

Sambane

XC3182 p50 : Seizures by 2. 04)

Sept 23 Eaten up by 2. 1879. 80
185194



23.11.

5.12.19

SAUL SOLOMON 'The Member for Cape Town'

W.E.G.Solomon

Cape Town 1948.

(Born St Helena 25/5/17 From ealry age showed signs of liberalism an stood up for the nativev . Started in therlprinting business and eventu_ alyy took over the the firm

Chapter 14 "The Case of Langalibalele " p159

The Natal Criminals Bill was broguht before the Cape Parliament by the Molteno Govt to held the Natal Got goet rid of Langa . Solomon attacked it on the second reading. using the Natal Blue Book report of the trial to base his criticisms. They are allthe criticims of the Colenso ~~family~~ The Law the Court and the ~~crime~~ but the House defeated Solomon's andnemnt that the bill might read again in 6 months.

p167 "During the agitation that led up to this sequel, Dr x. Colenso, the courageous Bishop of Natal, corresponed (as was his wont) very freely with Saul Somon, and as a strong, indeed an impassioned advocate of Langalibalele, who he believed had been cruelly treated, he p rsonally informed the senior member for Cape Twon of every step that was being taekn b himself and other advocates of the rpioner and was const nt in his appeals for his powerfuø aid in the Cape Parliament."

p169-170 show that Colenso communciated closely with Solomon on the sbuject. and after C's visit to England. "And I trust to you, and other friends at the Cape to see that at least the present professions of the Cape Government shall be honourabley carried out. ' They were; I ~~was~~ A year later D r. Colenso was writing to S S begging him to use his influence to ~~et~~ the captive chief releaed from exile.

p122 "★ After stating that Bishop Colenso in Natal, and Saul Somon in Cape Town, 'for years maintained a standar of pulbic morals andpulbic sirit the influence of which was felt throughout the whole of South Africa,' ~~this~~ this authori cpmpares the physical contrast between 'theBishop with his commanding figure, his distinguished gain, and Mr. Saul Solomon, a veritable dwarf, from whose fac3 and eyes only could a guess be obtianed of the all embracing intelkigence" from Men I have knon: Mr Saul Solomon' he Standard and Diggers' News. F.R.S.2/5/96.

p293 294 "I am writing to you my reat friend Mr. Saul Solomon to express my deep sorrow at the very great misforutne that has come down on your house. I feel so very sorry to hear that one ofyourbranches has withered and left you. I really do not know how to express my reat sorrow as toucing such a great calamity. 26/9/81

GH 707

¶ Z348

Schiel : claim to buy in Zululand ⁵⁰

Holland to Havelock 21/11/87 No 43

/Transmits extract from "Deutsche Kolonial Zeitung" / 15/9/87

"Mr Schiel has received a piece of ground, 9000 English acres in extent, from King Dinuzulu to indemnify him for the expenses of his journey to Germany, and in recognition of his services in his capacity as adviser:

this ground has come into the possession of another German, L. Messing by purchase. / / According to the English papers, this cession of land can hardly be called in question by the English Government, as Dinuzulu told Mr Schiel on his leaving for Germany, that he would repay his expenses with land. His promise has been also realized by the signature of the document relating to it on the 24th August 1886."

CO 429/1
22465
Intelligence from WO
to C.O. 5/11/87
M. M. M.

all vertebrates of the region. Individual of the family of 1163 mm. long
was found in the middle of 1922 and was probably still living. Last seen in the
water near the mouth of the river. The water was 10-12° C.

Schiel - Obs on

GH 705

Z69

Adolf Schiel to Havelock Lüneburg SAR 24/5/87

"...I beg to offer my services as a magistrate or commissioner ..." /in Zululand. Mr Rudolph can give you info on my character and career. /

"inutes" H E I have only met Mr Schiel two or 3 times. /last May at the house of Mr Jaochim J Ferreira sub comm for Native Affairs, swazi border Wakkerstroom district S A R / "he appeared to me to be a respectable and firm man with a good education. is a German. Mr Ferreira (under whom Mr Schiel* servied for some years) spoke well of him. / /Mr Schiel* was appointed by the boers when they crwoned Dinizulu as the latter's Secretary , and took a leading part in the Impi against Sibebu. I was informed that the boers fell out with him when opposed them in taking the greater part of Zululand. I believe that the Zulu people respect and like Mr Schiel but what I state in respect of his career is from Hearsay. G M Rudolph RM 2/7/87

"H E Mr Schiel is known to me personally. His career and the part he took in Zululand since the Boer aggression in this territory in 1884 do not in my opinion tend to his credit. He and Mr Einwald went to Europaexxxxxx a couple of years ago each with a separate scheme to bring about German annexation of Zululand. they fell out: a fact which largely contributed to the entire failure of their respective shemes - Mr Rudolph is mistaken in supposing that Mr Schiel is held in respect by the Zulus, and the fact of his having been

referred to in favourable temrs by a man like Mr J J Farreira is, I think,
anything but a recommendation. / / I consider that there are most strong
reasons against the employment of Mr Schiel in any public capacity in Zululand
M Osborn 18/8/87"

