

BUSHU RESERVE : STATISTICAL INFORMATION & DATA : MAY 1955.

	No. of Taxpayers.	No. of Resident Males	Total No. of Stockholders.	Total No. of Landholders.	Total No. with Stock & Lands.	Total No. with Stock only.	Total No. with Lands only.	Total No. of Females w/Land and/or Stock.	Acreage Cultivated.		Arable Land. Uncultivated.	Total Arable	Approx. Appropriate Acreage.	Sufficiency of land.		Animal Units Average	Wheeled Transport.		
									Dry.	Wet.				Total.	+		-	Sleighs.	
nanuriwo	15	10	10	10	7	3	3	2	116	1	117	-	117	70	47	-	53	1	4
u	68	49	51	53	39	12	14	10	285	5.3	290.3	-	290.3	371	-	80.7	294	8	14
iri	16	6	7	8	5	2	3	-	57	-	57	-	57	56	1	-	48	1	1
ene	23	21	18	21	15	3	6	3	136	1.7	137.7	31	168.7	147	21.7	-	85	1	6
	24	12	19	20	16	3	4	5	137	-	137	-	137	140	-	3	92	1	6
da	38	30	23	39	21	2	18	1	300	5.3	305.3	-	305.3	273	32.3	-	105	1	2
iwa	8	6	6	9	6	-	3	-	81	-	81	3	84	63	21	-	25	-	1
wira	22	12	17	25	15	2	10	1	232	.9	232.9	-	232.9	175	57.9	-	74	1	-
	214	146	151	185	124	27	61	22	1344	14.2	1358.2	34	1392.2	1295	180.9	83.7	776	14	34

SCHEDULE 6 : CHANAIWA AREA.

anyika	34	21	16	29	12	4	17	6	230	.2	230.2	-	230.2	203	27.2	-	85	3	8
nbi	5	6	6	7	5	1	2	1	48	.6	48.6	6	54.6	49	5.6	-	30	1	2
angwa	23	22	21	26	19	2	7	3	157	1.5	158.5	-	158.5	182	-	23.5	111	4	7
nya	8	7	2	10	2	-	8	2	55	.1	55	-	55	70	-	15	9	-	-
a	22	17	16	22	13	3	9	7	222	.8	222.8	-	222.8	154	68.8	-	83	-	8
za	16	18	14	20	13	1	7	2	212	-	212	-	212	140	72	-	86	-	9
araoza	18	12	8	13	7	1	6	1	88	-	88	-	88	91	-	3	38	-	4
aiwa	20	17	17	16	13	4	3	3	190	1.7	191.7	-	191.7	112	79.7	-	100	2	9
	146	123	100	143	84	16	59	25	1202	4.9	1206.8	6	1212.8	1001	253.3	41.5	542	10	47

Tax Register Folio.	Proposed Kraal No.	Name of Kraal	No. of Taxpayers.	No. of Resident Males	Total No. of Stockholders.	Total No. of Landholders.	Total No. with Stock & Lands.	Total No. with Stock only.	Total No. with Lands only.	Total No. of Females w/Land and/or Stock.	Acreage Cultivated.			Arable Land. Uncultivated.
											Dry.	Wet.	Total.	
29	1	Kusemanuriwo	15	10	10	10	7	3	3	2	116	1	117	-
1	2	Bushu	68	49	51	53	39	12	14	10	285	5.3	290.3	-
18	3	Kambiri	16	6	7	8	5	2	3	-	57	-	57	-
6	4	Muchene	23	21	18	21	15	3	6	3	136	1.7	137.7	31
66	5	Mene	24	12	19	20	16	3	4	5	137	-	137	-
46	6	Zhanda	38	30	23	39	21	2	18	1	300	5.3	305.3	-
72	7	Msekiwa	8	6	6	9	6	-	3	-	81	-	81	3
50	8	Takawira	22	12	17	25	15	2	10	1	232	.9	232.9	-
			214	146	151	185	124	27	61	22	1344	14.2	1358.2	34
63	9	Chidanyika	34	21	16	29	12	4	17	6	230	.2	230.2	-
62	10	Muyambi	5	6	6	7	5	1	2	1	48	.6	48.6	6
33	11	Chiyangwa	23	22	21	26	19	2	7	3	157	1.5	158.5	-
42	12	Rudanya	8	7	2	10	2	-	8	2	55	.1	55	-
19	13	Dzuda	22	17	16	22	13	3	9	7	222	.8	222.8	-
25	14	Nanaza	16	18	14	20	13	1	7	2	212	-	212	-
28	15	Chaparaoza	18	12	8	13	7	1	6	1	88	-	88	-
48	16	Chanaiwa	20	17	17	16	13	4	3	3	190	1.7	191.7	-
			146	129	100	143	84	16	59	25	1202	4.9	1206.8	6

BUSHU RESERVE : STATISTICAL INFORMATION & DATA : MAY 1955.

