

## **Cover sheet for an interview conducted in Zambia:**

# **Miss Agnes Riddell** **7<sup>th</sup> December 1976 at Kalene Hill**

### **Brief notes (created after the interview, n.d.):**

1934: Miss Riddell arrived at Kalene Mission  
1940: First Jeannes teachers; Mr. Nightingale took over; Bentley's arrived at Kamapanda

**Note: Several typed attachments were kindly provided to me by Miss Riddell. These were:**

- **List of schools and teachers and “dates mission stations opened”**
- **Kalene School reports (each two pages) for: 1941-1942, 1943, 1945, 1948 (one page only)**

**Very special note: Under correspondence, especially see the mission note that Miss Riddell was murdered in her home (by thieves) at Kalene on 27<sup>th</sup> May. This was several days before I received her final — and very thoughtful — letter which was sent to me on 14<sup>th</sup> May 1984; i.e., she was dead before I received this letter. Very sobering!**

**General note on all interviews and interviewees:** These cover sheets were created from old notes 25 years ago. They contain key manuscript information in each interviewee's file. Often there is a short chronology of the interviewee's life written at the time of the interview. Most interviewees by this time (2006) are deceased; hence the huge potential value of this old interview. All interviews focused on education in the North West Province of Zambia mainly in the period from World War II until the 1970s. They often contain information on other topics that in some way related to education. All interviewees were in some way leaders of their own community or missionaries who had spent much of their life in the N.W.P. Most interview transcripts contain rectangular boxes for, or with, 5 numbers. These were used to code key data for research and writing in this pre-computer era. These codes are now meaningless for me and for any one else. Unless noted otherwise, these interviewees can be used by scholars without restrictions.

7/15/2006

INTERVIEW: Miss. A. Riddell by Mr. Wilkin at Kalene Hill Mission Station on the morning of 7th December 1976 in Miss. Riddell's home.

(Note: The interview was very loosely structured and topics discussed do not necessarily follow each other in any special sequence.)

Miss. Riddell: My full name is Agnes Lind Riddell. I came to Kalene in 1934 when the mission was still on the top of Kalene Hill and I have been here more or less ever since.

Mr. Wilkin: You mentioned that you came in 1934. Would you make a comment <sup>what</sup> on it was like in those days? What were your first impressions of being on the hill, how they moved the Mission down, the death of Dr. Fisher, etc.?

Miss. Riddell: I should think my first impression of Kalene Hill was that every thing was much better than I had expected. For instance, when I was told that I had to live in a house with a mud floor, I really thought it was mud, but I discovered that the floors were all right; the houses were well built; and everything was really very comfortable.

When I came, Dr. Fisher was still alive and there was a medical work ~~still~~ going on, although he didn't take very much part in it. Dr. Hoyte was the doctor. <sup>Miss McGregor</sup> ~~Mr. Baker~~ and Miss, <sup>B</sup> ~~Spanning~~ were doing the hospital work and Mrs. Kaye - she was not married then, she was Miss, Shaw - was in the school work. Miss, <sup>mour</sup> ~~Gillmer~~, who was later at Chitokoloki, had just left for furlong. I started school work right away, although in those days there was very little English and I had to find my way very slowly and carefully. We had boarders in school - boys and girls - and on the Hill there was also an orphanage, <sup>So</sup> the boys and girls from the orphanage came to school.

Mr. Wilkin: So they put you to work immediately in the school work?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes.

Mr. Wilkin: Could you comment on how you happened to move down off of the hill, as a back ground for our discussion on education.

Miss. Riddell: The mission moved from the top of the Hill down to its present site in 1937, but before that Dr. and Mrs. Fisher had retired to a cottage about a mile from here, and they had their orphans living with them down there.

Mr. Wilkin: Could you now say a little about Miss. Shaw and the educational work when you started.

Miss. Riddell: Miss. Shaw and I were college friends and we worked together in the school here for some years. She had come to Africa, I think in 1930, which was about the time when the government had offered a grant for a trained teacher to take over work in the schools in this district. Also, working in the schools was Miss. Burr. Miss. Shaw was in the Kalene School; Miss. Burr worked in the village schools and was able to go around visiting them and helping the teachers who were not, of course, ~~were not~~ very highly educated in those days.

When we came down here, we carried on the school work as usual in temporary buildings until the school rooms were built. And then we just carried on in the school rooms and tried to keep up the standard of the school as well as we could.

Mr. Wilkin: You have a list, I believe, of some of the schools and teachers who were teaching in 1934. These were the lower schools and they would send the children to Kalene?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes, they were all lower primary schools and after completing Standard II, they <sup>children</sup> came in here to start Standard III.

Mr. Wilkin: And at the Station you had Standard III and Standard IV?

Note 1

Note 2

Miss. Riddell: Yes. Only Standard IV in those days. Of course, we had no syllabus from the government or anything like that. We had to work it all out ourselves and do the best we could. I can't remember when the first official government exams were set, but I should imagine that it was about 1940; perhaps a little earlier than that.

Mr. Wilkin: When they finished their Standard IV, would they go out as teachers, or what?

Miss. Riddell: Some of them did, but by 1940 there was a Normal School at Chitokoloki run by Mr. Reed and his wife, who was Miss. Gilmour, who had been here before I came. So we had quite a connection with Chitokoloki and think probably the first boys to go down and take teacher training there left Kalene about 1940 or 1941.

Note 3

In 1940, the first Jeanes teacher came. Mr. Nightingale also came that year from Sakeji to help in the school work. At that time I was on ~~for long~~ <sup>for long</sup> and ~~it~~ was delayed because of the war, so I didn't get back until the beginning of '42.

Mr. Wilkin: Mr. Nightingale's wife was Dr. Nightingale, wasn't she?

Miss. Riddell: Yes, but she was the second wife. His first wife died in May 1935 and ~~then~~ he married Dr. Evelyn Kaye, who <sup>is</sup> was Mrs. Kaye's sister-in-law, (in 1949).

Mr. Wilkin: Looking back on the pre-World War II period in the 1930s again before you went on leave. What would the school day have been like in Standard III and IV? What subjects did they take? And so forth, here at Kalene?

Miss. Riddell: In the junior classes, of course, it was mostly reading and writing and arithmetic probably a little general knowledge.

There was quite a lot of time given to physical training, games, which they loved, and in the afternoons they often did cultivating, clearing the land near the compounds, and so on.

Mr. Wilkin: By Standard <sup>IV</sup> was there any English at all?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes. We taught English as much as we could to the higher classes and of course they were very keen on that and we tried to teach geography and things like that. Pupils normally told us that they just didn't believe us. They said that if the World was going round then they ought to fall off the top of the hill. They didn't know how they managed to stick on!

Mr. Wilkin: In the 1930s, was there any official relationship, with regard to education, between Kamapanda, Mujimbeji and Kalene? Or was it just a general understanding.

