





Isikhathi Sepi

ABOSOMLANDO NABATHOMA ukubiza iPi yamaNgisi namaBhunu bona (i-*Anglo-Boer War*) 'yiPi yeSewula Afrika' (*South African War*), babe baphengula nanyana bahlola bona ipi eyayikhona kwakungasiyo into etjho bona amaBhunu alwa namaNgisi nanyana amaNgisi alwa namaBhunu kodwana kwakuyindaba yokobana abantu abanzima bazibandakanye ngokudluleleko nabo. Lesisahluko asilamanisi izinto ngokwelamana kwazo ngePi yeSewula Afrika. Okuqakathekileko ziinqunto ezenziweko, izipi ezilwiweko nobumbi obenziweko. Lesisahluko asikatlolwa ngokulamaniswa kuhle ngomlando wePi yeSewula Afrika, njengeenqunto ezathathwako, izipi ezaliwako, ubuhlungu obenziwako. Sekunalokho siveza bona abantu abanzima bepumalanga Transvali babandakanyeka njani epini, iinzathu zabo zokubandakanyeka nangendlela iinqhema zesiphande ezahlu-kahlukenekeko zazithintana ngakho ngesikhathi sokusahlelana

Yathoma Njani?

Umbuso wamaBritish wathumba iTransvali ngomnyaka we-1877, kodwana wakateleleka bona ubuyisele umazibuse wamaBhunu. Ekupheleni kwesentjhuri ye-19th, nanyana kunjalo, iTransvali yabuya godu yakara umbuso wamaBritish. Lokho kwakubangelwa yigolide eyasele itholakele eWitwatersrand inikela umnotho omuhle khulu nanyana ukuphatha, ukulawula indawo. Kodwana into eyayivame ukuvela khulu begodu ibangela ipi kwakumalungelo wamaphandle (*uitlanders/outlanders*). Amaphandle kwakumakhuwa abuya eBritain nakwezinye iingcenywe zephasi agade eze azokusebenza eTransvali nasele kuyokuphela isentjhuri. Ngaphandle kwegandelelo lombuso wamaBritish, amaBhunu aragela phambili ngokubalela namalungelo wezepolotiki. Lokhu kwaba yindaba ekulu eyayibanga ukungazwani, yadosela nekuzondaneni okumbi. Ipi yaragela phambili iminyaka emithathu yaba nemiphumela emimbi khulu emihlobeni eminengi yabantu beSewula Afrika.

Ikhasini eliqalene naleli:
Amasotja weBritain
ngepi yeSewula Afrika
eMachadodorp.



UNom. Redvers Buller

UKulekelelwa KwamaBritish

Ngesikhathi sepi abantu abanzima abanengi babe balekelela amaBritish ngokobana babasize ekulweni, ukubasebenzela nanyana bazibandakanye ezintweni ezaziphikisana bezilwe namaBhunu. Abantu abanzima baba neenzathu ezinengi zokwenza lokho. Kokuthoma inengi labo laliloko libhade iinlilo abanazo ngombuso we-ZAR namaBhunu ebabazitjela bona kusikhathi sokuhlalisa kuhle iinlilo zabo. Lokhu kwakufaka nokuthola itjhaphuluko ekulawulweni maBhunu. AmaBhunu gade alawula ubukhosi babantu ngendlela ebudisi khulu. Kwakufanele babhadale umthelo begodu babasebenzele begodu nabangakwenziko lokho gade bahlawuliswa bebabetjhwe. Abantu abanzima gade amaBhunu abathathele inarha enengi begodu, abanengi, bacabanga bona umbuso wamaBritish nange uthumba epini bazokuthola inarhabo yakade. Umbuso wamaBritish wawugcugcuzela lombono begodu wenza neentembiso ngalokho.

Ukusiza amaBritish kwakumnandi ngakwelinye ihlangothi. Abantu abanzima ababasebenzela amaBritish gade babhadalwa imali engcono khulu nokho-hlangana nama-40 nama-90 wabotjheleni ngenyanga. Lemali yayingcono khulu kunemali abakhe bayibhadalwa maBhunu. Kwesinye isikhathi amaBritish gade abanikela nokudla, iimpahla neengubo zasimahla. Kokugcina amaBritish gade anikela boke abantu abanzima ababasiza ekulweni nababasebenzako nagade basebujameni bokobana bangasahlelwa maBhunu. AmaBhunu gade kuwasilinga ukubona abantu abanzima balekelela amaBritish. Ngenyanga kaJulayi 1901 uGeneral P H Kritzinger wayelelisa uLord Kitchener, umlawuli omkhulu wamasotja wamaBritish eSewula Afrika bona nange amaBhunu angathola umuntu onzima asebenzela ikhuwa lamaBritish bazamgweba kabuhlungu nanyana uhlomile nanyana akakahlomi. Ngaleso sizathu amaBritish ahlomisa abantu abanzima ababsebenzelako ukuze bakghone ukuzivikela. Babanikela nabantu abanzima abahlala emakhosini ukuze bakghone ukuzilwela namaBhunu ngokwabo ngaphandle kokusizwa masotja wombuso wamaBritish.

Ukulwa NamaBhunu

Kusukela ngomnyaka we-1892 abaPedi bababuswa libambela elabekwa mbuso we-ZAR. Lokho kwabanga ukulwa okumbi khulu hlangana nomphakathi wabaPedi. Amanye wamakhosi amancani gade ameqisa amehlo umjaphethe loyo begodu bangabhadali nemithelo nanyana basebenzele amaBhunu ekwakuyinto ekwakufanele bayenze. Okuqakatheke khulu, abaPedi bahlukana kabili hlangana nalabo abasekela umjaphethe obekwe mbuso we-ZAR kanye nalabo abasekela ikosi yamambala yabaPedi, uSekhukhune II, indodana yekosi



AmaBhunu ahlangana
ngesikhathi sePi
yeSewula Afrika

yokugcina, uSekhukhune. Ipi nayithomako uSekhukhune II wabona bona lelo kwakulithuba lakhe godu lokuhlanganisa abaPedi ngaphasi kobukhosi obubodwa. Wabafuna ukuvuselela umazibuse uyise abuloba eminyakeni eminengi eyadlulako. Yena nesiqhema sakhe, isiQhema sakaSekhukhune, bathoma basahlela amakhosi wabaPedi agade angakathembeki kuye. Kodwana lokho kulwa azange kubambelele isikhathi eside. Ngemva kobana amaBhunu afike ahlala eLydenburg ngoSeptemba 1900, umlawuli weBritish, uSir Redvers Buller, wathi ukulwa hlangana nabaPedi babodwa kufanele kuphele. Iinqhema zabaPedi zalamukela leliyeleliso nanyana ukukghalana kwalokho kuragela phambili. Ngaleso sikhathi, nanyana kunjalo, bajikela ngemaBhunwini njengezitha zabo balwa nawo.

