

Dun Ayteton

67

122
Dunn to J Shepstone 9/6/82

"The plot seems to be deeper than I thought, today I have heard that at the late meeting in PMBurg Miss Colenso told the people that the Boers sympathise with them, and wisht Cethswayo to be returned, and it is taken for granted that as the Boers beat the English they would gain this end, it was also represented that their was a division in Natal about his return and /and the opponents to his return defeated / Mlandela reported today and said that Dabukand Manyamana had sent to ? and Somkele promising that if they helped them the cattle taken in the Sitimela affair and turn out Mlandela / "in fact the whole tone of affairs is that if Cethswayo is not returned, there is to be a ? to establish Undabko and then to join the Boers. The Resident I hear has gone up to the Boeres frontiers but I cannot be sure of the truth.. My firm belief is, that there is some strong Fenian /underhand work going on, as I am sure that it is not for the benefit of the Zulus or the colony of Natal. Ix. If I acted on my own impulse I would soon ring the bell that is matter to an end."

10/6/82 /Has heard from Z that the Usuthu and Somkele are arming to attack him and the rumour is that the Gov, SNA and Res are nothing and the / "Bishop is the man" Mlandela is troubled by the Sitimela party. /

18096/N/82

C3466

No94 Bulwer to Kimberley 8/9/82 pl89

Encl Br Res to Bulwer 19/8/82 pl89 x

Schedule of Enclosures in above

Statements by

No1 Umhlanganiso, sent by Undabuko and Umyamana 9/8/82

No2 Unhlovu, sent by Undabuko, 10/8/82

No3 Kwabiti, sent by Undabuko and Umyanana 10/8/82

No4 Manhlagave and two others, sent by Undabuko and Umyanana 12/8/82

No5 Untoni and Ucabayana sent by Usibebu 13/8

No6 Untonga and Sajente sent by Undabayake 14/8

Enc2 Osb- Bulwer 19/8/82 (also GH680 ZR56) /On 10/8 Ndabuko and Mnyamana reported through Kwabiti the latter's induna that Z had on the previous day gone against the people of Mahu and other Usuthu who had aletly returned to their kraals in Z's territory without Z's consent and driven them out and seized their cattle. I sent Myamela to Z to remonstrate a and to N and Mnyamana at the Tshumayeleni kraal to counsel them ro remian quiet. On 12 inst N and M informed that Z killed two men. Myamela said that Z was willing to return the cattle and the purpose of the attack was not to take cattle but to drive the suthu from his territory. Z then delievered up 292 cattl e to N and M's messengers. N prmosed to estrein his men and not occupy kraals without Z 'satuhotiy and gave me their thanks



...He said he was also deserting his kraal with Umsutyuana, but was stopped by Usibebu, who advised him to remain. At his kraal we also saw a wife of Gamule, daughter of Siyezana; she told us that the corn had been stolen from the deserted kraals by the people who lived in their neighbourhood, and that she is able and willing give the names of all who took it. She said that no corn was taken by Usibebu, or his own people, with one exception, and this occurred when Usibebu sent a small impi to see whether it was time that Umsutyana and his people had deserted their kraals, and whether they had left an armed force behind them. Usibebu's impi slept one night at Umsutyana's own deserted kraals, and used as food for the men the corn they found there. Upon this Usibebu sent out orders prohibiting all corn used by his impi the night it slept at Umsutyana's kraal.....We also saw Umbukwana, brother of Gamule, at his kraal, which he had not deserted; he said that as very little rain fell in that part last summer the crops to a large extent had failed, and a small harvest was gathered. /and the grain that was in the deserted kraals was being stolen day and night by /neighb "neighbouring peoples" although Z had warned it was to be left alone. / At the kraal of Mamisa's brother they saw ~~the~~ Umsutyana's mother, the daughter of Nokwane who said the same thing / "he said that when the kraals were deserted it was known that owing to the scarcity of food any corn left in them would be taken or stolen by neighbours. She said that those who deserted their kraals did so thinking that the ex-King would return immediately, and they would stand with him, having taken this decided step in his favour by showing open enmity towards Usibebu. He told Mamisa that he, as Umsutyana's induna is to blame for the state of things in having urged Umsutyana to abandon his kraals. Then went to Makukuwan, where ~~the~~ Gadamana, placed there by Z to stop corn stealing said this was impossible. Then went to Umsutyana's people camped in the bush and saw Unkonwana and Sikwana who said no impi went in to Z' territory only corn gathering parties and it was impossible for Umsutyana to stop them

"We saw that the people were suffering from want; they seemed to have but little food, and from what we heard them say we think they will disperse to their friends in toehr parts of the country for support unless they can soon get back to their kraals in Usibebu's territory.

6 Manxele's statement 31/7/83 pl81

"I am sent by my Chief Mavumengwana, who resides in Chief Dunn's territory, to inform the Resident of the circumstances under which he sent me to Sobantu...and what I did at Maritzburg. About five months ago, two Zulus, named Nuguise and Umsutu, who ~~resided~~ reside under Melelesi in Chief Dunn's territory, returned from Maritzburg.... They told Mavumengwana that they had come from Sobantu who said they were to give him a message from Cetywayo as follows: "Why is it that you, Mavumengwana, pay tax money to John Dunn to prevent me from returning?" Mavumengwana at once denied to them that he paid taxes for that purpose, and wanted to report to Chief Dunn the message he had received, but was persuaded not to do so by his heamen. He then sent me with the following words to Sobantu: "I have received your words by Nuguise and Umsutu. My answer is that I did not pay the tax money to keep the ex-King from returning."

I delivered the message to Sobantu and, while at his place, I heard there that Undabuko and many other Zulus were on their way to Maritzburg. The Bishop told me to wait, and shortly after this he told me that Undabuko and the party with him had arrived at the Umgeni, and that I was to go to Undabuko and the state to him also the message I had brought from Mavumengwana. Sobantu also told me to tell Undabuko that they must not mention that I had brought the message from Mavumengwana to him (Sobantu), nor that Nuguise and Umsutu were sent by him with the message to Mavumengwana. I went and saw Undabuko at the kraal of Umpisini at the Umgeni. Before seeing him I saw his indunas who were angry with me and uncivil, and accused me of being a spy from John Dunn and Mavumengwana. On seeing Undabuko he spoke civilly to me, and I gave him the words which Mavumengwana sent me with to the Bishop. I told him also that the Bishop had said that he and the others must not let it be known that I had

has been ransacked, and we are not only now starving, but stand a good chance of ~~starv~~ starvation worse than ever next year unless we can dig. It is not because we dare not attack the rebels, but because we fear to reatck your strict order,s knwoing that when we return to our deserted kraals we shall have to fight for it. Umsutyuana also has crossed into my territory to pick his gardens, after having killed my people and rebelling against me. I let you knwo that I am going to drive them away again, as I do not wish to remian or reoccupy any por tion of my territory. I am getting into hot water with all my indanas and brothers; they wish to return to their deserted kraals and ~~pick~~ pick*, and I refuse knwoing what the consequences will be, and wisheing always to carry out your strict orders; but I am certain that you will see the circumstances I am placed in and hope you will do your gest to help me in this very urgent affair.

Umsutyana, Umpbopa, and Magonondo are still under arms, and continue harassing my people and preventing them from attending to their picking. Usibebu wishes ou disticnlty to undersntand that he will not allow any of these rebel party to reoccupy any part of his territory, and that he intends driving away Umsutyuana at once. Trusting you are well, I have,&c J.W.Colenbrander pro Chief Usibebu.

11 Letter from Colenbrander for Z to Osborn 30/7/82 pl84

~~/Attacked early in the morn~~ Roused at 2 am because of proximity of rebels and Z determined to rout rebels. N has enticed away 25 kraals who have crossed Pongola and settled under Sambane. / "Bearer does not know the contents of this letter, and the Chief does not wish you to communiated by word of mouth, as he does not know whom to trust.

12 Osb to Colenbrander in reply to above 2/8/82 pl84 The Governor's coming. Tries to separate and p cify the warring factions. /

/For the statement by Lamela of his conversation with Mnyamana see 3466/51
This is the semi official covering letter/

Inhlazatshe 30/6/82 "My dear Sir Henry My induna has just returned from Umymanana to whom I sent him in reference to raiding committed by small parties of his people in USibebu's keistrict, two of USibebu's people having been killed and one wounded. He promises to suppress the raiders. At the same time he made a very important statement to my induna which I send herewith for your information. I fear Umymanana is determined to spare no means to force you to assign to him a territory, and to appoint him chief thereof; and, as he has by his late proceedings commenced asserting himself, I believe he will continue the game until he has attained his object. It seems to me impossible for you to devise to come to any arrangements before the new moon that would meet the case. Would it not therefore be advisable for you to send for the parties i.e. Umymanana Undabuko and Usiwetu, to come to you at Pietermaritzburg. By doing this you will gain time and the impi's they mean to call up after the new moon will be postponed, at all events. I think they are sure to go if you send for them, and will be satisfied if you tell them you intend to visit Zululand in two months time with the view of putting everything right. This only a suggestion which I submit for your consideration as it appears to me that unless something is done Umymanana is sure to carry out his threat of resuming to arms after the new moon.

I am still busy getting straggling raiders repressed in different parts, and believe there are scarcely any of these about now."



18096/N/82
C3466

Usutshana/2

No91 ~~Kimberley~~ Bulwer to Kimberley 8/9/82 pl77

Covers papers relating to incidents chiefly in Z's territory. the origin of the trouble lies in the message sent to Msutshana (Umsutyana) by Ndabuko saying that he had ~~with~~^{official} authority from PMB to take up arms who then left the territory and Z won't allow them back.