Miss. Riddell: I think it was just a general understanding although occasionally we did have <sup>what we called</sup> "teachers' school" when all the teachers came. We had one that I remember here when Mr. Roberts was education officer. For that teachers' school, Miss Whyman and Miss <sup>ph</sup> Stevenson came from Kamapanda and Miss Spong from Mujimbeji, and, of course, Mr. Roberts had various sessions with the teachers too. But normally we had a teachers' school, a refresher course, every year when the teachers were called in, and that was started right at the beginning, about 1934, when Miss. Burr opened up so many new schools in the villages.

Mr. Wilkin: What was the relationship between the government and mission with regard to education. Were they helpful, did they hinder, or what?

Miss. Riddell: I don't think they ever hindered us at all. Our relations were usually very friendly and they were very helpful. We had, of course, grants for boarders and we had a grant for one trained teacher. If there were two of us, there was just one grant, but it was a great help.

Mr. Wilkin: Did they help with the payment of teachers in any of the lower primary schools?

Miss. Riddell: After a time they paid all the salaries of the teachers. But I am not sure when that started.

Mr. Wilkin: So initially the mission had to pay?

Miss. Riddell: Yes, when we started right at the beginning I think the mission paid, but it wasn't very long until the government began to take an interest in helping in the educational work in a financial way.

Mr. Wilkin: Between 1934 and 1939 when you went on leave, did any of the schools that you have on the list there, close down?

Miss. Riddell: I don't remember any closing down. By that time there was a certain amount of enthusiasm for schools and they hadn't very long been started. But, of course, right at the beginning it was very difficult to get the children to come in. When they realized it did bring some benefits, people were quite keen for their boys and girls to come to school - especially boys.

Mr. Wilkin: Did you have to make any special effort to get the girls to come in? Was it much more difficult?

Miss. Riddell: I think the biggest <sup>efforts</sup> ~~difference~~ had been made before I came. But we did occasionally go out and try to persuade people to send their children. We worked on the Christian parents to send their children in, and the response was fairly good.

Mr. Wilkin: You've mentioned Christian parents. This raises a question slightly off education but one that I have been wondering about. Did the Christians in this area largely live in the same villages or were they scattered in many villages?

Miss. Riddell: Oh, they were scattered all around in their own villages.

Mr. Wilkin: The mission did not try to encourage them to be together?

Miss. Riddell: No, not at all. We did have what we used to call a servants' compound where there were some Christian families living. But it was never intended to be a village for all the Christians, as far as I know.

Mr. Wilkin: The idea was for them to be in their own villages to help bring others to Christ?

Miss. Riddell: Yes.

Mr. Wilkin: Let's look at the period of your leave and right afterwards. You were on leave from 1939 to 1942?

Miss. Riddell: I arrived right at the beginning of January 1942, having been about two months on the way.

Mr. Wilkin: What general changes in Mwinilunga would you say that you saw when you returned in 1942, compared with 1934, for example, roads.

Miss. Riddell: Actually in 1942, I didn't see much of roads in this country because I arrived at Mutshasha, on the Railway, after coming up through <sup>Johannesburg</sup> from Durban to Elisabethville (as it was then) and up to Mutshasha by train. So there was only 60 miles of road and half of that was in the Belgian Congo. We came in by motor vehicle both in 1934 and 1942. In <sup>the 1934</sup> ~~that~~ wet season the bridge was washed away so <sup>after that</sup> we had to use the pontoon. (That was ~~on~~ the bridge on the Mukulwa<sup>e</sup>ji between Northern Rhodesia and Belgian Congo.)

Mr. Wilkin: Do you know when the road was completed that connected Kalene and Mwinilunga with Ndola?

Miss. Riddell: There must have been a road when we were still on top of the Hill because we had a visit from the Governor and his retinue while <sup>we were</sup> ~~I was~~ still up there, and he came by car.

But not on the present road; it came around by Kakoma from Kansanshi. I am not sure if they touched Mwinilunga but they probably did as it was an official visit. And after that the Governor went right out through Angola <sup>on the way to England</sup> and he and his retinue returned towards Livingstone, I believe.

Mr. Wilkin: In 1942, had the mission itself changed a lot in personnel? And in size, etc.?

Miss. Riddell: I don't think it had changed a lot. Being war-time there were not many new missionaries coming out, but in 1942 Mrs. <sup>Searby</sup> ~~Seale~~, who was then Miss Henderson, came out, arriving about a fortnight after I did. (She worked in hospital.)

Mr. Wilkin: Would you say that by 1942 the school system had largely remained the same?

Miss. Riddell: Yes, I think so. I don't remember any very big changes. We still had Standards III and IV at the mission and several boys had been sent to Chitokoloki for training. By that time, I should think that there were pupils going to Mutanda School as well - probably earlier than the (??) at Chitokoloki.

Mr. Wilkin: I also believe that you mentioned before we started recording, that <sup>two</sup> ~~several~~ pupils were pushed through Standard VI. Was it this period, or later on?

Miss. Riddell: Yes, it was during <sup>the</sup> period while I was in England,

Mrs. Kaye, who ~~was~~ married by that time, was coaching <sup>the</sup> ~~these~~ two. One of them is <sup>the</sup> ~~Ko~~asa Mutembu, who is a tradesman <sup>a</sup> in Mwinilunga. The other is Dryden <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ Yikoŋga, who worked <sup>in</sup> at the medical department at Kabwe and is still at Kabwe. At the time he retired he was very high up in the Medical Department. These were the first two to pass Standard VI.

Note 5

[Words unclear]



Mr. Wilkin: Would you now make comments about the 1940s and 1950s? What changes occurred in education - expansions or closures, etc., before you again went on leave in 1946? Was there anything outstanding?

Miss. Riddell: No really, it was just routine work and we got on with it!

Mr. Wilkin: Was the Manager of Schools Mr. Nightingale?

Miss. Riddell: Yes, Mr. Nightingale.

Mr. Wilkin: Others in education were yourself and - .

Miss. Riddell: Mrs. Kaye, who had been Miss Shaw.

Mr. Wilkin: Who had left, Miss Burr?

Miss. Riddell: She left very soon <sup>after</sup> I came back and then the outschools, as we called them in those days, had to be lumped in along with the Kalene school. They all came under the same manager.

Mr. Wilkin: In this period was there any more formalized relationship between here and Kamapanda and Mujimbeji?

Miss. Riddell: No, I don't think so, except when the <sup>missionaries</sup> ~~teachers~~ there went on furlough and there was no one to supervise them, then we had to see to the pays of the teachers and things like that.

Mr. Wilkin: Many records indicate that you had a much bigger educational system in this period than Mujimbeji and Kamapanda.

Miss. Riddell: Yes, I think that is true.

Mr. Wilkin: Why? Was this due to the work and interest of yourself, Miss Shaw, Miss. Burr and others?

Miss. Riddell: No, I don't think it would be that. I think it was that we served a bigger district. We had our schools out as far as Kakoma in one direction and we had Nyakaseya, Ikelene and Ewiniyilamba and <sup>Mukangala(?)</sup> ~~Mukalala~~ and it was one of our teachers who was in the school at Mwinilinga. So we really had a very big district.

Mr. Wilkin: Were the people more keen by this time for education?

Were the people pushing you for more? Was there any change by this time?

Miss. Riddell: I think there was to some extent. But I don't know that it was a very general feeling all through the district, I think it was probably among the teachers who had gone through school and were realizing that in those days their younger brothers and sisters could go further.