SCHEDULE 7: CHIPAD

Tax Register Folio	Proposed Kraal No.	Name of KRAAL	No. of Taxpayers	No. of Resident Males	Total No. of Stockholders	Total No of Landholders	Total No with Stock & Lands	Total No. with stock only.	Total No. with lands only.	Total No. of Females w/land and/or Stock.	Acreage Cultivated			Arable Land. Uncultivated.	Total Arable	Approx. Appropriate Acreage.	Sufficiency of Land.		Animal Units Average.	Wheel Trans port
											Dry.	Wet.	Total.				+	-		
51	17	Nega	12	10	6	12	6	-	6	3	96	-	96	-	96	84	12	-	47	2
44	18	Sundura	28	12	8	13	8	-	5	2	127	.4	127.4	-	127.4	91	36.4	-	38	-
31	19	Gatsi	28	15	16	17	14	2	3	4	178	.8	178.8	-	178.8	119	59.8	-	70	-
53	20	Chigwegwe	12	13	10	14	8	2	6	2	220	-	220	15	235	98	137	-	45	3
9	21	Chichera	37	24	25	28	20	5	8	4	442	-	442	-	442	196	246	-	126	1
45	22	Mandu	10	7	8	9	6	2	3	4	81	-	81	16	97	63	34	-	53	4
27	23	Kanyemba	20	13	11	14	9	2	5	1	200	.2	200.2	-	200.2	98	102.2	-	33	1
15	25	Chataika	20	12	11	15	8	3	7	2	156	.3	156.3	-	156.3	105	51.3	-	59	-
43	26	Jiji	16	14	15	13	12	3	1	1	156	.6	156.6	-	156.6	91	65.6	-	64	1
7	27	Chakonda	21	14	16	15	12	4	3	2	239	.1	239.1	-	239.1	105	134.1	-	105	1
17	29	Maretekwa	18	14	11	14	11	-	3	-	164	-	164	19	183	98	85	-	47	-
39	30	Murasiranwa	42	30	27	37	21	6	16	7	444	-	444	26	470	259	211	-	130	1
52	31	Zomuya	11	11	11	14	8	3	6	5	140	.5	140.5	38	178.5	98	80.5	-	49	-
38	32	Chitikiti	23	14	11	13	8	3	5	1	137	-	137	5	142	91	51	-	66	1
12	33	Manyanga	17	9	12	12	10	2	2	1	114	.3	114.3	-	114.3	84	30.3	-	76	3
37	34	Mbambe	15	8	12	11	8	4	3	2	107	-	107	-	107	77	30	-	53	3
21	35	Gonoremvuwu	23	11	13	15	9	4	6	1	102	.6	102.6	-	102.6	105	-	2.4	90	1
65	36	Chigwida	17	8	12	10	8	4	2	2	97	.1	97.1	24	121.1	70	51.1	-	62	1
35	37	Mukanwa	31	21	22	23	17	5	6	-	214	.6	214.6	-	214.6	161	53.6	-	127	2
24	38	Kadiyo	5	2	6	6	6	-	-	-	80	-	80	6	86	42	44	-	50	1
69	39	Mbawara	26	10	12	13	9	3	4	2	130	.2	130.2	-	130.2	91	39.2	-	53	1
22	40	Gwabi	46	20	25	23	15	10	8	2	207	-	207	11	218	161	57	-	106	-
71	41	Chirara	11	10	8	13	7	1	6	1	108	-	108	-	108	91	17	-	39	1
60	42	Chipadze	45	14	12	16	9	3	7	1	155	.3	155.3	-	155.3	112	43.3	-	55	-
68	43	Homodza	6	5	5	8	4	1	4	1	68	-	68	-	68	56	12	-	28	2
13	44	Chitza	26	17	18	22	14	4	8	3	131	1.0	132	-	132	154	-	22.0	97	1
			566	338	343	400	267	76	133	54	4293	6.0	4299	160	4459	2800	1683.4	24.4	1768	28

Total No. of Females w/land and/or Stock.

	Acreage Cultivated			Arable Land. Uncultivated.	Total Arable	Approx. appropriate Acre-Age.	Sufficiency of Land.		Animal Units Average.	Wheeled Transport	Sleighs
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				+	-			
3	96	-	96	-	96	84	12	-	47	2	2
2	127	.4	127.4	-	127.4	91	36.4	-	38	-	5
4	178	.8	178.8	-	178.8	119	59.8	-	70	-	12
2	220	-	220	15	235	98	137	-	45	3	7
4	442	-	442	-	442	196	246	-	126	1	12
4	81	-	81	16	97	63	34	-	53	1	4
1	200	.2	200.2	-	200.2	98	102.2	-	33	1	9
2	156	.3	156.3	-	156.3	105	51.3	-	59	-	6
1	156	.6	156.6	-	156.6	91	65.6	-	64	1	7
2	239	.1	239.1	-	239.1	105	134.1	-	105	1	10
-	164	-	164	19	183	98	85	-	47	-	8
7	444	-	444	26	470	259	211	-	130	1	19
5	140	.5	140.5	38	178.5	98	80.5	-	49	-	6
1	137	-	137	5	142	91	51	-	66	1	6
1	114	.3	114.3	-	114.3	84	30.3	-	76	3	6
2	107	-	107	-	107	77	30	-	53	3	6
1	102	.6	102.6	-	102.6	105	-	2.4	90	1	13
2	97	.1	97.1	24	121.1	70	51.1	-	62	1	2
-	214	.6	214.6	-	214.6	161	53.6	-	127	2	14
-	80	-	80	6	86	42	44	-	50	1	2
2	130	.2	130.2	-	130.2	91	39.2	-	53	1	5
2	207	-	207	11	218	161	57	-	106	-	10
1	108	-	108	-	108	91	17	-	39	1	1
1	155	.3	155.3	-	155.3	112	43.3	-	55	-	10
1	68	-	68	-	68	56	12	-	28	2	4
3	131	1.0	132	-	132	154	-	22.0	97	1	10
54	4293	6.0	4299	160	4459	2800	1683.4	24.4	1768	28	196

BUSHU RESERVE : STATISTICAL INFORMATION & DATA : May 1955.

S U M M A R Y.

	No. of Taxpayers.	No. of Resident Males.	Total No. of Stockholders	Total No. of Landholders	Total No. with Stock & Lands	Total No. with stock only.	Total No. with lands only	Total No. of Females w/land and/or stock.	Acreage Cultivated			Arable Land Uncultivated.	Total Arable	Approx. Appropriate Acreage.	Sufficiency of land.		Animal Units Average.	Wheat Transported.
									Dry.	Wet.	Total.				+	-		
BUSHU	214	146	151	185	124	27	61	22	1344	14.2	1358.2	34	1392.2	1295	180.9	83.7	776	14
CHANAIWA	146	120	100	143	84	16	59	25	1202	4.9	1206.8	6	1212.8	1001	253.3	41.5	542	10
CHIPADZE	566	338	343	400	267	76	133	54	4293	6.0	4299	160	4459	2800	1683.4	24.4	1768	28
	926	604	594	728	475	119	253	101	6839	25.1	6864	200	7064	5096	2117.6	149.6	3086	52

SCHEDULE 8.

SERVICE : STATISTICAL INFORMATION & DATA : May 1955.

S U M M A R Y.

