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THE REBELLION OF 1815.

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AS

SLACHTERS NEK.

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ALL THE
PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE
TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED; WITH
MANY IMPORTANT
ANNEXURES.

EDITED BY

H. C. V. LEIBBRANDT,

Keeper of the Archives.

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P R E F A C E .

IN accordance with instructions received from the Government, I undertook the publication of this volume. But as at the time I was only able to find a portion of the papers which I required, notwithstanding a careful search instituted by me in the Registry Room of the Supreme Court for the evidence given at the trial, without which the collection would be incomplete, I was fortunate enough to unearth among the documents taken over by me, a few years ago from the Master's Office, the complete original of the latter, in the handwriting of the Secretary to the Special Commission that tried the accused, the late Mr. Beelaerts van Blokland, every declaration being signed or cross-marked by the witness who made it, as well as by Messrs P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh—the two members forming the Commission—and the Secretary, the aforesaid Mr. Beelaerts van Blokland. Every difficulty having been thus removed, I commenced the publication, and now submit the result to the reader. But as the compilation will necessarily be one for future reference, I have also added to it the History of the case of Frederik Bezuidenhout, and such letters as were written on the subject by the Governor, Landdrosts Cuyler and Stockenstrom, and others, which I have collected from many official letter-books. They throw much light on the state of affairs on the borders, and the means employed for the better protection of the residents there. There were no schools for their children, if we except such as were conducted by itinerant teachers like F. Touchon, and no ministers near to attend to the spiritual needs of the people. The letters of Landdrost Cuyler on this subject, and the reports to the Governor submitted by the Ordinary and Special Commissions of Justice will therefore not be devoid of interest.

I have also added an extract from the "Almanac" or "Court Circular" of the year 1815, giving the personnel of the civil administration at that time, and of the officers of the military forces stationed in the Colony, especially on the Frontier.

I have also added a map of the Eastern portion of the Colony, on which all the places mentioned in the trial are marked.

In conclusion, I may point out that an incomplete official English translation, found by me some years ago in the Public Works Department, closely follows the missing Dutch original in the arrangement of the Documents. (See the Schedule on pp. 121-129), but I have followed that of the Minutes.

The Dutch Edition is now running through the press, and will see the light in due course.

H. C. V. L.

Archive Department, August, 1902.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CRIMINAL RECORDS HELD AT THE DROSTDY OF UITENHAGEN.

Present: Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission of Justice appointed by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to examine and try at this Drostdy some inhabitants who had been concerned in an armed rebellion which lately broke out in the Districts of Uitenhagen, Graaff-Reinett and at the boundaries of the Colony.

1815.

Friday the 15th December, 1815.—The Commission aforesaid having yesterday arrived at this Drostdy, this day opened a preparatory session in order to examine the previous informations already obtained in this case by Messrs. W. D. Jennings and F. R. Bresler, constituting the Commission of Circuit held the present year at this Drostdy, and inserted in the Records of said Commission dated the 27th, 28th, and 29th November last and 4th instant.

After the reading of which informations, the Landdrost of this district, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Cuyler, requested the Court's disposition on the Memorial addressed by him on the 27th November last to the said Commission of Circuit, and which being at first held in advice by them, was afterwards on the 4th inst. rejected on receipt of Government's letter dated the 27th November last, stating the appointment of this Special Commission, in which memorial he, the Landdrost, had requested approbation of the corporal apprehension of the persons Hendrik Frederik Prinslo, Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, Mart^s-son, Willem Jacobus Prinslo, W^m-son, Nicolaas Prinslo, W^m-son, Willem Prinslo, N^s-son, Johannes Prinslo, M.son, Willem Kruger, Hendrik van der Nes, Cornelis van der Nes, Stoffel Rudolph Botha, Willem Adriaan Nel, Thomas Andries Dreyer, Johannes Bronkhorst, Hendrik Petrus Klopper, Jacobus Klopper, and Petrus Laurens Erasmus.

On which request the Court having deliberated, it was resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist, as is hereby granted accordingly, decree of approbation on the corporal apprehension of the above-mentioned persons, and to proceed against them in a criminal case according to style and practice.

And the said Landdrost having further requested the Court's disposition respecting Joachim Johannes Prinslo and Johannes Frederik Botha, who also belonged to those who being found in the armed rebellion on the 18th November last at Slagters Nek, had surrendered, but who, on a previous investigation made by the R.O. Prosecutor, being considered as the least guilty, were sent off by him to invite the other rebels to disperse and return to their homes, and who therefore were provisionally left at large.

The Court resolved, with respect to the said Joachim Johannes Prinslo and Johannes Frederik Botha to grant, as is hereby granted accordingly, decree of corporal apprehension, and to proceed against them also in such manner as he, the R.O. Prosecutor, may deem advisable.

The Landdrost having thereupon represented to the Court that since the apprehension of the persons who had surrendered at Slagters Nek, the remaining rebels being pursued by a Detachment under the command of Major Frazer the Deputy Landdrost, Cornelis Faber, Frans Marais, Abraham Bothma, Stephanus Bothma, and Andries Meyer were also taken, the first mentioned of whom had lived with, and had a share in the armed resistance made against the said military Detachment by Johannes Bezuidenhout, who was shot on that occasion, and his wife and child wounded, requested therefore approbation of the apprehension of the said persons, as also of Piet Prinslo, Claas'son, who having likewise belonged to the rebels was yesterday sent hither by the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stockenstrom, Esq.

And further the R.O. Memorialist having exhibited copy of a report contained in a letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, dated the 5th inst., the original of which was transmitted to Government by the R.O. Memorialist, the Court after examination of the said documents resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist decree of approbation on the apprehension of the above mentioned persons, in order to proceed criminally against the same according to style and practice.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance,

J. G. Cuyler, Esq., the Landdrost, thereupon stated to the Court that among the persons concerned in the armed rebellion, there are, besides those apprehended in the fact, several others at present in custody, who do not belong to his ordinary jurisdiction, but to that of the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, as being domiciliated in his district, that as, however, their case is directly connected with that of those who have been already apprehended, he therefore requested that the Court might be pleased to make such disposition with respect to this prosecution or to transmit

such orders to the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, as might be deemed expedient, at the same time exhibiting to the Court—

1st. A letter from H. Alexander, Esq., Colonial Secretary, dated the 27th November last, informing him of the appointment of this special Commission, but without containing any particular order respecting the prosecution of such of the rebels as do not reside in this District.

2nd. Letter from the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, dated the 8th inst., in answer to a letter from the Landdrost of this district of the 4th before, in which a copy of said Government's letter was enclosed, from which it appeared that the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett had not received any order from Government respecting the prosecution in this case.

Upon which the Court having deliberated, and taking into consideration that by the warrant of His Excellency the Governor this special Commission is appointed to hold the session at this Drostdy, and here to try all such persons as are concerned in this rebellion, whether residing in this District, Graaff-Reinett, or at the Boundaries, so that with respect to what Court, it does not make any difference to the accused in what District they reside, as also that the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett has not received any orders in this respect, and likewise that the cause of all the persons concerned is so connected in one that the demands of the law cannot be well separated.

It was therefore resolved, as is hereby resolved accordingly, to charge J. G. Cuyler, Esq., the Landdrost of Uitenhagen, with the whole prosecution of this case, whether with respect to the persons apprehended in *flagrante delicto* or not, or to whichever of the abovementioned Districts they may belong; with orders in consequence to A. Stockenstrom, Esq., Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, and J. F. van de Graaff, Esq., Deputy, residing at Cradock, to give and to cause to be given by their officers, with the greatest promptitude, every assistance with respect to all such citations, requisitions and summonses as the said Landdrost of Uitenhagen may desire to have served in their districts.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost of Uitenhagen, as also to the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, for their respective informations and guidance.

Saturday the 16th December, 1815.—The session of the special Commission being opened with a short speech from the presiding member, Mr. P. Diemel, the warrant of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, together with a translation thereof, was publicly read, upon which the Commission immediately proceeded in taking the preparatory informations which

1815.

the last Commission of Circuit had commenced previous to their departure from this Drostdy; thereupon appeared

- 1st. Willem Nel, Field Commandant, and
2nd Frøderik Touchon,

who both severally deposed what they knew about the Rebellion, as appears by their respective Depositions.

Thereupon the Landdrost of this District, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., referring to the preparatory informations already received, and also to a letter from A. Stockenstrom, Esq., Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, having exhibited a memorial requesting a Decree of apprehension against Andries van Dijk, Frans van Dijk, Hendrik Klopper, Stephanus Grobbelaar, Adrian Engelbrecht, Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, and Theunis de Klerk, the six first mentioned of whom being already at this Drostdy, having been sent hither by the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, while the latter mentioned were still absent, said memorial being of the following tenor:—

“Worshipful Gentlemen,—Besides the several persons concerned in the armed rebellion on whose apprehension you were yesterday pleased to grant decree of approbation, there are now also at this Drostdy the following, viz. :—

- “Andries van Dijk,
“Frans van Dijk,
“Hendrik Klopper,
“Stephanus Grobbelaar,
“Adrian Engelbrecht, and
“Piet Erasmus, Piet's son,

“who were likewise implicated in the armed rebellion, and who on their being called upon by Mr. A. Stockenstrom, their Landdrost, reported themselves to him, and who as the R.O. Memorialist conceives should be also taken into custody, as well as Theunis de Klerk, who has not yet been apprehended, and respecting whose present place of abode no report has been received, but from the preparatory informations, to which the R.O. Memorialist takes the liberty to refer, appears to have taken a very principal part in the rebellion; while the names of the other abovementioned persons are stated in the letter from the Landdrost Stockenstrom, dated the 8th instant.

“Wherefore the R.O. Memorialist requests the disposition of the Court in this respect, or a decree of apprehension against the said persons.

“(Signed) J. G. CUYLER, Landdt.

“Uitenhagen, 16th December, 1815.”

Whereupon having deliberated, it was resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist, as is hereby granted accordingly, decree of

apprehension against the abovementioned persons, in order to proceed against the same in a criminal case, in such manner as the R.O. Memorialist may deem advisable.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

Monday the 18th December, 1815.—The Commission having this day proceeded in the examination of the rebellious inhabitants who had been apprehended, there appeared,

- 1st. Diedrick Muller,
- 2nd. Johannes Christian Muller,
- 3rd. Johannes Hartsenberg,

who having given their depositions, the prisoner Hendrik Prinslo was thereupon examined, and answered on interrogatories.

Further, a letter was resolved on and signed to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief containing information of the opening of the Session, and also of the Resolution taken on the 15th inst. respecting the prosecution of such persons as reside in the district of Graaff-Reinett.

Tuesday the 19th December, 1815.—The Commission intending to proceed to hear the evidence of Lieutenant McInnes and Ensign McKay of the Cape Regiment, Henry Jacob van Lelijveld was previously sworn to act as interpreter from the English into the Dutch language, as well for these Witnesses as for others who might be under the same circumstances, upon which there appeared,

- 1st. Lieutenant McInnes,
- 2nd. Ensign McKay and
- 3rd. Corporal Stuurman Platje,

who having given their Depositions, the prisoner Stephanus Christian Bothma was thereupon examined on interrogatories.

Wednesday the 20th December, 1815.—The Landdrost of this District, J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}, stated to the Commission, that Lucas van Vuuren, Christian Dreijer, Theunis Fourie, Piet's son, Frans Smit and Gerrit Frederik Bezuidenhout, Frederick's son, were sent hither by the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett yesterday, and this day Leendert Labuscagne, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Abraham Botha, Steph^s-son, and Adrian Labuscagne, as also more or less concerned in the armed rebellion which had lately taken place; wherefore the R.O. Memorialist requested that the decree of

1815.
— criminal apprehension granted against the other accomplices in said rebellion might be extended to the aforesaid persons who had been placed in provisional custody.

