

An Account of the Zulu Rebellion of 1906

*The unofficial report of Benjamin Colenbrander,
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Benjamin Colenbrander was the Magistrate of the Nkandhla Division, in Zululand, during the Zulu rebellion of 1906. Except for a three-week period in June, when he was on sick leave, he was very much involved in it, as his report makes clear.

There are several copies (handwritten and typed) of the report in the Killie Campbell Africana Library. How they came to be there is not known. The report is marked 'Draft' and is incomplete. It does not have the character of an official report, although it may well be based on the magistracy's office diary.

In preparing the manuscript for publication I have tried to be as sparing as possible with emendations. Obvious misspellings have been corrected, certain abbreviations have been spelt out, and consistency has replaced variation. Also, there has been some (minimal) re-punctuation. I have tried to keep the corrected report as close to the original as possible. The correct spelling of Zulu names in 1906 has been kept. There is more explanatory information in brackets, but no notes to weigh down the narrative, chiefly because I have assumed the typical reader is a local one who needs no explanation of historical customs and institutions.

P S Thompson

In order to write a brief history of the 1906 Native Rebellion in so far as this Division is concerned, I think it advisable to touch on a few observations made previous to the commencement of actual hostilities.

Duties as Magistrate of the of the Nkandhla Division were assumed by me in January 1905. Throughout the first eight months of that year there was no noticeable difference in the demeanour of the natives at all events towards the officials although complaints to the contrary by the public were frequent. The hut and dog tax was exceedingly well and cheerfully paid during April, 1905, the latter being inaugurated in Zululand that year for the first time. The Chief Siganda himself appearing personally at my tax collecting camp pitched on the now historical Bobe Ridge, remaining at my camp for four days and exhibiting the utmost respect and hospitality towards the officials collecting hut and dog tax.

The first alteration in the demeanour of the natives in so far as my own observations went commenced to be noticeable on the promulgation of the Poll Tax Act, which under instructions from the Native Affairs Department was promulgated by all Magistrates to the chiefs and headmen specially assembled for that purpose during the month of September 1905. The announcement was received in anything but a reassuring manner, the attitude of the natives at once became sullen, mutterings against the measure, even by those who never once wavered in their loyalty during the subsequent rebellions, were universal and conversations overheard at beer drinks between young men indicated that the young bloods would sooner fight than submit to the measure. Loyal chiefs who had freely and openly declared that they personally would obey the Law confidentially informed me that veiled threats were indirectly being levelled at them. Moreover responsible kraal heads openly stated that the Poll tax would alienate the sons from their parents and that the Government were driving away from them the means by which they obtained money to pay their annual Hut tax.

Rumours became frequent at the end of 1905 that chiefs throughout Natal and Zululand were communicating with Dinuzulu regarding the Poll tax. Almost simultaneously the [*illegible*] and then inexplicable indiscriminate killing of pigs and white cattle crept into Chiefs Mbuzo's and Mpumela's wards along the Tugela river in this Division. Measures were at once taken, the chiefs of these tribes were sent for together with their influential men and some of the persons who were said to have killed off their pigs. The matter was enquired into at a meeting held with these people when the chiefs denied any knowledge of the matter, the only information obtained was that superstition had become general amongst the natives that kraals containing pigs or white cattle were liable to be struck by lightning. The people assembled were warned and it was generally made known throughout the Division that measures would be taken to punish individuals who continued the practice which as subsequently transpired almost immediately ceased.

I myself, at the time, did not attach any great significance to the incident owing to a previous experience of a similar case which it would not be out of place to mention here.

During the year 1898 in the Ingwavuma Division a deformed and shrivelled native doctor, a Tonga, suddenly sprang into prominence by spreading a report amongst the natives that unless they killed off their goats calamities of a dire nature would overtake them and their crops would rot in the ground. This report was rapidly circulated and gained such ground that hundreds of goats had been indiscriminately killed before the matter reached the ears of the authorities, when the delusion was almost instantly dispelled by deportation of the Tonga doctor and a general warning being issued that any further needless slaughtering of goats would meet with punishment.

Such was then the situation at the close of the year 1905 which forms the opening chapter of subsequent events during the year 1906 for which purpose this report is being written.

The dawn of the 1st January 1906 heralded a year full of such important and stirring events as will live and survive always in the minds of the youngest and oldest inhabitant of the Division.

On the 22nd January the collection of the Poll tax was commenced in the Nkhandhla Division. In view of the marked opposition to the tax it was thought advisable to order in every chief to appear on that date and this was done accordingly. Ten of the sixteen

chiefs in this division obeyed the order, the remaining six viz. Siganda, Mbuzo, Mpumela, Ndobe, Tulwana and Matshana ka Sitshakuza merely sending in an evasive message by a messenger.

The nervousness of those who obeyed the order and paid their tax even amongst the chiefs present was most noticeable and marked on that day.

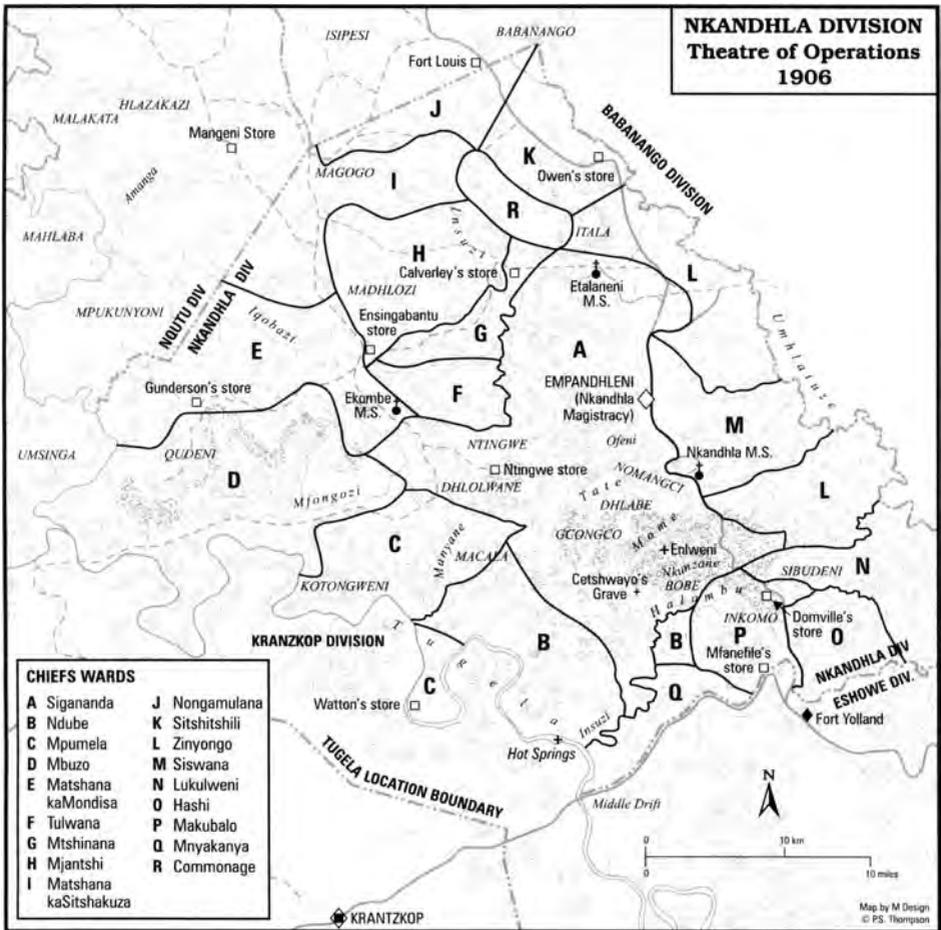
Throughout the morning, although Siganda had sent a message to the effect that his tribe had no money to pay the tax, young men of his tribe continued to arrive at the Magistracy until at midday fully 200 of them had assembled, armed with their usual sticks only. The attitude and demeanour of these young men, who kept aloof from anyone else, clearly showed that they had come for some purpose other than paying the poll tax; they behaved in a morose and sullen manner throughout the day so much so that the loyal Native Police showed nervousness and some expressed the fear that these young men might become violent.