Usuthu/2 - Schiel

22242/N/84

179/154

Minutes General mystification SW thinks he is going to / "act as a Zulu General Mondk"

Bulwer to Derby 1/12/84 confidential

Notes that Schiel wrote letter to Natal last July on the part of Dinuzulu as King of Zuluand and in the same month went to Eshowe and interviewed the Res Comm ~~saying xx~~ / hen he certainly evinced a very strong diesrie that nothing should be done by Dinuzulu that would bring about trouble in respect of the Reserve territory. ~~it~~ There were reports at the time that the Boers had fallen out with Schiel. Nothing was heard of Schiel for two or three months after this until it was heard that he had fallen out with the Boers, but as one of the first volunteers he had claims on the Republic. He now appears again as Sec fo Dinuzulu and the account is interesting as it is apparently how D and the usuthu wish us to see their relations with the Boers and from this it appears that the Usuthu made an ill-defined bargain with Boers to destroy Z- which was done without much difficulty and the usuthu now want to get rid of as much part of their bargain as they can and intend to resist territorial cession which they made with Boers - whether through ignorance or pressure.

Enc Mr A Schiel to Bulwer Transaltion Emnyati Zululand 19/11/84
 Direct by King Dinuzulu to make the following confidential communication.
 After the usuthu party had suffered a succession of reverses at the hands of Usibepu, two Transvaal Boers - Messrs. C Meyer and J F

946912

Staden came in ~~February~~ of this year, to the Zulu chiefs representing that they had been ~~deputed~~ ~~sunk~~ by the Transvaal Government to bring Dinizulu to the Landdrost of Wakkersttom and to assist the ~~sutu~~ party against ~~Usibepu~~ with a small commando of boers on behalf of the Transvaal Government, for which service Dinizulu was to give a reasonable reward in the shape of ~~xxxxx~~ land.

Dinizulu and the Chiers, not knowing that these statements were false and that the intervention of the boers was based solely on provate speculation, listened to the proposals and allowed them to assist him against Usibepu with a commando of about sixty men.

After the return of Messrs Meyer and van Staden the King Dinizulu and the respt of the Zulu chiefs persuaded to sign a treaty in which the boers were allowed: 'to infoke the aid of as amny volunteers as they chose, and iwhit which the Zulu chiefs promised to ~~exixx~~ cede to the boers as much land in the North Western protion of Zululand as they might requirie to establish an independent government.'

Neither the king nor the chiefs knew the contents of this treaty.

Although inizulu continually protested against ccepting the services of more volunteers than the number allowed by him, more boers daily arrived and were enlisted by the leaders (of the boers.)

hrtoly after the expeidition against Usibepu the chiefs were f frequently being summoned to the 'Lager' to consult about the land that had been ceded; they repsonded, and on the 9th of July they came for the prupose of interviewing the boers.

the newly established government of boer-volunteers made a propsal, and claimed nearly the whole of Zululand, leaving only a small portion for the Zulus. + he chiefs declared openly that they did

not inted giving land to all the numerous boers, they would only pay those who had ^{serve} against Usibepu. They further maintained that Messrs Van S aden and Meyer, when comeing to fetch Dinizulu, had ~~appennxx~~ spoken differntly from what they did now, and that they had n never consented to accept the serices of so many volunteers. "

/The Boers then stated that if they did not grant the lands then they would take it and they gave the Zulu a written reply. / "Whereas all efforts have been made on the part of the Government to obtain the land granted to them by treaty, for the prupose of carrying thier object into effect, viz - to restore at your request, peace and tranquiokity in Zululand, and whereas you have hitherot refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty concluded with them, and whereas the /unrest constines, they are compelled to / "take the Government of Zululand into their own hands, and therevy to promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of the Zulu nation, and to secure the safety of the neighbouruing states. " By order (Esselen acring sec.)

/The king and the chifs fearing morewar requested another interview and during my absence signed various proclamtions in which they ceded three million acres to the Boers and gave the whole country over as a protectorate. The king and chiefs maitain they were not acquaintned with the true nature of the documents and they were made to sign through fear of war and false representations. "The king as weell as the chifs are not of intention to cede an inch more land than waspointed out by them to the boers, and will on no account apy volunteers who are not calledin and allowed by them and who never performed any service."

A Schiel Sed to the Zulu king

Minute Mr Schiel arrived here last Saturday week, and passed
all Sunday with Mr Buckerholly/ / a German ^{here} storekeeper and he went on
to Durban on Monday & it is believed he sailed for Germany by last weeks
steamer.

