

ROUTES

Prince Impérial Route

1 June 1996

Freedom Route

Liberation Heritage Route

King Dinuzulu Route

18 October 2017



"Democracy means freedom to choose"

INKATHA

Inkatha Freedom Party
IQembu leNkatha Yenkululeko

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12 October 2018

Ms Glenn Flanagan
Project Leader: French Presence in KwaZulu Natal
Alliance Française
Pietermaritzburg

via email gflanagan@webafrica.org.za

Dear Ms Flanagan,

It was wonderful meeting you at the inaugural Nobhiyana Madondo lecture last month in Pietermaritzburg. Thank you for sending me the historic photographs of our 1979 meeting with their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Napoléon. It stirred such good memories.

I appreciate the invitation to attend the first anniversary of the King Dinuzulu Route taking place on 18 October 2018. Unfortunately, my many commitments prevent me from being in Pietermaritzburg next week. I would have been very interested to hear more about the work being done to promote Franco-Zulu tourism, particularly as this route celebrates my maternal grandfather.

Thank you for the work you are doing to promote our country's rich heritage. I wish you everything of the best for a successful event.

Yours sincerely,


PRINCE MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI MP
PRESIDENT: INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

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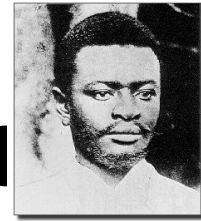
A French Prince & A Zulu Prince

The Prince
Impérial Louis
Napoléon



1856 – 1879

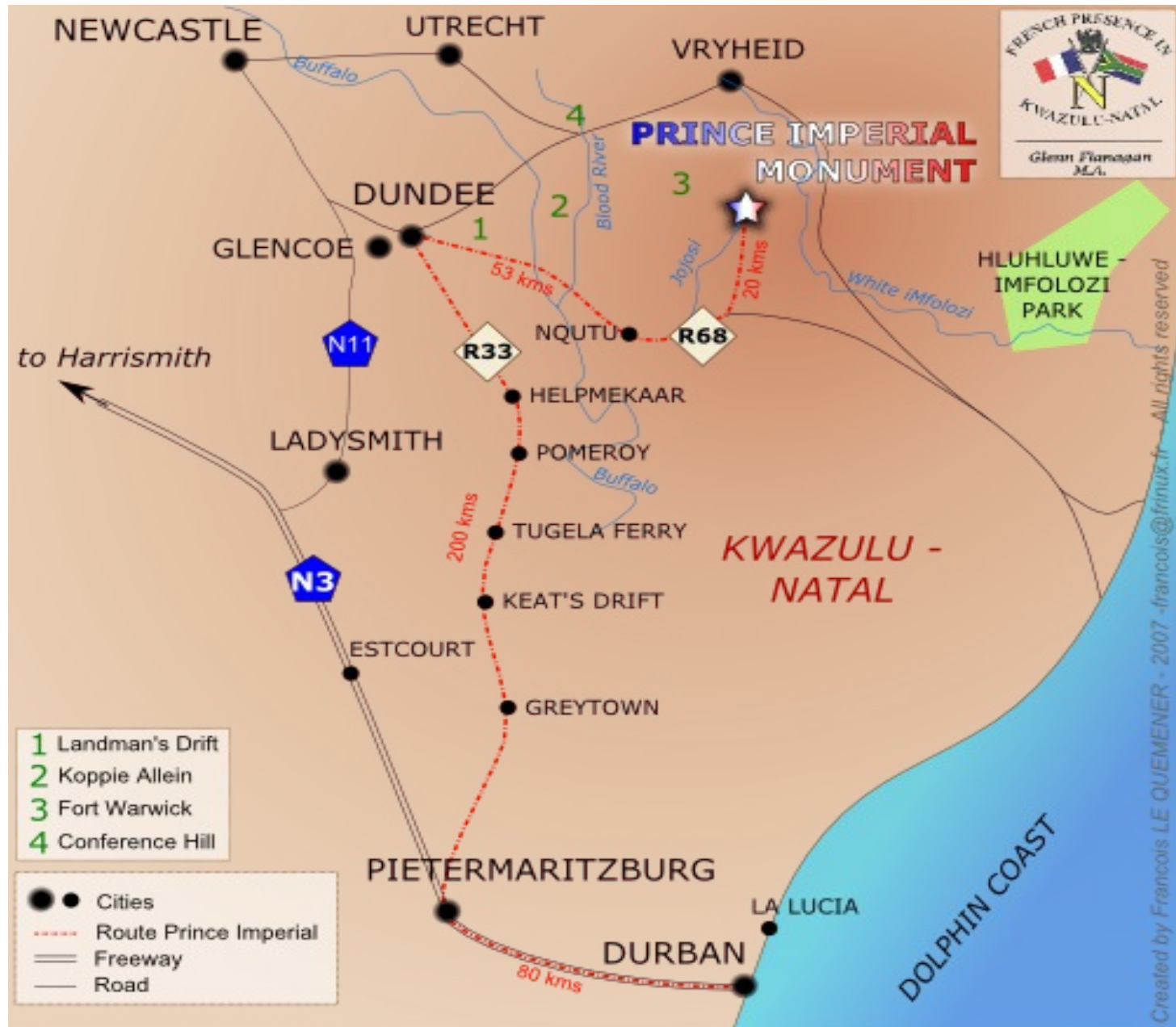
Prince
Dibululwazi
kaCetswhayo



1868 – 1918



ROUTE PRINCE IMPERIAL, LOUIS NAPOLEON



ROUTE *KING DINUZULU kaCetshwayo*
King Dinuzulu kaCetshwayo (1868 – 18 October 1913)
“Dinuzulu”, he who gratifies or satiates the Zulus



Dinuzulu as a prince during the Zulu civil war of 1883-1884

Born at eMangweni from uNomvimbi, King Cetshwayo's first wife

King of the Zulus from 20 May 1884 until his death in 1913

Grandfather of both the late king, Cyprian Bhekuzulu, and Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi

PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH KING DINUZULU

KWAZULU-NATAL & MPUMALANGA

**eMangweni, Mlambongwenya, Ulundi, Opisweni, Banganamo, eMtonjeni,
Msebe Valley, Nkandla Forest, Mome Gorge, Eshowe, Utrecht, Vryheid,
Ghost Mountain, Ceza, Hlopekhulu, Lydenburg, Swaziland Border, Mahashini,
Rorkes' Drift, Verulam, Bond's Drift, Tughela, Durban, The Point, Maritzburg,
Bishopstowe, Tongati, Nongoma, Dleke Hill, Holkrans, Nobamba Kraal, Samkele,
Ivuna Drift, Greytown, Newcastle, Uitkyk Farm, Middelburgh, Emalahleni,
Mpembeni River, eMakosini Valley.**

ST HELENA

Jamestown, Rosemary Hall, Maldivia, Francis Plain

King Dinuzulu's Exile From Durban to St.Helena



This Map has been
Designed By Yaraan
Of EL Artista Studio

From KZN to St Helena



King Dinuzulu's "country"



The Route Of King Dinuzulu



This Map has been
Designed By Yaraan Ragunanan
of EL Artista Studio

Mlambongwenya (military garrison) near present-day Ulundi: 2 September 1873:

Dinuzulu at 5 yrs witnesses the coronation of his father King Cetshwayo by the British

..in a marquee set up for the purpose, Cetshwayo was invested with a scarlet and gold mantle and a crown designed by a military tailor. He was then taken to a chair of state in front of the marquee and, following a 17-gun salute, Shepstone declared Cetshwayo king.

<http://www.news24.com/archives/witness/the-fascinating-story-of-cetshwayos-guns-20150430>

1879: Ondini / Isandlwana

King Cetshwayo selected 'uluNdi' or '**Ondini**' - which means the high place - as the site of his capital, but the entire complex was destroyed by British forces after the Battle of Ulundi. Reconstruction of the original capital has been meticulously carried out by the KwaZulu Monuments Council, Amafa AkwaZulu Natali, together with the creation of a cultural centre and museum, as well as the Ondini Historic Reserve.

From the R34 (Melmoth-Vryheid road) take the Ulundi turn-off. After crossing the Umfolozi River, take the second turn to the right((signposted as Umfolozi Game Reserve). The Ulundi Battlefield is on your left. 5kms further down the road, find the Ondini complex.

<http://www.zululand.org.za/community-services/tourism/journey-of-discovery.aspx>

1879 - Dinuzulu at 11 yrs old witnessed his father's armies leave Ondini for Isandlwana

Dinuzulu placed under the guardianship of Ndabuko, his paternal uncle. His mother Novimbi Msweli acted as Regent during King Cetshwayo's exile

Opisweni: Mnyamana's (Cetshwayo's prime minister) kraal. Dinuzulu harboured here to escape Chief Zibhebhu

Bangonomo: Dinuzulu, in disguise, dupes Zibhebhu

Bangonomo is 255 kms from Pietermaritzburg, as the crow flies lies in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality (isiZulu -*Umkhanyakude* means "seen from afar") named after the yellow-barked fever tree

Emtonjaneni: 26 January 1883: Dinuzulu, aged 16 yrs, reunited with his father King Cetshwayo.

He (Dinuzulu) is the image of his father and was evidently fully alive to his position for he trod the earth as if he owned it. In receiving the congratulations of his numerous Indunas he maintained a sang-froid worthy of his birth.

p. 5 C.T. Binns, *Dinuzulu The Death of the House of Shaka*. F. Colenso, *Ruin of Zululand*, Vol.II, p.339.

Mtonjaneni is part of the uThungulu District Municipality. isiZulu - *Mtonjaneni* means a "spring of water" (King Dingaan used to send maidens to collect water for him)

Msebe Valley: 30 March 1883: Usuthu crushed by Zibhebhu of the Mandhlakazi

Nkandla Forest: 21 July 1883: Cream of the Zulu nation destroyed at Ulundi. King Cetshwayo takes refuge in the forest
<http://en.m.wikipedia-org>

Stronghold, Mome Gorge: Dinuzulu rescued by Chief Sitshitshili, joins his father, King Cetshwayo in this hiding-place

Eshowe: King Cetshwayo persuaded to go to Eshowe under the Jurisdiction of Melmoth Osborn, the Resident Commissioner. Dinuzulu stays in the Nkandla Forest
[http:// eshowe.com](http://eshowe.com)

Utrecht - 1884: Dinuzulu offered rewards of land to Boer farmers to come and fight on his side and restore the Zulu Kingdom

Vryheid - 1884: Ditto

Ghost Mountain - 5 June 1884: Dinuzulu's Volunteers, led by General Louis Botha defeated Zibhebhu, Dinuzulu's rival and enemy at the *Battle of Ghost Mountain (Battle of Tshaneni)*

Nkonjeni, between White and Black Mfolosi Rivers about 8 miles north of Ulundi and within easy distance of the kraals of Dinuzulu, Ndabuko and Mnyamana

Thursday 7 July 1886 – Dinuzulu conspicuous by his absence. The proclamation in English and in Zulu dispatched to Dinuzulu by Resident Commissioner's special messenger

Ceza -13 May 1888: Dinuzulu & Ndabuko assembled their united forces

Ceza Caves in the Ceza Forest on Ceza Mountain (Echibini Area Manguzi/Kwangwanase)
(KwaCeza: 27° 59' 0" South, 31° 23' 0" / Mahlabatini. Rural population of about 40, 353
27 kms North West of the R66 between Ulundi and Nongoma)

(Ceza Hospital a provincial hospital (160 beds)

<http://www.heritagekzn.co.za/sites/visit/northern-kzn/item/51-ceza-caves>)

Eshowe 21 May 1888: Dinuzulu & Ndabuko lodged in goal for cattle that had been stolen and fed to the *impis* at Ceza

Black Umfolosi River - 2 June 1888: Dinuzulu & Ndabuko pursued by Government forces with two of their warriors to the Black Umfolosi River

Ceza towards Ndandwe fort – the Battle of Ivuna Hill (or Ndunu Hill) - 23 June 1888:
Dinuzulu & Ndabuko led a force of between four and five thousand men from Ceza towards **Ndandwe Fort** , close to **Ndunu Ridge** – the Battle of Ivuna Hill (or Ndunu Hill).