Whereupon it was resolved to grant the said request, as the same is hereby done accordingly.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler for his information and guidance.—

The following prisoners were thereupon examined this day on interrogatories before the Commission, viz:—

- 1st. Theunis de Klerk.
 - 2nd. Abraham Carel Bothma.
 - 3rd. Adrian Engelbrecht.
 - 4th. Frans Marais.
-

Thursday the 21st December, 1815.—The Commission continuing the investigation, there appeared

- 1st. Willem Lotter,
- 2nd. Theunis Botha,
- 3rd. Jacobus Potgieter,

who having given their respective Depositions, the following prisoners were thereupon examined on Interrogatories:

- 1st. Hendrik Kloppers, Jac^s.son.
 - 2nd. Lucas van Vuuren.
 - 3rd. Christian Dreijer.
 - 4th. Frans van Dijk.
 - 5th. François Smit.
 - 6th. Barend de Lange.
-

Friday the 22nd December, 1815.—The Commission this day again resuming the proceedings in this case, there appeared,

- 1st. Willem Lotter,
- 2nd. Theunis Botha,
- 3rd. Jacobus Potgieter,

who having revised and sworn to their Depositions given yesterday with respect to the prisoner Hendrik Klopper, Jacobus' son, the following prisoners were then examined, viz:—

- 1st. Theunis Fourie,
- 2nd. Gerrit Frederick Bezuidenhout, Fredk^s son,
- 3rd. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert^s.son,
- 4th. Leendert Labuscagne,
- 5th. Adrian Labuscagne.
- 6th. Pieter Erasmus, Piet^s son,
- 7th. Willem Adrian Nel, W^m.son,
- 8th. Andries Jacobus van Dijk.

The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler thereupon stated that it having already appeared from the confession of Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, corroborated by the report from Major Frazer, Deputy Landdrost of this District in his letter of the 5th inst., as also by the evidence of the Field Commandant W. Nel, that although the said prisoner was among the armed rebels, it was caused by deceit and compulsion, without his having known of the object of the assembly and that his good faith had especially appeared by taking charge and delivering of the letter from the Deputy-Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, J. F. van de Graaff, by which the people were warned to return home as soon as ever he was informed of it, and by directly leaving the Rebels, and also immediately offering his services to the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, to pursue and overtake Johs. Bezuidenhout and the other fugitive Rebels, wherefore the Landdrost aforesaid proposed that the said prisoner should be provisionally released from custody, under such Conditions or Security as the Court may deem meet.

Whereupon, having deliberated, it was resolved, acquiescing in the proposal of the R.O. Memorialist, provisionally to discharge said Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, from his confinement, under promise of hand and word to appear at all times in Court or in prison whenever required, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

Saturday the 23rd December, 1815.—The following prisoners were this day examined before the Commission:—

1. Cornelis van der Nest.
2. Hendrik van der Nest.
3. Willem Jacobus Prinslo, W^m-son.
4. Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^ls-son.

Tuesday the 26th December, 1815.—The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, stated that one of the prisoners, namely, Cornelis Bothma, having found means last night to escape from his confinement, he had immediately sent off by express the necessary orders for his being retaken, and that now, awaiting the effect thereof, he requested authority both for himself and the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett to sequestrate all the property belonging to said S. C. Bothma in their respective Jurisdictions, in order hereafter to recover therefrom such costs and damages as said S. C. Bothma may be condemned to, whether for contempt of Court or otherwise.

Whereupon, having deliberated, it was resolved to grant the requested authority as is hereby granted accordingly.

1815.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

Whereupon the following prisoners were examined before the Commission :—

1. Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son.
2. Christoffel Rudolpha Botha.
3. Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, Marth^s-son.

The Deposition of the Field-cornet, Philip Albertus Opperman, was likewise taken this day.

Wednesday the 27th December, 1815.—The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler thereupon stated to the Commission, that as it appeared from the preparatory information and from the confessions of the prisoners,

1. Lucas van Vuuren,
2. Christian Laurens Droijsler,
3. François Smit,
4. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert^s son,
5. Willem Adrian Nel, W^m-son,
6. Barend de Lange,
7. Leendert Labuscagne,
8. Adrian Labuscagne,
9. Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^{l^s}-son, and
10. Theunis Theodorus Fourie,

that they had bona fide joined the armed rioters, on the order of their provisional Field-cornet Wm. Kruger, and that as soon as they perceived what was going forwards, they, some of them sooner and others later, separated from the mob without having taken any active part during their stay with them; he thereupon proposed that they should be provisionally released from their detention, provided they do not absent themselves from the Drostdy, which proposition was however held in advice till such time as the prisoner Wm. Kruger shall be examined.

After which examination the Court having deliberated on the said proposal, it was resolved provisionally to discharge the prisoners

- Lucas van Vuuren,
 Christian Laurens Droijsler,
 Frans Smit,
 Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert^s-son,
 Willem Adrian Nel, W^m-son,
 Barend de Lange,
 Leendert Labuscagne.
 Adrian Labuscagne, and
 Theunis Theoderus Fourie,

under promise of hand and word not yet to remove from this Drostdy, and to appear at all times, whenever required, in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*, as yet holding in advice the proposal with respect to Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^ls. son.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost aforesaid for his information and guidance.

The prisoner, Wm. Kruger, was this day examined; and the Field-cornet of the Tarka, Stephanus Johannes van Wijk having likewise appeared before the Commission, his Deposition was taken.

Thursday the 28th December 1815.—The Court, after examination of the Documents relative thereto, having this day deliberated on the proposition of the Landdrost of this district held in advice yesterday, with respect to the prisoner Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^ls. son, now disposing thereon, resolved provisionally to discharge said Philip Rudolph Botha from his confinement under promise of hand and word not to depart from the Drostdy, till a further disposition; and at all times, whenever required, to appear in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost aforesaid for his information and guidance.

Thereupon appeared before the Commission :—

1. The Hottentot, Hendrik Kees, who gave evidence by way of Interrogatories.
2. P. J. Fourie, the Field-cornet, at Boschjesman's River, and
3. Johannes Christoffel Raals, who revised and swore to their Depositions given before the last Commission of Circuit.

The following prisoners were also examined this day :—

1. Johannes Frederik Botha, Christ^ls. son,
2. Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^ls. son.
3. Johannes Prinslo, Mart^ls. son.
4. Thomas Andries Dreijer, and
5. Andries Meyer.

The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, having represented to the Court that the prisoners Johannes Frederik Botha and Joachim Johannes Prinslo, agreeably to the preparatory Informations obtained, had only a very trifling share in the Rebellion, and had immediately surrendered themselves to him on the first notice, and that being ordered by him to warn others who had fled, to quietness and a return to their duty, they had duly complied therewith; and having therefore proposed that both those prisoners should be

1815.

provisionally set at liberty on the same terms as the others who were released,

It was resolved, after deliberation thereon, provisionally to discharge from confinement the prisoners Johannes Frederik Botha and Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^s-son, under promise of hand and word not to leave this Drosty till further disposition, and to appear either in Court or in prison at all times wherever required, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost aforesaid for his information and guidance.

Friday the 29th December, 1815.—This day appeared before the Commission :—

- 1st. Abraham Carel Greijling, Field-cornet at the Zwagers Hoek,
- 2nd. Louis Jacobus Nel, Field-cornet at Bruintjes Hoogte, and
- 3rd. Jan Jonathan Durand, Field-cornet at the upper Boschjesman's River,

who having given their Depositions, the following prisoners were thereupon examined,

1. Klaas Prinslo, W^m-son,
2. Johannes Bronkhorst.
3. Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Laur^s-son, and
4. Abraham Carel Bothma, for the second time.

Saturday the 30th December, 1815.—Appeared before the Commission :—

1. The Field-cornet, A. C. Greijling,
2. The Field-cornet, L. J. Nel,
3. The Field-cornet, J. J. Durand,

who revised and made oath to their Depositions taken yesterday.

Thereupon appeared :—

1. The Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, J. F. van de Graaff, who gave his Deposition.
2. Lucas Delport who was examined on Interrogatories as a witness. Upon which the following prisoners were also examined,

1. Andries Marthinus Meyer, for the second time,
2. Jacobus Klopper,
3. Hendrik Pieter Klopper, Hendk.son, and
4. Abraham Ludovicus Botha.

Tuesday the 2nd January, 1816.—The Commission proceeding this day to the further examination of witnesses and prisoners implicated in the Rebellion, there appeared :—

1. The Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, J. F. van de Graaff, Esq., who revised and made oath to his Deposition given on the 30th December last,
2. The Hottentot Cobus, and
3. The Bastard Hottentot, Paul, who gave their evidence by way of Interrogatories.

The following prisoners were thereupon examined :—

1. Cornelis Johannes Faber, and
2. Stephanus Grobbeler.

The Landdrost of this District, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., thereupon stated to the Court that it having appeared from the information obtained that Wm. Prinslo, Nic^sson, Claas Prinslo, W^mson, Jacobus Marthinus Klopper, and Stephanus Frederik Grobbeler, are only in a very slight degree guilty of the Rebellion which has been committed, he therefore had not any objection to their being provisionally discharged from their confinement, on condition of their not leaving the Drostdy, and appearing at all times whenever required.

Whereupon having deliberated, it was resolved provisionally to discharge from confinement the prisoners Wm. Prinslo, Nic^sson, Claas Prinslo, W^mson, Jacobus Mart^s. Klopper, and Stephanus Frederik Grobbeler, under promise of hand and word not to leave this Drostdy till further disposition, and to appear, either in Court or in prison at all times, whenever required, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler for his information and guidance.

Wednesday the 3rd January, 1816.—The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler stated to the Commission, that the following further persons, namely, Pieter Johannes Fourie, Louis'son, and Pieter Jacobus Delport, P. J.son, being sent hither by A. Stockenstrom, Esq., Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, as having been found among the armed rebels, he therefore requested a Decree of corporal apprehension against both the said persons. in order to proceed against them in a criminal case, according to style and practice.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant the requested Decree of corporal apprehension against said Pieter Johannes Fourie, Louis'son, and Pieter Jacobus Delport, P. J.son, as is hereby granted accordingly, in order to proceed against them in a criminal case agreeably to style.

1816. — An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler having thereupon further stated that it evidently appeared from the informations hitherto obtained, that Volkert Delpert and Willem Prinslo, Joach^sson had been with Cornelis Faber on his second journey to Cafferland with a rebellious message; that Zacharias Prinslo had also been among the rebels, and had accepted a commission from Johannes Bezuidenhout to go and see whether the Caffers were coming and where they were; that Jacobus Vreij had taken a very active part in the rebellion, and finally, that Marthinus Prinslo, Klaas'son, and Joachim Prinslo, Klaas'son, had known of the projected insurrection, previous to the apprehension of Hendrik Frederik Prinslo, Mart^sson, and taken a part therein, but that all these persons notwithstanding the letters written respecting them, had not yet appeared.

The R.O. Memorialist therefore requested Decree of corporal apprehension of the abovementioned persons wherever they may be found, in order to proceed against them in a criminal case agreeably to style and practice.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant the required decree of corporal apprehension against Volkert Delpert, Willem Prinslo, Joach^sson, Zacharias Prinslo, Jacobus Vreij, Marthinus Prinslo, Klaas'son, and Joachim Prinslo, Klaas'son, as is hereby granted accordingly in order to proceed criminally against them agreeably to style.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Prosecutor for his information and guidance.

Hereupon appeared,

1. Marthinus Prinslo, Senior,
2. Barend Jacobus Bester,
3. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout and
4. Louis Fourie,

who gave their respective Depositions; upon which the following prisoners were examined,

1. Pieter Willemse Prinslo, Klaas'son,
2. Petrus Johannes Fourie, Louis'son,
3. Willem Frederik Krugel, for the second time.