Enc Br Res to Bulwer 5/8/82 pl77

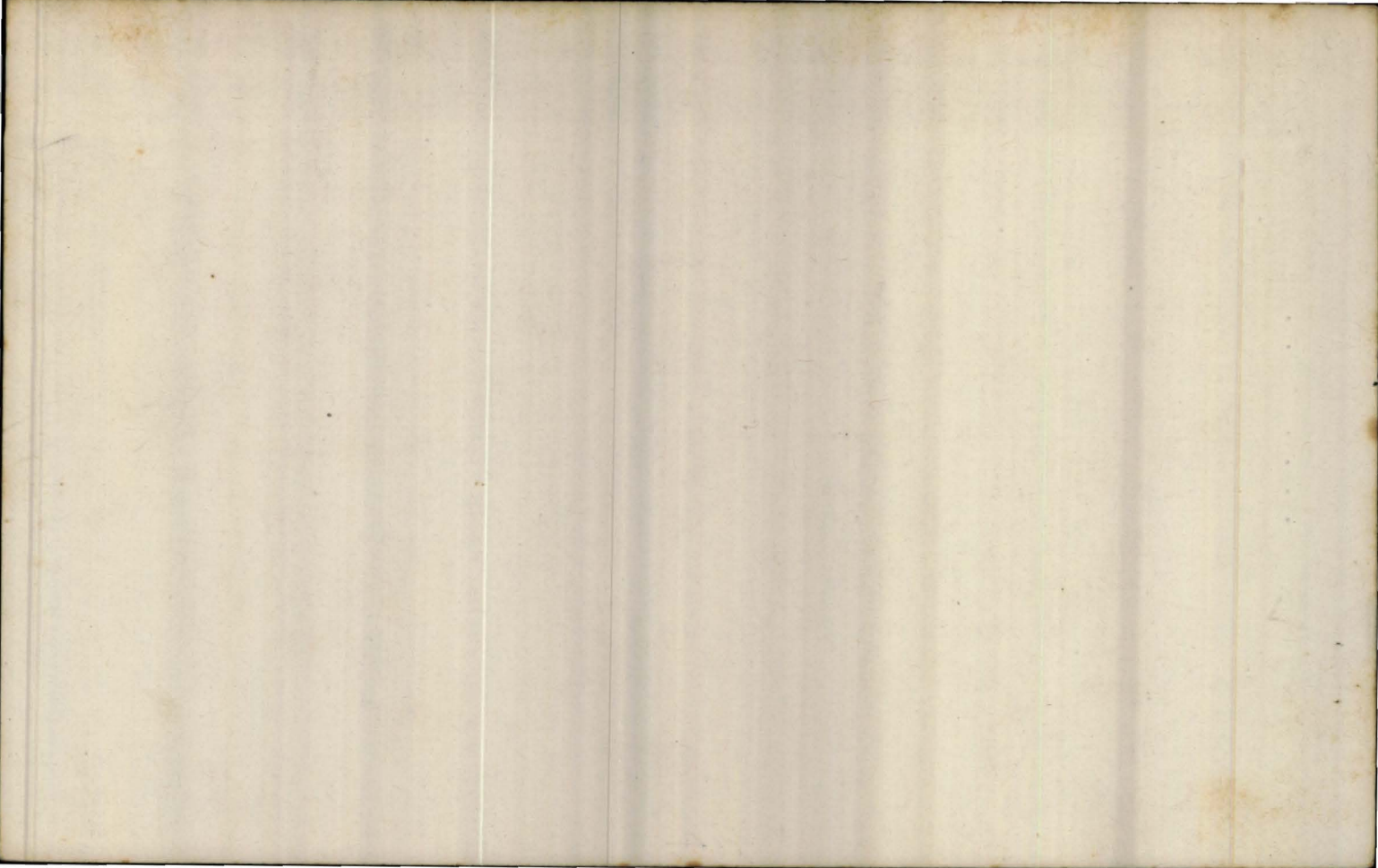
~~The~~ Schedule. Statements by

1. Ufaa and two others from Usibebu 23/7
2. Umhlanjana ~~and~~ from Unfanwendhlela 26/7
- 4 Umtyazu Tyiti and ~~Bonela~~ Bonela from Ndabuko and Siwetu
- 5 Somopo and Dabapezulu 29/7
6. Manxele from Mavumengwana 31/7
7. Undabana from Usibebu 2/8
8. Umsutyaunan a 3/8
9. Goboc Fogoti from Umnyamana, Undabuko and Usiwetu, 3/8

Letters

- 10 Zibehbu per Coenbrander to Res 29/7
- 11 " " " 30/7
- 12 Br RES to Z per Conebrander 2/8

GH 680 2R 49



199

18096/N82

66

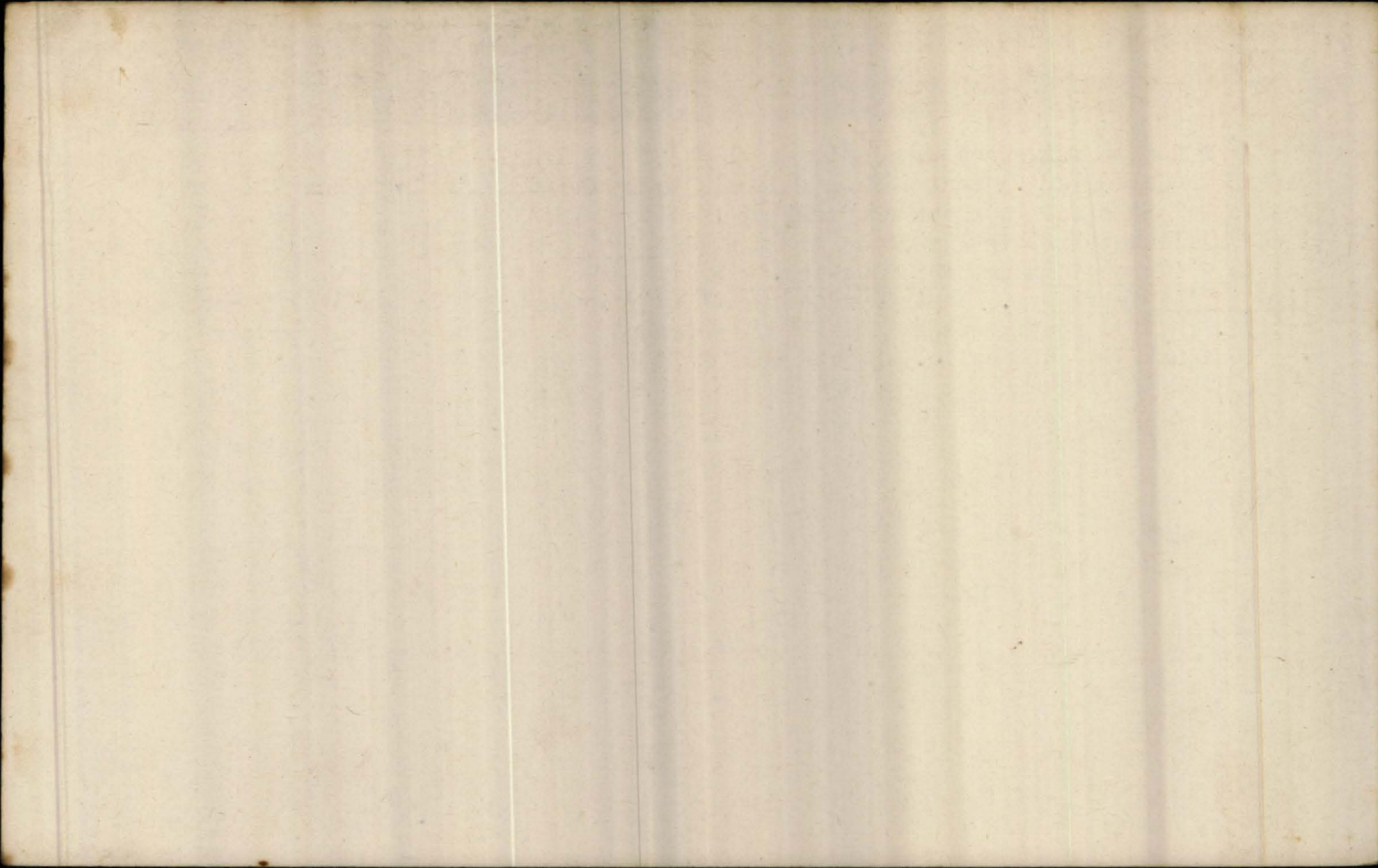
18096/N/82
C3466

No94 Bulwer to Kimberley 8/9/82 pl89

Enc2 Br Res to ~~Butx~~ Spec Commissioner 19/8/82 pl91

Refers to Schedule 3. Sent induna Umyamela to Z advising him to return the cattle and to Undabuko and Mnyamana counselling them to remain quiet

Z was willing to return the cattle as # pl92 "his object was not to seize the cattle, but to drive away those of the Usuthu, who without authority had defiantly gone back to live in his territory. In the presence of Res's indaun Z delivered up 292 head of cattle. Usuthu sent messages thanking Res for his action and were on ~~thereby~~ their way to thank him personally.



200 18096/N/82

C3466

Enc 1 B Res to Bulwer Schedule 1 pl89

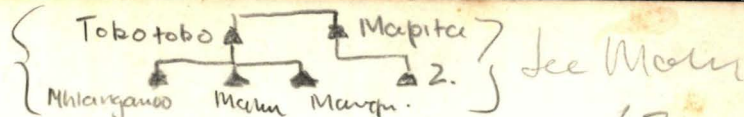
/Umhlanganiso for Ndabuko, Mnyamana and Siwety thanks the Res for his message concerning the charges against them as they can now answer them. They have not attacked but the men of "Tokotoko's house" ~~were for several~~ were collecting grain from their deserted kraals ~~were~~ found that it had taken by Z and pursued his men. The Usuthu chiefs ask to be allowed to return to their kraals before the planting seasons begins. ^{Mahu} Hamu and the messenger Umhlanganiso are the sons of Tokotoko. There is also their cousin Magonondo Kadombo (the message is not clear hear.) Reply - Be quiet the Governor is coming. Res has no power to authorise re-occupation. There is note at the end saying that the messenger admits that families have begun to cultivate at their ex-kraals without Z's permission.

