

= Marshal Clarke =

Lieutenant @-@ Colonel Sir Marshal James Clarke KCMG (24 October 1841 ? 1 April 1909) was a British colonial administrator and an officer of the Royal Artillery . He was the first Resident Commissioner in Basutoland from 1884 to 1893 ; Resident Commissioner in Zululand from 1893 to 1898 ; and , following the botched Jameson Raid , the first Resident Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia from 1898 to 1905 .

For his work in Basutoland , Clarke drew praise from the economist John A. Hobson in his treatise Imperialism for his devotion to the education and development of the native people , while Viscount Bryce noted that his approach fostered goodwill amongst native people towards Britain . In Zululand , Clarke granted considerable authority and special judicial functions to the hereditary chiefs ; and was commended by Sir Walter Hely @-@ Hutchinson , Governor of Natal , for his action in the face of potential famine . He recommended to the Imperial Government the return from exile of Dinuzulu , the paramount chief . While in Southern Rhodesia , he was appointed to protect the interests of native people against the overarching ambitions of the British South Africa Company .

He married Annie Stacy Lloyd , daughter of Major General Banastre Pryce Lloyd in 1880 and had three children . He died suddenly of pneumonia in his home country of Ireland .

= = Early life = =

Reverend Mark Clarke , the Rector and Vicar of Shroneil , County Tipperary , married Maria Hill on 6 April 1837 . Marshal James Clarke was their eldest son , born on 24 October 1841 . He was born in Tipperary , educated at a private school in Dublin and studied at Trinity College , Dublin . He went on to study at the Royal Military Academy , Woolwich and was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in February 1863 .

He served in India , where he lost an arm to a tiger . Moving to Africa , he was Resident Magistrate of Pietermaritzburg in 1874 . He was made up to Captain in December 1875 . He was Aide @-@ de @-@ Camp to Sir Theophilus Shepstone , the Special Commissioner of South Africa in 1876 on his mission to the Transvaal . He was appointed Special Commissioner to South Africa in 1876 . He was Political Officer and Special Commissioner of Lydenburg in 1877 . During the First Boer War , Clarke was twice mentioned in despatches . He was brevetted Major in April 1880 in recognition of his services during operations in South Africa . He was Resident Magistrate of Basutoland in 1881 . He was promoted to Major in November 1882 . He was Commissioner of Cape Police in 1882 . He was seconded to the Sultan of Turkey 's army in command of a regiment of the Egyptian Gendarmerie in 1882 .

He retired from the military in March 1883 with the honorary rank of Lieutenant @-@ Colonel .

= = Basutoland (1884 ? 1893) = =

Clarke was appointed the first Resident Commissioner in Basutoland (today Lesotho) and took office on 16 March 1884 . In the preceding years , Basutoland had become unruly . In 1879 , an uprising by Chief Morosi was quelled but led to intertribal strife over the partition of his land . The Cape government sought to regain control in 1880 by extending the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878 to Basutoland , which provided for the disarmament of natives . Attempts to enforce the law resulted in the Basuto Gun War of 1880 to 1881 . Unrest continued until it was agreed in 1884 to place the territory under direct British control .

Under Imperial Administration through Clarke , Basutoland once again demonstrated the loyalty seen under previous Imperial rule and returned to prosperity , supplying neighbouring territories with grain and livestock , as well as labour for the Kimberley Diamond Fields . James Bryce (later Viscount Bryce) noted in his Impressions , after his tour of Southern Africa in 1897 , that Clarke combined tactfulness with firmness in order to inspire goodwill towards the British government . While he suppressed the more " noxious " customs of the native people , he did not allow Europeans to own land and mineral prospectors were forbidden : the only whites permitted to reside

were officials , missionaries and certain traders . Clarke 's policy was to reinstate the tribal institutions and to govern through the recognised chiefs , amongst whom Letsie , son of Moshesh , was paramount . An annual pitso (national assembly) was held to debate questions of welfare . The white authorities only intervened when disturbances occurred between natives .

Clarke served until 1893 . John A. Hobson , in *Imperialism , A Study* (1902) , summed up Clarke 's work in Basutoland saying that , along with other administrators like Sir George Grey and Lord Ripon , he " ... brought sympathy and knowledge to the establishment of careful experiments in self @-@ government . " Hobson compares the approach to imperialism in Basutoland with that in Rhodesia and the Cape Colony , noting that " in the former it is devoted to protecting and aiding the education and development of the native people , while in the latter two , the policy allows for the exploitation of the people and lands by white colonists . " The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society honoured him in appreciation for his work to bring about peace and good governance .

= = Zululand (1893 ? 1898) = =

Sir Marshal Clarke succeeded Sir Melmoth Osborn as Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate in Zululand in June 1893 . Sir Walter Hely @-@ Hutchinson was appointed successor to Sir Charles Mitchell as Governor of the colony in August 1893 , as well as Governor of Natal , which was to gain responsible government two months later .