The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler thereupon stated to the Court, that it having appeared from the confession of Petrus Johannes Fourie, Louis'son, corroborated as well by the evidence of Louis Fourie, and by the answers of Willem Fredrik Krugel on his second examination, that the said prisoner Petrus Johannes Fourie had rode to the Commando at Slagters Nek on a legal order from the Field-cornet, and on receiving permission from the Field-cornet had returned home the same day, without having again repaired

to the rebels, or without knowing of the criminal object for which the Commando was intended at the time he was among them; he, the Landdrost, therefore declared not to have any grounds of action against the prisoner, and that he had no objection to his being discharged from confinement and all further prosecution.

The Court having heard the declaration of the Prosecutor and acquiescing in the same, administering justice in the name, and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, discharges the prisoner Petrus Johannes Fourie, Louis'son, from his confinement, and from all further prosecution in this case.

Thus done and decreed at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen day and year as above.

Thursday the 4th January, 1816.—This day appeared before the Commission,

1. Marthinus Prinslo, Senior,
2. Barend Jacobus Bester,
3. Louis Fourie and
4. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout,

who revised and swore to their Depositions;

5. Frans Labuscagne,
6. George Diedrik Geere,

who gave Evidence, after which the prisoner, Petrus Jacobus Delpert, P. J.son, was examined.

The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, Esq, thereupon stated, that according to the informations obtained, it having appeared that the wife of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout not only encouraged her husband to make resistance against the Detachment of Major Frazer but also took part therein herself, for which she consequently should be proceeded against, the Landdrost therefore requested a decree of corporal apprehension against the said woman.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist, as is hereby granted accordingly, the requested decree of apprehension against the said wife of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, in order to proceed against her in a criminal case according to style and practice.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O Memorialist for his information and guidance.

Friday the 5th January, 1816.—This day appeared before the Commission,

1. Frans Labuscagne,
2. George Diedrik Geere,

who revised and made oath to their Depositions.

1816. The following prisoners were thereupon examined before the Commission.

1. Willem Prinslo, Nic^s-son,
2. Theunis de Klerk, both for the second time ;
3. Martha Faber, widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout.

Whereupon the Court adjourned at the request of the Landdrost to Monday next.

Monday the 8th January, 1816.—The Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, on opening the Court this day stated that S. C. Bothma who had escaped from his confinement, was yesterday brought hither by a guard, having been apprehended at the other side of the Great Fish River by a patrol from the Post of Captain Andrews, which being received for notification, there appeared,

1. Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, who was examined on interrogatories for the third time, and confronted with the witnesses, and his fellow prisoners ;
2. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, prisoner, who was examined on Interrogatories for the second time, and confronted with the witnesses and his fellow prisoners.

Tuesday the 9th January, 1816.—This day appeared before the Commission,

1. Theunis de Klerk, who was examined for the third time and confronted with his fellow prisoners and with sundry witnesses,
2. Thomas Andries Dreijer,
3. Abraham Ludovicus Botha, who was examined on Interrogatories for the second time.

Whereupon the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, having stated to the Commission, that according to different informations obtained, Hendrik Liebenberg had accompanied the rebels from the place of Wm. Kruger and remained some days with them ; he therefore requested a Decree of apprehension against said Hendrik Liebenberg who had been sent hither by the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist a Decree of corporal apprehension against Hendrik Liebenberg, as is hereby done accordingly.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

The prisoner Hendrik Johaunes Liebenberg was thereupon examined on Interrogatories.

Wednesday 10th January, 1816.—This day appeared before the Commission, the prisoners,

1. Cornelis Faber,
2. Frans Marais, and
3. Pieter Erasmus, Piets'son, who were further examined and confronted with their accomplices and with the witnesses.

After which the following witnesses gave their Depositions :—

1. Jacobus Albertus de Wet,
 2. Philip Rudolph Botha, Rudolphs'son.
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Thursday the 11th January, 1816.—This day appeared before the Commission :—

1. Maurits Herman Otto Krugel,
2. Philip Jacobus du Plessis, and
3. The Gonagua Hottentot, Hendrik Nouka, interpreter to the Caffer Chief Geika,

who gave their evidence ;

4. Jacobus Albertus de Wet,
5. Philip Rudolph Botha, Rudolphs'son,

who revised and made oath to their Depositions given yesterday.

1. Abraham Carel Bothma,
2. Cornelis Johannes Faber, were this day examined for the third time, and confronted with the witnesses and their fellow prisoners.

The Landdrost of this district, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., this day proposed to the Commission, as it has appeared from the investigation held in this case, that although the prisoner Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg was found among the armed rebels, he still however, left them as soon as he found a favourable opportunity, to release the said prisoner provisionally under the usual promise of again appearing, and of remaining at the Drostdy till further Disposition.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to discharge said Hendrik Johaunes Liebenberg from his confinement, under promise of hand and word not to leave this Drostdy till further Disposition, and to appear at all times whenever required, whether in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

1816.

Friday the 12th January, 1816.—The following prisoners were this day examined and confronted:—

1. Willem Prinslo, Nics^s-son,
2. Pieter Willemse Prinslo, Nics^s-son.
3. Andries Marthinus Meyer,
4. Willem Fredrik Krugel,
5. The Widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout.

The undermentioned witnesses thereupon revised and made oath to their respective Depositions:—

1. Matthew McInnes,
2. William McKay,
3. Willem Nel,
4. Frederik Touchon,
5. Philippus Albertus Opperman,
6. Hendrik Oostwald Lange,
7. Salomon Vermaak,
8. Philip Jacobus du Plessis,
9. Maurits Herman Otto Krugel, and
10. Stuurman Platje.

Saturday the 13th January, 1816.—The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, stated to the Commission, that it having appeared from the information obtained, that David Malang was the writer of a letter which was addressed to Major Frazer in the name of all the rebels, and wherein he was directed in a threatening tone not to send the prisoner Hendrik Prinslo any farther for four days; while also said David Malang being called upon by an illegal commanding letter signed Johannes Bezuidenhout, and dated the 12th November, 1815, to be present, he obeyed the same notwithstanding the criminal intention of the meeting was openly expressed therein; without it having as yet appeared whether this said David Malang could account for this his conduct in a proper manner; wherefore, he, the R.O. Memorialist, felt it his duty criminally to proceed against said David Malang, for obeying a mutinous order, and for lending his assistance to an armed Rebellion.

And the Landdrost aforesaid having further stated, that it having also appeared from the Informations obtained, that Theunis Mulder was found among the armed rebels and even had acted as sentinel, and that he was therefore obliged to include him in the Criminal Prosecution; the R.O. Memorialist requested the Court's decree for the apprehension of both the abovementioned persons, David Malang and Theunis Mulder.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant to the R.O. Memorialist the requested Decree of apprehension against both the abovementioned persons, David Malang and Theunis

Mulder, which is hereby done accordingly, in order criminally to proceed against the same according to style and practice.

1816.

An extract hereof to be granted to the R.O. Memorialist for his information and guidance.

Thereupon appeared,

1. Hermanus Potgieter,
2. Christian de Beer,

who gave their evidence ;

3. Diedrik Johannes Muller,
4. Johan Christian Muller.
5. Johannes Stephanus Hartsenberg,
6. The Hottentot Cobus,
7. The Hottentot Hendrik Kees, and
8. The Gonagua Hottentot Hendrik Nouka, interpreter to the Kafir Chief Geika,

who revised, and the three first made oath to their Depositions.

The following prisoners were also examined on Interrogatories:—

1. David Malang, and
2. Johannes Theunis Mulder.

Monday the 15th January, 1816.—The Landdrost of this district, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., stated to the Commission, that it appeared to him from the information hitherto obtained, that the following prisoners, namely,

Cornelis van der Nest,
 Hendrik van der Nest,
 Willem Jacs. Prinslo, Wm^s-son,
 Johannes Prinslo, Marth^s-son,
 Hendrik Pieter Klopper, Hk^s-son,
 Thomas Andries Dreijer,
 Petrus Laurens Erasmus, Laur^s-son,
 Johannes Bronkhorst,
 Abraham Lodovicus Botha,
 Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fk^s-son,
 Andries van Dijk,
 Frans Johannes van Dijk,
 Petrus Jacobus Delpport, and
 Johs. Theunis Mulder ;

although they had been with the armed rebels, still, however, had not participated in the rebellion to such a degree as to render their longer confinement necessary ; he had therefore no objection to the said prisoners being provisionally discharged from custody, under promise of not leaving this Drostdy, and also of appearing in Court or in prison whenever required, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

1816

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to acquiesce in the declaration of the Landdrost aforesaid with regard to the prisoners

Cornelis van der Nest,
 Wm. Jacobus Prinslo, Wm^s-son,
 Johs. Prinslo, Marth^s-son,
 Thomas Andries Dreijer,
 Johs. Bronkhorst,
 Abraham Lodovicus Botna,
 Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fk^s son,
 Andries van Dijk,
 Frans Johs. van Dijk,
 Petrus Jacobus Delpport, and
 Johannes Theunis Mulder,

and provisionally to discharge them from their confinement under promise of hand and word not to leave this Drostdy till further Disposition, and to appear at all times whenever required, either in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*; but with respect to the other three prisoners, as yet not to consent to their provisional release from custody.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost aforesaid for his Information and guidance.

Thereupon the following prisoners appeared before the Commission:—

1. Theunis de Klerk,
2. Willem Fredrik Krugel, and
3. Stephanus Grobbelar,

who were further examined and confronted,

Whereupon appeared,

1. Hermanus Potgieter,
2. Christian Marthinus de Beer,
3. The Bastard Hottentot Paul,

who revised and made oath to their several Depositions.

Whereupon the Landdrost declared, that he considered the Investigation of this case closed, both with respect to those in custody, as with regard to those defendants who have been provisionally released from confinement by successive Resolutions of this Commission, and that he was ready to qualify himself within a few days to make his claim and conclusion.

The Court acquiescing herein, declares the investigation with respect to the said prisoners and defendants closed.

Friday the 19th January, 1816.—The Landdrost being prepared to bring forward his Claim and Declaration, the Presentation relative thereto was this day entered on the Records, and the R.O.

Prosecutor thereupon exhibited his Criminal Claim and Conclusion, as also Declaration with regard to the forty-seven prisoners and defendants mentioned in the head of the said Claim together with the Documents annexed thereto marked L^o. A. to W. W. W., 1 and 2 locis; which Claim and Declaration being read in open Court, each of the prisoners and defendants answered thereon as is inserted in the Record kept this day and annexed hereto.

The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, thereupon proposed, that as the prisoner, Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^s-son, appeared to him also to belong to the number of those who have been only guilty in a lesser degree, he had not, therefore, any objection to said Christoffel Rudolph Botha being provisionally discharged from his confinement, provided that he does not leave this Drostdy, and promising to appear at all times, whenever required, either in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

Whereupon having deliberated, it was resolved provisionally to discharge said Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^s-son, from confinement, under promise of hand and word not to leave this Drostdy till further Disposition, and also to appear whenever required, either in Court or in prison, *sub poena confessi et convicti*.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrost aforesaid for his information and guidance.