AbaPedi bazibandakanya emihlobeni emithathu 'yokuPhikisa amaBhunu'. Abantu babaPedi basahlela amaplasa aseduze nemindeni yamaBhunu. Lokhu kwenza bona kube budisi nanyana kungakghoneki bona amaBhunu ahlale emaplasinawo, amanengi akhamba. Amaplasa asala adududu abaPedi



IKosi yabaPedi
uMicha Dinkwanyane
uwathikameza
iminyakazo yamaBhunu
ngesikhathi sePi
yeSewula Afrika

bacabanga bona kuzokukghoneka ukuwathatha abe ngewabo. Abanye babaPedi babunjwa iinqhema bafakwa ngaphasi kwelawulo lamaBritish. Umsebenzabo kwakukugedelela ukuzomba imindeni yamaBhunu eendaweni zeLydenburg neMiddelburg bese bawanikela ngaphasi kwamasotja wamaBritish. AmaBritish gade athatha imindeni ayithumele eenkampani. Kokugcina amakhosi wabaPedi gade agcugcuzelwa bona avimbele amaBhunu bona angangeni eendaweni zabo begodu baqinisekise nokobana akanakudla. Amasotja wabaPedi akha imizi eendaweni zabo egade bayigada ngaso soke isikhathi. Kilemizi bahloma ijima lokukhambakhamba bafune amaBhunu alinga ukungena leyo ndawo.

UMicha Dinkwanyane, indodana kaDinkwanyane, owadelela umbuso we-ZAR ngeminyaka ye-1870 waphumelela ekuvimbeni amaBhunu. Wavala umlanjana iWaterval oseduze neLydenburg wasuka lapho wavimba nanyana ngiliphi iBhunu elidlula lapho. Umlanjani lo wawuyindledlana ekukuphela kwayo amaBhunu agade ayisebenzisa ukuthwala ipahla eqakathekileko efana nesiphila namabele ekuyipahla abayisa ekangala kilabo abasizana nabo ekulweni. Ngokuvimba umlanjana lo abaPedi gade bazimisele ukuthikameza indlela yokusebenza kwamaBhunu. Ekugcineni kwaba yingozi ekulu kwelinye nelinye iBhunu ukukhamba liye ngesewula ngale komlambo, iSteelpoort.

AmaNzunza sitjhaba ekhe saba nobukhosi obunamandla, obungakghona ukujamelana namaBhunu. Kodwana ngemva kobana bahlulwe maBhunu ngomnyaka we-1883 baphadhlalajwa bazala iTransvali yoke inengi labo liziingcila zamaBhunu ngokubasebenzela amaplasa. Ikosi uMatsitsi waba nje nembijana yamandla agade aphethwe makhosi awalandelako. Ipi nayithomako amaNzunza agade angaphasi kwakhe azange azibandakanye msinya. Ngomoya wokuthula amaNzunza azithola angaphasi kwamaBhunu begodu amaBhunu awathembe kangakobana gade abatjhiya, baluse iinkomo zawo. Kodwana msinya kwafika umbuso wamaBritish kileyo ndawo yamaNzunza afika anikela uMatsitsi nabantu bakhe iingidi. Ukusukela lapho uMatsitsi nesitjhaba sakhe balwa namaBhunu epini eyaba buhlungu khulu yeengazi nokufa. AmaNzunza azithola sele ahlangu namaMasotja wamaBritish nabaPedi kwezinye zezipi ezikulu neziqakathekileko zokulwa namaBhunu ngaphambi kokuhlulwa kwakaNzunza.

ISteinaecker's Horse Nepi kaMpisana

Ngenyanga kaJuni 1900 abaphathi bamasotja wamaBritish babumba iyunidi ngomthetho wokobana kufanele igade umgcele weTransvali neMoçambique ngomnqopho wokukhandela ukuhwebelana ngeenkxali eziza emaBhunwini zivela eLourenço Marques. Iyunidi le yayiziwa bona yiSteinaecker's Horse



Amalunga weSteinaecker Horse
esiPhephelweni
iMpisana



Abalawuli bamasotja
bakaPiet Moll

(IPera kaSteinaecker). Kwakuyihlanganisela yabalawuli abahlukahlukeneko bamadoda ama-450 wamakhuwa, abaPedi, amaSwati, amaTjhangana namaThonga. UGeneral Ben Viljoen ngemva kwesikhathi watlola bona amaBhunu athatha amalunga we*Steinaecker's Horse* njengabantu abagade ipahla, abarhwebi bomgunyathi, iimpimpi, begodu baziingebengu ezimbi. Omunye umntlole wesihloko esithi, '*The Colonials in South Africa*', uthi;

Amapholisa atshwenya abalawuli bamaBhunu abangetlhagwini nangesewula ngaleyo ndlela bathikameza izitha ukobana zisebenzise ihlanze elingepumalanga nokuvuka kabutjha. Babuya bagadisisa umgele wangepumalanga omude ukuvikela abakhweli beempera namaBhunu aphelethe iingidi bona angangeni. Ngesikhatthi amasotja akhethekileko afika acolise neenhliziyi zabantu boke behlanzeni bekuyokufika emlanjeni i-Olifant, iindawo zamasotja ezimbadlwana zasafuthi zazirhatjheke nesifunda soke.

