



## A collection of identified KwaZulu-Natal legends and the historical sites

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## Definitions

Culture; -“A system of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours, and artefacts that members of society use to cope with their world and with one another, and that are transmitted from generation to generation through learning” (Fasset Report; June 2013,p4)

Legend; -“According to the Oxford dictionary a legend is a person or an individual who has done extremely famous deeds, especially in a particular field”.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Province of KwaZulu-Natal is well known for its rich heritage and Zulu culture. The Province richness in heritage and culture Province cannot be entirely detached from the personal stories of the people who have been at the centre of shaping the culture. This study, therefore, sought to highlight individuals who have done extraordinary deeds in their lives — individuals whose stories form part of the legacy, heritage and culture of the Province. The second part of the study is a collection of the historical sites found in different Municipal Districts in the Province.

The study defines legends as individuals who have done “extremely famous deeds, especially in a particular field”. There are three categories that the research focused on and these are;- politics, television and film and isiZulu literature. For each individual, personal background and achievements are highlighted.

Most of the historic sites listed in the second part of this report are sites that are listed by KwaZulu-Natal Amafa as heritage sites. The sites are categorised according to the District Municipalities where there are found.

## 2. Objectives

The key objectives of the study were to identify KZN individuals who have made immense contributions to society. And to highlight the contributions of such individuals with the hope that aspiring filmmakers can find information that they can use in documentaries or any other film genres to tell the stories of these extraordinary individuals from KwaZulu-Natal. In turn, this will not only help market and promote the Province, but it will ensure that KZN heritage that is associated with certain individuals is preserved for future generations

## 3. Scope of the study

The study focuses on individuals (legends) born in KwaZulu Natal. Also included were individuals who resided/regarded KZN as their home. The study focused on the legends in the television and film industry, in politics and pioneers of isiZulu literature from 1900 to date. The second part of the study highlights historical sites found at different District Municipalities across the Province.

## 4. Methodology

This study relied on desktop reviews. The primary sources being the biographies of the identified legends, website information on Wikipedia, History Online, historical documents from Amafa and History of the women in the struggle. Careful consideration has been given to the summarised versions of the autobiographies, to ensure that accuracy of the information is not compromised or lost.

## LEGENDS IN TELEVISION AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

### Alfred D. Nokwe

#### Background

Nokwe was born on April 1, 1935, in Port St. Johns, in the southern part of KwaZulu-Natal. He moved to Durban at the age of five years and grew up in Cator Manor commonly known as Umkhumbane. Nokwe went on to become the cornerstone of cultural self-determination when he founded and launched Amajika at his home in KwaMashu. In 1963, he redirected his creative energies to swing and jazz music which had strong African American roots and consciousness. He was soon a member and lead singer in big bands like Three Aces, the Black Cowboys and Thomas Ndaba's Swingsters Band.

#### Achievements

In the 1970s, Mr Nokwe was responsible for the international break of Ladysmith Black Mambazo, Juluka and Umabatha. He also used his home as a place whereby politicians would come and discuss issues on the disguise of cultural groups.

As an actor, Nokwe featured in *Inyakanyaka* (1977), *Kill Slade* (1989), and *Cry, the Beloved Country* (1995). Nokwe has received countless awards including the National Arts Council, Umkhumbane Award. At the time of his death, Nokwe had been honoured with the Living Legend Award by the eThekweni Municipality for his outstanding contribution to the art (2008).



### Cedric Nunn

#### Background

Cedric was born into a mixed-race family in Nongoma, KwaZulu, in 1957. He attended school in Ixopo KwaZulu-Natal up until standard eight (Grade 10) when he was fifteen. He moved to Johannesburg in 1982 and began working as a professional photographer at the age of 25.

#### Achievements

Nunn became one of the prominent photographers in South Africa. His work included documenting apartheid resistance protests in the 1980s. He went on to co-found Afrapix, a photographic collective that supplied newspapers outside South Africa with images of apartheid, with Paul Weinberg, Peter Mackenzie and Omar Badsha. He served as the director for Market Photo Workshop, a photography school, gallery, and project space in Johannesburg, from 1998 to 2000. He won First National Bank Joburg Art Fair Award in 2011. EThekweni Municipality honoured him with an accolade of being a living legend.



### Mbongeni Ngema

#### Background

Mbongeni Ngema was born on June 01, 1956, in Verulam. He is a songwriter, lyricist, composer, director and theatre producer. He started his career as a theatre backing guitarist. Two of the great works that he produced were *Woza Abert* and musical *Sarafina*.

#### Achievements

Mr Ngema's musical *Sarafina* was nominated for the Tony Awards (1988) and later nominated for the prestigious Grammy Awards (1988). In 1988 *Sarafina* won NAACP Image awards. Mbongeni was inducted in the New York "Walk of Fame" in front of the Lucille Lortel Theatre in Manhattan, New York City (1998). Ethekewini Municipality recognised him as a living legend in 2008. In 2013, Ngema won the Inaugural Recognition Award at SAMRO's Wawela Awards. Ngema is also a recipient of a prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award, presented to him at the Naledi Awards in 2014. Some of Mbongeni's work include the following; *Woza Albert* (1981), *Sarafina* (1992), *Iphi Tombi* (1994), *The Lion King* (1994), *Hearlines* (2006), and *Asinamali*, (2017).



### Ronald Mqwebu

#### Background

Mqwebu was born in Inanda on January 16, 1941. He grew up in a Christian family with actors and singers. During the early years of his career, he performed as a backup singer for local Masikanda band Phuzekhemisi.

#### Achievements

Some of Mqwebu's most notable early films were *Diamante sir Gefährlich* (1965), *uDeliwe* (1976) and *Shaka Zulu* (1986). He is best known for his role as baba Mkhize, an induna and security guard living in Room 8 of a hostel in a popular drama series *emzini wezinsizwa* that use to be screened on SABC1.



## Shadrack Ngema

### Background

Shadrack Ngema was born in Umlazi, on October 10, 1965. His career in the broadcast industry started in 1977 when he joined the SABC as an administrator. He worked at the broadcaster as a sports commentator, a presenter on Ukhozi FM, and was involved in radio and television dramas. He also had a role in Shaka Zulu, TV miniseries 1986 and in episode 5.



### Achievements

Some of Ngema's achievements include winning the Arts Awards Best Radio Actor in 1991, and three times between 1993 and 1996. Best known for his role as a traditional healer "Magubane" on the hit show Emzini Wezinsizwa, which aired on SABC1 between 1994 to 2004.

## Simon Mabhunu Sabela

### Background

Simon Sabela was born in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal on March 10, 1931. He was a legend in both big screen and television. Not only was he South Africa's first Black film director, but he also had a long and successful career which saw him feature in over 34 movies, both nationally and internationally.



### Achievements

As an actor, Sabela featured in a number of national and international films that include, in Sanders of the River (1963), Zulu (1964), Diamond Walkers (1965), Rivonia Trial (1966), One Step to Hell (1967), Gold 1977/Deane 1978-1961). He directed uDeliwe, and a number of films for Heyns stable that were distributed in black venues, such as Inkedama (1975), Ikati Elimnyama (1975), Ngwanaka/Mntanami (1976).

## Cynthia Shange

### Background

Cynthia Shange was born in 1949 in Lamontville, KwaZulu-Natal. Her career started in modelling in 1970 when she was 20 years old. In 1972 she won the Miss Natal title, which qualified her to enter the Miss South Africa competition for Black beauty queens. Shange went on to win the Miss Black South Africa title, and that made her the first Black beauty queen to win a Miss South Africa title.



### Achievements

As an actor, she appeared in uDeliwe, and Shaka Zulu. Furthermore, she featured in several programmes in the 1990s. In 2009, she won her 1st Life Time Achievement Award at the SAFTA awards. In 2015 she won another Life Time Achievement Award at the Royalty Soapie Awards.

## Daphney Hlomuka

### Background

Daphney Hlomuka was born in 1949 in Durban, and she grew up in KwaMashu. She began acting in the theatre in Durban in 1968. Her earliest theatre credits included performances in Qombeni and Umabatha productions. She worked in Zulu-language radio plays.



### Achievements

On the small screen, Hlomuka was perhaps best known to audiences for her role as MaMhlongo in the television drama series, Hlala Kwabaflelo, and as Sis May in the comedy, S'gudi S'naysi. She also starred as Queen Ntombazi in the 1986 South African television miniseries, Shaka Zulu. She appeared in the 1995 film, Soweto Green as a maid and housekeeper named Tryphina. She also starred on the SABC 1 series Gugu no Andile. She also appeared in the 1996 syndicated television series, Tarzan: The Epic Adventures and in Rhythm City. She won a Vita Award (National) for her role as Mamariti in Sophiatown, 1994. She received the Living Legend award from the Durban Municipality (2015).

## Leleti Khumalo

### Background

Leleti was born on March 30, 1970, in KwaMashu township. Showing an interest in performing from an early age, she joined a youth backyard dance group called Amajika, mentored by Tu Nokwe. In 1985, she auditioned for Mbongeni Ngema musical, Sarafina. She became a leader in the movie and stage play Sarafina, in 1992.