The conclusion of the Anglo @-@ Zulu War in 1879 had resulted in the imprisonment of the Zulu king Cetshwayo on Robben Island and the division of the Zulu Kingdom into 13 chiefdoms . In 1883 , after John Colenso , Bishop of Natal , appealed on his behalf , Cetshwayo was released and restored to power . Zibhebhu kaMaphitha , one of the 13 Zulu chiefs , led a force against Cetshwayo and on 22 July 1883 defeated him in Ulundi . Cetshwayo escaped injured but died in February 1884 , leaving his son Dinuzulu to inherit the throne . He ultimately succeeded in driving out Zibhebhu with the help of Transvaal Boers .

Dinuzulu rebelled against the British in 1888 but was defeated and fled to the Transvaal . He gave himself up in November 1888 , and he and his uncles Ndabuko and Tshingana were found guilty of high treason in April 1889 and exiled to St Helena . Bishop Colenso 's daughter , Harriette , intervened on their behalf in London . On her return to Zululand in August 1893 , Clarke invited her to his residence in Etshowe . While there , she was visited by Zulu from across the land . The Zulu people had great affection for Bishop Colenso and his daughter . She persuaded them that Clarke 's appointment was beneficial to them and they gave Clarke the nickname ' uKwezi ' , meaning ' Keeper ' or ' Protector ' . A sign of this was the release of a number of Dinuzulu 's followers from prison .

In his first year in office , Clarke established good order in the colony . Unlike Osborn , who treated Colenso 's presence at the trials in 1888 as an affront , Clarke took up Colenso 's cause and recommended to the Colonial Office in London that Dinuzulu and his uncles be allowed to return from exile , having been sufficiently punished for his supposed offences . Clarke , persuaded by Colenso , argued that Dinuzulu would not cause further trouble so long as the policy of fomenting intertribal strife were discontinued and Dinuzulu be appointed induna . He began the process for the return of Dinuzulu and sought to harness the authority of the Zulu leader to the administration . In January 1895 , the exiles received notice of their return to Zululand with an official position for Dinuzulu . Their departure was set for February 1895 but was delayed after Ministers in London recommended that Zululand first be annexed to Natal .

Clarke 's tenure marked a difference in policy : instead of trying to divide and rule and undermine the power of the hereditary chiefs , he granted considerable authority to them . He applied a similar approach to that of his previous work in Basutoland . His view was that the native people were " better able to manage their own affairs than we can do it for them , though they need our help in international matters and in matters between white and black . " He gave special judicial functions to Hlubi of the Basotho , Mehlokazulu of the Ngobese and Mpiyakhe of the Mdlalose , enabling them to try certain cases referred to them by Resident Magistrates . In 1895 , according to Harriette Colenso , the Zulu people approved of direct rule with Clarke as Resident Commissioner . However , when

Clarke was appointed Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia in 1898 , Charles Saunders replaced him and he bowed to pressure from settlers and officials to minimise Dinuzulu 's influence over the Zulu people , especially during the Second Boer War .

Clarke had to deal with four natural disasters during his tenure . An outbreak of smallpox in 1894 was the result of labour migration and men returning from working in Witwatersrand . When it proved too costly for the people , he waived the charge for the vaccination . Locust swarms in 1894 and 1895 caused damage to crops and resulted in famine in 1896 . The government response was to offer the chief of each tribe a reward of 3 d for every muid of locusts collected as well as cattle to slaughter when a swarm was eradicated . At the same time , Clarke bought 1 @, @ 090 muids of quick @-@ growing mealies to be given on payment to families requiring immediate relief , a measure of which Sir Walter Hely @-@ Hutchinson , Governor of Natal , approved : " It is better to err on the side of unnecessary expenditure than to run the risk of exposing the people to starvation . " Finally , in 1897 , an outbreak of rinderpest killed many cattle and the government responded with a programme of inoculation .

= = Southern Rhodesia (1898 ? 1905) = =

As a result of the debacle of the Jameson Raid in the winter of 1895 ? 1896 , the imperial government determined by order in council to appoint a permanent Resident Commissioner to supervise the affairs of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia . Joseph Chamberlain , Secretary of State for the Colonies , offered the role to Clarke , whose impressive prior administrative career was an indication of the importance being placed on the role . Graham Bower , the imperial secretary , wrote recommending him for the role : " Clarke is far and away the best man in this country " . Clarke was in post from 1898 to 1905 , reporting directly to Alfred Milner , the High Commissioner for Southern Africa based in Johannesburg , who in turn reported to the Colonial Office in London . His role was to safeguard the interests of the natives and to call on the High Commissioner for interference where he saw fit . The Aborigines Protection Society in London approved of his appointment , stating in its annual report of 1900 that he had a " rare capacity for dealing justly with native communities " .

From the outset of his posting , Clarke had to deal with issues regarding land and labour . The latter was of major significance at this time in Southern Rhodesia . In response to questioning by the African Association and the Manchester Society for the Protection of Native Races , Chamberlain in 1898 responded that forced labour was not permitted . A year later , Chamberlain was concerned by a chief native commissioner instructing chiefs at an indaba that it was their duty to supply labour . Clarke 's subsequent report accused officials of the administration of requisitioning labour by ' pressure only short of force ' , causing ' discontent amongst the natives ' . Clarke 's view was that a mutually beneficial relationship between capital and labour was possible through market forces alone , without additional pressure . Chamberlain agreed , although Milner was in favour of compulsory labour even to the extent of ' recommending the corvée ' .