Mr. Wilkin: So it was the ones who had been educated who saw the great importance?

Miss. Riddell: Yes. But that is my <sup>just</sup> own opinion.

Mr. Wilkin: In this period was government giving you more support?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes, we had very good cooperation, and I expect the grants had gone up. We had grants for boarders. So, of course, we had to write down all the lists and send in the applications for grants at certain times of the year. But we had no complaint at all about cooperation from government. It was very good.

Mr. Wilkin: Now you went on leave in 1946 and came back for your third term of service in...

Miss. Riddell: 1947.

Mr. Wilkin: And then you stayed on in this period ~~under~~ <sup>until</sup> when?

Miss. Riddell: 1953, I believe.

Mr. Wilkin: In this period what changes were occurring by then, in general, in education?

Miss. Riddell: I think there were some new schools but I can't remember which they would be. Possibly, it would be by that time that some of the districts began to get a bit tired and when the children did not come to school, the teachers got discouraged.

Occasionally a school had to be closed. It wasn't viable you might say.

Mr. Wilkin: By this time of the late 1940s and early '50s were you getting more agitation/<sup>for</sup>more English? And higher education, or were the people mostly satisfied, did you feel?

Miss. Riddell: Again, I would say that the people in villages were quite satisfied with the standard, but the people with some education would have liked to raise it. And, of course, we had gone up to Standard VI by that time and there were facilities for <sup>pupils</sup>~~people~~ who had passed Standard VI to go on and take higher education elsewhere. But it was not until well on into the '50s and perhaps nearer the '60s that there was any thought of secondary school here. At that time <sup>we</sup>~~they~~ thought of having a secondary school for girls and it was passed, but it never actually came into being because of enlarging the primary school in Mwinilunga, I believe. ~~Because~~ The secondary school in Mwinilunga would be later than that. (It opened in 1966.)

Mr. Wilkin: Were you getting more girls in the school by this time?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes. Although on the Hill, long ago, we had a lot of girls, because we had the orphan girls coming in, <sup>from Hillwood</sup> whereas later on the orphan girls came in, with the others from the villages. They went to their own lower primary school and then came in here along with village children later on. (The orphanage by that time had moved to Hillwood.)

Mr. Wilkin: Who were some of the people at this time now involved in education?

Miss. Riddell: Mr. Nightingale and myself, plus Mrs. Lees for a time, <sup>she</sup>~~who~~ was here with her husband, the doctor, ~~and~~ <sup>she</sup> was a graduate in English and History and was a very great help in Standard VI.

Mrs. Lees

1955-66

1953-67

We also, by 1953, had Miss Ruoff who was domestic science trained and soon after she came, we were able to start a domestic science course in the school, and that was <sup>quite</sup> an attraction for a number of girls.

Mr. Wilkin: Now how about at Mujimbeji and other places?

Can you recall what they would have had by this time?

Miss. Riddell: No, their staff as far as I remember, with regard to education, was exactly the same. Miss Spong at Mujimbeji.

Miss. Whyman at Kamapanda. Miss. <sup>ph</sup>Stevenson had retired <sup>in 1951</sup>. Mrs. Bentley must have come to Kamapanda about that time, and she did manage the schools, I expect in Miss. Whyman's absence and then afterwards.

Note 6

Mr. Wilkin: When did Ntambu Mission start?

Miss. Riddell: 1952.

(Note: during a brief break Miss Riddell checked her records and noted that the Bentleys had actually arrived in 1940.)

Mr. Wilkin: When did Kalene begin giving up their education?

Miss Riddell: I really can't remember, ~~what~~ what year that would be, but the school at the Mission was handed over at the end of 1969.

(Probably '65)

Mr. Wilkin: But the outschools had been given over before that time?

Miss. Riddell: Yes.

Mr. Wilkin: But you were involved in education right up to 1969?

Miss Riddell: Oh yes. And I have been on call ever since!

I should perhaps mention that we had Mr. Caulet in school. He came about 1960. But that is very recent.

Mr. Wilkin: I have thought of another whole area we have not touched.

We have talked about formal schools, but what effect did the mission and church have in formally on people's lives - in ~~informally~~ adult education - such as improved houses, improved health care, people more willing to come to the hospital.

People watching the missionaries and doing. In looking back over the period between your arrival and today, would you say that the way of ~~life~~ was greatly affected?

Miss. Riddell: Oh yes, I would say, that there have been tremendous changes in that line. Actually always in school a lot of time was given to what we called "Hygiene" teaching. Miss Burr originally had a little book which she wrote herself and we used that in the schools. And of course the hospital has always been great on hygiene and cleanliness and improving conditions in all sorts of ways. And as you say, the ~~im~~provement throughout the district has gradually spread.

Mr. Wilkin: How would you say the church and mission have influenced traditional education? Especially in the sense that many things were sinful in the traditional ways of the camps for the boys and the girls? Would you say the mission encouraged the complete stopping of this, or in the case of the boys would they be encouraged to come to the hospital for circumcision, or what?

Miss Riddell: I know at the hospital they tried various ways, but the people seem to prefer their own, old culture, and its a ~~note~~ <sup>most</sup> question isn't it? Some people would approve and some wouldn't.

Mr. Wilkin: Would you say the elders of the church have responded to change over the years?

Miss. Riddell: They have responded with regard to the girls, I don't know quite how much the response has been with regard to the boys. They do object to some of the things that were taught

(Note: We now took a few minutes break.)

Mr. Wilin: You were just starting to tell me a personal story of how you went to Chitokoloki in 1938. How did you go? You also said you had malaria.

Miss Riddell: I had quite a bad go of malaria and Mrs. Fisher decided I should have a holiday. Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter were up here at the time and also Miss ~~Seccombe~~ <sup>Seccombe</sup>, who is now Mrs. Worsfold, and they were going back. So I was sent down with them to have a holiday. We travelled by car from here to Cazombo in Angola and from there we went by barge ~~down~~ <sup>down</sup> the Zambezi. When we got near Chavuma, of course, we had to unload everything and the barge was pulled and dragged overland while we had a night at the mission in Chavuma. ~~And~~ The barge was put back into the ~~river~~ <sup>river</sup> below the falls and we went down the rest of the way, ~~and we~~ spent another night at what was then Balovale and arrived at Chitokoloki the next day.

I have not been to Chitokoloki since.

END OF INTERVIEW

ADDENDUM. In a letter dated 8th Dec. 1976, Miss Riddell corrected the final paragraph above as follows: "The visit to Chitokoloki was in 1938, but the lady who was with Mrs Caldwell and her daughter was Miss Archibald (not Miss Seccombe, who became Mrs Worsfold). The lady who thought I ought to have a holiday was Miss McGregor (not Mrs Fisher).

"I seem to have telescoped the events of these years and should have had time for reflection before making any statements. Miss Seccombe did spend some time here at Kalene, but I am sure now that it was later, and I am equally sure that it was Miss Archibald who travelled with us.

"Mrs Fisher was not actually here at that time, as she had gone to Hillwood Farm some time after the doctor died, and spent the last days of her life there."