18866/N/81

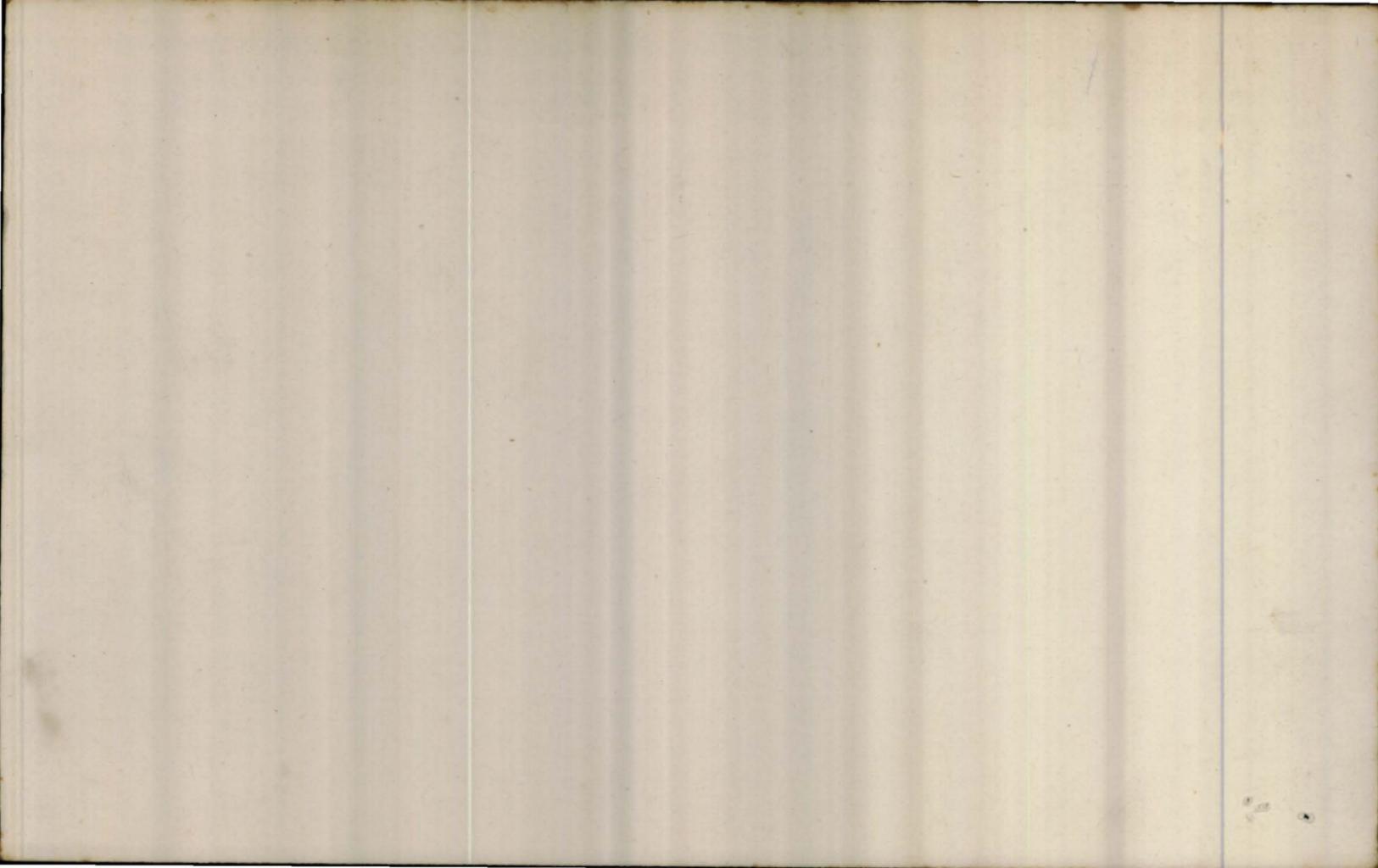
Min

44

CO179/138

DRaft telegraphic reply 15/11

"Mr W I Sendall has been ap pointed Lt govenor of Natal on the same footing as Bulwer. He will said by mail of December 8, and remain a short time at Cape to confer with Rovinson. We wish you to remain in colony till 22. Mithcell can administer during short interval wich will remain before Sendall's arriva .



The Bontu Speaking Tribes of S. Afr.

An Ethnographical Survey

Ed. I. Schapera

London 1937

SWA21.

