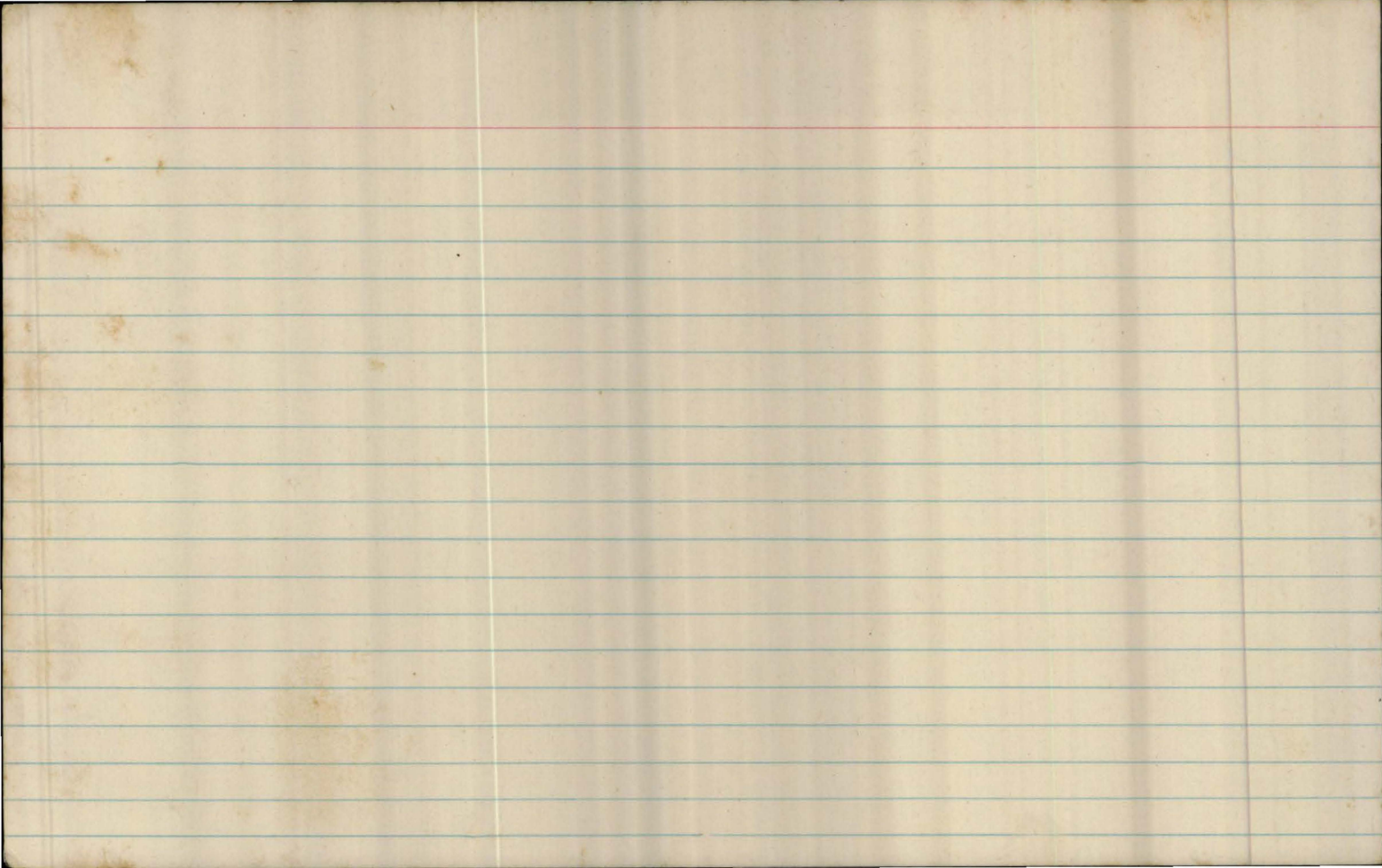


W Hely-Hutchinson

Assumed Government of Zululand on
28 September 1893



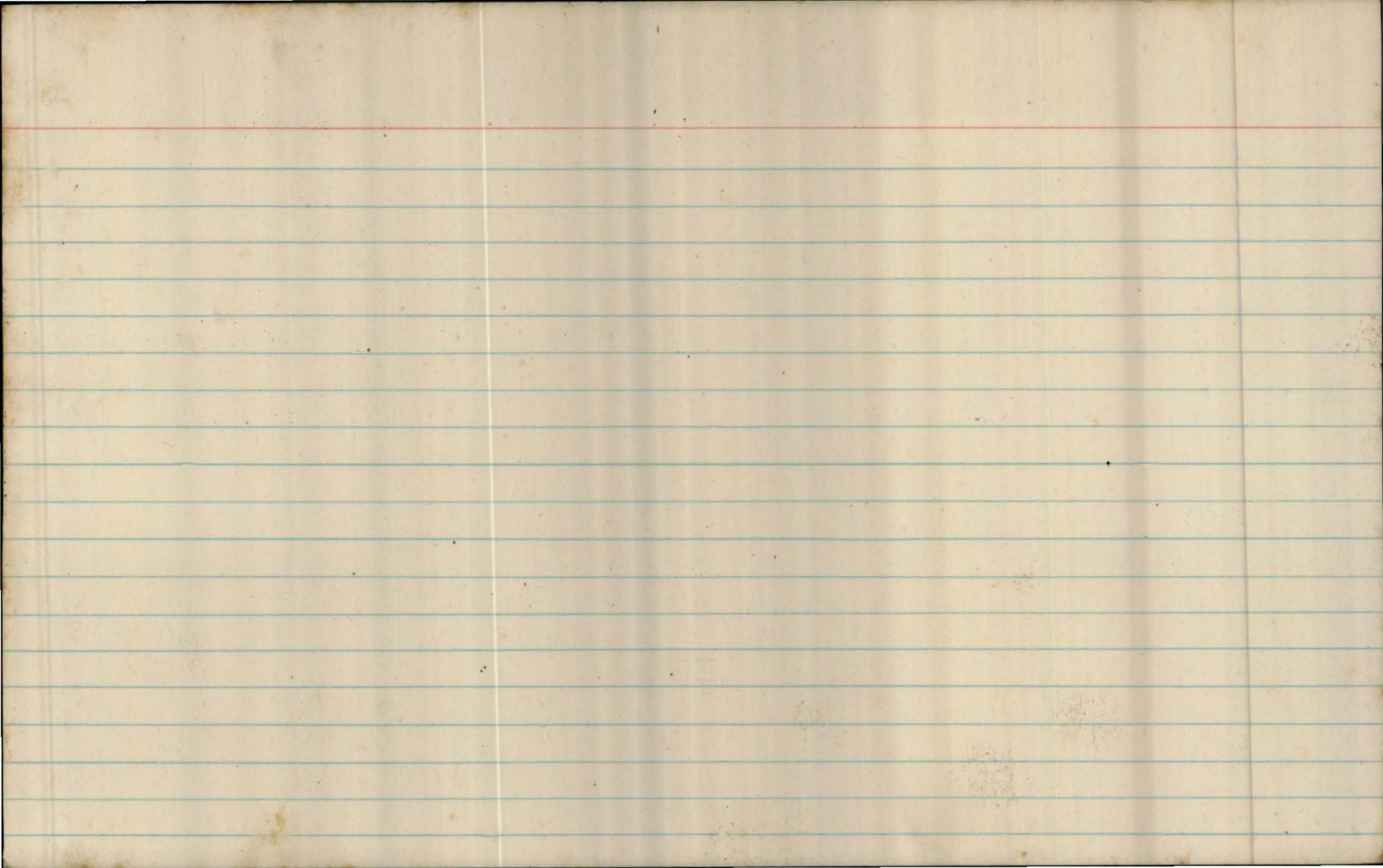
GH(2)