See addendum  
below for  
corrections  
by Miss Riddell

*+ teachers*

LIST OF SCHOOLS / BY MISS RIDDELL — TYPED 8th December to accompany  
interview at Kalene

Mwinilunga Boma (?)  
Boundary Commission 1911-1914

1934 Mbuya) *Teacher*  
Sedimi) Silasi Sameta

Nyakasaya Iyanwa Ishimeli

Kasaja Muyeyi Kasaja  
Mwininyilamba Masumba and Chiyana

Ikelenge Yowanu

Samahina Gideon

Mwinilunga Lemba

Nswanakudya Soneka (Mayideni later)

Mukaqala

Kakoma Makondu

Nyakapenda Samakonga

Chiteka Yosiya

Kasayi Yosa

Kanyama Pawulu

Makarju Yikasha (Yikasha)

DATES MISSION STATIONS OPENED

KALENE MISSION 1906

orphans 1914

Chitokoleki 1914

Hillwood 1920

Kamapanda 1923

Mutshatsha) 1923/4 Zaire  
Chiwilu)

Sakeji 1925

Nyanama 1927 Zaire

Kakwata 1932, moved to Kasaji in 1942  
Zaire

Mujimbeji 1933

Kanogasha 1948

Ntambu 1952

Lumwana 1954

Kayombe 1960

Mwinilunga Bk. Shop 1961

Sachibendu 1961

Kabulamena

Lohema 1955

Lakolwe 1958

Material held by Ms. Riddell,  
Kalene Mission, Ikedeage

K A L E N E S C H O O L .

Mwinilunga District.

REPORT FOR SCHOOL YEAR: AUGUST 1941 - MAY 1942.

The School opened on August 15th. When thirty one girls and one hundred and twenty nine boys were present. For the term, there were one hundred and eighty two boys and forty nine girls on the roll, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty one boys and thirty eight girls. Ninety six of the boys and forty eight of the girls were boarders.

The European Staff remained unchanged, Mrs. Kaye was in charge of the girls and Mr. Nightingale in charge of the boys. Andrew Kashimwata and Mbuyi Lahata returned from Chitokoloki where they had taken their teacher training. They made a useful addition to the staff of African teachers, replacing two untrained teachers who left and one who unfortunately died from tubercular trouble during the long holidays.

With the exception of Saturday, when the boarders began manual work and handicrafts at 8 a.m., inspection, drill and games began daily at 7.45 a.m., followed by a half hour period for prayers and religious instruction. Sub A and Sub B then worked until 10.45 a.m., Standards I and II until 11. a.m., and Standards III and IV until 11.45 a.m. On two afternoons all the Standards were in school from 2.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. Standards III and IV were in school for a third afternoon. The other afternoons, except Saturdays, were devoted to manual work and handicrafts.

Simple school equipment, including rulers and set squares, were made in the workshop. Axe, hoe and adze handles were made, hoes and axes were kept in repair and a few new axes made. A local blacksmith was in charge of the forge. Bricks were made and a building erected consisting of a school meal store, office and bedroom for Mr. Nightingale. Several of the boys and a few of the teachers, became quite proficient in bricklaying.

The girls cultivated, made pots and baskets and knitted socks for the askari.

An athletic and football team met a similar team from the Mwinilunga Native Authority School at the Agricultural Show at the Mwinilunga Aerodrome. Points for the field events were shared, Kalene won the football match by two goals to nil.

There was an outbreak of what was apparently tick typhus among the girls, the cases were severe. The girls were disbanded with the exception of four for whom accommodation was found elsewhere. The floors of their houses were removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the walls were scraped and scortched with a blow lamp. Fires were lit, they were kept burning for several days and were as large as possible without endangering the roof. The treatment would seem to have been effective, there have been no further cases.

The term ended with the usual Christmas feast, preceded by sports at which there was a fair attendance of parents.

Miss Riddell, who had much difficulty in securing a passage, returned from furlough and joined the Staff in the New Year. School re-opened on January 16th with an attendance of twelve girls and one hundred and thirty six boys. There were one hundred and seventy eight boys and twenty five girls on the roll with an average attendance of one hundred and one hundred and fifty three boys and eighteen girls.



Rather curiously, the European Staff were all laid up for over a week immediately before the Standard IV examination. While the work of the class was supervised, they were undoubtedly handicapped, the final revision was not as thorough as it would otherwise have been. Of the seventeen entered, however, fifteen passed. One of them began work as a medical orderly in the Hospital here, one is engaged as a pupil teacher, the rest have gone to Chitokoloki. Some have entered the Normal School, some the Upper School, most of them expect to become teachers.

The term ended on May 8th., immediately after the Standard IV examination.

There was a considerable amount of malaria and hook worm among the children. These diseases are prevalent in the district and the population in general undoubtedly suffers from under-nourishment owing chiefly, to the shortage of meat. We were able to obtain beef occasionally, but at 6d. per pound, it was not possible to supply it frequently. The price is now 4½d. and we are able to obtain more, it should have its effect on the general health of the School.

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Simple school equipment, including rulers and set squares, were made in the workshop. Axe, hoe and adze handles were made, hoes and axes were kept in repair and a few new axes made. A local blacksmith was in charge of the forge. Bricks were made and a building erected consisting of a school meal store, office and bedroom for Mr. Nightingale. Several of the boys and a few of the teachers, became quite proficient in bricklaying.

The girls cultivated, made pots and baskets and knitted socks for the askari.

An athletic and football team met a similar team from the Mwinilunga Native Authority School at the Agricultural Show at the Mwinilunga Aerodrome. Points for the field events were shared, Kalene won the football match by two goals to nil.

There was an outbreak of what was apparently tick typhus among the girls, the cases were severe. The girls were disbanded with the exception of four for whom accommodation was found elsewhere. The floors of their houses were removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the walls were scraped and scortched with a blow lamp. Fires were lit, they were kept burning for several days and were as large as possible without endangering the roof. The treatment would seem to have been effective, there have been no further cases.

The term ended with the usual Christmas feast, preceeded by sports at which there was a fair attendance of parents.

Miss Riddell, who had much difficulty in securing a passage, returned from furlough and joined the Staff in the New Year. School re-opened on January 16th with an attendance of twelve girls and one hundred and thirty six boys. There were one hundred and seventy eight boys and twenty five girls on the roll with an average attendance of one hundred and one hundred and fifty three boys and eighteen girls. Ninety four

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Rather curiously, the European Staff were all laid up for over a week immediately before the Standard IV examination. While the work of the class was supervised, they were undoubtedly handicapped, the final revision was not as thorough as it would otherwise have been. Of the seventeen entered, however, fifteen passed. One of them began work as a medical orderly in the Hospital here, one is engaged as a pupil teacher, the rest have gone to Chitokoloki. Some have entered the Normal School, some the Upper School, most of them expect to become teachers.

The term ended on May 8th., immediately after the Standard IV examination. There was a considerable amount of malaria and hook worm among the children. These diseases are prevalent in the district and the population in general undoubtedly suffers from under-nourishment owing chiefly, to the shortage of meat. We were able to obtain beef occasionally, but at 6d. per pound, it was not possible to supply it frequently. The price is now 4d. and we are able to obtain more, it should have its effect on the general health of the School.