Ngenyanga ka-Arhostosi 1901 amalunga we*Steinaecker's Horse* gade akampe emzini wekosi yamaShangana, uMpisana, ngetlhagwini pumalanga yehlanzeni. Kwakukhona nenqaba elawulwa masotja wamaBritish nabantu abanzima emzini lo. Nakusako mhlana amlanga asi-6 ku-Arhostosi 1901, abalawuli ababili bamaBhunu abadoswa phambili nguPiet Moll noSchoeman bamemezela isahlelo emzini lo. Amasotja wamaBritish nabantu abanzima avuka azama ngawo amandla ukuvikela umuzi lo kanye nabo. Ipi eyagobhoza iingazi yaqubuka la amaBhunu abulala khona isotja lamaBritish balimaza mabili base balimaza nanyana abulala ama-20 wabantu abanzima. AmaBhunu awubhudula msinya umuzi lowo.

Bathatha iimbotjhwa ezima-24 zamaBritish nama-50 zabantu abanzima bacabanga bona nakuyipi seyiphelile. Kodwana kwatholakala bona ikosi uMpisana uze ngokwakhe la kuliwa khona adosa boke abalawuli babantu abanzima. Babezele ukuzokulamulela amalunga aseleke we*Steinaecker's Horse*. Kodwana amaBhunu alwa ngokuzimisela kwagcina ikosi uMpisana namadunakhe abaleka. Ukusuka lapho amaBhunu abhudula imizabo afuna iinkhali zepi kodwana arareka ngalokho akutholako. Bafuna abafazi babantu abanzima babhaqe ngobunengi ngemva kwezindlu, abafazi uGeneral Viljoen gade ababiza bona '*bahlukunyezwa*' bamasotja wamaBritish. Ipi yasele idlulile kodwana isizi lingakadluli. Amasotja abanjweko wamaBritish agade ama-24 atjhatjhululwa masinya. Kodwana ama-50 wamasotja wabantu abanzima agcina ajeziswa ngilabo ababe bababambile.

Ikosi USikobobo Nokuhlaselwa KweHolkrans

USikobobo wabayikosi yamaZulu eyayihlala nabantu bayo esiphandeni seVryheid epumalanga yeTransvali. Kileyo ndawo amaZulu azange akhabe nokuzwana namaBhunu ngaleso sizathu ipi nayiqubukako amaZulu ajama ngehlangothini lamaBritish. Ngenyanga kaMeyi 1902 basahlela amaBhunu epini eyaba yimbi khulu hlangana namaBhunu nabantu abanzima. Kwenzeka izehlakahlo ezimbili kilepi. Ngokwesehlakalo sokuthoma kukobana ipi la yathoma ngesikhathi amaZulu, ngaphasi kwekosi uSikobobo, alekelela uColonel Bottomley ngokusahlela amaBhunu emgceleni welizwe lamaZulu. Njengendlela yokubuyela ekosini, amaBhunu atjhisa umuzayo ase amtlolela nencwadi ethukanako. Incwadi leyo yayibuya kuCornet Jan Potgieter. Yayisithi imizi yabantu bakaSikobobo batjhiswe boke, ifuyo yathathwa, abafazi nabantwana bathathwa basiwa eVryheid. Okhunye kukobana uSikobobo nabantu bakhe gade bangasingcono kunobudzi bhani watlola nokobana uSikobobo kufanele eze eHolkrans azokuthatha iinkomo zakhe ngaphambi kobana zidliwe zoke. USikobobo azange ayithulele lehlamba. Phela wabayikosi ngalokho wabafanele avikele isithunzi sakhe nokuhlonipheka kwakhe. Mhlana amalanga asi-6 enyangeni kaMeyi waya e Holkrans.

Elinye ihlangothi lendaba lithi iKosi uSikobobo namabuthwakhe gade ahlasele amaplasa wamaBhunu bathathe nefuywawo. Amanye wamaBhunu gade abulawa ngesikhathi sokuhlasela. Ngalokho-ke uGeneral Louis Botha waya embusweni wamaBritish eHolkrans wayokulila ngokusahlelwa okwakukhona. Umbuso wamaBritish azange wenze litho ngalokho. UBotha waya kuJan Potgieter namaburghers ahlukumezeka khulu ngesikhathi sokuhlaselwa bawatjela bona 'akasikime azibuyisele emaZulwini'. Mhlana amalanga asi-6 kuMeyi 1902 basahlela iinkomo emzini kaSikobobo. Ngalobo busuku amaZulu eza.

Zombili iindabezi ziyavumelana nasiqala lokho okwenzeka mhlana amalanga asi-6 kuMeyi. Amabutho kaSikobobo asahlela amaBhunu eHolkrans. AmaBhunu amanengi abulawa alele amanye abaleka amanye azilwela. Ama-56 wamaBhunu nama-50 wamadoda wamaZulu abulawa kwase kuthi i-10 lamaBhunu laphulurha. AmaZulu athatha iimbotjhwa ezintathu zamaBhunu athatha nama-380 yeenkomo.

Ipi EBotshabelo

AmaBhunu namaBritish gade afuna iBotshabelo, isitetjhi samamitjhinari iBerlin, eduze neLydenburg ngaleso sikhathi sepi. IBotshabelo yayinezindlu ezikulu ezinengi, indawo yokulungisa iinkoloyi zeenkabi, nendawo yokukhanda isimbi kulungiswe neengidi. Yayineentolo namasimu alinyweko nesitjhaba



Abantu abanzima
ababe babotamulani
bamaBhunu babanjwe
maBritish eduze
neStanderton

Isiqubhuthu
samaBhunu nabantu
'abawasebenzako'





UJenerali uBen Viljoen
nakasejele eSt Helena

sabantu abanzima ababanduliweko. Kodwana okwakumthwalo kikho koke kwakuyiFort Merensky, eyakhiwa ngesikhathi labo ababahlala esitetjhini samamitjhinari basaba ukobana bangasahlelwa makhosi wabantu abanzima.