On the completion of the day's work very late in the afternoon instructions were issued for all natives who had not yet paid their Poll tax to return the following morning. Immediately the order was issued the young men of Siganda's tribe arose in one body shouting out at the top of their voices their tribal war cry and rushing off gesticulating with their sticks midst ejaculations '*Pinde si tele*' (We will never pay) and reassembling again a few hundred yards away in the twilight commenced *gwiyaing* [leaping about in a warlike manner] and dancing after which they dispersed. The action of these young men was distinctly hostile and apparently intended as a threat or intimidation. The loyal natives at the Magistracy became anxious and scared and had the officials shown anxiety there would doubtless have been a panic.

The incident was at once reported with the result that 54 of the young men, who had been identified, were placed on their trial charged with Public Violence. The case was tried by Mr A.J.S Maritz, Magistrate Entonjaneni Division, who, in view of my being required as a witness was specially appointed to hear the case. The trial took place on the 4th and 5th of April 1906—only three days previous to the actual commencement of the Rebellion, viz. Bambata[']s arrival on the 7th April. The facts were clear and the shouting of the tribal war cry admitted, but the Magistrate who dealt with the case took a lenient view of the matter and acquitted all the accused, who although when being discharged by the Magistrate were specially warned not to repeat their disorderly behaviour, again made an unseemly noise so much so that they were recalled and warned a second time.

Another incident, which would not be out of place to mention here was the non-compliance of Siganda with an order from the Supreme Chief to furnish labourers for the Government Road Party during the month previous to the Rebellion. Although only 8 men were requisitioned for from him he failed to produce them, repeated messages were sent to him, and evasive answers were returned, an order for him to appear personally and give an explanation of his conduct, was overcome by the excuse that he was too old and ill to appear personally, but that his son and heir Ndabaningi would do so on his behalf. Ndabaningi himself treated a written summons with contempt and was fined in consequence, on the 27th March 1906.

The contempt with which my orders had been treated were reported by me to the Commissioner for Native Affairs who himself personally came to Nkandhla and on the 2nd April 1906 held a meeting with the *Indunas* of Siganda's tribe including the



latter[']s sons, for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the mismanagement and misrule in this tribe. Sigananda again excused himself from attending on the score of his great age and illness. At the meeting it was universally admitted both by the sons and *Indunas* that Sigananda was too old and infirm to continue the chieftainship. Sigananda himself they stated desired that his son and heir Ndabaningi should relieve him of these duties, and it was decided that a general meeting of the tribe should take place at an early date to finally decide as to who should be recommended to the Government to assume the chieftainship, a meeting which never took place owing to the arrival a few days subsequently of Bambata and his hordes and the commencement of the actual rebellion.

These facts are particularly mentioned so as to show the spirit and temper Sigananda and his tribe were in on the eve of the rebellion.

On the 5th of April whilst the trial of Sigananda's people already related, was still in progress, an official telegram reached me announcing the engagement between the Natal Police and Bambata at the Impanza. Nothing transpired on the 6th but on Saturday 7th April during the afternoon the distant booming of 15 pounders could be heard in the

direction of Greytown and at 8 p.m. an official telegram reached me announcing that Bambata and his followers were fleeing through Krantzkop Division and apparently making for the Tugela river with a view of crossing into this Division. Messages were dispatched at 10 p.m. to the Chiefs Ndube, Mpumela and Mbuzo whose wards lie along the Tugela River, to at once arm their people and resist Bambata's entry into their wards. At 4 a.m. on Sunday 8th April, I was awakened by Mlogotwa the Chief Mpumela's son and heir who had travelled throughout the night to report that at 5 p.m. on the previous day Saturday 7th April 06 Bambata had crossed the Tugela with his band of followers and when he left was staying at the kraal of one Ntshелеle from whom he had seized and slaughtered a beast and at 1 p.m. Sigananda sent in a messenger named Muntumuni who arrived breathless with excitement to report that Bambata and his followers that morning had crossed over Macala hill into Sigananda's ward, and were making for the Mhome stronghold in the Nkandhla Forest. Muntumuni's excitement and eagerness appeared perfectly genuine. He related very clearly how he that morning quite unexpectedly had suddenly come across Bambata and his followers descending Macala Hill, how he conversed, relating the conversation with Bambata, whom he identified having made his acquaintance when serving as a Policeman at Greytown, that as soon as an opportunity offered he Muntumuni had unseen gone to Sigananda to the latter's Enhlweni kraal, and that Sigananda had forthwith ordered him to go direct to the Magistrate and report all the circumstances. Muntumuni's genuineness was apparently all that could be desired. He asked to be provided with assegais as he had left his home unarmed that morning and said that Bambata could now no longer escape and that he Muntumuni would return the following morning and report where Bambata had made for and what he was doing. An urgent message was sent Sigananda to arm his people and either capture or kill Bambata.

In view of the proximity of the Nkandhla forest and especially the Mhome stronghold which is only six miles on a direct line from the Magistracy, it was decided to take the precaution to place ourselves in a state of defense. The ladies and children on the night of the 8th occupied the court buildings whilst all the European men available numbering 12, including myself, together with about 10 loyal Native Police stood to arms. An anxious night necessarily ensued as owing to our small numbers there would have been some difficulty in repelling a determined attack on the Courtyard. The men however cheerfully took their turn on sentry duty throughout the night. During the early hours of Monday 9th batches of Z.M.R. [Zululand Mounted Rifles] militiamen continued to arrive and that evening Major Vanderplank with the Eshowe contingent of the Z.M.R. arrived and needless to say were heartily welcomed.