Schedule No2 1 pl90

Unhlovu sent by Ndabuko to report that men of Tokotoko who konza to Z raided the kraal of Gungwini and took blankets &c. They wounded Umpatweni the ~~brother~~ brother of Umqwazeni. Bungwini and his brother belong to Mahu-ka-tokotoko

3 Kwabiti who is sent by Ndabuko and Umyanana ~~in~~ reports that on the night of the 8th and on the 9th an impi headed by Z and two whites attacked four kraals of Mahu and others of Umhlanganiso and Magonondo seized the cattle and drove away the people. Z caught Mahlozi and by him sent threatening messages to Ndabuko and Mnyamana. Most of the people at the kraals were women who had gone there for planting. Reply to this and No2 will communicate with Z

4 ~~Sent~~ Manhlagaive, Tohingwayo and Umtomboti sent by Ndabuko and Mnyamana report that nine kraals of Lutuli were attacked by Z's impi, Hiya and Untwaku were killed and their corn and cattle seized. They all belong to Mahu and had returned to their kraals to commence "picking" Unyokana and Soni said that the R s had authorised the



5. Untoni and Acabayana sent by Z that number of ~~Tokotok~~ "people of the house of
p191 Tokotoko and belonging to Mahu Hlanganisa ~~and others~~ " re-occupied their kraals and
began planting and Z drove them away and seized their cattle. / " he impi of
Usibebu killed no one, as he strictly prohibited the men from killing anyone. Usibebu
found Umbilinga, one of Tokotoko's sons, in his kraal, to which he had returned. He
demanded on whose authority he had returned. Umbiniga replied "We have come here to
occupy the land and to drive you, Usibebu, away, we mean to drive you to Sotshangana's,
we will not allow you to remain here." Upon this Usibebu strick him with his riding
whip, and told him ~~to~~ to leave his territory at once, and said he was to tell Mahu
and the others that he would allow none of them to come into his territory.....
Reply: Tell Usibebu I much regret this occurrence. He ought not to have aken these
proceedings without first ascerining from their advisability. I fear that the action
~~taken~~ taken by him may lead to further disturbance, and if it does, who will be to
blame? / The Usutuhu have already reported and say that two have been killed and
it said that the Res authorised the attacks

6. p191 Umtonga and Sajente say that they are sent by ~~an~~ a headman in Dunn's
territory ~~tax~~, Undabayake, to report that a messenger of D'manzi aksed for tax
receipts which have been sent by the Gov. / "That on his return to Zuluoand there
will be an impi belonging to him, with which he will drive away all those who refuse to
give up their receipts." / Ulope frighted of the consequences gave over the receipts
of fice kraals and then reported to Undabuke who in turn reported to Dunn /

*Undabayake surely.

20109/N/82
C3466

Leton: Restoration: Arrangements. Major Douglas

Nol09 Bulwer to Kimberley 23/10/82 p213

/Extra remarks on the meeting with the Res and Zulu chiefs at Rorke's Drift (the main points being discussed in Nol06 (Xeroxed)) Ha d pomised to see Mnyamana about Hamu and Ndaubko ~~about returning to the Usuthu lands and Ndaubko's desired place~~ about a suitable place for the Usuthu to be located. Zibebu and Hmau were called as well but at separate times.

Condemned Hamu's actions towards Mnyamana - refused to return the 700 cattle and some of his recent actions towards Mnyamana's people. Bulwer advised Hmau to hand over the cattle.../ "with regard to the relations between the two, I decided that, pending the future settlement, Uhamu should not interfere with Umyamana or with any of Umyamana's people, or attempt in any way to exercise authority over them. If there should arise any dispute between Uhamu or any of his people and Umyamana or any of his people, the dispute ~~show~~ was to be referred directly by either party to the Resident for his decision.

6p213 In the case of Undabuko and Usiwetu I made arrangements by which they will be enabled to return to their old lands in Usibebu's territory from which they were erected* last year. Usibebu agreed to allow them to do this in deference to my wishes, and the Resident on his return to Inhlazaty would proceed in person and re-establish the two brothers in their old homes." /In 106 has proposed an alteration of boundaries but thought it better that for immediate removal. Any dispute to be referred direct to Resident./

7 "By these means the main causes of complaint on the part of Umyanana and on the part of Undabuko and Usiwetu against the appointed chiefs Uhamy and Usibebu will be at once practically removed without awaiting the new changes to be made in the settlement of the country; and it is better they should thus be removed before-hand, both in order to obviate present risks of collision, and in order to prevent the inconveniences that might arise at the time of the general change from a too abrupt process of transition.



Nol34 Pulwer to Kimberley 24/11/82 p235

/Refers to Nol08 where he tried to settle the differences between Umnyamana and Hamu and Ndubko and Siwetu and Zibh bhu.

The Res says that as soon as Mnyamana was freed from Ham's authority he began to interfere with some of Hmau's people. /" the fact is that, though Umyamana has ostensibly been one of the leaders of the party in favour of Cetywayo's restoration, and his name has been made use of for the purposes of agitation, now that the restoration is decided upon, he is exceedingly uneasy at the prospect. Rightly or wrongly he is credited with having been the means by which Cetywayo's hiding-place at the close of the Zulu war was discovered to the ~~thx~~ troops sent in pursuit of the king; and some of the Usutu party, more particularly, I believe, Cetywayo's wives, have openly taunted him with this act of betrayal. In taking part in the recent agitation there can be little doubt he was actuated by the hope of improving thereby his own position. It never entered ~~hixx~~ into his head that the British Government would allow Cetywayo to return; but he joined in the agitation thinking to make use of it for his own purposes.

His present object, the Resident thinks, is to secure if possible an independent position for himself before Cetywayo's return. He is possessed, as I have had occasion to mention more than once in writing to your Lordship, of one of the largest and most powerful followings in the Zulu country, and he may entertain the notion that if he can only persuade the Government to give him an independent position he will be able to hold his own, and be secure from the consequences of Cetywayo's restoration to power.

Undabuko for other reasons is credited with a similar design. He also it is said, aspires to be an independent Chief; and it is just possible that this desire on his part may explain the present attitude of the brothers in raising a difficulty about returning to their district, unless certain other people are allowed to return also; their being to build up a strong party of their own. The Resident indeed attributes their conduct to Umyamana's intrigues and advice. I do not feel so sure of this myself, but

when it is recollected how urgently and with what persistence the two borhters have been moving to be allowed to return to their own district, and what a hardship their expulsion from their homes has been made to appear, and I can well believe has really been, it ceertainly seems as if some undercurrent of motive were at work that they should now when they have obtained the object about which they displayed so much importunity be unwilling to avail themselves of it.

With regard to the case of Umsutyuana, Umbopa, Mahu, and the others of the Usutu party, on whose behalf the brothers are now solicitious, they also belong to that part of Usibebu's territory which I have proposed shall be palced under Cetywayo, so that on his restoration they will be enabled to return to their homes. but as they belong to a part where their kraals are mixed up with kraals of Usibebu's people, I thought it better that they should await the removal of Usibebu's people, which would be carried out before Cetywayo's return, rather than that they should go back at once, as quarrels between them and Usibebu's people would be only too sure to follow. It was for this reason that I did not try to make the same arragnement for their immediate return that I made in the case of Undabuko and Usiwety, whose kraals were intermixed with those of Usibebu's people. But this does not satisfy Undab ko's purposes. He is a troublesome, turbulent youth, and I frelly recognise that noe one is likely to keep him in such good order as Cetywayo. but ~~whether~~ whether he is so ansious for Cetywayo's return as ~~he~~ ^{believe} has been supposed is another quetion. there is good reason to ~~think~~ ^{believe} that he had his own views as to what the agiration of last April and May might lead to. He was the organiser indeed of the agitation, which answered the puruposes of those who desired to make out that the Zulu peoe were clamouring for Cetywayo, but it is doubtful if his heart was with the ostensible object of the movement, and if he did not rather play the part he took with an idea that the movement would lead to hks own personal aggrandisement. In fact, the greatest danger of the agitation which was got up last April, was that it would bring on, and it very nearly did bring on a civil war, Undabuko heading the Usutu party with the real design of making himself the King.

201 22114/N/82

C3466

Nol32 Bulwer to Kimberley 16/11/82 p233

69
/Refers to Kimberley's DespNo61 acknowledgingNo58 in which some enclosures dealt with complaints against H and Z Bulwer points out that Nos69 and 91 show that the charges against Z "were not borne out by the information obtained by the Resident."

214
GH 681

ZR 57

Osborne to Bulwer 3/11/82

2A
37
Reparation 7
/Transmits application of Siwetu and Hayiyana for permission to send a deputation of not more than three, to ask you to authorise all Usuthu to return to the lands they inhabited formerly. This would include the followers of Ndabuko, Msutshana, Gamule, Mahu and the above. "The kraal and sites of kraals belonging to Ndabuko and Siwety inspected by me last month are spread over a tract of land of at least twelve miles long on the eastern side of the Ivuana stream in Utsibebu's territory, which I found wholly uninhabited, and as the great portion of the tract is separated from the part on which Utsibebu's people live by a ridge running parallel to it, I advised the parties to adopt this ridge, so far as it extends (pending final arrangements) as the boundary between them in order to prevent dispute and quarrel. I talked Zibhebhu who agreed to leave the people here alone. I then informed Ndabuko and Siwetu who expressed their thanks. / "The present expression of dissatisfaction by Utsiwetu is therefore not consistent, and I can only attribute it to intriguing and advice of Umyanana who is endeavouring to push matters to as to induce Your Excellency to grant him a separate territory before Cetywayo arrives. He is under the impression that only those of the appointed chiefs who wish it will be placed under Cetywayo's authority, and that those who do not wish it will be allowed to remain independent chiefs over the territories to which they have been appointed." / He interprets the present application in the same light / "I believe that they too are now scheming

to e made independnet chiefs beofre Cetywayo comes, perhpas with the view to be better able to befried him, or what is not at all unlikely, to secure their own personal ends. They know that the people on whose behlaf they apply will not be able to reoccupy their old sites until next autumn for want of thatch grass to construct huts with, and that the season for putting in crops will be over before the depuation can return from Maritzburg with an answer and the people move on to the land if allowed. they know too that the people are now busy planting at the places where they are at presnet staying."

