heritage facilities within the province. What actually happened is that the KwaZulu-Natal Monuments Task Group recommended in their report to the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Vincent Zulu, that all site museums should come under their control (KwaZulu-Natal Monuments Task Group Report, p.12). Meanwhile, the NPA Museums Task Group disagreed, stating that museum collections required professional storage, documentation, conservation, research and displays fitting to museological standards. The Natal Museum Service therefore insisted that

the site museums of Mgungundlovu and Rorke's Drift should remain under their management (Henriette Ridley<sup>5</sup>, 1997).

By virtue of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No.10 of 1997, Amafa aKwaZulu Natali replaced the erstwhile National Monuments Council and KwaZulu Monuments Council, whilst many of the responsibilities of former monuments authorities were devolved to provincial level. As a direct result of this, the management of the Umgungundlovu archaeological site and the associated Dingaansstad Museum (and the collections then held within its limited storage facilities) fell entirely to Amafa Heritage. In this light, it is easy to understand why the collections inherited by Amafa were moved several times, whilst the new heritage organisation attempted to build capacity and define themselves according to a string of newly promulgated provincial heritage legislation.

The bulk of the Mgungundlovu archaeological material is held within Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali's Pietermaritzburg offices (Amafa PMB). During the period 1983-1994 it was deemed appropriate for the Umgungundlovu excavated materials to be housed within buildings established on-site. Later on these facilities were eventually expanded, with the intention of creating a public display for the Umgungundlovu museum. However, the objectives to manage a museum facility did not materialise. Hence, all of the materials left at the site museum were then later (2003/4) relocated to the Amafa Pietermaritzburg offices for professional archaeological curation. Here much of the > 500 cardboard boxes of archaeological materials still await formal curation procedures [including a proper inventory of the contents of the boxes] (see Appendix 1).

Although Amafa have a long term plan to digitise all curated archaeological materials, there is currently no digital record of the contents of the +560 boxes of Umgungundlovu archaeological materials excavated over two decades. Currently, Amafa hold a hand written Collections Register that was compiled by Amafa staff between 1995 and 2015. Based upon this Collections Register, eThembeni have produced a summary data base of the contents of each box curated by Amafa (see Appendix 1). eThembeni have also conducted a check of the artefacts located within Amafa's collection, to ascertain the accuracy of the handwritten notes within the Amafa Collections Register. However, a more thorough examination of the materials held within these boxes is unlikely to be conducted by the office's limited staff members before 2018.

What eThembeni can provide is the following table, summarising the number of boxes that pertain to a range of artefact types that were excavated by Roodt each season.

<b>Season</b>	<b>Artefact Type</b>	<b>No. Boxes Amafa</b>
1983	Teeth/Bone	<b>2</b>
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	<b>26 - 5</b>
	Charcoal	<b>1</b>
	Beads/Metals/Crucibles/Clay Pipes/Glass	<b>5</b>
	Various	<b>4</b>
		<b>Total Boxes 43</b>
1985	Soapstone	<b>1</b>
		<b>Total Boxes 1</b>
1986	Teeth/Bone	<b>11</b>
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	<b>4 - 2</b>
	Charcoal	<b>2</b>
	Metals/Buttons	<b>13</b>
	Various	<b>6</b>
		<b>Total Boxes 38</b>
1987	Teeth/Bone	<b>45</b>
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	<b>25 - 2</b>

<sup>5</sup> Henriette Ridley was a Deputy Director in the Natal Museum Service at the time.

