

Survey Report and Management Plan for heritage sites in Dlinza Forest, Eshowe and Blackburn

Date: 13-16 February 2023

Completed by: C. Rossouw, Senior Heritage Officer

Date: 28 March 2023

Stakeholders

Name	Contact details	Employer
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Mrs Elizabeth Mazibuko	035 474 2281 078 2142 732	Zululand Historical Museum at Fort Nonqayi
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Ms Bengu Promise	072 466 9193	Intern at Vukani Museum at Fort Nonqayi Museum
Mrs Sharon Louw	083 497 2955	District Ecologist of Ilembe and King Cetshwayo Municipalities
Nola	081 270 1926	Dlinza Forest Aerial Boardwalk (NGO) manager
Phumla Zulu	078 745 7305	Intern of Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

SKETCH OF ESHOWE M.S.

SCALE 1:20000.

----- Frontier Line of the Mission Station
as pointed out by Chief Dunn, on the 24th July 1880
The Station established 1859.



I certify that the boundaries
as above are those assigned
by me as Chief to the
Rev^d Mr. Oftebro

Figure No.1: John Dunn's early sketch of Eshowe M.S. (1880) (Miller, S. 2000: xiv).

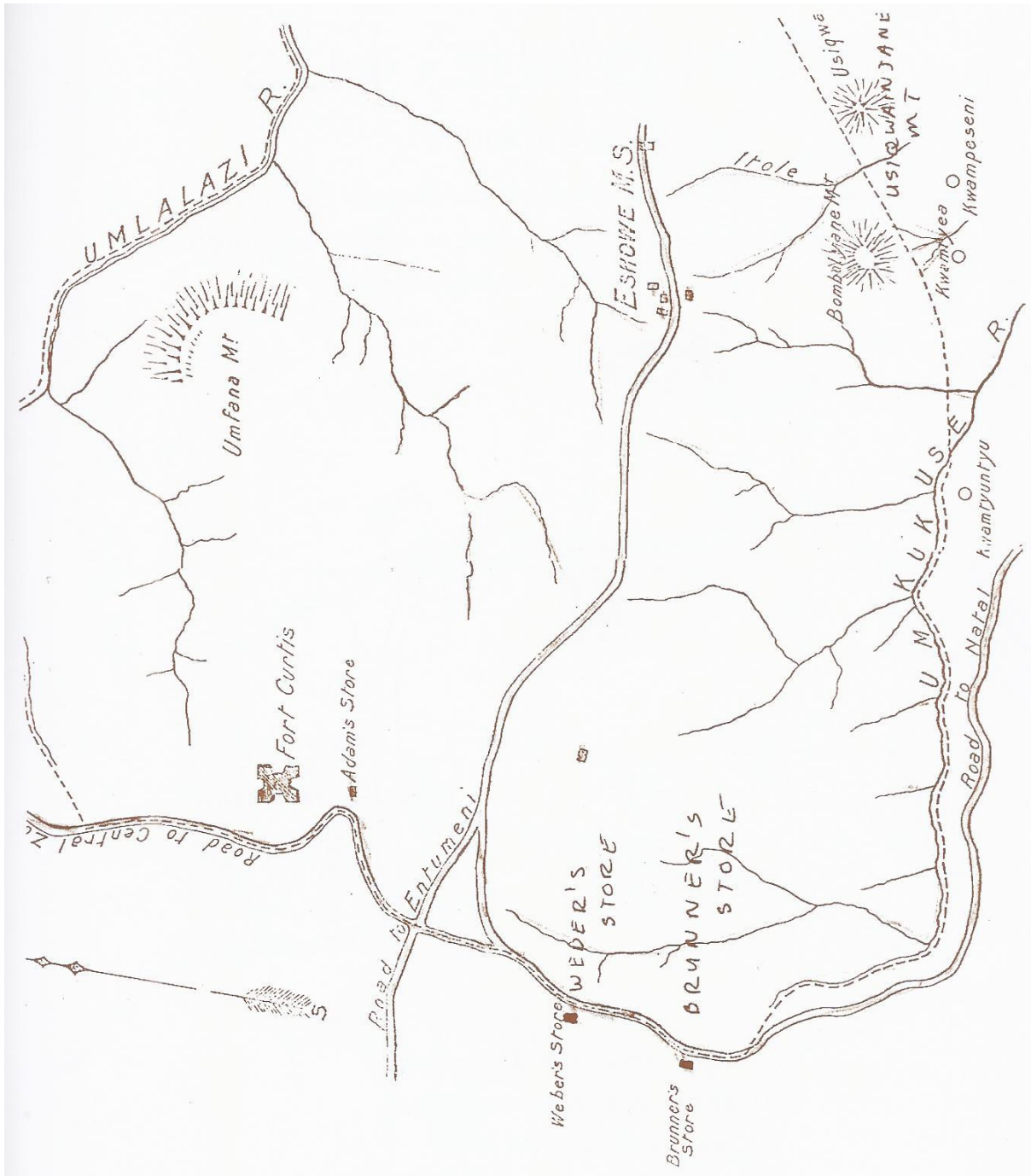
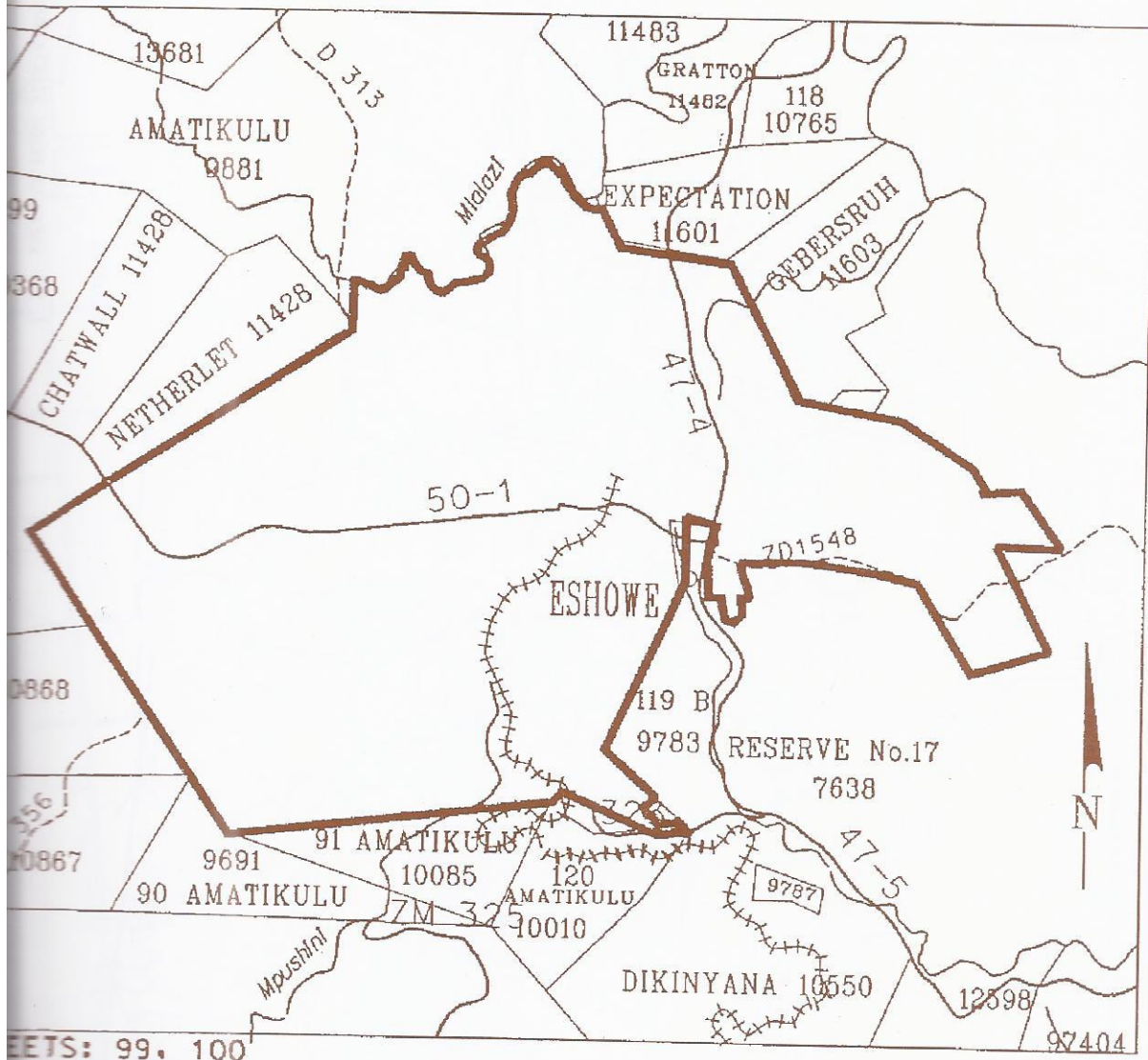


Figure No.2: John Dunn's map of Eshowe circa 1859 (Miller, S. 2000: xiii)

ESHOWE T.L.C.



LEGEND

SCALE 1: 50 000

National Road	<u>N2-3</u>		District Road	<u>D 433</u>	<u>D 433</u>
Main Road	<u>366</u>	<u>366</u>	Kwazulu District Road	<u>ZD 433</u>	<u>ZD 433</u>
Main Main Road	<u>ZM366</u>	<u>ZM366</u>	By-road	<u>B 49-1</u>	
			T.L.C. Boundary	<u>—————</u>	

Figure No.3: Eshowe TLC, November 1995 (Miller, S. 2000: xix).