751

Z 481/93

MO to F. Seymour Haden 19/7/93

[Haden assumed the government of
ZuluLand on 19/7/93].



CO 427/11

11097

The Future Administration of Zululand in the event of Responsible Government
Mitch to Knut conf 4/5

/Interesting but obviously I've reached the end of my thesis here./

This must be examined in P.M.B

4/5/1890

574

CO 427/6

23770

Hav to Knut 9/11/89 178

/Have recieved reports from Res Comm at Ndawndwe and Lwr Mfolsoi

/ " for some relief being afforded to Zululs who are now suffering from scarcity of food in consequence of the long drought that has prev^aied in this part of South Africa and of the unsettled condition of the country during the last planitin g season which prevented many of the natives from sowing their crops, I ~~have~~ /I have authorised MO £500 for this_/ "amongst those who, having consumed nearly the whole of their grain, are unable to peoceed with the planting of fresh crops during the season which has now well set in. Most of these mealies I have been able to produre in Natal and forward at prices very considerably less than those demand dedby the few traders who have taken corn inotZululand.....

I have instructed him, as a rule, not to allow any issues to be made without payment either in cash or cattle, and, in case of the latter , to cause the cattle to be sent to Eshowe for sale underhis own superintendence. I have authorise the issue of gratütitious supples only in extreme cases where it is clear that those in want of relief are not in a pos tion to apy. / /I understand that in may of the kraals there is a sufficiency of money brought in by the able bodied men who have recntly returned from

the Gold Fields where a very high rate of wage is being paid to native labourers."

RM Nongoma

2/9/6

ARM Pierce to ~~RC~~ ARC 29/12/90

/Reaction to the Lobola circular. The Natal legislaⁿ could apply in Zululand. ~~Commoners should have a 10 max~~ / Reasons

"1 That the payment of an increased lobola to appointed Chiefs and Headmen is necessary to give them more standing and authority among the people....

2. I do not think that the tenure of the offices of the appointed Chiefs & Headmen being of comparatively shorter duration than those in Natal ought to weigh against this....

With regard to the general applicability to Zululand of the above paragraphs I think that the scale of lobolo laid down is ~~x~~ much too high owing to the people of this country having lost large quantities of cattle in the recent disturbances the increased price of cattle and the difficulty of obtaining them, the provisions of the above ~~passage~~ paragraphs could tend to a father putting pressure on his daughter to marry men who were able to pay without consulting the girl's indications and I think an increase in adultery & abduction cases would be the natural sequel. In case of the lobola being lowered I think it would have the effect of the women being more generally distributed among the men and would increase the necessity of the men to go out to work as I have noticed that in kraals where there are only two or three wives men as a rule go out regularly to work."