Statment by Usiwetu and Haiyama 2/11/82. Siwety thanks the Res for his troulbe in the matter of his and N's kraals in Z's territory. But is disapointed that all the Usuthu pople cannot return. They can't go without their people who would build their (N and S) kraals, and guard them when the y are near Z. hepstone said at Rorke's drfit that the Gov had allowed all to go back. Osb replies that he heard J Shep say only N and Siwetu were allowed back. I arranged for many morethan N's personal kraals to go back so there will be place for your personal followers. At Rorkes Drift the Gov said that he would not then go into general complaints which would be settled in the general se ttlemtn of the country.

You can however send a depuation of three to the Gov.

*Check that you've got C3466/108 p112 which details
Butler fixing the above.*

G.H. 681/58ca

N+Siwetu ^{applied} send

MAQANDENCA

7

UMTOSENCA

MAZEGENCA

G.H. 681/58A Butyano, Fepa

Umbuga note the request butler says it
will be acceded in time

108 22115/N/82
C3466

Get things off? King Cattle Dunn
Nol33 Bulwer to Kimberley 18/5/82 *must be November?*

/Replies to Kim's desp of 7/9 (no 72 in C3466) and forwards report from Res on the subject. It will be seen that Dunn collected cattle from all over the country, was allowed by military ~~authorities~~ authorities to purchase many which / "was an arrangement to be regretted; because the Zulus, not knowing of the purchase, have been led to suppose that the cattle were wrongfully retained by the Chief;" / and at Rorkes drift the king's brothers said that they knew that Dunn had seized cattle as if for the government and knew that they had not crossed into cattle. / ...but there is nothing to show that he has unlawfully retained any of these cattle, nor is there any proof, the Resident says, that the other appointed Chiefs have appropriated any of the royal cattle to themselves. Bulwer has however sent a message to Res to find out if any chiefs have royal cattle and if they have they must return them, in the name of HMG, to Cetshwayo when he returns. The Res. has 200 which he will return and he believes that 'recognition' cattle from Zulu will ~~make~~ ^{give} him another 300. /

Enc Br Res to Bulwer 18/11/82 p234 *G4681*

"On the capture of Cetshwayo immediate steps were taken by the military authorities to obtain possession of all his cattle, which were declared forfeited to the Government, and John Dunn assisted them in collecting the cattle from different parts of the country. I am not aware that he failed to account for any of them to the authorities. He however bought a considerable number, and paid the price agreed upon to the officers concerned. This occurred before my appointment to Zululand. / He stopped the practice on his arrival but probably many Zulus think he acquired them unlawfully. Other chiefs collected royal cattle as there is no proof that they appropriated any. Cetshwayo mentions Dunn H and Z as they took active measures to collect cattle, punishing those who kept them and took them from Cetshwayo's relatives.

Believes that many cattle were never given up and they will have to do so on his restoration.

Small amounts are brought to him and now has 200: greetings in cattle ~~xxxxxxx~~ should yield 800 and there are 800 seized by Umnyamana from Sirayo after Ulundi and before the Kin's capture which Umnyamana still has and should have now reached 1500 and strictly speaking are royal cattle and could be claimed by Cetywayo.

As far as Unconcwana is concerned he does not know ~~thex~~ what led to the seizure of his cattle by Hamu but believes that they were confiscated because he supported Cethw^{yo}'s cause. Thinks he should ~~defend~~ be made to justify the act and if he fails restore the cattle. Doesn't advise this be carried out until he has given compliance with Wood's award as he will just disregard the order. /

Nol35 Derby to Kimberley 1/1/83
acknowledges and approves -- p238

210
C3466

Cetywayo - Restoration
No102 Kimberley to Robinson 26/10/82 Tel

"Infomr Cetywayo recent communciations from Bulwer encourage hope of arrangments for his return to Zululand towards end of year."

21459/N/82

C3466

Nol26 Bulwer to Kimberley 8/11/82 p226

/Transmits statement made by *** / "a very intelligent Natal headman residing near the Zulu border, who, having relations and friends in the Zulu country, has means of knowing the real state of felling of the people in many parts of the country.

The conversation with *** /Ginelana/ is interesting, as throwing light on the case of discontent of many of the Zulus with the appointed Chiefs. I do not think the information given applies to all the appointed Chiefs, but it does to some. I mentioned in my report of August (Enclosure in Despatch of 25/8 No79 in c3466) that the interpretation generally put by the Zulu Chiefs and headmen on the settlement of 1879 appears to have been that they should be allowed to govern their own tribes, people, and followers, and that there would be no interference on the part of the appointed Chiefs with the internal tribal government of the people. On the other hand some, at all events, of the appointed Chiefs appear to have taken a very different view of their position ~~and people living in their territories, and not only~~ towards the Chiefs and people living in their territories, and not only has there been too much interference with the internal government of the tribes, but there has been a tendency to supersede the authority of the several Chiefs, and to deal with the people independently of the authority of their tribal Chiefs. *** is not the only person from whom we have heard this explanation, and I have little doubt that the undue interference of some of the appointed Chiefs with the tribal government of the people and with the authority of the subordinate Chiefs has been the main cause of whatever disaffection there has been against them."

Enclosure Information obtained by Acting SNA from Headman****

"Q. What news have you about Zululand? A The Zulus are unsettled at the news just heard, that Cetewayo is to return to Zululand. Q Why unsettled, they all wish for his return, do they not? A As a people the Zulu so not desire the return of Cetewayo. I

G# 681

know some Chiefs have expressed themselves in favour of his return, not because they like him or his rule, but because their position over their won people are interfered with by the appointed Chiefs. If all who are Chiefs were allowed to govern their people in their own rights, as they did in the time of Cetywa o, ~~mx~~ they would not ask for his return.

Q Then the Zulu so wish for the return of Cetywayo? A No, they would not care to have him back, but rather than lose their authority over their won people altogether, they would accept his return, as they would then retain their ~~pos~~ positions which they feel they are ^{fast} losing under the appointed Chiefs.. ~~Q Is this their only~~.....

Q Then there are some who would be glad to see Cetywayo back? A I cannot say that there are, for there is much they can do without restriction, which they dare not do under Cetywayo, that is, the youn men have all married and have settled down with their parents. The girls are also free to marry. there is no more fear of aremd parties going about the country, as they used under Cetywayo, to destroy or eat up kraals. they now sleep without fear of death during the night. I have also hear that Umyamana, FakuOka-Ziningo, Seketwayo, and another whose name I do no now remember, all prefer being subject to the British Government.

.....Q Then you do no think that Umyamana would join Cetywayo again? A I do not believe his people wish it, but he may, though I do not think so. I hear that Uhamu will lieave Zululand and go to the Boers if Cetywayo returns. Matyana Mondise is a connexion of mine, and is very uneasy at the news of Cetywayo's return. He would gladly place himself under British protection, but he does not care to leave the country he at present occupies, that is, in John Dunn's territory."

Don't



Edwin S Minger

Chief Gatcha Buthelesi of the Zulus

AUFS Hanover 1971

Source:

Africa Institute Bulletin p 397

no 9 1972

2

202
GH681

ZR58

Osb - Bulwer 17/11/82

Boers encroached 31
/Osb reports on Boers who have encroached on the northern part of Seketwayo's territory and into Hmau's territory. Osb has visited the area and made a list of the Boers. They say that they are aware they are living in Zululand but they have received no compensation for the land they lost in the boundary dispute, and they will move if they are given compensation. In addition to these permanent residents there are a large number of Boers who came into Zululand last winter with their herds for grazing purposes. Seketwayo complains of the squatters and Osb fears that unless something is done there will be trouble between them and the Zulu. /



15386/N/81

JULY 1881

021

LM

MTHETHWU

SITIMELA

C3182

Schmela

Doshay

②

2

✓ No44 Wood to Kimberley 22/7/81 p72

/Despatches forwarded. Ground already covered by series of telegrams from Wood but certain topics expanded on which I intend to note.

✓ Enclosure 1 Osborn to Wood. 6/7/81 (erroneously dd28/6)

On arriving in Z'land from Pretoria informed by his induna Sotondozi of the arrival of Mitimela in Mlandela's territory alleging he was heir and 'the greater portion' of Mlandelanda's tribe went over to him and M required assistance. A fight took place with some of his followers being killed (3) Mitimela announced formally with gifts of cattle his arrival and sent greetings. / I must state here that several months ago the man Sitimela, who is a British subject, made a similar but unsuccessful attempt to assume the position of Chief over Umlandela's tribe. He would have been arrested on that occasion by Umlandela but for his hasty retreat into Natal. Has sent for Sitimela to appear before him.

✓ Enc 2 sb to Wood 10/7/81 p72

/ Encloses messages etc. If S does not respond to his demand will go to Umgisheay's kraal called Quonmitala.

Mgitshwa

" The man Sitimela, I am informed, has been residing in Natal during the last six years. He came originally from Beyone the Transvaal, and bases his claim to the chieftainship over the Umtetway tribe (Umlandela's) by alleging that he is the son of Somveli who was the son of Dingiswayo, Chaka's predecessor.

Somveli was driven out of Zululand by Chaka, he proceeded northwards, settled and died somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Gapedi...where it is said Sitimela alleges he was born.

