

-8-87

GH 717
Z886

Dunn - Levy

169

/Papers on the raising of levies under John Dunn./

'Report' by C R Saunders 14/11/88

18/6/88
/As directed by Gov submits that on receipt of Gov's letter directing that 2000 men be raised from Ehsowe district wrote to Dunn for his position and he did not do so which was reported. Other chiefs did and then men went to Nkonjeni. then ALP was attacked and communications cut.

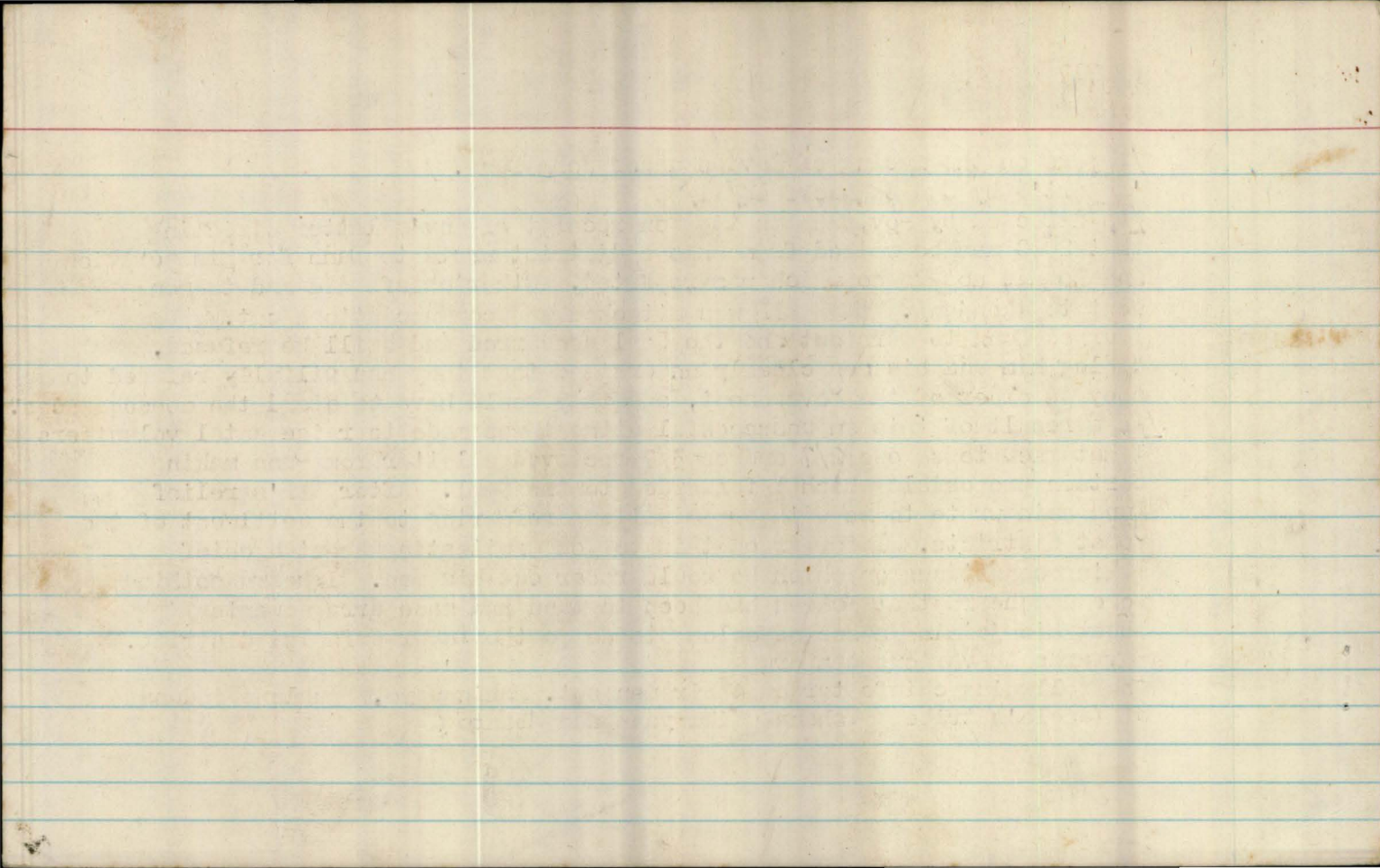
I urged Dunn to turn out and the Genl concurred and still he refused, "I let him and his men clearly understand that they had wilfully refused to obey an order of the Government, and they would have to stand the consequences"

/As a result of this an unsuccessful attempt was made to raise Natal volunteers

I Returned to Ehsowe 2/7 and on 3/7 received a letter from Dunn making certain proposals which I forwarded to the Genl. After ALP's relief Dunn again wrote to me with propositions referring to the settlement of the Coast districts. I forwarded this to you protesting about a chief making conditions on which he would order out his men. I heard nothing more and heard that McKean had been to Dunn and made arrangements about his joining a second column to do go the Lower Umfolozi district.

Forwards the various papers

The following chiefs turned their men out. Mshingwayo, Mpuhlane induna of Yamela's tribe Tshana Sikumyana and Mbango



RM 22 Esome
LR 5/11/1

Levy

Saudners to Dunn 23 June 1888

" a report has reached me that a number of Somkheles people are assembled just across the Umhlatuzi River opposite Umgitshwas people. I have to request that you will tell of a sufficient number of people to guard the drifts across the Umhl^atusi and not allow any of these people to come into this District. The portion of Umgitshwas Tribe under you might be told off to guard the drifts crsooing into the Districts occupied by them as the remainder of the tribe under Nkomo are ~~all~~ going up to Nkonjeni. I want to have the drifts corssing to where the under Nuti has also guarded as his people also are going up

Saudners to Osborn /Res Mag to Res Coomr /Memo/ 2 June 1888 /date probably wrong through part of letter book being obscured.