... £10.00

11-10-88

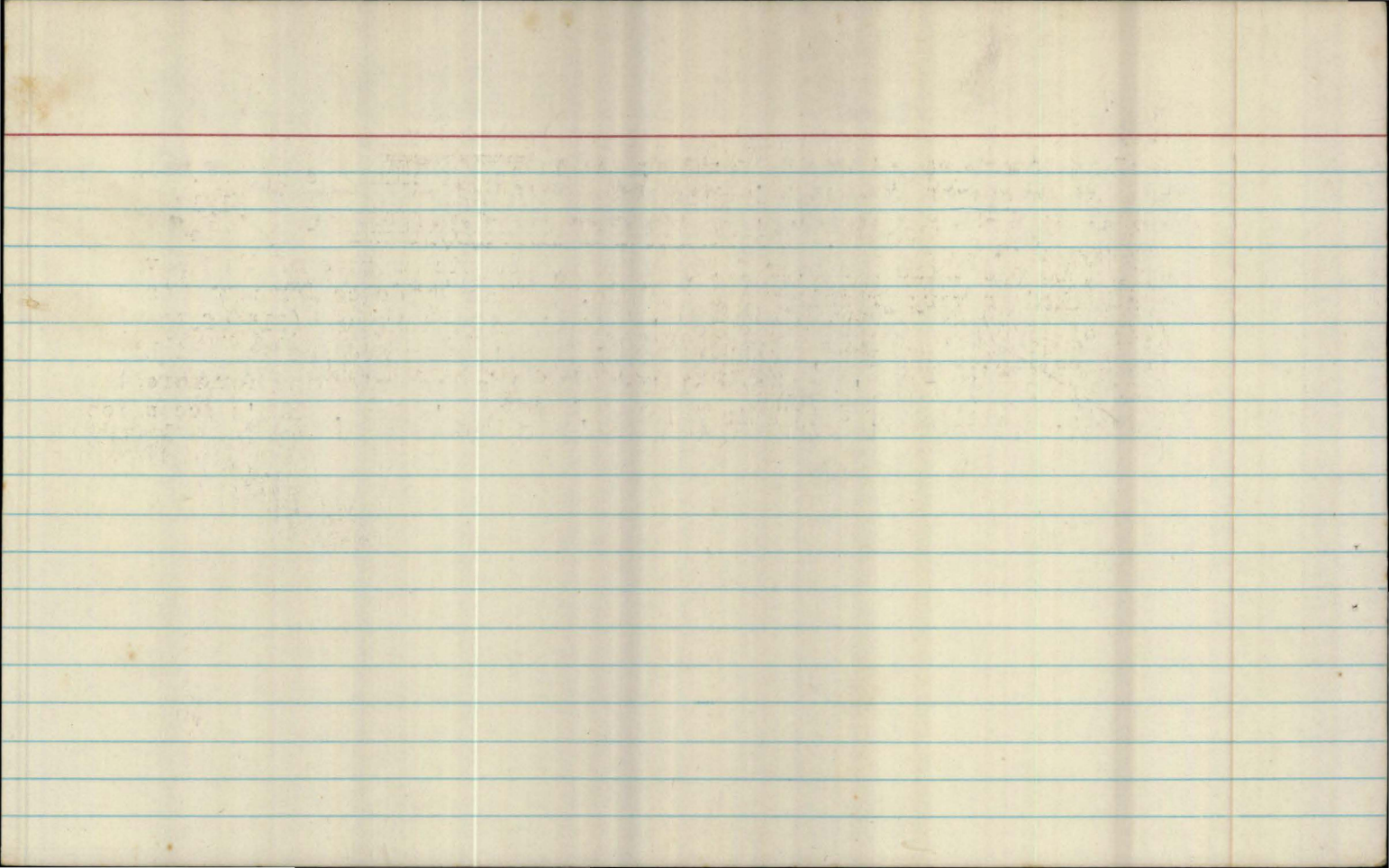
Noted

738

ZA 7

Z305

Hav-Osb 11/10/88 /his is one of the many ~~and extensions~~ ^{schedules} sent by Hav to Osb of unanswered despatches. Here the details of ~~this~~ one of them. One is on a request of 2/7/87 on the money spent on raids up to 31/12/86 and has become obsolete. ~~the others date from 3/1/88~~ they date from 1886 and there are over fifty unanswered despatches some of then Hav has marked as very pressing and include, further evidence for warrants (247 of 19/8/88) Investigation of Z's attack on Msutshwana (215 of 30/7) Draft estimates for 1889, Gqukazi kraal Reports from Addison and Knight (284 of 22/8) "unn 's further claims which have been standing for more than 2 years. Settling of Jetjie in Zululand, Marhana's levy, HEC's accusation (



Map 3 in

MPG 983

Zululand

Ndwandwe Dist

Map 1, 2, 3,

Also.

Zululand 1890

MPG 1042

Boundary Commission between Mnymanana Zungu and Usutuhu.

CO 427/14

21124

Mitch to Ripon 5/10/92

Enc 1 Report by Gibson and Boast 29/6/92

/ Gives background to differences between Mnymanana and Usutuhu. After being the Usutuhu adviser / "He refused to take part in the unsurrection in 1888. It was necessary that he should be on one side or the other, and he chose to throw up his connection with the he had advised so long, and took refuge with the Magistrate at Mkonjeni. Then came the division in the Usutu party, the division between those who preferred to follow the judgement of the nations sage adviser and those who were prepared to venture in the hazardous undertaking which the young-prince proposed. It was not a mere difference between one tribe and another, it was a difference which depended upon the judgement of the individual members of the Usutu party in Ndwandwe District, and it will be seen from the respective numbers of the Usutu people and Mnymanana's people given in paragraph 7 of this report, that about half went one way and half the other. Factions and tribes in different parts of the District, divided according to their judgment as to whether Mnymana, on the Government side, or Dinuzulu, was the safest in whom to repose their trust, and, at the conclusion of the disturbances, those who would ~~rexxxxxxx~~ resumed their sites and remained living together, differing only according as their judgment had dictated respecting their head. / /

Mnymana is about 80 years of age. He had assumed the headship when Dignae was driven forth and killed in 1840 by his brother Manda's forces. He has had some share in the affairs of the nation almost since its

existence as a consolidated nation, and has long held the position of its prince adviser. He is thus held in profound respect by the present sutu as well as by his own people. His severance from the former is a circumstance which they deeply deplore. They say they regard it as a grievance that Mnymanana has not asked the Government to place them under his charge. The difference between them is in the fact that Mnymanana desires to maintain an independent position over his own people under the Government, while the acknowledgement of Dinuzulu as his superior would be made a condition by the Usutu to their acceptance of his authority over them.....

We confined our enquiries to the localities only where members of both parties resided and claimed to be entitled to reside. As to whether the kraals or Kraal sites belonged to sutu or people of Mnymanana we were guided by the present allegiance of the owners. We did not enter into the question of Mnymanana's tribal lands in 1879 but regarded it as land of his people where all the occupants acknowledged him as their chief and where no claims were set up by the Usutu to sites belonging to members of their present party.

Usuthu claimed no land between the Bululwana and Isikwebezi. West of the Isikwebezi they admitted Mnymanana's right to the Cinso spur on the eastern slope of which is the Tshumayeleni kraal as far down as the neck from which the Mtiki stream issues. Below that the claim land.

A Land between the Mriki stream and Maqogo hill which extends between the face of the Notenelo hill and the Sikwebezi. 3 Usuthu kraals claimed all of which ~~are now~~ have been deserted. 6 Mnymanana kraals occupied since 1879.

B Land on the same side of the Notenelo hill and down from Maqogo hill to junction of Sikwebezi and Bl Mfolosi. No Mnymanana kraals here

2.
21124

while Usuthu have 11 including the Royal kraal 'Mota'.

C Land between Notenelo hill, B1 Mfolosi, Mdcube stream and a line across the rugged slopes from where that stream and the Ndelu rise. Here Nsuguzonke lived before 1888 and his imprisonment. It is now occupied by Mnymanana's people.

D Small ~~xxxxx~~ from west of the Konibotshe stream and between Mfolozi and northern brow of Dayeni hill nearest the river. All people Mnymanana's. Three sites claimed by Usuthu.

E the largest. From Mfolosi where Kombotshe joins it to where Bekamuzi joins. Bounded by Kombotshe, the base of Dayeni hills, the wagon road and the Bekamuzi. 19 Usuthu kraals none of Mnymanana's. and associated with the Mota kraal, settled mostly round Skwebzie. To the south water is too scarce.

