

ZA 21

Addison to Osborn Nqutu 29/10/89 Complainant to Mehlokazulu who went to Natal and preferred a civil claim against the sons of Septemeber Your Honour's indina. He then went to see a lawyer and to complain against the removal of his kraal from the vicinity of his brother carried out by me on 24/10/89. Since his arrival here 3 years ago after his escape from Vryheid he has gradually been assuming the position of chief. Osborn orders that he placed under 1. meli near Eshowe. He bonga and says he will obey and has nothing to say. /

Admission to "Common Market" 22/10/82. On arrival at Mafeking who
went to hotel and transferred a civil of him that the sons of
September 1902. He then went to see a lawyer and to
complain a time the removal of his name from the vicinity of his
brother as told out by me on 24/10/82. Since his arrival here
I have a lot for his escape from Vryheid he has readily been
assuming the position of a fugitive. German officers that he acted under
"me" near Mafeking. He brought and says he will obey and has nothing to say.

through fear of punishment. does not believe Cinuzulu will attack Z or Mnyamanan.

2 "It is quite within the bounds of possibility that Dinuzulu, deeply disappointed at not being allowed to succeed his late father as King in Zululand, is resorting to proceedings which he thinks, on account of the trouble and difficulties they cause, will so annoy the British Government as to induce it to withdraw from the territory as it did in the case of the Transvaal. There is now a want of evil-disposed white people who would advise him to adopt such a course."

/Osborne recommends that given cause 1 as more likely all efforts should be made by the Gov to reassure and conciliate Dinuzulu before coercive measures are taken if the first method fails._/

Enc 2 Havelock to Res Comm 22/12/87 p78

/Agrees that D should be conciliated and reassured and in pursuance of this press Addison to visit D and N and obtain trustworthy info and try to gain influence over them by acting in a friendly manner although the fines I made should be firmly pressed._/

1. The first of the two is a...
2. The second is a...
3. The third is a...
4. The fourth is a...
5. The fifth is a...
6. The sixth is a...
7. The seventh is a...
8. The eighth is a...
9. The ninth is a...
10. The tenth is a...
11. The eleventh is a...
12. The twelfth is a...
13. The thirteenth is a...
14. The fourteenth is a...
15. The fifteenth is a...
16. The sixteenth is a...
17. The seventeenth is a...
18. The eighteenth is a...
19. The nineteenth is a...
20. The twentieth is a...

KC Newspaper cutting Book 6

"Harry Escombe's Great Life Work"*

Sunday Tribune 13/10/35

/Came to SA about 20 years of age from Chelsea Lodnon and started a hardware shop Escombe and Salomans which falied. Entered his articles and became successful to became Attny Genl of Natal and then PM.

UNCLASSIFIED BY 60324 JAL/STP ON 08-21-2010
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DATE 08-21-2010 BY 60324 JAL/STP

GH(Z) 823

Hely Hutchinson to Chamberlain 7/3/96

Reprots from Res Comm indicatethat there will be great food shortages and thereforearrangments are being made for grain depots. This will be sold at cost including tranport and retailing. Legitaimte trade will not be interfered with and the Govt will only prevent extortion and ensure supply.

"The demand for native labour is so great that it is not anticiptated that the natives will have any serious difficulty in earning the means of byying the grain. "

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away much more with the assistance of a friend sent to them by Miss Colenso on behalf of the APS. I extricated them from this.

There is evidence that the country was disturbed before Z's return between pp29-73 of C5331. The resettlement it is admitted was not carefully done - but D and N would still have opposed the government.

The court was impartial. If I had any bias it was for the Uthutu ~~xxxx~~ as can be seen in the correspondence that any at the last instance did I become convinced they were in rebellion. That the officials are more partial to Z is not surprising as his is loyal support of the Govt and the Uthutu disloyal. Information has not been suppressed. The reinstatement of Z has been fully reported - if for no better motive than those watching the interests of the Uthutu because of

No22 APS to CO 23/4/90 / The push the matter back earlier to the restoration and so on



//

Codenso Collection Box 139

" Dear Mary Johnstone

Maldivia 17/12/97

I hear from Dinuzulu that you seriously mean to go to Zululand with the chiefs. As I wish to be a friend to you as well as to them, I must now tell you what I think about it. / / I see that here at St. Helena you are very useful to Dinuzulu, and I see that when he gets to Zululand he will want very much some one to help him about English customs. / / But I do not see that you can help him in Zululand as you do now, because you ~~make~~ that it is not an English custom for a gentleman to be waited on and served by a young woman, as you serve Dinuzulu. If you did that in Zululand it would injure you & injure Dinuzulu also with English people 'bansondo' as the Zulu say, I mean with people like Sir Marshall Clarke, and Bishop Carter, & if you do not mind injuring yourself, I think that you be sorry to do harm to Dinuzulu.