Nayithomako ipi, amasotja wamaBritish ahlezi ngesewula yesitetjhi samamitjhinari namasotja wamaBhunu aba ngetlhagwini balwa babanga amandla wokulawula isiphephelweso. Ngaleso sikhathi amamitjhinari nabantu abanzima ababe bahlala lapho esitetjhini gade bahlala kabuhlungu. Ngesikhathi amaBhunu namaBritish basilwa bazama ukubawa isizo labantu ababahlala esitetjhini. Baletha zoke iinkomo, iimpera nezimvu esitetjhini ngemali ababe babagandelela ngalo. Abantu abanengi abanzima azange bakghona ukuphila ngaphasi kokungavikeleki nobudisi obunjaya obalethwa yipi. Ngelokho basukela isitetjhi bakhamba bayokuhlala eendaweni ezazilawulwa makhosi. Leziindawo zazivikelekile ngehlangothini lokulwa. AmaJarimani agade ahlala esitetjhini gade anganatjhu kangako. Mhlana amalanga ali-9 kuJulayi 1900 amasotja wamaBritish abopha amamitjhinari amane wamadoda. AmaBritish abakghala ngokusekela kwabo amaBhunu bebawanciphisela amandla eMiddelburg. Ngokwelwazi elivela komunye ngemva kobana amamitjhinari akhambile;

Amasotja wamaBritish athatha ipahla ngezindlini zamamitjhinari, i-altari yesondo yaphuka, uburotho obuCwengileko barhatjheka phasi ngesondweni. Amasotja wamaBritish abuya arhatjha indaba ebaPedini yokobana amamitjhinari angekhe avunyelwe ukobana abuye esitetjhini sawo. Lomoya wokuziphatha ngokunganasithunzi nokungalawulekiko wathoma ukubonakala eBotšhabelo. Kwakunganamitjhinari nanyana iKhansela yabantu abadala abagandelela bona imithetho yesitetjhi samamitjhinari ilandelwe.

Ngomnyaka we-1900 amasotja wamaBritish alawula isitetjhi samamitjhinari athoma nokuqatjha abantu abanzima ababe bahlala lapho. Lababantu gade bakghona bazi nokulungisa iinkoloyi zeenkabi benza neminye imisebenzi yokubaza begodu amaBritish ababhadela kühle. Ngokwenza njalo, badosa abantu abanengi abanzima ukobana bazobasebenzela nanyana ukubalwela epini.

Ukusiza AmaBhunu: Ukuthengiselana, Izipho Nokweba

Ngokuba nezitha ezinengi ngalendlela bezivale neendlela yokuletha ukudla, zitjhise amasimu kwenza amaBhunu akuthole kubudisi ukuphila leyo pilo. Okwakwenza bona kube budisi khulu kwakukukobana isikhathi esinengi



abantu abanzima gade basilwa nabo. Lokho kwabangela bona amaBhunu angasathembi umuntu onzima. Kodwana kwesinye isikhthi amaBhunu gade athembele esizweni alithola ebantwini abanzima lokufahla hlangana nendawo ekungeyabo. Kwesinye isikhathi babe bathengiselana okuthileko kwesinye isikhathi banikelwe ukudla. Ngevamisa amaBhunu gade afisa ukuba nemizi efana naleyo abadlula kiyo.

Ngenyanga kaSeptemba 1900 uGeneral Viljoen nomlawulakhe bakhamba bafahla eendaweni ezahlukahlukeneko zamakhosi epumalanga. Akhamba emtletlaneni wendawo. Isiphandeso sasisahlelwe sisomiso begodu nendawo iqothulwe masotja wamaBritish. Kwakutjhisa khulu namanzi athlogeka khulu. Kwakunganalithi nelincani lotjani. Abalawuli bakhamba iimveke ezimbalwa bangakghoni ukususa indlala kibo neempereni ezasele zidiniwe. Amanzi agade bakghona ukuwasela kwakungasilaphazekileko nanganapilo kwase kuthi amadoda amanengi angenwa bulwele bakamalaluhlengezela nanyana ithayifasi. Babesele baseduze nokubhubha baphele. Kodwana abantu abanzima

Abaphalali babantu
abanzima ngePi
yeSewula Afrika

bazama ukulekelela la bakghona khona ngokubapha itswayi nanyana itjhukela kanye nesiphidlana. Lezizipho zazama nokho ukwenza amaBhunu akghone ukuqotha indlala neempera zawo zisinde kilokho okwakukhona.

Amaboni WamaSotja WamaBhunu

URoland Schikkerling walwa namaBhunu eRooikrans eduze neLydenburg. Wababuya kubalawuli, angomunye wedlanzana lesiqhema samaBhunu esibone kungcono ukufeza amaqhinga asetjenziswa masotja wehlathi ukuze azame ukuthumba ipi. Kodwana abalawuli bamaBhunu kileyo ndawo yeLydenburg gade angaphasi kokwethuselwa okwakuvula eenhlanganweni ezimbalwa. Kudayari ayitlola ngesikhathi sepi, ekwathi ngokukhamba kwesikhathi yagadangiswa, uSchikkerling watlola ngokusatjiswa agade, yena namaBhunu wekhabo, aqalana nakho ngesikhathi sepi. Ngenyanga kaJulayi 1901 umlawulakhe wabaleka emasotjeni wamaBritish kodwana wathola bona umlambo ekufanele adlule kiwo uvaliwe ngesimanga sokobana ‘abantu abanzima basilingeke bavala bathikameza zoke iindlela baphosela imithi neendrada ezihlabako ngemanzini’. Abalawuli bawo batlhaga khulu ukuthola ukudla nabangani. Ekugcineni bathola irhwebo nabanye abantu abanzima ababomakhelwana. Mhlana amalanga ama-24 kuJulayi uSchikkerling watlola wathi:

Ukuthola imbuyiselo yethokazi, ebantwini abanzima sathola ifarigi ekulu esayihlaba nezimvu ezimbalwa. Senza irhwebo elihle nabantu abanzima sibanikele iinredlo namathumbu bona basinikele imigade, ipuphu, amabhontjisi negwayi.

