BULWER. SIR HENRY

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NAME OF AUTHOR

Baldwin W C

SHORT TITLE OF WORK

African hunting and adventure....

DATE OF EDITION

1863

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NAME OF AUTHOR

Barter C

SHORT TITLE OF WORK

The Dorp and the veld

DATE OF EDITION

1852

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Barnes Politics in a changing Society

Chapter One The Long March

1. Sources

2. The Nguni backgroundp5 / " In the eighteenth century the Nguni were grouped into a large number of small chiefdoms eafh containing a dominant lineage segment to which the chief belfonged. Each chiefdom contained segemetns of other lineages, and most lineages had segements in a number of chiefdoms, one segment being dominant in its chiefdom. Lineages were exogamous, their memebers were graded in terms of primogeniture and the ranking of wives, and as a result of quarrels segments trasnferred their allegance from once chief to another or even founded new chiefdoms. Most residential settlements were small, containing only the agnatic descendants of a living man, with their wives and children, and were divided into three sect ions or 'houses', led by the great, right- and left- hand wives of thepolygmous head of the settlement. There were also larger homesteads containing the dwellings of chiefs and other memebers of the dominant lineage as well as those of many genealogically unrelated depednats. The chiefs was assited by his gantaic kinsmen and by the heads of non-chiefly lineage segments and by other unrelated men whom he places as lieutenets, or indunas, in charge of districts or responsible for specific administriative, jucicial or military tasks. Fior fighting and hunting the men of the chiefeom were organizedin divisions, each attached to a royal homestead." /Also an organisation of youths in age sets./ / / At the turn of the century, with the ememrgence of large kingdoms, each containing many chiefdoms under the leadership of a king, the age-sets began to be organziedon a national basis. Each age- set constituted a regiment in the national army, had its barracks at a royal homestead, and was led by a nominee of the king, usually a prince or chief. Other royal homesteads, called heads, were in charge of princes and were the foci of allegiance in of groups of chiefdoms within the kingdom. " /Every man owed allegiance tin several p laces. To his agnatic lineage within the chiefem / " and in particular to that segment of the lineage within the chiefdom to which he belonged. Local matters, questions arising over land and cattle, and quarrels between neigh ours, were settled by discusion between agnates or by reference to the lieutenent appointed by the chief to look after the district." /He was a memeber of a diviion of the chiefdom and the cheifdom against other chifdoms and looked to his chief for support as his chief looked to him. He belonged to a regiment inso far as the nation was concerned and he a memeber of a head where his regiment would be grouged with other regiments. He might change his chiefdom but not his regiment or head.

3 Foundations of the state.

4 The residential system "The Nguni men and women who made up thecore of Zwangendaba's follwing were grouped together in agnatic lineages and in age sets. The heads of the various distinct lineages under Zwagendaba, or at least some of them , became known asregional governors (footnote Mulumuzana alumuzana...) and their lineages became segements in what we shall term therm the Ngoni residential system.

5 Under Swangendaba's leadership

6 Fission

Kamsar: Politics in a Changing Society

Chapter One: The Long Haul

1. Sources

2. The Mound Builders. "In the eighteenth century the Mund were grouped into a large number of small chiefdoms each containing several lineage segments to which the chief belonged. Each chiefdom contained members of other lineages, and most lineages had segments in a number of chiefdoms, one segment being dominant in the chiefdom. Lineages were exogamous. Their members were spread in some of primogeniture and the problem of wives, and as a result of marriage segments transferred their allegiance from once chief to another or even founded new chiefdoms. Most residential settlements were small, containing only the somatic descendants of a living man, with their wives and children, and were divided into three segments or 'houses', led by the eldest, right- and left-hand wives of the deceased head of the settlement. There were also larger homesteads containing the dwellings of wives and other members of the settlement as well as those of many generations, localized descendants. The chief was assisted by his paternal kinsmen and by the heads of non-chief lineage segments and by other appointed men who lived in places as linchpins, or in charge of district or ward, or in other specific administrative, judicial or military roles. For initiation and training the men of the chiefdom were organized in clubs, each attached to a royal homestead. Also an organization of young unmarried men. At the turn of the century, with the emergence of large chiefdoms, each containing many chief's wives, the age-sets began to be organized on a national basis. Each age-set constituted a regiment in the national army, had its barracks at a royal homestead, and was led by a member of the lineage generally a prince or chief. Other royal homesteads, called Mada, were in charge of officers and were the seat of allegiance of groups of chiefdoms within the kingdom. " very can used all lineage segment p lines. In hierarchic lineage within the chiefdom " and in particular to that segment of the lineage within the chiefdom to which he belonged. Local matters, questions relating over land and cattle, and quarrels between neighbors, were settled by mediation between lineages or by recourse to the lineament appointed by the chief to look after the district. He was a member of a division of the chiefdom and the chiefdom against other chiefdoms and looked to his chief for support as his chief looked to him. He belonged to a regiment line for as the nation was concerned and he, a member of a ward where his regiment would be raised with other regiments. The chief owned the chiefdom but not his regiment or ward.

3. Foundations of the state.

4. The residential system. "The young men and women who made up groups of lineagemates' following were grouped together in dwelling lineages and in age-sets. The heads of the various distinct lineages under Sangbadeng, or at least some of them, became known as royal overseers (lontorlo kulumuana alumuana...) and their lineages became regarded in what we shall call the Mund residential system.