But that is not all, It is also not Zulu custom for a chief to be served in that way by a stranger. And though you are not a stranger to us here, you are at present a stranger to the Zulus at home. / / You do not know the Zulus at home. They are a proud people, & if their chief brings strangers to them without first consulting them, it will make them hate the strangers & the English customs also. If he wants his people to learn he must teach them slowly if he wants them to follow him he must take them step by step. It often happens that a chief must keep himself back from doing things, that are not wrong, that a common man might do...just because his people do not understand. Because, if he does those things, he breaks the band which holds together his heart & his people's hearts. And I do not see any other place, but only here at St Helena, where you can stay behind & wait until he has consulted them about your coming. / / I say nothing about your going to Zululand at some future day. That is not my business. But it is my business to speak about your going now, though it is not I who take you, but it is my business because I am an older woman than you, because I am an Englishwoman, & a Missionary. It is my business because I believe that if you go now, unexpected, you will go to great misery, & perhaps you will get killed. Dinuzulu does not see this, he thinks perhaps that it is kind to take you, & unkind to leave you. I see that it is cruel to you to take you. You can be killed very quickly, but

cannot be made alive again. I will have no part in it.

Now I have told you what I think, & when I come up to Francis Plain this evening, you can give me your answer to this letter, before I speak to your mother - fir if you intend to go I must say the same to her.

I am Dear Mary J

Yours faithfully

H E Colenso

So I cannot let you to without warning, as I ~~have~~ not else who can warn you.

(2)
GH 715

Z745

Trial:

JCVVJGMM

Sentence to death, - hanged 12/11/88.

Official record of the trial of Nkowane Magehla and Shwayibe ~~fellows~~ *fellows* ~~committees~~
Not to be taken in detail but note that Gallwey supports the judgment right
along the line - in spite of some legal formalities not complied with
and is fully convinced that the murder was done on the orders of Dinuzulu.
"It is well established by evidence that in March Dinuzulu had been sending
the most urgent commands to the people to assemble in force to attack
the British Government and Magistrates and kill all foes." /

Osb-Hav Eshowe 16/10/88

Gives details of trial and judgement. Prisoners were indicted before
Special Court constituted under section 13 of ~~Laws~~ and Regs (Chief Mag., Res.
Mag. Nkandhla and Res. mag. Eshowe) took place on 18th and 19 and there
was an unanimous verdict of guilty. Indeed the three men admit their
guilt but the leader and headman Nkowane says it was done on the orders
of Dinuzulu. An innocent man from Zibhebhu on a trip concerning family
matters was waited for on the road and killed. Osb rejects the defence
that D had ordered the killing and says that no people in that district had
heard of such an order (Gallwey however thinks it true.) Three sentenced to
death but that of two commuted and Nkowane as ring leader to be hanged.

/Am not taking the details of the evidence except Nkowane (or Umkowane)
freely admits that he killed. He saw them passing his kraal and asked
them what they were doing / "I thought the Magistrate had separated us and
besides your army is assembling. they admitted that the army was mustering
/Date of murder 18/3/88/

and adding we did not know that you would have to move from your kraals, we understood that we were to return to our old sites, but you Umkowane Sibebu is determined to destroy you, when he left the Magistrates Office and destroyed your mealies, he said (Sibebu) that you would not live in this part of the county and he was dissatisfied because the Magistrate only imprisoned you for a short time. This corroborates a message sent to me by Sibebu by his headmen Hamvulana the day he destroyed my corn: and Ubaningi said: We have been sent by Sibebu to throw medicine on the road leading to your Kraal I did not see them sprinkling medicine along the road they merely stated so .../and that was the real reason for the trip./

/Note that this element of his evidence is not examined or commented on. Then of course the prisoners were not defended ~~as~~, called not witnesses and did not cross examine the witnesses for the prosecution. (the two important one had since been killed anyway.