Scene of one the final acts in Dinuzulu's resistance against the British annexation of Zululand. Dinuzulu & Ndabuko lead their *impis* in a victorious routing of the Mandhlakazi, collect booty of large herds of cattle and some women and children 2000 British troops sent to Eshowe to mount operations against Dinuzulu. The fort relieved by 600 men under the command of Major McKean of the Royal Dragoons, and a young officer called Robert Baden-Powell.

Hlopekhulu - 2 July 1888: Decisive defeat for the Usuthus, resistance broken. Dinuzulu and Ndabuko fled across the border into the Transvaal.

Vryheid - 1888 - Dinuzulu surrenders and followers disarm

Lydenburg district - 16 September 1888 – Dinuzulu and Shingana interned Dinuzulu then disappeared. Reported that he reached the border of Zululand on 1 November. Then, as he was threatened with being arrested, he was seen moving towards the Transvaal.

Mahashini – Monday 12 November 1888 – Dinuzulu reported to have left his kraal in Mahashini (accompanied by Wilhelm Meyer, a farmer of the Republic) and crossed the Buffalo River into Natal to make his way to Maritzburg

Mahashini is 39 kms from Nongoma. Access from the R618

Rorkes' Drift - 12 November 1888 – Sundays River, Elands Laagte (from there by train to Ladysmith and Maritzburg - 01H30 15 November- and onto Bishopstowe -
Dinuzulu's route

15 November 1888 - Dinuzulu surrendered to British authorities. Incarcerated in Maritzburg

Durban 21 November 1888 – Dinuzulu placed on train to Eshowe.

Arrival at **Verulam**° 08H50; placed on post cart to **Bond's Drift**; handed over to Zululand police in the middle of the **Tugela** river and completed the journey to **Eshowe** on horse. There Dinuzulu was lodged in a tent.

°**Verulam**, 27 kms north of Durban. Part of the Ndwedwe Municipality

Eshowe - 23 January 1888: Special Court

Dinuzulu found guilty of high treason and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

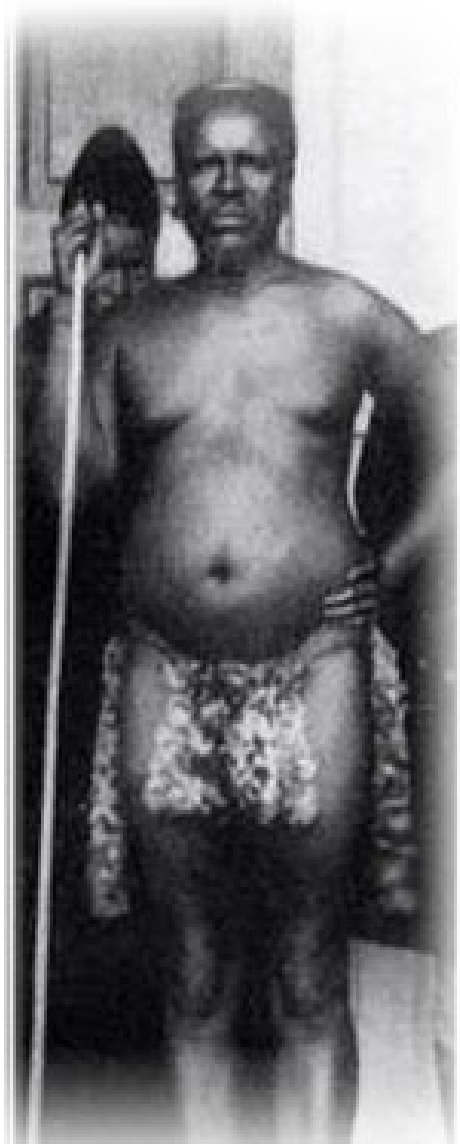
Melmoth Osborn's opinion: *the three chiefs should be removed to some safe place across the sea and be kept there during the term of their sentences.*

p.146. C.T. Binns, *Dinuzulu The Death of the House of Shaka*

Dinuzulu's mother, Oka Msweli (the maiden name of Dinuzulu's mother)& his Prime Minister Mankulumana to carry out the duties of Chieftainship while Dinuzulu in St Helena)

Shingana (son of Mpande, half-brother of Cetshwayo, thus uncle to Dinuzulu) – sentenced to 12 years

HRH Prince Ndabuko (King Cetshwayo's brother) – sentenced to 15 years



HRH Prince Shingana Zulu, was the son of King Mpande Zulu and Queen Jimi Shwabede. He was appointed the first Prince of Onkweni by his father and was the Head of the Onkweni Dynasty of the Zulu Royal House. Prince Shingana was named by his father, his name means "Fearless and Victorious One"

<http://www.princeafricazulu.org/biography.php>

**HRH Prince Shingana Zulu
Passed away 11 March 1911**

Eshowe to Durban to the port

Dinuzulu, Ndabuko, Shingana. The exiled Zulu chiefs
leaving the cool at Eshowe



EXILE ON ST HELENA

The *Anglian* arrived at **St Helena** at 11H00 25 February 1890.

Thirteen **Zulu** prisoners were in the group. Dinuzulu, his two uncles, Ndabuku and Shingana, Mr Saunders, their guardian and interpreter, Mr. Anthony Daniels (a Zulu educated at Loveday as interpreter), his assistant, Paul Mthimkhulu° – chaplain and medical attendant, a male attendant, Nyosana kaMdwala, and two female attendants, Zihlazile – daughter of chief Qethuka and Umkasilomo, daughter of Ntuzwa of the Mdlallose for Dinuzulu, a wife and male attendant for Ndabuku, and the same for Shingana.