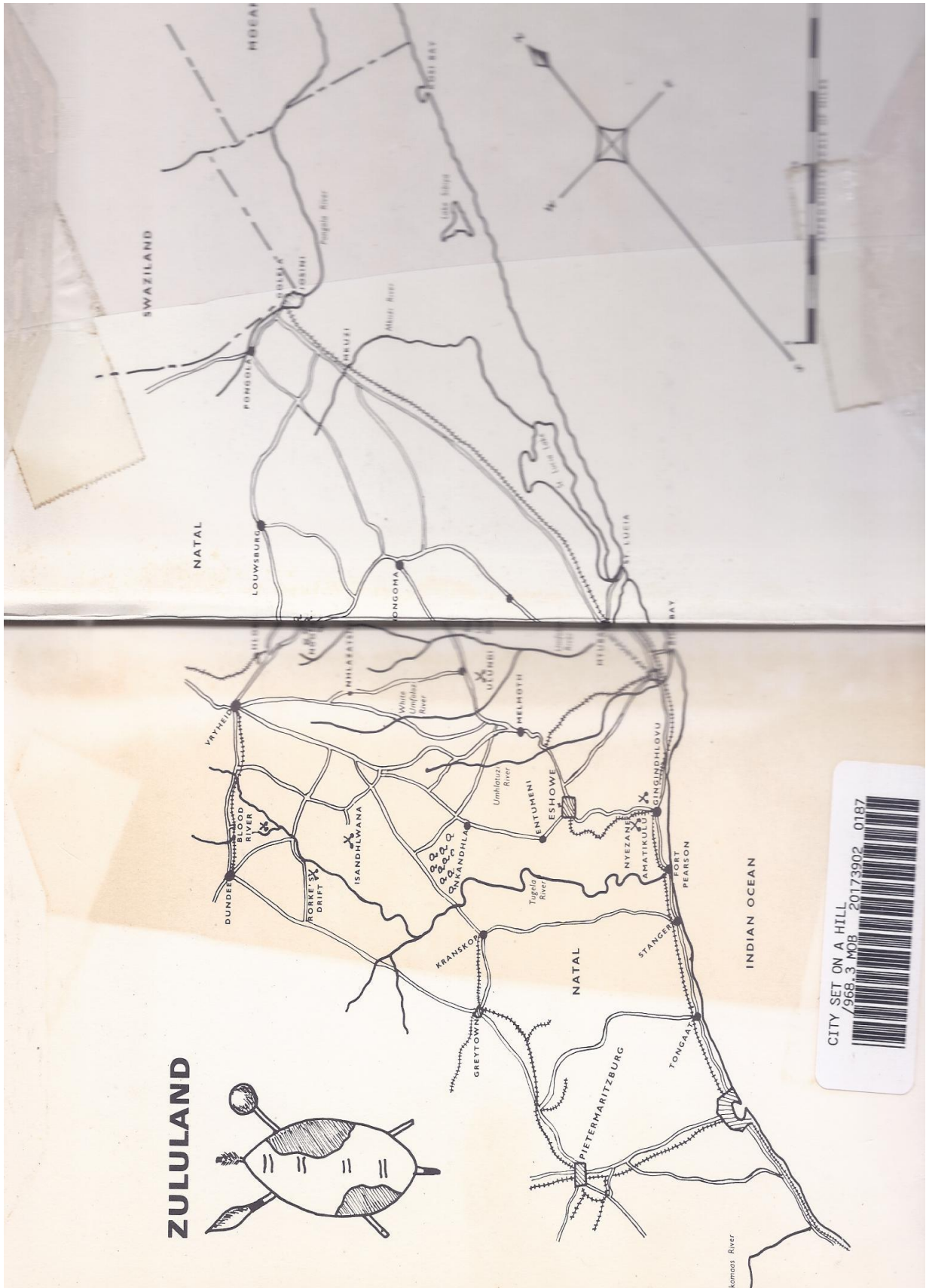


Figure No.4: Map of Zululand (Moberly, G.S. 1970)

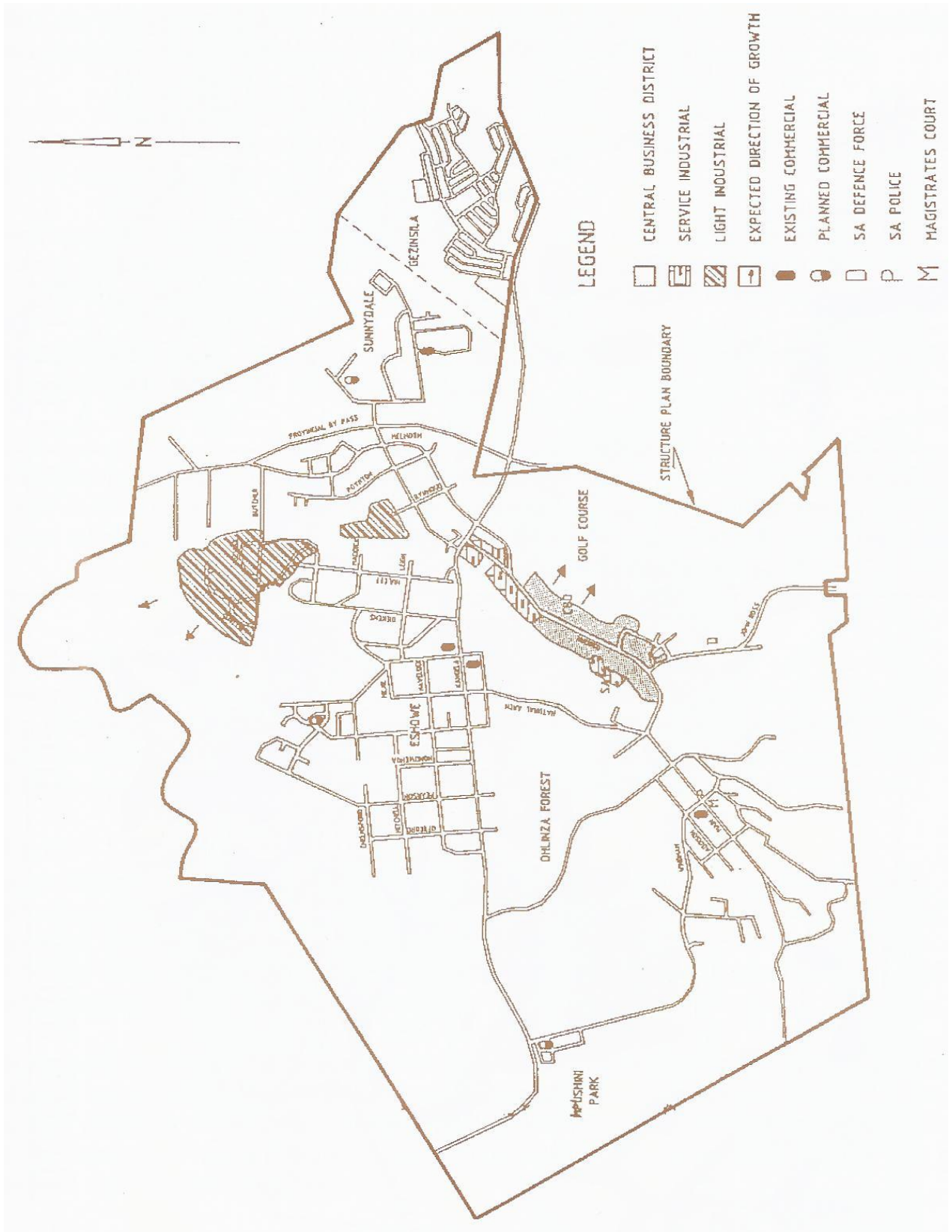


Figure No.6: Map of Eshowe indicating possible Industrial and Commercial land, 1991 (Miller, S. 2000: xxiii).

Methodology

A desktop study of the Dlinza Forest Management Unit as well as of Eshowe and its surrounding area, is necessary, before surveying starts. This would include a literary review of any primary and secondary research or publications focussing on the Dlinza Forest, the Eshowe town and its surrounding area, and an identification of stakeholders for interview purposes.

Secondly, the protected area must be surveyed to identify and map different sites and artefacts to compile a survey report. The report will include management strategies for different types of heritage resources and sites.

The type of survey technique used to identify sites is the simplest, meaning to walk over each section or area which was indicated as being of importance because of the interviews and desk-top study, to record their location and photograph them.

Legislative background: The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018

Structures

Section 37(1)(a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be, older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered, or added to without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute. (b) Where the Institute does not grant approval, the Institute must consider special protection in terms of sections 44, 45, 46, 47 and 49 of Chapter.

Graves of victims of conflict

Section 38. No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position - (a) the grave of a victim of conflict; (b) a cemetery made up of such graves; or (c) any part of a cemetery containing such graves, without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute and in terms of the Regulations to this.

Informal and Traditional Burial Grounds

39(1) No grave or burial ground older than 60 years, or deemed to be of heritage significance by a heritage authority,

- (a) Not otherwise protected by this Act,
- (b) And, not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite, or meteorite impact sites

Section 40(1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write, or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite, or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity, or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Institute without delay.

(3) The Institute may, after consultation with an owner or controlling authority, by way of written notice served on the owner or controlling authority, prohibit any activity considered by the Institute to be inappropriate within 50 metres of a rock art site.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position, or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the institute.

(a) not otherwise protected by this Act; and

(b) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) The Institute may only issue written approval once it is satisfied that –

(a) the applicant has provided evidence of efforts to consult with communities or descendants who may have an interest in the grave, using the guidelines and criteria for consultation set out in regulations; and

(b) the applicant and the relevant communities or descendants have reached agreement regarding the grave. This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za No. 2029 PROVINCIAL GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, 14 DECEMBER 2018

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

Penalties

57. Any person convicted of an offence –

(a) in terms of section 56(1) or (2), is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding that determined by national legislation; or

(b) in terms of section 13, 28(3), 29(3), 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 49 or 56(3) is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Historical background

The first occupier, based on oral history, archaeology and historic research was Malandela, who was the progenitor of the Qwabe people and the Zulu people (one of his sons was called "Zulu" and the other "Qwabe"). The domain of the Qwabe included what is today Eshowe town (Moberly G.S. 1970: 2).