At 1 p.m. on Monday the 9th of April the Commissioner for Native Affairs (Sir Charles Saunders) arrived per mule cart. An urgent message was sent to Sigananda to arm his people and capture Bambata and at 5 p.m. Sigananda sent his previous messenger Muntumuni to report that no trace of Bambata and his *impi* could be found.

The alteration in Muntumuni's manner compared with his eagerness on the previous day was most marked, he appeared to be in a dejected mood as if suppressing information and could give no explanation as to how a large *impi* numbering about 100 men, some of whom were mounted, could disappear without leaving any trace. The report was most unsatisfactory and a strongly worded message was sent back by him to Siginanda pointing out the seriousness of the situation.

Messages were on this day sent to all chiefs in the Division ordering them to place their tribes in readiness to resist and capture Bambata in case he attempted to escape through any of their respective wards, and that they would personally be held responsible if an escape was effected through their wards.

On the 9th April the Krantzkop Reserve Militia numbering about 60 men under Chief Leader van Rooyen arrived from Ntingwe where they had slept the night previous, returning the following day 10th April.

Throughout the day of the 10th April Sigananda's people could be seen proceeding armed to the forest ostensibly for the purpose of capturing Bambata. Rumours of a native uprising became rife on this day — at 5 p.m. a son of Sigananda's named Mayikayika came to the Magistracy and volunteered the statement that Bambata was hiding in the Mhome stronghold. An hour later Linda and others sent by Sigananda came to report that Bambata's *impi's* spoor had become imperceptible just before reaching the forest and that he, Sigananda therefore had no knowledge of Bambata's whereabouts. These men were thereupon confronted by Mayikayika in regard to the latter's positive statement of Bambata's presence in the Mhome stronghold. No satisfactory solution of the contradictory statements was arrived at and Sigananda's messengers with Mayikayika were allowed to return to Sigananda with an order to him to supply one or two of his *Indunas* who were to remain at the Magistracy and assist in sifting reports and obtaining information.

It subsequently transpired that Mayikayika, for having voluntarily given information regarding Bambata's whereabouts, was kept handcuffed and in close confinement by his father Sigananda, in addition to having his cattle confiscated. Mayikayika eventually managed to escape and surrendered voluntarily on the 4th June 1906. Abundance of evidence was forthcoming of the harsh treatment he had received, which was corroborated by his emaciated condition when he surrendered.

On the 11th April as all information through spies etc., pointed to the fact that Bambata was actually in hiding in the Forest, the Commissioner for Native Affairs therefore decided to send his own trusted *Induna* Mgqibelo together with the Magistrate's *Induna* Nkonywa with a message so strongly worded as to leave no loophole for Sigananda in case it could subsequently be proved that he was knowingly assisting or harbouring Bambata. The dire result of such action on his part i.e. the ruination by confiscation of property and the practical extermination of the tribe was pointed out and every conceivable pressure, as far as reasoning powers went were brought to bear on him. He was also again reminded of the order to supply a reliable man or men of position to remain at the Magistracy and assist the authorities, an order which was never obeyed.

This message was delivered by Mgqibelo and Nkonywa personally to Sigananda at his Enhlweni kraal, where most of his important sons and *Indunas* were assembled and in their presence, on the afternoon of the 11th April, and they returned the following morning and reported having delivered the message and added that while they themselves were not molested nor subjected to any indignities, the attitude and manners of Sigananda and all his people during the meeting were distinctly hostile and disloyal.

Colonel Mansel C.M.G. Chief Commt of Police arrived at Nkandhla at 9 p.m. on the 12th April in command of the Natal Police Field Force numbering 170 men and 75 native Nongqai [Zululand Native Police].

On the 13th April through the agencies of spies there was no further room for doubt that Bambata was being concealed by Siganda and as subsequently transpired at rebel trials after the rebellion was over it was on the afternoon of this day that Bambata left the forest and came out into the open with his followers and started to erect war huts alongside the late King Cetewayo's grave alongside the Kraal of Lomyana the caretaker of the grave.

On this date (13th) the last messengers sent in by Siganda viz. Simoyi, Mangwana, Linda and Muntumuni, arrived in compliance with an order previously made to relate to the Commr. N. Affairs the circumstances etc., under which they had personally seen Bambata on the date of his arrival in Siganda's ward on the Sunday previous (8th April). Muntumuni was subsequently (about 3rd June, 1906) killed in a small skirmish near the mouth of the Mhome fighting bravely armed with a muzzle loader, and Linda in the Mhome battle. These four men appeared to be nervous as if fearing arrest, and gave evasive answers to all questions put to them.

Advantage was taken to send a message by these men to Siganda to the effect that it was known to the authorities that he was harbouring Bambata and that the only manner by which he could now free himself from complicity was by forthwith capturing him and handing him over or killing him in the event of resistance.

On the 14th April there was a total absence of information from the Nkandhla Forest but rumours of a general Native rising were so persistent that loyal chiefs became alarmed and the utmost precautions were taken against an attack on the Magistracy.

On Sunday the 15th April a final message was sent to Siganda by Native Constable Mbili and Sikota. These men returned the following morning, 16th April and reported that they had been threatened and barely escaped with their lives and furthermore the rebels had warned them never again to attempt to set foot in their neighbourhood. There is no question that these men escaped with their lives because they were members of Siganda's tribe, and it was owing to this fact that they were selected for the hazardous mission, which they loyally and faithfully carried out. The treatment offered Mbili and Sikota, the accredited agents and messengers of the Govt. was tantamount to a declaration of war on Siganda's part and all negotiations thereafter ceased, as it was, apart from other considerations, unsafe to attempt to do so.

These are the circumstances under which a whole week was wasted in abortive attempts to persuade and bring every pressure to bear on Siganda and his rebellious tribe to either capture or hand over Bambata.

On the 16th April reports obtained from spies indicated that an attack by Siganda and Bambata was contemplated that night on the Magistracy, a report which was subsequently verified by rebel prisoners who stated that the idea emanated from Siganda who desired to capture and occupy the Magistracy before reinforcements arrived and that the rebel companies actually received orders and moved to the top of Nomance ridge on the Northern outskirts of the forest that afternoon with the purpose of attacking but that the project was subsequently abandoned owing to Bambata being averse to any attack on a fortified laager.

A report was also received on this day which was subsequently verified, that Mr C.H. Domville's store situated at the Sibudeni on the South Eastern outskirts of the Nkandhla forest had been looted and stock seized there taken to Siganda.

The situation had now reached a most serious and critical stage. There was no question that the majority of Ndubi's tribe had joined the rebels and also a large proportion of Mpumela's and Mbuzo's tribes and most of the other loyal chiefs in the Division reported that malcontents from their tribes were openly joining the Rebels in the Nkandhla forest. Mr P.E. Titlestad's dwelling house at Ensingabantu was looted on the 17th April and a native spy returned from the rebel area and reported that he personally had seen Sigananda and Bambata together at the King's grave.