Z746

/An ordinary witchcraft murder. No evidence in Minute paper but Gallwey is not pleased with the way the court accepts hearsay evidence and some of the evidence taken from a diviner./

Z747 /Murder for robbery. Gallwey highly approves of the actions of the court./

CO 427 /4

4556

Minutes /Murder committed before 20/4 and the CSC therefore had no jurisdiction.
"The Governor is satisfied that the murder was not an act of civil war, and fails to see any evidence that it was undertaken in obedience to orders from the Zulu leaders. I would express concurrence in his views and colcutison and approval of his actions.

We need not print unless some inquiry or attack is made on Sir AE Havelock in the matter - of which I have seen no indications. E F 4.3.89

Hav to Knut 32 5/2/89 /Refers to previous correspondence ondn the trial of three Zulu before Chief Magistrates Court and the execution of one. /

oth Hav and Osb did not consider that the murder arose out of the
"Mr Osborn obviously considered that the offence in question did not arise out of the disturbances, and was in no way connected with them, for he proceeded to try the case before the Chief Magistrate's Court. When the Record of the case and the Report upon it by the Chief Magistrate, came under my consideration, I gave particular attention to this question, both before and after reading the Attorney-General's report on the case. I could find no evidence in support of the assertion of the prisoners that they acted under the orders of Cinuzulu, or any evidence to show that such orders had been issued. /I came to the same conclusion as MO that the murder was / "was actuated by the animosity which, in common with many of the Ustus, bore against the people of Usbeby. The murder itself was a cruel, treacherous and deliberate one. It did not seem to me that the mere existence of animosity between two parties, could be accepted as a palliation of an

act of murder, committ4d under the circumstances and in the manner shown by the evidence. ~~the~~xxxxx.

Enc Osbo to Av 16/10/89

/Sends copy of Official Recore and Notes Eficence

Zululland In the court consituted by.....

In the Court Regina versus Nkowane Shwayibe and Magehle

/there is a lot of evidence here Bring in the evidencetaken in PMB and check with it./

14 CO 427/3 Sec 1
24774
Government House (Zululand)

Z745

/Regina v Nkowana Magehla and Shwayibe Official Record and Notes of Evidence.
On Minute Pper Hav submits above to Gallwey for report and sends desp to
S of S No 168 16/11/88

4/11/88 /Gallwey' comments/ The indictment is incorrect in form for it should have
contained separate counts for the murder of each deceased person.

"I consider however that the infomrality is cured by the verdict which is sustained by the evidence" The crime was premeditated and all prisoner took part and the court proceedings were in accordance with legal procedure and no improper evidence admitted. "The prisoners each and all took active part in the murder. It was a cruel premeditated crime. The proceedings before the Court were in strict accordance with legal procedure and no improper evidence admitted. It is not on record whether or not the prisoners were ready to go to trial. It is recorded that the prisoners did state after the prosecution had closed that they wished to call Natives with Dinuzulu for their defence. But admitted they did not know where the witnesses were. The prisoners admitted to ~~their~~ their plead they were guilty of killing the natives under order from Dinuzulu, & kill any of Uisbebu people.

This order if given did not absolve the prisoners.

The demand for postponement was too late, and the Court I consider acted properly and exercised wise discretion in refusing it.

The court recommend a commutation of the sentence passed on Migele and on the grounds that they considered it their duty to obey their orders of Nkowana. No malice or illfeeling against the murdered natives personally. They were strainers.

In conclusion I would suggest that in future trials the committing "Magistrate should not be summoned as a member of the Court. " 4/11/88

Osb - Hav Eshewe 16/10/88 Forwards official record and Notes of evidence of the murder on or about 18/3/88. The court was constituted under section 13 of the Lwas and regulations and the trial lasted for 2 days. There was an unanimous verdict of guilty and the sentence death. The prisoners were undefended and witnesses were examined for the prosecution and depositions of 2 witnesses killed during disturbances were admitted as evidence. It will be noted that the prisoners say they killed on D's orders but no evidence is led to this effect and is discrepant with their statements at the preliminary examinations.