10/7/81

Maziana and Nozitslima Residency messengers, state:- We were sent by Sotondon during the Resident's absence to Umlandela's territory to make inquiries into the condition

of affairs there in reference to a message sent by Unlandela. We were also ordered to warn Sitimela against any violent action on his part, and to tell him that any claim he may have against Unlandela should be referred for settlement to the Resident whose return to Inhlazaty is daily expected. When we got to our destination we found/73 /74 Umlandela away. He and his family and cattle had, it was said, fled to Chief John Dunn. We found Sitimela, attended by a very large impi, armed with assegais, shields, and guns. It seemed to us that they were ready to go into action against some other force, and that every preparation, therefore, had been completed. We heard that Somkeli had sent a large contingent in aid of Sitimela. We saw Somkeli's men and estimate them to amount to nine companies. ~~xxx~~ / Heard that Dunn was to take M's side and Sis people were building a kraal for him. S was most hostile and kingd. He said he was glad to hear from the Res and too ready to lay his grievances before the Res and would have nothing to do with Dunn. /

Luigauisa and Ungunya state: 10/7

We are sent by Sitimela to inform the Resident that he came to Unlandela at his, the latter's, own invitation, to claim the house and property of Somveli, Sitimela's ~~their~~ father. That Unlandela having failed to come to terms, Sitimela went to Somkeli to ~~ask him~~ ask him to send over ~~over~~ some of his headmen to be present at his negotiations with Unlandela. ~~That~~ That on returning from Somkeli, Sitimela found that Unlandela had left with his family, and the people and cattle of his own kraal, and had gone to Chief John Dunn. That Sitimela is much surprised at Unlandela leaving thus, as he came there to make his claim on Unlandela's invitation."

/ 10/ 7 Osborn message. No chief can exercise authority outside his own area and they cannot make war. Disputes between chiefs and people are to be referred through Resident. He has ordered the principals in this dispute to appear before him.

15387/N/81 JULY 1881

25 3182

Sumner

26

4

✓ No43 Wood Kimberley 18/7/81 p71

Enclosure Grenfell to Wood Pretoria.

" July 13 - following telegram just received, 9.p.m., from Osborn, Zululand, to his Excellency Sir E Wood Pretoria: - Inhlazatye, July 11. Copy of Dunn's telegram and your reply received from chief of staff at 9.45 last night, I returned to Inhlazatye evening of the 5th and sent on 6th to summon Sitimela to appear before me to answer complaint of Umlandela. I think he will appear. My messengers reported yesterday that Sitimela had assembled large impi expecting attack from Dunn; sent at once to warn Dunn and other Chiefs against their armed interference in Umlandela's territory.

Governor administrator, Natal to Wood

14/7 /forwards message from Border Agent ^{Lower Zululand} " I have just received a few words from John Dunn.states matters are still the same. Resident has not come yet; three messengers came to me yesterday and told me that they had been sent by the British Resident to fetch Umlandela, but I would not let him go, as I found that one of the men belonged to Sitimela, and I doubted the other two.

16429/N/81 July 1881

Sikhela

aS. 5

26 C3182

No53 Wood to Kimberley 12/8/81 p84

/Precis of messages between disputing parties and Res/ p86

10sborn's messengers report~~x~~ seeing S who was willing to appear before Res and face M
Saw M but at first believed to be imposters and then M refused to send messengers
and Dunn was now his chief he had konsad to him. ~~Man~~

15/7 S's messengers Manzini and Mangebezana say that ~ wishes to state his case before
Res but useless without M

20/7 Uttonom and Umiti state that S says he was attcked his people

21/7Dunn Umgitshwayo and Siyunguza and give information. S sends greeting and fift but
personal interview not granted.

22/7 Messages sent calling borth sides to disperse

p88 23/7 Mhalabinbloou and Mageba ~~thxkx Sxxx~~ say Somkeli thanks Res for message and
warning not interfere and always hopes that the Res ~~wix~~ his Chief will keep him on
the right track.

23/7 S afraid to disperse people in case Dunn attacks him. Has no impi but his people
who are being attacked by Mlandela. He doesn't intend to fight anyone. Wants to appear
before the Res to state his case and would like all the great chiefs in Zululand to decide
the case. Wnats to meet Mlandela before Res.

23/7 ~~Untatiniix and Pokaziix state~~ Mlandela says he has no impi to disperse just
homeless people.

23/7 Somkele says that he supported S bec use he said he had ^uov approavla. Now that
he ~~wantxxx~~ sees the mistake most of his impi won't come back.

25/7 ~~Sokweshixix~~ Sokwetyala makes statement for his father who cannot travel.

25/7" Sangaba and Sitstutusuli sent to the following headmen, who have seceded from umlandela, and are now with their people with ^{Mthatheni} itimela, viz.m Somboma Ka Umkosana, monso¹bo, Golozo ka Somopo, Umadwa, ^{Mthatheni} Siegana, Umhatheni, Fokozi, Chigwayo, and Somopo to say that I desire their presence here imxx...." p89

U'tat, brother of Zibehbu states on 25/7 that five men in his territory have received cattle from S

26/7 S says he cannot come to Res if Dunn is presnet as he will seize him.

27/7 somkeli approaches with large force, told to send them back, and says he will do so bu only acted in that way because that was what he did when he visited the king.

p90 27/7 Sitimela:- "I only wish to say that I came to Umlandela to claim the house and property of my grandfather, Dingiswayo, whose heri I am, I caim to be Chief over the Umtetwa. I do not know why Umlandela went over to Dunn, or why he seeks to kill me. " Osb orders party to disperse and says S's claim is invalid for Britain has conquered Z'land

28/7 S must let the people go back to their homes, ~~allow M's territory~~ and leave M's territory.

28/7 Cakijana says S has sent women and children to their homes.

Res that if all the people don't go back and his impi disperse he will allow Mlandela to 'enforce his rights.

47 AUGUST 1881

Sifwela?

25

215

C3182

No84 Wood to Kimberley 14/10/81 pl39

Enclosure 'sborn to Wood 14/8/81

p 10/8 Magenana states for Ndabuko that 3 days previousy " seized 12 cattle 9goats
141the property of inuzulu himself without reason. these were at Ndindibala ~~at the kraal~~
's kraal and 15 of his were taken as will.

"Ndinbdibala's cattle were seized because he was accuse of ~~attin~~ me in taking charge
of the boy."

Res Will make enquiries.

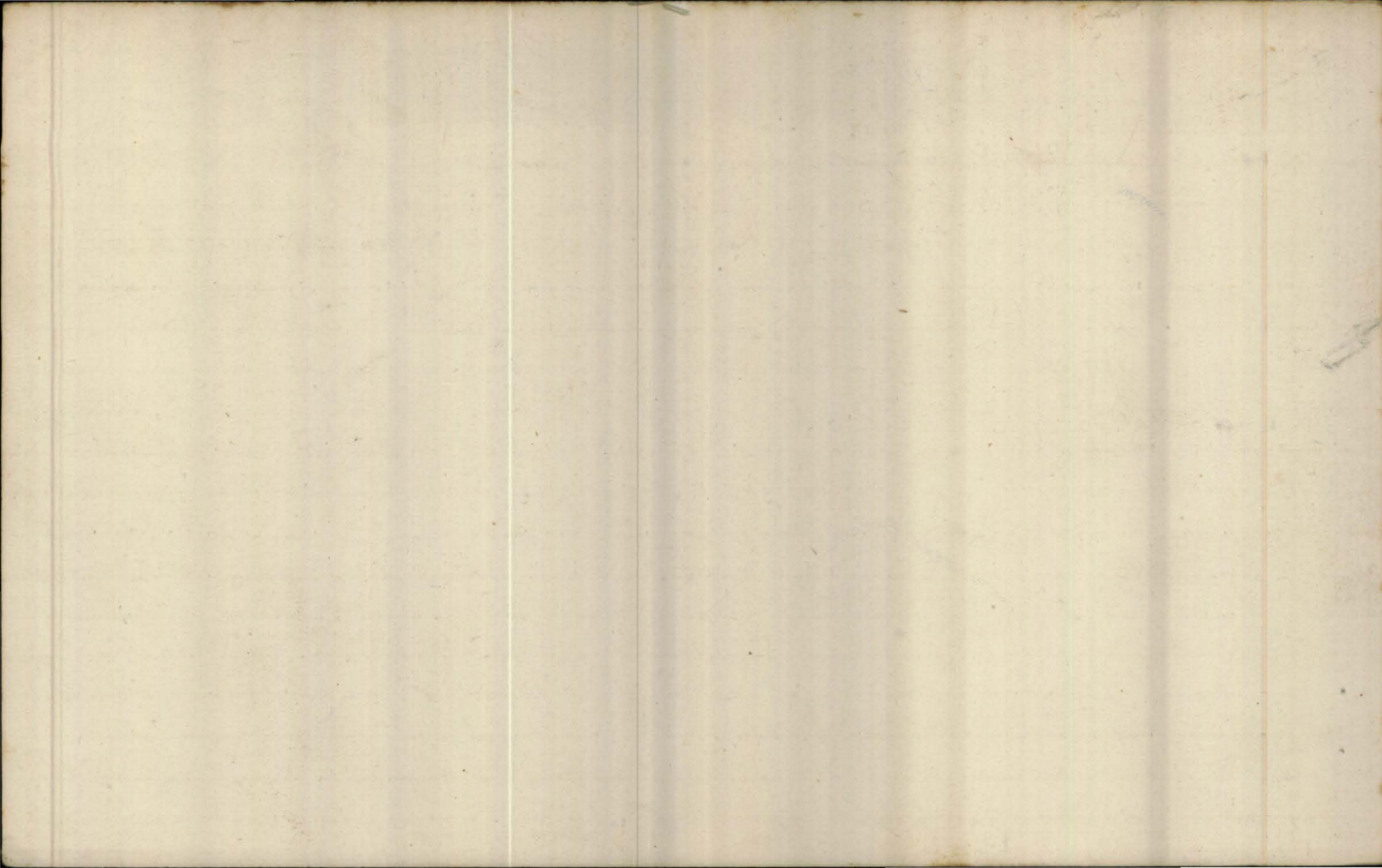
pl41 10/8/81 Umpapuli for "dabuko says that many kraals of Ndabuko's people who ref
used to assist ~~xxxxxxx~~ Z's summons for them to assist Mlandela because the
orders didn't come through "Ndabuko are in fear of being ea ten up I Sifwela

The kraals which did not turn out were those belonging to Chief Nkomozane in Z's
territory.

