

1894

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LM

Annual Report

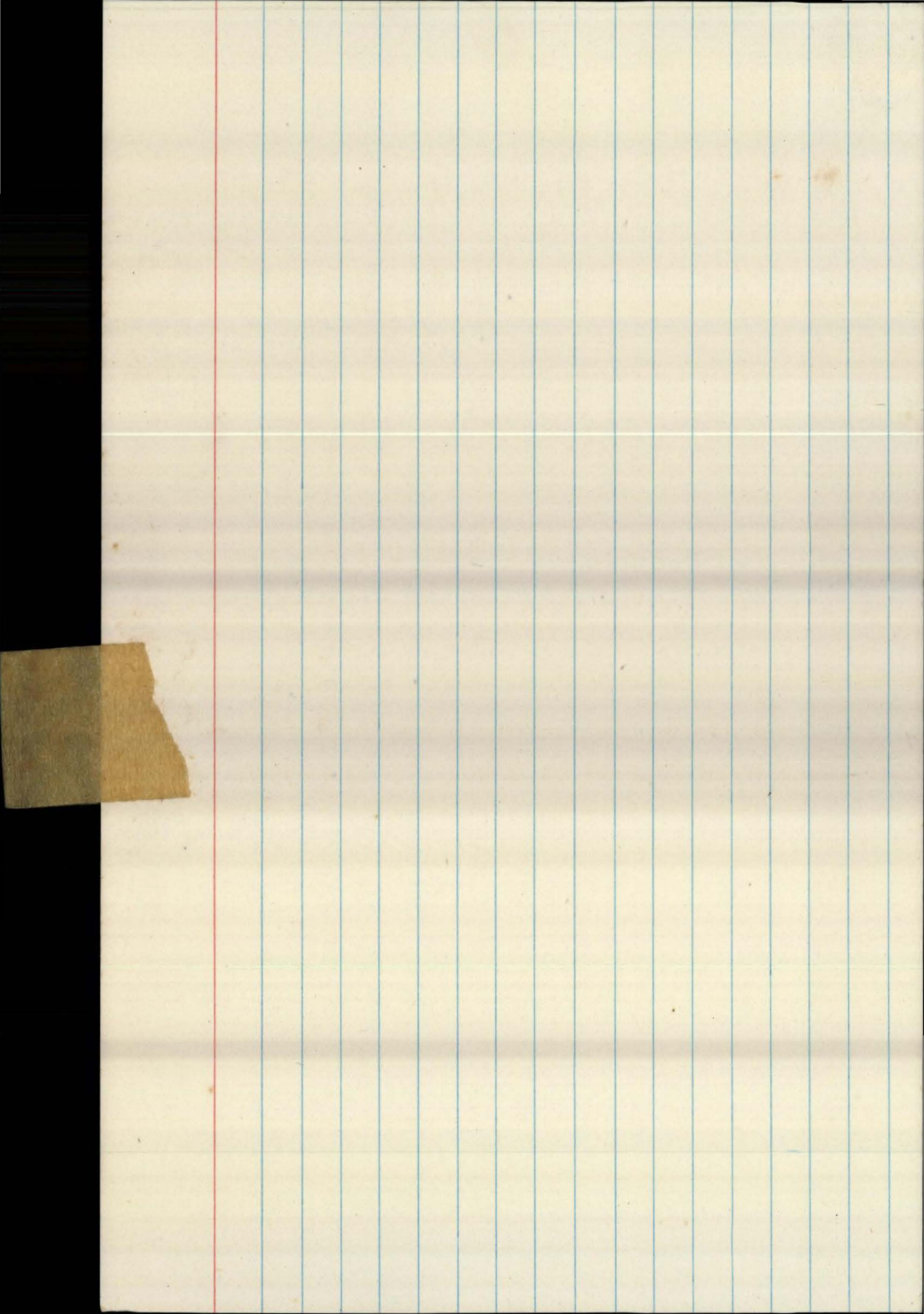
Most civil cases lobla or inheritance.

Fever and dysenty deaths high death rate 15.8 per thousand

Crops patchy

Five stores Three mission stations. Cheif great help in collection of taxes

1623 passes. hafl from this district and half from Hlabisa Most of them for work.



Rev. £ 44592 No surplus crops - some failures 1894  
Exp. £ 43,923 Maize unforked. Locusts do great damage.  
N £ 19500 small loss. 1st for 30 yrs.

Estone Grop below an. grain purchased. Native rich  
LM. Cwt corn - 10600, 10000. cattle & money up. Locusts laid eggs.  
Crops patchy, locusts destroy them.  
Anderson in Divorce. Limit on 10600. Adequacy of work was  
~~Govt comm. May in Feb.~~



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the elements of the periodic table. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the periodicity of the properties of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the elements which have not yet been discovered.

RM (Empangeni) 5/1/9 1892-4

Copy of Circular from Clark RC and CM 28/2/94

"It is provided in Section 33 of the Laws and Regulations for the Government of Zululand that the various chiefs shall have original jurisdiction according to Native Law in all civil cases between Natives of their own tribes respectively.

This jurisdiction includes divorce cases if divorce or an analogous custom is recognised by native law.

