

Wages

Prices $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ away but statistics has SL umbono to 30- Ngutu.

Health Small pox: 1149 cases: 41 deaths: 30,000 vaccinated

ZULULAND 1894

Zululand Blue Book

Pop. 165,121 - 17.75 per sq. mi of inhabited territory White 994 (857) $3\frac{11}{36}$ ♂ $1\frac{11}{27}$ ♀ $\frac{192}{100}$
13.30 sq. mi.

Area 17,500 - 3,200 uninhabited.

Revenue 45,592 ^(43,666). Main item H.T. + large numbers leave to work for it (see la Son)

Expenditure 43,923 (-5089)

Assets 19,500 inherited.

Crops Stock pastoral not agric. do not cultivate more than wants - but changing. ^{as money is appreciated} Local crop failures. Maize imported as high as 1/10 or 1/11 lb a bag. Locusts did great damage. - long for 30 yrs

Stock Horse sickness Nagana.

Crime. Increase: beer-drinking in Ngata district.
12 death sentences passed - 7 carried out.

Health - Unhealthy: fever: 300 in Ndawonda district in two months
Small pox from Johannesburg.

ZULULAND 1891/3

Blue Book

Pop White 857 (700). ~~♂~~ Black ♂ 70,053 ~~♀~~ (9,489) ♀ 93,394 (84,932) total
163,447 (154,421). at 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ a hut. Unsettled. 13-144 per sq mile
Area

Revenue £ 43,666 (-1234 = 42,432)

Expenditure 30,854 (33,950) increase: Ubonko District: increase in salaries: roads
boundary question. 2.P. 9618 (10,010.). Mchey - to B. Fort.

Assets Total exceeded liabilities 37,668. 19,500 imported.

Stock Nakara. accounts to comprise gone. Homesteads

Crops Good harvest. No surplus for sale. Nkonkha, Ekolwe, Ngqutu. ploughs
being brought. Basuto cultivate for sale.

Wages

Prices Maize Ngudu 12/- Eruone 25/- Sorghum =.

Heath - Malaria, Smell on continued.

Ploughs & harrows on the increase

ZULULAND 1892

Blue Book.

Pop. Male ♂ 69489, ♀ 84392, 154421. Increase from surrounding territories.

Area

Revenue 42432

Expenditure 33,953

Assets

Stock

Crops. Rain short - but prev yr. harvest used & Moray planted for purchase.

Wages : Internal 2-15/- : NGR & elsewhere 30/- 40/-

Internal 5-15/- 7-15/-

Prices ~~Xulu~~ Graine : little serious come 1 kg 100/-

M. 6-10/- per unit Sorghum 5-12/-

GH 1547

Labour / Passes : Money plentiful "owing to high wages come by young men" on NGR, Kumburly & FAR.

ZULULAND 1891

1891

Pop. White 548; Black ♂ 61646 ♀ 83142 144788 at 3 11/31

Area

Revenue 40080 (decrease 1594 : 1870 included Dombhele's fine) Ubumbo det.

Expenditure 36118 : Compensation

Expenditure

Stock

Sat. Factory wear and

Crops

Plough increase Raini good. Grub cane, maize damage 51-101- per hundred
Plentiful harvest.

Wages Internal. 10/- 30/-. Public Works: 15/- pm. 3 lbs meat per day. 2½ lbs meat a week. White 15/- a day

Prices 13/- 18/- to 3/- 1/2. (1891 down to 5/- 6/-)

Crime Going up - better policing.

Passes/Kaboor

Health.

ZULULAND 1890

Pop. 593 ~~Blair~~ ♂ 57393, ♀ 79595 : 136,988 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ male low because
of ~~work~~ ~~work~~ ~~work~~.

Area

Rev 41691 Soundheli's fine

Exp. 29733 CSC etc.

Crops Fair to below average. Until lowest price for maize of 3/-
After harvest 13/- - 18/- In 1891 5/- - 6/- for much.
All ploughs etc.