Nkoteni for Siwetu on 10/8/81 states some of his cattle and those of three of his
followers have been seized becuase the owners were in collusion with Umkosane who I
had been wth the king.

Nkowane of the Nwura
was hanged for murder

7/8. 2 from Dausulu



JULY 1881

D21 LM MTEHTWA SITIMELA

Sitimela

ab ①

21
ZA 36

Osb to Mitchell private 28/6/81 Zululand

✓ /Feels that Sitimela is an imposter and perhaps an Natal native and therefore British subject which gives me the right to interfere. But I shall do nothing to involve the British Government in complications. If an inquiry he is to blame and I will try to apprehend him and send him to Natal/

✓ Osh to ~~xxx~~ Dep High Comm 6/7/81 Zululand

/On returning last night to my HQ my induan Sotondozi told that messengers from Mlandela had been ~~waiting~~ there 3 days ago saying that a Natal man Sitimela had laid claim to his chieftainship over the Mtehtwa as rightful heir to the throne. The greater portion of the tribe have given their allegiance to him, and Sitimela is now exercising his authority as independent chief, and Mlandela appeals for the Res assistance. Then two messengers arrived from Sitimela with the customary ~~heads~~ two head of cattle to announce his assumption of the Chieftainship.

I am ordering Sitiemla to appear before and Mlandela's izinduna as well.

Sitiemla tried the same stunt unsuccessfully a few months ago.

✓ Osb to Mitchell 13/7/81 /No more fighting reported since the first when Mlandela fled to Dunn. Feels the principals should be got away from the scene of excitement. Have heard that Dunn too Mlandela back to his territory in a wagon. Have warned other chiefs against interference.

✓ Osb to Wood Teleg Nhlazatshe 11/7/81

Have summoned Sitimela 6 times to answer Mlandela's complaining. Thinks he will appear.

~

✓ Osb to Wood 10/7/81 Zululand. / Transmits messages from S. and @'s messages back and to Dunn Somkele and Mgitshwa. Will only go to the spot if Sitimela refuses to appear. / "Moreover the fact of the heamen appearing before me at my head quarters to submit the question in dispute will have a salutary effect on the people concerned an effect which would be lost were I to go to them in the first instance. This is an important consideration when it is remembered that action on my part is confined to such advice as I may be able to give, and any influence I can bring to bear." / If he doesn't appear will go to the kraal of Mgitshwa mid way between Dunn and Mlandela's territory. Says Sitimela is of the Bapedi where Somveli fled.

✓ Osb-Wood Teleg 16/7/81 Nhalatshe / No further fighting. Sitimela occupies Mlandela's chief kraal with 1000 men. Mlandela has taken up position at the Mseleni in his territory with armed force and Dunn. Mlandela says he can't come in, Sitimela says he won't without his opponent. (Mlandela).

✓ 3/8/81 Osb - Mithcell Nhlazashe. / Last Thursday a small encounter took place between scouts of the opposing sides. The next day Dunn Mgitshwa Siyungusa marched on the kraal ~~xxx~~ Sitimela was occupying ~~xx~~ Sitimela retreated and they were attacked by the 8 companies ~~omkelei~~ sent to Sitimela before all fled to Somkele's district after being routed many being killed. Somkelei's role in this needs serious consideration. Does not think ~~there~~ Som. will fight in favour of the rebels. Mlandela has had complete victory and moreover Zibhebhu has 8 companies on his side on the war path to aid Mlandela. Thus the serious situation has been averted for if Sit had been successful he would have proclaimed himself king and considered by all in Zululand as invulnerable.

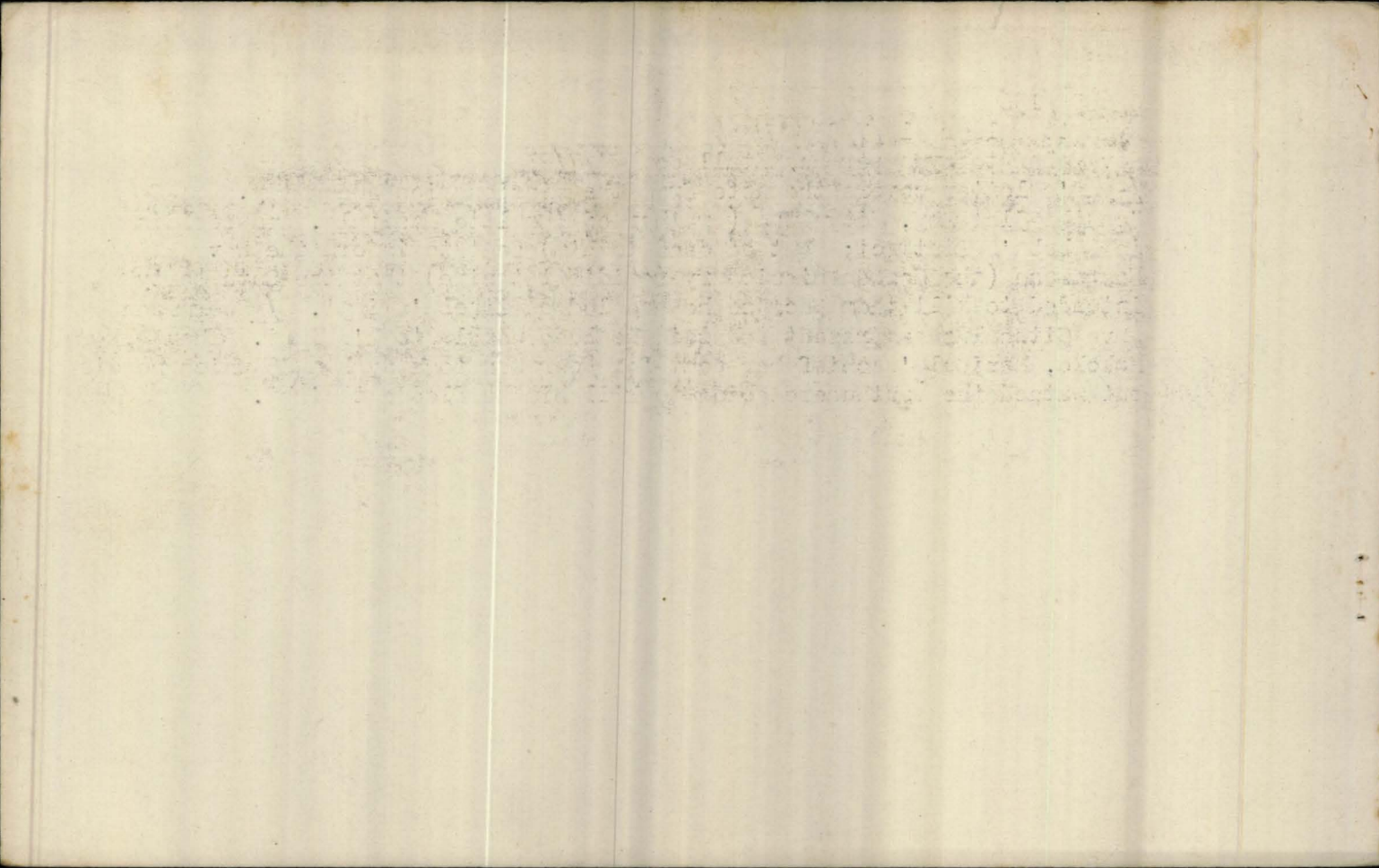
GH685 /136

Fynn to Bulwer 12/7/83

Rev Weber to Fynn per Res Stallboom 4/7/83

/Fynn's letter covers the note from the missionaries adequately.

"on the 31st May, Sityaluza (brother of the late Masipula, and residing in Zibebu's Distinct; but opposed to him) sent to inform the Rev Hoernmann (the German missionary resident there) that the Sutu party intended to kill them because he had lodged Zibebu's impi. /Hoernmann gave Sityaluza a present and said he been unable to Z's impi. Then Maboko, Masipula's chief here sent for Hoernmann to pay him £5 which he did but warned the Suthu were going to kill him he fled at night."/



K C Competitions Zulu Essays 1942 Folder

109

"Before and after Umsebe battle" Ananaias Xaba

Under Dingane Zulu military power declined and many distant tribes tried to ~~shake~~ shake of their allegiance and make off with royal cattle. / "To put an end to this, and to stabilise Zulu conquered territories, Mpande, in a way, divided Zululand into provinces over each of which a noble was to rule. Nobles naturally were picked men who had achieved military fame.

Others were men who claimed noble descent through their fathers.

Northern Zululand was divided into three main provinces viz Mhlabatse Province given to Nhlaka; Qulus or ebaQulusini, a branch of Mnkabayi's kraal removed from ebaQulusini (old site about a mile or so from the present Nondwengu School) The Ntobmela Province given to Lukwazi stretched from Zunguini to Ntombi river near iNgcaka range. On a later date, Seketwayo, Nhlaka's heir, was asked to allow Mpande to place Boza in a small portion of outer Mhlabatse. Hence we find Boza's domain along the banks of the Mpevane stream and on the Skurberg plains. Former Sigwegeland (bivane valley) was given to Mqandini at about this date...we have Mgazini province, Mahpita's province, Sihayo's at Nqutu etc. These were years when permanent settlers were posed to exploit military gains."