5. Under Sangbadeng's leadership

6. Phases

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SHORT TITLE OF WORK

Journal of African History

DATE OF EDITION

1963

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Vol IV part 1

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Baden-Powell

The Two lives of a Hero

by William Hillcourt

with Olave Lady Baden Powell

London 1964.

p. ix. Acknowledgments

Letters to his mother: 2000 between 1876 and 1914

p 64. Chapter V Service in Africa. 1884-85. 27-28 yrs old.

29/11/84. B-P arrives with 13th Hussars in Pietown

as a result of Boer interference in Bechuanaland

[This must have been at the time of the Boerscore evident in Butler's papers in the Natal Archives.] B-P sent to spy on Boers in the Drakensberg.

p.71 Chapter VII Africa Again 1888-89 31-22.

(p.78. Genl. Henry A. Smyth G.O.C. S.A. offers his nephew position as A.D.C. The Captain accepts.

8.0. Havelock calls for military assistance because of the Unutu uprising. Hopeless inaccurate account of the disturbances.

[Check. R. B-P. Letters from Varsity. The manuscript of BP. autobiography his diary of the Zululand expedition; R. Savage Allenby of Armageddon B. Webb. Scouting Adventures. and letters.

Baden Powell 2

81. Smyth + staff arrive Durban 26/6/88. McKean in charge of most urgent matters - the relief of MCP + he chooses BP and Capt E H H Allenby for his staff. After relief of the magistracy BP is told to organise spies on Dinizulu's movements.
Gives detailed report on Ceza.

83. Haw's dispute with Smyth - his refusal to allow Smyth to attack. When they are allowed to move BP - discovers D's hideout. On the way they kill 4 Usuthu + capture 100s of heads of cattle. (The Stone affair.)
Mopping up + office work followed + they arrived back at Cape town on 12/9. Experience of commanding, organising + spying valuable to BP. Kept exhaustive

"General Cetywayo at Rorke's Drift"

by a South African Boer

Edinburgh 1879

H.P. BRAATVEDT

Roaming Zululand with a Nature Commissioner

PMB 1949

Mayiwana Gap p4

[Interesting on changing vegetation]

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Shelfmark (one work only)	Author	Title
MSS Afr. s. 5	Bulwer H. E	Letter Book March 1882 - Sept 1885 Schedule of debts to S. of S. 1882, 1883, 1884

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[P.T.O.

Buchanan B.I.

Buchanana family records. James Buchanan and his dexcendants
Printed for Private circulation in Capewton 1923.

/Glanced for Zulu references and on page 157 under the heading John Williams Buchanan there is an account of his visit to Zululand at the time of the Cetshwayo's coranation in order to take photagraphs. He travelled with Dunn. Dunn and Buchanan traveeld in an American buggy with four horses, Cetshwayo walked and Dabulamanzi rode. (this is prabably the origin of the photos of the chief with his followers which is often called a photo of Dabulamanzi.) Arrived at Mambongweni, called now Ulundi. Took a few distance photos of the coraonation but C refused to photographed.

Natal Memories B. I Buchanan. S.r.S. P.MB 1941
Pioneer days in Natal . . . . . (no date)

BOSMAN W

The Natal Rebellion of 1906

London 1907

R,M,Burrows Thesis

Dinuzulu and the Natal Government 1907-1909

B A Hons Un of Natal Durban 1966

Seen

Burgess A
UNkulunkulu in Zululand
1934

Brooks and Mann

Natal
1876

Brooks

Manuscripts & papers in the Killie Campbell Africana Collection

Carol Bothas (1967)
Jo'burg. U of Wits

Refer to this again

BARLOW A.

Kivea of the Bush

(KC. 22928)

Baumann, H & Westermann D

Peuples et les civilisations de l'Afrique 1948.

Vol 1 The first Six months of the Zulu War as Reported in "The Graphic"

[compiled by S. Bourquin. Durban 1963

Vol 2. The Concluding Stages

Barter C
The Dorp and the Veld: or six months in Natal Londonx~~MDCCCLIII~~xMDCCCLII

/Little Use and not very interesting/

Baldwin W C FRGS

African Hunting From Natal to the Azmbesi including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert&c from 1852 to 1860

London Richard Bentley, 1863

/First five chapters deal with hunting expeditions to Zululand and Tonga country between 1852-6. Tedious brutality as killing follows killing andperhpas the lack of refernce to Zulu in possession of firearms is important. Cross the Tugela soon after Ndondakusuda on the last trip and see Cetshwayo and his army

Brownlee. C

6 OC Memo on settlement

Brownlee Charles

Reminiscences of Kaffir Life and History and other papers by thelate Hon Charles Brownlee Gaika Commissioner.
Lovedale: South Africa. Printed at the Lovedale Mission Press 1896.

Opening section autobiographical sketches including relations with Dingane
p81 Natal and Zululand fifty years ago
p86 He accompanied Dingane's expedition against the S"azi but ~~although~~ in 1837 but no mention is made of the mercenaries. there are a few references hear to nobles which might fill in genealogies.. Book ranges over Pondo and Xhosa history in the form of chpaters on aspects of their history and with a few chapters added on such subjects as wehther the Kaffit can be grateful.

BULWER

W.J. 79-80. p. 9. Wolseley on
p. 9. His opposition to the Zulu war
p 15. Opposition to Frere
O.C. 47 see Appointment of Wright

Blamey

White advisor 271

Zulu legends
by
Wm H. I Bleek
edited by
J. A. Engelbrecht

1952 Pretoria

The Natal Diaries of Dr W H I Bleek 1855-6

(Cape Town 1965)

J H W Bretenbach

Seremonies van die Buthelezi van Mshigili en Huwelike van die abaMbo-Zoeloe

MA Stellenbsch July 1936