In the latter part of the 18th century, we find Nguni groups in the area between the Umfolozi and Umhlatuzi Rivers. The main one, closer to the coast, was known as the Mtetwa, under King Dingiswayo, and a smaller one, the AmaZulu led by King Senzangakona, a direct descendant of Malandela and Zulu.

King Dingiswayo succeeded in building an empire, including both the Zulu and Qwabe groups. One of King Dingiswayo's generals was a man named Shaka, who was an illegitimate child of the Zulu Chief Senzangakona. Shaka and his father had a quarrelsome relationship and for this reason Shaka joined King Dingiswayo. Shaka revolutionized Zulu military techniques and changed their weaponry. After Dingiswayo died, he acquired the throne and fused the Mtetwas and Zulu groups (Moberly G.S. 1970: 2).

When King Shaka, at Eshowe, was fearing an attack from his traditional enemy, the Ndwandwe, under King Zwibe, King Shaka hid his women and children in the Dlinza Forest (Moberly G.S. 1970: 7).

Shaka was killed by his brothers, Dingane and Mahlangana, with the help of one royal servant, Mbopa and Dingane then took over as the king of the Zulu group (Moberly G.S. 1970: 3).

Shortly after King Dingane's accession, the Qwabe King, Nqetho, challenged Dingane's new authority and a battle took place, just north of Eshowe on the Hlokuhloku Hill. Nqetho was defeated, and fled to Natal, where he later murdered Francis Farewell, one of the founders of the town, Durban (Moberly, GS 1970: 8).

King Dingane also had one of his military homesteads close to Eshowe, namely at an "umuzi" called Kangela. Kangela Street in Eshowe is named after King Dingane's "umuzi" close by. Captain Gardener, an officer of the Royal Navy, spent his second visit to King Dingane at Kangela (his first visit to King Dingane took place in 1835, at Umgungudlovu or Dingaanstad). During his visit to Kangela, Captain Allen Francis Gardiner negotiated a treaty between King Dingane and the Farewell Trading Company, that mainly included ivory hunters; as well as obtaining permission to start a mission station when King Dingane gave him land close to the Nyoni River. He met King Dingane at Kangela again, when the ivory hunters broke the treaty to try and manage the trouble caused by them. Later Captain Allen Francis Gardiner, left for England, where he enlisted the services of Rev. Francis Owen as his first ordained missionary for Zululand. When Gardiner returned with Owen, to introduce him to King Dingane, King Dingane was back at his Mgungundhlovu "umuzi". After the murder of the Voortrekkers, by King Dingane, Owen left for Port Natal (Moberly, G.S. 1970:4-6).

Another seven years passed before a further attempt was made to Christianize Zululand when the Norwegian Missionary Society, led by Reverend. HPS Schreuder approached Dingane's brother in 1845 and his successor, King Mpande, who was then living at

Nondwengo, north of the White Umfolozi River. Rev. Schreuder's meeting was unsuccessful. However, after King Mpande suffered because of rheumatism, a visiting chief advised King Mpande to send for Rev. Schreuder, who obtained medicine that helped with King Mpande's ailment. King Mpande allowed Rev. Schreuder to start a mission at Mpangeni, later he moved to Entumeni and left the mission in the hands of Rev. Ommund Oftebro, who had a primary role in the history of Eshowe (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 6).

King Mpande had a "*umuzi*" called "Ondini" right in the area known as Eshowe, today. He had several royal settlements at different places with the same name. His son, King Cetshwayo was born and died in Eshowe (Moberly, GS. 1970: 7).

King Cetshwayo's place in history, was secured in 1856, when his Usuthu forces beat the Gqozi Regiment of his brother and rival, Mbuyazi at the Battle of Nondukasuka (Thamm, M. 2020 Daily Maverick).

In the 1860s, King Cetshwayo returned to his birthplace from the malaria ridden Empangeni, to establish his "*umuzi*", or original Ondini at Ndhlangubo, beyond the Mandawe Hill. He also allowed the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Reverend Ommund Oftebro to establish a mission at Eshowe. It later became known as KwaMondi or the "Place of Mond" a shortening of the name Ommund (Miller, S. 2000: 10).

By the end of 1877 the KwaMondi Mission was abandoned in anticipation of the war between the Zulu and the British.

It was also King Cetshwayo who defeated the British army at Isandlwana in 1879. The invading British march to Ulundi was surprised by a Zulu force at Nyazane, and the battle here pushed the British to Eshowe, where the British soldiers under Pearson used the KwaMondi Mission as Fort Eshowe (Thamm, M. 2020 Daily Maverick).

King Cetshwayo's last days was spent in a settlement not far from the present Residency, known either as Gqikazi or Eziqhazeni (Moberly, GS 1970: 7).

How Eshowe got its name

Many early kings had their abodes in and around, what would later become the town of Eshowe. Eshowe is steeped in Royal Zulu history. A difficulty in tracing such sites and royal military settlements is that they frequently moved from place to place mostly because of sanitary needs and the "old name" would be carried to the new site. Not infrequently, an old settlement name would be revived in some different, and often distant locality (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

Senzangakona had a settlement named Gqikazi near Eshowe. Mpande grew up here, and from here, or from another settlement with the same name, he fled to Natal, when he fell foul of his brother King Dingane (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

King Shaka had several royal settlements between Empangeni and Eshowe, namely: Bulawayo, Dlangubo and Kangela (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

Nearer to Eshowe, King Dingane had another settlement, also called Kangela (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

King Mpande had a settlement right in what is today known as Eshowe, called Ondini: he had several royal settlements at different places, called "Ondini" (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

Most people in Zululand believed that the word Eshowe represented the sound of the leaves when the wind blew through the Dlinza Forest. Others believe that the name is derived from "ishongwe" a weed that grows plentifully here and throughout Zululand and Natal. Many other place names have some commonplace botanical explanation. A third explanation is that, in the days of King Shaka, a notable living in the vicinity, named Mshongwe, who, for some offence had his eyes put out by Shaka, led to the town being called Eshowe, but the name had older origins than that, as already explained: one origin of the name, stated that the Qwabe gave the name to the area, based on the "Itshowe (xysmalobim) that grew in the area (Miller, S. 2000: 9 and Moberly, G.S. 1970: 8).

Some scholars believe that Eshowe was derived from Isihawu, meaning a shield. The problem here is that the "s" in the prefix "isi" would not combine with the "h" of "hawu" to produce the compound sound "sh" (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 9).

During or before the Zulu War, Eshowe was often called "Ekowe". Ikowe is the name of a large mushroom (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 9).

H. Lugg, a former Chief Native Commissioner, explained that it derives from the Zulu word "ishoza" or "ishazi", meaning cold wind. This links with what most people in Zululand believe the word originates from: the wind blowing through the Dlinza Forest, rustling the leaves (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 9).

Spoken by a Zulu, the word Eshowe, would be pronounced "E-shaw-way", the first syllable being short and unaccented. The accent would be on the middle syllable, which would be drawn out. However, the name later became attached to the European township and the English pronunciation changed to "E-showy" (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 9-10).

During the Siege of Eshowe, the King Shaka's Zulu soldiers hid in Dlinza Forest (Moberly, G.S. 1970).

Siege of Eshowe taken from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Eshowe (17 March 2023)

"No. 1 Column

No. 1 Column of the British invasion force, under Colonel Charles Pearson, had been ordered to establish an advanced base at Eshowe before continuing the advance upon Ulundi. The force crossed the Tugela River from Natal into Zululand on 12 January 1879. The advance was unopposed until 22 January when a Zulu force attempted to bar their way. The British were camped about 4 mi (6.4 km) south of the Inyezane River, which they had crossed the previous day, beneath a steep ridge with three spurs leading down towards the river and surrounded by scrub. A prominent knoll sat about halfway and there was a small kraal near the left of the crest.

Inyezane

Shortly after 08:00 a small number of Zulus appeared near the knoll on the ridge and a company of the Natal Native Contingent (NNC), under Lieutenant Hart, were sent up the spur after them. While this company gave chase a mass of Zulus appeared over the crest of the ridge and began pouring downwards. These men were the left "horn" of a 6,000 strong force,

dispatched at the same time as the army that engaged the British at Isandlwana, who were preparing just over the crest, to attack the British camp. This left horn had been prompted into a premature attack by the advance of Lieutenant Hart's company and in the face of this advance the NNC fled, leaving their European officers and NCOs to make a fruitless stand before being swept aside. As soon as Hart and his men began firing, the camp prepared for defence, forming a hasty firing line. A naval company and two companies of Buffs with a Gatling gun and several 7-pounders moved up to the knoll, opening up across the advancing Zulu column. When the Zulus emerged from scrub and began their assault on the camp, they were subjected to massed fire from the flank and front; the Zulus wavered and then withdrew the way they had come.

While the left horn was being repulsed, the rest of the Zulu impi appeared over the crest. The kraal was taken and switching their guns to focus on it, the British force that had attacked the flank of the left horn advanced up the slope and captured the kraal. This position allowed the British to move the Gatling gun onto the crest where its rapid fire soon drove the Zulus off the centre and left end of the ridge, as the British mounted troops came up the right-hand spur to complete the action. The counterattack resulted in 10 British killed and 16 wounded. The Zulu impi withdrew with 350 killed.