Stock Cattle scarce: prices high

Wages

Prices Maize £2 per 200lb bag. max. Starts 15/- (Ngulu, Ndlovu) to 30/- (Ingwavuma/Hlabisa)

ZULULAND 18985

Blue Book 1895

Pop ^{166,115 - Ingwavuma}
White 1236 (-252). Black 197,865 (*) 3.3 percent (σ^7 1.45 σ^2 1.9)

Revenue £51747 (1894-6154) Chief increase HT - influx of natives from adjoining territories

Expenditure 661272 (1894-22248) augmentation of n. territories Ingwavuma.

Balance - on 1/1/96 3000 in Treasury, 21657 invested.

Stock Throve except low-lying areas (Nagone + horse sickness)

Crops Yield down - heavy rain, locusts. Maize rose to £2 for 200 lb bag.
1895-6 season v. dry & far more expected. Govt. intervention to stabilize price
Natives have money to collect to buy food. Many left to work for
high wages in M.

Wages

Prices. Maize per mind 10 (Ngutu) - 30/- Hlasini

Crime Less offences - more people (faction fights - drinking good honest).

Mines. no improvement: want of capital.

Govt Amaputabini proclaimed. Zululand annexed to Natal 29/12/97

ZULULAND 1897 Pop. White 1131 (1897-30). Native 196511 (1896-17240) ^(♀ 1⁹⁷ ♂ 1¹¹/₂₇) Annuitied 9087
Annual Blue Book

Revenue £ 67,658 (1896-£676) <sup>67,658
676
66982</sup> £ 5293 - for cattle for fort maize during 1896.

Expenditure £ 68,519 (1896-£11311) <sup>68,519
11 311
77208</sup>

Cash Balance : cash 3343, Inverred 10,797

Stock. Rinderpest Ngutu 2/8/97. up to 31/12/97 165,044 dead in Ekurue, Nkandla, Ngutu, Umlalazi, Emtongweni, Ingwavuma. No. of cattle on 31/12/97 96,587. No. of cattle partly unaccounted. Transport broken down.

Crops. Good, notwithstanding locusts which, with drought, caused famine of 1896.

GH(Z))

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Z640/93

Clarke to Hely Hutchinson 16/10/93 confidential

No steps have ever been taken to enforce the regulation requering the registration of guns_/_

"I do not think the present a favourable time to take action in this cirection as there is a ~~xxx~~ feeling of expectacny in the country ewing to reports in circulation relative to the return of Dinuzulu."

W/12

752

2500/25

Office for Holy Scriptures 10.10.57

Confidential

The letters have been taken to the Registrar of Companies
and it is not clear if the present a favour has been to the action in this
direction as there is a feeling of exasperation in the country owing to
reports in circulation relative to the return of diamonds.

GH(Z)