### Achievements

In 1987 Khumalo was honoured by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for Best Stage Actress. She also received Tony Award nomination for Best Actress in a Musical for Sarafina, as well as starring in the leading role in South Africa's first Oscar-nominated film "Yesterday" in 1988. Leleti also starred in Sarafina 2 in 1997. The movie was released in South Africa in 2006 to mark the 30th anniversary of the youth uprising in Soweto. Among the others, she performed in films such as "Hotel Rwanda" (2004), "Yesterday (2004) "Aint the Corner" (2005) and "Invictus" (2009).



## Gcina Mhlophe

### Background

Gcina was born on October 24, 1958, in Durban. She matriculated at the Mfundisweni High School, in Eastern Cape, 1979. She is a well-known poet and storyteller. She did a Cadet Journalism course at Rhodes University. As a journalist, Gcina held a part-time news reading position at Press Trust, Africa Service and between 1982 and 1983. She was writing for the Learn and Teach Magazine.

### Achievements

In 1987, Gcina received an Obie award as best actress and fringe first award for best production of "Have you seen Zandile" in the Edinburgh festival. In 1988, she received Joseph Jefferson award as best actress in Have You Seen Zandile in Chicago and Sony award nomination for best production of Have You Seen Zandile.



## Thandeka Dawn King

### Background

Thandeka was born on October 1, 1977, in Eshowe. She did her tertiary studies at Technikon Natal (Durban University of Technology) graduated in Drama Studies. She is an upcoming coming actor and is well-known for the series called Uzalo, in SABC1.

### Achievements

Thandeka has won the Golden Award for Best Actress in a Lead Role in a TV Drama, 2013. Furthermore, she won the Best Actress Awards-TV in 2016, in the Simon Mabuhu Sabela Film and TV Awards. In 2019, she won South African Film and Television Awards (SAFTA) as Ma-Z in Lockdown 2.



## Thembi Mtshali-Jones

### Background

Thembi was born on November 7, 1949, at eMkhumbane. She grew up in KwaMashu Township, where she started singing in school concerts. She was introduced to the arts industry in 1972 by Gcina Mhlophe.

### Achievements

She performed lead vocals on the soundtrack to the film story of an African Farm, which was released by Sony as a CD in 2004. She won a South African Music Awards (SAMA) in 2004. In 2009, she was given a Living Legends by the City of Durban and the Premier of KwaZulu Natal. She was honored by the Arts and Culture Trust in 2015, honored with a living legends award at 2019, United State Festival (California).



## Velile Mchunu

### Background

Velile was born in 1973, at KwaMashu. She attended drama school at the "Committed Artist Academy" in Johannesburg. She did the song "Helele" which was used by RTL (French radio) and the Swiss television in the coverage of the Football World Cup 2010 in South Africa.

### Achievements

Velile featured in the musical Sarafina as well as in the film. She has worked in overseas productions. In Germany, she is a leading actress in the Hamburg production of the musical The Lion King.



## Ndamiso Tembe

### Background

Ndamiso was born in Durban in 1980. She is a multi-award-winning Actress/Singer-Songwriter/Dancer. She is well on her way to becoming one of Africa's brightest international stars. Ndamiso grew up in New York City, where her parents were the first black South Africans to study Music at the prestigious Juilliard School. She holds a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Theatre and Political Science with a focus on Africa from New School University, in New York. Tembe is the first South African actress to hold a Master of Fine Arts in Acting from the famed Yale School of Drama.

### Achievements

Tembe won the 2012 Mercury Theatre award for Best Lead Actress for her performance in the title role in a South African revival of Rogersa and Hammerstein. She won the 2014 Best Actress in a supporting role, Naledi Theatre Award for her razor-sharp portrayal of a ferocious young lawyer, Susan, in David Mameta and a successful run at the 2014 world-renowned Edinburgh Festival in Scotland



## Tu Nokwe

### Background

Tu was born on April 26 1960, KwaMashu. She was brought up in a family of musicians. Her father Alfred was in a jazz swing, and her mom was a soprano singer. Her father took her when he went to perform at weddings. Her father Alfred Nokwe launched Amajika Youth and Children's Art Project, where she taught Music to township kids. One of the kids mentored by Tu was Leleti Khumalo. Tu left South Africa for England and, during the filming of Shaka Zulu, returned to act as Shaka's wife. After this stint in film, she left for New York where she studied Music at the Manhattan School of Music. During her stay in the States, she recorded her thoughts in three journals that she translated into a song that was released in the album Inyakanyaka. In this album, Tu paid tribute to Princess Magogo, a great traditional songwriter, mother to Prince GM Buthelezi.

### Achievements

Tu has featured in many plays, has written her mother's biography and appeared in many television programmes.



## Sazi Dlamini

### Background

Dlamini was born in 1966, in Ngoje village outside Vryheid. He came from a home where Music was part of the family and every year during Christmas time him, his brother and some friends formed a music group and sang at events in the community. He matriculated from Amanzimtoti Zulu Training School, formally known as Adams Mission, in 1979. He received a PhD in 2008, from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. In 1991 he was a co-founder of the band,

iSkokiana and he has recorded many original pieces musical that employ indigenous Nguni instruments such as bows, drums and flutes, which he has made himself; as well as other African musical instruments.

### Achievements

Dlamini is a composer, performer who is celebrated for his many Afro-township and African jazz compositions and performance collaborations for dance and theatre productions, feature films, documentaries and TV. He was recently recognised as one of eThekwin's Living Legends.



## Henry Cele

### Background

Henry Cele was born on June 20, 1941, in KwaMashu, Durban. As a member of the Cele family, he was referred to by his clan name Ndosi (Bavela KwaMthetwa), or Magaye. In the film industry, he came into prominence when he acted as King Shaka in the South African television miniseries Shaka Zulu.

### Achievements

Cele, nicknamed "Black Cat" for his prowess as a goalkeeper, played for Aces United in the old South African Soccer League (SASL) in the 1960s. He also played for Zulu Royals (AmaZulu) soccer team in Lamontville Township, and he was a professional soccer coach.

As an actor, Henry was an international star, and he is best known for his role as King Shaka in the miniseries Shaka Zulu. He also featured in several movies and television series programs as well as in international films.



## POLITICAL LEGENDS



### Albert John Luthuli (1898-1967)

#### Background

Albert was born on July 21, 1898. He was known by his Zulu name Mvumbi. He entered the local Congregationalist mission school, where he studied until standard four (Grade 4). In 1914, Albert was transferred to Ohlange Institute. On passing the year-end examination at Ohlange Institute, Albert was transferred to a Methodist institution at Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg to undergo a teachers' training course. He graduated from there in 1917.

#### Achievements

As an activist, Luthuli was elected President of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1952. In 1960, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the nonviolent struggle against apartheid. He was the first person of African heritage to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Luthuli was a lay preacher of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa (UCCSA) based at its Grootville Congregational Church in Stanger. He was also a traditional chief of the area.



### Anton Muziwakhe Lembede

#### Background

Anton Muziwakhe Lembede was born on January 21, 1914, on the farm of Frank Fell in Eston near Pietermaritzburg. Anton was the eldest of seven children born to Mbazwana Martin and Martha Lembede. His father Mbazwana Martin was a farm labourer, and his mother was a teacher. Anton was home-schooled by his mother, who taught him to read and write until grade four level. A priest gave him the name "Anton" at Eston. At 13 years of age, Anton started his formal education at the Catholic Inkanyezi School, in Mbumbulu. In 1933, Lembede enrolled at Adams College. In 1936 after graduation by Adams College, he pursued a Bachelor of Arts degree in his spare time. Lembede majored in Philosophy and Roman Law. He then enrolled at the University of South Africa for a law degree and completed it in 1942. In 1943, he finally registered for a Master of Arts Degree in Philosophy. He successfully completed his articles at Pixley ka Isaka Seme's law firm.

#### Achievements

Anton Muziwakhe Lembede was a teacher, lawyer, politician, and principal architect of Africanism in South Africa. In 1944 Lembede became the first president of the African National Congress Youth League. His ideas about Africanism formed the basis of the political philosophy of the Pan Africanist Congress.



### Bonginkosi Emmanuel "Blade" Nzimande

#### Background

Blade was born on April 14, 1958, in Edendale near Pietermaritzburg. He attended a Roman Catholic School named Henryville, and then Plessiers Lower Primary School before going to Mthethomusha School in Edendale the first school in the area established under the new Bantu education system. He matriculated in 1975 at Georgetown High, Edendale. In 1976 Nzimande enrolled at the University of Zululand to study for a BA degree in Public Administration and Psychology. He completed a Psychology Honours degree at the University of Natal in 1980, a Master's degree in Industrial Psychology in 1981.

#### Achievements

Nzimande was a student activist in Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), and he later joined the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). After that, he became acquainted with the policy of the African National Congress (ANC), and then started to receive underground ANC documents. Blade held several positions as a Minister in South Africa. In 2009 he was Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology. A position he held for eight years. Then he was appointed as a minister of Transport from 2018. Also, he is the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party since 1998.



### Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi

#### Background

Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi was born on August 27 1928. He is one of the few elders still active in politics. He is a traditional leader and an Inkosi fo Buthelezi Clan in Mahlabathini. In 1975, he founded the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), and he became the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu Bantustan until 1994. He was part of the new democratic government in 1994 as Minister of Home Affairs

#### Achievements

In 1970 G M Buthelezi was appointed Inkosi of the Buthelezi clan. He founded and led the IFP from 1975 to January 20, 2020. He has participated in shaping the South African political landscape in many ways. He led the KwaZulu government between 1976 to 1994. He participated in the Codesa talks, became a national Minister of Home Affairs 1994-2004. He has been a member of the national legislature since 1994.