Eshowe

Pearson continued his march unhindered and the following day reached the mission near Eshowe at 28°54'28.7"S 31°27'41"E, 2,000 ft (610 m) above sea level. Eshowe consisted of a deserted church, school and the house of a Norwegian missionary. Low hills surrounded it about a quarter of a mile away to the north, east and west but to the south the Indian Ocean could be seen. Pearson sent a group of empty wagons with escorts to collect fresh supplies from the Lower Drift, while the rest of his force began to dig in. The next day, 24 January, bore a disturbing message for Pearson that Colonel Anthony Durnford's No. 2 Column had been wiped out in the Middle Drift, leaving the Lower Drift behind Eshowe in grave danger. If the Zulus took the lower drift, Eshowe would be cut off and there would be nothing between the Zulu Army and Natal.

Two days later, Lord Chelmsford contacted Pearson. Without giving any details of the disaster at the Battle of Isandlwana he informed him that all orders were cancelled and that he was to take such an action as he thought fit to preserve his column, including withdrawal from Eshowe if necessary. If he withdrew, he was to hold the bridgehead at the Lower Drift, but he might be attacked by the whole Zulu Army. Pearson had no precise information on the whereabouts of the Zulu and although his defences around the mission would soon be complete, it was not an ideal position to defend. His force had plenty of ammunition, but other supplies were insufficient, and the consensus of his subordinates was to pull back to the Lower Drift. The decision to stay was settled on when news arrived of the return of the supply wagons, with five further companies as reinforcement from the Lower Drift.

Siege

The fort enclosing the mission was roughly rectangular, 200 yd × 50 yd (183 m × 46 m), with loopholed walls 6 ft (1.8 m) high and was surrounded by a broad ditch in which sharpened sticks were embedded. A second line of defence, should the outer rampart fall, was formed by laagering the wagons inside the walls. A horse and cattle kraal was constructed, as was an abattis; a field of fire was cleared all round out to 800 yd (730 m). The garrison numbered 1,300 soldiers and sailors, plus 400 wagoners.

The appearance of large bodies of Zulu on the surrounding hills on 2 February, although they retreated under shelling from the 7-pounders, compelled Pearson to request reinforcements. A week later, he learned for the first time the full extent of the centre column's defeat at Isandlwana and was told that there could be no reinforcement. Pearson considered withdrawing part of his garrison, if Chelmsford agreed, but receiving no response and no further runners, it became clear that Eshowe had been cut off. The garrison would run out of provisions by the beginning of April.^[2]

February passed with no Zulu attack, save for sniping attacks and skirmishes between patrols. The beginning of March led Pearson to attack a kraal 7 miles away, to keep the soldiers from idling. The next day a heliograph was spotted signalling from Fort Tenedos and

a makeshift apparatus allowed Eshowe to reply. The garrison learnt that a relief force would depart the Lower Drift on 13 March and that they were to advance to the Nyezane to meet it. This was cheering news for the garrison, with rations running low and sickness having killed 20 men. A few days later another message advised a delay in the arrival of the relief column until 1 April.

Relief Column

Lord Chelmsford led the relief column, consisting of 3,390 Europeans and 2,280 Africans to Eshowe. The artillery with the column consisted of two 9-pounder guns, four 24-pounder Congreve rockets tubes and two Gatling guns. The progress was slow, as in addition to taking a roundabout route to avoid ambush, the rivers they had to traverse were swollen by heavy rains. By the evening of 1 April, Pearson's observers at Eshowe could see the relief column laagering on the south bank of the Nyezane. The laager was sited on a 300-foot ridge running roughly west–east. West of the ridge, the ground dipped, only to rise again to the 470-foot Umisi Hill. The ground sloped away in all directions, allowing a good field of fire. A trench surrounded a waist high wall of earth, which enclosed 120 wagons formed a square with sides of 130 yards in length. Here the relief column fought the Battle of Gingindlovu, a British victory, before continuing to Eshowe.

Eshowe relieved

On 3 April, the relief column entered Eshowe, led by the pipers of the 91st Highlanders. The two-month siege had been lifted. Chelmsford concluded that Eshowe did not need to be retained, and the laboriously constructed defences were demolished. Bivouacking on the first night after their departure from it on 6 April, Pearson's men could see that the Zulus had set Eshowe alight. “

The KwaMondi Church was rebuilt after it was burnt down during the Anglo-Zulu War, and the mission came back into operation again.

E.A. Brunner, a successful trader and entrepreneur, was the Eshowe's first Magistrate under John Dunn, who was the only white Zulu Chief instated by King Cetshwayo. E.A. Brunner brought an elegant lifestyle to the town with the building of his Victorian mansion, “Samarang”, the town's first private residence which still stands today. The store that E.A. Brunner established in Eshowe carried the largest stock in all Zululand (Miller, Sydney, 2000: 11).

By 1883, Eshowe town, nestled in the Dlinza Forest, was practically started as a European town when British Resident Melmoth Osborn announced its selection as his headquarters and Capital of Zululand (Miller, Sydney, 2000: 11).

The first Zululand Native Police, a peace-keeping force known as Nongqayi, was established, and based in a unique mud and brick three-bastioned fort, that is still in a good condition today (Miller, Sydney, 2000: 11).

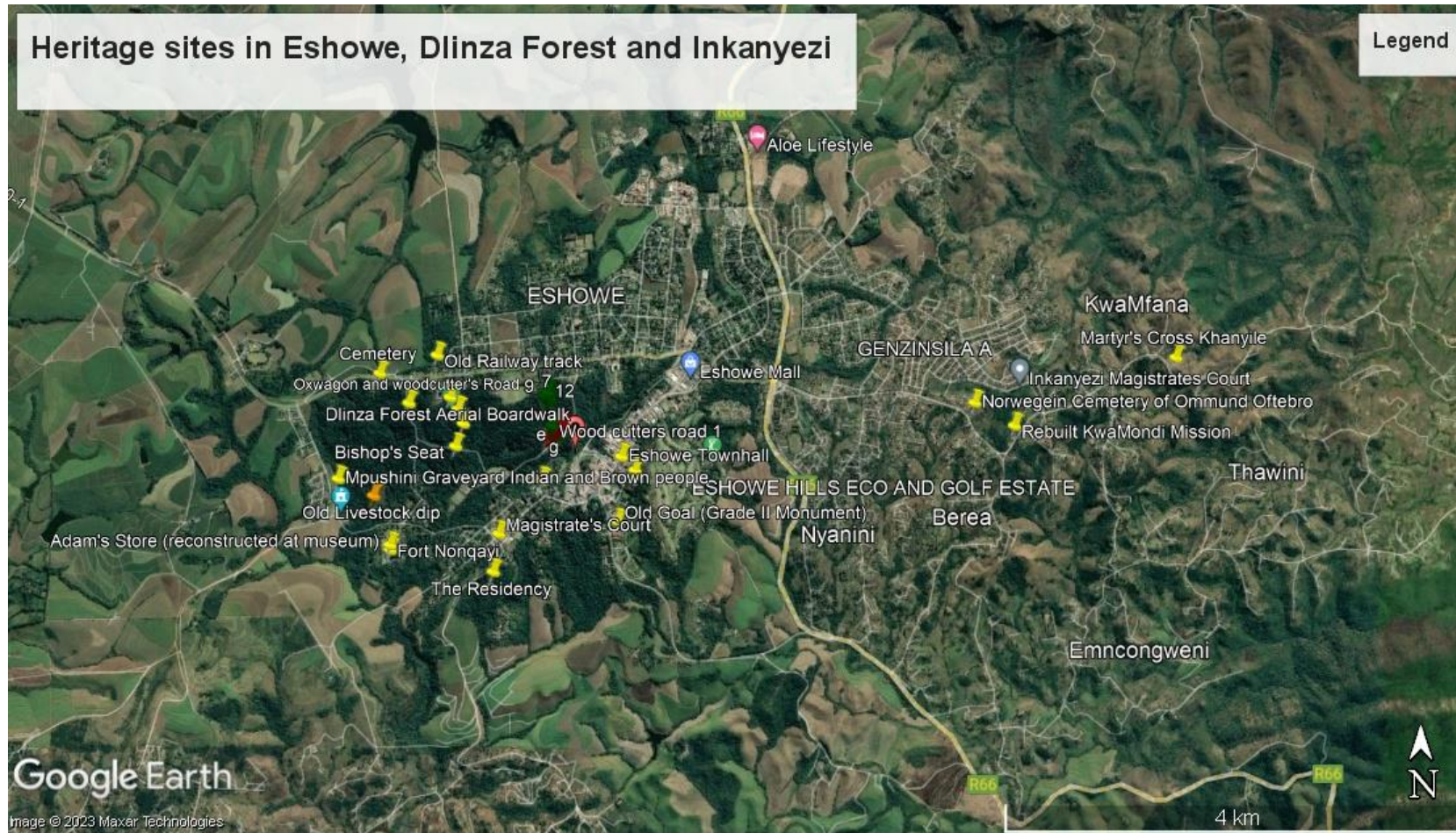


Figure No.7: Aerial map of Dlinza Forest, Eshowe and KwaMfana (Google Earth Pro Image@2023 Maxar Technologies, storage: the Institute).