F Mankulumana lives here. / "They were associated with the ^{ZWALA?} 'Twela' kraal. his kraal was established by Tshaka and maintained by...Uingane. Mpande did not maintain it; but it was resumed by Cetuywayo when he came to the throne, and then Mnymanana became its induna. It was abandoned after the war of 1879....When the division ~~xxxxxxxx~~ occurred in 1888 some of the 'Zwala' * people went with Dinuzulu, amongst them Mankulumana, who is now one of his important headmen, and the others went with Mnymanana."

Y 5 of Mnymanana's kraals here and 7 Usuthu. No neutral boundaries

G Between Umfolosi and Vungu stream 19 Mnymanana and 3 Usuthu

H From Nende hill to SAR. Two sections - the Zembe and the Gazi 29 Usuthu and 29 Gazi. they are intermixed, and the only question that divides them is whether they are subject to Din or Mnymanana. He induna

of the Gazi is Muntumuni who lives in the SAR and the hier lives with Mnyamana.

I Between Vungu stream and its affluent the Ngweni. 13 Mnyamana and 2 Usuthu.

J The wegde between the Itaka and Mfolosi. 14 Mnyamana all new comers but 2, and 15 old Usuthu sites. Majority under Posile, but their lineal chief is Twakumana, grandson of Manyosi. Manyosi was Chief of the Mambata tribe and also in charge of the royal 'Guqu' kraal which Mpande did not maintain. Twakumana is chief son of his chief son. Posile is the Kohlo of his family and Twakumanana's uncle.

K West from Itaka between the waggon road and SAR border as far west as the end of Dlebe Hill. 9 usuthu Mambata under Posile where they have lived since 1879 and 11 Mnyamana, five on old sites and 6 on recent. 4 Ussuthu belong to ~~Mxxxxxxx~~ Madqapa, who is believed to have been an active looter and burdner in 1888. He applies to return.

L Thicily occupied by Mnymanana. 3 Usuthu kraal belonging to Mambata. 8 kraal have hitehrto ackd. Mnymanana but adhere to their lineal chief Twakumana who wants govt appointmat as head of Mambata. His hereidta y title is acknowledged but his uncle Posile wants to matiah connection with the Usuthu. 21 Mnyamana kraals belong to the Guqu section and under Guqu headman Mbangambi.

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Schedule A

List of Kraals and dkraal sites occupied by, or belonging to, people of Mnymanana or sutu, repsectively, on the land bounded as follows:-

On the east by the Iskwebezi river; on the north by the Mtiki stream; on the West by the ridge of the Notenelo hill, and on the south by the ridge of Maqogo hill.

al Kraal os people of Mnymanana

1. Mzimeni 2. Luhodhlo. Both in occ old sites belonging to 2.

3. Mtiminkulu occupies an old site. 4. Nsungulu. Occupies a site abaondended by Mnadhleni about 1884. 5. Mnyamana. His sontindota kraal. here is a disagreement as to the da e of this kraal's establihsment. On behlaf o f Mnymanana it is asserted that it was previous, and on behlaf of the sutu subjesequent to 1879. 6. Budhlela Occupies his old sites.

B Sites of Mnymanana's people. None vacant

C Usutuhu kraals. None.

D Usutuhu sites 1. Gwazagwaza. Killed Msebe 1883 family in Natal.

2. Hlafuna. Killed Msebe, Family at Nqutu. 3. Left 1883 for Hopekulu hill at surce of Ivina.

Schedule B. Between fork of the Iskwebezi and Bl Mfolosi as far up

as the ridge of the ^{Kraals} Maqogo and Notenelo hills.

a Mnymanana' people. None b. Sites of Mnymanana's people none

c. Kraals of Usutu people. 1. Zombeyana (3 kraals. Occupies his old site s as does 2 Matinywa. 3. Royal kraal Moteni - old site. 4. Mhlangoti Remover from higher up ^{Kraals} Mfolosi by Addison 1888. 5. Menqwa. After

Established after Din's flight in 1888. 6. Mabopa as for 5
7. Nkunzi as for 5. 8. Usukuzone (Ntabeni kraal) arrived in 1888.
9. Onei, Just built, come from other side of the Swebezi.

d. Usuthu kraal sites. one.

Schedule C Founded in east by Mdcuba stream and west by ridge of Notenelo hill. A Kraals of Mnymanana's people. 1. Magidigidi. Lately arrived from SAR. 2. Mgitshwa. Last year from higher up ridge. 3. Mabusumana. Lost year from near Bekumuzi. 4. Mpisi. 2 years ago from Iskwebezi. 5. Mganiwezintaba. last year from near Ekushumayeleni.

6. Mbuba, alst year from across Skwebexi. 7. Sililo. Last year from west of Mduba stream. 8. k Ngwenya. Last year from near Ekushumayeleni. 9. Maxabana. on old site and 10 Qanata.

B no vacatn Mnymanana's people sites. C Kraals of Usuthu.

1. Mazwana. On his old site.

D. Kraals sites of Usuthu. 1. Makoba. Z drove him from his territory and destroyed his kraal and he chose the site east of the Mfolosi. where he now lives. 2. Ndcobo. left for east of Mfolosi in 1888.

3. Nsubuzonke (4kraals) Magistrate ordered his removal at end of disturbances

4. Maciza Left for south of Mfolosi in 1888. 5, 6, as for 4 and 7 left with Nsukazonke.

Schedule D By the base of the Dayeni hill in a north westerly direction from the source of the Kombotse stream to wherethe hiss is closest to the Mfolosi river; thence across by the shortest line to that river. thence down that river where the Kombotse joint it; and then up the Kombotse to the point of departure.

a Usuthu kraals None B Usuthu sties 1. Mengu Old site Left on own accord. 2 Mbixana Old site abandoned in 1888 and Mag refused to let

21124

3

2. Msuduka. On old site went with Mnymanana 1888. 3-14 Most came from Transyaal. No vacant sites for Mnymanana or Usuthu.

C 13 suthu kraals belonging to Mambata tribe all living on old sites. and two belonging to the Guqu section

Schedule K. East ~~XXXX~~ bounded by the Ntshелеle stream and Itaka river; north and north west by SAR and south and south east by Waggon road passing Dhelbe hill.