Total No. with lands only	Total No. of Females w/land and/or stock.	Acreage Cultivated			Arable Land Uncul- tiva- ted.	Total Arable	Approx. Appro- priate Acre- age.	Sufficiency of land.		Animal Units Aver- age.	Wheeled Trans- port Sleighs	
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.				+	-			
61	22	1344	14.2	1358.2	34	1392.2	1295	180.9	83.7	776	14	34
59	25	1202	4.9	1206.8	6	1212.8	1001	253.3	41.5	542	10	47
133	54	4293	6.0	4299	160	4459	2800	1683.4	24.4	1768	28	196
253	101	6839	25.1	6864	200	7064	5096	2117.6	149.6	3086	52	277

SCHEDULE 1.

BUSHU AREA.

BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL, 1955.

Kraal No.	Name	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats.	Pigs	Sheep	L.S.E.	L.S.E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT : AVERAGE PER OWNER.																															
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20														
1	Kusemamuriwo	53	3	2	-	2	57	53	11	1	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bushu	264	-	67	10	-	280	294	61	7	7	11	13	3	9	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Kambiri	47	-	-	-	-	47	48	11	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Muchenje	75	1	2	-	-	77	85	22	5	4	1	6	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Mene	84	7	6	-	-	94	92	22	1	4	3	6	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Zhanda	91	4	2	-	-	96	105	25	4	4	1	9	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Msekiwa	22	3	-	-	-	25	25	6	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Takawira	69	2	6	-	-	73	74	21	1	9	1	4	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		705	20	85	10	2	749	776	179	20	31	20	45	19	19	8	7	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL, 1955.

Tax Register Folio	Proposed Kraal No.	Name	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats.	Pigs	Sheep	L.S.E.	L.S.E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT : AVERAGE PER OWNER																	
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
29	1	Kusemamuriwo	53	3	2	-	2	57	53	11																		
1	2	Bushu	264	-	67	10	-	280	294	61	1	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-					
18	3	Kambiri	47	-	-	-	-	47	48	11	7	7	11	13	3	9	3	2	1	1	2	1	-					
6	4	Muchenje	75	1	2	-	-	77	85	22	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-						
66	5	Mene	84	7	6	-	-	94	92	22	5	4	1	6	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-						
46	6	Zhanda	91	4	2	-	-	96	105	25	1	4	3	6	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-						
72	7	Msekiwa	22	3	-	-	-	25	25	6	4	4	1	9	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-						
50	8	Takawira	69	2	6	-	-	73	74	21	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-							
			705	20	85	10	2	749	776	179	1	9	1	4	3	2	-	1	-	-	-							
											20	31	20	45	19	19	8	7	3	2	3	1	-					

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BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL 1955.

SCHEDULE 2.

CHANAIWA AREA.

Proposer Kraal No.	Name.	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	L.S.E.	L.S.E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT : AVERAGE PER OWNER.																			
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20		
9	Chidanyika	104	-	1	-	-	104	85	20	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Muyabi	28	-	-	-	-	28	30	6	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Chiyagwa	108	-	-	-	-	108	111	23	1	4	3	5	3	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rudanya	4	-	-	-	-	4	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Dzuda	88	-	4	-	-	89	83	17	1	1	1	4	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jaji-Manaza	69	-	3	-	-	71	86	16	1	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Chaparadza	43	-	1	-	-	44	38	11	1	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Chanaiwa	108	-	4	3	-	109	100	18	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		552	-	13	3	-	557	542	113	7	15	16	21	17	13	5	6	3	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL 1955.

Tax Register Folio	Proposed Kraal No.	Name.	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	L. S. E.	L. S. E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT :										
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63	9	Chidanyika	104	-	1	-	-	104	85	20	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	-	3	-
62	10	Muyabi	28	-	-	-	-	28	30	6	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
33	11	Chiyagwa	108	-	-	-	-	108	111	23	1	4	3	5	3	2	2	-	1	2	-
42	12	Rudanya	4	-	-	-	-	4	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	13	Dzuda	88	-	4	-	-	89	83	17	1	1	1	4	3	2	-	5	-	-	-
25	14	Jaji-Manaza	69	-	3	-	-	71	86	16	1	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	15	Chaparadza	43	-	1	-	-	44	38	11	1	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
48	16	Chanaiwa	108	-	4	3	-	109	100	18	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	2
			552	-	13	3	-	557	542	113	7	15	16	21	17	13	5	6	3	5	3

BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL 1955.

SCHEDULE 3.

CHIPADZE AREA.

Kraal No.	Name	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	L.S.E.	L.S.E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT : AVERAGE PER OWNER																			
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20		
7	Hega	37	-	5	-	-	38	47	7	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Sundura	42	-	6	-	-	43	38	12	2	3	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Gatsi	70	-	8	-	-	72	70	16	1	5	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0	Chigwegwe	51	-	-	-	-	51	45	12	-	3	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	Chichera	128	-	12	-	-	132	126	27	-	1	4	10	5	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	Mandu	54	-	-	-	-	54	53	10	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Kanyemba	35	-	-	-	-	35	33	14	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Chatiaka	61	-	3	-	-	62	59	14	2	3	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Jiti	77	-	1	-	-	79	64	15	-	2	1	1	4	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Chakonda	97	-	3	-	-	98	105	16	-	5	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1		
7	Marewetekwa	43	5	17	-	-	53	47	13	-	2	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Murasiranwa	121	-	18	-	-	126	130	30	1	5	2	11	6	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Zomuya	46	-	-	-	-	46	49	11	-	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0	Chitikiti	58	-	-	-	-	59	66	12	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	Manyanga	63	1	40	-	-	74	76	14	1	2	-	3	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	Mbaribe	43	-	-	2	-	43	53	12	-	3	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Gonoremvuwu	82	-	-	-	-	80	90	15	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Chigwida	41	-	13	-	-	44	62	12	4	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Mukanwa	120	-	9	-	-	122	127	26	2	3	3	8	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Kadiyo	42	-	10	-	-	44	50	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Mbawara	63	-	-	-	-	63	53	15	2	2	2	2	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Gwabi	109	-	6	-	-	116	106	32	3	8	5	10	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Chirara	35	-	3	-	-	33	39	10	-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0	Chipadze	61	-	7	-	-	63	55	17	-	5	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	Homdza	27	-	-	-	-	27	28	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	Chitsa	121	-	3	8	-	122	97	18	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1727	6	164	10	-	1779	1768	391	27	70	50	86	53	26	26	19	14	10	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	1		

BUSHU RESERVE STOCK DETAILS : APRIL 1955.