Kalene School, Mwinilunga District.

Report for Year 1943.

The School re-opened on January 15th. when one hundred and seventy two pupils were present, one hundred and forty boys and forty two girls. For the term there was an average attendance of one hundred and forty seven boys and thirty eight girls, eighty five of the boys and thirty four of the girls being boarders.

Miss Riddell M.A. was in charge of the girls, she also supervised the work of the teachers. Mr. Nightingale was responsible for the boys and taught Standard IV. There were five certificated teachers, two ex-Standard IV boys, a selected Standard II teacher who had taught Sub-Standard B for some years, and an ex-Standard II boy who taught the slower pupils in Sub-Standard A. A carpenter helped with instruction in carpentry and a native woman taught basket making and pottery.

Inspections drill and games commenced at a quarter to eight, followed by prayers and religious instruction. Sub-Standard A and B worked until ten forty five, Standards I and II until eleven and Standards III and IV until a quarter to twelve. On Monday and Wednesday afternoons all the Standards were in school from two thirty until four thirty, on Friday, only Standards III and IV. The other afternoons except Saturday were devoted to manual work and handcrafts. The girls knitted scarfs, socks and comforts for the askari: they did some sewing, cultivated and made baskets and pots. The boys made simple school furniture in the carpentry shop, assisted the teachers to build two of their houses and built a number of latrines, using Kimberley bricks. They did some smithing, making and repairing axes etc., also hinges from old oil drums. They made carved stools with string seats, the string being made from corn leaves. They also made baskets of the variety not made by women.

Owing to the demand for fish in the comparatively near mining districts of the Belgian Congo, it has been difficult to procure, raising quite a problem. Fortunately the supply of beef has increased, but it is still impossible to maintain a really balanced diet.

There was an epidemic of malaria fever in the boys' compound in spite of the fact that the usual precautions were taken.

The school was closed for ten days in March, the half term holidays, the term ended on May 3rd, with the exception of Standard IV who remained for their examination. Of the nineteen who entered eight passed, the others all failed in Arithmetic, a somewhat difficult paper. Of those who passed, three entered the Upper School at Chitokoloki with a view to becoming teachers, one entered the Normal School there, two went to Kabulamema for the Handyman's Course, one became a hospital orderly at Kalene Hospital and two were employed as pupil teachers. One, in particular, has proved very satisfactory.

During the holidays one wing of the School was taken down and rebuilt with larger class rooms and re-thatched. On account of the rubber boom there were difficulties in obtaining labour, it was impossible to carry out the improvement in the other wing.

From June 5th to the 30th a Refresher Course was held when twenty seven teachers and helpers, sixteen wives and thirty four children were present.

A number of the out-school teachers, their wives and families were suffering from hookworm, many of the children had enlarged spleens due to malaria. It was an opportunity for them to be medically overhauled.

School re-opened on August 13th when twenty new boys came in from the out-schools and from the Mission Stations at Kamapanda and Mujimbeji. There were also a number of new scholars, boys and girls, from the surrounding district. The average attendance was one hundred and forty four boys and forty three girls of whom ninety boys and thirty seven girls were boarders. Two teachers returned from Chitokoloki where they had taken their Normal Course after passing their Standard IV examination at Kalene.

During the half term holidays in September and early October, there was no organised 'Rubber Expedition' but the boys collected some which was sold for one pound fifteen shillings. The girls wished to have the money from the sale of two of their fields which they had cultivated, sent to war funds, with that from the rubber, making the total amount three pounds five shillings.

2/ During the year two out-schools were built and provided with certificated teachers.

## KALENE MISSION SCHOOLS. REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945

The year 1945 opened with one thousand and twenty two boys and two hundred and nineteen girls on the rolls of the schools. Of these, one hundred and fifty four boys and forty two girls were at the Station School, the remainder in fifteen Aided Village Schools. At the end of the year five of the latter were Central Village Schools with approximately one hundred boarders.

The average attendance for the the year was approximately eighty per cent, both for boys and girls. It tended to increase during the year.

No new schools were opened, but there was consolidation, made possible by the arrival from Chitokoloki of five newly qualified teachers, one E.T.C. the remainder Ungraded Teachers. This did not increase the number of certificated teachers as one was sent to Kamapanda Mission.

Two chiefs have shown a keen interest in the schools in their districts. One of them, Ikelenge, has recently taken the Chiefs' Course at Chalimbana where, we hear, he made a very good impression. Last year two teachers' houses and two dormitories were built near the site of his new village, this year the school was moved, three large classrooms and two more dormitories being built. This is the largest Central Village School, having one hundred and sixty three boys and twenty seven girls on the roll, twenty nine boys being boarders.

Yowanu John the Head Teacher of this School for some ten years, died in October. He was a steady christian character and had won the respect and confidence of the people of the district, the School has suffered a great loss.

Unfortunately the second chief, Nyakaseya, has had his chieftainship merged into the neighbouring one of Mwininyilamba who has not shown much interest in the one school in his territory. The former frequently visited the four schools in his district and dealt firmly with cases brought to him by the Attendance Officer. He also stopped the marriage of schoolgirls. Some years ago he was a teacher himself and was convinced that his people would benefit much by education.

In addition to the above buildings at Ikelene School, a classroom was rebuilt and enlarged and two dormitories and a teacher's house put up at Nyakaseya. A teacher's house was built at Swanakudya, a classroom at Salujina and a boarders' dormitory at Mbuya. A large boarders' dormitory, a teacher's house and a classroom were re-thatched at Mwininyilamba. A wing consisting of three classrooms was rebuilt and enlarged at the Station School. Grants of one hundred pounds from the Native Authorities and ten pounds from the Education Department were received for these buildings.

Eighteen boys sat for the Standard IV Examination, fourteen passed, four failed by a narrow margin in arithmetic. Of the fourteen, seven entered the Upper School at Chitokoloki, two were employed as pupil teachers, one of these being sent to Kamapanda. One, who owing to the death of relatives had to take on family responsibilities, went to the mines to find employment.

With the idea of improving the quality of the maize grown in the district, the Director of Agriculture was asked to recommend a firm who could supply suitable seed. He kindly ordered some to be sent from Mong-Lealui and suggested that before issuing any to the schools, a crop be grown under supervision. This was done but, unfortunately the maize arrived a little late in the season, only that which was planted immediately on arrival did well. However this provided enough seed for this year and the crop is doing well. A small surplus was sent to two schools.

Adult Agric  
Improvement

It was anticipated that this year's crop would be used almost entirely for seed, but for the first time for many years there is a shortage of food in the whole of the Mwinilunga District, it may be necessary to use much of it to augment supplies.

Some of the schools have sent in good specimens of handwork, baskets, sleeping mats, hats, carving etc. Carpentry at the Station School has been curtailed on account of the difficulty of obtaining tool replacements. Two wooden planes were made with cutters, they proved successful. A teacher's house was built and fitted out with doors etc. The girls cultivated, made baskets and pots and knitted comforts for the askari.