## Gladys Mazibuko

### Background

Gladys was born on November 01, 1937, in the Kwatasi area, on the South Coast. Gladys was at the forefront of the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s. She was also involved in the trade union movement, and her shop-floor activism led to her election as a shop steward.

### Achievements

Mazibuko is well known for working for the ANC underground structures in the Province. In 1966 she was arrested for belonging to a banned organisation. Mazibuko was regularly intimidated and tortured by the Special branch. In 2000, Mazibuko was elected as a proportional representative City councillor for eThekweni.



## Harry Themba Gwala (1920-1996)

### Background

Harry Gwala [The Lion of the Midlands] was born on July 30, 1920, at Swayimane, in New Hanover, north of Pietermaritzburg. He began his education at Swayimane Primary School. After that, he went to Adams Mission. He later became a qualified teacher. In 1941, he taught at Slangspruit, in the Pietermaritzburg area. Among his students was Moses Mabhida, who later became a prominent figure among SACP members in exile.

### Achievements

In 1943, Gwala attended his first political party school organised by the Community Party of South Africa (CPSA). He resigned from teaching in 1944 and started to organise workers into trade unions. He was instrumental in organising workers in the chemical and building industries and founded the Rubber and Cable Workers' Union in and around Howick. He joined the ANC in 1945. After the banning of the ANC in 1960 and again 1963, Gwala became active underground until his arrest in 1964 for sabotage and for recruiting members for Umkonkho We Sizwe. He was sent to Robben Island for eight years. He was released in 1972 but was restricted to Pietermaritzburg. As a result, he could not pursue his teaching or trade union activities. He was detained again in 1975, and towards the end of 1976 Gwala and several other ANC stalwarts were arrested as a result of their involvement in a workers' strike that took place in August of that year. In 1977 he was sentenced to life imprisonment at Robben Island. In the 1980s a motor neuron disease robbed him of the use of his arms, leading to his release from prison in November 1988.

Gwala was elected the first Chairperson of the ANC in the Natal Midlands after the unbanning of the movement in 1990. In 1991 he was elected to the ANC National Executive, in which capacity he served until 1994. He was nominated to the SACP Central Committee in 1994 but was suspended in the same year. He nonetheless remained a loyal member of the SACP until his death.



## Henry Selby Msimang 1886-1982

### Background

Henry Selby Msimang was born in Pietermaritzburg in 1886, in an Amakholwa family. He qualified as a teacher at Healdtown in 1907. In 1908 he started working as a court interpreter. He later became a postmaster in Krugersdorp. In 1913 became the secretary of the anti-Natives Land Act committee. He became a court interpreter at Vrede in 1914 and promoted the employment of African clerks and dip inspectors in the Free State. He joined the African National Congress at its inception.

### Achievements

Henry Selby Msimang was a dynamic politician and a Methodist lay preacher. In 1919 he helped to establish the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union in Bloemfontein. In 1941, he became a secretary of the Natal ANC. In 1953, he joined the Liberal Party. He was a founding member of the Liberal Party and a member of the National Committee. He passed on in 1982 at the age of 95.



## Johannes Nkosi

### Background

Johannes was born on August 03, 1905, in Durban. He spent his early years on the farm of Pixley Seme near Standerton and attended the St John's Mission School at Blood River up to Standard five. He worked as a farm labourer before moving to Johannesburg to become a domestic worker.

### Achievements

In 1919 he was involved in the anti-pass campaign of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) and African National Congress (ANC) after 1923). He became an organiser in the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (ICU). In 1926 he joined the CPSA, one of numerous Africans to be recruited for the CPSA through communist night schools in Johannesburg.



## John Langalibalele Dube

### Background

John [uMafukuzela] was born on February 11, 1871, at Inanda Mission Station. He was a South African essayist, philosopher, educator, politician, publisher, editor, novelist and poet. His correct surname was Ngcobo. Also, he was born of royal lineage and was, by right, chief of the Qadi tribe. Dube did his formal education at Inanda Seminary and Adams Colleg

### Achievements

John was the founding President of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC), which became the African National Congress in 1923. Dube served as SANNC president between 1912 and 1917. In 903 he and his first wife, Nokutela Dube, founded a newspaper and called it Ilanga lase Natal. This newspaper still operates even today. He also published much work including a historical novella that has proven to be famous and influential in Zulu canon titled "Insila kaShaka" in 1930.



## Joseph "Mpisi" Nduli (1940-1995)

### Background

Joseph was born on January 01, 1940, in Mayakhulu, near Stanger. He was a political analyst, ANC organiser and a member of UMKhonto WeSizwe. He joined the ANC's armed wing in 1961. He received training in Egypt, the former Soviet Union and Algeria. The ANC deployed him to Swaziland to recruit and train cadres for infiltration into South Africa. In 1975 he was kidnapped by security forces on the Swaziland-South African border and sentenced to 15 years on Robben Island. In 1990, he was released from Robben Island.

### Achievements

He was appointed Southern Natal Regional Organiser and the first Chairman of the ANC Durban Central branch. He was later appointed organiser of the ANC Durban North region.



## Mac Maharaj (Sathyandranath Ragunanan Maharaj)

### Background

Mac was born on April 22, 1935, in Newcastle. He matriculated at St Oswald's School and enrolled for a BA degree at the University of Natal, Durban, as a part-time student. He participated in student politics and served on the Students' Representative Council. He joined ANC and served on several committees and portfolios. He was part of the MK operation Vula operatives that undertook assignments to sabotage the apartheid regime.

### Achievements

In the first democratic dispensation, he served as a MEC for Transport in KZN. He later moved to the national government and also served as a Minister of Transport. He has served the ANC in many different portfolios.



## Moses Mbheki Mncane Mabhida

### Background

Moses was born in Thornville near Pietermaritzburg on October 14 1923. He came from a poor family that experienced forced removals. Mabhida could not pursue his studies because of the financial constraints experienced by his family. His formal education was perpetually interrupted and ended when he finished the ninth grade in 1942. After leaving school, he worked as a waiter and manual labourer

### Achievements

Mabhida was an active trade unionist and joined the Communist Party in 1942. In the 1950s he organised scores of workers in Natal to join the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). He was central to the establishment of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and was elected a vice-president at its first congress in 1955. He also served as secretary of the ANC's Pietermaritzburg branch in the mid-1950s. Mabhida became a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC) around 1956, and in 1958-1959 was acting chair of the Natal ANC. He went to exile in the early 1960s. Mabhida did his military training in Russia. He died in 1986 in Mozambique. His remains were repatriated in 2006, and he was reburied in Pietermaritzburg.



## Zwelini Lawrence Mkhize

### Background

A medical doctor by profession, Zwelini was born in Willowfontein, Pietermaritzburg on February 02 1956. He is the fifth child in a family of seven. He completed his degree in medicine at the University of Natal at the age of 26 years. He did his internship in 1983 at the McCord Hospital. He worked at Edendale Hospital in his hometown of Pietermaritzburg before going to exile in Swaziland, eventually settling in Zimbabwe. He returned to South Africa in 1991.

### Achievements

After 1994, Zweli held several MEC portfolios in KZN. These included MEC for Health, Finance and in 2009-2013 he was a Premier of the Province. After 2013 he went to work at Luthuli House on a full-time basis as party Treasury. In 2018, he was appointed Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs under the sixth Administration.



## Alan Stewart Paton

### Background

Alan Stewart Paton was born in Pietermaritzburg in KwaZulu Natal on January 11, 1903. Paton studied at the University of Natal after that he taught at Ixopo High School for White students. He was married to Anne Hopkins. In 1935 Paton was appointed Principal of Diepkloof Reformatory for Young Offenders. This experience had a significant impact on his political development, and he introduced several progressive reforms. During the 1940's he travelled to Sweden, Norway and North America to study prisons and reformatories.

### Achievements

Paton began writing his first, and arguably most famous, novel, *Cry, the Beloved Country*, in 1946 in Trondheim, Norway. He completed the book on Christmas Eve of the same year in San Francisco. It was published in 1948 and was considered alternatively as revolutionary or sentimental by many White South Africans. The book became a massive success and by 1988 had sold more than 15 million copies internationally. It has also spurred two films, one made in 1951 and another in 1995, and has been credited with stimulating awareness of apartheid abroad. After completing *Cry, the Beloved Country* Paton resigned from his post in Diepkloof and moved to the KwaZulu Natal coast to dedicate himself entirely to writing. He was a prolific writer and published 19 books between 1948 and 1989.



## Dorothy Nomzansi Nyembe

### Background

Dorothy was born on December 31, 1931, near Dundee in northern KwaZulu-Natal. She joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1952, participating as a volunteer in the Defiance Campaign in Durban and was imprisoned briefly on two occasions. In 1954 she was among the women who established the ANC Women's League in Cato Manor.

### Achievements

In 1956, Dorothy was one of the leaders who were in the forefront against the removals from Cato Manor. The protest movement initiated boycotts of the government-controlled beer hall. It was during this time that Dorothy was elected as Vice-President of the Durban ANC Women's League and a leading member of the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW).



## Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini-Zuma

### Background

Nkosazana was born on January 27 1949, in Bulwer. A medical doctor by profession, Nkosazana started her political career in students formation. She left to exile in 1976 and pursued her studies in the United Kingdom.

### Achievements

In post-democratic South Africa, Nkosazana has held several ministerial positions. These include the Minister of Health, Foreign Affairs, Minister in the Presidency responsible for Planning and Evaluation and currently Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

On July 15, 2012, Dlamini-Zuma was elected by the African Union Commission as its Chairperson, making her the first woman to lead the organisation. After her term, she came back to SA and ran for the position of President for the African National Congress in 2017. Cyril Ramaphosa narrowly defeated her to the position.



## Mulumba Bertha Mkhize

### Background

Mulumba was born on June 06, 1889, in Embo, near Umkomaas in the southern part of KwaZulu-Natal. Around the age of four, Mkhize's father died, and the family relocated to Inanda, where she enrolled in the Inanda Seminary School. She was one of the first students of the all-girls school. After completion of her studies at the seminary, she went to Ohlange High School. Between 1907 and 1911 she was a teacher at Inanda Seminary.

### Achievements

Mulumba was among the few black women who were at the forefront of urban protests in the early 1920s. She also spoke out against oppressive measures used to undermine people's rights, like culling their cattle or forcing them and their owners to be plunged in pesticide under the guise of controlling typhus. Mkhize joined the African National Congress Women's League (ANCWL) and the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. She campaigned against curfews, low wages, and other working restrictions. In 1952, she was part of the people who organised the women march to Durban City Council.



## Fatima Meer

### Background

Professor Fatima Meer was born in 1929 in Durban, and raised as one of nine children. Meer studied at the University of Natal and Wits University, completing her Master's in Sociology. Meer worked to build relationships and networks between the segregated races of South Africa

### Achievements

Meer started the Student Passive Resistance Committee, joining the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign and addressing mass meetings of South African Indians. In response to the violent Durban race riots in 1949, she was part of establishing the Durban and District Women's League, working together with the ANC Women's League to build alliances between black and Indian communities. She was arrested and banned by the apartheid government from 1952 to 1954. However, she continued to speak out, eventually becoming one of the most recognised voices of the Black Consciousness Movement. Due to her prominence and organising success, she was one of the first women leaders approached in Natal when the idea of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) was birthed. Her spearheading of the Women's March was critical in ensuring women from Natal formed part of the protest on August 9 1956.



## Florence Mkhize

### Background

Florence Grace Mkhize, affectionately known as Mam Flo was born in 1932 in Umzumbe, on the Natal South Coast. By the age of 20, Mkhize was at the forefront of the struggle. She joined the 1952 Defiance Campaign and was banned by the apartheid government soon after. However, she continued to communicate and organise with her comrades. Mkhize secretly used her place of work, a sewing factory in Durban, as their base. In the 1950s, she was an organiser within the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) in Natal.

### Achievements

She mobilised women from Natal to travel and attend the planned Women's March on August 9, 1956, in Pretoria. As a member of the South African Communist Party, she was one of the leaders of the potato and tobacco boycotts against apartheid-colluding industries in 1959. In 1968, she was banned again under the Suppression of Communism Act. She was a founding member of the non-aligned United Democratic Front in 1983, as well as organising women across racial lines in the affiliated Natal Organisation of Women.

The ANCWL awarded Mkhize the Bravery Award in 1998, and Nelson Mandela bestowed a South African Military Gold Medal on her in Durban in 1999, shortly before she passed away



## Thembinkosi Willies Mchunu

### Background

Thembinkosi Willies Mchunu was born on the 11th May 1948, in Ladysmith. He grew up in Chesterville, Durban. He was a unionist in the 1970s, part of the ANC underground structures in the 1980s, and occupied various leadership positions in the province, including being part of the peace talks between the ANC and IFP and being a Premier

### Achievements

Mr Thembinkosi Willies Mchunu was the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government from 24 May 2016 until 25 May 2019. He became the Speaker of the KZN Legislature in 2004. He was the Executive Member of the Provincial South African Civic Organisation. He became SACP Provincial Chairperson in 1998, and ANC Provincial Executive Committee Member (1995). He was the Deputy Speaker of the Legislature in KZN (1994). He served as Chairperson of the ANC Northern Natal Region (1990). He was the First Co-ordinator of Joint Working Committee of the UDF & COSATU in pursuit of peace with the IFP (1988).

Mr Mchunu was an ANC Underground Structures Member (1980). He was a Union Organizer for Metal and Allied Workers Union (1978), and a Trade Unionist Member (1973).



## Margret Chuene Mncadi

### Background

Margaret Chuene Mncadi was born on the 07th February 1925 in the Eastern Transvaal. She graduated at the University of Fort Hare and at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School. She established a Medical practice in Benoni, where she became active in the local African National Congress (ANC). In 1956 she moved to Natal and took over the Ixopo practice of Winston Conco, then a defendant in the Treason Trial. In 1959 she led protests against the extension of passes to women and was elected vice-president of the ANC Women's League in Natal. Since 1960 she went to exile in Swaziland

### Achievements

Dr Mncadi became the first president of the African National Congress Women's League in KwaZulu-Natal. She led a protest march in 1959 and campaigned against the pass laws in the province



## Dr. Kesaveloo Goonaruthnum Naidoo (Dr Goonam)

### Background

Dr Kesaveloo Goonaruthnum Naidoo (Dr Goonam) was born in 1906 in Durban. She grew up in Grey Street, with three brothers and three sisters. She attended the Tamil school Sathia Gnama Sabbai before attending English school. At the young age of 11, she became a pupil teacher, earning a salary of 10 shillings. As there was no medical school open to Indian women in South Africa, she went to Scotland on 8 March 1928 to study at Edinburgh University. She returned home in 1936 and set up a practice in the Grey Street Complex in Durban. She changed her name from Naidoo because of its caste connotations, and became known as Dr Goonam.

### Achievements

Dr Goonam entered the male-dominated Indian politics in 1940s. A feminist, intellectual and communist, Goonam led the resurgence of a dynamic, rejuvenating, outward-looking Indian nationalism in South Africa alongside fellow Edinburgh graduates Dr Monty Naicker and Dr Yusuf Dadoo – a nationalism that critically argued for the role of women in the broader liberation struggle. Goonam became the first woman to attain the vice-presidency of the Natal Indian Congress, and galvanised the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign.

## ZULU LITERATURE



### Deuteronomy Bhekinkosi 'DBZ'

#### Background

Ntuli was born on May 08, 1940, at Gcotshezi, Eshowe. He matriculated at St Francis College, Mariannhill, and completed his Junior degree at the University of Zululand. His first book/novel was called "UBheka" published in 1962. After that, he published books such as; "Ngiyoze ngimthole" -1970, "Uthingo lwenkosazana" (The rainbow) (1971) which was awarded first prize in the 1970 Republic festival short story writing competition. He started working as a Zulu Language Assistant at the University of South Africa. He obtained Hons. B.A. (1972), M.A. (1974) and D. Litt. et Phil. (1978).

#### Achievements

Ntuli is one of the most respected isiZulu linguistic in the country. He has published more than twenty books, sixteen volumes of short stories and essays, ten books of drama and eight anthologies of poetry that he authored or co-authored or edited. He has translated into isiZulu numerous manuals and books, the most notable ones are "Nelson Mandela's Long Walk to Freedom" (Uhambo olude oluya enkululekweni) and "Kahlili Gibran's The Prophet" (UMpholofethi). Ntuli has won about twenty awards for his various literary works. On four occasions, over the past twenty years, he won the BW Vilakazi Award, the most prestigious award for isiZulu literature, for his books: "Imicibisholo" and "Izizenze". He also wrote 'Izimpande', a history of Zulu literature and Imilando YakwaZulu. He is a founder of 'Usiba Writers' a freelance reviewer, editor and translator for publishing firms.



### Christian T Msimang

#### Background

Msimang was born on October 25 1944, Ethalaneni in Inkandla. He received his primary education at a Mission school in Zululand and went on to obtain the Junior and senior certificates through the TransAfrica Correspondence College. After completing Form 2, at the age of sixteen, he was forced to look for work by economic circumstances. He developed an interest in literature through reading the James Hardley Chase novels. He was also inspired by isiZulu writers such as DBZ Ntuli.

#### Achievements

In 1976 Msimang published a history (novel) Izulu Eladuma eSandlwana, (a historical narration of the battle of Isandlwana in 1879). 1976: His MA dissertation, entitled Folktales influence on the Zulu novel, has been published as a book by Via Africa (1986). He obtained his D. Litt et Phil degree in 1989. In his thesis, 'Some phonological aspects of the Tekela Nguni dialects', Msimang initially traces the history of these enigmatic speech forms, some of which are also found in the traditionally non-Nguni areas.



### King Edward (KE) Masinga

#### Background

King was born in 1904 at Mzumbe on the KwaZulu- Natal South Coast. His father worked at a Mission Station. He also began to teach and preach at the Mission Station. His mother worked as a domestic worker to pay for his schooling. After leaving the Ohlange Institute, he went to Adams College, where he studied for his matric and a teaching certificate.