Tax Register Folio	Proposed Kraal No.	Name	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	L. S. E.	L. S. E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT :										
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51	17	Hega	37	-	5	-	-	38	47	7	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
44	18	Sundura	42	-	6	-	-	43	38	12	2	3	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
31	19	Gatsi	70	-	8	-	-	72	70	16	1	5	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
53	20	Chigwegwe	51	-	-	-	-	51	45	12	-	3	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	2	-
9	21	Chichera	128	-	12	-	-	132	126	27	-	1	4	10	5	1	3	2	1	-	-
45	22	Mandu	54	-	-	-	-	54	53	10	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
27	23	Kanyemba	35	-	-	-	-	35	33	14	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	24	Chatiaka	61	-	3	-	-	62	59	14	2	3	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
43	25	Jiti	77	-	1	-	-	79	64	15	-	2	1	1	4	4	2	-	1	-	-
7	26	Chakonda	97	-	3	-	-	98	105	16	-	5	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
17	27	Marewetekwa	43	5	17	-	-	53	47	13	-	2	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
39	28	Murasiranwa	121	-	18	-	-	126	130	30	1	5	2	11	6	3	1	-	-	-	-
52	29	Zomuya	46	-	-	-	-	46	49	11	-	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
38	30	Chitikiti	58	-	-	-	-	59	66	12	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
12	31	Manyanga	63	1	40	-	-	74	76	14	1	2	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
37	32	Mbaribe	43	-	-	2	-	43	53	12	-	3	3	2	4	-	2	-	2	1	-
21	33	Gonoremvuwu	82	-	-	-	-	80	90	15	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	-
65	34	Chigwida	41	-	13	-	-	44	62	12	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	-	-
35	35	Mukanwa	120	-	9	-	-	122	127	26	2	3	3	8	5	-	1	-	3	-	-
24	36	Kadiyo	42	-	10	-	-	44	50	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
69	37	Mbawara	63	-	-	-	-	63	53	15	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
22	38	Gwabi	109	-	6	-	-	116	106	32	3	8	5	10	4	-	1	2	-	-	-
71	39	Chirara	35	-	3	-	-	33	39	10	-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	40	Chipadze	61	-	7	-	-	63	55	17	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	41	Homodza	27	-	-	-	-	27	28	5	1	5	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
13	42	Chitsa	121	-	3	8	-	122	97	18	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1727			6	164	10		-1779	1768	391		27	70	50	86	53	26	26	19	14	10	-

BUSHU RESERVE : SUMMARY OF STOCK DETAILS.

SCHEDULE 4.

Area No.	Name of Area.	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	I. S. E.	I. S. E. Average	No. of Owners	LARGE STOCK EQUIVALENT : AVERAGE PER OWNER.																			
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20		
1	Bushu	705	20	85	10	2	749	776	179	20	31	20	45	19	19	8	7	3	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		
2	Chanaiwa	552	-	13	3	-	557	542	113	7	15	16	21	17	13	5	6	3	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-		
3	Chipadze	1727	6	164	10	-	1779	1768	391	27	70	50	86	53	26	26	19	14	10	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	1		
		2984	26	262	23	2	3085	3086	683	54	116	86	152	89	58	39	32	20	17	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1		

Water supplies are still inadequate in the Reserve. 25 dams have been constructed in recent years, but the capacity of most of these is small and some can be regarded merely as silt traps.

The Reserve falls in the 25" - 30" rainfall group.

Practically all of the land North of the line of hills mentioned previously is sandveld. Red soil is found to the South of these hills.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Chief Bushu is the only Chief in the Reserve and there is one subsidised Headman - Chipadze.

There are, to-day, no outstanding historians in the Bushu Reserve. As a result, though many of the older kraal heads are keen to be helpful, one meets with considerable uncertainty and many contradictions when investigating the history of the people of the Reserve. There is little evidence of very early habitation. At CHANAIWA, SUNDURA, JITI and KANYEMBA kraals a few Bushman paintings can be seen, but they are on the whole, rather poor and not very distinct. The best and clearest are those on Rohwe Hill at Kanyemba kraal. The only fortifications to be found are a few in the vicinity of KUSEMAMURIWO kraal in the South of the Reserve. Here, parts of a stone wall about 4' in height are still standing.

Slight evidence of contact with the Portuguese still remain. The kraal head of Kusemamuriwo kraal is the proud owner of a rifle reported to have been originally bartered from the Portuguese. Metal bracelets and anklets are thought to owe their origin to the Portuguese. The Portuguese also seem to have been responsible for the change in the type of clothing worn, and skins gave way to cotton clothes spun from wild cotton which could be bartered from the Portuguese with alluvial gold.

The earliest Africans in the Reserve seem to have been VAROZWI who lived in small isolated groups. These were the only inhabitants of the Reserve when Chief Bushu and his people arrived. Chief Bushu's people were of the MANYIKA tribe and appear to have been driven by the Matabele from Chief Chiota's country in the Marandellas district. Some of the older men of the Reserve state that there was a dispute over the succession to the Chieftainship, and, as a result, one section of the people broke away. That they were driven out by the Matabele would seem to be the more likely theory. The Bushu Chieftainship started when this group of people broke away from Chief Chiota. The present incumbent, CHAWAYENETERA, is the fourth Chief Bushu. He has held this position for 45 years and is an extremely old man. His

mutopo is 'TEMBO' and his chidau 'MBAYIWA'. This chidau replaces a former one, 'MAZWIMBAKUPA.'

The first Chief was KIJAKATA. He was followed by ZINANDO. The third Chief was MUSOROMANONO who ruled for a very long time. Next in the line of succession is MUKANWA, a nephew of the present Chief. He is intelligent, co-operative and highly respected and is a retired Native Department Messenger.