Reports now came in daily from nearly all the loyal chiefs of messages sent to them by Sigananda inviting them to arm their respective tribes and come to his and Bambata's assistance, as the rebellion had been ordered by Dinuzulu whose supposed emissary Cakijana ka Gezindaka had accompanied Bambata from Natal. Cakijana, resident at his father Gezindaka's kraal near the Inhazatshe in the Vryheid Division, played an important part in the rebellion inasmuch as it was solely due to him as representing himself as Dinuzulu's emissary that so much credence was placed by the natives in the general supposition that Dinuzulu was engineering the Rebellion. Messages at this period were also being sent to Chiefs in Natal and elsewhere in the Province inciting them to join the rebellion.

The rebel hordes were daily being doctored (*'Cela'd*) for war by Bambata's witch doctors and sprinkled with a decoction which would render them impervious to the white men's bullets, that the bullets on impact with the body would immediately be turned into water. As a proof of the effectiveness of this medicine the Impanza fight was illustrated in which Bambata bragged that all his people had escaped without a scratch while he had actually slain the white people, portions of whose bodies were exhibited and used in manufacturing the decoction which was to render them impervious to bullets. That the effectiveness of this medicine was thoroughly believed in by the rebels was amply proved at their subsequent trials and only proves how simple it is to delude the superstitious Zulu in so far as the supernatural is concerned.

Bambata now built himself temporary huts immediately alongside Cetewayo's grave, numbering about 100, and daily drilling of his mixed crew of warriors took place. Beer and food were constantly brought to this martial camp from all quarters by the wives and sweethearts of local rebels. His shrewdness in erecting the camp alongside Cetewayo's grave was obvious as it would at once appeal [*sic*] to any Zulu that no one but a person authorised by Dinuzulu would have dared to interfere with the sacredness of his father's grave. Natives known to be loyal were dubbed as *'amambugas'* [traitors or deserters]. They were shouted at from the hill tops and told to 'plait a long rope with which to climb up to the heavens' if they did not join the cause. The challenge *'Uilipi'* and password *'Nsumansumana'* (riddle) was adopted by the Rebels.

In view of Dinuzulu's name being so freely used by the rebels, his services were enlisted. Owing to the wretched state of his health rendering it impossible for Dinuzulu to come himself his Chief and best known Induna Mankulumana left Nongoma on the 19th April for Nkandhla and arrived there on the 23rd proceeding the same day to the Forest in order to remonstrate with Sigananda in regard to his actions and to dispel the idea that Bambata and Cakijana were agents of Dinuzulu.

Mankulumana returned on the 27th and reported that his efforts to obtain an interview with Sigananda had been unsuccessful. Ndabaningi (Sigananda's son and heir) flatly

refused to allow him to do so. That he had failed in any way to impress his mission on the people he had met who were all clearly in open rebellion against the Government.

On the 23rd April, Col. Mansel with the majority of the forces available at Nkandhla owing to a reliable report that Bambata had moved to Manyana stream in the neighbourhood of Ntingwe, endeavoured, by making a night march to that place, to effect a capture, but returned with all his forces the following day, reporting that the wily bird had flown.

Capt. J. Stuart, N.F.A. Intelligence Officer accompanied by Funizwe, Bambata's full brother, and some other loyal natives for the purposes of identification arrived on the afternoon of the 23rd April after a somewhat hazardous and plucky ride across country from Greytown to Nkandhla.

A convoy of 50 wagons escorted by 400 Natal Carbineers under command of Col. Mackay with two 15 pounders arrived on 25th April.

The Chief Siswana ka Mtiywaqa on this date came in personally to report that his messenger to Dinuzulu, sent by him with the concurrence of the authorities[,] had returned with a message from Dinuzulu, to Siswana disclaiming any complicity on his Dinuzulu's part with the actions of Bambata and Sigananda and exhorting Siswana to desist from implicating himself with the rebels.

An incident worthy of note on the 26th April was the clever capture by two Native Constables named Bayekana and Mteni — of thirteen rebels all armed in full war paint wearing the rebel badge — white [*Tshokabezi*] cowtail. These two men effected the capture in broad daylight near the Insuzi and considering they were only armed with antiquated Snider rifles the capture was cleverly planned and executed and was most plucky and creditable. The capture of the first rebels in the rebellion caused some little excitement amongst both the Europeans and Natives at Nkandhla and the captured rebels themselves gave much valuable information regarding the enemy.

On the 28th April, Col. Mansel C.M.G. in command of the N.P Field Force and Native Nongqai left Nkandhla for Fort Yolland to establish a camp at that place and on the same date Major Vanderplank in command of the Zululand Mounted Rifles left for Ntingwe to establish a camp there, whilst Col. Mackay with the 400 N.C. remained at Nkandhla. These movements were necessary in order to envelop the area of the rebellion[,] and there is little doubt that it aided materially in confining such area to the locality which more or less laid [*sic*] between these three points in this Division.

The first actual shot fired in the Rebellion in Zululand was by a patrol of Natal Carbineers at about 5.50 p.m. on the 28th April close to the site of the old magistracy on the main road leading to the forest. About 30 shots were fired just at dusk at a small body of Rebels who had emerged from the Forest and were doubtlessly making for their kraals in the neighbourhood of the Ofeni Gorge.

On the 29th April the Chief Matshana ka Mondisa sent in to report that five of his own sons had joined the rebels and the Chief Mbuzo likewise reported two of his sons, also that one Yena ka Nomanqonqoto a paternal full cousin of Cakijana had come to him (Mbuzo) armed with a revolver obtained from the Police at Mpanza with a message from Sigananda to Mbuzo instructing him, purporting to be by Dinuzulu's orders, to arm and join the rebellion.

On the 30th April, the Northern District Mounted Rifles arrived in the Division from Babanango and proceeded direct to join the Zululand Mounted Rifles en route to Ntin-

gwe. Colonel Mackay with 4 squadrons N.C. and two 15 pounders reconnoitered the Ndindindi ridge portions of which were shelled by the 15 pounders.

A carefully arranged plan by Sigananda and his son Ndabani was plotted to intercept the Z.M. Rifles and attack them when passing the Ekombe forest near that mission station on the Qudeni.

On the night of the 30th April the majority of the Rebels from the Nkandhla forest proceeded en route to carry out the plans. On arrival at the Dhlolwane Hill just below the Qudeni, an urgent message was sent by Sigananda recalling them for the reason that he feared an attack from the Fort Yolland camp on the 1st May. Sigananda's and Ndube's people at once returned but Mbuzo's and Mpumela's people remained on Macala Hill.

A patrol of 5 Z.M.R. came into contact with some rebels near the Ekombe forest on the Qudeni on the 1st May. After an exchange of a few shots the enemy fled into the forest leaving 6 horses which were captured.