Note on sources. Over ten andlakazi and suthu in 1936 near Banganaomo. The informant was Mgijija Ngema of Vryheid an uVe. two Khambula catechists Amos Buthelezi and Mtshali (Paul.) /

gives quick background to civil war ~~Makux~~ Hamu's equivalent of Z's M'kazi Ngenetsheni / "There was nothing as disastrous as Umsebe Battle in Zulu history" said one of the informants. To his mind thousands fell

He had served in the 79 war and said that less fell at Isandhlwana and
ambule. Ndabuko was reposnible and Mnymanana conniived in it said Mgili ja
ka Mbodo of the Ngadini. Ndabuko Mnymanana and Ziweddu started from
Mnymanana's Ekushumayeleni with a force of poor elderly weaklyings who
should have ~~stata~~ been retired. he uFalaza and Uve were under Tshanibezwe
ka Mnymanana. there were also volūnteers, untaught in battle looking for loot
and u'ibi. the force looked very powerful. It left in the fternoon ;assed
through the Godhlankomo Nek and camped. the next day they crossed the Vuna
heading for the Mpuphusi plains in the direction of the Msebe stream.
All the kraals were destered and beyound the Msebe near the Into sttream
was a fire which was believed to be Z's camp. The army had had to forage
for food but Z had evacuated the country and loot was scarce. the encaped
at the site and noticed ominous omens , a stream dried up, a cow caled and
the milk could be seen oozing. Z's magic had egun to work. Against orders
the suthu eat the cow. . then the Usuthu eat a chicken a "2
Two Izingqungqulu bitds fought above the camp and the onw from the Mandlakazi
direction wins / "uMandlakazi informat admit the probable appearance of
these omens, but deny that they were material accomplices of Zibebu magic.
his tale they regard as uSuthu cowardlypropganda or an attmpt to shiled
their defeat. these men... say the disaster was a rational consequence
because USuthu was demoralised....Very late in the afternoon, Zibebu, on
his famous white stallion , approahed the camp. Standing at a safe
distance , Zibebu treated the visitors with ansnts of contempt . He is
known to have siad, 'Tomorrow you shlaax shall see me, ye, your mot er's
rectums.' After these wrods, he fired a few shots at the raiders and
then made off towards Into stream (Entweni)
He a wise general, was struck by the strenght of the visiting army and made

2 Msebehis tactics more elaborate and added man- power. Umsebe Battle field is on the road side between Nongoma and Banganomo. It is in the vicinity of the present Msebe Adied School .

ext day after dawn, the two armies meet. uMandhlakazi find our uSuthu absoltely unprepared. Gnerals try to bring warriours to formation, but the pangs of cowardice and the encumbrance of the uDibi boys were forbidding . Hence there was perfect disorder - baggage boys scramble, weapons scattered all over the place. lahses come amid disorder and noise. " Wabheshha' is sounded. Cracks of rifles contribute to Zibebu's superiory in quality. His men carried firearms (Undinisa guns from Dinisa. It is said Zibebu was commissioned to receive these guns from Thonga agents before the Zulus war. They had been ordered from Amaphutukezi... and Zibebu smuggled a good proporition of the guns.

The uSuthu, hearing the 'uWashesha' and knwoing what it had for them, turned and fled. Their counter-war cry 'SiluSuthu' was nothing to be envied. Other men sta gered as they tried to stand up, saying 'We are the uSuthu' Weapons in their hands were not in fighting position, and their very bodies were effeminate. Trying to stand they fell on their haunches , and were as defencelwss as women; Mandlkak,i had no counter blows, the only taks they had was what to do with so many assegai targets, Zibebu's loss in men was negligible. / . / Strrage to say , we hear nothing of Nda uko and Ziwed u as general in the ctula battle. Probably they dept at a safe distance, and when they tables were turned, these noblemen beat a hurried retreat on hosse back into Sutuland, leving Tshanibwzwe to take care of himself.

The felling uSuthu had no hiding place. Pplain after plain streteched before them - all tree-less plains towards eNgxongwana Hills and Mpyphusi. The cow too had weaked their knees and thye could not even run; it is said they

... simply walked and their assegais and shields hanging. Other warriors had left their shields in the camp or even left assegais. They presented a pitiable sight, wailing as they walked, ~~ask~~ asking for mercy.

A few tried to save their skins by taking to ant-bear dugouts - here too they were given a dose of stab wounds and securely buried. The Mgazini members of the Usuthu tried to strike a course towards Mpuphusi in order to find a shelter in the low bush country at Bangamaye - this too was the shortest direction to their homes.

This tendency was soon stopped by the untiring Mandlakazi. By their pincer movement, they forced Mgazini men to come to the plains and taste the punishment. When the Mandlakazi had had enough victims, and Zibebu satisfied that the uSuthu had been given a thorough thrashing, the god of mercy came to the scene. The civots became benign in their assault - now conniving at those raders in hiding places or sitting on anthills enjoining pincers of snuff to give the uSuthu a chance of escape. The pursuit would then be resumed with less ferocity or with the object of accelerating the flight.

It was during this bloody part of the battle that Tshanibezwe was seen galloping on his horse. He had no chance of escape, for enemies loomed on every side. As Zibebu saw him he said to his veterans 'Who is that?' to which they replied, 'It is Tshanibezwe, Ndabazitha' 'I thought it was Ndabuko and I would serve him right. Leave Tshanibezwe alone, the son of Mnymanana, I hold no grudge against Mnymanana'. Thereupon Tshanibezwe, by Zibebu's special sanction, was exempted from the onslaught.

As last the battered Usuthu descended the Nongoma Heights into their homelands with bands of andkakzi not far in the rear /but on reaching their huts they found them occupied by andklakzix for while the Lamu

3 and Z had made a study of the Zulu military machine and found in it the weakness of having no 'home defence'. So while Z meet the raiders at Msebe H invaded Suthuland and captures the cattle, kills the men, occupies the kraals and waited for the returning raiders. As all Northern provinces were loyalists H had attacked Mdhlasoeland and Qulusiland. Inner Suthuland was in a worse situation for the Msebe survivors had to flee once again. Refugees fled to Nqutu and into the Reserve, and across the Buffalo. Some Mdhlaso went to present day Utrecht others to caves in the mountains around Vryheid/

Ngentsheni not merely occupied Butheleziland, but they did more than that. This part is told brilliantly by an uDibi then a youth, captured by Ngentsheni in Butheleziland. / On the morrow, the uNgentsheni formed themselves into squads to carry out economic warfare. Their task was to burn all stored grain in the province before leaving it, and to demolish growing mealies and corn in the lands. Nearly every land was visited and plants destroyed. To add amusement to the labour, the squads sang as they worked. Here is their song. 'Kukulugu, We are cutting the corn, Mnymanana has ordered us to do so, So has Dinuzulu.' This meant that Mnymanana and Dinuzulu attacked Zibebu and Hamu, and thus have led to this unpleasant demolition of crops in their land. / Let us hear what Mgijima says. 'In company with a Mangweni young man, I was marching to Ulundi to see Cetshwayo. We followed Ngome direction, and while we were near Ceza we received the news of Msebe with a shock. We quickly brought our march to a standstill and decided to return home.../ we passed the Nhlazatshe past Mqand's kraal - the Zibisni chief noted for stinginess. His kraal was called Kwadlulawafa when they went to Mdlalasoland to find Hamu's bandits spreading terror / Story then tails off rather lamely with the battle of Ulundi/

Supplementary Instructions for the British Resident in Zululand. 7/1/80 pl37

✓ If asked help redundant black population ~~in~~ from Natal to settle with their relatives ~~in~~ Zululand - this should be easy as most of Zululand is sparsely populated.