"On receipt of yours of the 15th Instant I Immediatley sent to the following Chiefs to supply the 2000 men required viz:
J. Dunn, Mpuhlane Induna of Yamelas tribe Tshana Sikunyana and Mbango
....All the Chiefs & headm^en present st once responded to the order & said they would supply what men they could & Tshana was represented by his son Magansi who also resonded to the order. I wrote to Dunn...the following day he came here himself to say he did not think he would be

able to supply any men as the people looked upon the disturbances as Usibebus quarrel with the Usuthu I told him it was an order Govt. & Usibebu had nothing to do with the present disturbances & that I hoped he would supply.../rest difficult to read but concerns Saunders telling Dunn that it was on order - he could supply 3-4000 and I only asked him for 500-1000

Saunders to Dunn 20 July 1888

"I am requested by the Resdt. Commr. to write to you with reference to the supply of Cattle to your Narive Levy about to proceed to Somkeles District and to ask if you can supply 100 head of cattle for this purpose. I so you might have the pic of 100 head of cattle out of what we have on hand after the disturbances are over or if you prefer to sell them to this Govt they will be purchased from you."

Saunders to Dunn 21 July 1888

/Will buy 100 cattle at £4 per head

...

...

L.R.

RM(2)Eshone

Eshone L.B. 5/11/1

Samuelson to Dunn. 18/6/88.

"I have just received instructions from the Resident Commissioner to forward at once 2,000 Natives to assist in the arrest of Dungu, Volabuko & the latter refugees.

[Please supply a portion of his 500-1000 men]

"I will let you know later what day I can collect Hut Tax from your people.

21/6/88 "The refusal of your men to obey the order of the Government appears to me a most serious offence and I shall forward your letter to the Resident Commissioner. Their expressed excuse is a fictitious (?) one. They are not the only people who have had to pay taxes in this District, and others who have already paid are responding to the order, without comment.

"It is only a very small proportion of the H&C hoodlums in this district who have gone out to work.

As to the causes of the disturbances I do not see that the men have anything to do with this. An order was issued by the Government and they well know what the consequences would be under their own laws if they neglected to obey such an order.

Surrender of Somkele (1)

DR RM(2) E Osborn

5/11/1

Saudners to Osborn 9 August 1888

" In accordance with instructions contained in your letter of 23rd ult. I started from Ehoswe the following day and joined the Native Levy under Chief Dunn at the Lower Umhlatusi drift. The next day we crossed into the Lower Umfolozi District and joined Major McKean's column at the junction of the Mbabhe and Insileni streams. On the 26 we arrived at the seat of Magistracy in the Lower Umfolozi District when messengers were at once sent to the following Chiefs and Headmen against whom warrants of arrest had been issued advising them to surrender viz. Somkele, Bijana, Somopo Lubolozu Mtateni Ndabayaka Masekwana Dhlamudehlemy Lokotwayo and Mbonmeni, all of these with the exception of Somopo, Lokotwayo and Mbonmeni were supposed to be in Somkele's stronghold the Dukukaduka. The date fixed for them to surrender and give themselves up to the Officer the Column was Sunday the 29th at the Umfolozi River.. /Two of Dunn's messengers sent in to tell them to surrender unconditionally. Somkele came in on 30 July and said that Mtateni Ndabayaka and Masekwana were in the stronghold only. He agreed to give the murders of Ashby and the four chiefs mentioned. ~~Then~~ Messengers and police men went in and the three came out but / "Bijana refused to do so and escaped on horseback it is said to Cexa. " /Lubolozu and Dhlamudehlu then surrendered. No trace of Bijana but 64 of his cattle were / "seized however and handed over. Somkele gave up five men who were said to be the murders of Ashby, one

of these Usixibilile is his chief son and heir. On Wednesday the 1st inst the Chiefs and murderers were formally handed over by the Officer Commanding the Column to Mr Pretorious. Headmen belonging to each of the chiefs were present and the following fines were imposed on the tribes viz:- Somkele's tribe 2000 head of cattle, the other five tribes, 100 head of cattle each.

They were at the same time ordered to surrender all arms and return to their kraals. The Chief clearly understood that these fines, were tibal fines and that they themselves would have to stand their trial separately and that these fines were nto to be considered as in any way condonin their offences against the Government.

Care was taken to ascertain something like an approximate estimate of what numver of cattle qch tribe was possesssd of, and fines inflicted accordingly. It was also ascertained as nea ly as possible what number of men from each tribe had joined in the attack on Mr. Pretious and their numbers were

Somkele 1500 to 2000 men. The others about 100 each. So that the fines imposed were about one beast to each man who had actually taken up arms against the Government. All the tribes are wll able to pay these fines and especailly Somkele's which is known to be one of, if not, the, most wealthy tribe in Zululand. It was estimated by those who were in the best position to judge, that his people must be possessed of at leas 20,000 head of cattle.