Towards the end of 1899 , the Second Boer War gave Clarke cause for concern and he requested aid from Britain for the defence of Rhodesia . He was particularly concerned with the possibility of Africans avenging their recent defeat in the Second Matabele War by joining forces against the government . So , along with the native commissioners , he summoned and addressed indabas around the country to reassure the Africans that they would be protected and would not be called to fight , so could continue to pursue their peaceful occupations as normal . During this time , Africans deserted the mines , keeping their options open and " watching events " .

The administration in 1901 proposed a scheme similar to that of the Glen Grey Act , imposing a tax of £ 2 to induce natives to work . In 1903 , Rhodesian capitalists even proposed a £ 4 tax but Chamberlain preferred the lower rate of £ 2 and sought Clarke 's opinion on its potential to cause trouble . Clarke argued that even £ 2 was too high . Milner disagreed and wrote to Sir William Milton , the company administrator , saying : ' I am embarrassed by a report from the Resident Commissioner in which he utterly condemns the proposed Native Tax Ordinance ' . In 1904 , finally , Alfred Lyttelton , Chamberlain 's successor refused assent , citing Clarke 's reports and an

ordinance limited the tax to £ 1 .

In the meantime , in 1902 , Scott , a native commissioner , brought to Clarke 's attention that many work @-@ seekers were suffering great privation yet were unable to find work while some businesses were short of labour . Clarke took up the cause : ' This indicates the necessity of the organisation of an Association for bringing those wanting labour and those seeking employment into contact and prevent , what I have myself seen , gangs of destitute natives wandering about the country . ' In 1903 , a Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau was proposed .

Clarke was a critic of migrant labour schemes , which were designed to attract foreign labour to Rhodesia , and in 1900 he defended the rights of indigenous labour against infringement by foreign Africans from Mozambique , Nyasaland , Zambia and South Africa . As early as 1900 , the BSAC came to the Colonial Office with a proposal regarding Chinese labour . In London , the Land and Mine Owners Association was formed in 1902 to lobby the Colonial Office and continued to press throughout 1903 . The Colonial Office postponed its decision saying that the question concerned not only Rhodesia but all of southern Africa . Milner was lobbied by the BSAC and he promised his support . Clarke , however , dismissed the demands , arguing that ' the introduction of large numbers of Asiatics ... will subject the aboriginal natives to unfair competition ' . He forecast that the labour shortage was temporary and that the new bureau would satisfy demand . Clarke also argued that most Rhodesians were opposed to the introduction of Chinese labour . The Duke of Marlborough , then Permanent Under @-@ Secretary of State for the Colonies , recorded that he found Clarke 's argument more convincing than Milner 's , and the Colonial Office refused the proposal .

After serving in office for an extra year to 1905 , Clarke retired , having helped to create a better system for the benefit of all . While the Colonial Office sought to mediate conflicts of interest , its impact was varied due to its desire to avoid expense . Milner was preoccupied with his vision of a new South Africa incorporating Southern Rhodesia , for which he needed the support of the BSAC . He appears to have had respect for Clarke , although he seems to have resented his influence at the Colonial Office , denying him an increase in salary or an official secretary . On Clarke 's retirement , Milner wrote ' Personally I hardly think the office of Resident Commissioner any longer necessary ' .

Arthur Cripps , the Anglican missionary and supporter of the rights of natives , said at the end of the BSAC era :

" Southern Rhodesian natives have surely had much in past years to thank a succession of Imperial Representatives for , Resident Commissioners , to whom the first of their number , Sir Marshal Clarke , handed on a fine tradition . "

= = Honours = =

He was made Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in April 1880 , and promoted to Knight Commander in 1886 .

He was granted authority to wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh in November 1883 conferred on him by Tewfik Pasha , Khedive of Egypt , as authorised by Abdul Hamid II , Sultan of the Ottoman Empire , in recognition of his services in the employ of the Khedive .

= = Personal life = =

Clarke married Annie Stacy Lloyd , eldest daughter of Major General Banastyre Pryce Lloyd in 1880 and had three children : Elizabeth Clarke (17 June 1885 ? 26 July 1952) , Admiral Sir Marshal Llewelyn Clarke KBE CB DSC (9 May 1887 ? 8 April 1959) and Captain Brian Lloyd Clarke (30 September 1888 ? 19 April 1915) .

H. Rider Haggard was a friend of Clarke 's and he dedicated Swallow , his story of the Boer Great Trek of 1836 , to him : " ... I hope that you will accept these pages in memory of past time and friendship , and more especially for the providential events connected with a night @-@ long ride

which once we took on duty together ... "

Clarke died suddenly on 1 April 1909 of pneumonia at The Lodge , Enniskerry , County Wicklow , Ireland .

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