*Women's  
Education*

The general population is not yet in favour of female education, women find their daughters too useful in the home for them to be keen on sending them to school. When the girl reaches what her parents consider a marriageable age, they are anxious to find a suitor for her in order that they may be relieved of the burden of providing her clothes. However the situation is improving as the Native Authorities take up the matter. There are exceptions, but girls as yet do not take the interest in their work that the average boys do.

The Jeanes Supervisors have proved helpful though much of their time this year has been taken up in building the Centre. The site is near Chief Ikelenge's Village, in any case he would have built a house of Kimberley brick but it is probable that the Centre has influenced him and his people, their village contains a number of well-built houses with ample space between them. Their activities in the building line made it very difficult to obtain supplies and labour for the School buildings. Leonard Kawangu did much good work in putting the value of education before the people and obtaining their co-operation. We were sorry to lose him, his successor is probably more efficient but considering his past history it is scarcely to be expected that we could view the change with favour. This has in no ways affected our relationships with him.

At the end of the School Year, in May, a Parents' Day was held at the Station School when there was a drill display in the latter part of which four of the nearer schools took part. This was followed by sports. Ikelene School also held a Parents' Day with drill, sports and a foot-ball match. In both cases a large number attended and appeared interested in all that went on.

A Refresher Course was held from the middle of June to the middle of July when twenty four teachers and eleven wives attended. The usual subjects were taught, including blackboard work, drill and games etc. The Hospital staff assisted with the women giving them lectures on hygiene, mothercraft etc.

Two boys returned from Kabulamema having completed the Handyman's course. They came from the Hillwood Orphanage and returned there being employed by Mr. ffolliott Fisher. He is very satisfied with them, they are proving industrious and capable artisans.

It will be difficult to obtain food for the Station School during the early part of 1946, the situation will probably improve later. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue without sending any pupils home, the shortage is acute; the Hospital, the Boma and local Europeans are all finding difficulty so the number of boarders may have to be curtailed.

REPORT ON KALENE SCHOOLS 1948.

The year started with 890 boys and 139 girls on the school registers, but numbers have dropped to 799 in the case of the boys and risen to 149 in the case of the girls. The decrease in the number of boys is partly due to the fact that we have restricted the number of boarders in the Station School to the quota - 60 - and that has reduced the number of boys entering St. III, having finished St. II in the village schools. Another reason is probably the attempt to concentrate Sts. I and II in Central Schools, with a more economical use of teachers. The weekly boarding plan worked fairly well during the dry season, but as soon as the rains came, a large proportion of the boys decided that they must either come daily or not at all. For instance, Mwininyilamba School started the term with 29 boarders, but now there are four. With so many boys travelling long distances each day, there is the problem of a midday meal. The parents have been asked to provide their children with something to take to school each morning, but the response has not been very encouraging.

The appointment of Education Ministers has considerably lightened the burden of our responsibility in the villages. In the past it has been most difficult to secure the co-operation of chiefs and village headmen in the matter of supplies of materials and labour. Unfortunately, this year, owing to the frequent absences of chief Ikelenge on other business, building and repairs to buildings have not kept pace with requirements.

We were delighted to welcome back the Jeanes Supervisor, Leonard Kawangu to this district, and we trust that his influence and assistance may be the means of improving the work of teachers in the village schools.

We also welcome back in July three of our former pupils who had completed their training as teachers at Chitokoloki, one of them being the first Kalene girl to take training. All three have been working during this last term in the Station School, and have shown both interest and capability. Two former pupils went to Kamapanda and one to Mujimbeji, after training at Chitokoloki.

*More for note  
Freda  
Kayom*

In June we had our annual Teachers' Refresher Course, at which 25 teachers were present, including some from Kamapanda and Mujimbeji. Seventeen of them brought their wives, and Miss Kelly had a sewing class for the women each afternoon. The teachers themselves did some good work on the Geography syllabus and in English. We tried to interest them in a practical building course under the supervision of Mr. Rea, who also took the daily Scripture lessons. The building course, however, was not very popular and met with little success, although some of the teachers have attempted some building since, and probably regretted their lost opportunities!

In the Station compounds this year we have built one new Teacher's house, two Teachers' kitchens, and one carpenters' workshop in addition to general repairs - re-roofing, re-thatching, replacing window shutters and so on. The schoolboys have assisted with repairs as part of their handwork. They have also put up a new shed over the forge and have kept our hoes, knives etc. in good repair.

We have, in the past, done some work with sisal, but this year some of the boys have made sisal mats with the assistance and instruction of a cripple who has taken up this work since his leg was amputated. White-wash brushes and bags were also made. Other handwork ~~included~~ the usual lines Sub-standard A and B boys have just recently been making model motor-cars and aeroplanes with much success and much pleasure to themselves and their teacher.

The girls, in addition to their usual handwork, have started spinning cotton this term in preparation for knitting next term. They were rather



# **Additional materials resulting from the interview**

## **Miss Agnes Riddell**

**Interviewed on 7th December 1976 at Kalene Hill**

- **10 items of correspondence followed this interview**
  - **7 items were written between us in the period Nov. 1976 to Dec. 1977 while I was living in Solwezi.**
  - **3 items were written between July 1983 and May 1984.**
- **NOTE my comment that she was murdered before I received the last letter that she wrote on 14<sup>th</sup> May 1984**

**General note on all interviews and interviewees:** These cover sheets were created from old notes 25 years ago. They contain key manuscript information in each interviewee's file. Often there is a short chronology of the interviewee's life written at the time of the interview. Most interviewees by this time (2006) are deceased; hence the huge potential value of this old interview. All interviews focused on education in the North West Province of Zambia mainly in the period from World War II until the 1970s. They often contain information on other topics that in some way related to education. All interviewees were in some way leaders of their own community or missionaries who had spent much of their life in the N.W.P. Most interview transcripts contain rectangular boxes for, or with, 5 numbers. These were used to code key data for research and writing in this pre-computer era. These codes are now meaningless for me and for any one else. Unless noted otherwise, these interviewees can be used by scholars without restrictions.

7/15/2006

Kalene,  
P.O. Box 10,  
Ikelenge, Zambia.  
14th May, 1984.

Dear Mr Wilkin,

Thank you very much indeed for my copy of your Dissertation, which arrived safely a few days ago. Since then I've been having a quick look through it and am amazed at the amount of research work that you have put into it.

When you were here I had no idea you were embarking on such a monumental task, and I am afraid I was of very little use to you. The book has reminded me of some things which I had forgotten. I vaguely remember hearing of Mr Cottrell's adverse report on Kalene School work - I wasn't there at the time - and I think what hurt the people involved was that he had given no inkling of his displeasure during his visit, and therefore there was no opportunity to discuss his criticisms with him.

The history seems to be a long story of misunderstandings between Government and Missions. Evidently by the time I came to Kalene relations had improved as I don't remember any very serious differences of opinion, except perhaps when the money, already granted (in theory) for a Girls' Secondary School at Kalene, was withdrawn and used for a Government school at Mwinilunga!

I was interested to read of Netta Forman's 'Pied Piper' method of getting girls into school, as Peggy Gilmour and Roseannah Shaw had tried it a few years earlier, and when I came in 1934 I found a good number of girls in the various classes.