The other tribes although being samll are well off-and in each case the fines imposed would amount to about one tenth of the cattle the tribes possessed

R14(2)E showe

~~PR~~

Surrender of Somkhele &c continued 2

5/11/1

Saunders to Osborn 9 August 1888

/ On 2/8 returned to LM magistracy and discovered that Somopo Lokotwayo and Mbomeni went to sources of Mona stream. Collected fines and by the time I left we had 283 from Somkele, 17 from Ndabayake, 38 from Masekwane, 24 from Mtateni 24 from Dhlemudlenu and 64 from Bhenaana. "The only tribe that showed no disposition to comply with the order was ~~Luk~~ Lugoloza's and although he is known to be wealthy, his tribe had not handed in a single beat up to the time I left.

No guns were handed in, but it was said that they were being collected....

/ Regrets that the troops moved or the fines would have been collected, and the Dukukuk was not inspected, "Dunn behaved well" and I think it was almost mainly due to Dunn's action and advice to the Chiefs that they surrendered, the display of force in the District may have had some effect but I firmly believe that had not Dunn been there in person they would have come in. From their intimate knowledge of him they seem to trust him, and it was on his assurance that they would not be killed when they came into camp, that they surrendered. They knew well that under their own laws the offences they were guilty of would have been punished by death and confiscation of the whole of their property.

The surrender of Somkele was most fortunate, as on our arrival in his District the ~~Officer~~ Officer commanding the Column found the force at his disposal was not sufficient to attack the stronghold - and had Somkele not given himself up the Troops were to move on to Ndwandwe and I as to return

with Dunn's men to this District. This woulse would have been attended with most disastous results as all the pe ple would have been more convinced than ever that their stronhold was impregnanble and the District would have been in a more distrubed state than before.

With reference to the attack on Mssrs. White and Knight and the murder of Ashby, Somkele appears to have hadnohing whatever to do with it and it was against his stricy orders that they were molseted. Mr Whites store I believe was scarcely touched and I as informed by one of his servants that his cattle and good were all at his story."

GH(Z) 735

Z 23/91

Minutes Mitchell to Res C 12/1/91 "Before deciding in this matter I should wish you to a report from Mr Suanders - whom was at the time in charge of Dunn's levy - as to the number of cattle taken from Bejana & Somopo and as to their disposal.

Have you, in your recommendation, borne in mind that these chiefs were on a former occasion punished for contempt of Magistrate's authority and that their sentences were then commuted as an act of mercy?

The action of these Chiefs was, to my mind, as hostile and as harmful as was that of those now at St Helena and the fact of the time that has elapsed and of their being confined while awaiting trial, in the usual manner, ought not to unduly weigh in considering a modification of what, prima facie appears to me, the very light sentence of the Courts.

Cardew to HE the Gov Mithcell 16/3/91

1. Regrets dealy but has had to refer to Suanders - reports in R303/91
- "2. The doubt raised by Mr Saunders in para 3 of his letter of the 25 Janry as to whether Bejana was fined in common with the other coast chiefs is set at rest by Mr Pretorious himself in his letter of the 6 Ult, sent herewith with papers R 333/91, in which he says "The fines imposed on Bejana was the same as on the other coast chiefs" so it may be concluded that he was fined.
3. As regards the number of cattle seized from Bejana, there is some Discrepancy in the statements of those concerned in the seizure.
4. Bejana himself asserts that 150 head, including small cattle, were

taken from him.

5. Dutshwa, the native constable who accompanied Mr Saudners, in his evidence before the High Court, at the trial of Bejana stated that he reckoned the cattle seized at 76 head of good sized cattle, exclusive of smaller cattle and calves, and the whole number was 130 head.

6. Mr Saunders states, that from an entry made in his pocket book at the time Bejana's cattle were brought in, the number seized were 64 head, but it is not quite clear from reported 18th /ult whether some 10 to 15 head of cattle, which he states were slaughtered 'first' as being very wild and likely to escape, as rations for the Native Contingent & are included in this 64 head - see para 8 of his letter of 25 Jan and para 1 of his report of 18/Ult."

7. Tye's cattle return for August and Sept 1888 there is no mention of slaughtered cattle up to 6/8 when Saunders left the LM for Eshowe so I don't think they were included in the 64 in Tye's return on Bejana's cattle on 2/8. After this there are two entries under Bejana totalling 78 from Bejana, and if the slaughtered ones were included it would come to 88-93 head.

8. Prisoners' previous convictions of contempt of Mag's authority were weighed by the Court. 9. Court was guided by Vn der Linden. /

"The Court considered there were good reasons for mitigation of punishment. In Somopo's case especially, there was the fact of his great age, at least 80 years, and the great gap, which any considerable duration of imprisonment would make in the few years remaining to his life, and imprisonment which would in all probability amount to a life sentence - but in weighing their

judgement the Court especially took into consideration the fact that the sentence of five years imprisonment with hard labour passed on each of the other coast chiefs for greatly similar offences as those brought home to Somopo and Bejana had in each case been commuted by the clemency of the S of S to a fine of 25 head of cattle."

/Instruction are then given from HE to find out how many cattle they can pay. Somopo has none and Bejana has a few but not 25 head /

"As Bejana has had more than twice as many cattle seized from him than any of the other coast chiefs with the exception of Somkeli I venture to recommend that the fine imposed in commutation of his imprisonment might be less than 25 head of cattle. " CARDew 16/3/91

21/3/91 / Mitchell then commutes Somopo's sentence to 5 head as soon as paid in consideration of his age. Bejana after one year's imprisonment to 20 head /
CARDew to Mitchell 8/1/91 /High Court of Zululand yesterday found Somopo and Bejana guilty. Somopo was given two years and Bejana three years without hard labour. The Court took into consideration the fact that they had been in prison nearly nine months and Somopo's /
"old age and feeble state."