°*the big tree*

The group was accommodated in:

1. Rosemary Hall: 1890 – 1893

(previously known as *Harper's Plain Ridge House*) a sizeable, well- built house, about 1,700 feet above sea level, with stables. Situated some four miles from Jamestown, the capital:

Rosemary Hall on Francis Plain, was the home of the Austrian and Russian Commissioners, Baron Stürmer and Balmain, during the captivity of Napoleon. This imposing house was destroyed in the early 1930's, after King Dinuzulu's stay. Reputedly the house was a victim of the termites that have done so much damage to the buildings on the island since the 1840's.

2. Then, accommodated at ***Maldivia*** in Jamestown: **1893 - 1895**



The area is named after slaves from the Maldives who worked in the gardens, then a Government Plantation, after they arrived on the island in 1735.

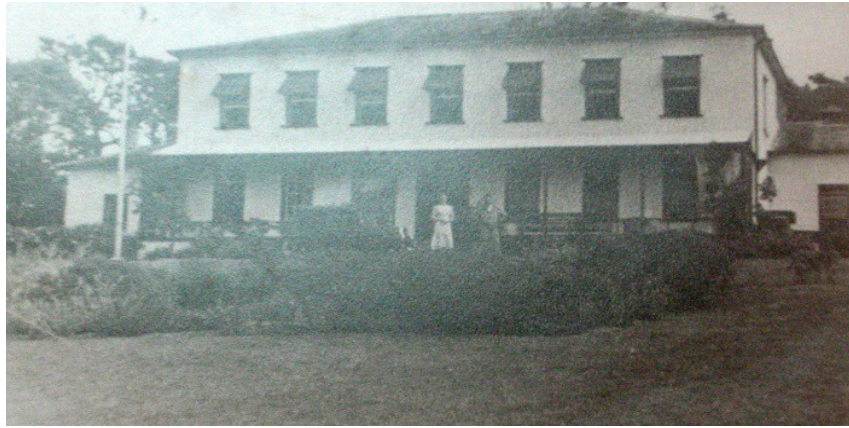


Harriet Colenso visits King Dinuzulu and his entourage at **Maldivia**. Harriet arrived on St Helena **15 February 1895**. She and Dinuzulu rode together to visit Longwood, the last home-in-exile of Napoléon I, great uncle of the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoléon.

She left at the **end of March to go to London** to find out why the return of the Zulu exiles had been delayed.

3. Finally, a residence was built on **Francis Plain** (nowadays the showplace at Prince Andrew High School) for Dinuzulu and his wives: **1895 – 1897**

20 October 1897 Harriet returns to St Helena

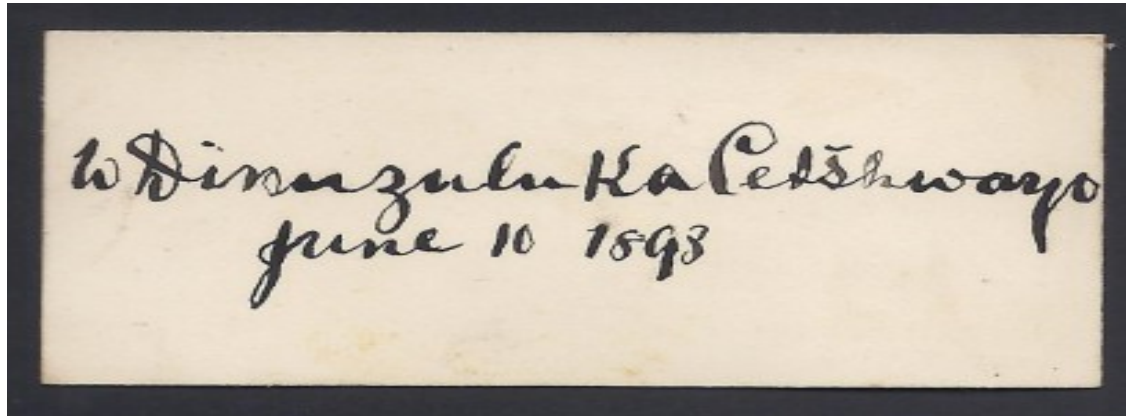


The Zulu party accompanying Dinuzulu and his uncles were all free to mingle with residents on the island, and Dinuzulu in particular became very popular. There were three weddings between members of the party and local women who subsequently returned to Zululand with their husbands and children. Dinuzulu had 8 children, by his Zulu wives here and the two of them who died on the island are buried in St Pauls' churchyard.

Emily Jackson in her book *St. Helena* (1903) wrote that at the time of their departure the Zulu group members were as attached to Western customs as could be expected in such a seven year period. This can be said especially of the young Prince, she wrote, who became more refined, his gentlemanly manners and bearing promising well for the tribe over which he might hold sway.

They were forbidden from wearing their traditional Zulu dress and adopted the linens and pantaloons of the British.

Dinuzulu took to the structures enforced on him with what enthusiasm he could muster and, in the face of them, quickly learnt to write in perfect script with quill and ink,



W Dinuzulu Ka Cetshwayo
June 10 1893

and play and compose on the piano and organ.

He describes it in a letter: "I play the piano, the ship's upright; I play the Mariner's Jog and the Hornpipe, and play "Für Elise". I shall play the organ down at St James Cathedral when I am confirmed. Then I will have only one wife. Naturally the green hill is in Eshowe, which we miss somewhat."

On any given day he could be found, whip in hand, wandering over St Helena's rocky outcrops in velvet slippers, silk ties and tall top hats, sometimes leading his entourage of loyal attendants.

In a letter home Dinuzulu wrote,

We are contented, as we are allowed to go wherever we like. We live in a very large and very nice house. It is cool and away from the mass of people. The house is situated on a hill and we live alone. We see the Governor of St Helena very often. He is very nice and visits us frequently. This is a very large place. We were wrongly informed when we were told we were going to live on a small rock.