On 18/3/88 Umkono alias Nogwaja and Ubaningi of Z's tribe were sent by Ndukuwana to Tulwana of D's tribe to report an illness. Ndukuwana was killed at Ndumu but his deposition is led. They never returned and he identified an assegai in Nkowana's possessions as belonging to Umkono alias Nagwaja. They delivered their message when Nkowana arrived and asked who they were. He left it appears as did the deceased saying they were going to gather fibre and were returning on the path passed ~~the~~ Nkowana's kraal. Before they drew opposite they passed the kraal of Nalambuli a brother of Nkowana a number of the men came on other side of the road and two men travelled with the deceased to the Umtwatube river where the bodies were found. Their disappearance was noticed and reported to the Res Mag Mdwandwe. Suspicion was attached to Nkowana who was arrested with the other prisoners and Nkowana admitted the ownership of the assegai belonging to Umkono alias Nagwaja. There is little doubt from the evidence that the prisoners took part in the murder and their defence that they did it on orders from D appears to have been an afterthought. "It would appear that Nkowana after seeing the two deceased at Tulwana's kraal and knowing that they must pass by on their way home decided to murder them and evidently left with that intention and induced the two other prisoners and a man Magokolwana to assist him. The only motive Nkowana had in planning the murder appears to have been the animosity borne by all Dinuzulu's people towards Uisbebu's. Nkowana was a headman and the others evidently considered it their duty to obey his orders and appear to have remonstrated with him.

Indictment and Warrant

Court record.

Deposition of Isaac ka Qukwana of the Itala Mission 27/4/88

Finds the body

Deposition of Undukwana ka Domba of Zibebhu on 25/4/88 /Sends the deceased on their mission

Statement made by Umkowna on 27/4/88 /Admits killing the men/ "I met the two men on the wagon road near where the Kafir footpath leads to my new Kraal. I said to them, what are you doing here? I thought the Magistrate had separated us and besides your army is assembling. They admitted that the army was mustering and adding we did not know that you have to move from your kraals, we understood that we were to return to our old sites, but you Umkowna,

would give
reasonable
clemency.
in favour
of Nkowana

planning
in CO
record

Sibebu is determined to destroy you, when he left the Magistrates Office and destroyed your mealies, he said (Sibebu) that you would not live in this part of the country and he was dissatisfied because the Magistrate only imprisoned you for a short time. This corroborates a message sent to me by Sibebu by his headman Hawulana the day he destroyed my corn: and Ubaningi said: We have been sent by Sibebu to throw medicine on the road leading to your KKraal. I did not see the sprinkling of medicine along the road they merely stated so and that Umdukwana had only sent them on a pretext to report the illness of his wife but in reality they had been sent by Sibebu." /Se we accompanied them to the stream and there killed them. ~~XXXX~~ We did not

These statements are all in detail the wounds taken before

Deposition of Shwoyibe alias "bombatshana" taken on 27/4/88
Bāmas Umkowna his headman who he has to obey.

Magehle gives details of the killing. /Other depositions follow concerned with such matters as identification of bodies and so forth. One witness ~~XXXX~~ Ncubana ka Mbohlongo under Z in an undated deposition says that on the 18/3/88 there was a scare amongst Z's ~~XXXX~~ men who assembled and while there witness heard of these men being sent on the message

Note that there is no record of the trial itself - no notes of evidence led. /

CO 427/3 24974 Hav to Knut 168 16/11/88

/Reports that Mkwana, Magehla, Shayibe were tried ~~undxxxx~~ for murder before the Court constituted under Section 15 of Laws and Regs enacted by Procl III 1887, and by unanimous verdict found guilty and sentenced to death. The proceedings in the case and the report of the Chief magistrate were laid before the court, which recommended the commutation of the sentence in the latter two cases. I sent the proceedings to Gallwey and ~~XXXX~~ enclose his report. After consideration I confirmed the sentence of the Court in the first case and commuted the others to life imprisonment. Nkwana was hanged on 12/11. Gallwey urged the exercise of mercy but in view of the arguments of Chief Mag, I came to the conclusion that Nkwana induced the other two prisoners to murder whereas there is no evidence to ~~show~~ show that Nkwana had been subjected to like inducement and no extenuating circumstances, such as existed in the latter two prisoners, existed in his case.

Enc 1 Report by Attorney General. see over

Enc 11 Report by Chief Magistrate 16/11/88 see over

Knut to Hav 4/1/89 /_Acks above_/ "These three prisoners are amongst those referred to in the third paragraph of your despatch No 263 of the 7th September to Mr Osborn. / /I presume that the offence charged against these men was committed before the 20th of April and that therefore the Special Commission had no jurisdiction over them according to the terms of the Proclamation. Otherwise it would seem to have been a case for the Special Commission as the men alleged in their defence that they had acted under the authority of the Usutusi, and Sir Michael Gallwey in his report states that they had no malice against the persons whom they killed. I should be glad to receive an assurance from you upon this point."