Chief Bushu and his people, shortly after their arrival, were joined by a group of people from Mazoe. The leader of this group was related by marriage to the first Chief Bushu. With the arrival of this group, a long association between the people of this Reserve and the Rain Goddess NEHANDA commenced. She is reported to have been one of the most colourful personalities of the whole Mazoe district and exerted tremendous influence. She was widely consulted and great confidence was placed in her predictions. At this time, many movements of people were necessitated by famine and at such times NEHANDA gave advice regarding such movements. *see Mashingeidge 1976 re Mhondoro cult*

After this group from Mazoe, 3 more groups of people came into the Reserve and joined forces with Chief Bushu. These groups came from Mrewa, Darwin and Goromonzi. All these movements owed their origin to one of two reasons:-

- (a) a search for food in famine years
- (b) a desire to join relatives.

The people from Mrewa followed those from Mazoe, who in turn were followed by a group of Makorekore from Darwin. As far as can be ascertained, the Darwin people moved about 80 years ago to the Bushu Reserve. Apart from famine, their movement was dictated by the ancestral spirits. The 'MONDORO' spirit exercised a strong influence over these people and it still does to-day. To-day the spirit is embodied in a man named MAVONDO from Mrewa who leads a hermit-like life near Chanaiwa Kraal in the Bushu Reserve. Even to-day he would be the person to proclaim the new Chief should succession to Chieftainship be in question.

The latest arrivals in the Bushu Reserve were Headman Chipadze and his people. Chipadze came originally from the Victoria district. His mutopo is 'SHIRI' and his chidau 'SIMBIRORI'. He and his people were driven from Victoria by the Matabele and settled near Bindura. In 1921 they were re-settled by the Government in the Bushu Reserve. While in the Bindura district, these people seem to have been at war with Negomo's people. Elders still mention a battle which took place at MAKUMBI Hill. At the same hill a raid by the Matabele is reported to have been repulsed.

between P. K. - Mazoe R.?

The following table gives some idea of the origin of the various kraals in the Reserve:-

From Mazoe: RUDENYA, MANDU, KANYEMBA, CHATRIKA, MARETEKWA, MURASIRANWA, ZOMUYA, GONO, CHIRARA and CHITSA.

From Mrewa: NANAZI, SUNDURA and CHICHERA.

From Darwin: KUSEMAMURIWO, CHIYANGWA, DZUDA, CHAPARADZA, CHANAIWA, BEGA, GATSI, CHIGWEGWE, JITI, CHAKONDA, CHIPADZE and HOMODZA.

From Goromonzi: KAMBIRI, MUCHENJE, MAJIRI, TAKAWIRA, CHIDANYIKA, DADIYA, CHIGWIDA, KADIYO and MBAWARA.

From Marandellas: BUSHU, MENE, ZHANDA and MUKANWA.

Kanyemba was Paramount chief S mazoe district before Oct 1900 CO 603/1

From Wedza: MUYAMBI and MANYANGE.

From Mtoko: CHITIKITI.

From Portuguese East Africa: MBAMBE

4. ZONES:

Purely as a matter of expediency and for purposes of the schedules and statistics which accompany this report, the villages in the Reserve have been divided into three groups. This grouping is based entirely on geographical situation. No differences in tribal administration exist within the Reserve. A geographical division has been decided upon as the villages in each group are faced with the same problems, such as lack of water, paucity of grazing and problems encountered by reason of the type of soil found in the particular group of villages.

The first group of villages has been called the Bushu group. It comprises the kraal of Chief Bushu and seven other kraals. All of these kraals lie in the Southern section of the Reserve, South of the range of hills running across the Reserve. This is a red soil area. Crops are normally good and the only problem encountered is a lack of adequate grazing facilities within easy reach of the kraals.

The second group, referred to as the Chanaiwa group, also consists of 8 kraals. These kraals lie to the East of the Reserve and are reached by the road leading to the Eastern boundary of the Reserve. They stretch from the vicinity of Ruwanga hill in an almost straight line right to the Eastern boundary. The arable lands of each kraal are long narrow strips of sandveld with a small section of red soil in the Southern extremities of the lands towards the lower slopes of the MUNGARI mountains. Inadequate water supplies is the chief problem facing these kraals.

The third group, the Chipadze group, comprises 26 kraals which are spread across the Northern portion of the Reserve. They are all in a sandveld area and, as a rule, have poor maize crops but good crops of *groundnuts*

ground nuts. On the whole, the arable lands in this group are poor in quality. The kraals in this group have another feature in common in that, as compared with the other two groups, they are badly centralised, and in a number of cases the arable lands are some considerable distance from the villages.

5. ACREAGE:

There is only one large block of grazing land in the Reserve. This is fairly centrally situated. The following table gives some idea of the arable acreages of the 3 groups of kraals:-

	<u>Present total arable acreage.</u>	<u>Arable acreage recommended for revision to grazing area.</u>	<u>Remaining Arable.</u>	<u>Required for immediate allocation.</u>	<u>Reserve for future allocation.</u>
1. Bushu Group	1392.2	-	1392.2	1295	97.2
2. Chanaiwa Group	1212.8	-	1212.8	1001	211.8
3. Chipadze Group	4459	564	3895	2800	1095
	7064	564	6500	5096	1404

6. POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION:

The estimated total population of the Reserve is 4,305. This figure can be accepted as reasonably accurate. The average population density in the Reserve is 83 persons per square mile. The percentage of taxpayers in each of the kraal groups is given below:-

- (1) Bushu Group 23.1 %
- (2) Chanaiwa Group 15.8 %
- (3) Chipadze Group 61.1 %

As these figures show, the bulk of the population is in the Northern portion of the Reserve.

7. STOCK: Full details are given in the schedules which accompany this report. The grazing permits issued will be based on the figure 3086 which appears in the schedule under the heading L.S.E. Average. The actual stock declared when a count was taken were 3085. The reason for the number declared being so close to the L.S.E. Average is that in reckoning L.S.E., every fraction was counted as a whole L.S.E. The figure for stock declared if this method were not used, would actually be just below 3,000, but the use of this method ensures a safe margin and one can be certain that provision is being made for the maximum number of stock.

Pigs 2 figs 10 and 64

There are to-day only 2 sheep and 262 goats in the Reserve. In 1953, destocking measures on a small scale were undertaken in the Reserve. In many cases stock owners chose to get rid of 5 goats rather than one large beast. In the past two years the number of goats in the Reserve has dropped by several hundreds.