w/s 79-80 p12 used by Worsley vs. Zulu

p15

p17

1881.1.8

SCHREUDER. BISHOP

S/W 79-80 p.16. Advice to Wolseley
p 21

Wolseley

p 21 Whaled for Dunn

OC 86 Friend of Cefnnewydd

OC 97 Return to Rutherford

OC 101 Wolseley farms

RIGHT - HABEAS CORPUS

J. Snepstone

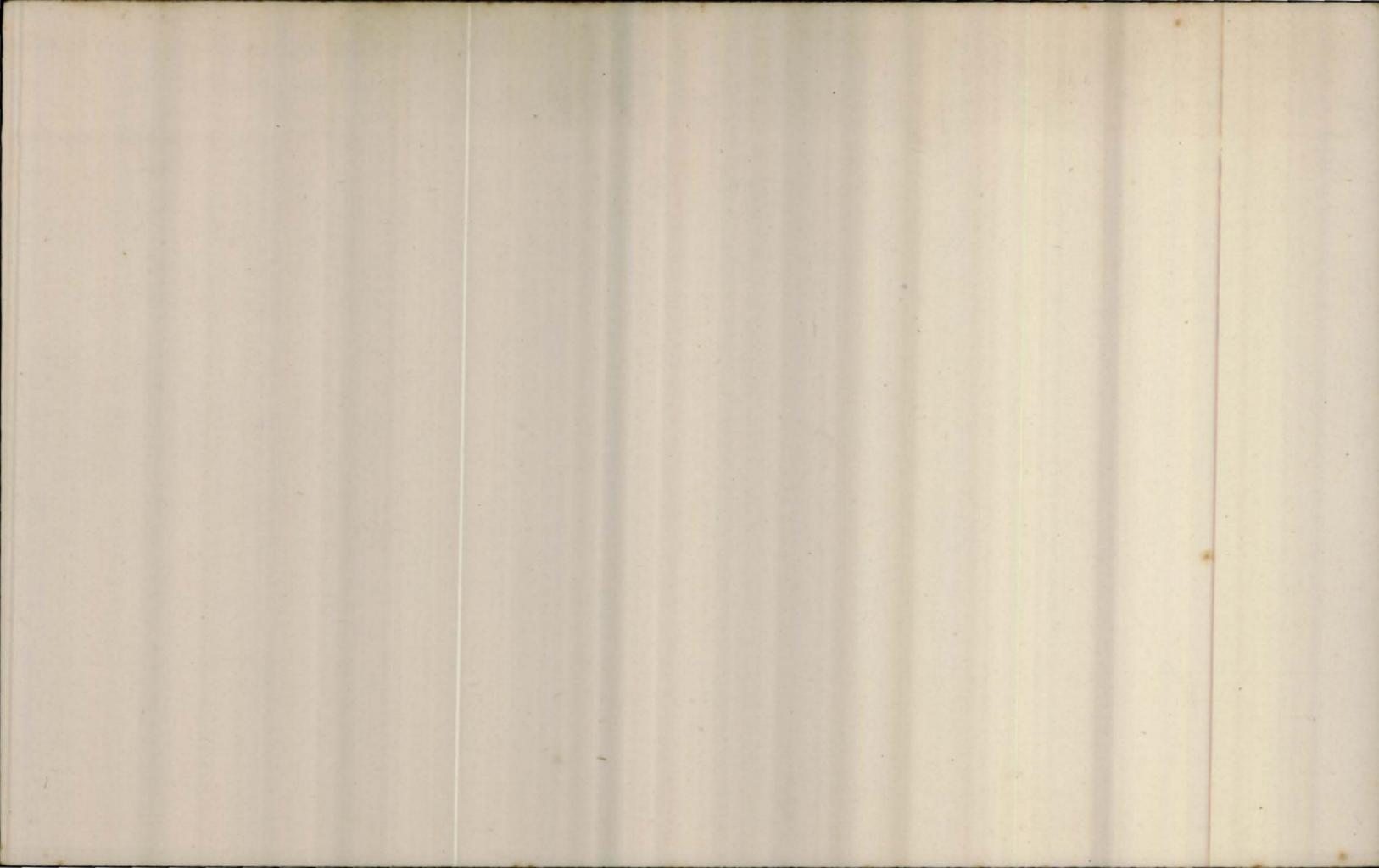
CO 46 Cut 1/9/79.

SHEPSTONE, J.

Relations with Wolseley
and Dunn. 47.