A patrol of Natal Carbineers on Ndindindi ridge quite unexpectedly walked into a batch of Rebels about midday on the 2nd May. These rebels consisted of a small company placed by Sigananda there as an outpost to warn him of the approach of any troops from the direction of the Magistracy. From subsequent accounts[,] the affair was an unexpected surprise for both sides. A few sticks and assegais were flung at the advance guard accompanied by the usual war cry adopted by the Rebels of 'Usutu', and the rebels hastily retired with the loss of one man killed named Mahlule ka Ngome and one man Malubange ka Nomtshwadi wounded as a result of rifle fire from the Carbineers who formed the advance guard.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th of May were occupied by Col. Mackay with the assistance of mounted Native Levies recruited from Chief Sitshitshili, Mjantshi and Mtshinana, in clearing the country lying between the Magistracy and [the] Insuzi river and rounding up rebel stock.

At midnight on the 3rd May telephonic information was received of the murder of H.M. Stainbank, Esq., Magistrate of Mahlabatini Division when tax collecting at the White Umfolozi River at about 9 o'clock that evening when in the act of speaking by a field telephone which he had attached to the wire in the veldt. News of the tragedy, needless to say caused a [great] deal of consternation.

On Saturday afternoon the 5th Col. Mansel's column met with a most determined attack from the Rebels on the Bobe Ridge on the Southern outskirts of the Nkandhla Forest. The names of 33 rebels, principally of Ndube's tribe, who were actually identified as having been killed on the battle field were subsequently obtained by me, but this by no means represents the total of the killed and wounded in this fight, which was computed to be about 70 or 80 at the very least.

There is not the slightest question that a reverse of even a minor sort at this critical period would have resulted in the Rebellion being a more or less general one throughout the country. Thousands of waverers who were sitting on the fence, so to speak, would at once have accepted the protection afforded them by Bambata's medicines and joined the Rebels. As it was the fallacy propounded by Bambata and his witch doctors exploded on that date, which marked the commencement of many desertions from the ranks of the rebels gathered by Sigananda and Bambata around them.

As the result of information obtained by me during the trials of Rebels and from conversations with important chiefs even as far removed as the Paulpietersburg Division, there is not the slightest doubt that the result of the Bobe ridge fight was the blow which practically broke the back of the rebellion and shattered the hopes of Sigananda and Bambata who were then leaving no stone unturned in instigating a general rebellion. A great number of rebels who took part in this determined attack when subsequently being tried by me admitted their thorough belief that the white men's bullets would not harm them in any way owing to the efficiency of Bambata's medicines, Bambata himself having shewn them small scratches on his body where he alleged the bullets at Mpanza had endeavoured, but failed to enter. These were, mostly young fellows, invariably proved [*sic*] that after the Bobe ridge fight on realising how they had been duped deserted and took no further part in the fighting, remaining in hiding as far away from any troops as it was possible for them to do thereafter.

It was just about this time that a section of Lukulweni's people under the *Induna* Magwaimana adopted the Rebel badge and with a following all armed [and] together with their wives, families and stock suddenly deserted their chief and crossed over Siteku's ward in the Melmoth Division into an area known to contain rebellious natives. Their action was viewed with much alarm by the loyalists, and it clearly indicated the belief amongst the rebels that a general rising throughout the country was about to take place.

On the 8th May Colonel Duncan McKenzie, Officer Commanding all the forces in Natal and Zululand, arrived at Nkandhla via Dundee accompanied by 1 100 men and a convoy of 110 wagons, exactly a month after Bambata's entry into the Mhome stronghold at Nkandhla Forest (8th April 06). Needless to say after a whole month of weary waiting with a rebellion daily gaining ground practically under our very noses, as it must be remembered that the Mhome is only about 6 miles in a direct line to the Magistracy, Colonel McKenzie's arrival was hailed with delight by every section of the community.

The forces accompanying Colonel McKenzie consisted of 500 Johannesburg Mounted Rifles under Colonel Barker, 500 Royston's Horse under Colonel Royston C.M.G. and 100 details of Natal Militia.

Steps were at once taken to arrange for a general move on the Rebels in the Nkandhla Forest. All loyal chiefs were ordered to supply native levies to accompany the troops.

On the 10th May the J.M. Rifles [*sic*] under Colonel Barker left for Ntingwe accompanied by mule transport at which post he took over command from Major Vanderplank of the Z.M.R.

The Chiefs Mbuzo and Mpumela with a section of their respective tribes together with their families and stock now fled for safety to Krantzkop [in] Natal and reported themselves to the Magistrate, viz. Mbuzo the 13th and Mpumela on the 14th May.

Colonel Mackay with the Natal Carbineers numbering 400 left Nkandhla en route for Dundee on the 11th May

On the 14th May Col. McKenzie moved out of Nkandhla accompanied by Royston's Horse, sections of the D.L. Infantry and N.F. Artillery, together with two 15 pounders, two pompoms and Maxims.

I accompanied Colonel McKenzie, being attached to the Staff, as Political Agent and also to assist in the working of the Native Levies which at that time were distributed as follows: 600 accompanying Colonel McKenzie's Column, 1 000 accompanying

Colonel Mansel's column at Fort Yolland and 200 accompanying Col. Barker's column at Ntingwe.

On the 14th May Col. McKenzie's Column proceeded to a point overlooking the Mhome which was shelled including Sigananda's Enhlweni Kraal. The Native Levies on this day were employed in clearing the country north of the troops and seizing cattle. The enemy frequently sniped at us from the edge of the forest.

On the 15th May the column proceeded to the highest point of the Nomance range from which both the Fort Yolland and Ntingwe camps were visible. Communication by Heliograph was established with both places and it was arranged for a general simultaneous move to be made by all three columns, who were to concentrate at Cetywayo's grave on the 17th May.

A few groups of rebels appearing in some open glades in the forest were shelled and a large cluster of their temporary war huts were visible in an open space in the forest below the Sibudeni peak out of reach of the 15 pounders.

On the night of the 16th May, Sub Overseer Walters P.W.D. [Public Works Department] in charge of a Road party was brutally murdered in his tent near the Mbiza stream. Suspicion rested on a native named Maqomankulu ka Mhayi whose kraal was close to the road party camp [who] was arrested and eventually tried by Court martial on the 21st June 06 and found guilty. He was sentenced to death but the sentence eventually was converted to imprisonment for life.

On the 17th May an early start was made in a heavy mist for Cetywayo's grave. No transport accompanied the troops, who carried as much food as it was possible to do on their saddles in anticipation of being placed on scanty rations for some days.

Colonel Mansel's column travelled by the wagon road from Fort Yolland and Mfanefile's store to the grave, Colonel Barker's column by the road from Ntingwe down the Manyane stream and along the Insuzi river and Colonel McKenzie down a fearfully precipitous open ridge known as Gcongco. The movement appears to have been a complete surprise to the rebels especially the column proceeding down Gcongco ridge as a large quantity of their stock cattle, goats and sheep were captured unherded, which the owners had deserted and left in the veldt, whilst they fled into the forest and fired an occasional shot at us.