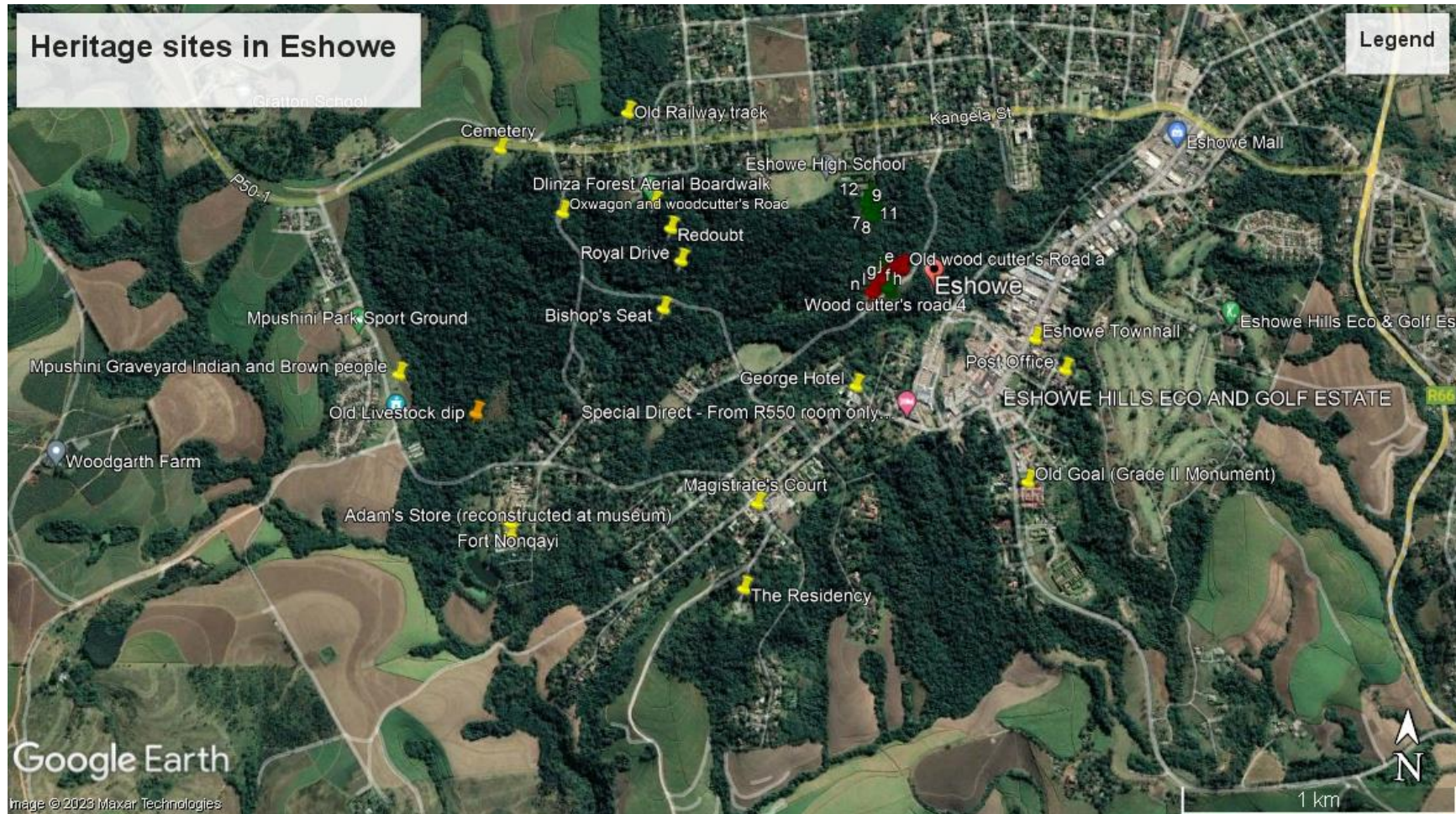


Figure No.8: Map of Dlinza Forest and Eshowe (Google Earth Image@2023 Maxar Technologies, storage: the Institute).

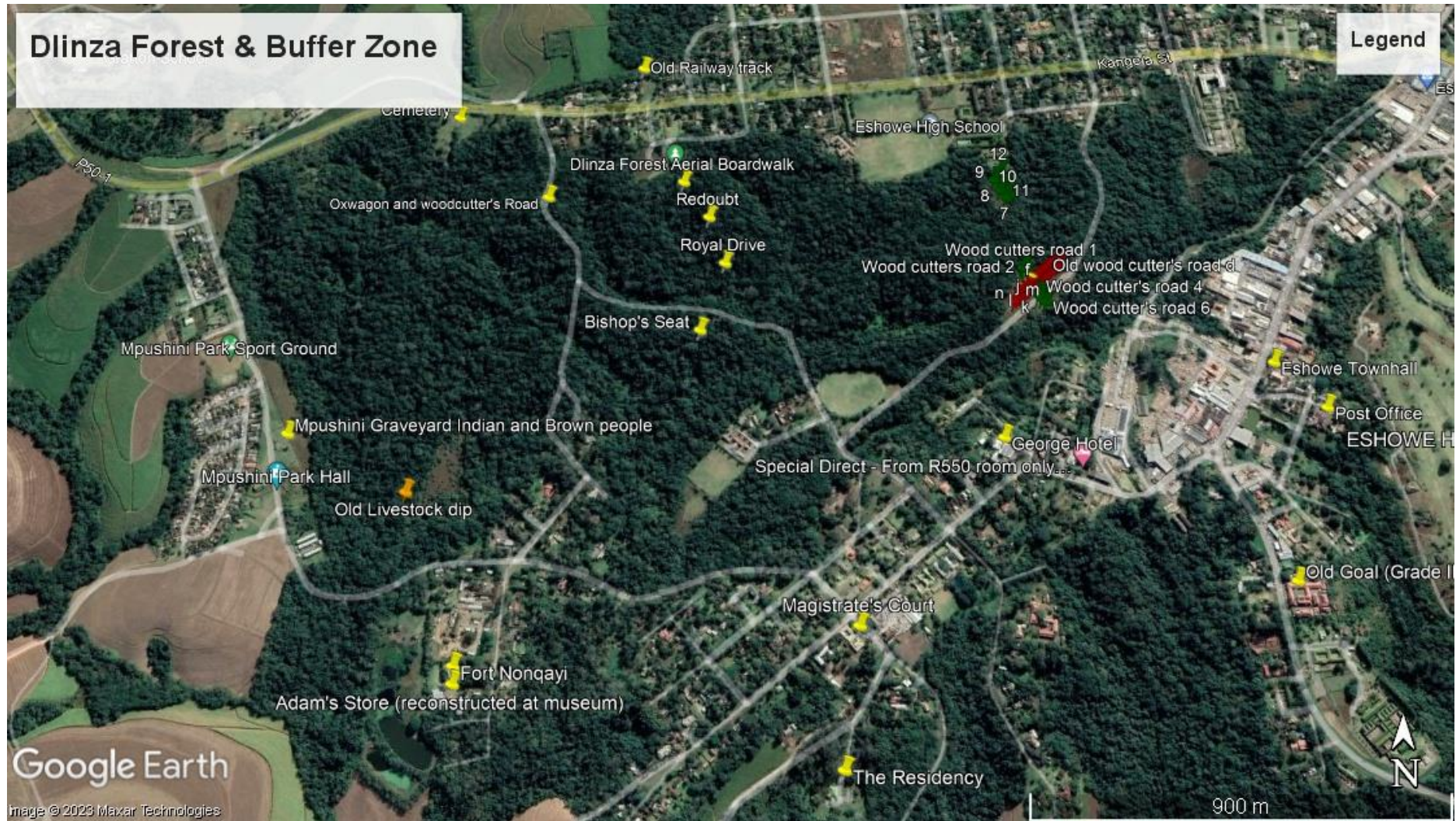


Figure No.9: Map of Dlinza Forest (Google Earth, Image@ 2023 Maxar Technologies, storage: the Institute)

Heritage Sites in Eshowe: Table One

Name	GPS coordinates
Adam's Store (reconstructed at Fort Nonqayi)	S28°54'14.57" E31°26'48.28"
Bishop's Seat	S28°53'46.76' E31°27'08.13"
Dlinza Forest Aerial Boardwalk	S28°53'33.60" E31°27'06.43"
Fort Nonqayi	S28°54'13.28" E31°26'48.21"
George Hotel	S28°53'55.83" E31°27'34.84"
Magistrate's Court	S28°54'10.30" E31°27'21.69"
Mpushini Graveyard: Indian and Coloured people	S28°53'55.53" E31°26'31.96"
Old cemetery	S28°53'27.13" E31°26'44.62"
Old goal (where Boers were kept during Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 as well as Zulus who took part in the Bambata Rebellion in 1906)	S28°54'07.01" E31°27'58.23"
Old livestock dip	S28°54'0.05" E31°26'42.74"
Old railway track (or remnants thereof)	S28°53'22.20" E31°27'02.30"
Ox wagon- and wood cutter's road in Dlinza Forest	S28°53'53.20" E31°26'53.80"
Post Office	S28°53'53.25 E31°28'03.51"
Residency	S28°54'20.43" E31°27'20.14"
Royal Drive (British Royal family's visit in 1947)	S28°53'40.63" E31°27'06.43"
Town Hall	S28°53'49.57" E31°27'59.35"



Figure No.10: Map of wood cutters' trails: the green line makes out one trial, while the red line, is another trial; and one saw pit was documented at the crossing of the two trials. The green trial continues up-hill, where it splits into two trials (Google Earth Image@2023 Maxar Technologies, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Table Two: Two wood cutters' trails (one in red and one in green) and a saw pit (yellow marker on the map)