Wolseley praises 168

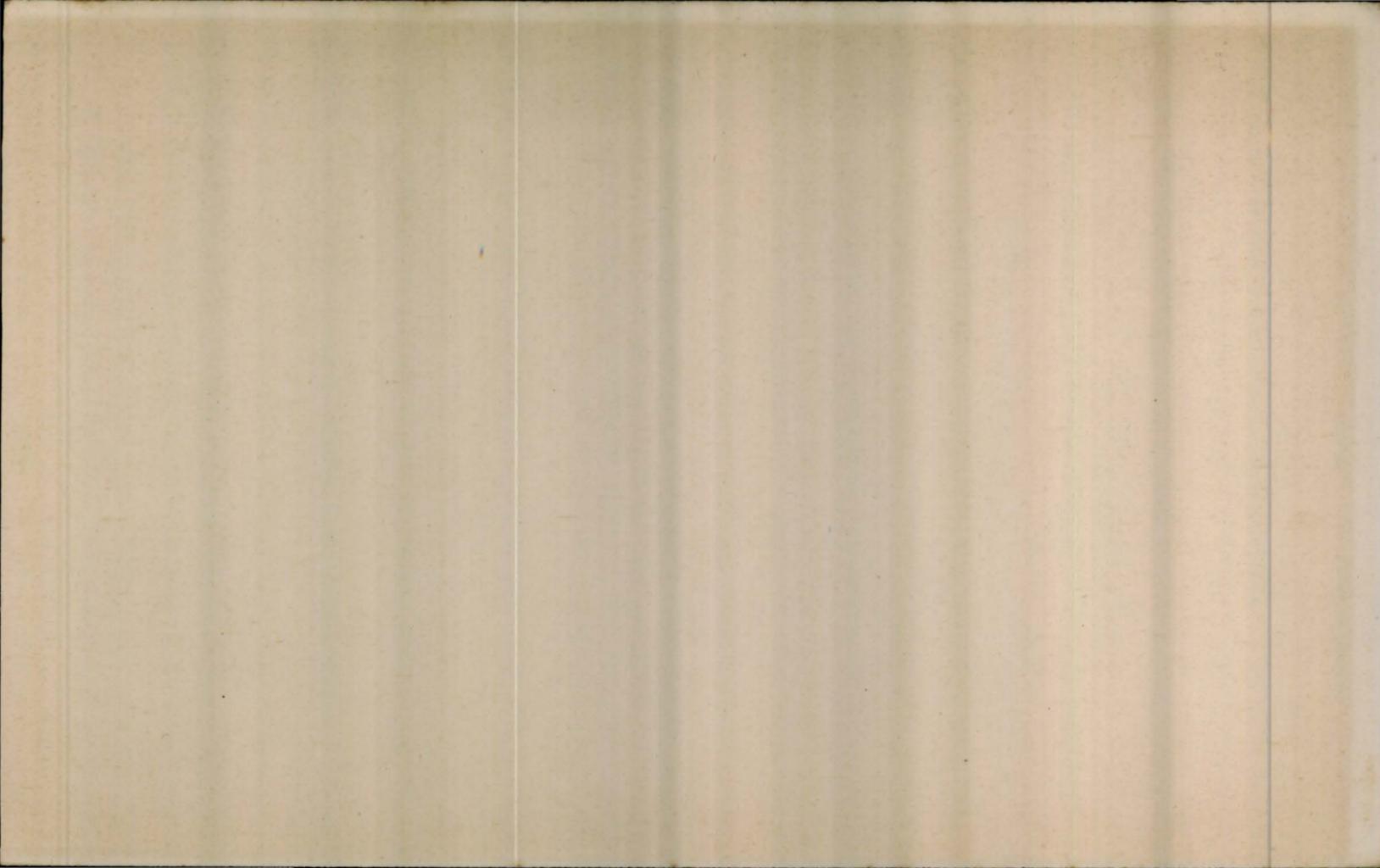
9 - Role in settlement



SAMUELSON

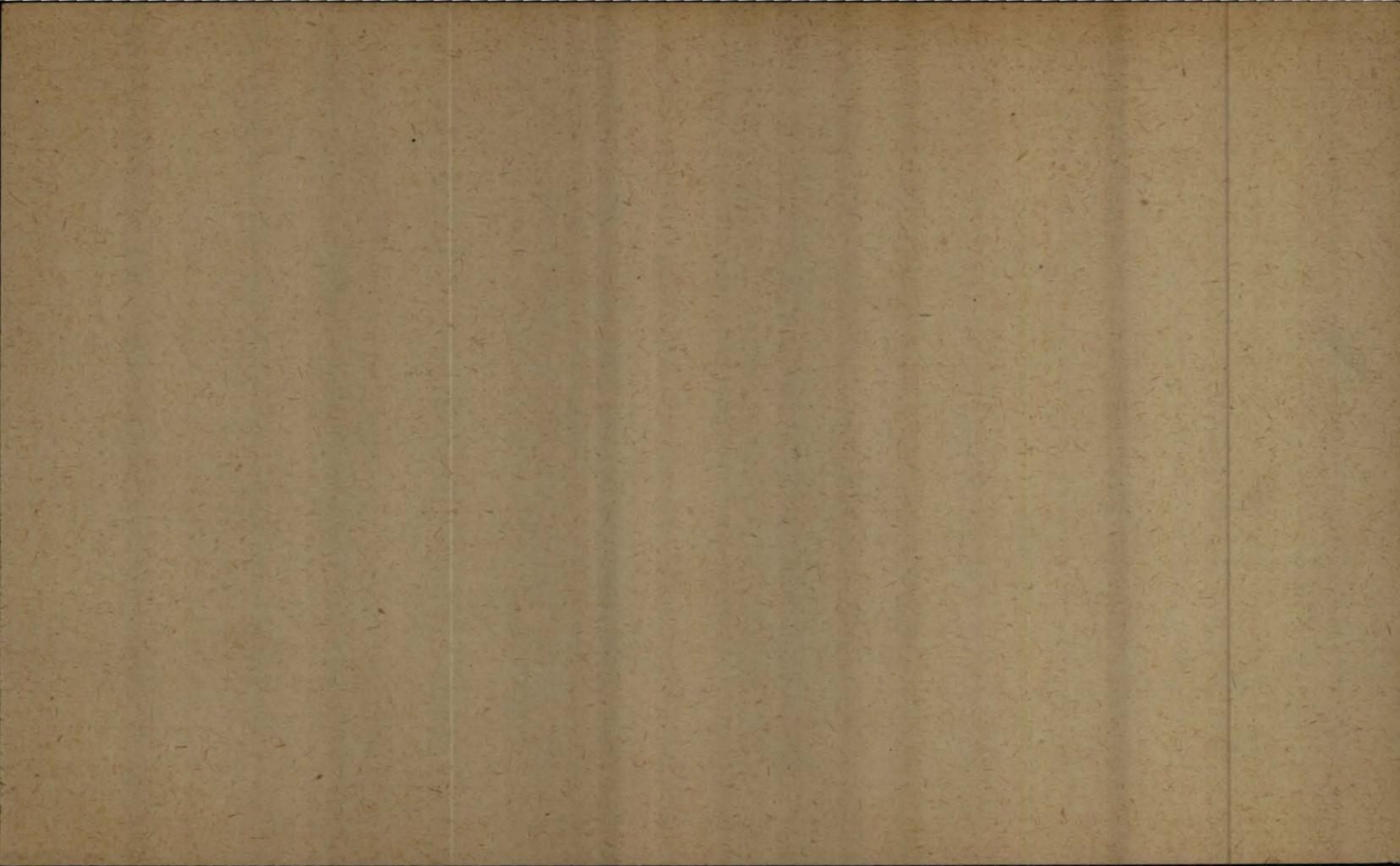
R.C.A.