A Kraals of Mnymanana's people belonging to the Mambati tribe. 1 Twk~~XXXX~~

1. Twakumana lives on old site. 2. Foktoti came from Hluhluwe last year. Beongong to Guqu section 3. Manzini on old site 4-11 on old sites.

B No vacant sites for Mnymanana's people. C suthu kraals 1-9 living on old sites. 5 and 6 belong to Posile.

Vanant Usuthu istes. 1 Madqapa has four sites on Dhlebe slopes. Not permitted to return after disturbances.

Schedule L. Western end of Luti hill to source of Nonoti to Mtshелеle to waggon road, west to where road crosses Mdqwana stream down that to Nonti stream. Kraal of Mnymanana's people belonging to Mambata tribe under Twkumana. 1.-8 live on old sites. 9-29 belong to

Guqu section under Mbangambi most of which are on old sites. B no vacant sites for Mnymanana's people C. Usuthu kraal belonging to Mabata 1 Posile Old site 2,3 Solatsha old site. D Vanant suthu site 1. Ndaggezwe has an old site vacated in 1888. and destroyed.

Schedule M between Maiwana and Qwati streams south of the Tshonangatshoni ridge. A 1. Kabiti and 2 Nsumo and 5. Maqina came about 1884.

6. Nkamsio came from Ndogodi's people two years ago and 3 and 4 Nyokana came from the Mhetuzi five years ago to a site which had belonged to him

before 1879. B Mncat sites from Mnymanana's people. 1. Dubela left 1888. 2. Beshu left 1888. 3. Mkati left two years ago. 4. Magwendu Left in 1879 and his people removed in 1888 to Eshowe district. 5. Sankoya left in 1879. 6. DKwagals belonging to Zunbu. 7. Vites belonging to the Zungu. 8. Mndabula (Mfanawendhilele's Mumula kraal. Abandoned at time of Mfanawendhilele's death.

21124

return. 3. Old site left in 1888

C Kraals of Mnymanana's people. 1 Mfogazana On old site. 2 Hlutshwayo Came from Idushumayeleni recnelty. 3 as for 2 4. Came from Pnaishweni in 1884. 5 ~~amx~~ Mguza. On old sites. 6. Mfuxi on old sites

Schedule E. From source of Kombotse round base of Dayeni hill south to waggon road, to Bekazui drift, down Bekamuzi to B1 Mfolosi up B1 to Kombotse to source. A No kraals of Mnymanana's people, B No sites of Mnymanana's people that were not occupied in 1879. C suthu krasl

1,2, on old sites. 3 Mbixana. Came from east of Kom othse in 1888. 4. Makoba. As for 3. 5 Mcize not permitted to return after 1188. 6. Qetuzizi. Arrived in 1888 not permitted to return after distrubances. 7. Sele having jointed in distrubances in 1888 with his heaman Nsuguzonke not permitted to return. 8. ince 1884 9. on old iste 10 ince 1884. 11. On old site wince 1884. 12-19 on old sites.

D No facant sites.

Schedule F Northern eand of Dayeni hill to the Mfolosi, up that to the vungu, then south. A Kraals of Mnymanana. Ndabazimbi. Came from Tvl after 1888 and occupied U suthu site (No 5 below.) 2 Old site 3 Old site 4. arrived after distrubances in 1888 from other side of Mfolosi. Ditto 5-13. B No sites of Mnymanana's people C No U suthu kraals.

D U suthu sites. 1. Mahlule. Occupied since 1884. Since distrubances at Dhelbe. 2 Mankulumana (the Badule kraal) Old site. Magistrate would not permit his return after 1888. 3. Mankulumana The Pikona kraal. As for 2. 4. Maxagaxaga. Old site. As for Mankulumana. 5. Ludhlau. See no 1 above. 6. Mankulumanana The Tambo kraal See 2 and 3

7. Nkunzi. Left 1888 not permitted to return.

Schedule G. A line across centre of Nendi hill between Mfolosi and Vungu rivers and by those rivers to their junction.

A Kraals of Mnymanana's people. 1-19 Old sites. B No Mnymanana sites

C No usuthu kraals. D Usuthu sties. 1 Tshiyanduku. of of the izinduna of Zembe kraal with which the above people were associated. Joined the 1888 disturbances and the induna Mahlhungulu would not let him resume the site. 2 and 3 ditto

Schedule H. Line across centre of Nende hill between B1 Mfolosi and Vungu rivers to Borders of SAR.

A Kraals of Usuthu belonging to the Sembe section. 1 Tshiyanduku. See No 1 Usuthu list Schedule G. 2 Old site 3 came from SAR two years ago. 4. Belonging to the Gazi section. 4. Madqayi. Living on old site 5 ~~xxxx~~ 5 Ndabayake Old site. 6-8 Old sites. 9 came from SAR two years ago. 10 Old site 11 From SAR. 12-16 Old sites. 17 Mkuhlane Two years ago from SAR. 18-29 Old sites.

B Usuthu sites None vacant. C Kraals of Mnymanana's people belonging to the Zembe section. 1-12 old sites. 9 and 10 recently from SAR. Belonging to Gazi section. 13-29 old sties, 16, 19, 22, 26, 28, came from SAR recently. D None of Mnymanana's people sites vacant.

Schedule I. Vungu and Inweni streams to their junction with SAR. 13 of Mnymanana's people kraals living on old sites and 2 usuthu.

Schedule J Itaka river and B1 Mfolosi rivers from their junction to borders of SA. A Kraals of Mnymanana people belonging to the Gugu section 1 Nobamba. Living on old site. Is joint headman with Mbangambi.

1" = 4 miles

D 1

5



- Areas respecting the occupation of which enquiry was made
- Borders proposed between Umtata & Zungu / Mnyamanda
- Borders between Umtata & Zungu

M.P.

G. 983

Eyesketch to accompany the report and proposal respecting the western boundary of the Usutu location No 1 Ndwanwa district, and of the Zungu location where it extends south of the Blzck folosi river dated 29/6/92

GH(Z)

Z 501

RM's Montly report for July 1892

/Uneventful, good order and quieteness. Death of Mnyaman died on 29 July /(Note) earlier said 31 // at Ishumayeleni on the Sikwebezi rive of gneral breaking up of the system. I calculated his to be 85.

"No rain fell during July, but, notwithstanding the dry state of the natural pasturage, cattle maintained good condition. A large propoertion of the veldt got burnt down by grasss fires as is usually the case at this season of the year with the view to ensure an early crop of new grass when the spring rains begin in August.