I hope you now feel repaid for all the time you have spent and the trouble you have taken, and I trust you have already had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon you.

With warm greetings and very many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

*Agnes L. Riddell.*

## MURDER IN ZAMBIA

Miss Agnes Riddell was commended from Britain in 1836 and served in Zambia for 50 years. She was considered to be the top linguist in the Lunda tribal language. On May 27th thieves broke into her house at Kalene Mission Station and stabbed her to death with their knives. Pray for the safety of missionaries.

suggestion that Government hospitals and  
back to Missions?

*ALL.*

61-15 98th St., #4E  
Rego Park, New York 11374  
9 January 1984

Miss Agnes L. Riddell,  
Kalene Mission, P.O. Box 10,  
Ikkelenge, N. W. Province,  
ZAMBIA

Dear Miss Riddell,

Herewith the copy of my dissertation that I promised you. I hope that you received my airmail letter, also written on 9 January 1984, informing you that it was coming. As very few studies cover the present-day entity called the NWP, the dissertation may have some future significance.

Please start by reading the Preface very carefully.

Note my general acknowledgement to all interviewees in the Preface and my specific acknowledgements in the bibliography. Note also that I make at least one -- and generally many more -- references to each interview. As there is no index, you must carefully read or survey the whole dissertation, including the footnotes, to find specific references to our interview.

As with all other readers, I invite you to write me with your comments. For at least the remainder of this year, use the address given at the top of this page. Thereafter, as indicated in the Preface, write to me in care of my brother.

If you do write to me with your comments, both positive and negative, I will certainly reply. If you also desire, I will give you a summary of American scholars remarks about this work. I suspect that those remarks will be different from, and often less astute than, those from you interviewees for whom this topic has a personal meaning.

I hope you are well and having a good year. As of the date of this letter, I am well and moving into a new business career. For the time being, I have placed both life in Africa and in the university world behind me.

Nonetheless, I still hope to do some writing in the next year or so. Thus after you read the work, I will indeed value your comments very much.

Very sincerely,

P. David Wilkin

Skelenge,  
N.W. Province  
29<sup>th</sup> July, 1983.

Dear Mr Wilkin,

I was delighted to have your letter and to hear that you have brought your writing project to a successful conclusion. Thank you for your offer of a complimentary copy; I'm sure it will be most interesting to me and others in the district.

The address you have is quite correct except that we generally use 'N.W. Province' instead of 'Mwinilunga'.

I had no idea that my reminiscences were going to be of any value, but if they have been of use to you I am very glad for your sake.

What are your plans for the future? Have you any thought of coming back to Zambia or do you think the changes in the country have been too great for you to be able to fit in again without difficulty?

I'm glad to say I am very well apart from arthritis (worst in my hands) and increasing deafness (due, no doubt, to old age). Thank you for your congratulations. The investiture ceremony was very dignified and very interesting. It was gratifying to meet so many ex-Kalene pupils, now in Lusaka, some of them quite high up in Government service.

There is now a "Day Secondary School" here, started this year under rather difficult circumstances, and the class is composed of "drop-outs" who were not "selected" for any of the boarding schools. I expect you are well up-to-date on educational policies in Zambia, and will understand the position.

With many thanks & warm greetings,

Yours sincerely,

Agnes L. Riddell.

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Sender's name and address

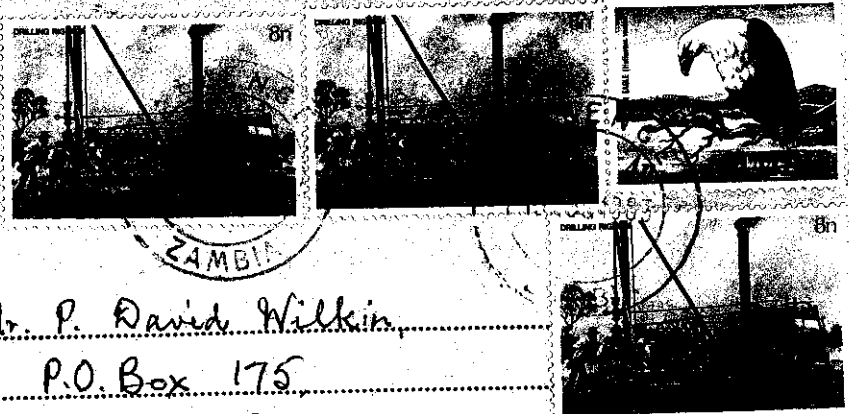
A. L. RIDDELL  
KALENE  
P.O. BOX 10  
IKELENGE  
N.W. PROVINCE  
ZAMBIA

Enclosures are not permitted

SECOND FOLD HERE

BY AIR MAIL  
PAR AVION

AÉROGRAMME  
AIR LETTER



Mr. P. David Wilkin,

P.O. Box 175,

Rego Park,

New York 11374

U.S. America...



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CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION  
P.O. BOX 43, SOLOWEI

5th December 1977

Dear Miss Riddell,

Thank you very much for organizing accommodation for the Reids, Njovu and myself at Kalene. The Reids thoroughly enjoyed their journey and especially the splendid hospitality that they received at Kalene. I am writing separate notes of thanks to the Rea's and Woods, but I would especially like you to pass my thanks on to the others on the staff who also contributed to such a splendid two-day stop.

I hope that you have a peaceful and lovely Christmas.

Very sincerely,



Kalene,  
P.O. Box 10,  
Ikkelenge.

22nd June, 1977.

Dear Mr. Wilkin,

Thank you for the typescript from the tape you made in December. I'm glad you say it was loosely structured, as my replies to your questions seem to me to be very inadequate. I have now added a few notes which I hope will help to make some things clearer. I think I had better stick to writing in future!

While checking up some details with the Headmaster of Kalene School, Mr. Munganga, I was reminded that he was one of the first group to go from Kalene to the Mutanda Upper Primary School.

I trust it will soon be possible for you to give a little more time to your investigations. All the school records, of course, should be either at Solwezi or Lusaka - would they be available if necessary?

With best wishes for success in this and all your work,

Yours sincerely,

*A. L. Riddell*

- Note 1. It would have been too difficult to expand the work on top of Kalene Hill. There were both water problems and building problems, so it was considered better to choose a new site.
- Note 2. Kalene School started at Sub-Standard A and went up to Standard IV.
- Note 3. The first group for Teacher Training went in 1938.
- Note 4. This grant was £100 per annum and was used for the school work.
- Note 5. The first group of boys to go to the Upper Primary School at Mutanda started in 1946. Some had probably entered the Upper Primary at Chitokoloki earlier than that. The first Standard V class of which we have records, started at Kalene in 1956.
- Note 6. Miss Whyman was in charge of the village schools at Kamapanda. She died in 1966.  
Miss Stephenson, a trained teacher, was in the Kamapanda School until she retired in 1959.  
Although Mrs Bentley came to Kamapanda in 1940, I think it was later that she took up school work.  
Miss Spong, a trained teacher, was in charge of the Mujimbeji Schools.



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CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION,  
P.O. BOX 43,  
SOLWEZI.