Letter to Dixie 298.



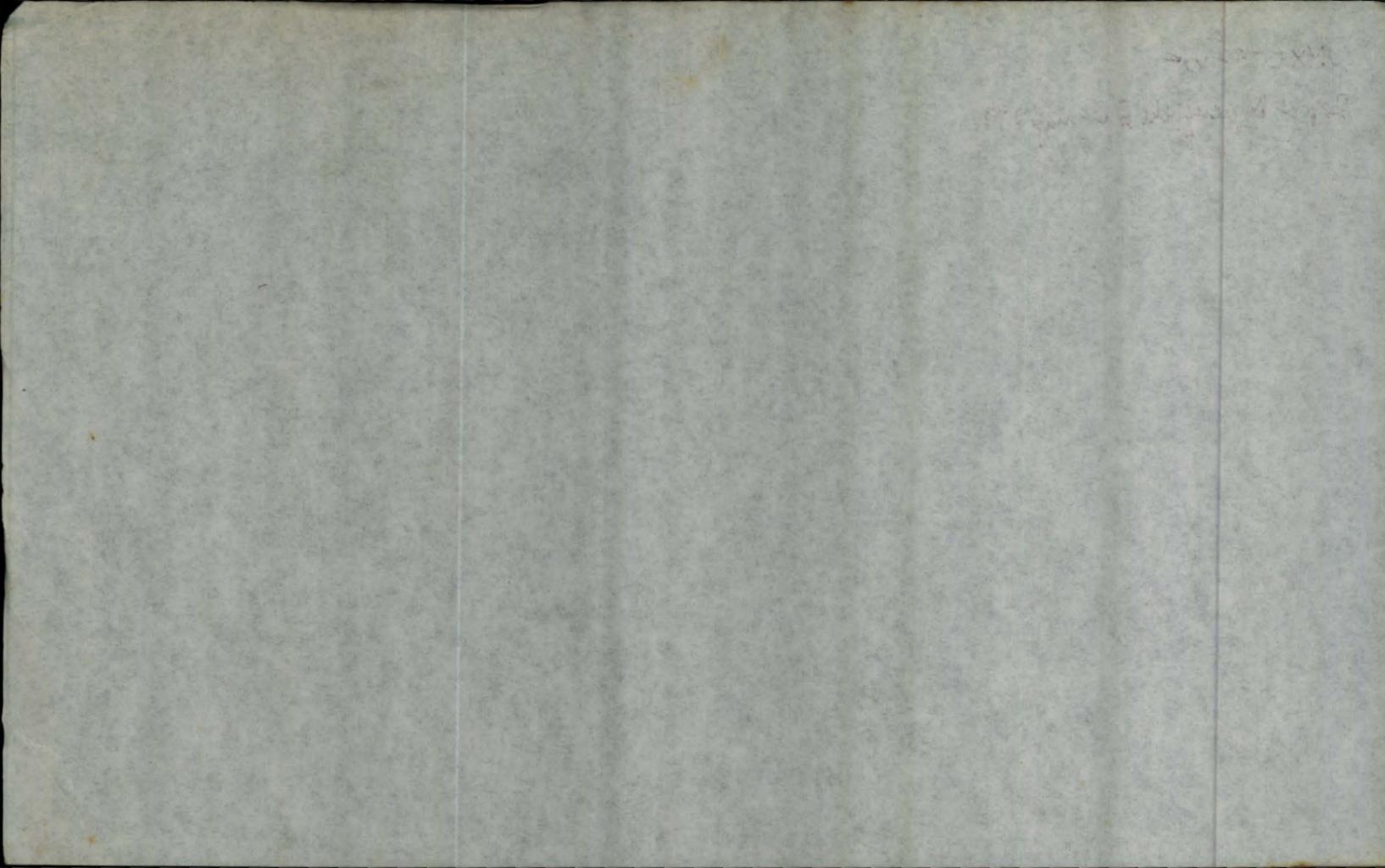
Smith, James Walter (Dr) -barrister

1 OC report at CO that he caused the Zulu 'disturbances



UMXOTSHWA

Rep of M'wenekela B.C. map 279



~~Mr~~ J W Sshepstone Box 3

The place where the old horse died.