As President of the Court the Court unanimously recommended Somopo for commutation and Bejana to a proportionate fine of cattle. /

"I do not think, if the recommendation of the Court were carried out, that the act of clemency would in any way be prejudicial to the proper maintenance of the authority of the Government of Zululand, and I

venture to think it would have a good political effect and strengthen the allegiance of many who may have been disloyal during the late disturbances.

It was brought out in evidence during the trial that a large number of cattle belonging to the prisoner Bejana was seized by the order of the authorities in the MMD during the late disturbances. As the act does not appear to have been a judicial one I bring it to notice as the circumstances of the prisoner having already suffered in the nature of a fine might have ~~weight~~ weight if YE was pleased to take into consideration the commutation of the sentence passed on him as recommended by the Court."

~~Zx42/91x~~



Dunn - as levy

GH 714 Z 657

/Long involved despatch on the payment of cattle to Dunn's levies./

Smyth to Havelock Cape Twon 19/9/88

/Brings to Gov's notice that Dunn joined the troops on the understanding that the Government of Zululand should supply one head of cattle daily for every 100 men in the field. Dunn's levy numbered 2500 and they were in the field for 15 days (24/7-9/8) and thus should have received 375 head of cattle. He told me that he himself had supplied 125 to his men which were repaid to him but no others were supplied by the Govt and he considers he is entitled to some allowance for the remaining 250. Smyth finds the claim reasonable./

/Hav asks the Res Mag to report and C Saunders does on 4/10/88

/After Pretorius had been cut off after several attempts Dunn was persuaded to accept some help and made certain proposals (See A) Communications being bad I had to contact Col Curtis (See B) and I asked Dunn to comply with the Gen's request. Dunn came and arranged with General to go to ALP's relief. I was not told of the arrangement but Dunn applied for cattle and I gave him fifty to feed his men with. The Res Mag at Lower Umf gave him 30 and then returned home. After this Dunn wrote offering to join in further advances on certain conditions and I ~~forwarded this~~ I forwarded this to you drawing attention to this making of conditions and I protested against this. Soon afterwards Dunn's men were ordered out but without my knowledge of what the conditions of this were but I believe McKean made the arrangements. Dunn applied to me for cattle to feed his men but we had none so it was arranged that he should supply 100 and these would be replaced or replaced at £4 a head.

His ~~men~~ had ample supplies of beef and I cannot on what he bases his claim and I know of no arragnemtn for 1 beast for every 100 men. He did not mention this in his letter to me but as ~~they~~ his men were not ordered out through me I cannot say what the terms were. does not think he has any claim. / "In conclusion I would again most respectfully urge that it is not the place of Native Chiefs when ordered to perform certain duties for the Government to, at once, name conditions upon which they will perform the duty demanded of them, as Dunn appears to think he is entitled to do."

A Dunn to Saudners 3/7/88 / has heard of ALP's situation and proposes that 250 rifles be sent to him and he will meet about 200 soldieris mounted and they will go and relive ALP and gives suggestions for the march. /

B Curtis to Saunders 4/7/88 / Pleased that Dunn is willing to do something and asks him to come up and see them.

Saundersto sb 20/7/88 Ehsowe / Complains that Mc^Kean has mde arragnemtns with Dunn wihtou consulting ~~them~~ him the Res^Mag and about Dunn's reluctance to apply levies and his insistance on conditions when he does. /

Minutes / Osb on 8/10/88 says he known nothing except that the lvies were promised 10/- a month per man plus food. os not accept Dunn's calim. /
Hav on 12/10 reminds sb that on 10/7 Osb suggested that if any cattle were left over after order was restored the levies could be rewarded. O replies on 24/10 that not only were none left over but they were short of cattle and had to borrow 300. Mansell has also applied for cattle to be given at the Zululand Polcie, and he says they consider themselves badly treated as the Basuto were given 300 cattle. Hav says he can easily understand them. jealousy and proposed that the S of S is asked for a money grant for

15-11-88

1983

Z A 7

Z 247

Hav-Osb 24/8/88

[Acs Osb's of 9/8 enclsing the warrant issude against Ndabuko on 13/5 on charge of assembling armed forces with the intention of disturbing the police, resising the police and the warrant of 27/5 against Dinuzulu on charge of cattle stealing. These are the warrants which it was attempted to enforce on 2/6. I asked Gallwey to examine these warrants and the deposition on which they were issued and enclose his reports. You will see that in Ndabuko's case Gallwey regrets that Oxon's and Windhema's ~~xxxxxx~~ evidence was not taken as they were witnesses. Take their evidence now. Gallwey feels that Msukwandka Mqokjana and Madubko ka Nongila's deposition contain grounds for suspicion that D D committed cattle stealing.

I have read the depositions connected with the reports from you between 15 & 27 /5 in connection with the stolen cattle. On 17/5 you telegraphed me that Addison had related that Mnyamana and Siwetu had come into the camp and reported that D had taken cattle and mealies from kraal and so Siwetu should make depositions in support of this report. On 18/5 you reported that Mnymana's son had reported cattle stealing and his evidence should be taken.

interesting } "But what appears to me the most important information in the whole case, and which was the information which finally induced me to authorize the arrest of Dinuzulu and other ringleaders, is contained in your telegram of the 23rd May

. I find the following in that telegram. "I arrived here yesterday. Saw Umnymanana and Siwetu. The former stated that only one hundred and three (103)

head of cattle were taken from him and people; these cattle were all killed together at Ceza by Dinuzulu's orders, and given to his Impi. None were taken to New Republic." In the depistions you have snet, I do not find evidene in support of theseimportant statements. he complaing andevidence of Umymanana as to the robbery of his cattle should surely have been taken at the time. And proof of the statement that the stolen cattle werekilled at Ceza b dinuzulu's orders should also have been taken and recorded at the time. I cannot too strongly urder the necessity of obtaining, without further dealy, the evidence of Umymanana and of all other witnesses to the robbery of the 103 head of cattle, and to the killing of thse cattle by Dinuzulu's orders."