Name	GPS coordinates
Wood cutter's trail one mark a	S28°53'40.94" E31°27'41.12"
Wood cutter's trial one mark b	S28°53'41.28" E31°27'40.60"
Wood cutter's trial one mark c	S28°53'41.45" E31°27'40.24"
Wood cutter's trial one mark d	S28°53'41.66" E31°27'39.92"
Wood cutter's trial one mark e	S28°53'41.90" E31°27'39.63"
Wood cutter's trial one mark f	S28°53'42.05" E31°27'39.41"
Wood cutter's trial one mark g	S28°53'42.27" E31°27'39.12"
Wood cutter's trial one mark h	S28°53'42.46" E31°27'38.85"
Wood cutter's trial one mark i	S28°53'42.66" E31°27'38.63"
Wood cutter's trial one mark j	S28°53'42.82" E31°27'38.39"
Wood cutter's trial one mark k	S28°53'43.13" E31°27'38.06"
Wood cutter's trial one mark l	S28°53'43.45" E31°27'37.67"
Wood cutter's trial one mark m	S28°53'43.78" E31°27'37.24"
Wood cutter's trial one mark n	S28°53'44.07" E31°27'36.86"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 1	S28°53'41.14" E31°27'37.88"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 2	S28°53'41.76" E31°27'38.02"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 3	S28°53'42.24" E31°27'38.15"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 4	S28°53'43.52" E31°27'39.13"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 5	S28°53'43.80" E31°27'39.40"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 6	S28°53'44.09" E31°27'39.73"
At the top of the map, trial two, forks:	
Wood cutter's trial two mark 7	S28°53'34.60" E31°27'36.85"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 8	S28°53'33.91" E31°27'36.33"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 9	S28°53'32.99" E31°27'35.86"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 10	S28°53'34.30" E31°27'37.18"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 11	S28°53'33.43" E31°27'36.87"
Wood cutter's trial two mark 12	S28°53'32.22" E31°27'36.44"
Saw pit	S28°53'43.00" E31°27'37.95"



Figures No.11-12: Old wood cutters' trail, photo of the green pins above; as well as the saw pit, which was very overgrown (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

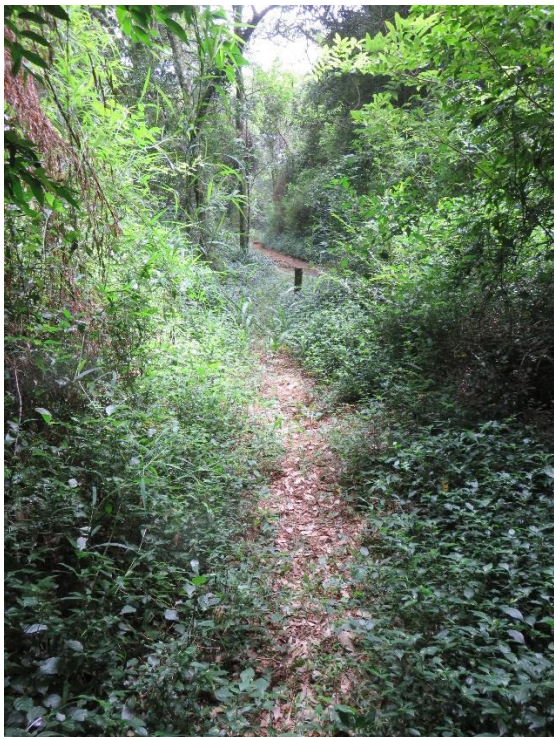


Figure No.13: Example of a wood cutter's trail within the Dlinza Forest. Refer to Table Number One, for the GPS coordinates (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management Strategies for wood cutters' trails and saw-pits.

- 1) **Contact/Historical archaeological sites** such as **saw-pits** and **wood cutters' trails** must be conserved.
 - a) Refrain from planting any trees within a saw pit or wood cutters' trails.
 - b) If some trees are growing close to the saw pits, do not remove them as these trees' roots stabilises the pit and by removing the trees, it could lead to the wall, closest to the tree, collapsing.
 - c) Some of the best example's sawpits may be fenced. In this survey, only one was found, but there could be more in the Dlinza Forest. However, taking into consideration that fences are stolen, a better option would be to produce a brochure on the significance of sawpits and wood cutters' trails, or the historical significance of these features may be added to the property's website for educational purposes.
 - d) The condition of the pits and wood cutters' trails should be monitored on a bi-annual basis.

Photos of other Heritage Sites in Eshowe and Dlinza Forest

Introduction

Many early kings had their abodes in and around, what would later become the town of Eshowe. Eshowe is steeped in Royal Zulu history (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).

- The first occupier, based on archaeology and oral history, was Malandela and he had two sons, called Princes Qwabe and Zulu. As mentioned in the historical background, the domain of the Qwabe people included the whole town of Eshowe. King Senzangakona had a settlement named Gqikazi near Eshowe (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7). Later, after the Zulu group grew to a formidable army, the Qwabe had to flee from Eshowe.
- King Shaka established his headquarters at Duguza (Stanger today) but also had a military settlement at Kwabulawayo, close to Eshowe (Moberly G.S. 1970: 3), Dlangubo and Kangela (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 7).
- When King Shaka, at Eshowe, was fearing an attack from his traditional enemy, the Ndwandwe, under King Zwide, King Shaka hid his women and children in the Dlinza Forest (Moberly G.S. 1970: 7).
- Shortly after King Dingane's accession, after the murder of King Shaka, the Qwabe King, Nqetho, challenged Dingane's new authority and a battle took place, just north of Eshowe on the Hlokuhloku Hill.

- King Dingane also had one of his military homesteads close to Eshowe, namely at an “*umuzi*” called Kangela. Kangela Street in Eshowe is named after King Dingane’s “*umuzi*” close by. Since the Zulu named different settlements, the same, it is not clear whether this Kangela settlement of King Dingane, was the same settlement, established by Shaka earlier.
- King Mpande had a “*umuzi*” called “Ondini” right in the area known as Eshowe, today. He had several royal settlements at different places with the same name. His son, King Cetshwayo was born and died in Eshowe (Moberly, GS. 1970: 7).
- King Cetshwayo’s last days was spent in a settlement not far from the present Residency, known either as Gqikazi or Eziqhazeni (Moberly, GS 1970: 7).

Adam’s Post Shop



Figure No.14: Adam’s Store, is a retail shop that was reconstructed on Fort Nonqayi Museum premises for conservation purposes (Rossouw, C. 13 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.15: Adam's Post, wood, and iron shop, reconstructed on museum premises (Rossouw, C. 13 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Significance: Following the British victory in the Anglo-Boer War, Eshowe's development markedly changed. John Dunn, the only officially proclaimed (by Cetshwayo) white Zulu chief, was the new chief of Eshowe, when his territory's post-war boundaries were broadened northwards all the way to the uMhlatuze River, from the uThukela River under the Wolseley settlement.

A garrison of 2 000 British soldiers were camped at Fort Curtis and, following them, came unique frontiersmen hoping for their successful shot at the new commercial horizon. Alfred Adams, veteran of Livingstone's expeditions on the Zambezi, established the Camp store in 1881, to cater, initially to the troops, which grew into a major one-stop shop enterprise in the twentieth century (Sidney, M. 2000: 11).

Adam's Trading Store was later removed from 1-7 Osborne Road, Lot544/545 and reconstructed on the Fort Nonqayi Museum premises for safe keeping where a restaurant used the wood & timber building to ensure that the building would be maintained and repaired on an ongoing basis. Unfortunately, after Covid, the restaurant closed (Rossouw, C. 13 February 2023, site visit).

Management Strategies for built environment: Any building, structure, or part thereof, which is older than 60 years, must apply for a permit for the KZN Amafa & Research Institute for any repair work that includes alteration or addition, based on Section 37 of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018. Form A must be downloaded from www.amafainstitute.org za and signed by the owner. All necessary documentation must be uploaded to the SAHRIS (South African Heritage Resources Information System) database. Every Wednesday new applications will be tabled for a decision by the Heritage Officers' Committee Meeting, who will give feedback within 10 working days.

Most built environments in this survey are grade II or provincially proclaimed buildings and maintenance or repair work would necessitate a permit from the Institute based on Section 44 (if it is located on private property) and Section 45 (if it is located on state property) of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018. Form H must be downloaded from www.amafainstitute.org.za and the necessary form and documents must be uploaded to the SAHRIS (South African Heritage Resources Information System) from where it will be accessed by the Institute's, Heritage Officers' Committee Meeting that decides on new permit applications every Wednesday and gives feedback with 10 working days.

The Bishop's Seat in Dlinza Forest: Living Heritage Site in a Protected Area (Nature Reserve)

Significance: After the Norwegians missionaries, came the Anglicans: Reverend R Robertson started the first Anglican mission at Kwamagwaza, on land donated by King Mpande. The first bishop was Rt. Rev TE Wilkinson, who resigned in 1875. Archdeacon Douglas McKenzie was appointed as bishop in 1880. He passed away in 1890. Both Wilkinson and McKenzie had directed the diocese from Isandlwana. Rev. WM Carter was appointed to the bishopric in 1891, and he moved his headquarters to Eshowe (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 87-88).

During Bishop Carter's reign, St Michael's Church was built, and the parish was firmly established. He was a great nature lover and loved to wander through Dlinza Forest. He had one favourite spot where he used to sit and meditate on his next sermon. In time he came to feel that it would be selfish to keep this beauty to himself, so he had a clearing made, which he threw open to the public as an open space. Here he used to hold an annual picnic for the children of the town. The site became generally known as the "Bishop's Picnic Ground", though later generations have come to know it as the "Bishop's Seat" (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 88).



THE BISHOP'S SEAT.



THE FOREST NOEL
(First performance—1953)

Figure No.16: Photos of Dlinza Forest and the first performance of the Forest Noël (Moberly, G.S. 1970)



Figure No.17: The Bishop's Seat in Dlinza Forest (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.18: The Bishop's Seat in Dlinza Forest (Rossouw, C 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Lot 854, Conservation Area, Dlinza Forest Green Area with ablution facilities in the Dlinza Forest.

Management strategies for natural landscapes imbued with cultural significance such as the Bishop's Seat

Taken into consideration that the cleared area was utilized in the past, and perhaps even today for religious festivals, the area has a high social value, and no addition of any built environment is allowed.