Minutes "These three men were committed to Trial on the 16th of May: There is nothing to show at what date the crime was committed. In order to have given the Special Commission jurisdiction in the case, it is requested that the crime should have been committed on or after the 20th April 1888. Sir A E Havelock writing to Mr Osborn on the 7th September deal with the case of these three prisoners; and only gave authority for their trial before the ordinary Court on the assumption that the case 'did not arise out of the disturbances and were in no way connected with them.' The case certainly was alleged by the defence to be connected with the disturbances, because the prisoners made their excuse that they were forced to join Tshingana by order of Dinuzulu; and they appear to have had no malice against the persons whom they killed. There is a difference of opinion between Sir M Gallwey and Mr Osborn as to whether this excuse was bona fide made. Sir AE Havelock sided with Mr Osborn & left one of the men for execution. It is a pity that the case was not left to the Special Commission; but possibly its jurisdiction may have been by the fact that the offence was committed before the 20th of April. However, it is a case in which we should ask for further explanations. EF 27/12/88

"Yes. but I have little doubt it happened before April 20th" JB 28/12

/From CO record Gallwey's minutes are here supplemented. "hey did I not take this originall.

"I would urge the same clemency in favour of Nkowana.

It is will established by evidence that in Marvh, Dinuzulu had been sending the most urgent commands to the people to assemble in force to attack the British Government and Magistracies, and kill all foes.

One prioner stated, 'to avoid being killed I joined Tshignana under orderds form Dinuzulu".

I also wish to state that the prionsers had no malci or ill -felling agianst the murdered natives personally. They werestragners.

In conlusion, I would suggest that in future tiral, the committing magistrate should not be summoned as a member of the Court.

Enc Enc in C O reocrds Reports by Chief maigistrate

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GH(Z) 728

Z 365

Osborn to Mitchell 1/6/90

Enc Montly Report by the RC for May 1890

"Perfect good order and quietness continued to prevail during the past month throughout Zululand, and there has been no crime of a serious nature committed in any of the Districts. The collection of the Hut Tax began on the 1st May and the natives in all parts paid the tax cheerfully and satisfactorily, in coin. This is the first Collection at which no cattle were received in lieu of cash in payment of the tax." / "Early completed on 31 /5 and £22327 /5/4 was paid in in and £3000 collected but yet to reach Treasury. When complete will exceed the £25,000 of the estimates.

Somkhele 8s the only chief to pay the fine / "Somhlolo and the others are still in custody here, and I think it likely that they will remain thus, as they seem to make no effort now to obtain the cattle in satisfaction of the fine."

/ "The Mc Sweeney case / "has fallen to the ground" / and the natives dischargd. ~~Exxx~~ Extraditions legisla^{tion} between Zululand and the Trasnvaal should be drawn up. RM Ndwandwe has marked out location for the Usuthu and Z's location. Have return d it to him for further comments. On 27/2 opneed the first quartz batterin in Zululand belonging to Staniland Gold Mining Co in Nkandla District. Managing Director has now reported that it is a failure and after

crushing 200 tons of quarts only 3 ounces of gold extracted.
Enterprise abandoned. / "The failure of this mine has to a considerable extent damped the ardour of other gold prospectors in Zululand. The general prospect of paying gold-fields being discovered in Zululand is just now not of an encouraging character."
Food supply satisfactory. Mbaele just harvested. Mealie crop fair in upper districts, poor in Eshowe and Cost districts and the price is ~~low~~ already rising. / "This rise in price will chiefly affect European consumers the natives, after their experience last year, I understand, reserving a stock of mealies for their own use in addition to their stock of mabele or kafir corn."
Lower Mfolozi continued to be unhealthy and the ZP and officials suffer from malaria during the late summer, and autumn. Drops now cool whether has started. Intend to select healthier site. Financial condition satisfactory. / "The Treasury balance on 31 May was £26080/9/3 which is more than double the largest monthly balance in this or any previous year."