#### Achievements

He worked as a teacher until 1941, rising to the position of headmaster. At 37 he opted for a complete change in career. He started a career in the Radio reading isiZulu 7 pm news, for the first time in the history of the station. He translated the English news into isiZulu. He also started recording songs sung by choirs and isiZulu children's songs. He also did some translations of William Shakespeare's plays. In 1957, he was awarded a bursary to study Music in the United States America and to talk about Zulu music.



### Jabulani C Buthelezi

#### Background

Buthelezi was born at Lennoxton, Newcastle on July 27 1939. He was a teacher by profession. He did his studies at the University of Zululand, Unisa, Columbus, and New Orleans University. He became a principal in several schools in Pietermaritzburg before moving to a lecturing post at Umbumbulu College of Education. teach college

#### Achievements

From 1970-1973, he was the principal and the history teacher who founded Buhle Buyeza High School in Greytown. Between 1973-1978 Buthelezi was a principal of Amakholwa High School, 1981-1985 he was a principal of Zibukezulu High School, 1986 principal of Mpande High School in Pietermaritzburg. In 1987 he was a lecturer in Educational Psychology at Umbumbulu College of Education in Amanzimtoti. Between 1988 and 1995 in the USA, he was a Field Instructor working with Michigan State University Student teachers in schools in Multiple Perspectives Teachers Education Programme at Michigan State University, where he also taught isiZulu. He won the African Heritage Literary Award in 1997 with a novel, "Uze Ungalokothi". Between 1992 and 2001 Buthelezi was a director, researcher and a writer for Salt and Light Literary Arsenal USA and AmaShenge Publishers and Booksellers. Some of Buthelezi's novels are: "Buchitheka Bugayiwe", "Indebeyami iyachichima", "Uze Ungalokothi", and "Impi yomdabu Is ethunjini", a book prescribed for grade 12 in 2003.



## Nakanjani G Sibiya

### Background

Sibiya was born at Gcotsheni, Eshowe in 1967. He is one of the young isiZulu linguists who has made a tremendous contribution to isiZulu literature. Sibiya has a PhD from the University of Zululand and works as an editor for a publisher in Pietermaritzburg.

### Achievements

Sibiya had won the J.L. Dube Award for Prose, and in 2003 he was awarded the M-Net Book Prize for his debut novel "Kuxolelwa Abanjani." In 2004 his novel "Kuxolelwa Abanjani?" received the BW Vilakazi Prize, the most prestigious award for isiZulu literature.



## Cyril Lincoln Sibusiso Nyembezi

### Background

Nyembezi was born in Babanango on December 6, 1919. A Zulu novelist, poet, scholar, teacher and editor. He went to school at Vryheid and Driefontein near Ladysmith. He trained as a teacher and began teaching at Newcastle Secondary School in 1938. Completed a B.A. degree in 1943 at Fort Hare. He was awarded the College Education Diploma in the same year, and in 1944 was appointed to Dundee Secondary School, where he established the standard eight class. He went to the University of the Witwatersrand and obtained a first-class B.A. Honours degree in 1945. He was appointed language assistant in the department of African Studies in 1948 and was awarded his M.A. in 1950. In 1954 he was appointed professor and head of the Department of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare University.

### Achievements

Nyembezi was an outstanding isiZulu novelist, poet, scholar, teacher and editor. He wrote Uhlelo LwesiZulu a Zulu grammar textbook used at high school. Some of his novels are prescribed high school textbooks. His novel Inkinsela Yase Ngungundlovu (1961) was made into a television series that became very popular. He translated Alan Paton novel Cry the Beloved country into isiZulu. Some of his works include: Ubudoda abukhulelwa (1953), Mntanami Mntanami (1965). Several buildings have been honoured in memory of Nyembezi.



## Otty Nxumalo

### Background

Nxumalo was born at Louwsburg, KwaZulu Natal. He is a renowned writer of isiZulu books, novels, poetry, essays, short stories and children's books. His educational qualifications include: BA Honours; Master of Arts; D.Litt. et Phil (University of South Africa). Bachelor of Education (University of Zululand); Master's in public Administration (Kennedy School of Government, Harvard); Master's in education and Doctor in Education (Harvard University).

### Achievements

Nxumalo's publications include novels, books of poetry, several short stories, the authorised biography of King Goodwill Zwelithini. His novels include: "Ikusasa Alaziwa" (1961), "Ngisinga Empumalanga" (1969), "Izinsizwa Ngamakhosi" (1976), "Emhlabeni neziye izindaba" (2003), and "King of Goodwill" (2003). In 2007, he was the recipient of the SALA Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award for writing in African Languages.



## Benedict Wallet Vilakazi

### Background

Vilakazi was born Bambatha kaMshini in 1906 at the Groutville Mission Station. Given the name Bambatha because it was during the year of the Bambatha Poll Tax Uprising. He attended school at St. Francis College in Mariannhill. He obtained a teaching certificate in 1923 and taught at Mariannhill and later at a seminary in Ikopo.

### Achievements

Vilakazi was one of the greatest isiZulu scholars. His first isiZulu novel was published in 1933. He got his BA degree in 1934 through UNISA. Began lecturing at Wits in 1936. Developed a Zulu-English dictionary with C.M. Doke. He was the first black South African to receive a PhD in 1946. He died a year later. On April 28 2016, the SA government honoured him with the Order of Ikhamanga - Gold (OIG) posthumously, for "his exceptional contribution to the field of literature in indigenous languages and the preservation of isiZulu culture". Several places have been named after Vilakazi. Vilakazi Street in Soweto is the only street in the world where two Nobel Laureates once lived. It is where Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu once lived.





## Mazisi Raymond Kunene

### Background

Mazisi Raymond Kunene was born in Durban on 12th May 1930, at McCord's Hospital. He grew up at Amahlongwa on the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast, where he attended primary school and later high school at Kwa-ahluzingcondo. After matriculating in Marianhill, he obtained a teaching certificate at Maphumulo Teachers' Training College. He began writing at an early age and he published in newspapers and magazines from the age of 11 years.

### Achievements

In 1956 he won the Bantu Literary Competition Award and earned. He received a Masters degree in the Arts from the University of Natal in 1959, his paper was entitled "An Analytical Survey of Zulu Poetry, Both Traditional and Modern". Kunene was named poet laureate of Africa by UNESCO (1993) and the first poet laureate of South Africa (2005).



## Bessie Amelia Head

### Background

Bessie Amelia Head was born on the 6th July 1937 at Fort Napier Hospital in Pietermaritzburg, Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal), South Africa. Head was subsequently fostered to a white family, when presumed white, then to a poor coloured family, the Heathcotes, when reclassified according to apartheid legislation as 'mixed-race'. She attended a Catholic church and school. When her foster father died unexpectedly her mother was put under strain to support the family, and Head was sent away to attend high school at Santa Monica's Home, an Anglican Mission Orphanage in Durban. Head completed her Junior Certificate at the end of 1953 and decided to continue her studies with a two year Teacher Training Certificate. She stayed on at St Monica's while attending a nearby college, which was under the direction of Margaret Cadmore, who Head depicted by name and with admiration in Maru. In 1956 she took up a teaching post in Clairwood, Durban. After 18 months teaching she resigned and moved to Cape Town, determined to start a career as a journalist.

### Achievements

Bessie Head achieved a lot as a writer. In 2003 she was awarded the South African Order of Ikhamanga in Gold for her "exceptional contribution to literature and the struggle for social change, freedom and peace". In 2007 the Bessie Head Heritage Trust and Bessie Head Literature Awards were established. On 12 July 2007 the library of Pietermaritzburg was renamed the Bessie Head Library in her Honour. Her work has also been recognised in Botswana where she once stayed



## Lauretta Ngcobo

### Background

Lauretta Ngcobo was born in 1931 at Ixopo, a rural area of Kwazulu Natal. Lauretta attended school at Inanda seminary near Durban and then studied at Fort Hare University. Ngcobo was one of the main speakers during the 1956 women's anti-pass march that was held across the country. She left the country in 1963 escaping imminent arrest, and went into exile with her husband and children, moving from Swaziland to Zambia and finally settling in England where she worked as a teacher for 25 years. In 1981 she published her first book, Cross of Gold. She widely recognised for her book "They didn't die" published in 1991.

### Achievements

In 2006, Ngcobo received the Lifetime Achievement Literary Award of the South African Literary Awards. In 2008, she was awarded the Order of Ikhamanga for her work in literature and in promoting gender equality. She was named an eThekweni Living Legend in 2012, and in 2014 received an honorary doctorate of Technology in Arts and Design from Durban University of Technology.

## Conclusion

The profiled KZN legends in: politics, film and television and Zulu literature from around 1900 to date is not exhaustive. There is a lot that has been written about some of the legends in these categories. As a result, only a synopsis highlighting background and achievements has been provided. The list of the legends provided in this study is not exhaustive, on an annual, basis the report would be updated.

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## **PART B**

### **1. HISTORICAL SITES**

Most of the historical sites in this report were taken from Amafa AkwaZulu Natal –'Historical Sites Register'. In the Amafa historical sites register, sites are categorised as follows: historical and cultural, archaeological and buildings (that are 60 years old). To ensure that the information is easy to read and to understand, the report groups the sites according to District Municipalities where they are located.

The study does not seek to provide a researched historical importance of the sites, but instead to list the sites and provide summarised information of their significance. The key objective is to showcase the historical sites in a manner that would provide the filmmakers insight into the existence of the sites and consider using them for locations of future productions.