Saturday the 20th January, 1816.—The Commission having this day read and examined the Criminal Claim and Conclusion, together with the Documents annexed thereto, exhibited by J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of this district, R.O. Prosecutor in a Criminal Case, *contra* Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, C.S., more fully specified in the Records of the Court,

The Commission resolved to condemn *the first thirty-nine* prisoners or defendants, *with the exception of the twelfth prisoner*, to be brought to the same hill situated near the Post of Captain Andrews, where, after the fruitless demand for the release of the *first* prisoner, the criminal oath was taken by the *sixth* prisoner before, and in the name of the assembled rebels, and there the *first, second, third, fourth, fifth* and *sixth* prisoners being delivered over to the executioner to be hanged by the neck till they are dead, thereupon the bodies of the five first mentioned to be buried at said place under the gallows, and the body of the *sixth* prisoner being put into a coffin, to be delivered to his family for interment; and the *seventh* prisoner being also delivered to the executioner, to be made fast by a rope round the neck to the gallows, and exposed to public view, *and together with the other prisoners above-mentioned* (the *twelfth* prisoner excepted) to witness the execution, and further the *seventh, eighth, ninth* and *tenth* prisoners to be banished out of this Colony and the dependencies thereof, the

seventh, prisoner for life, the *eighth* and *ninth* prisoners for seven years, and the *tenth* prisoner for five years; not to return within the said prescribed time under pain of severer punishment, and to be confined at Robben Island till that an opportunity offers for their transportation; the *eleventh* prisoner to be confined to labour without wages on the Public Works at Robben Island for the term of the next ensuing three years, after the expiration of which period to be banished for ever out of the Districts of Graaff-Reinett and Uitenhagen without returning to the same on pain of severer punishment; the *twelfth* prisoner to remove with her family from the said Districts, and to take up her abode more within the Colony; the *thirteenth* prisoner to be confined to labour without wages on the Public Works at Robben Island, for the term of the next ensuing three years, and the *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth* and *nineteenth* prisoners or defendants and arrested, also to be confined to labour without wages on the Public Works at Robben Island for the space of one year; the *twentieth*, *twenty-first*, *twenty-second*, *twenty-third*, *twenty-fourth*, *twenty-fifth*, *twenty-sixth*, *twenty-seventh*, *twenty-eighth* and *twenty-ninth* defendants and arrested, each to pay a fine to Government of two hundred Rixdollars, and in case of inability, to be confined for *four* successive months in the public prison at this Drostdy; the *thirtieth*, *thirty-first* and *thirty-second* defendants and arrested, each to pay a fine of one hundred Rixdollars to Government, and in case of inability to be confined for two successive months in the public prison at this Drostdy; the *thirty-third*, *thirty-fourth*, *thirty-fifth*, *thirty-sixth*, *thirty-seventh*, *thirty-eighth* and *thirty-ninth* defendants and arrested, each to pay a fine of fifty Rixdollars to Government, and in case of inability, to be confined for *one* month in the public prison at the Drostdy; and further, all the prisoners, defendants and arrested in this case to make good all the costs and damages occasioned by this Rebellion, whether to Government, to the Treasuries of the different Districts, or to any private Individual; with further condemnation of the prisoners, defendants and arrested in all the expenses of this prosecution; and Confiscation of all the ammunition more particularly described herein, found at the Winterberg in and with the waggons at the time of taking the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, and the *second*, *third*, and *fifth* prisoners; and rejection of the further or other Claim and Conclusion made by the R.O. Prosecutor against the *eighth*, *ninth*, *tenth*, *eleventh*, and *fourteenth*, and further prisoners or defendants and arrested in this case.

And with regard to the *fortieth*, *forty-first*, *forty-second*, *forty-third*, *forty-fourth*, *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* defendants and arrested, Theunis Theodorus Fourie, Christian Laurens Dreijer, François Smit, Lucas van Vuuren, Stephanus Frederik Grobelaar, Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerts'son, Pieter Rasmus Erasmus, Piets'son and Willem Prinslc, Nics'son; the Commission

acquiescing in the Declaration of the R.O. Prosecutor, further resolved to discharge the said defendants and arrested from the attachment now laying on their persons at this Drostdy, and to absolve them from all further Prosecution in this case; with Condemnation of the seven first mentioned (for reasons moving the Court thereto) in the Costs of their confinement.

Monday the 22nd January, 1816.—This day the following sentence was pronounced in presence of the Commission:—

In a case pending before the Special Commission of Justice holding the Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, between

The Landdrost of Uitenhagen, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., R.O. Prosecutor in a criminal case,

Contra,

1. Theunis Theodorus Fourie,
2. Christian Laurens Dreijer,
3. François Smit,
4. Lucas van Vuuren,
5. Stephanus Fredrik Grobbelar,
6. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerts'son,
7. Pieter Rasmus Erasmus, Piets'son, and
8. Willem Prinslo, Nies'son,

all defendants and arrested in the case of the Rebellion which took place in the month of November last.

The Court having heard the declaration of the R.O. Prosecutor, having read and examined the Papers and Documents exhibited, and having taken everything into consideration which deserved attention or could move the Court, administering justice in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, acquiesces in the above declaration of the R.O. Prosecutor, and conformably thereto, discharges the defendants mentioned above from the arrest at present laying upon their persons at this Drostdy, and absolves them from all further prosecution in this case; with condemnation of the seven first defendants (for reasons moving the Court thereto) in the costs of their confinement.

Thus done and decreed by the Special Commission aforesaid at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen on the 20th January, 1816, and pronounced the 22nd following.

The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, thereupon informed the Court, that Christian Botha was yesterday sent hither as being more or

1516.

less concerned in the late insurrection, and which had appeared to him in some of the informations; requesting therefore, in order to make the same a subject of judicial investigation, approbation on the apprehension of the said Christian Botha.

Which request was granted accordingly.

The prisoner Christian Botha being thereupon examined on interrogatories, Willem Prinslo, Nies'son, who gave a Deposition in this respect, made oath to the same in presence of the prisoner.

The Landdrost further stated, that as it appeared the prisoner in the case, Christian Botha was guilty, if not of assisting in the first formation of the plan for the Insurrection, at least of knowing of it, and not giving information of the intention thereof, as also that he had afterwards joined the rebels at Slagters Neck, where he played a very singular and suspicious part, advising them to return home, not on the grounds of the criminality of their conduct, but on the knowledge which he had obtained that they had not any assistance to expect, while besides the prisoner so far from reporting himself to his Magistrate, had for some time kept himself concealed and now involuntarily appeared here; the R.O. Prosecutor therefore concluded that the prisoner in this case should be condemned to such punishment as the Court in good justice might deem meet.

The Court having deliberated on this Case, the following sentence was immediately pronounced.—

In a Case pending before the Special Commission of Justice holding the Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815; between,

The Landdrost of Uitenhagen, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., R.O. Prosecutor, in a criminal case,

Contra
Christian Botha, confined in the public prison here, on a charge of being acquainted with, and not giving information of the intentions of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout towards a rebellion.

The Court having heard the Criminal Claim and Conclusion of the R.O. Prosecutor, as also the prisoner's confession, and further Informations exhibited; and having taken everything into consideration which deserved attention or could move the Court, administering Justice in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, condemns the prisoner in this case to be confined for the term of the next ensuing six months in the public prison at this Drostdy; as also to bear his proportion of the Indemnification to be made for all the costs and damages occasioned by the late Rebellion, whether to Government, to the Treasuries of the different Districts,

or to any private individual; with further condemnation of the prisoner in the expenses of this prosecution.

The sentence in the case of the *thirty-nine* prisoners or defendants, H. F. Prinslo, C.S., was thereupon resumed, decreed and signed; on which it was resolved to transmit the same for *fiat* to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief.

The Landdrost of this district, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., further stated that among the persons who had participated in the late armed rebellion, there were also Martinus Barnard and Coenraad Bezuidenhout, C.son, who had neither appeared nor been sent hither; but as their conduct however should not remain without prosecution, and as the Commission were this day about to close this Session at this Drostdy, he therefore requested, that the necessary written communications respecting these persons should be forwarded to the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett to whose jurisdiction they belong.

Upon which, taking into consideration that all the cases which have been, or could be brought before the Commission are now terminated; and that as therefore the Commission intends to close the Session this day, the prosecution against those accomplices who may be yet found to remain, should be carried on in the ordinary manner; and that as the reasons for the Rescution of the 15th December last, by which the Landdrost of Uitenhagen was charged with the whole prosecution, have now ceased; it was resolved to direct the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stockenstrom, Esq., as he is hereby directed accordingly, to proceed against the said Martinus Barnard and Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coens'son, for their participation in the rebellion, before the Worshipful the Court of Justice in the usual manner.

An extract hereof to be granted to the Landdrosts of Graaff-Reinett and Uitenhagen for their respective information and guidance.

The Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, thereupon made a further representation to the Court to the following effect, that Volkert Delpport, Willem Prinslo, Joach'son, Zacharias Prinslo, Jacobus Vreij, Marthinus Prinslo, Claas'son, and Joachim Prinslo, Claas'son against whom a decree of corporal apprehension had been granted by the Commission, notwithstanding all the endeavours made use of for the purpose, had not yet been apprehended; they having left their Dwellings, and it being as yet unknown where they conceal themselves, he therefore requested a Citation by Edict against the said fugitive persons, together with a clause for apprehension wherever they may be found.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved to grant the said request, and agreeably thereto the following Citation by Edict was decreed on, and promulgated accordingly.

CITATION BY EDICT.

1816. — Whereas it having been represented by J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen to the Special Commission of Circuit holding the Session at said Drostdy by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th day of November last.

That Volkert Delpert and Willem Prinslo, Joach^sson had accompanied the prisoner Cornelis Johannes Faber on his second mission to Cafferland with a rebellious message; that Zacharias Prinslo was in the armed rebellion and had accepted a message from the late Johannes Bezuidenhout to go and see whether and where the Caffers were advancing; that Jacobus Vreij had taken a very active part in the rebellion; and that Marthinus Prinslo, Klaas^sson., and Joachim Prinslo, Klaas^sson. had known of the intended insurrection previous to the apprehension of Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, Marth^sson, and had also taken a part in the same; that on the representation of the R.O. Prosecutor to this Court a Decree of corporal apprehension was granted against the abovementioned persons in said Case, but as they, notwithstanding all the endeavours made use of for the purpose, had not been yet apprehended, they having left their dwellings and it being hitherto unknown where they conceal themselves; the R.O. Prosecutor therefore requested a CITATION BY EDICT against the abovementioned fugitive persons, summoning them to appear in Court on a certain day, in order to defend themselves as well on the charges aforesaid as with respect to their flight; together with a clause for their apprehension wherever they may be found.

So it is therefore that the Court, having deliberated on said request, and acceding thereto, doth summon the said persons Volkert Delpert, Willem Prinslo, Joach^sson, Zacharias Prinslo, Jacobus Vreij, Martinus Prinslo, Klaas^sson, and Joachim Prinslo, Klaas^sson as they are hereby summoned accordingly, to appear in person before the Worshipful the Court of Justice in Cape Town, on Thursday the 18th of April, 1816, in order to answer on such Claim and Conclusion, Request or Requests as may be made on behalf of the R.O. Prosecutor in the Case aforesaid; thereupon to answer, and further to proceed according to style in Criminal Cases.

And the Court doth further require and direct all Magistrates and Officers of Justice, and all others as well Civil as Military, as also all Field Commandants and Field-cornets within whose Jurisdictions any of the said persons may happen to be found, to apprehend or cause them to be apprehended, and delivered into the hands of justice, and further doth direct all and every one to render the necessary assistance thereto.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

Thus done and decreed by the Special Commission aforesaid at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen on the 23rd day of January, 1816, and published and affixed on the same day.

1816.

(Signed) P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

By order of their Worships,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

Whereupon it was resolved, as all the proceedings which had been brought before this Court were now terminated and the necessary steps taken for the regular prosecution of those who could not be arraigned before the same, to close the Session of this Special Commission, which is hereby closed accordingly; the Commission will therefore commence their journey for Cape Town to-morrow, of which information shall be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief by the same letter which forwards the sentence:—

Done at Uitenhagen, Day and year as above.

(Signed) P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

A true translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

CRIMINAL.

FRIDAY THE 19TH JANUARY, 1816.