	Copper/Crucibles/Grindstones/Slag/Ceramics	10
	Various	6
		Total Boxes <b>88</b>
1988	Teeth/Bone	51
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	18 - 6
	Beads/Charcoal/Soapstones/Grindstones	21
	Copper/Crucibles/Tuyere/Slag/Furnace Lips	47
	Various	3
		Total Boxes <b>146</b>
1989	Teeth/Bone	45
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	38 - 6
	Beads/Glass/Charcoal/Soapstones/Grindstones	17
	Copper/Iron/Crucibles/Tuyere/Slag/Metals	19
	Various	4
		Total Boxes <b>129</b>
1990	Teeth/Bone	7
	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	15 - 5
	Beads/Grindstones	6
	Copper/Slag	4
	Various	4
		Total Boxes <b>41</b>
1991	Undiagnostic Pottery	1
	Beads	1
	Iron	1
		Total Boxes <b>3</b>
1992	Undignostic Pottery - Diagnostic Pottery	6 - 1
	Beads, Copper, Glass	2
		Total Boxes <b>9</b>
1994	Diagnostic Pottery	2
	Beads	1
		Total Boxes <b>3</b>

### (1986)

In 1986, during Frans Roodt's tenure at Umgungundlovu, another archaeologist, Rob Rawlinson, also excavated for one season (pers. comm. Frans Roodt, August 2015). Prior to the Umgungundlovu excavations, Rawlinson had also excavated at King Ceteswayo's Capital at Ondini under the auspices of the KwaZulu Monuments Council.

In 1986 Rawlinson was employed as at the University of Zululand and secured research funding through the National Monuments Council to conduct his ancillary excavations at the site, albeit under Roodt's excavation permit. Rawlinson transferred to Rhodes University in the early 1990's and subsequently died in a motor accident. His collection of excavated material was later discovered at the University of Zululand and was returned to Amafa post 2000. During the current (2015/16) audit the collection was relocated in the Amafa PMB offices. Rawlinson's material is listed within the Amafa Register, where it is outlined as an integral part of the Roodt collection, even though Rawlinson's excavation was entirely independent of Roodt's work. Rawlinson's excavation work took place around the Umgungundlovu lower entrance area and included hut floors and a refuse dump near to the lower entrance of the site.

In Rawlinson's unpublished October 1986 excavation report, he notes that the two primary aspects of work were "sampling midden deposits and laying test trenches in an attempt to locate the eastern sector hut floors... In the two trenches excavated in September the two [ceramic pot] bases found in situ suggested that particular midden may prove to be a "kitchen area"... Further work on the middens will have to wait for

another field season and the strategy adopted will depend on the results of the present assemblage's analysis... the indications are that the contents of these lower middens vary substantially from that of the upper middens excavated by the University of Cape Town in 1976. Not only are the remains more fragmentary, the hut floors more unsubstantial but the variety of the contents is much wider.... the upper middens are almost exclusively cattle bones" (see Appendix 4. no.2. 'Mgungundlovu Excavations. Oct 1986 Report. R.Rawlinson'.

Rawlinson's 1986 report concludes that "during November, fieldwork will concentrate on the main gate". There are however, no further reports written by Rawlinson which attest to this work having ever taken place. Rawlinson did submit a final report to Amafa (see Appendix 4. no.10. Report of Excavations R. Rawlinson), which offers an excavation plan (of unknown date) and various associated tables and figures (also all of unknown date), that detail an inconclusive range of faunal and ceramic analyses. eThembeni presumes these analyses are based upon the September 1986 excavations described within the October excavation report outlined above. Unfortunately Rawlinson does not elaborate on the meaning of any of the results of these analyses. Furthermore, Rawlinson did no further excavation work at Umgungundlovu, despite his report statement that "Further work on the middens will have to wait for another field season and the strategy adopted will depend on the results of the present assemblage's analysis". He was not granted any further funding to pursue these excavations (A.van Jaarsveld<sup>6</sup> pers.comm. April 2016).

### **"Stander Collection"**

eThembeni have provided an inventory (Appendix 7) of some twenty "Umgungundlovu" artefacts that are currently curated by the Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum in Pietermaritzburg. The Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum has various artefacts collected from around the *eMakhosini* area during the 20th Century, by a Rev. P.P. Stander. Rev. Stander was the resident curate of the Dutch Reformed Mission at Dinganstadt. He was responsible for setting up a small, private museum next to the Mission Station, which he called the NG Sendingkerk Museum. The museum contained various artefacts, memorabilia, ethnographic material and *bric a brac* which he had personally collected during his tenure between 1949 and 1974. After his retirement the collection remained on public view but was later reclaimed by Stander due to inadequate security and curation. On his passing his family bequeathed the collection to the Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum (Nico Harris<sup>7</sup>, pers.comm. May 2016).