The Province is known to be rich in history and culture. Categorising information, according to District Municipalities, makes it easy to identify Municipalities according to their location offerings. For instance, some Districts Municipalities are known to be rich in war history (battlefields route), Zulu culture or archaeological sites.

### **2. Methodology**

This study was a desktop study. Most of the information in this report was taken from Amafa Heritage Sites Register. Additional information was taken from websites of different District Municipalities.

### **3. Limitation of the Study**

As a desktop study, there has not been an in-depth historical analysis of the sites listed on the report. The information provided for each site is limited in description and analysis. Not all locations in District Municipalities are listed in this report; the information would be updated annually.

## eThekwini Metro

The Metro has a mixture of war and historical building sites due to the influence of colonial history, early settlers and the existence of the Port.

### Shree Ambalavaanar Alayam Temple

This is one of the best examples of a Hindu temple sculpture. It was the first public Hindu temple on the African continent. The Shree Ambalvanar Alayam Temple or The Second River Temple is situated in Cato Manor, Durban. It is a national monument. Initially built in 1875, it was rebuilt after the Umbilo river flooded it, and moved away from the banks of the river to Bellair Road in 1947.



📍 890 Bellair Road, Cato Manor, Durban

📍 <https://goo.gl/maps/dPakHTKU9ExfuW4y8>

### Shree Ambalavaanar Alayam Temple

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📍 50 Soofe Saheb Drive, Durban, 4001

📍 <https://goo.gl/maps/XJZEmqYLTnpF5Y69>

### Passive Resistance site

The 1946 Passive Resistance site is a national monument that has been renamed the Garden of Remembrance for all those who were banished, exiled and imprisoned during the campaign of resistance between 1946 and 1948. Based on non-violence, it was a militant opposition to apartheid and racism. The resisters met at Nicol Square (known popularly as Red Square) in central Durban. From there they proceeded to the passive resistance site, corner of Gale Street and Umbilo Road, where police arrested more than 2 000 people. They were kept in police cells at Umbilo police station for the night and then sent to Durban Central prison.



📍 Umbilo Road

📍 -29.870177, 30.99518

### Ekuphakameni Village

ekuPhakameni is a worship centre for one of the largest African Christian Church, the Nazareth Baptist Church. Isaiah Shembe, who founded the Church in 1911, bought land in the Inanda area for his Church and called his worship place ekuPhakameni (place of spiritual uplift). Shembe who died in 1935 is buried at ekuPhakameni, and the grave is regarded as a shrine. Large festivals are held in January, April, July and September every year.



📍 Ekuphakameni Home, Shembes Village, Inanda, 4310

📍 <https://goo.gl/maps/GXya6jgiZkR8Whgk7>

### Ebuhleni Village

The Ebuhleni Village is another sacred worship place for the Shembe Church. This place was established in the 1970s when there was a split in the Church.



📍 Ebuhleni baManazaretha, Matabetule, Iqadi

📍 <https://goo.gl/maps/PEJeK5Ydmofok4t57>

### Old Inanda Surgery and Post Office

The old Inanda Surgery and Post Office buildings are on one of the oldest stations of the American Board of Zulu Mission and represent the introduction of modern medicine and technology to an isolated rural population.



362 King Bhekuzulu Dr, Newtown, Inanda, 4310

<https://goo.gl/maps/SWPjt7Ux8jihpXVu9>

### The Inanda Heritage Route

Inanda is where John Dube, the founding father of the ANC, was born. It is where Nelson Mandela casted his vote in our first democratic elections. It is the spiritual home of the Shembe (religion) and the location of the Gandhi settlement. Also, it is here that the Inanda Seminary, one of the best known and oldest schools for girls in South Africa (dating from 1869), is located.



Ohlange High School, 6 108818 St, Langalibalele, Inanda, 4310

<https://goo.gl/maps/4goBL54zojvAhbik9>



## AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Amajuba District Municipality is situated in the north-west part of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. The district historical sites mostly consist of war graves and memorials. Most of the historical sites found in the District Municipality are part of the battlefield route.

### Carnegie Art Gallery

Built in the Victorian Classic Style, the "Carnegie" Art gallery was built originally as a "Carnegie" Library in 1915. Its current collection includes contemporary paintings, sculpture, ceramics, fibre art, beadwork, weaving and wooden carvings by South Africa's critically acclaimed artists.



 Carnegie Art Museum, Newcastle CBD, Newcastle, 2940  <https://goo.gl/maps/bwjTUnP1yT36w3ed6>

### Majuba Commemorative Camping and Museum

This is one of the best examples of a Hindu temple sculpture. It was the first public Hindu temple on the African continent. The Shree Ambalvanar Alayam Temple or The Second River Temple is situated in Cato Manor, Durban. It is a national monument. Initially built in 1875, it was rebuilt after the Umbilo river flooded it, and moved away from the banks of the river to Bellair Road in 1947.





 Situated at the foot of Majuba Mountain on the Kwaggasnek Rd

### Elandslaagte Battlefield

The Boers occupied the railway Station on the October 20 and early the following morning a British mounted patrol with artillery shelled them. The Boers withdrew, took up a position on high ground overlooking the railway line and their guns forced the British to withdraw. Reinforcements were dispatched from Ladysmith, and the British subsequently executed a classic conventional attack that resulted in a staggering defeat of Gen. Jan Kock's Boer force on October 21 1899



 Elandslaagte Battlefield, Glencoe/Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal  S28° 25' 27.86 E29° 58' 56.82

### Anglo Boer War Monuments

During the Anglo-Boer War, the Boers besieged the British army in Ladysmith for 118 days, an event that dominated world headlines. In doing so they held off British attempts to break through to Ladysmith along the Thukela River line at Colenso, iNthabamnyama, Spienkop and Vaalkrans until finally succumbing to a massive 14-day offensive by the British known as the Battle of the Thukela Heights which was the biggest battle fought by the British in Africa until World War 2. The Boers then confounded British strategists by discarding conventional warfare and opting for guerrilla tactics, using relatively small, highly mobile mounted commando units



 The Burgher Monument, Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal  S28° 35' 14.05 E29° 46' 20.76


## UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY


uMzinyathi District Municipality is part of the battlefields route. The District Municipality has both the Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer war memorials and monuments.

### Battle of Talana Hill

The Battle of Talana Hill, also known as the Battle of Glencoe, was the first major clash of the Second Boer War. A frontal attack by British infantry supported by artillery drove Boers from a hilltop position, but the British suffered heavy casualties in the process, including their commanding general Sir William Penn Symons



 Just outside Dundee on the R33 towards Vryheid.

 <https://goo.gl/maps/CmcKdUHhYikjr8CC9>

### Blood River Poort Battlefield

A battle fought during Gen Louis Botha's second invasion of Natal. A British Squadron attacked a scouting party of Boers only to be attacked themselves by the main body of Boers. On September 17, 1901, 16 British Officers and 273 men were killed or captured along with 3 guns by the Boer army.





 Blood River Poort Battlefield, Vryheid/Utrecht Area, KwaZulu-Natal  [527° 46' 56.07 E30° 32' 9.97](https://goo.gl/maps/CmcKdUHhYikjr8CC9)

### Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift Battlefields

The battles of Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift are the two famous historic battlefields lie very close to each other in the heart of KwaZulu-Natal. Isandlwana was the site of a famous battle on January 22, 1879, where 22 000 Zulu warriors defeated 1350 British troops in one of the first battles of the Anglo-Zulu War. The Zulu army triumphed over the powerful British army at this battle. The two battlefields are proclaimed as a Provincial Landmar





 Elandslaagte Battlefield, Glencoe/Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal  <https://goo.gl/maps/c5rdGxw5HwecpQ1n9>  
<https://goo.gl/maps/LA3qjQfrJXrweCz2M7>

### Blood River Heritage Site

Blood River Heritage Site is probably one of the unique battlefields in South Africa. The site witnessed a major confrontation between the Voortrekkers and amaZulu on December 16 1838. The Voortrekkers fought under the skilful leadership of Andries Pretorius while Ndlela kaSompisi led King Dinganes impi. The site is named after a nearby river known as Ncome in isiZulu and Bloedrivier in Afrikaans. To the east of this river is the Ncome Monument and Museum Complex. The Blood River Monument and Museum Complex is located west of the river. These monuments were erected through the years to commemorate a significant battle in South African history.



 Blood River Battlefield, Dundee Area, KwaZulu-Natal  [528° 6' 18.94 E30° 32' 28.24](https://goo.gl/maps/CmcKdUHhYikjr8CC9)

### Itshe lika Mangethe

There are several legends relating to the Kop. In the days before Shaka, a tribe living in the valley were said to have been eaten by cannibals from Msinga who had come to the area during a drought in search of food. However, the Chief's son and his bride knew the secret on how to open the rock of two arches through singing a special song. This song caused the whole Kop to split in half, opening a way through the rock mass to a normally inaccessible cave on the north side.



 <https://goo.gl/maps/96KR9ZKpd7nut1J59>

## UTHUKELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

uThukela District Municipality is also part of the battlefields route. There are also rock art paintings and cultural sites found within the Municipality.

### Drakensberg Rock Paintings

The early / Bushmen rock paintings are found in Drakensburg, especially at Giants Castle, where there is a cave museum which illustrates aspects of the Bushman lifestyle. There are also good rock paintings in the Ndebema areas and at Injasuti.