The Landdrost of Uitenhagen, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., R.O.
Prosecutor,

Contra

1. Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo,
2. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma,
3. Cornelis Johannes Faber,
4. Theunis Christiaan de Klerk,
5. Abraham Carel Bothma,
6. William Frederik Krugel,
7. Frans Marais,
8. Adrian Engelbrecht,
9. Andries Meijer,
10. Andries Hendrik Klopper Jacobus.son,
11. Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, M.son,
12. Martha Faber, Widow of the late Johs. Bezuïdenhout,
13. David Malang,
14. Hendrik Petrus Klopper, H.son,
15. Johannes Bronkhorst,
16. Thomas Audries Dreijer,
17. Petrus Laurens Erasmus, Laurens.son,
18. Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest,
19. Pieter Willemse Prinslo, N.son,
20. Andries van Dijk,
21. Willem Jacobus Prinslo, H.son,
22. Johannes Prinslo, M.son,
23. Cornelis van der Nest,
24. Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^l.son,
25. Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^l.son,
26. Abraham Lodivieus Botha, Christ^l.son,
27. Pieter Jacobus Delpport,
28. Jacobus Marthinus Klopper, Jacobus'son,
29. Johan Theunis Muller,
30. Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg,
31. Johannes Frederik Botha, Christ^l.son,
32. Joachim Johannes Prinslo, M.son,
33. Willem Adriaan Nel,
34. Adriaan Labuseagne,
35. Leëndert Labuseagne,
36. Barend de Lange,
37. Frans Johs. van Dijk,
38. Gerrit Coenraad Bezuïdenhout, Fred.son,

39. Claas Prinslo, M.son,
40. Theunis Theodorus Fourie,
41. Christiaan Laurens Dreijer,
42. Frans Smit,
43. Lucas van Vuuren,
44. Stephs. Fredk. Grobber,
45. Gert Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gt.son,
46. Pieter Rasmus Erasmus,
47. Willem Prinslo, N.son,

To hear claim and conclusion on declaration made.

The R.O. Prosecutor exhibiting his criminal claim and declaration accompanied with the documents and informations relative thereto and marked on the annexed schedule from L^a to W.W.W. and 1-2 locis, requests that the said claim and declaration may be publicly read, and concludes *ut in scriptis*.

The *first* prisoner on the claim being read, requested forgiveness and mitigation of punishment, and said that he never would do any such thing again.

The *second* prisoner requested for mercy.

The *third* prisoner requested pardon, and said that he did not act of his own accord, but was seduced to the crime, and that he never would do so again.

The *fourth* prisoner requested mitigation of punishment, and promised obedience in future to his Government.

The *fifth* prisoner requested mercy for this time, and declared that he never again would be guilty of such a thing.

The *sixth* prisoner requested mercy and forgiveness.

The *seventh* prisoner said that he is an ignorant man who did not know better, and requested pardon.

The *eighth* prisoner requested mitigation and pardon, and promised not to allow himself to be seduced in future.

The *ninth* prisoner requested that it might be forgiven him, that he is still a youth, and that he did not do it of himself.

The *tenth* prisoner said that he was brought into it by the seduction and compulsion of others, and that he should take better care in future.

The *eleventh* prisoner said that he was misled, and requested forgiveness for this time.

The *twelfth* prisoner requested mercy and that she might have her ammunition back, as she had already lost her blood and was now about to lose her goods also.

The *thirteenth* prisoner said that he had gone with an intention to do good and that therefore he had unpremeditatedly done harm.

The *fourteenth* prisoner requested liberation for this time and mercy, or to be punished by a fine.

The *fifteenth* prisoner requested pardon.

The *sixteenth* prisoner requested mitigation of punishment, that he had innocently fallen into the business, and that he knew nothing about it before.

The *seventeenth* prisoner said that he did not come into it of his own accord, but was forced, and requested mitigation of punishment.

The *eighteenth* prisoner requested forgiveness, and declared to have been brought thereto by the seduction of others, and that he repented of it.

The *nineteenth* prisoner requested mercy and forgiveness.

The *twentieth* prisoner requested mitigation and time for the payment of the fine.

The *twenty-first* prisoner requested mitigation.

The *twenty-second* prisoner requested mitigation and said that the payment of the fine would oppress him.

The *twenty-third* prisoner requested forgiveness for this time, and said that he would be more careful in future.

The *twenty-fourth* prisoner requested mitigation, and time for the payment of the fine.

The *twenty-fifth* prisoner made the same request.

The *twenty-sixth* prisoner also.

The *twenty-seventh* prisoner requested mitigation and time, and said that he is poor.

The *twenty-eighth*, *twenty-ninth* and *thirtieth* prisoners requested mitigation of punishment and time for the payment of the fine.

The *thirty-first* prisoner said that he is poor, and requested mitigation and time.

The *thirty-second* prisoner said the same.

The *thirty-third*, *thirty-fourth* and *thirty-fifth* and *thirty-sixth* prisoners requested mitigation.

The *thirty-seventh* prisoner requested mitigation, and said that he is a poor man and that all his goods have been burned.

The *thirty-eighth* prisoner requested mitigation and time.

The *thirty-ninth* prisoner requested mitigation, and that it might be taken into consideration that the enemy has all his property away.

The Court holds this case in advice.

Done at Uitenhagen. day and year as above.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

A true translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 3.

UITENHAGEN.

Criminal claim and conclusion as also declaration made before the Special Commission holding the Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, agreeably to a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th Nov., 1815, by J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost R.O. Prosecutor.

1816

Contra

1. Hendrik Frederik Prinslo,
2. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma,
3. Cornelis Johannes Faber,
4. Theunis Christian de Klerk,
5. Abraham Carel Bothma,
6. Willem Frederik Kruger,
7. Frans Marais,
8. Adrian Engelbrecht,
9. Andries Meijer,
10. Andres Hendk. Klopper; Jac^sson,
11. Nicolas Balthasar Prinslo, Mart^sson,
12. Martha Faber, widow of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout.
13. David Malang,
14. Hendrik Petrus Klopper, Hendriks.son,
15. Johannes Bronkhorst,
16. Thomas Andries Dreijer,
17. Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Laur son,
18. Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest,
19. Pieter Willemse Prinslo, Nic^sson,
20. Andries van Dijk,
21. Willem Jacs. Prinslo, Wm.son,
22. Johannes Prinslo, Mart^sson,
23. Cornelis van der Nest,
24. Philip Rudolph Botha, Christl^sson,
25. Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christl^sson,
26. Abraham Ludovicus Botha, Christl^sson,
27. Pieter Jacobus Delpport,
28. Jacobus Martinus Klopper, Jac^sson,
29. Johan Theunis Muller,
30. Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg,
31. Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christl^sson,
32. Joachim Johs. Prinslo, Mart^sson,
33. Willem Adrian Nel,
34. Adrian Labuscagne,
35. Leendert Labuscagne,
36. Barend de Lange,

- 1816,
—
37. Frans Joh^s. van Dijk,
 38. Gert Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fredrik^s-son,
 39. Claas Prinslo, Wm.son,
 40. Theunis Theodorus Fourie,
 41. Christian Laurens Dreijer,
 42. Frans Smit,
 43. Lucas van Vuuren,
 44. Stephs. Frederik Grobbeler,
 45. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout,
 46. Pieter Rasmus Erasmus, Piet^s son,
 47. Willem Prinslo, Nic^sson ;

all confined in the public prison, or Defendants and Arrested at this Drostdy.

The R.O. Prosecutor, agreeably to the truth advanced,

That on the 14th November last, the R.O. Prosecutor having received a report from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, that a number of the inhabitants had assembled in arms, and which meeting could not (agreeably to the copy of an intercepted letter from the first prisoner transmitted by the said Deputy Landdrost) have anything else for its object than a rebellion against Government, the R.O. Prosecutor, on the 15th following immediately after the close of the last Session of the Commission of Circuit which was then held at the Drostdy, repaired to Bruintjeshoogte, and arrived on the 16th at the Post of Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment stationed at the place of Willem van Aard.

That the R.O. Prosecutor being there informed by said Major Frazer of the particulars of what had hitherto taken place as far as they were then known, sent off the following morning, being the 17th. one Fredrik Fouchon, who had been employed by the Deputy Landdrost as a messenger, in search of the rioters and at the same time gave him the letter hereunto annexed sub L^a. D., who afterwards returned with a report that he could not meet with them, but that the tracks of their horses were in the direction of Cafferland. That the R.O. Prosecutor having again sent off said F. Fouchon the same afternoon, he returned towards the fall of the evening with intelligence that he had delivered the R.O. Prosecutor's letter to the rebels, whom he found in two or three divisions, and that on the same being read to them, they appeared very much dejected, and said that they should consult among one another and the following morning give him an answer at the place of Louw Erasmus ; while Willem Kruger (the sixth prisoner in this case and Wm. Prinslo, Nic^sson, the *forty-seventh* defendant) were to come to the Post, and as Fouchon thought, request pardon for the rebels.

That the following morning, being the 18th, the R.O. Prosecutor accompanied by the Field Commandant Nel, and said F. Fouchon having gone to the abovementioned place of Louw Erasmus, but

not having discovered any of the rioters there, the R.O. Prosecutor returned to the Post, whither Willem Prinsloo, Nic^s-son, and Jacobus Klopper (the forty-seventh and twenty-eighth defendants in this case) repaired the same morning, saying that they came in the name of the others to agree; upon which the first mentioned being led into an apartment, he there said to the R.O. Prosecutor, in presence of the said Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer, "that he was sent by the rebels to make an agreement, that they would all disperse under condition that they and their children should not be prosecuted for their misconduct," to which the R.O. Prosecutor answered, "that he could not, nor would not make any agreement with them as long as they were in arms against their Government, and that the delegates should inform the rebels, that they should all first surrender on mercy when only any terms could be made with them, and that otherwise they should be compelled thereto."

That the said delegates having departed, the R.O. Prosecutor shortly afterwards, accompanied by the Deputy Landdrost Major Fraser with thirty Burghers and forty Dragoons, went out to meet the Rebels, in order to bring the business to as speedy a conclusion as possible, as the boundaries of the Colony to the shores of the sea would be exposed to the incursions of the Caffers by a junction of the different military Posts.

That having discovered the Rebels at the *Esterhuis Poort* on a hill situated near the place called the *Slagters Nek*, and having advanced to within about half an English mile, a Hottentot was despatched on horseback from them, who in the name of said Wm. Prinsloo, Nic^s-son (the forty-seventh defendant) came to say "that they would not fight," which the R.O. Prosecutor answered by the said Hottentot, saying "that he neither would fight, unless obliged so to do."

That the R.O. Prosecutor having advanced in front of the Rebels, some conversation took place with them through messengers the first of whom was Hendrik Oostwald Lange; the R.O. Prosecutor and Deputy Landdrost having also gone a little way up the hill to meet them, when the sixth prisoner together with the forty-seventh Defendant and two others promised to surrender themselves.

That however none of them coming, the R.O. Prosecutor advanced with his men till within musket shot of the rebels, who were then heard to call out "send your Dragoons away we shall come down," but to which the R.O. Prosecutor answered "that he would not do so," and having thereupon marched forwards, a number of the Rebels sitting down presented their guns at the R.O. Prosecutor's men, while one of them who stood on the extremity of the left wing, waved his hat to them without however being able from the general noise plainly to distinguish the words he uttered, but which seemed in meaning and substance to purport

1816.

that the Burghers under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor should move on one side so as to enable them to fire at the Dragoons.