Colonel Barker's column had a small rearguard action, the enemy attacking the extreme rearguard in which about 12 rebels were killed and Lieut. Wilkins of the N.D.M.R. was wounded by an assegai which fractured the bone of his arm above the elbow.

Colonel Mansel's column did not encounter any of the enemy, but seized some stock and destroyed a number of rebel kraals.

The Krantzkop Reserves also operated on this day, having crossed the Tugela [and] swept the country along that river up to the Macala hill, from which they returned back to Krantzkop after killing a few rebels and capturing some stock.

It was on this day that Cakijana ka Gezindaka was wounded by the Krantzkop militia in the neighbourhood of Macala Hill. The wound was through the calf of his leg from which he is said to have recovered very rapidly.

The columns all met on that afternoon in the neighbourhood of Cetywayo's grave and camped on a suitable ridge at the junction of the Nkunzana stream with the Insuzi river.

During the operations on the 17th May when burning Bambata's temporary war huts erected by him close to Cetywayo's grave which consists of a plantation oval in shape of Indigenous trees, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre in extent. The fire created by the burning of these huts and favoured by a strong wind accidentally crept through the fire break around the grave and burnt the long rank grass on the outskirts of the plantation surrounding the grave but did not reach the actual grave which is situated in the centre in a very thickly planted bush. The accident was unfortunate as strict instructions had been issued that no desecration of the grave was to take place. It was anticipated that the Rebels would make the most of the incident and Dinuzulu was therefore acquainted with the true facts by telephone through the Magistrate [at] Nongoma.

As anticipated, it subsequently transpired that Siganda had sent five messengers named Ntshingwayo (Caretaker of the grave), Njinjini, Magandeyana, Sangani and Miso to report to Dinuzulu that his father's grave had been purposely burnt by the troops.

The Native Levies which accompanied these three columns were distributed as follows:

COLONEL McKENZIE'S COLUMN.

1. Chief Sitshitshili	51.
2. Chief Mjantshi	130.
3. Chief Mtshimane	90.
4. Chief Uzinyongo	151.
5. Chief Matshana ka Sitshakuza	50.
6. Chief Siswana	58.
7. Chief Loyal <i>Induna</i> —Tayiza— Chief Siganda	40.

COLONEL MANSEL'S COLUMN.

1. Chief Mfungelwa (Eshowe Division)	about 1 000.
2. Chief Lukulweni (Nkandhla)	168.
3. Chief Hashi "	76.
4. Chief Ndube "	79.
5. Chief Makubalo "	51.

COLONEL BARKER'S COLUMN.

1. Chief Mbuzo	175.
2. Chief Mpumela	16.
3. Chief Matshana ka Mondisa	37.
4. Chief Nongamulana	27.
5. Chief Tulwana	3.

Total 2202 men.

The following day 18th May was occupied in clearing the rebel area lying south of Cetywayo's grave including a portion of Ndube's ward. Five rebels were killed and some stock seized.

On the 19th May the whole force including native levies left camp for the purpose of making a combined attack and to storm the hitherto invulnerable Mhome stronghold. The native Levies were placed under my charge. Whilst dispositions for the attack were actually being made a Native Loyalist who was in the employ of the Intelligence Department as a spy came from the direction of the stronghold carrying a white flag

and was taken to Colonel McKenzie who subsequently informed me that Sigananda had sent two messengers to him making overtures for a surrender. An armistice until 9 a.m. the following day was therefore arranged to enable Sigananda to surrender and the troops retired to camp.

A large number of women and children from the rebels in the forest continued to emerge from the forest carrying white flags seeking permission to surrender but were all sent back and told that their surrender without their husbands and relations whom they had left in the bush could not be accepted. Information obtained from these women was to the effect that Bambata and Mangati with their followers were on Macala Mountain and that Sigananda was in the Mhome.

On the 20th May at about 1 p.m. two messengers Mbemi ka Lubiyela and Nogiya ka Nongoza were sent in under a white flag by Ndabaningi, Sigananda's Chief son and heir, to say that he did not wish to disobey the order to surrender that day but it was impossible for them to do so as he could not find Sigananda and therefore he requested an extension of two more days to find his father and talk the matter over with him. The application was granted and the time limit was fixed at 9 a.m. 22nd May.

On the 21st May all the mounted forces accompanied by Native Levies moved to Macala Hill, only to find on reaching there that the rebels who occupied the small forest on that hill had moved further inland to the Qudeni Forests. A most tiring day was experienced and the forces only returning to camp late that night.

At about midday on the 22nd May five men named Mbene, Gwaza, Maqigana, Nomabu and Menzi arrived from the forest with a message to say that Sigananda had been found at the top (Southern) edge of the Forest. That Sigananda had not the strength to fight the Government and was therefore willing to surrender, but that he had not then courage to surrender to such a large armed force and therefore desired to surrender to the Magistrate at the Magistracy and have his case dealt with there, further that he Sigananda was an old man and could not climb down the mountain and it would, therefore, be more convenient for him and his tribe to surrender at the Magistracy. It was further asked that the women and children might accompany the people surrendering. Colonel McKenzie after considering the matter informed the deputation that he would be prepared to accept the surrender at the Nkandhla Magistracy at 9 a.m. on the 24th May and that the women and children could come in provided their husbands and relations came with them.

On the 23rd May Colonel McKenzie accompanied by Royston's Horse, the Zululand Mounted Rifles and D.L. Infantry and Native Levies attached to his Column returned to the Nkandhla Magistracy. The route taken was by Gcongco Ridge, the ascent of which was accompanied by many narrow escapes owing to the steepness, in fact some horses were actually lost, breaking their necks in rolling down the hill in their struggle to negotiate the steepest portions. The remainder of the Forces under Colonels Mansel and Barker remained at Cetywayo's Grave.

The anticipated surrender of Sigananda did not take place on the 24th as arranged and as subsequently transpired, the object of the overtures made by the Old Rebel was merely to gain time as he hoped that Bambata, Mangati and Cakijana who were then away from the Nkandhla Forest with their band of followers would soon return with reinforcements from Dinizulu.

On the 25th May owing to reports that rebels were at the Ensingabantu Store looting that place, Colonel McKenzie left at 6 p.m. in order to make an early morning attack

the following day. The plan was well executed but on surrounding the bush at dawn on the 26th it was found that the rebels had left the day previous for the larger forests on the Qudeni.

General [F.S.] Stephenson [Commander of Transvaal District] from Pretoria arrived at Nkandhla on the 25th May, accompanied by his A.D.C.

Colonel McKenzie again left Nkandhla Magistracy with all available forces excepting those required to guard the Magistracy on the 28th May and encamped on the Dhlabe ridge immediately overlooking the Mhome stronghold. Genl. Stephenson accompanied him.