CO 879 /23

No 307

~~*General View of Zululand*~~

1 "GENERAL VIEW OF ZULU AFFAIRS 1879-1885" Fairfiled January 1886

The Settlement of 1879

Has been a problem since soon after the war, for changing reasons

Since the time of the settlement "powerful combinations, inside and outside Zululand, arose which ingored the settlement, or worked for its overthrow" The thirteen chiefs couldn't maintain peace, Gladstone's Government would not depart from the scheme of Beaconsfield's government - as Wodehouse recommended and ~~as~~ because of this the idea emerged of "of setting Cetshwayo again upon the throne, in the hope that he might keep the peace, which the thirteen 'appointed chiefs' were unable, and the British Government unwilling, to keep." Cetshwayo's imprisonment was distasteful to many supporters of Gladstone's Government, and others who had no party interest, particularly when it was discovered that Cetshwayo had never even heard of the Ultimatum for the defiance of which he had been ~~deposed~~ and exiled.

2 The idea of restoring Cetshwayo was therefore one which would have been popular in this country, and satisfactory to general sentiment; but it was not mainly, or even prominently, on any ground of sentiment that the measure was brought before his colleagues by Lord Kimberley in 1881. See CP 237 The measure was originally advocated as the only alternative to the extension of direct British authority over Zululand, and it was meant to involve the re-uniting of Zululand 'as a strong and firmly state under ~~the~~ the one who (as was thought) could unit it' - Cetshwayo; in fact, the object sought was declared to be 'to retrace our steps and undo the work of the Zulu War.'

Thus Cet was brought to England while HMG and Bulwer worked out the details of the king's restoration /
The Settlement of 1882-3.

But in the course of this correspondence the policy advocated in 1881 became considerably modified. These modifications were adopted partly to avoid the criticisms which would have arisen if anything like the Zulu military system had been allowed to arise anew, and partly to meet Bulwer's prearrangement as to what he considered to be the just dues of certain sections of the Zulu. Whether the policy of 1881 would have succeeded it is impossible to say, Bulwer thinks it would not and he is probably right / "...as it is a general observation that barbarous dynasties, once overthrown, seem incapable of resurrection."

Instead of Cet being sent to reunite Zululand into a strong, but friendly state, Zululand was broken up into three pieces: the Reserve, Zibhebhu's and central Zululand to Cetshwayo. His arrangement did nothing to stop the suthu/anti suthu feud / "There was only Usutu the more, and, by all accounts, a very intriguing and mischievous, though no longer powerful suthu.

On 30 / 3 the Usuthu were beaten by Zibhebhu. One view sees this attack under Ndabuko as one in many since 1880. Bulwer saw it as / "as a novel, unprovoked and unjustifiable attack, as with Cetshwayo's cognizance, the object being to subjugate Ushiebu and his country, in defiance of the settlement..."

Cet was also said to be intriguing with the inhabitants of the Reserve trying to set them against the ~~British~~ authorities. In his projects Bulwer believed he was encouraged and promoted by the Colenso family. We may note here that Miss Comslo's influence is still extant and should be taken into account in any possible plans / "and, if possible, some means found of pacifying or

307 continued 2

neutralizing her opposition. [We might try and gain over those people in this country whose influence she might respect] "to the view that what is proposed to be done is the most that can or ought to be done for the Usutus, although less than she or they would ~~edxxx~~ demand.

To return to Cet the terms of his restoration had sapped his power and he could not defend himself from Zibhebhu's counter invasion of his territory. Z and H overran Cetral Zululand and drove Cetshwayo to the Reserve.

THE TROUBLES IN THE RESERVE

From July 1883 till April 1884 rapine and anarchy took over Cetral Zululand. Then the Usutu began giving trouble in the Reserve and troops have been there since October 1883. The trouble really started after Cet's death when his brothers tried to turn his funeral to their advantage. The Usuthu in the Reserve became definitely leading to an attack on Osborn's force. In the mean time the Boers entered Zululand, overthrew Usibebu and the effect was [to give the Usutus within and without the Reserve, a free hand for the designs, which we then suspected and now know from Esslen's letter of 20/10/85] that they had, of overthrowing British authority. [Troops were sent through Orke's drift to the upper Reserve and Rudolph was sent to the Boers in June with ^{on} a special mission and they assured him that they would not interfere in the Reserve nor allow the Usuthu in Cetral Zululand to do so, and this assurance was repeated to Osborn. In September the Reserve was pacified. Since then the Reserve has been quiet and prosperous.