Several hundred of items have been individually catalogued on a two sided A4 paper record held by the Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum, with artefact and provenance details listed in Afrikaans. However, this document includes artefacts and memorabilia from many contexts across the Zululand region. Although the Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum's Dinganstadt records have not been digitally archived, eThembeni have collated summaries of artefacts and items provenanced to the *eMakhosini* Valley (Appendix 7).

## **4 PROTOCOL FOR ACCESSING CURATED COLLECTIONS**

All three curation institutions have access control protocols in place for which persons wishing to view, photograph and research the collections in their custody, need to comply.

As of December 2016 the following contact details are provided:

### **Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali**

The Deputy Director.  
Compliance and Professional Services  
195 Langalibalele Street.  
Pietermaritzburg 3200.  
Tel. +27 33 3946543  
[www.heritagekzn.co.za](http://www.heritagekzn.co.za)  
[amafaddps@amafapmb.co.za](mailto:amafaddps@amafapmb.co.za)

### **Msunduzi-Voortrekker Museum**

The Head of Department.  
Research, Information and Collections  
351 Langalibalele Street  
Pietermaritzburg 3200.  
Tel. +27 33 3946834/5/6  
[www.voortrekkermuseum.co.za](http://www.voortrekkermuseum.co.za)  
[eolivier@msunduzimuseum.org.za](mailto:eolivier@msunduzimuseum.org.za)

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<sup>6</sup> Albert van Jaarsveld was a lecturer in the History Department at the University of Zululand and a colleague of Rawlinson's.

<sup>7</sup> Nico Harris is a third generation farmer in the district, an elder in the NG Kerk and a past organiser, with the Rapportryers, of the annual *Geloftedag Fees* at Dinganstadt.

## **KwaZulu Natal Museum**

The Head of Department – Archaeology  
Department of Human Sciences  
237 Jabu Ndlovu Street  
Pietermaritzburg  
3200.  
Tel. +27 33 3451404/5  
[www.nmsa.org.za](http://www.nmsa.org.za)  
[cthorp@nmsa.org.za](mailto:cthorp@nmsa.org.za)

## **5 CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Due to the large quantity of data collated during the compilation of this report not all data can be coherently presented in this document. The attached Appendices are only lists of detail that is stored in a series of Directories loaded to Drop Box and further saved to a Seagate external hard drive (EHD). Each attached Appendix correlates to a Drop Box and EHD Appendix of the same name and number. These in turn relate to submitted Spreadsheets detailing the photographic records and scans.

*Len van Schalkwyk*

Len van Schalkwyk

Vickey Nardell

eThembeni Cultural Heritage Management

December 2016.

## APPENDIX 1

### AMAFA PMB UMGUNGUNDLOVU - ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTION

#### Artefact Collection

#### Excavator

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) 1974/Boxes 1-29, 40  | UCT Parkington & Cronin        |
| 2) 1975/Boxes 30-39, 40 | UCT Parkington & Cronin        |
| 3) 1978/Boxes 41-46     | UCT Parkington & Oliver Davies |
| 4) 1983/Boxes 47-89     | Frans Roodt                    |
| 5) 1985/Box 90          | Frans Roodt                    |
| 6) 1986/Box 91-133      | Frans Roodt                    |
| 7) 1987/Box 134-224     | Frans Roodt                    |
| 8) 1988/Box 225-376     | Frans Roodt                    |
| 9) 1989/Box 377-508     | Frans Roodt                    |
| 10) 1990/Box 509-549    | Frans Roodt                    |
| 11) 1991/Box 550-552    | Frans Roodt                    |
| 12) 1992/Box 553-561    | Frans Roodt                    |
| 13) 1994/Box 562-564    | Frans Roodt                    |