In the hollow by the pollard, where crop istall and rank
of the dock leaf and the nettle growing free

Where the bramble and the brshwood struggle blindly oer the bank
and the Tyat/?/ jerks and chatters on the tree

Theres a fence I never pass, on the ~~edges~~ and the ~~grass~~

But for very shame I turn my head aside

While the tears come thick and fast, and my curse is on the spot

Tis the pace where the old horse died.

here's no hoof upon the chimey, there's no hide upon the chain

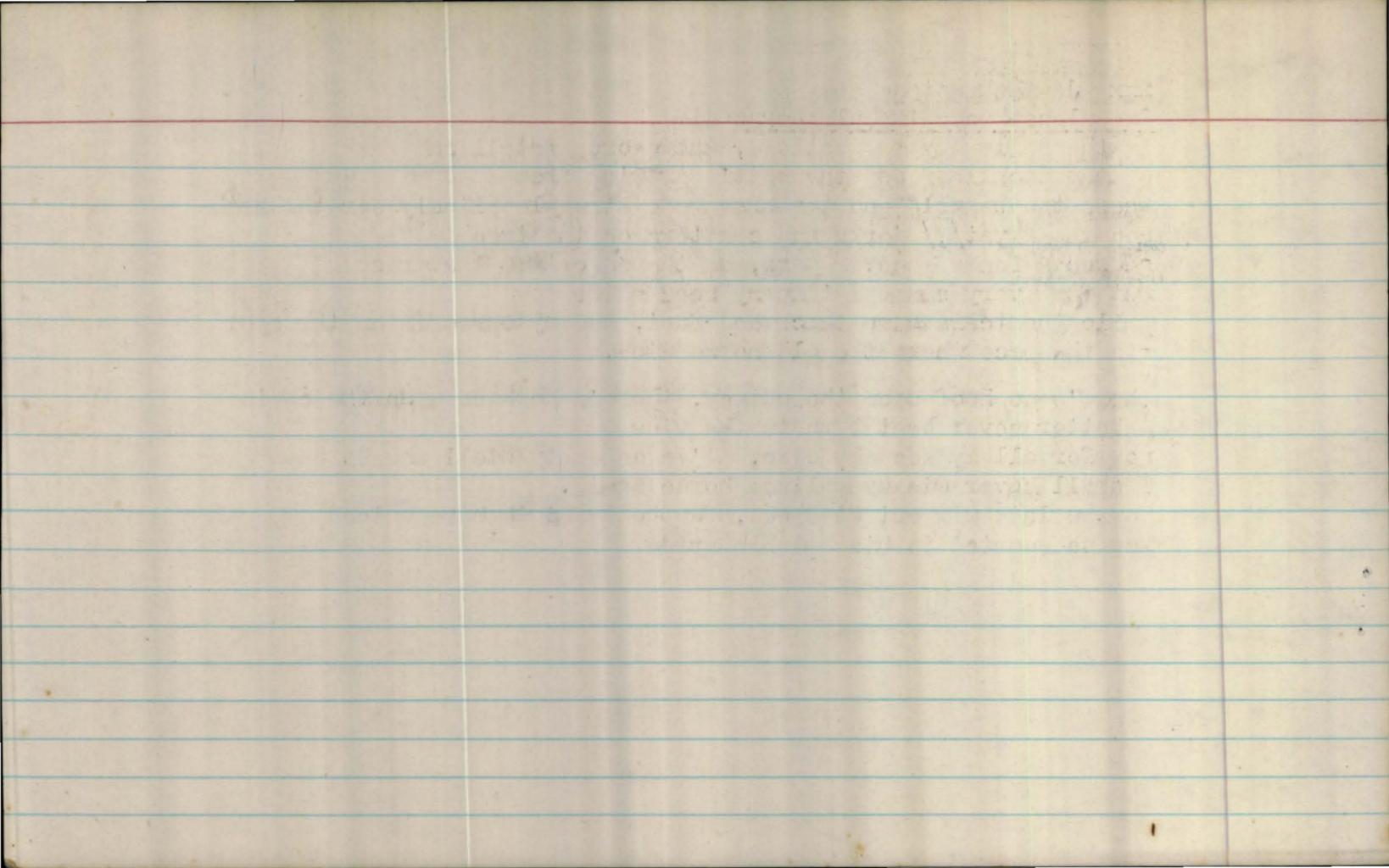
A better never bent burn to the view

now for all my woe and care, I've an empty stall and bare

I shall never die my gallant horse again.

How he laid him out at speed, How he loved to have a lead

How he snorted in his & his pride



GH692

15/11/82 Chamberlaine to J Shep

"His Excellency who is much disappointed at the continued ill-success ~~xx~~ of the endeavour to dispose satisfactorily of the wagon you purchased for your expedition to Zululand in Dec 1882 ~~xx~~ desires is at length obliged to send the wagon to the Trans Com finding no other way me to ask you to be good enough to have it sent immediately to the ~~illieigible~~ Commissariat and Transport Yard in the Zwaart Kop Valley. ~~xx~~
~~will you~~ Please ~~you~~ Will you have the goodness to let me know beforehand on what day you will send it,
18/11/82

J Shepstone-Chamberlain could have done it today but you don't say which yard it must go to /

To be put with the cart on J Sheps waggon. In the last fortnight in
August correspondence continues. A letter from Shep to Chamberlaine
18/8 "Mr Raw tell me that as wagons are in verly little demand at
present, he cannot value the wagon at more than 520 - but may in a
short time when people go up country in Spring get more than his valuation
for it. Chamberlain on 29/8 finds it that Bulwer thinks
£20 very little for a wagon which has only been used once since then
cost £65 and another £10 were spent on it. Hepstone thinks he must
have misunderstood - it is only valued at that not worth it.