On 23/5

/You repeated to me Addisons's heliogram that suthu had seized Siwetu's cattle in the Nongome and evidence supproing this can be found in the depositions before me but would be usefully supplemented by the number of head taken and the manner in which they were dispoed of._/

Enc Report by Gallwey 14/8/88

12/5 Two depositions ~~ex~~ of this date cotnin reasnblle grounds for issue of the warrants and the Res Mag was justified in issuing the warrants.

Regrets that Foxon, Osb and Windham's evidience was not taken as it would be much more material than the evidence of the Court messengers.

"the Warrant for the apprehension of Dinuzulu refers to information taken on oath on the 18th May, and can only be sustained by two Depsotions made by Mgodgana and Nongila." /It was issued on 27/5 without notice takn of 3 depositions taken on 24 and 25/5.

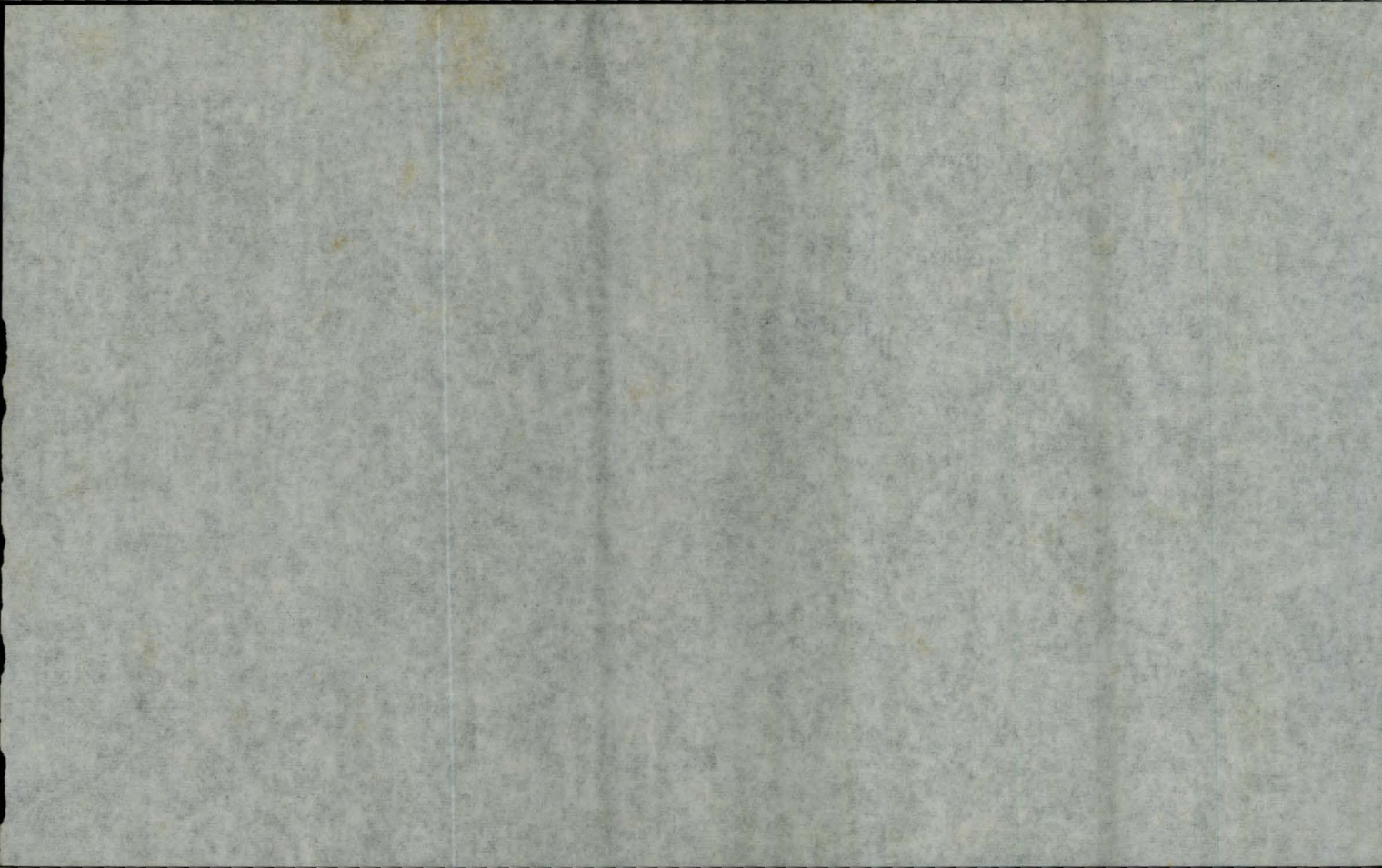
, onsiders that the first two depositions contained evdience to justify warrant against D for cattle stealing.