Kodwana ubudlelwana obuhle kangako gade bungakavami. Mhlana amalanga ali-12 kuSeptemba 1901 uSchikkerling watlola okunengana ngobudisi obabuqalene nomlawulakhe ngesikhathi akampe esiphandeni seRooikrans:

Pheze amamayela abunane ukuya ngetjingalanga kwakuneentajana ezihlazumkayi nemibundu ezonjelezwe mimizi yabantu abanzima abasilingeke komhlolo begodu bahlome ngeLee-Metforts neMartinis, zoke zomele iingazi ezincani ... NamaNgisi ngakwelinye ihlangothi nabantu abanzima ngakwelinye, ipilo kilamahlangothi amabili yayisiphoco ... Umukghwa wokulwa nokungathembeki kwabantu abanzima kwenza umsebenzethu kibomakhelwana waba lula wasikhulula nebudisini bamasotja wehlathini. Njenganje siyazi asinabangani ngalokho akudingi siphathe kumbi ukuzihlonipha kwethu. Abantu abanzima singahlala singabathembi



Umndeni weBhunu
phambi komuzawo
owasahlelwa masotja
weBritain esiphandeni
seLydenburg

tjhatjhalazi sizithathele iinkomo nesiphila sabo ekuyinto elisizo kithi. Isandla senye nenye indoda nakho koke okuphilako kuphambana nathi kodwana nesethu isandla siphambana nomunye nomunye wabo ... Ngaso soke isikhathi bahlasela amaplasa bayeba babulala nabafuduki bamaBhunu.

Ekuthomeni komnyaka wama-1902 amaBhunu gade ahlala akutlhagela ukuba nokudla. USchikkerling watlola ngabalawuli bamaBhunu endaweni ephakathi kweNooitgedacht neKrugerspost eyayitlhaga ngokuthola ukudla. Baqunta ukuthumela i-12 labantu babo ukobana liyokusahlela indawo eseduze naleyo ehlala abantu abanzima. Isiqhema samaBhunu seza endaweni engathi ayisahlali muntu la bafika bathoma ukufuna ukudla. Bagijimela endodeni yomuntu onzima msinya, 'omunye nomunye ahlome ngomkhonto nesilembe'. Amadoda wabantu abanzima abaleka nakabona amaBhunu. Amambili amadoda aphulurha kwathi wesithathu wajika wahlaba elinye lamaBhunu lawo. Ngaphambi kobana ajikijele umkhonto lowo gade adutjuliwe abulewe. AmaBhunu angena emzini athatha iimbuzu ezibunane, izavukazana ezintathu ezazifile, imigodla emibili yesiphila, mine yamabele, mibili yegwayi, eminye kungeyamazambana, nokhunye kanye neembhigiri ezimbalwa zamasotja abuleweko'. 'Kwalethwa ukudla okwaneleko ngesikhathi sobudisi,' kwakutlele uSchikkerling.

Kodwana amaBhunu athi bona alayitjhe imithwalwawo eempereni athoma ukuba nekareko. 'Ukuze sinciphise amathuba wokudlulwa babantu abanzima,' bakhetha ukukhamba 'amamnye amamayela asithandathu ngaphambi

kokujama ngesimanga sokuthi kusebusuku.’ Enye yamadoda, yaziwa ngoLogan, yatjela isiqhema esihlezi emlilweni ngalobo busuku bona abantu abanzima baqeda ukweba begodu bayaziwa ngalokho nangabe kusepini. Ngesikhathi yena nabanye sele bathethe ipahla yomuza oseduze nalowo ababewebele ngalelo langa, ‘bagandelelwa babantu abanzima kangangobana ilanga loke babuyela emuva bayokulwa balwela ukufa nokuphila.’

Ama-agterryers

Abantu abanzima ababe balwa namaBhunu gade bavame ukusetjenziswa njengabakhwelingemuva (*agterryers/rear riders*). Abakhwelingemuva babenza imisetjenzana emincani engahloniphekiko njengokupheka ukudla nokutheza iinkuni namanzi. Nanyana kunjalo, umsebenzabo omkhulu kwakukutlhogomela iimperera zamakhuwabo ngesikhathi sepi nokuqinisekisa bona amakhuwabo la ayaphulurha, asinde ekufeni. Kwakumsebenzi onobungozi lo begodu inengi labakhwelingemuva babe babulawa. Abantu abanzima ababelwa namaBhunu gade avame ukunikelwa iingidi njengombana isikhathi esinengi gade baba ngaphambili badumuze ngalokho bangakghoni ukuzivikela ngokwabo. Inengi labakhwelingemva gade bangazikhetheli bona ekwenzeni lomsebenzi, ngaleso sikhathi gade bavame ukugandelelwa bona basebenzele amaBhunu ngaphandle kokubhadalwa. Nangabe bayala gade bahlawuliswa, bagwetjwe nanyana banikelwe ama-25 wamatatjisi. Abanye bamakhwelingemva bathoma ukusebenzela amakhuwabo ngaphambi kwepi begodu bathembekile kiwo.

USjambok waba mkhwelingemva omunye wakaN J Pretorius, owalwa njengomlawuli esiphandeni seStanderton. Ngelinye ilanga eduze neWaterval, umlawulabo wabalekela esiqhemeni esikhulu samasotja wamaBritish. AmaBritish athoma abadumuza amaBhunu ehlika agijimela eenkoloyini zeenkabi abaleka ngokunonde adumuza ngesikhathi ahlehla. Kodwana njengombana gade bakhamba uN J Pretorius wayelela bona uSjambok wabasesekwenye yeenkoloyi zeenkabi ngalokho asengozini yokubanjwa maBritish. UPretorius wagijima wayomsindisa. Amasotja wamaBritish, ngebhadi, gade adumuza ngokusilingeka okukhulu ekoloyini yeenkabi egade ibhaqise uSjambok. UPretorius wadumuza isiphathiswa esisodwa samaBritish ngesikhathi agijimela ekoloyini ekwathi nakafika kuSjambok wantjela bona akabaleke epereni yesiphathiswa ewileko leya. USjambok weqela phezu kwepera kodwana ngesikhathi yena noPretorius babalekela omunye wabakhwelingemva owabaziwa ngelakaDelmas, weqela esihlalweni sepera ngemva kwakaPretorius. Lokho kwenza ipera kaPretorius ibe buthaka begodu baba sengozini yokobana bangabanjwa masotja wamaBritish. Ngalokho-ke



uPretorius watjela uSjambok bona asuke eperenakhe ayinikele uDelmas, begodu abhaqe etjanini obude. Wabazazokuthathwa ngemva kokukhamba kwamasotja wamaBritish. Kodwana amaBritish afumana uSjambok abhaqe etjanini. Wabanjwa uSjambok wabuzwa imibuzo kabuhlungu, amaBritish afuna bona abatjele bona ngubani obulele isiphathiswa sabo. USjambok wala ukubatjela. Ngelokho, wabotjhelelwa ekoloyini yeenkabi wabetjhwa ngeswazi. Ngesikhathi sokuhlukumeza wabanikelwa amanzi wereyisi njengokudla kwakhe. Nanyana kunjalo wabasolo ala ukukhuluma nanyana ukunikela ukunikela ilwazi elithileko elalizakusiza amaBritish. Ekugcineni wasatjiswa ngokubulawa nange kutholakala ukobana ilwazi unalo kodwana azame ukugcina ukuthula ngokwenza njalo asindise ipilo kaPretorius.