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1)               |   |
| — 1974/box 1-4   | Undiagnostic Pottery, Teeth / Bones                 |
| — 1974/box 5     | Diagnostic Pottery, Teeth / Bones                   |
| — 1974/box 6     | Undiagnostic Pottery, Teeth / Bones                 |
| — 1974/box 7-8   | Diagnostic Pottery                                  |
| — 1974/box 9-10  | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| — 1974/box 11    | Diagnostic Pottery                                  |
| — 1974/box 12-18 | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| — 1974/box 19    | Diagnostic Pottery                                  |
| — 1974/box 20-21 | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| — 1974/box 22    | Diagnostic Pottery                                  |
| — 1974/box 23-29 | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| 2)               |   |
| — 1975/box 30    | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| — 1975/box 31-32 | Diagnostic Pottery, Beads (31a)                     |
| — 1975/box 33    | Undiagnostic Pottery                                |
| — 1975/box 35    | Diagnostic Pottery                                  |
| — 1975/box 36    | Undiagnostic Burnished Pottery                      |
| — 1975/box 37-38 | Diagnostic Pottery (1 large glued fragment in 37)   |
| — 1975/box 39-40 | Undiagnostic Pottery (& Vertical Ore Stones in 40)  |
| 3)               |   |
| — 1978/box 41-42 | Metals, Clay Pipe, Beads                            |
| — 1978/box 43    | Wood, Teeth / Bones, Porcelain                      |
| — 1978/box 44    | Wood, Teeth / Bones, Shells, Porcelain, Earthenware |
| — 1978/box 45    | Ear Plugs   |
| — 1978/box 46    | Glass   |
| 4)               |   |
| — 1983/box 47    | Shells, Teeth / Bones, Undiagnostic Pottery         |

- 1983/**box 48-58** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 59** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 60-61** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 62-63** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 64-70** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 71-72** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 73-78** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1983/**box 79** Charcoal
- 1983/**box 80-81** Metals, Clay Pipe, Beads
- 1983/**box 82-84** Grindstones
- 1983/**box 85** Crucibles
- 1983/**box 86** Glass
- 1983/**box 87** Beads
- 1983/**box 88-89** Teeth / Bones

5)

- 1985/**box 90** Soapstone

6)

- 1986/**box 91-92** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1986/**box 93** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1986/**box 94** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1986/**box 95** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1986/**box 96** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1986/**box 97-100** Metals
- 1986/**box 101** Buttons, Metals
- 1986/**box 102-108** Metals (*wire, chain, nails, shoes, coin, buckles, hoe, button*)
- 1986/**box 109** Buttons
- 1986/**box 110-113** Undiagnostic Stones
- 1986/**box 114** Crucibles
- 1986/**box 116** Undiagnostic Pottery, Glass, Bottle
- 1986/**box 120-121** Charcoal
- 1986/**box 122** Hut Floor
- 1986/**box 123-133** Teeth / Bones

7)

- 1987/**box 134** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1987/**box 135-136** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1987/**box 137** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1987/**box 138-160** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1987/**box 161-166** Dingaans' Hut Floor
- 1987/**box 169-171** Copper (170b), Crucibles & Grindstones
- 1987/**box 172-173** Grindstones
- 1987/**box 174** Porcelain, Earthenware
- 1987/**box 175-177** Slag
- 1987/**box 179** Ceramic Sculpture
- 1987/**box 180-224** Teeth / Bones

8)

- 1988/**box 225-230** Undiagnostic Pottery, Teeth / Bones (247 & 249)



- 1988/**box 231-233** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 234-241** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 242** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 243-246** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 247-249** Diagnostic Pottery, Tuyere, Furnace Lips, Slag (249), Soapstone (247)
- 1988/**box 250-251** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 252** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1988/**box 255-269** Slag
- 1988/**box 270-274** Tuyere
- 1988/**box 275-276** Hut Floor
- 1988/**box 277-295** Crucibles
- 1988/**box 296-298** Beads
- 1988/**box 299** Flasher Board, Metal Button
- 1988/**box 301** Grindstones
- 1988/**box 302-305** Soapstone
- 1988/**box 306-307** Grindstones
- 1988/**box 308-310** Soapstone
- 1988/**box 313-319** Charcoal
- 1988/**box 321-327** Copper
- 1988/**box 328-376** Teeth / Bones