RM (Empangin) 5/1/12

[investigations on V.D

Joventi = gonorrhea

spantjola = syphilis



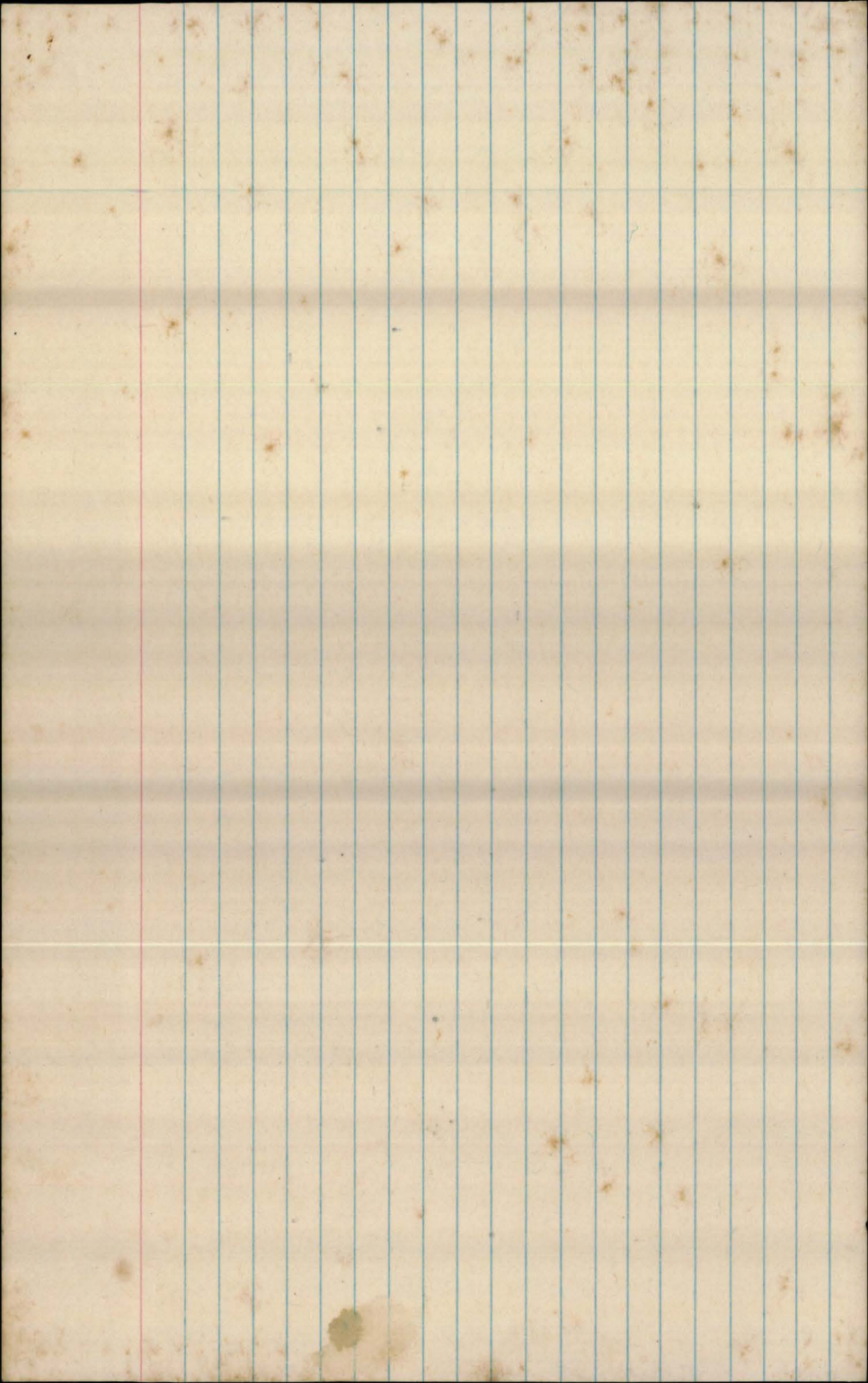
GH(Z) 719

Z145 Knutsford to Havelock 21 January 1889

Minute M Osborn 9/3/89

"It seems that Mr Escombe considers it not incompatible with the 'high office as an advocate' (Z168/89) to make the most outrageous and damaging misrepresentations of circumstances about which he has no personal knowledge - the information upon which he based the allegations having, I am convinced, been obtained from Miss Colenso, who is notoriously and hopelessly prejudiced against all acts of Government officials in connection with the Usuthu, and whom nothing will satisfy short of the re-establishment of Chaka's dynasty - a course which she has persistently persevered in since the overthrow of Cetywayo as a result of the war in 1879.

I feel grateful to the Secretary of State for His Lordship's firm stand in refusing to be influenced by Mr. Excombe's mis-representations."
Escombe to Knutsford 1/1/89 - 18/1/89