Health good. Small pox isolated in Ubombo district and Somkele's. Vaccination continues. Steps taken to stop introduction from Swaziland "Mining for Gold is still being done on a limited scale, only, for want of capital I understand. It is still confidently asserted that gold in payable quatities has been found in both Nqutu and Entonjaneni District.. Hlabisa established the ^Magistracy Near Chief Mtumbu of the ^Usuthu section. /

"/Hut Tax now collected. Total £3204/being £2000 over last year /
"This excess is due principally to the erection of new huts owing to the naturally increasing need of accomodiation by the people. A large number of young men having earned considerable sums as wages on the

Railway Works in Natal and at the Diamond and Gold Fields find themselves in a position ~~at~~ to marry, a privilege that many have been, and others are availing themselves of, thus necessitating the erection of additional huts - every married woman must have a hut of her own.....

The stock of grain in hands of the natives has as yet proved sufficient for their requirements. There has been no indication of want or great scarcity in any of the Districts."

GH(Z)

740

Z 641

Report of RC for July 1891

/Hut Tax collected and £31,1150 thereby excepting estimates by
£1500 . Collected without opposition . Weather mild with light
showers. Health good. Road repair discontinued.
New Residency and Police Barracks still being built.
Ehsove Hospital began.

Practically no crime except in Nkandla and Nqutu Districts.
Murder in LM. Nqutu has sheep stealing drunkenness and assault
one homicide one suicide and a serious faction fight between the tribe of
Nongamdana and Kadaleneni starting with a blood feud of three years back.
~~Magwax~~ Magwaza tribe fought in the Nkandla District and there was nearly
a serious disturbance between the Magwaza and 60 men of Hlangabeza's tribe
brought with permission and building materials from Natal in Nkandla
District / "where he has been permitted to have a location." / Authorities
averted this and the men were sent back.

Corps. Coast district the work on gardens commenced. Gibson
said he found sugar successfully cultivated on the Makowe hills.
* Gibson and Knight have investigated Tsetse and decided that there
has not been an increase in cattle mortality as a result of the ~~increase~~
preservation of game. Debate whether disease is caused by the Tsetse.
The hot lowling river valleys where the big game is cattle suffer from
'Unakane'. African say it comes from eating big game saliva. / "and they

~~maintain~~

maintain that when the big game used to be chased away for this reason by order of the Zulu kings the disease ceased. On the other hand many European traders and hunters maintain that 'Unakane' is caused by the bite of the tsetse fly. However, whichever theory may be the right one, I conclude from the reports before me, that the presence of certain species of big game, though what species is not determined, coupled with certain climatic conditions, which seem peculiar to districts bordering the Coast do affect cattle and produce in them the disease called 'Unakane'.

GH(Z)

Beyona / Sompho

738

Reprot by Act R_C for Zululand for Month of April 1891

Good weather, abundant harvest of mazie except perhps Ndwandwe district where it has been injured by the / "the grub" / Being sold at Eshowe by the natives at 5-6/- per 200 lb muid.

Fever subsiding as cold weather approaches. Reported small pos in the narrow strip between St Lucia Lake and the Sea IM district.

Telegraphed for vaccine lymph and steps taken to isoalte the area.

The natives say that it was brought from Umjini (Bargeton) where ~~in~~ a newspaper report dated 23/4/91 say that an epidemic of small pos or pephigus previals. Road reparis nearly complete

Little or no crime expect in Nqutu and Nkandla districts. Former assault and latter sheep and goat thefts. Rm Nqutu / "directly attributes the increase of drunkenness and crime to the greater frequency of beer drinding parties, many of which take place on the occasions of an "Amalimo" or an assembly of natives for weeding their gardens, these, what may be called "weeding Bees", the Resident Mag explains are mor frequent than in former days owing to the introduction of the plough amongst the natives, and the larger area of ground under cultivation, which necessiatates more labout in weeding the crops, ~~also~~ hence the proprietor invites his neighbours to assist him and repays their services with beer, the result being in many cases, drunkenness and fighting. .

* || RM Ndwandwe says cattle death from Tstetse is increasing and says it is due to big game increase through preservation, and the game being drivn

into the district by Boers hunting on the north side of the Mkhuze.

Continued reports of agitation meeting for farms in Zululand being held in SAR and Natal. The Natal newspapers persist in advocat~~ing~~ the occupation of Zululand by whites. Said that there will be an attempt to occupy famrs this winter.. Troops should be kept

Of the nine coast Cheifs imprisoned 6 were still in gaol on 30/4
On 5/5 Somopo paid his fine of five head .. Apart from Bejane seems little chance that the others will pay their fines.