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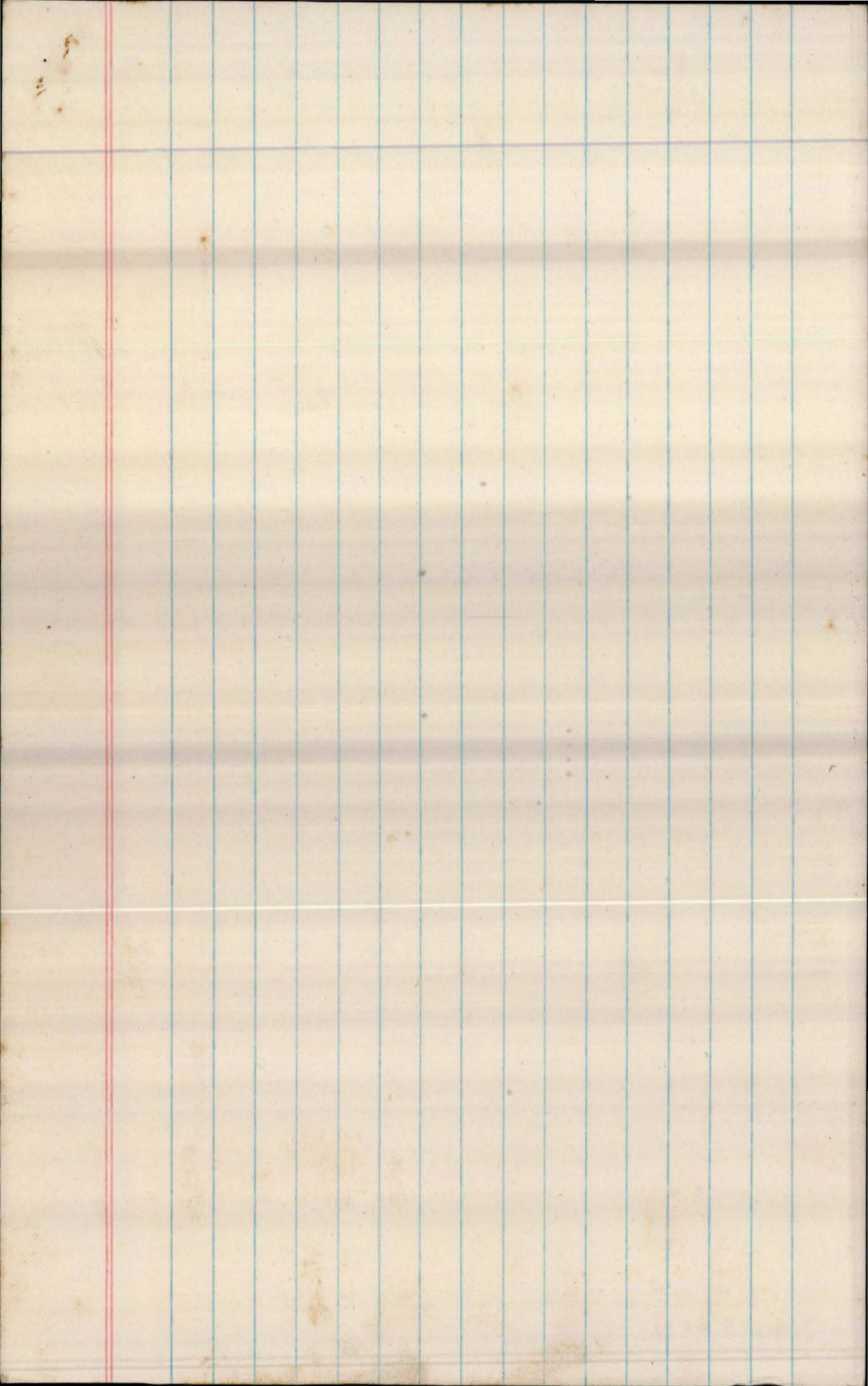
Z 770 Clarke to Hely-Hutchinson 8/12/93 conf

/Refers to previous correspondence and does not think it the right time to sepearate the executive and juidicial offices in Zululand_/

"The Zululand laws and customs are undergoing modification and the changes whould be clelsely watched. The experience gained by the Chief Magistrate in the Court of Appeal must be of practical value to him when, 's Resicemnt Commissioner he had to initiate or give his opinion on legilsation.

YE will see that I recommend an extentionx of jurisdiction being given to Chiefs. Should this be approved I think the immeidate sepæation of Offices mgitha dand probabaly would, casue difficulties.

Appeal cases in Zululand are much . On the 1st Agusut last there eighty nine recorded for hearing..../If owing to mining Euroeapn pop of Zululand increases it will be necessary tp sepearate executive and judicial offices._/



GH(Z) See CO 427, 17, 417, HA-CO, 16/12/1893

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Clarke to Z775 confidential
Hely Hutchinson ~~to~~ 8 December 1893 confidential.

/Herwtih my first report/

"On taking over the duties of RC on the 5th August, last I found the Zulus submissive to the Government, generally at peace among themselves, and the taxes were paid, but there was a depression noticeable everywhere. The chiefs seemed ~~x~~ cowed and all the officials to whom I spoke on the subject agreed with me that it was difficult to obtain any independent expression of opinion from them on any subject.