9)

- 1989/**box 377-384** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 385** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 386-393** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 394** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 395-400** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 401** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 402-406** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 407** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 408** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 409** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 410-415** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 416** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 417-420** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1989/**box 421-428** Grindstones
- 1989/**box 429** Soapstone
- 1989/**box 430** Undiagnostic Stones
- 1989/**box 431** Soapstone
- 1989/**box 432** Undiagnostic Stones
- 1989/**box 433-439** Slag, Copper (439b)
- 1989/**box 440-443** Hut Floor
- 1989/**box 445** Iron
- 1989/**box 446-448** Beads, Glass (447-448)
- 1989/**box 449** Metals
- 1989/**box 450-454** Crucibles
- 1989/**box 457-458** Charcoal
- 1989/**box 459** Blaaspyp
- 1989/**box 460-463** Tuyere
- 1989/**box 464-508** Teeth / Bones

**10)**

- 1990/**box 509-510** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1990/**box 511-513** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1990/**box 514-515** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1990/**box 516-527** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1990/**box 528** Hut Floor
- 1990/**box 529** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1990/**box 530** Slag
- 1990/**box 531-532** Hut Floor
- 1990/**box 533** Beads
- 1990/**box 534** Clay
- 1990/**box 535-539** Grindstones
- 1990/**box 540-546** Teeth / Bones
- 1990/**box 547-549** Copper

**11)**

- 1991/**box 550** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1991/**box 551** Beads
- 1991/**box 552** Iron

**12)**

- 1992/**box 553-555** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1992/**box 556** Diagnostic Pottery
- 1992/**box 557-559** Undiagnostic Pottery
- 1992/**box 560** Glass
- 1992/**box 561** Copper, Beads

**13)**

- 1994/**box 562** Beads
- 1994/**box 563-564** Diagnostic Pottery

## APPENDIX 2

### UMGUNGUNDLOVU - KZN MUSEUM COLLECTION

#### Field Notes

##### Folder of Oliver Davies Field Notes and maps of the site, including

- Dingaansat, Dingaans Kraal: Excavation (*Report*) of a Hut at the Lower End of the Site.
- Edited (*Typed*) Field Notes 2 (Trenches 1-3).
- Dingaans Kraal. Dingaansstad. Winter School 1978, Lower Hut Area. (*Hand written field notes*).
- Hand written notes on preliminary layout of site.
- Hand written notes on the winter school of 1978, with Parkington.
- Published map of excavation and hand drawn field notes.

#### Artefact Collection

Natal Museum Collection for Umgungundlovu consists of:

- 14) 1975/139 Boxes 1-21 Midden 3 - Martin Hall (Digital Accession)  
15) 1978/132 Boxes 1-82 Oliver Davies & Parkington UCT Field School (No Digital Acc)  
16) 1978/136,146-147 1 Box ? (No Digital Acc)

#### 2)

- 1975/139/box 1-4 Diagnostic & Undiagnostic Bone (fauna)
- 1975/139/box 5-18 Brewery Hut Brown Potsherds
- 1975/139/box 20 White Potsherds
- 1975/139/box 21 Wood, Charcoal, Metal Bangle Fragments, Metal Pipe, Ear Plug, Daga Fragments, Figurine Fragment, Polishing Stone, Glass & Nail, Glass Beads, Metal Nail & Fragments.

#### 3)

- 1978/132/box 1-13 Plain Adiagnostic Ceramic Body Sherds
- 1978/132/box 14-20 Diagnostic Pottery Sherds
- 1978/132/box 21 Diagnostic Pot Sherds and Grindstones
- 1978/132/box 22-23 Sorted Bone
- 1978/132/box 24 Unanalysed Bone
- 1978/132/box 25-28 Diagnostic Bone (& Teeth)
- 1978/132/box 29-57 Waste Bone
- 1978/132/box 58-73 Mixed Fauna - Scapula, Humerus, Ulna, Astragalus, Calcaneum
- 1978/132/box 74 Unanalysed Bone
- 1978/132/box 75-76 Carbon (and Seeds) from All Layers
- 1978/132/box 77 Pottery, Polished Stones, Porcelain, Metal & Waste Stone
- 1978/132/box 78 China, Glass, Copper Bangles, Slag, Daga Pipe, Iron, Metal & Grindstones
- 1978/132/box 79 Hut Floor Fragments
- 1978/132/box 80-82 Analysed Beads, Analysis Cards & Summer's Research Notes