<https://goo.gl/maps/EqXPMC7d8AApFMY8>

### Cathedral Peak

Cathedral Peak mountain, also known as Mponjwana (Little Horn) by the local Amangwane people, is a well-known area for hikers in the Berg. Cathedral Peak is part of the Cathedral Ridge which is at right angles to the main range. Other peaks in the spur are the Twins, also known as the Triplets, (2,899 m or 9,510 feet), the Bell (2,930 m or 9,800 feet), the Outer (3,006 m or 9,860 feet) and Inner (3,005 m or 9,858 feet) Horns, the Chessmen (2,987 m or 9,800 feet) and Mitre Peak (3,023 m or 9,919 feet).



 Cathedral Peak, Kokwane

<https://goo.gl/maps/dJDVTW9mJNHLZw158>

### Battle Cave

The battles of Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift are the two famous historic battlefields lie very close to each other in the heart of KwaZulu-Natal. Isandlwana was the site of a famous battle on January 22, 1879, where 22 000 Zulu warriors defeated 1350 British troops in one of the first battles of the Anglo-Zulu War. The Zulu army triumphed over the powerful British army at this battle. The two battlefields are proclaimed as a Provincial Landmar



 Loskop Central Drakensberg, Estcourt, 3310

<https://goo.gl/maps/1YY9Ka1vH49a7znf9>

### Game Pass Shelter

The Game Pass Shelter found in the Kamberg Nature Reserve has beautiful rock paintings like in many other areas along the Berg.



 Game Pass Shelter, Highmoor, 3300

<https://goo.gl/maps/TVvFzAc3gBgFJ3p7>

### Spioenkop Battlefield

On January 23 1900, British troops made yet another attempt to free the town of Ladysmith, which was besieged by Boer forces. A bloody battle was fought on Spioenkop hills.



 Spioenkop Battlefield, Bergville

<https://goo.gl/maps/w1wD4o8GCKPUCFb9>

### Memorial to Black and Indian Non-combattants at Spioenkop

This is a new monument to honour the Indians and the blacks who participated in the Anglo-Boer War. It was erected along the Spioenkop hills.



### Ladysmith

Ladysmith was established on the crossroads for transport riders between Port Natal (Durban) and the Transvaal. It became world-famous between 1899 and 1900 as a result of its four-month siege by Boer forces




 Ladysmith


 <https://goo.gl/maps/izf3xpFxoPixF5Cx8>

### Aloe Creek, near Ladysmith

The Aloe Creek site is significant for its role in the Siege of Ladysmith and its association with individuals involved in the Anglo-Boer War.



 D45 3370 Ladysmith, South Africa

 <https://goo.gl/maps/TShoTR6UzAVy2U4C8>

### Grave of Inkosi Dingiswayo

Dingiswayo (c.1780 – 1817) (born Godongwana) was a Mthethwa chief, well known for his mentorship over a young Zulu general, King Shaka Zulu, who rose to become the greatest of the Zulu Kings. His father was the Mthethwa king, Jobe kaKayi.





## HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Harry Gwala District municipality forms part of the border between KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province and Lesotho. The Municipality has the Drakensberg mountains as its border. The rock paintings and the hiking trails are part of the heritage that is found in Harry Gwala Municipality.

### The Himeville Magistrate's Residency

The Himeville Magistrate's Residency, built between 1902-1903, was declared a National Monument in 1991. The site is renowned for its eucalyptus trees, the summer home to Amur falcons (formerly known as the Eastern and Western Red-Footed Kestrel) that migrate in their thousands each year from Siberia, Mongolia and Northern China, to roost in the trees.



61 Arbutuckle St, Himeville, Underberg, 3256

<https://goo.gl/maps/zP4EFDA3esskXGNW6>

## ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The District Municipality has some Zulu war history sites, particularly the 1906 uprising sites found around Maphumulo area. There are also Zulu cultural sites and sacred religious sites.

### House of Chief Albert Luthuli

This is the house where Albert Luthuli lived in Groutville. Luthuli was one of the founding members of the ANC. The Luthuli home was the site of many decisive moments in South African history. It was here that a youthful Mandela and Oliver Tambo beseeched Luthuli on behalf of the ANC Youth League they then led to accept the armed struggle and sanction the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe. It was also the place where Mangosuthu Buthelezi took advice on his role in the chieftainship.



3233 Nokukhanya Luthuli Street, Groutville, 4450

<https://goo.gl/maps/wi3fFbn5Fvj6XVmG6>

### KwaDukuza: King Shaka Visitor Centre

Situated on the Site of King Shaka's grave, this centre tells the story of life during the time of King Shaka. It is believed that King Shaka was buried here in 1828 after his assassination by his half brothers Dingane and Mhlangana while his army was on the campaign. Alongside the grave is a monument erected from funds collected by the Zulu nation, initiated by King Solomon Nkayishana kaDinuzulu.



King Shaka Street, Stanger/KwaDukuza

<https://goo.gl/maps/Q3G3cZPqQdXS8oiK6>

### Ndondakusuka

Site of a battle between Prince Cetshwayo and his brother Prince Mbuyazi, which established Cetshwayo as King Mpande's heir. Possibly the bloodiest battle in Zulu history when the uSuthu faction of the Zulu nation that supported Prince Cetshwayo attacked Prince Mbuyazi's iziGqoza faction, slaughtering many thousands of them. The running battle followed the valley of a stream now known as Mathambo (the place of the bones).




Near John Ross Road Bridge, Mandeni, KwaZulu Natal

[S29° 7' 24.41 E31° 24' 43.41](https://goo.gl/maps/S29°7'24.41E31°24'43.41)

### Nhlangakazi Holy Mountain

The Nhlangakazi Holy Mountain contains historical and contemporary Shembe church buildings. It is the burial site of the Church's founding leaders Shembe, and it is where the Church's "holy vessels" were stored



 Nhlangakazi Holy Mountain Shembe, Mayesweni

 <https://goo.gl/maps/DYIatXHmMZZb38a6>

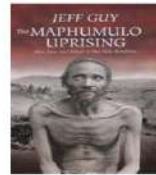
### Addington Indentured labour Cemetery

A gravesite for indentured labourers on a farm in KwaDukuza been recognised as Provincial landmark in honour of their contribution to the building of the sugar industry in South Africa. The majority of Indian South Africans are the descendants of indentured workers brought to Natal between 1860 and 1911 to develop the sugar industry in this Province.



### Maphumulo uprising sites

In 1906, Bambatha Uprising affected several areas in KwaZulu-Natal. There were a number skirmishes and uprising in the Maphumulo area under Ilembe Districts Municipality. The Maphumulo Uprising introduces many of the social and political issues around ethnicity, identity, and nationalism that have been such a feature of the subsequent history of KwaZulu-Nata



## KING CETSHWAYO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

In the King Cetshwayo District, Municipality there are several Zulu cultural and historical sites. These are the historical and cultural sites associated with the Mthethwa and Zulu Kingdoms. Also, found within the Municipality are the historical sites associated with individuals and clans, such as the Magwaza and Mbonambi people.

### Ndlela kaSompisi site

Ndlela kaSompisi (died February 1840), he was a key general to Zulu Kings Shaka and Dingane. He rose to prominence as a highly effective warrior under King Shaka. Dingane appointed him as his induna, or chief advisor. He was also the principal commander of Dingane's armies. However, Ndlela's failure to defeat the Boers under Andries Pretorius and a rebellion against Dingane led to his execution.



📍 28° 43' 30" S, 30° 55' 45.0012" E

### Grave of Queen Nandi

King Shaka's mother, Queen Nandi, was a powerful force in the life of her son, and indeed in the lives of all Zulus. Known as Ndlovukazi (The Great She Elephant) she was solely responsible for her son ascending to the throne ahead of the many other sons of King Senzangakona kaJama.



📍 Found outside Eshowe, off the old Empangeni road.

📍 28°48'46.4"S 31°35'42.3"E

### King Cetshwayo's Grave

King Cetshwayo passed on at eShowe. His attendants, according to the ancient custom, placed the body in a sitting position tied to the central post of the hut. The hut was then sealed and plastered with mud so that no smell of putrefaction could escape. His followers wished to bury their king with his ancestors at eMakhosini (The Valley of the Kings) but due to the civil strife between the Zulu factions at the time his remains were transported to Nkandla on ox-wagon two months later and he was buried in the valley below Nkandla Forest near the home of Luhungu Shezi on April 10, 1884.



📍 Mome Area of Nkandla, KwaZulu Natal

📍 S 28° 45.457' E 31° 04.804'

## UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY


In the King Cetshwayo District, Municipality there are several Zulu cultural and historical sites. These are the historical and cultural sites associated with the Mthethwa and Zulu Kingdoms. Also, found within the Municipality are the historical sites associated with individuals and clans, such as the Magwaza and Mbonambi people.

### Isivivane sikaShaka Heritage Site

According to Zulu history, people travelling long journeys use to pile stones at certain points along their route as markers. According to oral history around May 1828, Zulu warriors under King Shaka and his warriors travelled from the north of KwaZulu to Pondoland and went through this area of Qoloqolo and Umzumbi. On their way they piled these stones known as isivivane, the pile can be seen even today.