Any structures that are added during such festivals must be easy to remove and have no impact on the site. Minimum impact and reversibility are the most important factors.

Grass must be cut, twice in the summer each month and once in the winter each month.

The site must be monitored and cleaned of litter.

Aerial Boardwalk in Dlinza Forest



Figure Numbers 19-20: Dlinza Forest Boardwalk (Rossouw, C. 14 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

The Dlinza Forest Nature Reserve is a 319-hectare protected area, located in the town of Eshowe.

The Dlinza Forest was proclaimed in 1952 through the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Ordinance of 1947 under the alternative name of Hlinza Forest Nature Reserve. The reserve was re-proclaimed in 2012 to incorporate the Dlinza Forest Nature Reserve B. The nature reserve is surrounded by several protected areas such as the Ongoye Forest Nature Reserve which lies 25km to the east of the reserve and the Entumeni Nature Reserve which lies 7km west of Dlinza Forest Nature Reserve (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Management Plan, Rambarath, Shiven).

The Dlinza Forest Aerial Boardwalk provides a boardwalk of 125m, which ends at an observation tower, 20m high, that allows for magnificent views.

Cattle Dip



Figure No.21: Cattle dip (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Value: structure older than 60 years. It is generally protected, and any alteration, addition or demolition would need a permit from the Council of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

Management strategy for structures or parts thereof, older than 60 years

Although the cattle-dip structure is not formally proclaimed, it is older than 60 years and any alteration, addition or demolition may only occur on a permit issued by the Council of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute as per Section 37 of Act No.5 of 2018.

Fort Nonqayi



Figure No.22: Fort Nonqayi, Lot Number: 415/1 that also inspired the label of “Castle Beer” (Rossouw, C. 13 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

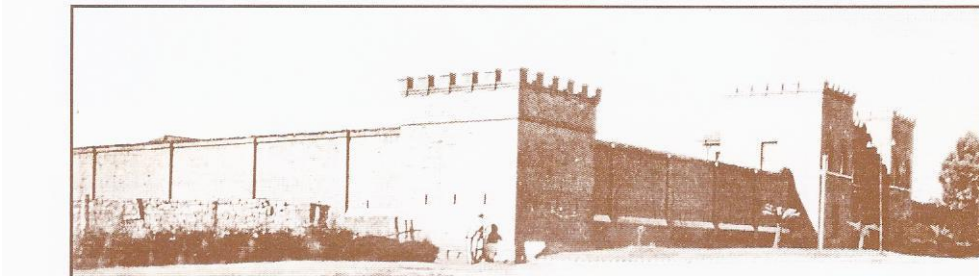


Figure No.23: Old photos of Fort Nonqayi, showing the façade (Miller, S.G. 1970: 25)

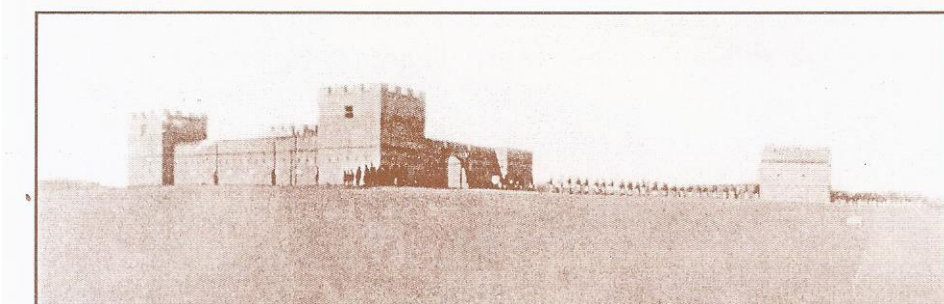


Figure No.24: Old photo of Fort Nonqayi with original large open field of fire and an outbuilding (Miller, S.G. 1970: 25).

Significance: By 1883, Eshowe town was established by British Resident, Melmoth Osborn and he selected it as the capital of Zululand. In the same year the “Zululand Native Police” was established and based in a mud and brick three bastioned fort, known as the Nonqayi Fort. This is a museum today. The fort is formally protected as a grade II or provincially declared heritage site.

The other two forts, Fort Eshowe, that developed around the KwaMondi Mission Station; and Fort Curtis, a tent Fort, that housed about 2 000 British soldiers for 20 years, were no more than earthen embankments protecting tented accommodation, while Fort Nonqayi, built in 1883, was a proper brick-walled fortification with classic bastions, with three towers built to full height, and one that was only built the height of the wall itself (Miller, S. 2000: 24).

Unfortunately, the encroachment of the town has drastically altered its appearance, as the wide fields of fire that surrounded the fort are now taken up by the built environment. Where possible one must always try to conserve most of the original landscape (Miller, S. 2000: 24).

Location: Eshowe, Zululand Museum, Lot No.415, Eshowe Township

Grading: Grade II or provincial site

Title deed: T9266/1986

GPS coordinates: S28 54.217 E31 26.816

Management proposals

The cracks in the wall seem to be hairline cracks and not structural ones. However, the best option would be, is to allow a structural engineer to prepare a report on whether the cracks pose a threat and need stabilisation: since buildings “breathe” and the mudbrick and lime expands in the summer and shrinks in the winter, cracks may be present throughout the year with different widths – if the widths stays within the average “expanding and shrinking width) over several years, they are not structural cracks.

If the cracks are structural, it would be advisable to build an ecologically sensitive drain around the fort, namely an agricultural drain. A permit application to the KZN Amafa & Research Institute would be needed for any alteration on the erf of the grade ii or provincially declared monument.

Algae and moss are growing on two narrow stone levels close to the wall, all the moss, algae and grass must first be removed from these stones or concrete, since this will cause water retention and rising damp; and cracks will appear.

Grass or any vegetation should not grow next to the walls, this should be cleared. This does not need a permit since the clearance of lawn consists of preventative care work.

All vegetation growing on the roof and walls must be removed by adding “Round-up”, in the winter, allowing the shrubs to die and then removing it, carefully. Removing it with force will cause more damage and cracks.

The fort must be painted, on its outside walls and a permit will be needed to paint the building. Any painting and/or plastering constitutes, alteration and a permit is needed based on Section 37 of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018.

Any repair work, outside or inside the fort, would need a permit from the Council of the Institute.

The Residency



Figure No.25: The Residency at 1 Residency Road, Lot439/R (Rossouw, C. 14 February 2023, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.26: The Residency, photo taken in 1993 (Miller, S.G. 2000: 30).



THE ROYAL FAMILY LEAVES THE TOWN HALL.

(With the Hon. D. E. Mitchell, Administra-

Figure No.27: Photo of the Royal Family who stayed over in the Residency in 1947 (Moberly G.S. 1970).

Municipality: Umlalazi Local Municipality

District Municipality: King Cetshwayo District Municipality, including 14 tribal authorities.

Grade: Grade ii or provincially declared heritage property

Property: Subdivision 2 of Lot 439 Eshowe

Title Deed: T5224/1979

GPS coordinates: S28°54.331 E31° 27.328

Owner: Public Works Department

Current people occupying the site: staff of the Department of Public Works.

Significance

The Residency was built in 1894 and was first occupied by Resident Commissioner, Sir Charles Saunders. It was declared as a National Monument in 1986.

Construction of the Residency was done by the Public Works Department of Natal, the work being carried out by JW Ogden and Mr. Schmidtman, both of whom stayed on to become permanent citizens of Eshowe. These two men and Charlie Fraser, who arrived in 1901, built many of the older houses in the town. The Residency of 1894 was an unusually fine piece of work for the Public Works Department to have constructed (Moberly, G.S. 1970: 34).

In 1947 the British Royal Family visited Eshowe. Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, with their daughters Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. This took place on March 19th during an official visit of the Royal Family to South Africa. The White Train and the pilot train (later to be called the Orange Express) had spent the preceding night at the little North Coast station of Frasers, near Umhlali. The next morning the train proceeded to Gingindhlovu, where the Royal Party disembarked, and

travelled by road to Eshowe. They reached the town shortly after ten o'clock and proceeded to the Residency. Their host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. WA Burton, the former being the Resident Magistrate of that time (Moberly CS 1970: 83-84).

At 11:15 the Royal Party left, and were driven through the town, and through the Dlinza Forest, arriving eventually at the Oval. Here they were again met by the Administrator, and by the Chairman of the Board. On parade were Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies, and schoolchildren white and black, as well as Returned Soldiers, and the SAWAS (SA Women's Auxiliary Services) and the VAD and seated a party of early pioneers (Moberly CS 1970: 84).

The bell-indicator hanging in a passage still carries markers "Queen's Room: "Princess Elizabeth's Room", etc. (Moberly CS 1970: 84).

Shortly after 4.00pm it was all over and one last visit was made to the Residency, before the train left for Gingindhlovu (Moberly CS 1970: 85).

As a memento of the visit the Town Board decreed that the route by which the Royal Family had driven through the Dlinza Forest should be named "Royal Drive", and signboards proclaim this to this day (Moberly CS 1970: 85).

Visual description: Single-storey Natal veranda house, with decorative and detailed columns, brackets, and friezes of wood. The material used for the walls are coursed cut stone and the hipped roof is of corrugated iron.

Subdivision 2 of Lot 439, Eshowe country of Zululand in extent of 1,4303 hectares are indicated as figures abcdefghij on Surveyors Diagram SG 2486.

Municipality: Umlalazi Local Municipality

District Municipality: King Cetshwayo District Municipality, including 14 tribal authorities.