In spite of a recent opinion to the contrary, the Reserve appears to be benefitting by the reduction in the number of goats. It was noticeable that Star Burrweed flourished in areas favoured by goats for grazing.

The Reserve is heavily overgrazed and pasture improvement schemes are very urgently required. For this reason it is recommended that 564 acres of the present arable area should revert immediately to grazing. It is also recommended that the Gazetted carrying capacity of 3,000 L.S.E. should be reduced to 2,500. It is possible that later with the introduction of pasture improvement schemes, the figure could be increased. At present, during the dry season, grazing becomes extremely difficult and it is surprising how most of the stock survive in tolerably good condition. That the Reserve is at present overgrazed is borne out by the abundance of Starr Burrweed and MPFUTI, MSASA and MUNONDO scrub encroachment.

That pasture improvement schemes would pay dividends in the Bushu Reserve has already been proved. Four small blocks in the grazing area have already been fenced. In one rainy season these fenced areas revert from scrub grass and Starr Burrweed to good grassland. Even the small areas, each only a few acres in extent when opened to controlled grazing in the dry season have served a useful purpose and have augmented the food supplies of cattle in the immediate vicinity.

As has been mentioned previously, there is one large block of grazing area. This is approximately 25,000 acres in extent. Though conveniently situated for kraals in Groups 2 and 3 in the schedule, it presents a problem to the kraals of the first group. There is very little grazing land in the Southern portion of the Reserve, and it is noticeable that the cattle in this area are generally in much poorer condition than they are elsewhere in the Reserve.

On the whole, stock in the Reserve are fair. There is evidence of Afrikander and Hereford strains, and it would appear that in the past attempts have been made to introduce exotic bulls. There are a surprisingly large number of old cows in the Reserve and many of these have still not regained condition after the rains.

dip

There are 2 Dip Tanks in the Reserve, the Bushu and Chipadze tanks. These two tanks adequately serve the needs of the Reserve. Approximately 1,800 head of cattle dip at the Bushu tank and approximately 1,200 at Chipadze. Both tanks are built of stone and are in a reasonable state of repair. At both tanks water is transported in drums from nearby streams. This contributes to the very bad erosion in the vicinity of both tanks. Contour banks have several times been constructed at the Bushu Dip Tank, but, until the area can be fenced and paddocked, little progress can be expected and the banks are regularly destroyed by cattle, and the grass is never given a chance to become established. A storm drain above Chipadze Dip Tank diverts most of the flood water, but, here again, fenced paddocks are required. At both tanks without a great deal of expense, use could be made of nearby springs for water requirements. The spring at the Chipadze tank in particular, is an excellent one.

A further development of water supplies in the grazing area is very necessary if stock are to be kept in good condition. The Munwauku Dam with a capacity of $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, has been a great help and is centrally situated. Two large dams, one in the South East and one in the North East of the Reserve would be of great assistance. These would ensure that no stock in the Reserve would have to travel any great distance to water.

The calving percentage for the year 1954 was 5 per cent.

8. SOILS: About 75 per cent of the Reserve is coarse granite and veld. In this sandveld are small scattered patches of red contact soil. Red clay soil is found in the Southern and South Western portion of the Reserve. In the grazing area there are a few patches of rich black soil particularly in the vicinity of the Mukonokoni and Munwauku Dams.

9. WATER: The only river of any size is the ZARUNGURIRA. This flows right across the Reserve from West to East approximately one mile South of the Northern boundary of the Reserve. It normally ceases to flow before the rains, but large pools remain and are useful drinking places for stock. There are several ideal dam sites in this river and dams here would serve a very useful purpose as, apart from augmenting water supplies, there are possibilities of irrigation. Sluice gates would be necessary as a large quantity of sand is washed down the river. During the rains this river often presents an obstacle to farmers living North of the Reserve. A causeway weir where the road through the Reserve from North to South crosses the river would be extremely useful.

There are a number of small streams in the Reserve. The chief of these are the KAPADZA, KAJAKATA, MUKONIKONI, MUNWAUKU, KAMINA and NYAHOKO. The Kapadza sometimes flows right through the year but most of the other streams dry up several months before the first rains.

Near the Chipadze Dip Tank there is a sponge which is a very valuable water supply. Plans have been made to protect this in the near future. It has been badly trampled by cattle and is in danger of being ruined unless protection work is carried out shortly.

There are 7 wells in the Reserve, but of these, 5 have almost completely silted up. The other 2 will be deepened during the present dry season. These are at KADIYO and CHANAIWA kraals.

As mentioned previously, there are 25 dams in the Reserve. The largest is the MUNWAUKU with a capacity of $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The MUKONIKONI dam has a capacity of just over 1 million gallons. These 2 and the KAMINA dam are the only 3 of any value from the point of view of water supplies. The rest provide drinking places for stock for a short period after the rains but are really silt traps rather than dams. There are only 2 dams with walls 14 - 20 feet high. The average height of the remaining dams would be in the vicinity of 5 feet. It is strongly recommended that 2 fairly large dams be built as soon as possible, one in the South of the Reserve near MENE kraal and one in the North East on the ZARUNGURIRA river.

10. CENTRALIZATION AND AGRICULTURE:

There has been no individual allocation in the Bushu Reserve. In 1951 the Reserve was centralised and block allocations were made. Aerial photographs were taken before centralisation.

There has been little encroachment into the grazing area since centralisation, but in many cases vleis and water courses have been cultivated from time to time.

In the past year a steady improvement in methods of agriculture has been most noticeable. This has been partly due to an increase in the number of Agricultural Demonstrators and partly to the activities of an energetic Agricultural Supervisor. That interest in methods of agriculture has increased enormously is shown by the fact that two years ago no woman ever attended a pre-harvest or agricultural meeting, whereas the last Farmers Day held in the Reserve in April this year was attended by 200 women. The attendance of males at such meetings has increased by about 300 per cent.

The stocking of maize is common throughout the Reserve this year and there is far more winter ploughing than there has been in the past.

Three years ago there were only 14 co-operators and no Master Farmers in the Reserve. There are now 91 co-operators and 3 Master Farmers out of a total of 728 cultivators - this is 7.75 per cent.