The Emperor of the Zulus proved far more amenable than did the Emperor of the French. He did what he was told, never quarrelled with the authorities, and wandered about the Island making friends with all he met.

<https://www.napoleon.org/en/history-of-the-two-empires/articles/saint-helena-prison-island/>

Magama Fuze

Magama, son of Magwaza Fuze of the Ngcobo people, was born in Zululand in about 1840.

Just over eighty years later, he became the first Zulu writer to publish a book in Zulu. This book is called '*Abantu Abamnyama*'. The book is now also in English and is called '*The Black People and whence they came*'.



He was also, it seems, quite the ladies' man. In the 10 years he was exiled on the island, he fathered eight children, including the now 81-year-old Maglan Noden.

Mrs Maglan Noden of Woody Ridge, **Princess Dinuzulu**, claims to be an illegitimate daughter of King Dinuzulu. Noden's mother was a local St Helena woman who was an attendant to King Dinuzulu in his exile. Noden, a retired opera singer, has lived between England and St Helena all her life.



Richard Gibbs

Princess Dinuzulu (left) meets film maker and official Zulu royal family storyteller Khubu Zulu

**Her Royal Highness Nomkhubulwane kaMandlenkosi ka Magengeni
ka Dinuzulu**

Khubu Zulu or, more officially, **Her Royal Highness Nomkhubulwane ka Mandlenkosi ka Magengeni ka Dinuzulu**, a Joburg film maker, has made it her mission to ensure that a more nuanced narrative of her great-grandfather's life, and that of the Zulu kingdom, doesn't disappear for future generations.

“I found out from my father that Dinuzulu and his great wife, uMthshekula wa ka Sibiya, had three children – two girls and a boy, my grandfather Magengeni ka Dinuzulu. I found out that my grandfather had been born on St Helena, which came as a surprise because I had always assumed he was born in South Africa.”

Two of King Dinuzulu's children born on St Helena died there and they are buried in St Paul's churchyard



Grave of Unomfino and Umohlozana

The party, now numbering 25, finally left the island on 24 December 1897 on the *Umbilo*.

Another source gives the size of his entourage as 31 and, in addition to the two wives and Miss Harriet Colenso daughter of the Bishop of Natal (who travelled with them at her own expense), the passage home included

40 tons of furniture,
6 donkeys,
10 dogs,
some rabbits,
a monkey,
a piano
and
a harmonium

More detailed information on Dinuzulu's stay on St Helena, including the marriages, can be found in Barbara George's article in the St Helena Herald of 30th October 2009 which can be accessed via their website and from which some of the above has been adapted.

www.news.co.sh/Newspapers/SHH%2020091030.pdf

<http://jcgrimshaw.blogspot.co.za/2011/03/dinizulu-kacetshwayo-1868-1913.html>

19 December 1897, the *Umbilo* leaves St Helena to repatriate Dinuzulu his uncles, their retinue and Miss Harriet Colenso at her own expense.



EVENTS in Zululand during King Dinuzulu's absence

**July 1893 Melmoth Osborn retired
Replaced by Sir Marshall Clarke**

1895 locusts

1896 drought

1897 rinderpest

Durban - The Point to uTongathi - 6 January 1898:

Dinuzulu and entourage disembark and put on a special train at the Point to uTongathi

uTongathi to Eshowe by mule wagon

10 January 1898 Eshowe – to the house built for Dinuzulu. Dinuzulu henceforth supposed to act as “a Government Induna and Advisor” and appointed chief of a tribe (that lived nearly a100 miles away).

Eshowe is the oldest town of European settlement in Zululand. Eshowe's name is said to be inspired by the sound of wind blowing through the more than 4 km² of the indigenous Dlinza Forest, the most important and striking feature of the town. The name is most likely to be derived from the Zulu word for the *Xysmalobium* shrubs, *showe* or *shongwe*.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eshowe>

Nongoma - March 1898: Dinuzulu and St Helena entourage accompanied by **Harriet Colenso**. Two regiments of young men formed to act as Dinuzulu’s body guards – *Inqubokakundlazi* and the *Udakwakusutha*
isiZulu: *KwaNgoma* means "place of the diviner or mother of songs"

King Dinuzulu & Harriet Colenso (Dlwedlwe)



Nongoma:

300 kms north of Durban, 56 kms from Ulundi

This area was once the home of King Zwide, a late 18th-century Ndwandwe monarch who was eventually defeated by Shaka at the beginning of the Mfecane wars.

On 30 March 1883, a Zulu regiment, the Mandlakazi under Zibhebhu, defeated the uSuthu (another Zulu regiment representing King Cetshwayo kaMpande) in the Msebe Valley near Nongoma.

The town itself was only established in 1887 with the building of Fort Ivuna by the British as a buffer zone between the Zulu warring factions. It was originally called **Ndwandwe** but was later replaced by an earlier name given by the local tribesmen to the sacred area where the town stands: KwaNongoma ("place of the diviner or mother of songs").

In June 1888 Nongoma was destroyed by the uSuthu but later rebuilt. The fort was used during the Bambatha Rebellion of 1906.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nongoma>

Royal palaces

The area has five royal palaces belonging to the current **Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini**:

Khethomthandayo Royal Palace — His first wife, Queen MaDlamini, lives here.

EMahhashini Royal Palace - Queen KaMathe lives here.

Kwakhangelamankengane Royal Palace — Princess Queen Mantfombi Dlamini-Zulu lives here.

Linduzulu Royal Palace — Queen MaNdlovu, lives here.

Enyokeni Royal Palace — Queen MaMchiza lives here, and it is the King's only 'traditional' palace. In early September it is the site of the Umhlanga (Reed Dance).