That a short time before a few people were discovered ascending the mountain on horseback on the left side, who having joined the rebels, some of them, namely the sixth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-fifth prisoners, as also the fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-ninth, and forty-seventh Defendants, in name Willem Fredrik Kruger, Nicolas Balthazar Prinslo, M^s-son, Hendrik Pieter Kloppe, Hk^s-son, Petrus Laurens Erasmus Laur^s-son, Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest, Christoffel Rudolph Botha Christl^s-son, Johannes Bronkhorst, Thomas Andries Dreyer, Willem Jacobus Prinslo Wm^s-son, Johannes Prinslo, Mart^s son, Cornelis van der Nest, Philip Rudolph Botha Christl^s-son, Jacobus Martinus Kloppe, Jac^s-son, Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christl^s-son, Joachim Johannes Prinslo Joach^s-son, Willem Andries Nel, Claas Prinslo, Wm^s-son, and Willem Prinslo, Nic^s-son, immediately descended the mountain, having thrown down their arms, and falling on their knees besought forgiveness, at the same time saying that Cornelis Faber (the third prisoner) was among those who had arrived and who had returned from the Caffer Chief Geika with intelligence that the Caffers would not join them.

That the sun being then set, and no more of the rebels coming to surrender, the R.O. Prosecutor ordered his men to march back to the place of Willem van Aard, allowing the rebels who had surrendered at first to mix among the other Burghers, bringing up the rear however with the Dragoons, but who afterwards on their arrival at the place of Willem van Aard were put into confinement by the R.O. Prosecutor with the exception of Joachim Prinslo and Johannes Fredrik Botha, who appearing to the R.O. Prosecutor on the previous examination immediately made at the place, to be the least guilty, he sent them off in search of the remaining rebels, to warn them to disperse and return to their homes; the R.O. Prosecutor having thereupon sent the abovementioned persons in custody to the Drostdy, together with the first prisoner Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, who on the discovery of his abovementioned letter was taken up and put under arrest on the 13th November last, at the place of his father Martinus Prinslo by a detachment of the Dragoons under the command of Captain Andrews.

That the R.O. Prosecutor having thereupon requested a decree of approbation of the apprehension of all the abovementioned persons, from the Commission of Circuit which was at that time at this Drostdy, said request was at first held in advice, but the Commission having afterwards, on the receipt of Government's letter of the 27th November last, wherein the appointment of this

Special Commission was notified, declared that they could not grant the same, the R.O. Prosecutor, exhibiting his Preparatory Examination contained in the Records of the said Commission of Circuit, requested a disposition on his abovementioned request, on which the requested decree of approbation on the apprehension of the said persons was granted, and thereupon successive decrees of apprehension against the other prisoners and defendants, by this Worshipful Special Commission, and the R.O. Prosecutor being at the same time charged with the prosecution of all the persons concerned in this rebellion, whether inhabitants of this district or of Graaff Reinett, the judicial investigation of this case was accordingly commenced on the 16th December last and continued from day to day with that effect, that by Resolution of this Worshipful Commission dated the 15th inst. the same has been declared as closed, while in the course of the investigation one of the defendants, namely Petrus Johs. Fourie, Louis'son, was acquitted by definitive sentence and some of the apprehended provisionally released from their confinement under promise of hand and word not to leave the Drostdy till further disposition, and also to appear in Court or in prison whenever required *sub pœna confessi et convicti*, which persons so provisionally released from custody, but not from prosecution, the R.O. Prosecutor has denominated at the head of this claim as *Defendants and Arrested*.

That it has now appeared both from the Judicial investigation of this case and from the voluntary confessions of the different prisoners and defendants as also from the further documents annexed to this claim by the R.O. Prosecutor, that the beginning, progress and conclusion of this armed Rebellion, as well as the participation of the prisoners and defendants therein took place in the following manner :

That shortly after the close of the last Session of the Commission of Circuit at the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinett, Philip Opperman the Field-cornet of the Baviaan's River was informed by Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerrit'son, the forty-fifth defendant in this case "that he had heard from his sister-in-law, the wife of Adrian Engelbrecht, the *eighth* prisoner in this case, whom he had met with at his father's in law Diedrik Geere, that some people from the Tarka had gone to Cafferland to stir up the Caffers to contend against the troops, and which people were the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Johannes Faber, Frans Marais, and Adrian Engelbrecht, (the *third*, *seventh* and *eighth* prisoners) accompanied with two others." On which report said Field-cornet Philip Opperman, having immediately set off for Graaff-Reinett in order to inform the Landdrost Stockenstrom of what had been disclosed to him, he met on the road Willem Prinslo, Nic'son, the forty-seventh Defendant in this case who was coming back from Bruintjes Hoogte, where divine service had been performed at the

1816.

house of Barend de Klerk, Heemraad of the District of Uitenhagen; when having entered into conversation with him, he informed him of the singular news which he had heard from said G. P. Bezuidenhout, to which said Wm. Prinslo, Nic^sson, having answered that he had also heard something of it, and that he, the Field-cornet, was considered as being the cause of the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout (who was shot by a military detachment which was sent to arrest him, but against which he made an armed resistance, and at whose funeral his brother Johs. Bezuidenhout, now also deceased, had in the strongest manner expressed his intention to revenge the death of his brother,) and that he, Wm. Prinslo, would not give a stiver for his life or that of his wife and children; on which said Field-cornet having pursued his journey to Graaff-Reinett, he sent his wife and children likewise there, and entrusted the discharge of his duty by a letter to Willem Fredrik Kruger (the sixth prisoner in this case) who having taken the same upon him accordingly, acted from that time as *Provisional Field-cornet of the Baviaans river*.

That about the same time in the month of October last, shortly after the departure of the last Commission of Circuit from the village of Graaff-Reinett, Stephanus Johannes van Wyk, Field-cornet of the Tarka was informed by one Daniel Ouwkamp, under a promise of secrecy that there was a rebellious disturbance going forward in the Tarka about the death of the abovementioned Fredrik Bezuidenhout; on which report the said Field-cornet van Wyk, having rode to the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, who together with Cornelis T. Faber (the *third* prisoner) had been for some time past at the place of Diedrik Johannes Muller, the last mentioned, immediately on his arrival there, informed him that Johannes Bezuidenhout was very much dissatisfied about the death of his brother Fredrik, and that he, D. J. Muller, was apprehensive of bad consequences, as Cornelis Faber (the *third* prisoner) was then probably at Cafferland, although he, Muller, could not prove it.

That the Field-cornet van Wyk having thereupon sent for said Johannes Bezuidenhout and having spoken to him apart on the business, Bezuidenhout acknowledged his displeasure with respect to the death of his brother, whom he conceived had been innocently shot, at the same time saying that he would not put up with it, and likewise that he had heard that he himself, and his brother-in-law, C. Faber (the *third* prisoner) were also to be taken up; further expressing himself, that he considered the Field-cornet, Opperman, as having been the cause, by false reports, of the death of his brother Fredrik, and also naming the Landdrost Stockenstrom as one of the causes of the circumstance; respecting all which said Field-cornet van Wyk did his best by faithfully informing him of what took place with regard to his brother Fredrik, to bring him

back from his error and to induce him, if he had any grievances on the subject, to represent them in a proper manner where such should be done; said Field-cornet having so far succeeded that Bezuidenhout agreed to have a memorial written which was to be drawn up with the knowledge and advice of said Field-cornet, by Barend Bester and Stephanus Cornelis Bothma (the *second* prisoner) but which intention was not carried into execution, as Barend Bester through a mistaken prudence was not willing to do so, and Johs. Bezuidenhout also seemed to have changed his plan, without it appearing what line of conduct the *second* prisoner pursued in this respect, but who, being at that time involved in the criminal plot for a Rebellion, it is more than probable would not lend any assistance towards the adoption of a measure whereby the peace of the country should be preserved; in the same manner as the former endeavours of Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, senior, also a brother of the late Fredrik Bezuidenhout, to present a memorial respecting the death of the latter, were frustrated by the evasion or dilatory answer of George Fredrik Geere.

That the Field-cornet van Wyk, not being able to attain his benevolent object, and Johannes Bezuidenhout having informed him that he had not any inclination to remain longer in his District, but intended to remove to the Nieuwveld, requested of Diedrik Johs. Muller, whose well affected sentiments he perceived, should he again hear any reports of a rebellion being in agitation, or procure any proofs thereof, to communicate the same to him, the Field-cornet, immediately; whereupon he departed and having warned Wm. van Heerden the Field-cornet of the District situated near that behind the Sneeuwberg, to be on his guard, he gave information of what he had heard to the Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, Mr. J. F. Van de Graaff, residing at Cradock, in order that the necessary measures should be adopted for the preservation of the tranquillity of those parts.

That in the meanwhile, much about the same time in the latter end of October last, without being able to ascertain the precise date, the first prisoner in this case, came to the place of Diedrik Johannes Muller, where, before that he had seen Johannes Bezuidenhout; he expressed himself in such manner as plainly evinced his intention to abet said Bezuidenhout in his revengeful sentiments, and to instigate him to acts of violence; and having thereupon rode away with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout to the *second* prisoner, where after a conversation with three or four Caffers, who were then at that place, they among themselves formed a plan of an armed Rebellion, the object of which was no less than that of attacking and driving away His Majesty's troops which were stationed along the Great Fish River for the cover and security of the boundaries of this Colony, in consequence of which, the *third* prisoner was sent

by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, (whom one of the above-mentioned Caffers had asked, why some Christian person did not come and speak to their Captains on the business) to Cafferland with a message, and which the third prisoner voluntarily took upon him to deliver to the several Captains of the Caffer nation, and especially to the Chief Goika, in order to request help and support in the projected rebellion against His Majesty's Troops, and to entice their assistance by promises, not only of such trifles as those barbarians are fond of, but also of the cattle both of the troops and peaceable inhabitants, who should remain faithful to their Oath and Duty, and finally the District of the *Zuurveld* from which the Caffers have been driven now four years ago, with so much trouble and expense and to the promotion of the prosperity of the well thinking inhabitants of this Colony, which message was accordingly delivered by the third prisoner, perfectly agreeable to his intentions, and who was accompanied on his journey by the *seventh* and *eighth* prisoners, so that it is as little to be attributed to him the *third* prisoner as to those who sent him, that that visit was not attended with better success to them.

That the *first* prisoner thereupon returned back home, where having remained a few days, he again on the 9th November last rode to the place of the abovementioned Diedrik Johannes Muller, where the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner still were, when after the arrival of the *first* prisoner, with the *fourth* prisoner, they immediately sent for the *second* prisoner, who having also come, bringing with him the *ninth* prisoner, they proceeded further towards carrying their projected plan into execution, for which purpose a letter was drawn up and addressed to one Jacobus Kruger, senr., wherein the intended rebellion was made known, and said Jacobus Kruger's co-operation requested, which letter, hereunto annexed (Sub L^a. D) was, accordingly to the statement of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, and of the *first* prisoner, written by the *second* prisoner, with the previous knowledge of the *fourth* prisoner, and thereupon signed in presence of the *second*, *fourth*, and *ninth* prisoners, by the *first* prisoner, and then given by the latter to Johannes Christian Muller for to be delivered, with verbal orders that he should personally give it into the hands of said Jacobus Kruger, and at the same time tell him that after having read it in the presence of him, Muller, he should burn it, which letter said Muller having received, did ride away with the same, but on the instructions of his brother Diedrik Johannes Muller and by his advice, he delivered it into the hands of the Field Cornet Stephanus Johannes van Wyk, who having immediately brought it to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, the latter sent a copy of it to Captain Andrews, another to Major Fraser, Deputy Landdrost of this District, and the Original to A. Stockenstrom,

Esq., the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, and at the same time transmitted an order to the Field Cornet Philippus Albertus Opperman at the Baviaan's River, to call his men out, but which order came into the hands of the *sixth* prisoner, who, as has been above stated, was appointed by said P. A. Opperman, at the time of his flight, as Provisional Field Cornet in his place.