On the 26th May Mbebeni one of Sigananda's sons surrendered and on the 28th May Mpiwa an *Induna* of this tribe surrendered, both at the Magistracy. On the latter date, two Kraal heads, important and well to do men named Nsingisi and Fokoti of Sigananda's tribe who throughout had personally remained loyal brought in six of their rebel sons who had returned from the forest the night previous in order to surrender, one of whom named Mavukefile had a bullet wound through his hand received by him in the Bobe ridge attack. Their fathers pleaded for mercy to be shown to their sons whom they represented had been misled into rebellion by the older men. They stated if govt. so desired they, the fathers, would themselves take charge of them and serve with the Levies and would be responsible for them in future actions and loyalty of their sons and their own lives and property. It was decided as an experiment to accept the offer which resulted satisfactorily. These six young men that very same day were sent out to the native Levies, the following day actively taking part in the Tate fight. Their actions were strictly watched and from that day to the end of the rebellion these same men were foremost amongst the levies in any engagement and in the Mhome fight were conspicuous in slaying their late comrades. Needless to say these men on the conclusion of the rebellion were pardoned. This incident which I vouch for as being correct is one affording room for reflection as to the native character.

On the 29th May the column under Colonel McKenzie drove to the Tate Gorge, a most rugged and inaccessible gorge at the junction of the Tate stream with the Insuzi, which lies immediately north of the Mhome stronghold. About 40 Rebels were killed and 400 head of cattle captured. Trooper Malone of Royston's Horse was the only casualty sustained by the troops; he was shot by a rebel through the head and killed instantaneously. The operations in this gorge were continued the following day 30th when 21 more rebels were killed.

On the 29th May a dry canteen wagon belonging to two white traders with Colonel McKenzie's column lagged behind the column, following the wrong road with the result that they fell into the hands of the rebels on Nomance ridge. The two traders fled leaving their wagon which contained mixed goods and also two rifles. The rebels took possession of the wagon and oxen which they drove along the road into the forest and then looted it. The wagon together with some of the oxen were subsequently recovered.

The news of the successful engagement by Colonel Leuchars at Mpukinyoni hill in Nqutu Division in which he killed 70 rebels on the 28th May was received by special mounted messengers sent by the Chief Matshana ka Mondisa, who stated that he himself had warned Col. Leuchars of the impending attack the night previous to its actually taking place.

On the 30th May a combined attack by all forces including the columns under Cols. Mansel and Barker was made on the Mhome stronghold which was first shelled and then thoroughly searched by the troops and Levies. Only 3 Rebels were killed and it was apparent the Rebels had deserted the stronghold for the main forest known as Dukuza with their Chief Siganda.

Reports of a reliable nature were received this day that Bambata accompanied by Mehlokazulu, Lubudhlungu ka Faku, both from the Nqutu Division and Mtele and Mavugutu ka Sotondose from Natal were on the Qudeni Mountain with a large force of Rebels.

On the 1st June a large number of rebels of Siganda's tribe surrendered. They were brought in by Mpikwa who himself had surrendered on the 28th and had offered to go and fetch these people.

On the 2nd June Simoyi an important *Induna* under Siganda and mentioned previously in this report, was sent in by Col. McKenzie to whom he had surrendered with a large number of followers.

On 3rd June 800 Natal Rangers under Colonel Dick D.L.I. arrived at Nkandhla from Dundee, also 100 Natal Native Horse under Major Moe, the latter from Gingindhlovu via Eshowe and Melmoth.

On the 3rd June extensive operations were held by Colonel McKenzie with all his forces in the main Nkandhla Forest, the headquarters camp having been shifted to the top of Nomance Ridge. During the operations in the Forest a most determined but short attack was made on a small detachment of Royston's Horse in a section of the forest known as Manzimpambana. Five of Royston's Horse were killed and six wounded. The enemy suffered considerably. Over 50 bodies were found in the locality, 20 of whom were identified by the Levies and their names have been recorded by me.

On the 4th June the killed and wounded were brought in to Nkandhla from the previous day's fight and the former were buried in the little cemetery at the Magistracy.

On the 4th June reports that the rebel women and children were fleeing from the Nkandhla Forest as the result of the operations in that forest were made by loyalists to whose kraals these women fled, and such loyalists were authorised by the O.C. Troops to harbour and feed such women and hold them in ransom until claimed by their husbands or guardians.

Skimizolo, a full younger brother of Siganda, reported himself on the 4th June. Being a very aged man known to have taken no part in the rebellion he was placed at a Kraal near the Magistracy until further orders.

On the 5th June, the trial of rank and file surrendered and captured rebels was commenced by the Magistrate. The Gaol Yard in which was also stored all the Militia's stores, ammunition and provisions was becoming congested with the large number of prisoners and with every prospect of their numbers increasing every day it was most necessary to dispose of prisoners as quickly as possible.

On the 6th June the Natal Rebels accompanying Mehlokazulu and Lubudhlungu ka Faku, Mtele, Mavugutu alias Nondubela and Bambata on the Qudeni made a most determined raid down the mountain amongst the loyalists in the ward of Chief Mjantshi, finding most of the kraals only in charge of women, the men being absent with the native Levies the rebels met with very little opposition, raiding a large number of native stock and killing one loyalist of this tribe named Sipeku ka Njengaisilwana.

It was about this time that these rebels on the Qudeni also raided stock from loyalists in Mbuza's ward and killed two loyalists named [two blanks].

These two raids were undoubtedly purposely organised to terrorize the loyalists serving with the Government Levies who were termed as '*Amambukas*' [traitors or deserters] and their wives were told to tell their husbands to plait a long rope with which to climb up to the heavens as otherwise there would be no escape for them.

A shell fired one morning early from Nomance camp about the 6th June at a group of 3 natives who had ventured to an open glade was successful in killing two of them. It appears they one morning early, owing to the cold in the Forest went to an open glade in the Forest to sun themselves thinking that they were out of reach of the 15 pounders. Their presence was detected by the aid of glasses and the first and only shell burst immediately over them killing a woman named [blank] and a man named [blank]. This narrative was obtained by me from the woman's husband Mahlaya Ka Zwebu who was present when they were killed.

On the 8th June 1906 the Commissioner for Native Affairs, Sir Charles Saunders, left Nkandhla for Eshowe having completed two whole months' stay at Nkandhla under most trying circumstances.

It was on this date that a most determined attack was made by the rebels on two of the most prominent loyalists in this Division whose services in the rebellion were most invaluable and were fully recognized after the rebellion. These men are brothers named Zineke and Bayekana, sons of an ex Chief named Mnikina. The former for years past has been the Chief *Induna* of the Natal Government Native Representative in Johannesburg and the latter is undoubtedly one of the smartest native constables at this Magistracy. Both of them at that time had already captured and killed a large number of rebels, as well as obtaining and supplying most reliable information for the Intelligence Dept. Their actions were so resented by the rebels that the threatened reprisals at last took place and a large body of them, about 60 men, proceeded down the Qudeni mountain in Tulwana's ward where Zineke and Bayekana kraals are situated to carry out the threat. The two brothers fortunately were out on patrol this particular day and being armed with magazine Rifles and well mounted on their own ponies on hearing of the invasion proceeded with all haste to their kraals at which they arrived when the rebels were in the very act of commencing to loot and burn the kraals. Hostilities commenced without delay and quite a little battle ensued between the loyalist and rebel natives far removed from any control of the white man on that day. The rebels eventually retreated back to the Qudeni sustaining a loss of two killed and two wounded leaving the two brave defenders unscathed and victors as the partial damage to their kraals before their arrival was the only injury sustained by them.