Ikampa eseBarberton

Waphulurha uSjambok, wayokuhlangana nomlawulakhe, kodwana kwabonakala bona akasafani nekuthomeni. Gade asindise ipilo kaPretorius kodwana asilingekile ngokobana uPretorius wenze bona abhaqe etjanini njenge*hands-upper*.

IQhibi iChrissie namaSan

Isitjhaba samaSan sasihlala eduze neChrissiesmeer – umuzi owawuse-Qhibini iChrissie, isiphande seQhibi nokuhlangana nabosomaplasi balapho. Ngesikhathi sepi amaSan amanengi gade alekelela amaBhunu njengabakhwel-ingemva abanye abaziphatha njengamavulindlela. Ngenyanga kaFebherbari 1901 amasotja amanengi wamaBritish arholwa nguGeneral H L Smith-Dorien,



Umndeni weBhunu
ikampeni, eVolksrust.

abandamela iQhibi iChrissie ngomnqopho wokudlulela phambili bangene ngepumalanga yeTransvali. Amavulandlela wamaSan ahlala agada uSmith-Dorien, begodu abika emaBhunwini. AmaBhunu namavulandlela wamaSan aphumelela ukuvimba ukuragela phambili kweempera zakaSmith-Dorien, kodwana kwadinga bona alwe ipi enzima ipi yeQhibini iChrissie. Amanye wamaSan abuye athhogomela imindeni yamaBhunu kileyo ndawo, babathatha bayobabhaqisa eendaweni ezivikelekileko.

Imindeni eminengi yamaBhunu yaphumelela ukuphulurha eenkampeni ngokuthi iyokubhaqa. Iinsebenzi zabo zamaSan zazibalethela ukudla baluse neenkomo zabo ngesikhathi bangekho emaplasinabo. Enye indoda yeSan, uJob, wasiza umlawuli weBhunu ukobana abalekele amaBritish agade asiza. Wabona amaBritish asiza ngeQhibini iChrissie wagijimela eplasini la ikhuwa lakhe, uCommandant Prinsloo, gade akampe khona nabalawuli bakhe. Wabayelelisa bona amaBritish gade asendleleni asiza. Wabatjela bona wazi indlela enye efihlakeleko yendawo le yeqhibi, kwase kuthi umlawuli wamlandela eenkhungwini ezivale ngqi ukuze aphephe.

Amakampa Wokuziphephisa

Ngesikhathi sepi, amasotja wamaBritish nabantu abanzima abajanyiswe ngendlela '*yescorched earth policy*' abulala inani elikhulu lamaplasa wamaBhunu. Leli kwakuliqhinga, elalenziwe nguLord Kitchener, ukugandelela phasi ukunghangha kwamaBhunu ngokungabanikeli ukudla nokhunya. Ifuyo yayithathwa nakungasinjalo ibulawa, amasimu atjhiswa,

imizi itjhiswa. Imindeni yamaBhunu neensebenzi zabantu abanzima abahlala kilamaplasi yathathwa yasiwa kileziinkampa. Ngenyanga kaJuni 1902 kwakunamakampa wamaBhunu ama-38 eTransvali, apethe ama-55 910 wabantu abadala, abomma nabantwana. Zazikhona iinkampa ezifana nalezo zabantu abanzima nenani elilingana nalelo labantu. Iinkampezi kwakuziindawo zobuphephela. Kodwana ubujamo beenkampa zamaBhunu nabantu abanzima zazitlhuwisa. Abantu babahlala ebujameni obuminyeneko bamatenjana amancani. Ngombana amatende la gade ahlalelene amalwele nawo gade arhatjheka msinya. Ubulwele bepokisi, ummungu, indeni egijimako namanye amalwele avela abulala abantu. Amalunga wemindeni gade angatholi ukudla ngefanelo ekuyinto ebeyenza amalwele la angakghoni ukuvikeleka. Ngokombiko weMedical Officer eHeidelberg eTransvali, amalunga wemindeni yabantu abanzima babagandeleleka ukobana badle 'iingcuba zeenlwana ezibulewe malwele wamaphaphu' Amakampa la gade akantjelwe ngedrada ehlabako ngalokho kubudisi ukubaleka. Ekupheleni kwepi pheze ama-27 000 wamaBhunu nama-20 000 wabantu abanzima besele bafike kileziinkampa.

Pheze ama-80 wamaphesende wabantu abafako kilamahlangothi womabili kwakubantwana abaneminyaka engaphasi kwe-16.

Amakampa wabantu abanzima gade anomqopho obonakalako embusweni wamaBritish njengombana amadoda ahlala lapho gade akghona ukubasebenzela simahla. Ngalesizathu, amakampa akhiwa eduze nesiporo sesitimela ukuze abantu abanzima bakghone ukuthwalwa bakhanjiswe lula ukuya la bafanele ukuyokusebenza khona. Amadoda gade asebenza njengabelusi beenkomo, abatjhayeli nanyana abarholi nanyana abaqatjhi bangasese begodu labo agade basebenza bebakghona ukondla imindenabo. Umbuso wamaBritish nawo gade ukghona ukunikela abantu abanzima abaseenkampeni iimplurhu, amalembe, iimpiki, imbewu yemigade, amabele nesiphila ukuze bakghone ukuzondla. Umbuso wamaBritish wabuye wathemba bona amalunga wemindeni azakukghona ukutjala abe nokudla okunengi okubekweko abangakhamba nakho nababuyela ekhaya. Kodwana abomma nabantwana babantu abanzima gade banganabobaba abangabanikela bona begodu amanye wamadoda gade selaluphele khulu nanyana anganapilo ukobana angasebenza nanyana alime. Ngalokho umbuso wamaBritish gade unabantu abanengi ekufanele ubondle.