The system which has obtained in Zululand for the last twelve years has been divide and rule; the principal cleavage has been between those who adhered to their hereditary chiefs and those who did not. The Government held iwth the latter party which is now in the ascendant.

I attach little weight to any abstract expression of loyalty to our rule amongst the natives of Zululand, and would trust the 'Usutu' as much as the 'anti-sutu' once they are convinced that we are willing to let bye-gones to be bye-gones, and to treat them and other impartially. As it is, to-day, the 'sutu' are as amenable to order and as ready to pay their taxes as the 'anti-usutu', though the chiefs over the latter, being more dependant on 'overnment, are inclined to regard loyalty as their monopoly. I know of nothing which leads me to beleive that any section of the Zulu people desire to throw off effective British rule

Amongst the Zulus themselves *va victis*, the 'anti-Usutu' would, and in some cases do, as far as they dare, oppress the 'Usuthu'. If the 'Usutu' were in the ascendant they would deal like measure to their opponents, but on the whole the relations of the parties do not seem very strained. Much of the disagreement which exists is the result of the line of policy hitherto pursued by the Government, and embittered by European friends taking one side or the other. Anyway there is a noticeable spirit of rapprochement. The factions inter-marry and attend each others beer-drinkings and though always maintaining a certain reserve as men who may have again to fight, appear on fairly good terms. Disturbances which, from time to time, break out are mostly among followers of minor chiefs disputing for land and have seldom further political meaning.

Owing to the creation of a British reserve in Zululand, the restoration of Cetuywayo, and the disorder which followed the annexation of the whole country, tribes were much broken up, a number of Natal chiefs were allowed to establish themselves more especially in Eshowe, Nkandhla, and Nqutu Districts. Further, indunas or policemen have, in some instances, been appointed over Zulu tribes of sections of tribes.

The number of chiefs and petty chiefs is excessive. The consequent sub-division of the people hinders the development of native institutions,

Clarke's first report 2

reduces the advantages to be derived from tribal responsibility, fosters existing divisions, and tends to bring about land disputes and faction fights. Many of the existing chiefs have never been formally recognised by the Governor as Supreme Chief. The Magistrates say they 'found them', but each has a following, few or many, who pay hut-tax under him and over whom he exercises the jurisdiction allowed to native chiefs by Zululand Laws and Regulations.

The jurisdiction seems to have been granted after much consideration and in accordance with views expressed by the late Sir Theophilus Shepstone and others to whose opinions on such subjects is due respect, but I found it practically in operation, principally because the chiefs can only try cases between members of their own tribe, and there are no less than eighty-seven tribes recognised in Zululand, though the majority of these can in no way be regarded as political organizations.

To rectify this, to reduce the present unfortunate divisions amongst the Zulus, and to restore to them privileges accorded to them on the annexation of their country, I recommend that, while existing chiefs, during good behaviour, be allowed as at present the right of dealing with cases arising between their own people, a few in each district shall be selected to have jurisdiction in all native cases in which the defendants are members of their own tribes and in such native cases as may be referred to them by the Magistrates, although neither plaintiff or defendant belongs to the tribe. Further that the Magistrates be

authorised to call in, as assessors, two or more native chiefs when they think it expedient to do so: all rights of appeal provided for in the existing laws to be scrupulously guarded.

By these arrangements the courts of the chiefs will, in native matters (except those specially reserved for the Magistrates), tend to become the courts of first instance, the traditions of Zulu law and custom will be maintained so far as they are ~~beneficially and~~ beneficial, and some uniformity in the administration of native law can be hoped for.

At present there is a wide divergence between the views held by various Magistrates on this subject.

Consideration should be given, in selecting the chiefs, to their hereditary position in the various Zulu tribes as well as to the claims of those who have been acknowledged by, and been required to render special services to, the Government.

The recommendations submitted should, in my opinion, be carried out before the question of the return of Dinuzulu can be decided on."