That in consequence of this discovery the *first* prisoner being taken into custody, the other conspirators, although now deprived of one of their chiefs, if not the principal instigator, nevertheless faithfully pursuing their plan, adopted measures to carry the same into immediate execution, for which purpose the *third* prisoner was a second time sent to Cafferland, whither he accordingly repaired again, taking with him the *seventh* prisoner, together with the yet absconded *Volkert Delpert* and *Wm. Prinslo, Joach's-son*, in order to call in the assistance of, and hurry the Caffers, with which the conspirators had reason to flatter themselves.

That on the 12th November last, a public notice being issued by the *fifth* prisoner, as he said, on the orders of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, for the purpose of being sent round from house to house of the inhabitants of the *Tarka*, in which their treaty with the Caffers for a hostile attack on the Government was openly avowed, and even represented as a matter agreed on, and the inhabitants invited to give their aid for that purpose, N.B. on the grounds of the Holy Gospel, on the same day, the late Johannes Bezuidenhout together with the *second, fifth* and *ninth* prisoners, departed for the Baviaan's River whither also the *fourth* prisoner repaired, who had been employed with the *first* prisoner early in the business and also after his apprehension to collect as many people as he could under the command of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout so as to increase his followers.

That the circumstance of a meeting of people at the place of Daniel Erasmus being very serviceable towards carrying the above-mentioned purpose into effect, the *sixth* prisoner, after that he had got possession of the order from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff to the Field-cornet P. A. Opperman, commanded these same men, both by written orders and verbal messages, as they *bona fide* supposed, and as the *fifth* prisoner possibly at that time still meant to keep a look out against the Caffers, to which people thus assembled, the *sixth* prisoner having read the abovementioned order from the Deputy Landdrost, he asked them how they were affected and *that he was with Government*, to which all of them having answered that they were with Government and consequently with him, the *fourth* prisoner, who although not commanded was however there, first said, and afterwards another, but who is not known, *not to be with Government*, at the same time mentioning some grievances, which expression the *fourth* prisoner

1816. — not being able to deny, endeavoured to attribute it to a misunderstanding in reading said letter, but which however plainly enough appeared to be only an idle protest devoid of all probability, and that his said hostile Declaration was nothing else than a result of his being an accomplice in the projected, and now carried into effect, conspiracy for a rebellion.

That the *sixth* prisoner having thereupon let his men depart, with orders to meet again the next day, he the same evening was sent for, in the name of Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo (the eleventh prisoner) who in the meantime, after his brother (the first prisoner) had been taken into custody, rode over the mountain, accompanied by H. P. Klopper, H^{ks}-son (the *fourteenth* prisoner), to the place of the *sixth* prisoner, by P. Erasmus, P's son, the *forty-sixth* Defendant, who had received the message on the road from Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest (the *eighteenth* prisoner) when the *sixth* being at the same time informed of the arrest of the *first* prisoner, and requested to command the people out of the corner, the *sixth* prisoner complying herewith, sent Gerrit Bezuidenhout, senior, who was there in compliance with a written order, to inform those who were already commanded as well as more others to repair to him, on which the *sixth* prisoner having rode home, there found the late Johannes Bezuidenhout with his accomplices, upon which the plan was immediately formed to advance armed to the place of Willem van Aardt, and there to demand the release of the *first* prisoner from Captain Andrews and in case of refusal to attack and force his Post, while Johannes Bezuidenhout did not any longer make a secret of his hostile intentions, or of the reasons why he had sent the *third* prisoner and his fellow travellers to Cafferland; further making use of threats hostilely to treat all those who did not assist in carrying his object into effect, and that he would give up their wives and children with all their property as a prey to the plunder and murder of the Caffers.

That the *sixth* prisoner immediately lending his ear to the proposal of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, and entirely losing sight both of his duty as Provisional Field-cornet, as well as of the means which he in that capacity had in his power to prevent the further progress of the evil, assembled his people, with whom, together with those who further joined him on the road, having put himself under the command of said Johannes Bezuidenhout, they on the 14th November last proceeded on their march to the said Post of Captain Andrews, where having arrived, a Hottentot was first sent to ask for the release of the *first* prisoner, who being sent back with a message from Major Frazer, the Deputy Landdrost, who had arrived there at daybreak, that one of the inhabitants themselves should come and speak with him, the *eleventh* prisoner was thereupon sent off to the said Deputy Landdrost, of whom the said *eleventh* prisoner, in a very cold and impudent manner,

demanded the immediate release of the *first* prisoner, but who was sent back with a negative answer, upon which the *seventeenth* prisoner repaired to the Post with the same message, which he delivered in a more decent manner and at the same time requested the Commandant Nel, who was also there, to ride with him to the Rebels who wished to speak to him, on which said Wm. Nel, having obtained permission from the Deputy Landdrost, repaired to the Rebels, by whom being asked the reason why the *first* prisoner was apprehended, the Field Commandant Nel only answered in general terms, that if he had not done anything wrong he had not anything to fear, when the *fourth* prisoner saying that he understood he was also to be taken up, which said Wm. Nel answering that if he had not committed anything bad he need not be apprehensive of it, the *fourth* prisoner thereupon replied, "that the first prisoner must be given up to them (the armed Rebels) and that if it should be found he had done wrong they would deliver him back again," while the late Johs. Bezuidenhout demanded from the Commandant Nel that he should call out the inhabitants of the District of Uitenhagen to come and join them, but which said Wm. Nel immediately refused, and then went and sat down with the *sixth* prisoner, in order to persuade him to go and speak to the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, to which the *sixth* prisoner, though at first somewhat afraid, having consented, and being on the way thither with Commandant Nel for that purpose, he was however fetched back by said Bezuidenhout and some others, Bezuidenhout at the same time saying that he the *sixth* prisoner must not go one pace from him; during which conversation the *fourth* prisoner among other things said to said Wm. Nel, in these or such like words, *I will shoot you or you shall shoot me*, while the late Johannes Bezuidenhout made use of very severe expressions respecting the death of his brother, and would not give any ear whatever to the warnings he received, but even abused Commandant Nel for a traitor, saying that he received a yearly salary for so doing, so that the Field Commandant Nel, not seeing any further chance to effect anything good with the Rebels, was about to ride away, but in which he was first hindered by said Johannes Bezuidenhout, and the *fourth* prisoner, one of whom laid a hold of his horse by the bridle, and the other of Wm. Nel himself by the arm, being at last unable to get away in any other manner than on a promise of coming back; the *nineteenth* prisoner even requiring an oath from him in confirmation of his promise, but to which however said W. Nel did not pay any attention.

That as soon as the Field Commandant Nel was gone, Johannes Bezuidenhout made the Rebels form a ring, within which the *sixth* prisoner took a solemn oath, calling on God's holy name, to be true to, and not leave one another, which oath was assented to by the others, some of them saying *Yes*, and others taking off

their hats, while some neither said *yes* nor took off their hats, but silently looked on at this blasphemous solemnity; after the swearing of which oath the *fifth* prisoner was sent off to the District of Zwagershoek and the *tenth* prisoner to that of Brintjeshoogte with directions to collect more men from both those Districts, in order to strengthen the rebellious gang, which commission both these prisoners acquitted themselves of to the best of their power, but each in a different manner, the *tenth* prisoner by verbal messages whereby he represented to the people in the most impressive manner the danger they exposed themselves to, by a refusal, of being murdered and plundered by the Caffers who were expected every moment, so as to persuade them to join in the object of the heads of the Rebels, but all which invitations however proved fruitless, wherever he applied, while the *fifth* prisoner on his way to Zwagershoek wrote a letter (hereunto annexed Sub L^a L 4) to Abraham Carel Greijling the Field-cornet of the district, requiring him to order out his men against the English troops, and to which letter the *fifth* prisoner had subscribed the names of the sixth prisoner and of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, which according to his confession he did by order of the latter, but at all events without the previous knowledge or consent of the former; with which letter he thereupon went to the said Field-cornet A. R. Greijling in order, as was mentioned therein, to give the Field-cornet a verbal explanation of the business and *to help his people to rights*, whereby nothing else can be understood than that he, the *fifth* prisoner was to lead on those men properly equipped to the place where the other Rebels were, but which intention entirely miscarried, as the Field-cornet Greijling, faithful to his oath and duty, not only opposed the request and even represented to the *fifth* prisoner the criminalness of his conduct, but also warned his people against being led away, preserved the tranquillity of his District, and even by allowing six of the men under his command to ride out to the Rebels for intelligence was the cause of the *thirtieth* and *forty-sixth* defendants (Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg and Pieter Rasmus Erasmus) separating from the rebellious gang.

That while all this was going on, the *second* prisoner immediately on the moving of the Rebels, employed himself in writing different letters, in order to strengthen the party, having also sent a Requisition on the 12th November to the Field-cornet A. E. Greijling to command men, in which Requisition the criminal object of such a commando was plainly avowed, and on the 13th November he sent off similar Requisitions to Christian Muller, Arnoldus de Beer, and Zacharias de Beer, and finally another Requisition (but without date) whereby he commanded Joseph Thomas, P. A. van der Merwe, Gerrit van der Merwe Gert^s-son, Gerrit van der Merwe Jac^s-son, and Gerrit Engelbrecht to be

present at the *fourth* prisoner's; all of which these Requisitions (hereunto annexed Sub L^a. L. 1, 2, 3) were subscribed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout by the *second* prisoner, but which however were not attended with any other consequence than that of the persons required thereby remaining faithful to their Duty and being upon their guard, with the exception only of the *thirteenth* prisoner who, by the first of the three letters being ordered to be present without any opposition on the 14th, complied with that illegal, and for a criminal purpose made, Requisition without even consulting his Field-cornet, and accordingly joined the rebellious Commando.

That on the said 14th November last the Field Commandant Nel having returned back to the Deputy Landdrost, and given him an account of what he had met with, nothing further then took place, excepting that the Rebels sent a little Hottentot to Major Frazer letting him know, that they should ride away to a place where there was grass for their horses, on which they rode accordingly through the great Fish River over the place of Louw Erasmus, and there unsaddled their horses beyond the boundaries of the Colony.

That on the following day being the 15th November, the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, sent several messages to the Rebels to warn them to return to their duty, having first sent them a written notice, the contents of which will appear from the document hereunto annexed Sub L^a. E., and thereupon in order to comply with their desire to know the reason of the apprehension of the *first* prisoner, a copy of the letter signed by him dated the 9th November, on the reading of which latter document many of the Rebels stood amazed, and as it seemed began to feel the criminalness of the step they had been brought to; while the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and the *fourth* prisoner endeavoured to quiet the consciences of their followers, by saying that they dare swear that letter was not *written* by the first prisoner, which expression of theirs was a hypocritical turn of the circumstance, as they very well knew that the *second* prisoner had in fact written the letter, but that the first prisoner had also dictated it, *signed it*, and sent it away.

That in the meantime on this communication from Major Frazer, an answer was written by the *thirteenth* prisoner with the advice of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and that of the *fourth* and *sixth* prisoners, which answer not only said "that the first prisoner must not be sent farther, and that they should further agree after a lapse of four days," but also contained this threatening addition, "that they hoped they should not be compelled to anything else," after the performance of which service the *thirteenth* prisoner returned home again.

1816.