The incident was a sidelight of which there are many unrecorded in the late rebellion is most interesting and at that time was most reassuring. Here were two men armed with modern rifles brave and with every confidence in themselves, pitted against a horde of about 60 men of their own kind armed with all kinds and descriptions of obsolete muzzle loading guns and assegais. Both these men in giving subsequent descriptions of the adventure to me asserted that it was entirely due to their being able to maintain a rapid fire with the magazine rifles that the enemy were misled into the belief they were opposed by a larger number than only two men.

On the 9th June, reports came in through the agency of Bayekana above that the rebels concentrated on the Qudeni under Bambata, Mehlokazulu, Lubudhlungu, Mtele and Mavukutu (alias Nondubela) had moved that day and were proceeding to the Nkandhla Forest. This information was at once heliographed to Colonel McKenzie late that afternoon the report was also corroborated by Militia Intelligence and resulted in the formulation and execution of such perfect plans that at dawn on Sunday the 10th of June 1906 the whole of the Militia forces accompanied by the Native Levies had accomplished the feat of successfully having surrounded the active rebels in Zululand in the entrance to the Mhome gorge.

It is not intended to give a description of what took place throughout that day, abler pens than mine and those who were eye witnesses will no doubt be in a better position to do so.

The rebel army which, according to the most authentic information obtained from Rebels who were in the Mhome fight themselves, moved from Qudeni on the 9th June to the top of the Macala hill and consisted of 19 companies of men on foot and one company on horse back approximately 1 000 men. After resting on Macala hill they at sunset started for the Mhome Gorge which they reached, tired and worn out by about 11 p.m. and not taking any precautions in the way of outposts camped in the open alongside the Mhome stream on the Kraal site of one Mpiyomdeni whose kraal had been burnt by the Militia some time previous. The search light at the Militia camp on Nomance was plainly visible to them in the sky some miles away on the mountain and it was not anticipated for a moment that they were in any danger of an attack. Almost before the first indications of dawn the unexpected attack took place and resulted so satisfactorily that Bambata, Mehlokazulu, Mtele, Mavukutu (alias Nondubela) were killed together with at the very least 500 of the rebel army who accompanied them. Prominent men viz. Lubudhlungu ka Faku, Cakijana ka Gezindaka and Mangati ka Godite however managed to escape and up to the present have not yet been accounted for.

The blow delivered by Colonel McKenzie on this day completely crushed the active rebellion in the Division and from that date all hostility on the part of the rebels in this Division ceased.

The Militia forces were immediately split up and distributed in the Division as follows, viz. Colonel McKenzie proceeded to Ntingwe, Colonel Barker to Cetywayo's grave, Major Boyd Wilson to the Qudeni whilst Col. Royston remained at Nomance Camp.

On the 13th Sigananda with his son Hlazo surrendered to Colonel Royston at Nomance Camp and were sent in to the Nkandhla Magistracy as Prisoners on the 14th June. Ndabaningi and Makahleleka, both sons of Sigananda, the latter wounded through the leg, surrendered on the 16th June.

Colonel McKenzie and staff returned from Ntingwe to the Magistracy on the 16th June and it was on this date that the announcement was made throughout the Division that three days' grace would be granted to all rebels in which to surrender.

During the ensuing 3 days rebels from all quarters kept coming in to surrender and up to and including the 20th June 654 of them had surrendered to the troops in the Division, which afforded absolute proof of the termination of the rebellion in this Division.

On the 19th June news of the outbreak of the Rebellion in the Mapumulo Division, Natal, was received with the result that Colonel McKenzie and Staff left for Krantzkop, Natal, on the 25th June to take command of the operations in Natal.

The last shot actually fired in the rebellion in Zululand happened on the 15th July (?). A native scout named Bebe, a son of Gawu an *Induna* of the Chief Matshana ka Mondisa's tribe who throughout the rebellion served both in Zululand and Natal as a mounted Scout, having heard that his own full brother named Sopela, who rebelled had returned and was hiding in the neighbourhood of his home, was sent out to capture his rebel brother. This he succeeded in doing but when escorting Sopela to the Magistracy the latter made a desperate attempt to escape and also to deprive Bebe of the firearm he had been armed with by the Militia. Bebe without a second thought immediately he succeeded in freeing himself from his brother's grasp deliberately shot him and killed him on the spot.

The trial of the rebels both by Court Martials [*sic*] and the Magistrate now commenced in real earnest; the Court Martials [*sic*] dealt with prominent ringleaders and chiefs whilst the magistrate dealt with the rank and file.

A return is attached [not found] shewing the number of rebels dealt with both by the Court Martials [*sic*] and Magistrate.

Throughout July, August and September, rebels continued to surrender at the Magistracy in small batches [*in*] ones and twos, involving an enormous amount of work taxing to the utmost the resources of the small staff at this Magistracy who worked practically night and day in order to cope with the work.

The aged Chief Sigananda whose health had gradually been failing from the date of his confinement in gaol died an ignominious death in the Nkandhla gaol at midnight on the 22 July 1906, where he was awaiting the promulgation of the sentence passed on him by the Court Martial, a sentence which had not yet received confirmation by His Excellency the Governor of Natal and the confirmation of which was rendered unnecessary by Sigananda's death. In the death of Sigananda the country was relieved of one of the most cunning, treacherous and rebellious of savages, a link connected with the early days of Zulu history when his tribe acquired their pandering [*sic*] treacherous and crafty reputation.

On the 21st August, Colonel Royston with Royston's Horse crossed into this Division from Krantzkop, visiting most of the areas occupied by the Rebels, i.e. the Tugela Valley, accompanied by Capt. Stuart N.F.A. and after remaining for about a week in the Division returned via Krantzkop to Pietermaritzburg.

The Nkandhla Magistracy was garrisoned with a section of the Natal Rangers and subsequently by a troop of the Z.M.R. under Capt. Flindt until the completion of the rebel trials, leaving the Magistracy on the 23rd September with the last batch of convicted rebels 42 in number.

The Chiefs Tulwana and Matshana ka Mondisa were both placed on their [*sic*] trial before the Commissioner for Native Affairs Zululand for Rebellion, etc., the result of charges of complicity made against them by other sentenced rebels arising principally out of statements made by them about these chiefs during their trials. The cases dealt with by the C.N Affairs at

[*There should be a few more pages or at least one more as the above sentence is not completed.*]