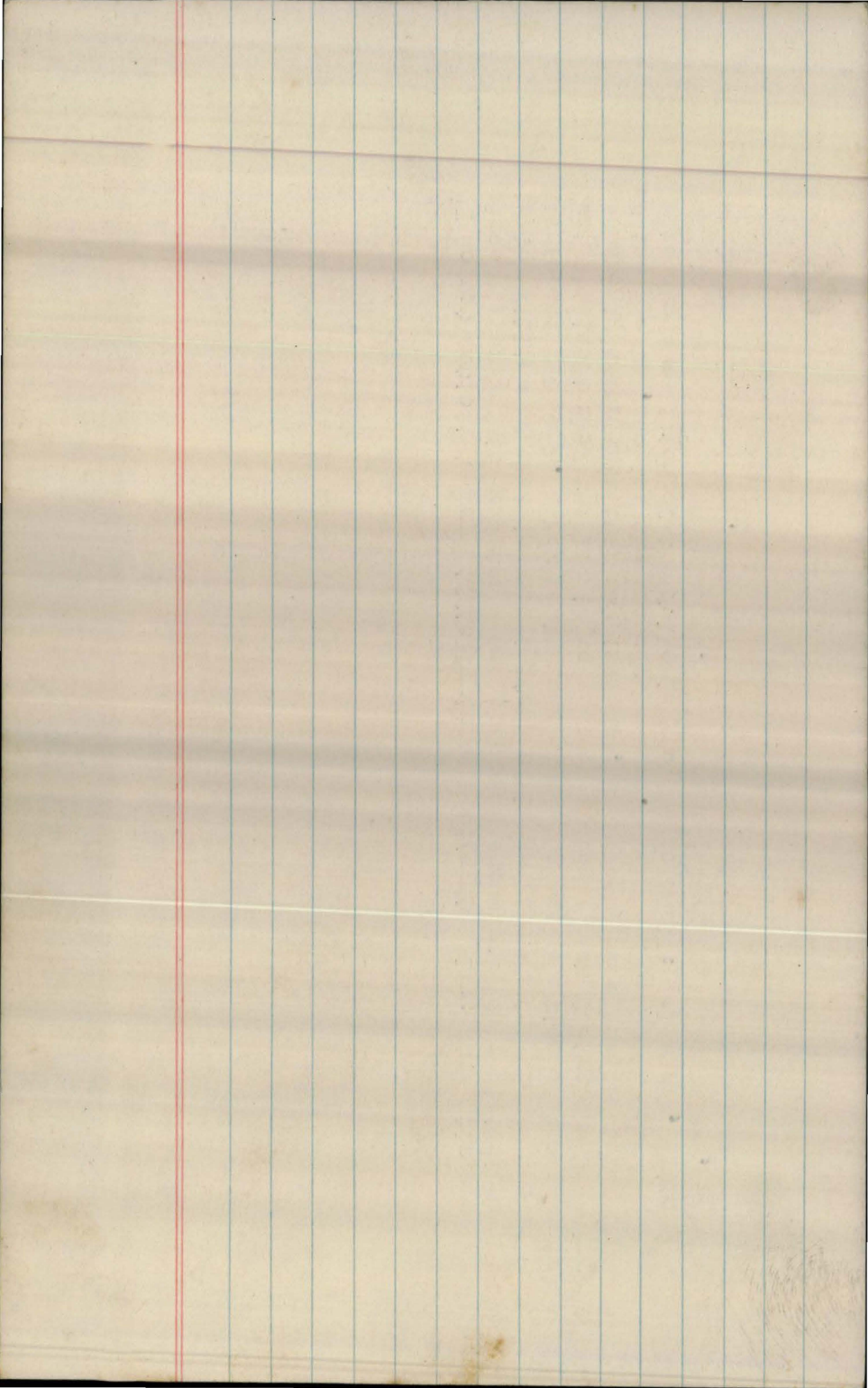
"In consequence of the numerous cases of the contravention of the Pass Laws by natives, living along the Natal-Zululand border, crssoing that border on short visits to their freiwins f or for other objects without passes, which passes they could only obtain on payment at the nearest Magistracy, sometimestweny miles distant, HE the G has been pleased to authorize ~~the~~ the use by natives of metal passes free of the usual fee , and available for one, two or three days. In Zululand a certain number of these passes entrutsted on 1st April to reliable ~~he~~ headmen living along the border, who were authorized to issue them when requereed. I have not heard how thks system is working, but I feel sure it must be appreciated by the natives."

M.O. to Hav. 13-5-89 2212. [Game Preservation - another means to drive people out?] [Refers to No 117 of 10/5/88 of Hancock on the subject.]

Shortly after annexation RMs brought Natal Game Law No 23 of 1884 into operation. 1888 Disturbances did not allow implementation. Have now sent circular letters to RMs ordering implementation.

"I do not anticipate any difficulty in enforcing the law; the Zulus are already aware of its existence and they were accustomed to restrictions in the killing of certain descriptions of large game during the reigns of Mpande and Cetywayo. They would understand the explanation of the Magistrate that the intention of the law is to protect ordinary game during the breeding seasons in order that they may increase, and become more plentiful for use of the people, during the proper seasons."

/Recommends addition of the following to the schedule^C: Elephant, Rhino Buffalo Water Bicol Roan Antelope, Wildebeest (black and blue Quagga, Zebra Impala and Klipspringer, the latter two to be removed from Schedule B



Movement from Natal

GH(Z)

741

Z 791 RC's montly reprot for Septem er 1891

Weather dry and hot, health good. Road work continyes on thenew Eshowe Tugela raod. The Residecy has been completed. Crime - praciically none except in the Nkandla and Nqutu districts, and a murder in the LM district. RM Nqutu says crime is increasing / "chiefly thefts, committed ~~h~~ for the most p rt by natives, who with their families occupy solitary huts. In several cases he has ordered the occupants of such huts to return to the kraals of their heamen."

amongst Faction fight in Nqutu and Entonjananei distict. Former arose over dispute over land between Matshana ka Mondisa and Mbuzo's tribe. ~~Entonjajeni~~ district as the first in the district and ook place ~~between~~ / "some natives who had recently settled in the district from Natal. It is a significant fact that these faction fights only occur as a rule amongst Natal natives and this in districts where there are only Zulus they are not known."

To dry to sow.

To flights of locusts reported from Nqutut Distirct.

Boundary Commission work proceedings. and the Commissioners have visited some of the least known parts of the country like the Nhlwati and Hlbisa districts. / "they are very fertile, well watered and wooded with high timber forests, the latter however have suffered greatly from Clearings for cultivation by the natives, not only along their edges but in some cases deep into them, but I hope in the future the

mischief will be stopped.

Immigration. There have been a good many applications this winter from natives in Natal for permission to reside in Zululand. Owing to the tribal locations in the Nkandhla district having not yet been properly defined, I have recently refused all such applications for that district and also for the Eshowe District which is getting crowded. In one case an application was received for the removal from Natal of 100 huts into the latter district, the occupants of which were all to be under one chief. This application was refused. The Eshowe district is the fourth largest in Zululand - as regards area - those of LM ~~and~~ Ndwandwe and Ubombo being larger but it contains more than twice, and in some cases nearly three times, the number of inhabitants of any other district. It is only over-crowded in the natives' sense, and I think might be made to carry a far larger population, if the chiefs could be induced to exercise more method & system in arranging the site of their kraals; at present these are scattered here & there indiscriminately without reference to the requirements of each other and small garden patches, some of them only a few ~~squares~~ yards square, are dotted all over the country, thus restricting grazing ground and causing endless disputes about cattle trespass." / Have asked RM to report on possibility of grouping kraals and gardens together, and from them, think it might be gradually introduced / "especially as the districts get more occupied as they must inevitably do from the influx of natives from the Transvaal and Natal, but the system is opposed to the notions of the native chiefs themselves, with whom the inclination is to acquire as much land as they can with a view of increasing their importance and their method of doing this is by spreading out their kraals."