Two Zulu monarchs are laid to rest in the Nongoma area:

King Solomon kaDinuzulu (1891–1933), son of King Dinuzulu kaCetshwayo

King Cyprian Bhekuzulu kaSolomon (1924–1968), son of King Solomon kaDinuzulu and father of the current Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Dhleke Hill – April 1901: Dinuzulu (at the instruction of Colonel Bottomley) with 1, 500 men carries out a successful raid against the Boers in the north-western boundaries of Zululand (a Boer wagon and firearms seized)

As a result on

Holkrans (Ntatshana) - 5 May 1902

A Qulusi impi of 300 men attacked a commando of seventy Boers under Field-Cornet Jan Potgieter laagered at Holkrans (Ntatshana), some twenty kilometres north of Vryheid. The Zulus surrounded the Boer laager intending to surprise them but a premature shot gave the Boers some warning. Nevertheless the Zulus used the darkness to creep in close and practically wipe out the commando. In this attack 56 Boers, most of them local farmers, were killed and 3 taken prisoner while all the cattle at the camp were driven off. The Zulu impi suffered the loss of 52 killed and 48 wounded (44).

<http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol081av.html>

44. Warwick, *Black people and South African War*, p.91; Maphalala, *Participation of Zulus in Anglo-Boer War*, pp. 118-119; Spies, *Methods of barbarism?*, p.291; Bulpin, *Shaka's country*, p.262; T. Pakenham, *The Boer War* (London, 1979), p.567.

Nombamba Kraal, Emakosini Valley - 1902

Dinuzulu re-established his kraal and so strengthened his authority. **Nombana** founded by Jama, the grandfather of King Shaka . Was considered to be the “the cradle of the Zulu clan. Lugg called it “Hallowed ground, reserved for Royal kraals only”.

(pg 170 *Dinuzulu The Death of the House of Shaka* C.T. Binns quoting Dr Bryant).

Banganamo - 27 August 1904: Death of Sibhebhu (pg 176 ...)!

31 May 1905: a terrific hailstorm destroyed crops and caused untold damage (previous and current ills - drought, locusts, rinderpest, East Coast fever, civil war, homes destroyed, reduced to a “labour force” in a “serfdom”, job reservation, economic depression, census ... poverty, disease and taxation)

August 1905 – Poll Tax became law. 1 £ per head imposed on all White, Coloured, Indian and African residents in Natal and Zululand of age 18 yrs and upward. Only exemption of Africans who paid Hut Tax.

1906 Bambatha Rebellion – The Uprising

Bambatha kaMancinza (1860 – 1906?)



Bambatha stayed 4 days at Usuthu, Dinuzulu's kraal; departed with arms, leaving his wife Siyekeiwe and children Kolikile and Ndabayakhe behind. Instructed by Dinuzulu to send for the "great doctor" Malaza. Cakijana hoodwinked by Bambatha

King Dinuzulu incapacitated from any physical exertion during this time because of a dropsical complaint.

"Dropsy is an old word for oedema, which is a condition where there is accumulation of fluid in the body beneath the skin, body cavities, interstitial spaces leading to its swelling. Any part of organ of the body can be affected by dropsy; however, it is more commonly seen in the ankles, feet and legs.

There are different causes for dropsy. Some of them are physiological whereas some are pathological. One of the major causes of dropsy is pregnancy; and after the birth of the child, this condition resolves. Some of the other causes include liver cirrhosis, heart problems, deep vein thrombosis, irregular menstrual cycle, certain medicines and increased salt intake. Sitting in the same position for prolonged periods of time can also lead to dropsy".

<https://www.epainassist.com/vascular-disease/dropsy>

10 June 1906

Massacre of **Mome Gorge**

July 1906

4,700 prisoners taken in the final scour of the rebels. 25 ring leaders deported to St Helena. **18 September 1906** – Dinuzulu rumoured to be severely ill. Suspicion for a spell cast on Dinuzulu fell on Gence who had committed adultery with Oka Maha, one of Dinuzulu's wives. Both brought before the magistrate at **Nongoma**. Both acquitted

April 1907

Cakijana & Matayana comanded to kill Gence

May 1907

Samkele railhead for journey to Maritzburg to meet with the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum

Bishopstowe 20 May 1907

Meeting with the two Misses Colenso, the Governor, the Minister of Native Affairs, the Chief Commissioner and a number of government officials and Dinuzulu's *indunas*.

Dinuzulu urged to hand over rebels sheltering with him. On his return he hands over 6 of 8 rebels. Bambatha's wife and children run away to Mahlabatini

Weeks following – Sitshitshili, Mpumela murdered; Sergeant Wilkinson & Sibiya narrowly escaped. Martial law declared.

Dinuzulu arrested

Sir Matthew Nathan, new Governor reluctant to “append his signature” (pg 237).
Pressurised to do so

Jamestown, St Helena – 3 June 1907: arrival of 25 Zulu rebels - they were dressed in sackings; their ages 20 to 70. All sentenced to life with hard labour. 7 chiefs died on the island. The surviving chiefs left in 1910

9 December 1907 Ivuna Drift – half way to Usutu Captain Stuart sent by the Resident Commissioner, Sir Charles Saunders, Dinuzulu and his *indunas* surrender. They then meet the barrister Eugène Renaud, sent to Zululand to urge Dinuzulu to surrender, outside his hotel in **Nongoma**

14 December 1907 Dinuzulu and his men moved from Nongoma to Maritzburg – to the gaol. (Nongoma to Eshowe to Greytown 19/11/1907 to Maritzburg 03/03/1909 ?)

Looting and raids of the royal kraal and of the countryside to look for rebels and arms



**KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA - 1907:
Bambatha Rebellion**

The Usuthu Village after Dinizulu's surrender to the authorities. Dinizulu's house and the main buildings are situated on the hill in the centre of the kraal.

23 December 1907 – 30 July 1908 Preliminary examination on charges of high treason

3 November 1908: special Civil Tribunal in the **Greytown Town Hall**

Greytown Town Hall. Designed by Street Wilson. The foundation stone was laid in 1897 and it was opened in 1904.