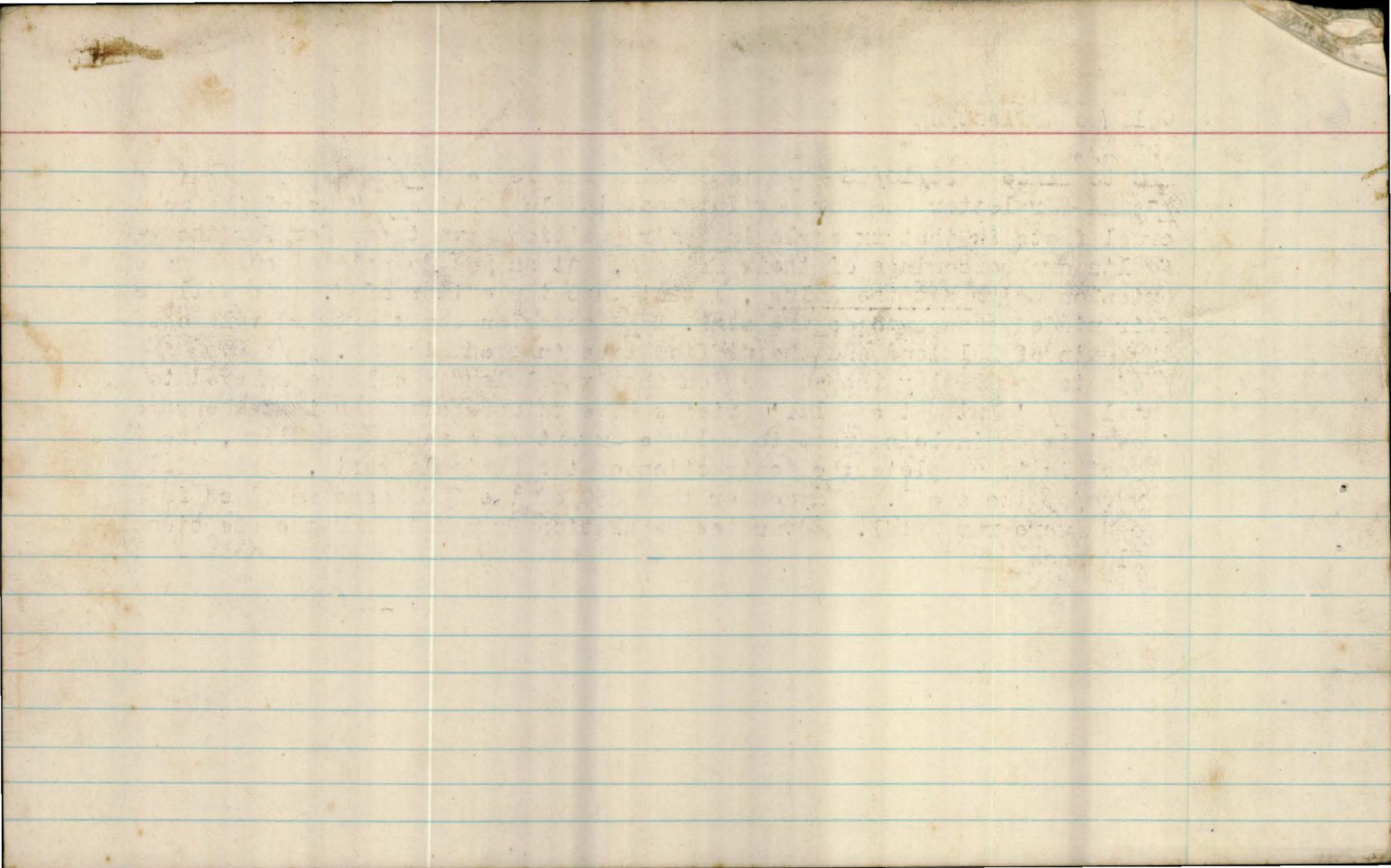


Colenso Collection

Box 138

HEC to Dixie 26/10/88 /Date I think should be 85_/

/Tnaks for letter and for her interest in Zulu Affaars/ "One of the most cruel facts is that ~~the~~ people in their position have to suffer for the faults or shortcomings of their friends, but as you do not let our sins of omission weigh agt the Zulus, I tust that t e editor of V. Fair will be fair minded enough to do the same. /Discussion about a third volume of the Ruin of Zululand snd the difficulties in producing it. /
/Rejects completley the suggestion that ~~Z~~ Zululand should be annexed to N Natal / 'What the Zulus' friends have to understand is that the word 'Boer' is again being used to a large extent as a red rag & blind, the object is to complete the destruction of the Nationla party, that Natal may enjoy the spoil." /Remember that 250 of the 800 Boers ~~involved~~ in the NR were from Natal. Advocates separation from Natal and the Shepstoneian influcnece_/



GH(Z)

727

Z169

Knuts to Mitchell 14/2/90

/Lengthy decision on commutation of setneces passed on Somhlolo, Somkeli, Ndabayake, Mtateni, Masekwana, Lugoloza and Dhlemdehlemu /
/I sruely have this photocopied from the BPP /

Minutes M) 15/3/90

/Ha informed the prisoners / "all ~~xxxx~~ cattle received from Somkele including the 131 head were returned to him. But some of the cattle received from the five undermentioned priosers were not returned to them, as here shown viz:- Ndabaykake 15, Mtateni 27, Maskewana, 34, Luboloza 21, Dhlemdhelem 27," /wants authority to swduct these from their respective fines of 100 head each. With regard to section 16 in Dec 1888 Mpini son and heir of late chief of the Biyela Mkosana was placed in charge of the tribe and I want this ~~confirmed~~ reported on by RM

Ms. A. 1. 5. 1786

GH(Z)

727

Z 259 Osborn to Mitchell 10/4/90

✓^Somkhele has raised his fine of 700 head handed over on 8/4
and was discharged from custody. 500 of them were sold by Public Auction
yesterday and realised £2103/2/6

CE(E)

737

E 250. O'Connor to Mitchell 10/4/90

As O'Connor has raised his limit of 700 head handed over on 8/1
and was discarded from country. 500 of them were sold by public auction
yesterday and realised £2105 2/6

CH(Z)

731

Z 599/90 Osborn to Mitchell 21/10/90

/Refers to Mitchell's No. 82 of 2/9/ which suggests that Somhlolo

and the Coast Chiefs might be allowed to go home to collect their

cattle fines / "they all assured me that it would not be possible for

them if they do go to their kraals to raise sufficient cattle to sat-

isfy the fines, as they have already done all they could to procure

assistance from and through their friends who frequently visit them

at the Gaol. / I have caused private enquiries to be made into the

circumstances of the prisoners with the view to ascertain the truth of

their statements that they are unable to pay the fines. The result of

the enquiries is that I am of opinion that the fine in each case is

heavier than can be paid by the individual, and the members of their

tribes are unwilling to contribute cattle to the extent required.