#### 4)

- 1978/141-143 Pottery, China, Bone, Wire, Seed, Iron, Beads, Dung
- 1978/144-145 No Material!
- 1978/146-147 Pottery, Bone, Steel, Bone, Beads, Seeds, Tooth, Stone
- 1978/136 Chopper & LSA Core Fragments

## APPENDIX 3

### KZN MUSEUM UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE

#### Reports

1. **Quadrant Plan of Excavations.** J.Parkinson.
2. **Hand Drawn Excavation Plan A.** O.Davies.
3. **Hand Drawn Excavation Plan B.** O.Davies.
4. **Hand Drawn Excavation Plan C.** O.Davies.
5. **Edited Field Notes 2.** O. Davies.
6. **Dingaanstaad. Dingaan's Kraal. Excavations of a Hut at the Lower End of the Site.** O.Davies. 1978.
7. **Handwritten Fieldnotes.** 1978. O.Davies.
8. **Handwritten Excavation Report Notes.** 1978. O.Davies.
9. **Handwritten Overview of 1978 Excavation.** O.Davies.
10. **Handwritten Notes on 1978 Excavation.** O.Davies.

FINAL DRAFT

## APPENDIX 4

### AMAFA - PMB UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE

#### Reports and Publications:

1. **Archaeological Research Mgungundlovu.** Aug 1986 R. Rawlinson.
2. **Mgungundlovu Excavations.** Oct 1986 Report. R .Rawlinson.
3. **Mgungundlovu Excavations.** Undated c.1987. Report R. Rawlinson
4. **Mgungundlovu Faunal Analysis Report.** 1978.132.
5. **Mgungundlovu Faunal Report.** 1978.132.
6. **Mgungundlovu Faunal Report Data.** 1978.
7. **Plan 1 of Royal Quarters Isigodlo,** D2-4, E2-3, F4.
8. **Plan 2 of Royal Quarters Isigodlo,** D2-4, E2-3, F4.
9. **Reconstruction of Excavation Pits,** 1-3.
10. **Site Survey Mgungundlovu eMakhosini Ulundi** (Amafa Management Plan).
11. **Survey Plan of Dingaan's Kraal.** B.Talbot. 1928.
12. **Plans and Drawings of Mgungundlovu.** By Gardiner, Hofstede, Stuart, Cubbin & Champion.

## APPENDIX 5

### LIST OF UMGUNGUNDLOVU JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

1. **The Size and Layout of Mgungundlovu 1829-1838** J. Parkington & M. Cronin. *Goodwin Series, No. 3, Iron Age Studies in Southern Africa* (1979), pp. 133-148.
2. **Standardized Analyses of Glass Trade Beads from Mgungundlovu and Ondini, Nineteenth Century Zulu Capitals.** N. J. Van Der Merwe, S. J. Saitowitz, J. F. Thackeray, M. Hall and C. Poggenpoel. *The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 44, No. 150 (Dec., 1989), pp. 98-104.*
3. **An Archaeomagnetic Study of Mgungundlovu.** D. I. Henthorn, John Parkington, R. C. Reid, H. R  ther, J. M. W. Fox, P. L. McFadden. *Goodwin Series, No. 3, Iron Age Studies in Southern Africa* (1979), pp. 149-158.
4. **The Faunal Remains from Recent Excavations at Umgungundlovu.** Ina Plug and Frans Roodt. *The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 45, No. 151 (Jun., 1990), pp. 47-52.*
5. **Evidence for Girl's Initiation Rites in the Bheje umuzi at Umgungundlovu.** F. Roodt. *S. Afr.J. Ethnol.* 1992. 15 (1), pp.9-14.
6. **Koning Dingaan se Woonhut By Mgungundlovu.** F. Roodt. *S. Afr.J. Ethnol.* 1992. 15 (4), pp.95-105.