 Bobweni, Nkangala

 <https://goo.gl/maps/Jii4VaphMzif1sdA>

### Sao Joao Portuguese Monument

On the Port Edward beach, you can view the Sao Joao Portuguese Monument. The monument was erected on North Sand Bluff to commemorate the souls lost in 1552 when the Portuguese ship Sao Joao foundered and sank in the shallow waters off modern-day Port Edward.



 Port Edward beach, North Sand Bluff

### Kwa Xolo Caves

A range of caves with San paintings that are more than 100 000 years old – a reminder of the rich heritage of the region can be seen in an area under Xolo traditional Council.



 KwaXolo Area, Margate

 <https://goo.gl/maps/vSVbBHYDWxNEMC559>

### The Ntelezi Msani Commemoration

The Ntelezi Msani commemoration is the remembrance of the 1906 Bhambatha Poll Tax Uprising and honours those who opposed it, including 36 leaders from Mtwalume community. The tax, which was imposed by the Natal colonial government to settle the debt incurred during the British-Boer War of 1899-1902, was vehemently protested. Ntelezi Msani was one of the unsung heroes of the uprising, having been sentenced to death on March 20, 1906, by the British Colonial Court, with the sentence rescinded to 15 years of exile and hard labour on St Helena Island, where he died.



 Ntelezi Msani Heritage Site, Mtwalume

 <https://goo.gl/maps/mj58HbvZ85FkwHc7>



## UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

uMngungundlovu District Municipality, among its towns, is Pietermaritzburg, the Provincial Capital and also known as the 'heritage city'. Many historical buildings are found in the city. The District Municipality also has several Anglo-Boer and Anglo-Zulu War Monuments.

### Gandhi Statue

According to Zulu history, people travelling long journeys use to pile stones at certain points along their route as markers. According to oral history around May 1828, Zulu warriors under King Shaka and his warriors travelled from the north of KwaZulu to Pondoland and went through this area of Qoloqolo and Umzumbe. On their way they piled these stones known as isivivane, the pile can be seen even today.



 Publicity House, 177 Chief Albert Luthuli St, Pietermaritzburg, 3201  <https://goo.gl/maps/WWXCx5YbZkMTsJ3W7>

### Voortrekker Monuments

There are several Voortrekker monuments in the city (Pietermaritzburg). Some of the Voortrekker articles are displayed at uMsunduzi Museum (formerly known as Voortrekker Museum).




 351 Langalibalele St, Pietermaritzburg, 3201  <https://goo.gl/maps/BWQdBKcDBKzrhQjK9>

### Mandela Capture Site, outside Howick

The Mandela Capture Site is where, on August 5, 1962, Nelson Mandela was arrested, which led to his lengthy imprisonment on Robben Island.



 Mandela Capture Site, R103, Howick, 3290  <https://goo.gl/maps/Lv2wabTySgnJiPcTA>

## UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY


Situated in the far north of the KZN Province, uMkhanyakude is a vast rural Municipality. It is well known for its abundant game and natural resources, found at Isimangaliso Heritage Park, Lebombo mountain range, Hluhluwe game reserves etc..

### Border Cave

Border Cave is a rock shelter on the western scarp of the Lebombo Mountains in KwaZulu-Natal near the border between South Africa and Swaziland.




 Border Cave, Nkungwini

 <https://goo.gl/maps/uCJR7ui11mIFZuRg9>

### King Dingane's grave

Dingane ka Senzangakhona Zulu (c. 1795-1840), commonly referred to as Dingane or Dingaan, was a Zulu chief who became king of the Zulu Kingdom in 1828. His gravesite is close to the eSwatini border in the Nyawo area.



 Hlatikulu, Ubombo Mountains

 <https://goo.gl/maps/odq8TWcFSiXJKLSW7>

### Lebombo Mountains

The Lebombo Mountains, also called Lubombo Mountains, are an 800 km-long, narrow range of mountains in Southern Africa. They stretch from Hluhluwe in KwaZulu-Natal in the south to Punda Maria in the Limpopo Province in the north. Parts of the mountain range are also found in Mozambique and Eswatini.



 Lebombo Mountains, Eswatini

 <https://goo.gl/maps/mdVjA9r3TQwMXJdC9>


## ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Zululand District Municipality is seen as the centre of the Zulu cultural history in the Province. It represents the place where the Zulu Kings lived and are buried.

### Dingane's Kraal

uMgungundlovu was the name given to the royal capital of King Dingane. Situated to the south of the White Umfolozi River, the capital was occupied from 1829 until 1838. It was at this site that Piet Retief and his company were killed on the instructions of King Dingane. The Boer army came back for revenge, and they burnt the royal capital. King Dingane fled to the north and was later killed by the Nyawo people, close to the eSwatini border.

Today on the site, there is a state of the art multimedia centre with an audiovisual display that was constructed to interpret the history of King Dingane and the Valley of Zulu Kings (eMakhosini).

 uMgungundlovu, Dingane's Kraal, KwaZulu-Natal

 <https://goo.gl/maps/a55LgDdK8WVePU7N8>



### KwaZulu Cultural Museum

Also, called Ondini, the Museum houses unique collections of Zulu material culture in the country.


 KwaZulu Cultural Museum, Ulundi


 <https://goo.gl/maps/SHHLqYNvKrqNPvK8>



### Gqokli Hill Battlefield

This is the site of the epic battle in April 1818 between the forces of King Shaka and Chief Zwide of the Ndwandwe community. Shaka had concealed his civilian population and livestock in the Mhlatuze River valley but left a decoy herd at nearby kwaBulawayo. The Ndwandwe were led by Nomahlanjana, son of Zwide and attacked the Zulus in several phases. The final stage was in the form of a battering ram, which was countered by the chest of the Zulu army and then surrounded by the Zulu right and left horns, inflicting heavy casualties on the Ndwandwe.

 Ulundi Area, KwaZulu Natal

 S28° 22' 52.33 E31° 21' 40.66



### eMakhosini Ophate Heritage Park

Known as the "Valley of the Kings" the park, is known as the burial places of several early Zulu Kings and the "Spirit of Emakhosini" monument. The park is next to uMgungundlovu, (the Royal Residence of King Dingane) and kwaMatiwane site where Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his men were killed and subsequently buried.

 eMakhosini Ophate Heritage Park, Ulundi, KwaZulu Natal

 S28° 24' 52.97 E31° 18' 10.99




### Khambula battle

On March 29, 1879, a 20 000 strong Zulu Impi attacked the British at Khambula in the north of Zululand. Chief Mnyamana Buthelezi led the Zulu while the British army was under the command of Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood. After losing over 2000 men, the Zulus had to retreat in defeat.




 Kambula Battlefield, Vryheid Area, KwaZulu Natal

 S27° 41' 17.11 E30° 40' 6.13

### Vryheid Hill

Steeped in history, from the Bushmen to the British, and including an Anglo-Boer battlefield, the Vryheid Hill reserve outside town offers a lot to the visitor.



 Vryheid Hill Nature Reserve, Vryheid, 3100

 <https://goo.gl/maps/mkr3AQHCgJimgzn36>

### Prince Dabulamanzi Grave

Prince Dabulamanzi kaMpande's grave is located at Nondweni. The Prince commanded the Umdlalo corps and the uThulwana, inDluyengwe, inDlondlo and uDloko regiments that attacked Lord Frederick Chelmsford's depot at Rorke's Drift in 1879. A Boer (Paul van der Berg) killed Prince Dabulamanzi, in 1886 after hostilities between him and the Voortrekkers surfaced. A stone cairn marks his grave at Nondweni.

 R66, Gingindlovu, KwaGingindlovu

 -29.0098929,31.5696668

### Mehlokazulu Sihayo memorial

Mehlokazulu Ka Sihayo was responsible for one of the justifications for the British invasion of Zululand in 1879. He was killed during the Bhambatha Uprising in 1906.

### Tshingwayo kaMahole site

Ntshingwayo kaMahole of the Khoza (1809 – July 21 1883) was the commanding general (inDuna) of King Cetshwayo's Zulu Army during the first Anglo-Zulu War. He became known as Ntshingwayo kaMahole after being taken into foster care by Mahole of the Xhosa. He is one of the greatest generals in African history. First, he used a masterly deception plan to lure Lord Chelmsford, the British commander, and 3,000 troops away from their main camp at the foot of Mount Isandlwana and send them on a wild goose chase across the plains. Then Tshingwayo opened a massive attack on the weakened British force left in the camp. He deployed his warriors in a classic "buffalo horns" formation. The left horn broke through the British firing line, while the right swept around behind Isandlwana and occupied the supply depot and ox-wagon train. They separated the British from their ammunition supply.



### Inkosi Maphitha site

Inkosi Maphitha KaSojijisa of the Mandlakazi, who was closely related to Zulu Kings, was named by King Shaka KaSenzangakhona as his Viceroy of the territories in northeastern of Zululand newly conquered from the Ndwandwe. Maphitha's son Inkosi Zibhebhu KaMaphitha led a civil war in 1884 against Inkosi Cetshwayo.



## Conclusion

This part of the study has highlighted different historical sites found in District Municipalities in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. There has been less focus on the listed buildings because of their volume. The researchers opted to focus more on less-known sites, to envoke interests from readers and targeted audience. This research study would be updated annually with information received from Municipalities to highlighting the less known locations.

## References

Amafa Heritage Sites Register  
Internet / Websites of the KZN District Municipalities