Ngemva Kwezipi

Ipi yaphela mhlana amalanga ama-31 kuMeyi 1902, la amaBritish ahlala khona amaBhunu. UmJaphethe wombuso wamaBritish owawurholwa nguLord Alfred Milner wahlonywa kumazibuse wangaphambilini wamaBhunu. Watjela abokimtjhinari babantu abanzima eTransvali bona babhadale abantu abanzima

Ekhasini elalndelako:
Ikampa eseBarberton



BARBERTON BURGHER CAMP



BYERLEY
PHOTO

abazokuvela batjengise bona balahlekelwa yifuyo, isivuno, imbewu kanye neensetjenswa zokulima. Umuntu onzima afuna ukubhadalelwa lezo zinto kufanele alethe isitjengiso sokobana mbala walahlekelwa nanyana kwesinye isikhathi lokho kwakungaqalelwa khulu.

Kodwana labo abalekelela amaBritish babe baqalele omunye umhlobo wokubhadalwa. Babe balekelele amaBritish ukobana athumbe ipi ngalokho balindele inzuzo ekulu efanele isikhundla sokuba sepinini. Bafuna inarha neenkomo begodu azange bafuna ukuhlangana neembawo zamaBhunu ngombana gade bangasawasebenzeli. Benza iimbawo ezingapheliko manqophana nalezizinto.

Umbuso wamaBritish waqunta ukobana ubambe umhlangano ukuze uhlathulule umgomo wombuso manqophana nezinto ezitshwenya abantu abanzima njengombana ipi yasele iphelile. Lowo mhlango waziwa ngelithi yiSchoonoord Conference, wabajwa mhlana amalanga asi-6 kuSeptemba 1902. Amakhosi ama- 44 neenduna ezima-39 abuya kilo loke leTransvali zeza ngokumenywa nguKomitjhinari wabaNtu. USekhukhune II waveza iinlilo zakhe nezamanye amakhosi wabantu abanzima. Wathi, 'AbaPedi babambisane namasotja wombuso wamaBritish ngokwazi bona amaBhunu azokuqotjiswa epumalanga neTransvali. Amaplasi agade anganamuntu azakunikelwa abaPedi.' UKomitjhanari wabaNtu nasele aphenula wathi, 'umbuso omutjha angekhe wakghona ukuthathela abosomaplasi [bamakhuwa] neenkampani ezizijameleko iinarha zabo'. Lokho kwakukugcina kwendaba. AbaPedi nezinye iintjhaba ezinobukhosi angekhe zathola ukukhokhelwa ngesimanga sokobana balekelela umbuso wamaBritish bona uthumbe ipi.

Abantu abanzima babuya bathola omunye omhlolo: labo agade bakhona batjelwa bona zoke iingidi kufanele zibuyiselwe kubaphathi bembusweni wamaBritish. Lokho kwakungaphasi komthetjhwana we-*Arms and Ammunition Ordinance No 17 of 1902*, owawubuye usebenze nemakhuweni. Omunye nomunye owabafuna ukuba nesigidi wabafanele athole ilayisensi. Labo ababangafuni ukubuyisela iingidi zabo nanyana ukuthola ilayisensi yokuphatha isigidi babazokubotjiswa bagwetjwe. Ekupheleni komnyaka we-1902 amaBhunu nabantu abanzima babuyisela iingidi ezihlangana ne-10 000 ne-11 000 weengidi. Kodwana nanyana pheze isigamu soke samaBhunu anamaplasi epumalanga Transvali saba namalayisensi wokuphatha isigidi kwaba nzima ebantwini abanzima bona bathole lawo malayisensi. Nasele bahlukene neengidi zabo ezinengi kwaba budisi khulu emakhosini wabantu abanzima ukobana baphikisane nokulawulwa ngabamhlophe. Le kwaba yindlela embi khulu la umbuso wamaBritish ukhohlisa khona abantu abanzima ekubabantu ababalekelela ukuthumba ipi.



Iinkampa zabantu
epumalanga Transvali
ngesikhathi sePi
yeSewula Afrika

AbaPedi babetha phasi ngenyawo kwelinye ihlangotjhana lokubhadalwa. Ngemva kwepi lawo maBhunu athathelwe baPedi iinkomo athumela iphethitjhini kubaphathi bamaBritish bababawa bona babuyise iinkomezo. Nakaphendulako, indaba yokuphatha yakhupha umhlahlandlela ovumela amaBhunu bona abuyiselwe iinkomo zawo. AbaPedi basilingeka khulu. Lokhu bakubona kuyindlela yokugalajwa maBritish nokungahlonitjha 'ngesivumelwano sabantu'. Bala ukubuyisela iinkomo zamaBhunu bathi namaBhunu akabuyise zabaPedi. AmaBhunu ala. Umbuso wamaBritish ayikho into akghona ukuyenza kwagcina ngokobana indaba le iliswe.

AbaPedi nezinye iintjhaba zabantu abanzima gade basele neqhinga linye abangalisebenzisela amaBhunu ngemva kokuphela kwepi: ukungasawasebenzeli amaBhunu la. Lokho kwaba ngelikhulu ihlazo emaBhunwini ngombana gade afuna abantu abangabasebenzela emaplasinawo. Ngesikhathi abantu abanzima basebenzela amaBhunu, gade bawaphatha ngendelelo. Abanye bebangaleli imiyalwabo abanye bahleka phambi kwabobasi babo nangabe kufanele benze okuthileko. Ubudlelwano phakathi komuntu onzima nekhuluwa batjhuguluka. Abantu abanzima babalekelela amaBritish ukobana athumbe ipi bese ukudlula babone amaBhunu kusesengasibo abobasi babo. Kodwana lokho kwaba litjhuguluko lesikhathjha. AmaBhunu abuya aba namandla abantu abanzima kancanikancani balahlekelwa yikululeko kusentjhuri ekulu eyalandelako.