#### *Other References relating to the Umgungundlovu excavations*

- i. **The Role of Cattle in Southern African Agropastoral Societies: More than Bones Alone Can Tell.** Martin Hall. *Goodwin Series, Vol. 5, Prehistoric Pastoralism in Southern Africa* (Jun., 1986), pp.83-87.
- ii. **Historical Archaeology and Colonial Expansion.** Martin Hall. *Kronos, Vol. 14* (1988), pp. 3-10.
- iii. **The Archaeology of Southernmost Africa from c. 2000 BP to the Early 1800s: A Review of Recent Research.** Peter Mitchell and Gavin Whitelaw. *The Journal of African History, Vol. 46, No. 2* (2005), pp. 209-241.
- iv. **Descent of Iron Age Farmers in Southern Africa During the Last 2000 Years.** Shaw Badenhorst. *The African Archaeological Review, Vol. 27, No. 2* (June 2010), pp. 87-106.
- v. **Measuring Change: Cattle and Caprines from Iron Age Farming Sites in Southern Africa.** Shaw Badenhorst. *The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 66, No. 194* (December 2011), pp. 167-172.

## APPENDIX 6

### AMAFI - ULUNDI UMGUNGUNDLOVU ARCHIVE

#### Articles, Reports and Publications

1. **Voortrekerlewe**, Rhe Carstens & Pieter W. Grobberlaar. **Statements Respecting Dingaan, King of the Zoolah with some particulars relative to the massage of messrs. Retief and Biggars and their parties.** William Wood, Interpreter to Dingaan. 1840.
2. **Statement By Tomu Sibiya.** Tomu Sibiya. 1935.
3. **Ilanga lase Natal, Dingaan's Kraal.** 1945.
4. **Conservation Practices: Mgungundlovu Homestead.** F. Roodt.
5. a) **Report on Dingaan's Kraal.** R.J. Van Reenen. 1927 and b) **Annexure Excavation - Dingaan's Kraal.** 1942.
6. **Plan of Dingaan's Hut Group and Reconstruction of Dingaan's Hut, Dingaan Kraal Zululand.** 1959. **Zululand Under Dingaan.** R.B. Hulley. 1937.
7. **Mgungundlovu.** Report to the National Monuments Council. John E. Parkington. 1975.
8. **Colour Portraits and Accounts of Gerrit Maritz, Andries Potgieter, Piet Uys & Piet Retief.** Huitgenoot, 7th July 1988.
9. **Dictionary of South African Biography Vol. 5.** Woolhuter Joseph, Wood William, Harry Edwin.
10. **Umgungundlovu.** A.E. Cubbin. 1829-1838 University of Free State (1980).
11. **The Historical Mgungundlovu Ornography and Meaning of King Dingaan Khanda Mgungundlovu.** A.E. Cubbin. 18-22 July 1994 University of Zululand.
12. **AMAFI Library Scrap Book.** Library. Different Newspaper Articles.
13. a) **Umgungundlovu Site Museum.** Killie Campbell Africana Library.
14. **Letter from the University's Secretary, Van Riet Lowe (to Mrs K. Campbell) regarding the excavations at Mgungundlovu.** 3rd September 1942.

#### Illustrations:

- I. Thumbnail photos of excavation Umgungundlovu.
- II. Dingaan's Kraal, Umgungundlovu.
- III. Dingaan's Kraal by Andrew Smith - 1832.
- IV. Photography of a contemporary sketch in the Voortrekkers Museum, by A.W.J. Pretorius.
- V. Municipal Health Centre, Beaconsfield Road.
- VI. Dingaan's Kraal Rises Again, by Owen Coetzer.
- VII. Dingaan Missionaries, 1839.