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143/PDW/PROF

7th June, 1977

Miss A. L. Riddell,  
Kelene,  
P.O. Box 10,  
Ikelenge

Dear Miss Riddell,

I owe you, and all the others that I interviewed you in November and December(!), an apology. Due to the pressure of work it has only been in the last month that I have transcribed the tapes of the interviews. I regret this delay.

Enclosed are two copies of the interview transcript. You will already note some corrections, either because my typist could not read my handwriting or because on a final replay I discovered I had wrongly transcribed a word or so.

Please correct both copies and make any additional corrections, or additions on the copies or separately. Then please be so kind as to return the original to me in the self-addressed and stamped envelop. The other copy is for your own records and reference.

You will note that I have left on page 13 the original words about your visit to Chitokoloki and simply added "see addendum below for corrections" and then at the bottom quoted your letter. It was kind of you to check this out and note those corrections so quickly. I am presently making a tape for a young Zambian researcher at UNZA about my own role in the Civics Association and find that my memory has telescoped events of several years together. I, like you, wish I had kept a diary! But it is too late to worry now!

Many thanks for your time. Looking forward to hearing from you with the corrected transcript.

Very sincerely,

P. David Wilkin,

Encl.

PDW/FM.

Kalene,  
P.O. Box 10,  
Ikkelenge.

10th January, 1977.

Dear Mr Wilkin,

Thank you for your letter and Christmas card, and also for posting my letters in Lusaka. I hope you were not too busy around Christmas time, and were able to enjoy a short holiday.

Mrs Milligan is now in South Africa and her address is - 7, Connock Park, Main Road, Fish Hoek, Cape Province, 7975. My latest news of her is that she is planning to go to England in May, but I expect you will have time to hear from her before she leaves.

I am sorry to say that both Leonard Kawaju and Freda Kayombu have died. He had been transferred to Ikkelenge School and died there a good many years ago, as the result of being struck by lightning. Freda had been living somewhere on the Copperbelt and news of her death was received some time in 1974.

With regard to the Kalene School reports, those for 1941-42, 1943 and 1945 were written by Mr Nightingale. The 1948 one was mine. If I should find any more, although I'm afraid it isn't very likely, I shall certainly let you have them.

I trust you will have a good year both in your Continuing Education work and in your research.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

*A. L. Riddell*

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CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION  
P.O. BOX 43, SOLWEZI

xxxxxx

19TH December 1976

Dear Miss Reddall,

I received your letter several days ago indicating that you were worried about inaccuracies. Please don't worry, I don't consider myself some horrible journalist out to embarrass you. All of us telescope historical events together. So please don't fear. What I shall do in the next two months as time permits, is to transcribe the whole interview and send you two copies. On one you can make any corrections that you desire and keep the other for your own records. You may even think of further important events that you wish to add.

Off hand, I have thought of several things that I should like to ask you. One, do you have Mrs. Milligan's address; two, do you know where Leonard Kawangu and Freda Kayombu, who are mentioned in the Annual Reports, are at this time, or if they are still living; three, can you tell me who wrote each of the Annual Reports. The author is always useful.

Would be grateful whenever you get enough time if you could let me have any information on the above.

Your original copies of the Annual Reports are enclosed. If you run across any others I'll be most grateful.

When I returned to Solwezi - most safely - I discovered that I was required in Lusaka, so tired or not, I left at once and as a result posted your letters in Lusaka central post office. Your friends should get them much quicker!

All the best for the New Year and also a Merry Christmas.

I shall look forward to seeing you all again next year when in Mwinilunga in the middle of 1977.

Very sincerely,

  
David Wilkin

Kalene,  
P.O. Box 10,  
Ikkelenge.

8th December, 1976.

Dear Mr Wilkin,

Since our talk yesterday I have come to the conclusion that I shall have to ask you to delete my last remarks about my visit to Chitokoloki, as, on thinking them over, I see how inaccurate they were. Next time I do any recording I shall have to have a list of questions with the answers prepared in advance, and even then I must keep strictly to the list!

The visit to Chitokoloki was in 1938, but the lady who was with Mrs Caldwell and her daughter was Miss Archibald (not Miss Seccombe, who became Mrs Wersfeld). The lady who thought I ought to have a holiday was Miss McGregor (not Mrs Fisher).

I seem to have telescoped the events of these years and should have had time for reflection before making any statements. Miss Seccombe did spend some time here at Kalene, but I am sure now that it was later, and I am equally sure that it was Miss Archibald who travelled with us.

Mrs Fisher was not actually here at that time, as she had gone to Hillwood Farm some time after the doctor died, and spent the last days of her life there.

Did I say my memory was not to be relied upon? You will certainly agree with me now. I just hope I did not indulge in any similar inaccuracies about the school work. I ought to have followed the example of my elder brother who faithfully kept a diary and made daily entries!

I'm sorry about all this and hope you can rectify it when the typing is done.

Trusting you are having a good trip back to Selwezi to-day, and with best wishes for a happy Christmas and New Year,

Yours sincerely,

Agnes L. Riddell

Who is Leonard Kawango?  
+ Fred Kayoubu  
who wrote in 1941-1946 report

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CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION  
P.C. BOX 43, SOLWEZI, ZAMBIA

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2nd November 1976

Miss A. Riddell,  
Kaleñe Mission Station,  
P.C. Ikelene,  
MWINILUNGA

Dear Miss Riddell,

It was a pleasure to have met you and your colleagues once again early last August. We had a pleasant journey to Mwinilunga and it was good to see old, familiar faces everywhere we went.

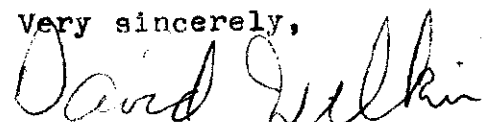
We shall be coming up to Mwinilunga to offer a seminar on Rural Development in early December. (Enclosed is a copy of the publicity release to indicate what we get ourselves involved in!)

I am hoping that immediately following the end of the seminar that I can come up to the Kaleñe area for or day or so - probably either the 6th or the 9th of December. If I do, I would very much like to chat with you about your recollections of education between the time of your arrival and 1954 - when government records are fairly complete. There are several gaps in my knowledge that possibly you can help me fill. For example, I am a little unclear as to what areas Kaleñe, Mujimbeji, and Kamapanda served and organised schools in and when (and where) Ntambu fits in. Was there a fixed or informal understanding? Seemingly you at Kaleñe were more keen on developing an educational system of outschools than were other stations. Was this because of the individual enthusiasm of several of you ladies, or why? When did you begin sending pupils to Mutanda and Chitokoloki? Anyway, if you could let your mind wander back on your early days in mission educational work before I come up I should be grateful. Then if we can just chat informally about those days, it would help me a lot. In the last few months, my research indicates that you and several others of you colleagues played a very important role in generating our modern, formal educational system of today, whether or not you realise it.

Anyway, looking forward to seeing you all again. I am getting out my tent and am planning on camping throughout the tour. Actually we shall be in Mwinilunga last, so we will have covered all other districts with our 'travelling seminars' by the time we reach you!

All the best.

Very sincerely,



P. David Wilkin