CO 427/1

16321

Mitchell to Kunt 61

15/7/92

Minute
[This is Monday the new admin
takes office] *Loxely*

Minutes " This question of the 'Removal of Kraals' in the 'Ndwandwe (or Northern) District of Zululand is one of the burning questions of Zulu politics, about which much was heard in the House of Commons last year. The 'Ndwandwe district is that which was assigned to Usebebu (the great opponent of the 'Usuts' - or part of the late Cetywayo) by Lord Wolsely in 1879. It was reserved for his independent use in 1883, when the Government restored Cetywayo to Zululand. In 1884 Dinuzulu... drive him out with the aid of his Boer allies, and he took refuge in the Etshowe, or head-quarters, district of Zululand, where Lord Derby said he might well remain. In 1887, after the annexation of Zululand to the British Dominions, the local authorities over/??/- persuaded us to allow his restoration to the 'Ndwandwe district, representing that no harm ~~xxxx~~ would happen. The restoration was carried out in an aggressive and inconsiderate fashion the fault being primarily that of an injudicious young magistrate named Addison. The Usutis broke into rebellion in 1880 ¹/sic/ How far this was due to the restoration of Usebebu, and how far to a desire on the part of the Zulu royal family to undo the annexation it is needless here to discuss. The rebellion was put down, and the leaders exiled to St. Helena. But in the course of the campaign Dinuzulu had succeeded in completely defeating Usebebu and driving him and about half his followers into the Etshowe district for a second time, where they remain. After quiet was restored the 'Ndwandwe district remained nominally under the control of

of what was left of Usebebu's tribe, Usebebu being represented on the spot by one of his subordinate chiefs. In 1891, the Resident Commissioner of Zululand, Mr. Osborn, came to England for his health, and the administration of the country fell into the hands of Colonel F. Cardew, who is regarded by the friends of the Usuts as much more impartial than Mr. Osborn. Colonel Cardew took the opportunity of raising the whole question of the policy to be observed in this disturbed district and with the concurrence of Sir Charles Mitchell...sought and obtained Lord Knutsford's authority to sub-divide the District into as many divisions as might prove necessary so as to secure the object of relieving any considerable aggregation of people belonging to one party from tribal subjection to chiefs or ~~xxx~~ people of the opposite party - his view being that the trouble in the district had arisen from a long standing error on the part of the British authorities in treating it as if the followers of Usebebu were the only people who had any territorial rights there, whereas in truth only a part of it was theirs as of ancestral right, the rest belonging to other, and some of them hostile, sections of the Zulu people, over whom Usebebu and his father had no authority, except that of governmental representations of the now deposed Zulu kings. The demarcation of the District was carried out by a Commission consisting of Mr. Osborn, who had returned to Zululand, Colonel Cardew himself and Mr. Gibson the Magistrate of the District; and the correspondence will be found in ...C 6684.... /In it you will see that the Ndwandwe district has been partitioned into nine locations / "It might be supposed that the Usuts would have been grateful to the Government for thus relieving them from the tribal supremacy of Usebebu and his tribe,...and so probably ~~needed~~ ~~them~~ were, but the more immediate partisans of the Royal family protested

16321 cont

protested and wrote to Miss Colenso about the matter.../pp.47-8 of C6684/
The theory of our officials (which is probably well founded) is that the
partisans do not want any partition of the district at all, because they
hope that Dinuzulu will be hereafter restored and restored as King, and
that then the whole district will be his (as well as other districts)
and, further, because they fear that the minor chiefs, reckoned as belonging
to the Ustut side, will now * that they are recognised as independent of U
xobebu and the Mandhlagazi, become gradually detached from the Ustut
interest and that per/?/ tanto the influence and power of the Royal
House will decline. Miss Colenso and APS took up the complaints of the
Ustut partisans, and seized hold especially of the minor grievance that the
scheme of the Commission involved the shifting of certain 'kraals', inhab-
ited by people of one faction, who were left in the territory of another.
/kraals consists of 9 or 10 huts inhabited by about 40 people. 22 Ustut
kraals were to be moved and 56 anti Ustut / "~~Wxxxxxxx~~
/When the report arrived we thought that the process of subdivision
had gone far enough but then Cardew told us that he personally would
have liked to divide Magdla i ~~xxxx~~ district into four sections.
/see 11321/92/ Nevertheless the removal of kraals would still be inevitable
/ "so universally are the people intermingled. Knutsford veto'd removal
as long as he could but could not do so altogether and thought that
compensation was needed. Mithcell at first / "pooh-poohed this suggestion
, probably suspecting that we had been in consultation with Colonel Cardew.
for whose ideas about expenditure he has a sovereign contempt. But after
all, he did what Lord Knutsford wished, only in accordance with the
originally suggested, and the work is now reported to have been completed

without disturbance - so all is well that ends well, as far as Zululand is concerned; but Miss Oomsen and the APS are not the most reasonable people in the world, and it may be anticipated that we shall have complaints from them of what has been done, going possibly even to the length of suggesting that the removed kraals should be restored to their original situation. E F18/8/892

Store keepers in ZNR

May and Paton have two stores in Hlabi's district.

Hlabi has one near his residence.

B Kraft at Engingabantu

Mr Faye at Entumenteni mission

Mr Brummer and Umsunduze

Mr Green at Ungoye J Shep 30/3/83

ZA 38

/Some badly kept figures at the back of the letter book/

1883 Fines &c

23/2/83 Chief Ndwaddwe 10 head

24/3/83 " Sigananda 5

16/3/83 ~~Ch~~ " Melelesi 10

" " " " Qetuka 10+/-1

22/3/83 " Godide 10

22/3/83 " Nobiya 10

22/3/83 " Nongena 4

Signed J Shep 24/3/83

Cattle disposed of. /through March he disposes of a total of 10 head to the following chiefs and their followers. Sigcelelgecele Njankaba, Z's messengers, Matunganga and followers, Paldne and followers and Haban's messengers. Men of Qetuka and Melelesi. Mgithwa and followers and messenger of Tshignwayo Zibhebhu and Mlandelanela. Yamela and followers Siganandna and followers. Signed J Shep 26/3/83/

Men of on border watch with govt guns. Kilane Umgoma Zilamavi Manongolo Nonkenenza Umtungwana Umpengula Umkuba Gimimisa Umyakanya Umgojela One each

31/3/83 Osb takes over equipment and 49 head from H Shep