Ithebula: Abantu abanzima namakhaladi ababhubha ekampeni yamakhuwa eMiddelburg ngesikhathi sePi yeSewula Afrika

Name of Deceased	Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Age Group	Comments
Jan 'Basutho'	100	M	bronchitis senility	01 0610	80–100	The oldest known black inmate reported to be 100 years old
Abraham	~50	M	diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 0612	40–80	
Kleinbooi	20	M	malaria	01 0612	15–40	
'Native child'	0.17		measles	01 0616	0–1	2 Months
Slallen	16		heart disease	01 0620	15–40	
Jan	76		bronchitis	01 0625	40–80	Senility, Zulu
Koos	3.0		influenza, dysentery	01 0706	1–5	
Hendrik	16		measles, bronchitis	01 0706	15–40	
Adam	1.58	M	not indicated	01 0718	1–5	1 year. 7 Mos. 4 days (Bushman)
Taboel Annie	0.04	F	not indicated	01 0722	0–1	
Sien	2	M	measles, bronchitis	01 0724	1–5	'Bushman'
Bethseba	0.58	F	pneumonia	01 0724	0–1	
Dalia	40	F	influenza, pneumonia	01 0726	40–80	
Sophia	41	F	measles, bronchitis	01 0726	40–80	
Stephanus	3	M	not indicated	01 0729	1–5	
Mietje	1.5		not indicated	01 0803	1–5	
Willem	0.66	M	measles	01 0804	0–1	
Smardrik	1		measles	01 0809	1–5	
Hans	3.29	M	measles, bronchitis	01 0818	1–5	'Griqua'
Dorthea	1.5	F	measles, bronchitis	01 0821	1–5	'Griqua'
Belfast	4		measles, bronchitis	01 0821	1–5	'Kaffer'
Dina	40	F	bronchitis, chronic	01 0823	40–80	'Griqua woman'
Dina	N.i.	F	not indicated	01 0824		
Ardrina	1.08	F	not indicated	01 0824	1–5	
Johannes Meloek	40	M	died in hospital care	01 0912		
Magriet	0.33	F	pneumonia	01 0915	0–1	
Willem Francois	2.58	M	measles	01 0918	1–5	
Koene			bronchitis			
Bolauw	~19		bronchitis, paralysis	01 0919	15–40	
Salieka	4.33	M	diarrhoea	01 0920	1–5	'Mixed native male'
Hermanus	3	M	measles, diarrhoea	01 0922	1–5	'Mixed native male'
Gideon van Zyl		M	not indicated	01 0925		'Mixed race'
Janie	17		exhaustion	01 0927	5–15	
Mapoch	19		diarrhoea, vomiting	01 0930	15–40	'Basuto'
Native child of Katakela	0.02		dysentery	01 1001	0–1	7 Days.
Jeremias	0.58	M	whooping cough, diarrhoea	01 1002	0–1	Actually 6 Mos, 26 Days 'Bushman'
Child of Willem Slabel	0.07		diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 1003	0–1	23 Days.
Petrus	11. 08	M	bronchitis, spinal paralysis	01 1005	5–15	11 years 1 Mos, 1 Day 'Bushman'
Selina	~15	F	diarrhoea, influenza	01 1005	15–40	
Suzanna	5.29	F	marasmus	01 1006	5–15	'Hottentot'
Tungile	1	F	diarrhoea	01 1011	1–5	

Name of Deceased	Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Age Group	Comments
Cleopas Kunene	1.083		whooping cough	01 1011	1–5	1 yr, 1 Mon, 1 Day
Fokkie	2.83		whooping cough	01 1011	1–5	2 yrs, 10 Mos, 19 Days 'Bushman'
Clara Bosman	30	F	enteric fever, asthma	01 1018	15–40	
Africa Beauchard	13.5	M	enteric fever	01 1019	5–15	'Basterd'
Hessie	30.5	F	malaria and asthma	01 1019	15–40	
Child of Willem	0.05		diarrhoea, asthma	01 1022	0–1	20 Days One of a set of twins
Slabel						
Maria child of Kleinbooi	0.58	F	diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 1101	0–1	7 Mos
Rachel	9	F	dysentery	01 1104	5–15	'The Hottentot girl'
Feile, Native Son of Maklyd	2.17	M	whooping cough	01 1104	1–5	2 Yrs, 1 Mon, 25 Days
Arora	5.04	F	enteric fever, bronchitis	01 1105	5–15	
Celina	0.42	F	convulsions	01 1106	0–1	
Zambesi	14	M	pneumonia, cardiac failure	01 1106	5–15	
Martha	~25	F	diarrhoea	01 1109	15–40	
Elsie	10.83	F	measles, diarrhoea	01 1109	5–15	10 Yrs, 10 Mos, 16 Days
Jantje	35	M	not indicated	01 1119	15–40	
Picanien	16	M	not indicated	01 1120	15–40	
Susar	6	M	diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 1122	5–15	'Hottentot'
Hannah	12.92	F	whooping cough, diarrhoea	01 1124	5–15	
Magriet	1.92	F	fever	01 1206	1–5	
Africa Beauchard	48	M	diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 1207	40–80	Maybe the father of 'Africa Son of Africa' Beauchard in this list
Jacobus	1.66	M	fever	01 1211	1–5	
Sheekwish	1.17	F	whooping cough, diarrhoea	01 1212	1–5	1 Yr, 2 Mos, 12 Days
Philip	3.17	M	diarrhoea, exhaustion	01 1213	1–5	3 Yrs, 6 Mos, 4 Days
Matheus Swanepoel	6	M	fever	01 1214	5–15	
Jsann J? Maria	3.58		whooping cough, diarrhoea	01 1225	1–5	3 Yrs, 2 mos, 25 Days
Willem	1.33	M	whooping cough, diarrhoea	01 1229	1–5	
Dina	14	F	enteric fever	02 0105	5–15	'Hottentot'
Filemon Maseko	~25		lighting stroke	02 0109	15–40	
Jim	~26	M	debility, diarrhoea, exhaustion	02 0218	15–40	
Maijies	1.17		diarrhoea, exhaustion	02 0407	1–5	
Jan	1	M	bronchitis, dentition	02 1205	1–5	'Swasie'

Source: S V Kessler, The black concentration camps of the South African War, 1899–1902. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Cape Town, 2003.