Somhlolo was only regent over the Biyela tribe, and as such he is not held in the same consideration by the tribe as the hereditary Chief is, and he is not entitled to claim the assistance of the people as such Chief would be. While holding the position of regent he was looked upon as only an official acting as Chief during the minority of the hereditary Chief during the minority of the hereditary Chief, to whom alone the tribe owe personal loyalty.

As ~~then~~ to the Coast Chiefs, they could be scarcely classed as Chiefs,

and with the exception of Dhlemudhlemu, I consider them only headmen. Their small number of followers do not constitute tribes in the proper sense of the word, and the people are not personally attached to them as they would be hereditary Chiefs; hence they are unwilling to

contribute largely towards payment of the fines.

With regard to Dhlemudhlemu, he informs me that sometime before the annexation of Zululand in 1887, Ndabuko without just cause seized and confiscated his cattle and the cattle of his people and thus reduced them to poverty. On account of this, he states, it is impossible for him to pay the fine, nor have the people of his tribe the means to assist him. I am of opinion that the fines as they stand now, although lenient in view of the gravity of the offences of which the Prisoners were convicted, are however beyond the ability of the prisoners to pay. I think that the highest number of cattle that Somhlolo will be able to raise in satisfaction of his fine will seventy five head, and the Coast Chiefs twenty five head each."

GH(2) 734 2773 [8875 Approves]

GH(Z)

735

Z 48C, rdew to Mitchell 14/1/91

/Somhlolo and the coast chiefs even after reduction of fines from 75 to 25 are not paying. In informed the Caost Chiefs of the reduction /
"They each replied that they had no cattle, and that if people were sent to their kraals they would find that they had spoken the truth, and they have ever since expressed their inability to pay even the reduced fines. It may be, in stating this, they are endeavouring to hold out in the hope of obtaining an entire remission of their sentences but this I can't say. / / I understand it is in accordance with Zulu Law and custom that the tribe should assist in paying a fine imposed on their Chief, and I have sent for two or three of the headmen of each of the tribes concerned, with a view of ascertaining what they are willing to do to that end, but I venture to think that the better course would be to restore to these Chiefs the cattle which were seized from them respectively with the exception of Somhlolo, in satisfaction of fines imposed on them during the recent disturbances by Mr Pretorius,....the order which was afterwards quashed. / / In restoring these cattle the Government would be acting in accordance with Gallwey's report of 20/2/89 and Havelock's instruction of 22/2/89 /
"These directions were carried out in the case of Somkele, but could not be ~~done~~ so done in the case of the Coast Chiefs owing to the attitude taken up by those Chiefs, who refused to take back the cattle offered to

them averring that their tribes preferred that the Government should retain the cattle and liberate themselves viz: the Chiefs, and since then they have not received cattle.

/Cattle taken in August September 1888 ~~in~~ in LM District.

1. Somkhale 782 Ndabayake 17 Masekwana 38 Mtateni 38 Dhlemdhlem 31
Lugoloza 24 Total 930. Of these 131 had been issued to the Native
Levies and 84 have since died leaving 715 excluding increase.

In compliance of instructions MO ordered Saunders to restore them in
11/4/89 saying that the 131 used for rations would be paid for.

R and CSC were informed that this ^{would} ~~had~~ been done.

In letter Rm Eshewe to RC 104 6/5/89 Saunders said that he had told
the chiefs of the quashing of the fines / "but that Masekwana, Luboloza,
Dhlemdhlem, Mtateni and Ndabayake refused 'to take the cattle received
from their tribes, as their people prefer that the cattle should be
retained by the Government and the Headmen liberated', and that he had then
informed them that the cattle had been restored to them, and that they
remained at their own risk at the kraals at which they were placed, and
that they still persisted in refusing to have anything to do with them."

/On 21/5/89 Saunders informed MO that 730 had been restored to Somkhale
• That there were 33 available for the other chiefs out of a total of
124. Ndabayake 15 Masekwana 34 Mtateni 27 Dhlemdhlem 27 Lugoloza 21
Total 124. / "I beg to recommend that these cattle may be set off against
the fines due from the Cost Chiefs now in prison.

2

[If they did this their accounts would

Ndayayake	Owes	10
Masekwona	Owed	9
Mtutuni	Owed	2
Dhemalilem	owed	2
Lugoroza	Owes	4

[All these suggestions are fruitless. Instructions
already exist. See 286

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text in the upper middle section, appearing to be a list or series of notes.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section, possibly a paragraph or a detailed note.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a conclusion or a signature.

GH (2) 736
2 253

Condemn to Mirmell 19/3/1991

100 head from the fines of Sombeli, Sonu Moro,
by auction at Ermore
Maselwona sold on 14/3 raised £ 368/2/6