A lager was formed for townspeople during the Bhambatha Rebellion and the trial of King Dinizulu

19 November 1908: Dinuzulu's trial. Charged on 23 counts – high treason, public violence, sedition, and rebellion. In witness box for ten and a half days

The Hon. W. P. Schreiner's comment in a letter to his wife:

The Government are so deeply involved in getting a verdict that they are leaving no stone unturned; but the more I see of it the more I come to the conclusion that it is a persecuting political trial.

(Pg 251 Binns ... Walker, *W.P. Schreiner*, p.279)

3 March 1908 – judgement given



**King Dinizulu at the time of his trial in
November 1908.**

From *Shaka's Children, A History of the Zulu People* by Stephen
Taylor, Harper Collins 1994

Taylor writes that Dinizulu cut an imposing figure in pith helmet, khaki military dress and leather leggings, but the effect was spoiled by his physical grossness.

He was adamant about his innocence.
"I am guilty only of being Cetshwayo's son."

Thanks to the incisive cross-examination by his advocate, the prominent Cape liberal William Schriener, he was acquitted on all but three of the twenty-three charges of treason and sentenced to four years' imprisonment

March 1908 : Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

He was sentenced to four years imprisonment for

1. assisting the ringleaders Bambatha and Mangati
2. for having harboured and concealed 125 rebels at various times from May 1906, until his arrest
3. for harbouring Bambatha's wife and children.

He was fined UK PND\$ 100 or 12 months imprisonment.

He was also deprived of his position as government Induna

Trial of Dinuzulu was a calculated move by the colonial authorities to destroy the last vestiges of African autonomy and traditional leadership in order to pave the way for the white-controlled Union of 1910.

**DINUZULU
moved from
GREYTOWN
to the
THE OLD PRISON,
MARITZBURG 1908**



TO NEWCASTLE 1910

King Dinuzulu was transferred with his Prime Minister, Mankulumana kaSomphungua Ndwandwe, by government train. They arrived in a 2nd Class coach on 01 April 1910. Harriet Colenso came to visit in the week of 09 – 13 May 1910.

**Mankulumana was released on 20 May 1910
King Dinuzulu was released on 31 May 1910**

Completed in 1905 "His Majesty's Goal, Newcastle



Amongst those convinced of Dinuzulu's innocence was Louis Botha, who on becoming Prime Minister in 1910 had Dinuzulu freed . However, he remained in exile. After a short spell in goal, he was settled on the farm *Uitkyk* between Middelburg and Emalahleni, in the Middelburg District



Unfortunately, ill health took its toll and he died on 18 October 1913, aged forty-five.

Among the few people at his bedside was a young Mahatma Gandhi, who would later rise to fame as a leader of India's independence.



King Dinuzulu's Tomb ?

King Dinuzulu was buried with his fathers' (the ancient Zulu kings) at his **Nobamba kraal** on the banks of the **Mpembeni River**, in the beautiful **eMakosini** valley of Zululand.

Nobamba Kraal

Nobamba kraal, then located on the farm Koningsdal No.220 B., a kraal that has been rebuilt many times to perpetuate the memory of the original owner, Senzangakona. The custodian of this kraal is now okaLilabane, mother of Mpembeni, and one of Dinuzulu's widows.

<http://www.rorkesdriftlodge.com/placesOfInterest.html>

Mpembeni River in Zululand

King Dinuzulu was succeeded by his son Solomon - Nkayishana Maphumzana 'Phumuzuzulu' Solomom kaDinuzulu, who had been born on St Helena Island in 2 January 1891. He died on 4 March 1933.

<http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol081kg.html>

Statues of King Dinuzulu



IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi (left) and King Goodwill Zwelithini at the unveiling of a statue of King Dinuzulu in Greytown

A statue of King Dinuzulu has also been erected next to the statue of General Louis Botha, the first prime minister of the Transvaal colony, at

Bere

Durban



PLACES IN KWAZULU-NATAL THAT HONOUR THE NAME “KING DINUZULU”

King Dinuzulu Hospital Complex - KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

www.kznhealth.gov.za/kingdinuzuluhospital.htm

Corner of Dr R D Naidoo drive and Viola Road, **Sydenham Durban**

King Dinuzulu Road is next to **Berea** and is located in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. King Dinuzulu Road has a length of 2.15 kilometres. But it is split into separate ways

King Dinuzulu Clinic, Eshowe

<http://search.info4africa.org.za/Organisation?Id=82865> / **+27 35 473 4500**

King Dinuzulu Township Tour, Eshowe

<https://eshowe.com/king-dinuzulu-township-tour/>

King Dinuzulu Public Library, Eshowe

<http://>

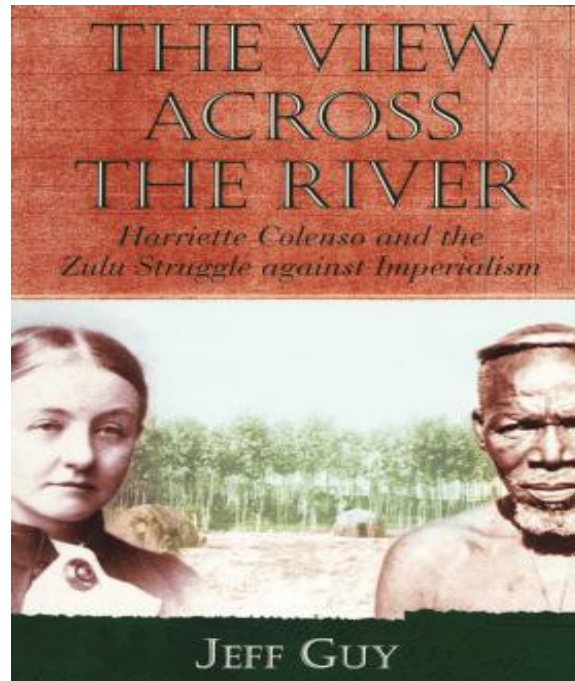
glopoi.co.za/places/king-dinuzulu-library-eshowe-kwazulu-natal-public-library-eshowe-kwazulu-natal

King Dinuzulu Highway, Pietermaritzburg

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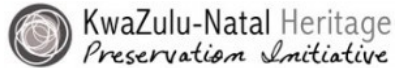
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3.