✓ cf. Dec 1881 TS Memo

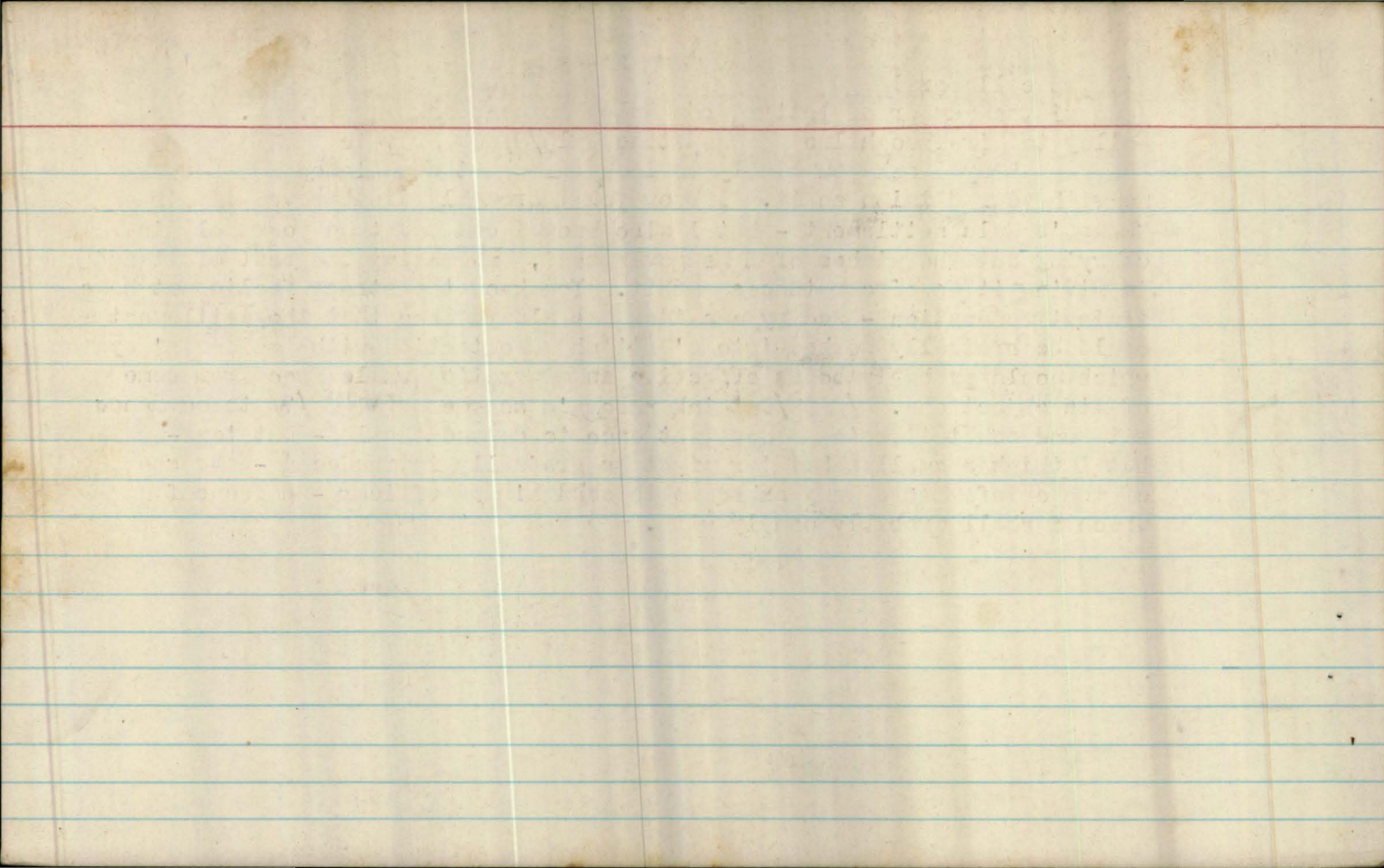


Sir T S coll Box 14

/One of the number of letter from Coley to Shep asksing advise. /

Colley to Sir Theophilus hepstone 15/9/80 Private

"May I ask you kindly to look through the enclosed and favour me with your opinion on it. I know you thoroughly disapproved if Sir Garnet's Zulu settlement - but I also know I can count on your help in carrying out the wishes of H Ms government, and making the best of it and impriving it as circumstances admit. You know the strong feeling at home against annexation - and my own idea has always been that the settlement could be gradually worked into a 'British Portection with Residents' system which could probably be as effective as annexation while free from some of its objections. / /I t ink Osborn's scheme /?/ to commence with and coubt it being at once to demand the 14/- hut tax - but I think a smaller hut tax might be gradually introudeced - and one of the chiefs has arlady asked me to send him an officer - a request which I shall probably comply with."



24 Sh sptone Ppapers KC older F

Sir T S to Henrique PMB 7/7/80

"There is a lrg depuation from Zululand here, a brother and Hlaf-brother of Cetewayo's with a lot of otheryoung swells, but I have not heard what the object of their visit is; the jealous feeling which Sir H. Bulwer appears to ha^e instilled into the members of this Govt one would facny that on such a subject they would speak to me as even the Secy. of State is not above doing, but none of them open their lips on such matters although hey are civil enough otherwise.

Sir T S Collecntion

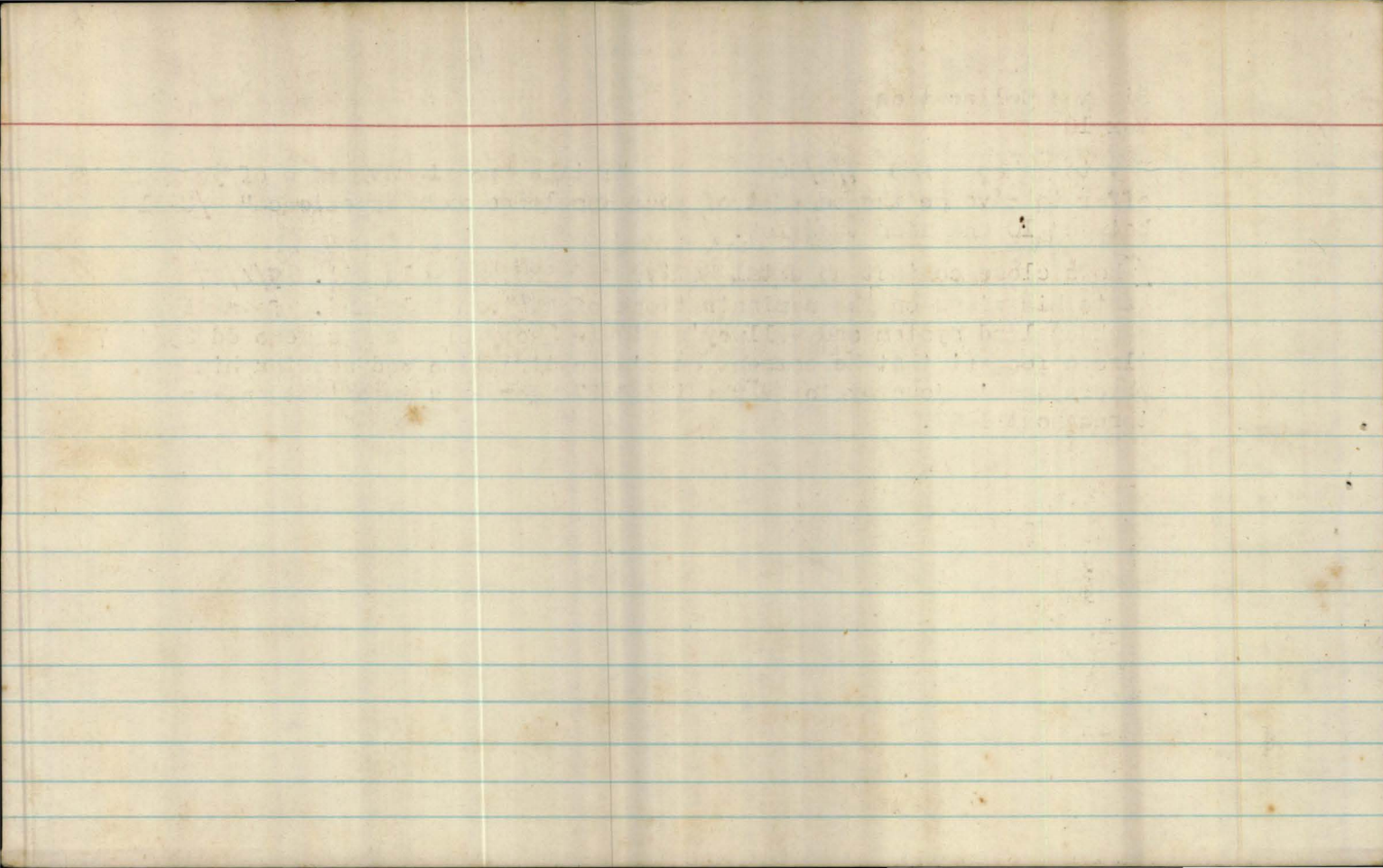
~~Box~~ 16

Hav to TShep PMB 7/3/86

"I take prompt advantage of your kind offer to give me the benefit of your knowledge ~~and~~ experience" /Call between 10 and noon tomorrow. /

/hows close contact on Natal "ative affairs and Zulu sit. 9/4/87

Wants his views on the adminstrations of Eastern Zululand. fowards Bechuanaland system and Gallwey's minute Copy Of T sheps memo dd 23/4/87 Also a request that he comment on Z's repatriation and sendins him papers on D's jounrey to V'yhedi 3/8/87 orwards important papers throughout 1887.



139

CO179/xxx 136 Shepstone to Sof S for Colonies London 17/1/80

[Natives are contributing increasingly thorough indirect taxation. Considers increase of hut tax in Natal inexpedient.

"But it will be extremely difficult to satisfy the natives of Natal that it is just to call upon them to contribute towards the expenditure of the Zulu War, until they are convinced that the resources of the Zulus themselves on whose behalf the war was professedly undertaken, are exhausted; they will say, we have by your order fought and died to help secure what you said you wished to secure for the Zulus, you would not allow us to take their property, you would not take it yourselves, or treat them as conquered people: or ~~or treat them~~ you gave back all that was theirs, including their land, ~~with~~ and their independence, with the new privileges which you won for them: why should they not pay for their privileges, as we have to pay for ours, and other people have to pay for theirs? ~~surely~~ and it must be admitted that a reason why, satisfactory to them, is not easily found.

One of the results of the war has been to very much weaken our authority over the Natal Natives; they can now avoid payment by removal across the border the facilities for doing which have been provided, and we must be careful that in demanding a greater contribution we do not ^ulessen that which we already receive; it must be borne in mind also that an exodus* of discontented Natal Zulus into Zululand under existing circumstances means the union of elements whose combination is sure to produce serious political disturbance in both countries.

In a former communication I endeavoured to point out the impossibility of safely treating the condition of the Zulu population of Natal, as a question separate from that of the Zulus in Zululand; they are the same people, the same flesh and blood, and are separated only by a stream of water as large as the Thames, where the

tide ceases to affect it.

The difference between them is, that the Zulus in Natal have been under civilizing influences, and have been considerably affected by those influences, which the Zulus in Zululand have not: the effect therefore to be considered is that which is likely to be produced upon the latter by any considerable intermixture of Zulus who may leave Natal disaffected towards its Government; and further, the reaction that such effect must inevitably produce on the Zulu in Natal. When I consider all this and the proneness of the Legislative Council of the Colony to interfere with the habits and customs of the Natives, although with the very laudable object of improving them, I cannot repress the feeling of great anxiety which the denouement of the Zulu war has given rise to.

But the question of producing revenue to meet loan charges which will have to be incurred ~~which might~~ on account of the Zulu war, ought not perhaps to be considered with reference to the powers of Natal only to meet them.

By the terms of settlement which followed that war, the sum of between £40,000 and £50,000 a year was thrown away which might have had for the asking; to pay the same taxes as the natives of Natal pay, and to be ruled in the same way as they are, was what the Zulus naturally expected to follow the conquest of their country, and would have secured to them the privileges which we promised, but have failed to give them; they will pay probably fully this sum to those who have been placed over them, but who are not responsible for their good government, or for the permanent improvement of their ~~conditions~~ conditions. It is to be hoped however that this may be looked upon as a merely temporary state of things, and that the remedy will not be delayed until it is too late to apply it.

The Zulus accepted their defeat and its consequences implicitly like brave and loyal men, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, the Government they have been placed under involves a sense of humiliation to their pride that will grow deeper and deeper as the impression becomes more clear to them that the rule is to be permanent.

- - - [Goes on to T. Affair concludes next card]