Shepstone's Wagon

GHZ688

Minutes "Resident Commissioner Etshwowe What wd you like with the wagon? It was purchased out of the Reserve Funds i.e. out of the first advance made to me when Mr H Shepstone took over the Reserve territory H Bulwer 17/4/84 Osb thinks it should be sold. JBulwer forwards the documents to H Shep "To obtain an offer the wagon would have to be put up to auction, - I see no other way - I regret, I cannot say what price would be given, or be expected." J Shep 16/6

J robinson writes to the Officer in charge of Transport and asks him for his suggestion to inspect the wagon at H Sheps home and he reports on 21/2/84 that it is too heavy for the army to use. Bul asks this to be forwarded to J Shep waggon cost J Shep to Priv Sec 17/4/84 Asks if Res Comm wants a wagon not it will a good deal have to be sold by auction. Chamberlain says J Shep about it and he of money promised to try and re sell it to a trader.

Chamberlain to J Shep 18/6/84 points out that the accounts were closed a long time ago and sent to England and yet J Shep has just sent in his account for the wagon. "the wagon has been a most unfortunate purchase for the Home Treasury & finally Mr Raw should have sent in his account long ago."

~~17/12/84~~ Chamberlain saw J S twice and he promised to try and sell the wagon. In a letter J Shep says Raw only values the wagon at £20. The matter drags out till the end of the year, eventually ending up with Osborn at Eshowe on 21/12/84

17&18/7/84



Sir T Shep ^Collection Box 13

continued 5

Official reports eventually used to right the complete report and not taken by me. Further official reports by Bulwer

T *Sheps~~stone~~&s conf memo on the poison plot.

3.

Wales.

Ch. 9. Great change ^{came} ~~under~~ with the act. of Br. + Boers in border
 Mysore still despot but there was a move from the centre
Cetshwayo

States that the more warlike chiefs turned to him

Bases his study on J. D + the 3 G's.] "... the world view of the rulers had changed from that of a despot acting out fancies of omnipotence to that of a king struggling with limitations. Under the rule of the two despots, the boundaries of the state had never been seriously challenged, nor had their powers been restrained by the authority of noblemen or councils, and the lords had effectively inhibited the roles of subordinate chiefs. Under Mysore, the situation and the political structure changed substantially. The state was forced to contract under British pressure, and the external environment was no longer tractable but largely controlled by Europeans." [councils developed, expanded, nobles had larger roles] "and a new generation of combated chiefs emerged some having inherited their power" [of the 3 great warlike chiefs 2 were sons of men originally placed in control of forces - these were their more effective war growing. But the old war-like ideals remained + Cetshwayo did re-organise & make ready forces]

Cetshwayo was controlled by his ministers in away that was not

Section on was generalising ^{incorrectly} ~~accurately~~ that bases information on
certain sources.

Chapter 10 The Structure of despotism

The era of despotism passed (With Sh & Ding) & the king & the chief entered into a dialogue with
the people.

"a shift from violence to responsible leadership" BUT Violence has its own principles & in this order
Points out Emphasises ^{that} the role of chief kin etc was subordinate to the king's will under the despot
The whole organisation was dependent on the will of the despot

SHELF-MARK

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from the General Catalogue

JJ. GUY

9060 dd2

Date on which wanted

3.5.69

Letter and no. of Seat

Typing 11

NAME OF AUTHOR

A SEPTIANS

SHORT TITLE OF WORK

Les Expectations

DATE OF EDITION

1896

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The Story of the Zulu Agency

An episode in the history of
Great Britain's dealings
with the Native Races of
South Africa

(reprinted from T of Natal)

James Water Smirk Esq L.L.D.

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law
and late one of the Agents of the Zulu King

Preliminary 1879 MDCCCLXXVIII

p202 "A great deal has been written of these final sessions of the Commission: perhaps too much. De K has looked at debt, A Hamilton at the Keate Award / 203 But this is to stand too close to the Commission: it is to examine the peripheral topics and miss the main objective. The Pretoria Convention was designed in Whitehall to fulfil a particular function: to provide a smoke-screen to cover revocation of the annexation, and to conciliate the South African Afrikanders by this apparent act of magnanimity. It has been supposed that Britain insisted on the retention of the 'suzerainty' for the sake of prestige, and because of ~~in~~ an inborn reluctance to part with portions of the Empire. This is not so. Gladstone, who knew his parliamentary system and his electorate, gave the true reason when to Kimberley: 'It is upon the question of protection for the natives that we shall justly be subjected to the sharpest scrutiny.'

This is what the Convention was about. It was an illusionist's trick: the Boers were to be indpednet, yet this indpednence was not to interfere with imperial protection of the tribes. Gladstone was laying claim to the impossible - and he knew it.



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Initials

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For official use

7 JUL 82 15:50

Date on which required

8.7.82

Deliver to

Reserve

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Stanley A.P.

Short title of work

An hour with the "Wild Beasts"

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1875

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Letter and no. of Seat

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NAME OF AUTHOR

I. Schapera

SHORT TITLE OF WORK

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