<http://kznheritage.org/old-pietermaritzburg-prison/>

[_http://kznheritage.org/old-pietermaritzburg-prison/](http://kznheritage.org/old-pietermaritzburg-prison/)

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**The Zulu exiles on St Helena, 1890-1897.
Loos, Jackie // Quarterly Bulletin of the
South African Library; Sep-Dec 98, Vol. 53
Issue 1/2, p32 presents the story of Zulu
citizens from South Africa exiled in St.
Helena from 1890-1897. Punishment for a
political conflict; Relationship of the exiles
with inhabitants of the island; Success of
the effort of Harriette Colenso to allow the
prisoners to return.**

THE COLENZO FAMILY

The **Colenso family** wrote and published a number of substantial and detailed books which laid the full blame for the Anglo-Zulu War and its aftermath squarely on the shoulders of the imperialists, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Theophilus Shepstone and Sir Garnet Wolseley. King Cetshwayo's historical image underwent a complete overhaul from Frere's 'savage descendant of Shaka' to Colenso's 'noble martyr'.

The Colenso publications that most effectively transmitted King Cetshwayo's rehabilitated historical image were Frances Ellen Colenso's two works: ***The History of the Zulu War and its Origin***, co-authored by Colonel Anthony Durnford's brother, Edward and published in 1880; and ***The Ruin of Zululand***: an account of British doings in Zululand since the invasion of 1879 which was published in London in two volumes in 1884 and 1885.

Harriette Colenso shared her father's inflexible moral convictions that King Cetshwayo and his only son and heir-apparent, Dinuzulu, were the victims of British imperial policy and the avarice and greed of Natal's colonial officials and the white settler community at large. Harriette Colenso inherited her father's zealous spirit and much of his literary skill. She wrote several notable works which contributed to the humanitarian revision of the history of Anglo-Zulu relations between 1879 and the early twentieth century.

Harriette published three works which all appeared around 1890, or shortly after the exile of King Dinuzulu to St. Helena by the British authorities in Natal; they were ***England and the Zulus, Zululand Past and Present*** and ***The Story of Dinizulu*** co-authored by H.R. Fox Bourne.

HOW TO GET TO ST HELENA

AIR LINK



BEFORE!
The RMS
St Helena
mail ship.
It no longer sails, alas!



JAMESTOWN, the capital of St Helena





UNGQONGQOSHE wezokuThutha nezokuXhumana kophakathi, uMnuz Willie Mchunu, iNkosi uS'ileo Shinga naMnuz Nkomo Khuzwayo weKhwazi Le Afrika bebeka amatshhe esivivaneni sokukhumbula ialeloshovuyi esafela umzalaliso kakhulu ndampondo ngo-1906 uNtelezi Msane. Lesi sikhumbuzo sakhliwe eSiphofu ngaseMzumbi ogwini oluseningizimu neKwaZulu-Natal

**Kuvuke umunyu kuvulwa isivivane
sabafela ukulwa nokhandampondo**

In 2009 I travelled with Howard Msomi, Zinhle Shezi, Skhumbuzo Hlongwane, uGu Mayor Mr Cele, Mzumbi Mayor Mr Gumede, iNkosi Shinga and Dennis kaMbayimbayi kaNtelezi Msane to St Helena Island. Our mission was to perform rituals and return the death back home. It is an ancestral ritual we call *Isivivane* which I built in honor for our Military Commanders who fought the British Colony of Natal in 1906. They were banished to St Helena Island in the Middle of Atlantic Ocean. It was after returning from the St Helena Island of Bondage. Guiding their spirit back home after 100 years death in exile.

2009

Khandampondo

20 March 1906 the Colony of Natal was under Martial Law (State emergency) British Colonial Soldiers and Bandits were attacking, killing people and stealing their livestock for all Native on account that Natives were protest to pay Poll Tax.

On the 20 March a Martial Law Court staged in Mzumbi sentenced Ntelezi Kakhukhulela Msane, Khiye Batimane Mlitwa and 34 others to Death. Due to a compaign by Lady Harriet Colenso, their sentence was commuted to Life Sentence.

Ntelezi Msane with other 24 Leaders were banished to St Helena Island. Wherein 7 died between 1907 to 1910. In the formation of the Union of SA in 1910, Zulu as they were known in St Helena Island, were given an amnesty to return back in Natal.

WHO TO CONTACT ON ST HELENA

1. Director of Tourism of St Helena
Mme Helena Bennett
Enquiries@tourism.co.sh

2. St Helena National Trust
<http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/shnt-member-organisations/heritage-society/>

3. St Helena Historical Society
<http://www.shstory.org/>

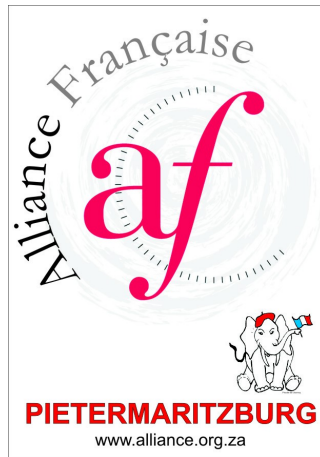
WHO TO CONTACT IN PIETERMARITZBURG

The CEO and the Tourism Office
Pastor Jabu Mnculwane
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4 Burger St
Pietermaritzburg
ceo@projectgateway.co.za

A SPECIAL VOTE OF THANKS TO

Louis Eksteen – Fort Amiel Museum, Newcastle

Yaraan Ragunanan – El Artista Studio



La Route Du Prince Impérial, Louis Napoléon

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Prince Impérial, Louis Napoléon & King Dinuzulu October 2017 & 2018

isiZulu words edited by Pastor Jabu Mnculwane: October 2017

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