Grade: Grade ii or provincially declared heritage property

Property: Subdivision 2 of Lot 439 Eshowe

Title Deed: T5224/1979

GPS coordinates: S28°54.331 E31° 27.328

Owner: Public Works Department

Current people occupying the site: members of the Public Works Department

Management Strategies

The Residency is owned by the Department of Public Works. Since it was officially proclaimed as a grade ii monument, it is protected by Section 45 (Special Protection – Provincial Landmark Status) of Act No.5 of 2018 that stipulates that any alteration,

decoration, demolition, repair work would necessitate a permit from the KZN Amafa and Research Institute.

At present the house is in a very delapidated state and there is concern that it will be more damaged since no repair or maintenance is carried out.

The Department of Public Works should consider selling the property to an owner who is willing to maintain and repair the building.

Old Goal/Jail



Figures No.28-29: Old Goal (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Significance: The old goal is of historical and architectural value. The present women's goal as well as the warden's accommodation are buildings of architectural merit. The workmanship exhibited by these buildings, especially the women's goal, is typical of early "government" buildings, only a few of which survive in Eshowe today (Miller, S. 1993: 25).

During the Bambata Rebellion in 1906, many of the townsfolk laagered in at the (Old) Goal, the same fortress used to house Boer prisoners of the Second South African War (1899-1902), as they waited transfer to the Jacobs Concentration camp In Durban (Miller, S. 1993: 12-13).

Address: Eshowe Jail, John Ross Highway, Eshowe, Lot 523 Eshowe Townlands.

Title Deed: G7409/1909

Formally declared: grade ii or provincial landmark, owned by Correctional Services.

Management Strategies

This is also a grade ii or provincially declared building (Special Protection – Provincial Landmark status) and any alteration, addition or repair work would necessitate a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute as per Section No.45 of Act No.5 of 2018.

Second post-office next to the town hall



Figure No.30: Mosaic wall of the second post office, next to Eshowe's Town Hall (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No:31: tile artwork on the facade of the 2nd post office, which is not a declared building, but older than 60 years (Rossouw, C. 15 February 2023, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management Strategy

The building is not formally proclaimed but it is listed and older than 60 years and based on Section 37 of Act No.5 of 2018, any alteration, addition, maintenance, or repair work would necessitate a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

Permit application forms can be downloaded from www.amafainstitute.org.za Go to Resources, then to Forms and download Form A.

Upload, the signed form, with the necessary documents onto the SAHRIS system to be tabled at the Institute's Heritage Officers' Committee Meetings, every Wednesday.

Applicants will receive feedback within 10 working days.

Three sites of significance referring to the earliest times of Eshowe

- Binn's Commonage in Osborne Road, where the town's people could let their cattle graze.
- The Old Market Square in Mitchell Street: all of the pioneer towns or most had a central market and/or church complex, where families would come each quarter to "park" their ox-wagons and to trade. The community will then also prioritize church visits, to receive communion.
- Military embankments in Kangela Street, Erf 1116.



FIGURE 27 : "Market Square" off Mitchell street. (E11/21&22/93)

Three other sites of importance here are Binn's Commonage in Osborn Road, the old Market Square in Mitchell Street, and the reputed Military embankments in Kangela Street (Erf 1116?), the first being associated with the outspanning of wagons and carriages, the second with typical layout of nineteenth century towns in grid form with church and market-squares the focal points, and the last reflecting the rich military history of Eshowe.

One feels, then, that it would be beneficial if these sites (as well as others that are not known at present to this researcher) be kept as parks, and used for both recreation, as well as environmental and cultural educational programmes. Such use of land will disappear if these areas are not protected by the local authority in its by-laws*, and are not put to use immediately by the community, and the utilisation thereof is not encouraged by all and sundry.

Figure No.32: The Commonage, Market Square and Military embankments are historical archaeological sites, and no development can be carried out on these erf's without a permit for the KZN Amafa & Research Institute (Miller, S. 2000: 19).

Management

It is advisable that these erf's are not developed before an archaeological excavation is carried out on each, to save scientific information.

The research values of these erf's are high because no archaeological excavation has been carried out on these premises.

Heritage sites (mostly archaeological sites) on the 2831CD Eshowe Map 1:50 000 and on the 2831DC Blackburn Map 1:50 000

National Site No	Local Site Name	Type of site	GPS coordinates	Formal site name	Finds summary
2831CD001	Bull's Run Drift	Early Stone Age	S28°46'15" E31°22'45"	Bantu Reserve No.17	Crude pick, perhaps, Sangoan, a chopper and more Middle
KZN Museum Database	On 2831CD Eshowe Map	Middle Stone Age			

		and Late Stone Age			Stone Age flakes
2831DC002 KZN Museum Database	Khanyile On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Intermediate Stone Age	S28°55'31" E31°38'36"	Bantu Reserve 9, 7638	Middle Stone Age pick
2831DC003 KZN Museum Database	Obonjeni Dip On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Early Stone Age	S28°55'16" E31°41'07"	Bantu Reserve 9, 7638	Hand axe
2831DC004 KZN Museum Database	KwaBulawayo Shaka's umuzi, Coward's Bush and close to Nandi's grave On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Historical site	S28°46'44.3" E31°37'32.1"	Bantu Reserve 17 7638	See summary at the end of this table
2831DC005 KZN Museum Database	Mandawe On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age (where King Mandela lived)	S28°48'00" E31°31'52"	Bantu Reserve 17 7638	Early Iron Age: Many finely decorated potsherds were found linked to the Early Iron Age, scattered over 1 hectare surface area, including: curved and everted necks decorated with cross-hatching, herringbone, oblique hatching, and horizontal grooves; as

					well as pendant triangles. LIA: King Mandela's homestead might be close to this site.
2831DC006 KZN Museum Database	Emoyeni On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Early Stone Age artefacts	S28°59' to E31°40' (2 sites on red dunes)	Emoyeni Mission	Several ESA artefacts
2831DC007 KZN Museum Database	On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Late Iron Age	S28°57'15" E31°44'28"	Mtunzini Townland	Many undecorated scattered potsherds (undecorated potsherds is general in the Late Iron Age, while decorated potsherds are linked to the Early Iron Age)
2831DC008 KZN Museum Database	On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Intermediate Iron Age	S28°57'47" E31°44'02"	91 10011	Many undecorated potsherds and 2 small pieces of slag
2831DC009 KZN Museum Database	On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Late Iron Age	S28°58'08" E31°43'54"	91 10011	Undecorated potsherds scatter zones
2831DC010 KZN Museum Database	Highfield On 2831DC Blackburn Map	Late Iron Age and Historical site	S28°58'56.3" E31°41'34.7"	89 9705	Undecorated potsherds, a rim with a tapered lip and two fragments of lower grinding stones

2831DC011	Ranche Sugar Estate	Late Iron Age and Historical site	S28°58'19.2" E31°43'42.1"	The Ranche 11368 and 91010011	Scatter zones of undecorated potsherds
KZN Museum Database	On 2831DC Blackburn Map				

Kwa Bulawayo: Shaka's military site (2831DC004)

Artefacts in Natal Museum: 4 thick undecorated sherds from large pots; 2 pebble-grinders; 1 long upper grindstone; part of a lower grindstone; 1 big animal-bone, perhaps ox (discarded). Gavin Whitelaw: Note that the site is not, in fact, a national monument. I mapped the distribution of surface artefacts on the site between 1992 and 1995 to locate features and thus determine shape and position of the original settlement. Len van Schalkwyk of the KwaZulu Monuments Council excavated Grid 1 into what appears to be the *isigodlo* midden. He recovered sherds from large vessels (*izimbiza*), glass and brass beads, ear plugs, bone (probably cattle). The site's recorded co-ordinates are read with a GPS on 3 November 2005 at this midden. The excavated material is stored at the KwaZulu Cultural Museum. The plaque marking the site is in a convenient place at the roadside but does not accurately mark the site which is on the gentle slope to the south. Merits conservation/salvage? Yes Comments/References: References: Whitelaw, G. 1993. An assessment of the royal, Shakan-period sites of Nandi's Grave, Kwa Bulawayo.

Management strategies for Stone Age Sites

Do not collect any artefacts visible on the surface, collection of artefacts will necessitate a permit as per Section 40.4 of the KZN Amafa & Research Act.

A high concentration of artefact scatters may indicate an archaeological deposit.

Keep the location of the site, confidential.

Management strategies for Iron Age Sites (especially Late Iron Age or Contact Sites with hut floors, grain-bin holders, etc.)

Burn the settlement areas if they are not museums with reconstructed, thatched huts, to ensure that hut floors are fossilized. Before burning the area, a fire break, 20m around the archaeological site must be burned in May, to ensure that the fire does not move further on the property. This will ensure their long-term protection.

Do not allow visitors to go to these sites alone, as they tend to walk over hut floors, causing cracks and sometimes they also collect the artefacts, which is illegal.

Only encourage visitation to such sites if they are part of an officially open museum site to the public since monitoring of the guests' behaviour is easier here.

Keep the position of the sites confidential. Again, only sites that are part of an open museum should encourage visitation. Since monitoring regimes are established at such sites.

For all types of archaeological and battlefield sites

As per Section 40 of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018, a permit is needed for any alteration, collection, excavation, or any human impact on such a terrain.

Download the correct permit from www.amafainstitute.org.za

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Thamm, M. 29 November 2020, "The Eshowe hustle" Resilience and a rich history are hallmarks of this historic northern KwaZulu-Natal town" Daily Maverick.

Internet

Siege of Eshowe taken from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Eshowe (17 March 2023)

Databases

The KwaZulu-Natal Museum's database.

The South African Heritage Resources Information System database.

Interviews

Mrs. Sharon Louw (District Ecologist of King Cetshwayo & Ilembe Municipal Districts), in January and February 2023, on heritage sites in the Dlinza Forest and its Buffer Zone.

Ms. Phumla Zulu (Intern of EKZNW) on heritage sites in and around the Dlinza Forest.