## APPENDIX 7

### UMGUNGUNDLOVU: DIGITAL ARCHIVE OF THE MSUNDUZI-VOORTREKKER MUSEUM, PIETERMARITZBURG

THIS IS THE COMPLETE 'DIGITISED ARCHIVE' HELD BY THE VOORTREKKER MUSEUM, WITHIN THEIR PIETERMARITZBURG BASED COLLECTION.

4234: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **BRACELET**: A THICK AND HEAVY BANGLE OF BRASS, SPLIT THROUGH IN ONE PIECE. Found in the vicinity of the farm "Moordplaas", owned by P. Bester.

4235: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **BRACELET**: A LARGE COIL OF BRASS WITH A GAP BETWEEN THE TWO ENDS. FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF THE FARM "Moordplaas", owned by P. Bester.

3204: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **DINGAANSTAD SPEAR HEAD**: WITH A NARROW BLADE, BLUNT EDGED AND VERY ROUGHLY FINISHED. FOUND UNDER GRINDSTONE IN AN ANT HEAP.

3224: **BATTLE-AXE**: A SMALL IRON AXE-HEAD DRIVEN INTO KNOB END OF A LONG WOODEN SHAFT.

3231: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **DINGAANSTAD APRON**: FRONT OF A PREGNANCY APRON MADE FROM ANIMAL HIDE. DECORATED WITH BLACK, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW AND RED BEADS.

4573: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **DINGAANSTAD BASKET**: A LARGE ROUND GRASS WOVEN STORAGE BASKET NECKLACES ARROWS TO A SMALL OPENING. THE BASKET WAS USED TO STORE BEER OR GRAIN.

4578: **NECKLACE**: A LONG, SINGLE STRANDED NECKLACE MADE UP OF SMALL STRIPS OF PORCUPINE QUILL, TINY ORANGE AND WHITE BEADS, AND NUTS AND SEEDS.

4582: **BEADED CALABASH**: A SMALL CALABASH COVERED WITH BEADWORK IN RED AND WHITE BEADS, SWIRLING OVER THE EXTERIOR SURFACE.

4584: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **DINGAANSTAD SAFETY PIN WITH BEADS STRUNG ONTO A SMALL SQUARE OF BEADWORK WITH A LONG FRINGE OF BEADS AT THE BASE**: ALL THIS IS FASTENED ONTO THE SAFETY PIN. A GEOMETRICAL DESIGN OF A BLACK AND RED TRIANGLE AGAINST A BLUE BACKGROUND DECORATES THE SQUARE.

3177: Collection of Rev. P.P. Stander (1949-1974) **CODPIECE**: WOVEN OF GRASS, BANANA LEAVES AND STRING TO FORM A PENIS SHEATH.

3155: Part of DSS Collection **BEER SKIMMER**.

3160: Part of DSS Collection **BEER POT**: MADE OF DARK CLAY.

3162: Part of DSS Collection **WOODEN KNOB-KERRIE**: 80cm IN LENGTH.

3165: **SHIELD**: WHITE AND BROWN IN COLOUR. 88cm IN LENGTH.

3176: Part of DSS Collection **SPOON**: VERY LARGE WOODEN SPOON.

3207: **SPOON**: SMALL WOODEN SPOON WITH DOUBLE BASE HANDLE.

3212: **BASKET**: CLOSELY WOVEN BASKET TO STORE FOOD OR BEER.

3214: **STRAINER**: CYLINDRICAL CLOSELY WOVEN GRASS STRAINER WITH TASSEL.

3217: **SHAFT**: LONG WOODEN SHAFT WITH OVAL SHAPED HEAD. TRIANGULAR METAL BLADE INSERTED INTO THE HEAD, WITH METAL SHAFT.

3218: **CANE**: NATURAL WOOD COLOURED CANE, NATURAL TEXTURE OF WOOD IS VISIBLE.

3225: **COMBINATION OF THROW AND STAB ASSEGAI**: WOODEN SHAFT WITH SHARP POINTED BLADE OF IRON.

3308: **SHORT STABBING SPEAR**: IRON POINT BOUND TO THE SHAFT WITH SCREW.

4666: **COPPER**: TWO PIECES.

4698: **GRASS BEER STRAINER**.