The main crop in the dry lands is maize which covers about 65 per cent of the arable area. Other crops are:-

Rapoko	-	approximately 15 per cent
Ground nuts and ground peas	-	approximately 10 per cent
Cotton	-	approximately 6 per cent
Other legumes	-	approximately 2 per cent
Rice	-	approximately 1.5 per cent
Sorghums	-	approximately . 5 per cent

Though monoculture of maize is still practised by the large majority, mixed cropping is becoming less evident and is not done by more than about 10 per cent of the people.

A relatively small proportion of landholders, only 138, have vegetable gardens most of which are situated in vleis or close to river and stream banks. Cabbages are quite easily the most popular vegetable and they are transported into Salisbury on native buses for sale. The fact that transport charges are several shillings a bag indicates that cabbages must be thought to be a remunerative crop.

All arable lands were measured by stepping and the total acreage under cultivation was found to be as follows:

Dry land	6,839 acres
Wet land	25 acres
Total:	<u>6,864 acres</u>

The approximate appropriate acreage is 5,096 acres. This is based on 7 acres per landholder in order to ensure a reasonable margin.

Of the 728 landholders, 475 have stock.

In the Bushu and Chanaiwa groups of kraals, i.e. groups 1 and 2, centralisation is very satisfactory apart from the fact that at one or two kraals water supplies are distant from the kraal site. Among a number of kraals of the third group, centralisation is not satisfactory.

The arable lands are situated at a distance from the kraals and it is often necessary for a landowner to pass through other kraals on the way to his lands. Such a situation has a number of disadvantages. It is difficult to adequately guard young growing crops. Also it is not possible to make use of kraal manure as conveniently as when the kraals are better sited. The possible re-siting of these kraals is at present under investigation, and, where possible, while pegging is being undertaken better sites are being selected for the kraals. The following are the kraals at which centralisation is most unsatisfactory:-

MUKANWA, GWABI, CHIRARA, and KADIYO.

The kraal of Headman Chipadze has a problem of it's own. The arable lands here have been completely worked out and yields are extremely poor. It is recommended that these be allowed to revert to grazing area and that the kraal be moved to the Eastern side of the Reserve where there is a large surplus arable block at CHICHERA kraal.

11. TIMBER:

The Reserve, on the whole, is well timbered particularly in the Southern portion. Unfortunately a considerable amount of this timber is re-growth and many of the trees are of small diameter.

Although the indigenous timber of the Reserve should meet requirements for some time to come, an attempt has been made to stamp out the haphazard felling of trees. A rule is being enforced that trees may only be felled with the permission of a Demonstrator. This ensures the protection of reserved trees, a number of varieties of which, chiefly MUZHANJE, MUHACHA, MUWANGA and MUKUTI are found.

The most common Indigenous tree in the Reserve is the MFUTI. MUWANGA, MUZHANJE, MUKUTI, MUNGANDU and ACACIA are all common. A member of the Forestry Commission visited the Reserve in September 1954, and he estimated that the present Indigenous timber resources of the Reserve were 135,000 cords. The estimate was based on 5 cords to the acre in the grazing area and 1 cord to the acre in the arable area.

An afforestation scheme was commenced in the Reserve in 1953, when 7 acres of Eucalyptus were planted. A 3.5 acre plantation of Eucalyptus ROSTRATA in the sand veld area near Chidanyika kraal has done exceedingly well. The balance was Eucalyptus SALIGNA, and, apart from a small percentage of losses due to white ants, they have also done well. In 1954 a further 5 acres of Eucalyptus SALIGNA were planted. The Forester, Native Reserves, recommended in his report that a further 50 acres of Eucalyptus trees should be planted in a suitable central plantation. This plantation has now been started in the vicinity of the community centre.

20.97 M³
 cords
 12.7 / hectare
 436.6 cu meters
 per hectare
 or
 7.48 M³
 per hectare
 based upon
 1 M³ = 2.589
 cord

Callitris schwarzi = *Widdringtonia* s. = willowmore cedar

centre. There is a very suitable nursery site close by, near the Mukonikoni dam. In addition to Eucalyptus trees, small areas have been planted with CALLITRIS CALCARATA, BEEFWOOD and JACARANDA by way of experiment.

Casuarinacea equisetifolia

In one of the protected areas where erosion was particularly bad, some 200 fruit trees have been established. These include the following varieties: Mango, Paw Paw, Banana, Guava, Avocada Pear, Mulberry and Citrus. A number of banana trees have also been planted below the earth walls of dams. They are well established and are doing well.

Willow trees have been planted close to several dams. Though, in all cases they have started off well, results have been disappointing.

12. COMMUNICATIONS:

Except for the North Eastern portion, the Reserve is well served by roads. A road serving the North East section has been cut, but several drifts are required before this will be serviceable. 35 miles of road are maintained by the Native Department. The main road through the Reserve from South to North is a Government road. This stretch of road is at present maintained by the Shamva and District Road Council by arrangement with the Roads Department.

Most of the roads in the Reserve are in a very poor state of repair. Two heavy wet seasons, during which, on several occasions more than 7 inches of rain fell in one storm, have resulted in considerable damage to roads and drains. Native Development Fund grants for road work during the past year have been so small that an almost negligible amount of road work has been possible.

The telephone line runs through the Reserve and it is hoped that it will be possible to instal a public call box at the proposed township site. There is electric light - from the Electricity Supply Commission at Bindura - on the farms bordering the Southern Boundary of the Reserve. It is possible that power could be taken into the Reserve at no great cost. This would be of immense benefit to millers and others.

The Mazoe river crosses the road to the Reserve, approximately 2 miles North of Shamva.

In the wet season the river is often in flood and as the road bridge is a fairly low level one, it is often impassable for motor traffic. There is, however, a high level foot bridge so that it is possible to cross the river by foot at all times.

new high level bridge opened

13. SOIL PROTECTION AND EROSION:

During the past few years, soil conservation measures on a fairly small scale have been undertaken in the Reserve. In the arable area 1,214 acres have been permanently protected by means of storm drains and contour ridges. 4,000 acres of the grazing area have been protected by means of drains, pasture furrows, contours, gully check dams and fenced enclosures.