From the replies received from the RMs to my Circular of 9th November last, and from the opinions gathered from the principal chiefs I understand that before the annexation of the country no claim for divorce was admitted in Zululand courts, but, that when a husband wilfully deserted his wife, or sent her away stating his intention not to take her back, and she, returned as she was bound to do to her father's kraal, after a certain time she was free to marry again, in which case if she had no children by her first husband he could claim a return of the lobola paid by him from the father or guardian of the woman. If she had children they remained with the first husband who had no further claim.

It is contrary to Zulu custom for a man to claim lobola from him with whom his wife after leaving him cohabits whether with or without his consent. A claim so advanced seems objectionable and I doubt of its being a custom of natives elsewhere. No woman according to Zulu law has a right to claim a divorce.



The principals<sup>\*</sup> above indictated are to guide RMs in dealing with Native civil cases which are brought before their courts. There seems a general agreement that it is desirable to fix the limit of the number of cattle to be paid as lobola by common people to 10 head of cattle, and petty chiefs and Indunas to 15 head of cattle, not including the Nqutu beast.

The custom of paying 10 head of cattle in ordinary cases seems to have originated before the Zulu war, & to be now generally reconised. In the case of hereditary chiefs, or the sons of former Kings of Zululand there is a difference in the opinions expressed as to fixing a limit for lobola, the questions of dowry and lobola are with this class of people closeley associated, and I don't think at preset it would be well to make any hard and fast rule.

There is no doubt that borrowing cattle on security of daughters, or, the lobola to be paid for the daughters is open to abuse, but itxso is an old established custom amongst the Zulus. While not ;repared to recommend immeidate letilsation on the subject, I consider that the practice should as far as possible discouraged and every means taken to enforce the provisions of Section 43. Laws & Regulations of Zululand."

1894

ESHOWE

Annual Report

Crops below average but natives able to purchase as they are rich in cattle and money

Locusts passed over but laid eggs on coast

12 dead from small pox

ESHOPWE



ZULULAND 1894

Revenue £45592

Expenditure £43923

Hut Tax

Balance £19500 invested

Pop W994 B T165121 17.75 sq ml at 3 11/36 ml 11/27 F 1 97/100

Area 12500 sq ml 3,200 uninhabited giving 13.30 per sq ml  
8,000,000 acrds of which 90293 are cultivated

Wages

Prices M £1-£1/10 a bag. stts show 5/- Ubombo and 30/- Nqutu  
C £4 H£12/10 S£0/15/0 G£0/10/0

.Crime W Eshowe gaol T88 Daily avry 37

from Natal  
Lesotho SAR

Crops Patoral not agric people. do not cutlviate a surplus. This is  
changing as money becomes appreciated. Local crop fialures. Maize imported  
as high as £1 or £1/10 a bag. Locusts great damage. <sup>first</sup> ~~max~~ for 30 years  
M50310 S30451 SP1054 yielding M169842 S91395 SP3237 tons

Stock Horse sickenss Nagana  
H4149 C198899 S39014 G30740

Labour/Passes

Health smallpox 1149cases 41 deaths reported 30000 vaccinated cost £599

Rm ( Empangeni)

5/1/3

Annual Report for 1894

/Removal of Magistracy has been attended by good results particularly for health. There have been 67 criminal cases with Cattle stealing and abduction of married women and suicide as the most serious. People have been quiet. 77 civil cases most of them lobola claims and inheritance. Fever has been prevalent, and dysentery with many deaths. Average no. of deaths reported is 15.8 per thousand. Crops good in some areas poor in others. Five stores and four storekeepers.

Three mission stations third at Patane the old Magistracy. £2676 2 received from hut tax / "I am pleased to state it was paid willingly the Chiefs were present and assisted me most materially during the collection. ~~Accompanied by~~

"The number of Passes issued at the Magistracy Lower Umfolozi during the past year is 1623; half of these may be said to be issued to Natives residing in the District the other half to Natives from Hlabisa and other Districts en route to Natal. With very few exceptions these were issued to Natives leaving and passing through the District in search of work.





RM Eshowe

RM Eshowe

5/11/3

Report for Eshowe District for 1894

"There is not much to be added, to the information contained in the exhaustive returns submitted herewith by way of report."

....

"The crops for last season were below the average & this has necessitated the purchase of grain by many of the natives. ~~as they are~~ They are well able however to bear the expense /?/illegible/ as they are rich in cattle & marry. // It is marry but should probably be money // The next season's crops promise well and, if there is the usual amount of grain during the latter part of it, the yield ought to be considerably above the average.

Large swarms of locusts passed through the District // the first I've seen here // but on the whole, have done very little damage to the crops. A few remained & have laid their eggs along the Coast /?/

/With the exception of a small pox health good. It was confined and 12 died by strict isolation we stamped it out. There has been a fresh outbreak this year but still confined to one kraal. Few convictions for serious crimes. Hut tax paid cheerfully and natives well behaved.



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RM Nongoma

2/9/13(14)

Campbell & Vincent to Gibson Charelstwon 31/5/94

/Native employed by us on Charelstwon Extension wants £2/10 forwarded  
~~to Hlwakeli~~ His name is Hlwakeli, isibongo Gwabi, father dead called Sikumba  
Head of kraal Tunsila and chief Ngamule\* from your district. He  
wants 42/- to be paid as tax on 3 huts and the blalance to "his  
~~numzana~~ numzana 'Tunsila'.

/Money paid to Tinsila on 11/6/94/

the following

24/10/11

General's report to the Board of Directors

The following is a summary of the results of the

investigation into the matter of the

loss of the funds of the

company and the

steps taken to