(a) ARABLE AREA.

The protected area, representing approximately 20 per cent of the arable area, is scattered over the Reserve in blocks of varying sizes. The original idea was to protect and reclaim those areas most subject to erosion. The bulk of the work was done by landholders who received payment for satisfactorily completed soil conservation works.

Many farmers have only recently abandoned mixed cropping and monoculture of maize without the addition of manure or compost. The cultivation of vleis, stream banks and steep slopes was widespread and there was little crop rotation. As a result there are very few areas in the Reserve which do not show signs of gully erosion. There are also very few reasonably fertile plots to be found in the sandveld area.

During the past year 3,000 acres have been pegged for grass buffer strips, and the buffer strips and water courses are now becoming established. A pegging team from the Chiweshe and Masembura Reserves is at present completing the pegging of the arable area and it is hoped that this will be done in the very near future. The construction of further contours has been stopped for the present and demarcation is being concentrated on. By doing this it is hoped that drain strips will get a good grass cover before the construction of further contours.

It is noticeable that there has recently been a marked increase in the interest shown in conservation works and also in improved agricultural practices.

14.
(b) GRAZING AREA:

As a result of heavy overgrazing, there is a great deal of Starr-burrweed, scrub growth and leguminous plant in this area. Aerial photographs taken prior to centralisation in 1951 show cultivated fields all over the Reserve. There is a considerable amount of sheet erosion in the vicinity of kraals and dip tanks. X

Seven areas, totalling 120 acres, have been fenced as a soil conservation measure and the results are very encouraging. Three of these enclose streams where banks are precipitous and deep. The remaining four enclose gully check dams and other conservation works. Weeds and scrub are fast disappearing, or have disappeared, in these enclosures and the grass cover is heavy and luxuriant. The areas also prove very useful when opened for supplementary grazing in the dry season. It is strongly recommended that other areas be fenced as soon as possible as this appears to be the best method of restoring the grazing area.

14. VILLAGES. Pole and dagga huts are fast disappearing, and to-day, houses are all built of Kimberley brick or burnt brick. A recent count revealed that there are 391 improved houses and 214 improved granaries in the Reserve. At many kraals people are living in Kimberley brick kitchen huts until such time as proper dwelling huts can be completed.

With the arrival in the Reserve of a Health Demonstrator, there has been a marked improvement in village cleanliness and neatness. Refuse pits are now becoming the rule, and it is pleasing to note that at one kraal (CHINAIWA), there are no less than 12 refuse pits. A number of latrines are also being built.

15. VERMIN There are comparatively few baboons in the Reserve. Only three or four kraals in the North Western corner are really troubled by them. Hawks are numerous and do constant damage to poultry. During this year Wild Pig have been more plentiful than usual and considerable damage to growing crops has been reported.

Prior to 1955 many cattle were killed by Hyena, but, for some unknown reason, they seem to have vanished this year. From time to time an odd lion wanders through the Reserve and during the past few years several herds of elephant have visited the Reserve.

Leopard are extremely rare.

16. TRANSPORT. The Reserve is fairly adequately served by native buses and Public Services goods vehicles. There is still, however, scope for one or two more goods vehicles.

There are 9 native owned motor vehicles in the Reserve. Wagons in the Reserve number 7, and scotch carts 60.

277 sleighs were declared in the Reserve. It is perhaps worthy of mention that many of these are used solely for the purposes of carting water and for this reason it is difficult to abolish them. For carting grain, little use is made of sleighs and this is done chiefly by lorries, wagons and scotch carts.

17. TRADE AND BUSINESS: A committee convened to investigate the matter has put forward a recommendation that an area, 265 acres in extent, near the MUKONIKONI Dam, be set aside as a township. This area is ideally suited for this purpose and would not involve any movement of natives. There are at present 6 General Dealers in the Reserve and 2 millers. There is no butcher and the inhabitants of the Reserve apparently do not consider that this is an urgent requirement.

*a/s/rox centre
of Bubbie*

There are, in addition, two authorised grain trading sites, one in the North and one in the South of the Reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

(1) Schools:

There are 3 schools in the Reserve, all under the Salvation Army. A large proportion of the children in the Reserve attend school, and these schools are so situated that in no cases do children have to travel any great distance to get to school. Most school children are very clean and well turned out.

X (2) Fish Farming:

In 1953 fingerlings were fetched from Domboshawa. These were placed in 3 fish pens which were dug below the earth wall of the MUKONIKONI Dam. The fingerlings did extremely well and within a year of being put into the pens, weighed between $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 lb. Only TALAPIA MOSSAMBICA have so far been introduced into the Reserve. From these fish pens the MUKONIKONI and MUNWAUKU Dams have been stocked. It is hoped this year to stock other dams in the Reserve.

The kraals in the vicinity of these 2 dams have shown great interest in the fish. Indiscriminate fishing has not been allowed. Permits to fish for 3 weeks have been issued to a number of people as a reward for unpaid labour in cultivating tree plantations or in assisting with contour ridging in the grazing area.

(3) Bilharzia and Malaria:

A Public Health Department survey showed that about 95 per cent of the children in the Reserve are affected with the urinary type of bilharzia. This disease is also very prevalent among the adults in the Reserve. Almost all water in the Reserve seems to be infected. Spraying against bilharzia has been regularly carried out by the Public Health Department. It is a great pity that more of the Reserve people cannot be induced to undergo treatment for bilharzia. Approximately two-thirds of the population are Apostles and are opposed to medical treatment.

During the past few years the Public Health Department have sprayed all huts in the Reserve twice a year. The result has been most encouraging and extremely few cases of malaria now occur in the Reserve.

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It is recommended that the Chief, Headman and kraal heads, be given additional allowances of land and stock on the basis recommended for the Chindamora Reserve, i.e.

	<u>Land.</u>	<u>Stock.</u>
Chief:	1 Standard Area	1 Standard Holding.
Headman:	$\frac{1}{2}$ Standard Area	$\frac{1}{2}$ Standard Holding.
Kraalheads:	$\frac{1}{3}$ Standard Area	1 Animal unit.

RS Powell

SHAMVA.

7th June, 1955.

ASSISTANT NATIVE COMMISSIONER.