That while the abovementioned F. Fouchon was with the Rebels with the message from Major Frazer, Hermanus Potgieter also came there, being sent by the Deputy Landdrost J. F. van de Graaff with a written invitation dated the 14th November, whereby, in the same manner as in a written warning, sent them the day before, by the Landdrost Stockenstrom (but which appears not to have reached further than the place of one Jordaan, and which was not seen any more after that the *second* prisoner had passed that place) he advised and warned the Rebels to return from their enormous and criminal measures, but which was attended with no better consequence, than that the Rebels thanked the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, by a written answer, for his paternal care, but still, under pretence that they did not know of the *first* prisoner having been guilty of writing such a letter as he was accused of, insisted on his being released, under a (pretended) promise that they would bring him themselves to answer for his conduct to his accusers, on sending of which answer they at the same time charged the abovementioned Hermanus Potgieter with a verbal message to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, requesting him to come to them; while the *fourth* prisoner having come to the place of Wm. van Aardt, and forced said Hermanus Potgieter to go to Major Frazer also and again to repeat the fixed desire of the Rebels to have the *first* prisoner released, which Hermanus Potgieter having done, returned to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff with the answer of the Rebels, but without however being able to flatter them with his coming; having on the contrary told them, that the only thing of that nature which he could propose, was, that if they would send three of their party to any fixed place, as for example to *Van Studensdam*, he would there come and meet them, but which meeting or delegation however did not take place; while the endeavours, both of the said Deputy Landdrost and of the Field-cornet Van Wyk, to bring back the *second* prisoner to a sense of his duty, and through his means to effect a favourable influence on the minds of the other rebels proved fruitless; he the *second* prisoner notwithstanding, that he continually rode up and down the Tarka not having thought proper to go to the said Deputy Landdrost, although he made promises to the Field-cornet to that effect, but none of which he fulfilled; the said *second* prisoner having only written a letter without date to the Field-cornet hereunto annexed Sub I^a of a mysterious tenor, from which letter, as well as from the whole of the *second* prisoner's conduct, it evidently appeared that his words and actions by no means corresponded.

That on the 10th November the Rebels, from whom in the meantime the *fortieth*, *forty-first*, *forty-second* and *forty-third* Defendants, and Arrested, *Theunis Theodorus Fourie*, *Christian Lourens Dreyer*, *Frans Smit* and *Lucas van Vuuren*, had absented themselves under pretence of going to fetch victuals, removed from the

place where they were, to another resting place, also situated at the other side of the Great Fish River named the *Kwaggahoeknek* from whence they on the 17th moved back in three divisions successively to the *Slagters' Nek*, where the forty-fourth Defendant and Arrested *Stephanus Grobbler*, who was that night on guard, availed himself of the opportunity, while the others were asleep of absenting himself and secretly riding home.

That the R.O. Prosecutor having arrived at the Post of Captain Andrews towards the evening of the 16th November, and being informed of everything which had hitherto taken place, the Rebels were at last on the 17th, after a long and fruitless search discovered by different patrols, for which purpose the Field Commandant Nel, the Burghers Jacobus Potgieter and Lodewyk Banes and the abovementioned Fredrik Fouchon were employed, partly at the *Slagters' Nek* and partly on their way thither, as has already been stated at the commencement of this claim, to whom these the written warning from the R.O. Prosecutor hereunto annexed Sub L. . . was read, but with no better effect, than that they promised to send two men the next day to the place of Louw Erasmus to speak with the delegates of the R.O. Prosecutor.

That on the said 17th November, the *forty-seventh* Defendant having received a message from the *sixth* prisoner, who now seeing the consequences of his improper conduct, and repenting although too late, invited the said *forty-seventh* Defendant to come to his assistance, who having accordingly complied therewith, and having represented both to Johannes Bezuidenhout and to the others the prejudicial consequences which must ensue both to themselves, their families and the whole Colony from this Rebellion, he warned and recommended them to submission, in which he was joined by Louis Fourie, who at the request of the *fortieth*, *forty-first*, *forty-second*, and *forty-third* Defendants on their return home, had also repaired to the riotous assembly with the same peaceable intentions; when the said *forty-seventh* Defendant endeavouring to effect some arrangement for the Rebels, he for that purpose repaired on the 18th November, accompanied by the *twenty-eighth* defendant to the R.O. Prosecutor at the place of Wm. van Aard, to which proposal however, as not containing any unconditional surrender on the part of the Rebels, the R.O. Prosecutor could not consent, but was obliged to move out with his Detachment to force the Rebels to submission, notwithstanding the better position they occupied; when after several friendly warnings had been tried, as more fully described at the commencement of this Claim, a number of eighteen, as abovementioned came down, and surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor, while the remainder fled, of whom however several went to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, and declared their submission, to whom also the *fourth* prisoner, as well for himself as on behalf of the other fugitives wrote the letters, annexed to

1816.

the deposition on oath of the said Deputy Landdrost exhibited herewith Sub L^a. R. 1.

That just before this partial dispersion of the Rebels, the *third* prisoner together with the *seventh* prisoner and his still absconded companions, came up the mountain and gave an account of their second journey to Cafferland to the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, but which account was very badly adapted to impress any confidence in the minds of the heads of the Rebellion, as the Caffer Chief *Geika*, as now appears from the elucidation given by his interpreter on this subject before this Commission, without making any promise to the delegated Rebels, who spared no pains to persuade him, sent them away with a message, that if they wanted to fight, they might do so.

That the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stockenstrom, Esq., together with Captain Harding and fifty men of the Cape Regiment on horseback, being sent to the Tarka in pursuit of the remainder of the Rebels, returned back however without having found them; in consequence of which on the afternoon of the 24th November, the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer with one hundred men from the Cape Regiment, and Commandant Wm. Nel with twenty-two armed Burghers marched for Baviaan's River where they were to be joined by thirty Burghers more from the district of Graaff-Reinett, of whom having met twenty, it was however judged more expedient to send them back home and take their horses for the soldiers of the Cape Regiment.

That this detachment having arrived in the night at the place of Daniel Erasmus of the Baviaan's River, where receiving intelligence that the gang of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout with the *third* prisoner, were in the woods of the Baviaan's River, it was deemed necessary to find some person to act as a messenger, for which purpose Commandant Nel having gone twice, once alone, and once with Major Frazer, to the place of the *forty-sixth* Defendant, there spoke with his wife and enquired after her husband whom, although having been with the rebels, he knew to be otherwise a good man, and very well adapted for the intended purpose; which woman however being at first much embarrassed, denied knowing anything of her husband, but on the repeated promises of Major Frazer that if he made his appearance and performed the required service, he should have a great chance of escaping that punishment which he had otherwise deserved for his crime, she answered that if she should find her husband she would send him; in consequence of which in about an hour and a half afterwards the said *forty-sixth* Defendant having come with the *tenth* prisoner to Major Frazer, he was thereupon sent by him in search of the gang with instructions should he meet with them not to say that he had been with Major Fraser, but to behave as if he still belonged to the

Rebels; which charge the said *forty-sixth* Defendant having accordingly taken upon him, he departed on the 25th November and returned the following day with a report of the course which Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner had pursued, on which the Commando having in the evening marched further up the river, and having halted for a short time at Jan de Lange's, they continued their march to Frans Labuscagne's, where they arrived about two o'clock in the night, from whence having departed on the morning of the 27th they discovered the tracks of waggons in the direction of the place of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout at the upper side of the Baviaan's River, which tracks having followed to the fall of the evening, the Commando on the 28th pursued the same and about noon, near a place called *Klipkraal*, discovered two waggons below near the river, but which however were found to be the waggons of Louw Bothma and of a man named Botha.

That the Commando having thereupon advanced a little higher up towards the Great Riet Valley, the *ninth* prisoner was the first who came to them, coming from Johannes Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner; which *ninth* prisoner being arrested and put under the charge of a sentry, then said that the *fifth* prisoner was also there, and that he, as soon as ever he discovered the Commando, had separated from the others, and now stood further down at the river, on which information Major Frazer having sent off the Field-cornet, Jan Durant, and the *forty-sixth* Defendant, they found the *fifth* prisoner, and brought him with them, who was thereupon also put under the charge of a sentry at some distance from the *ninth* prisoner, on which it having appeared from the separate examination of both these prisoners that they had seen the party of Bezuidenhout that morning at the *Winterberg* and that they were to be the following day with four waggons, with which the *second* and *third* prisoners and their families were, at the same place where the Detachment now was, a plan was formed between Major Frazer and the Commandant Nel with respect to the place and manner in which they should surprize and overpower the remainder of the rebellious gang, in consequence of which the Commando commenced their march at daybreak on the 29th, and arrived about ten o'clock at a kloof at the *Winterberg*, through which the waggons must pass, and which was considered as the best place to intercept them; but during which march Major Frazer having the misfortune to break his arm by a fall from his horse, the command of the Detachment was given over to Lieut. McInnes, by whom, together with Ensign McKay, such positions were taken as had before been agreed upon between Major Frazer and Commandant Nel, and that in such manner that they could not be discovered by Bezuidenhout or his party; on which the said two officers proceeded up the river with a part of the Detachment,

1816.

while Commandant Nel and his men were stationed higher up the river, together with a sergeant and eighteen men of the Cape Regiment on horseback, with orders to invest the kloof where the waggons entered; which order having been executed after the waggons to the number of four had entered the kloof, with which waggons the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, *second* and *third* prisoners, their families, and that of the *fifth* prisoner with their cattle, sheep, horses, &c., were, and having unyoked within the ambuscade formed as abovementioned, they were thus surrounded without discovering anything, whereupon the *second* prisoner on foot and unarmed, and the *third* on horseback and armed, being perceived coming down the river after the track of the soldiers to the turn of a mountain, Lieut. McInnes and Ensign McKay placed a party of six men in the river near the road where those two should be obliged to pass, while the officers took up a position in a line with them, but covered by a precipice.

That the *second* and *third* prisoners having advanced to within about thirty or forty paces of the soldiers, the latter were ordered to stand up, on which Ensign McKay having also stood up, called out to the *second* and *third* prisoners to stand, which was also repeated by the soldiers, but with no other effect than that the *third* prisoner as soon as ever he discovered the soldiers, turned his horse round and rode off at a gallop, while the *second* prisoner ran away on foot; upon which Ensign McKay, having fired a shot over the head of the *third* prisoner to make him stand, but which he not complying with, the soldiers fired five or six shots at, but without hitting him, on which the *third* prisoner dismounted from his horse, and kneeling down, having presented his gun towards the soldiers, one of them fired at and wounded him in the left shoulder, in consequence of which having fallen, he was taken prisoner; while the *second* prisoner, notwithstanding that several shots had been fired at him continued to fly, but having at last ran into a hollow, was there overtaken by the men who were in pursuit of him and also put in custody with the *third* prisoner.

That Johannes Bezuidenhout having in the meantime got on horseback, and armed with a gun, proceeded gently towards a little kloof where the soldiers were stationed on horseback, accompanied by his wife on foot, but after walking about a hundred paces, having again turned back with his wife to the waggons, he there dismounted, and notwithstanding that Lieut. McInnes with his bat on his gun beckoned to him to surrender, and notwithstanding that the Field-cornet Wm. Nel and the *forty-sixth* Defendant called out to give himself up, he could not prevail on himself to do so, but with arms in his hand, continued to resist, being assisted therein by the *twelfth* prisoner, who being also armed with a gun, handed another musket to her husband after he had discharged one he had, and also, notwithstanding that she denies it, fired a

shot herself, which the R.O. Prosecutor conceived he must admit, not only because it is positively asserted in some of the Depositions, but also because it appears that several shots were fired from the side of Bezuidenhout even after that Lieut. McInnes had caused the firing to cease on his side, the consequence of all which was, that one of the soldiers being mortally wounded by Bezuidenhout by a shot of slugs, from the left thigh to the left breast and his left arm broken, he was himself also wounded in such manner by two different shots, that first the soldier and thereupon said Johs. Bezuidenhout died in a few hours afterwards, while his wife, the *twelfth* prisoner, and his son about fourteen years of age, were also wounded, during which fire the wives and children of the *second* and *fifth* prisoners who were with the waggons surrendered themselves on being called to by Commandant Nel, so that in this manner the whole of the fugitive gang were made prisoners; on which the waggons being taken possession of, the following ammunition was found: ten muskets and rifles, the largest of which were loaded with slugs, a bag with bullets and slugs, three pigs of lead, eight large ox horns with the ends sawed off and provided with stoppers all filled with gunpowder, four horns with belts also full, and some knapsacks likewise with gunpowder, containing altogether between forty and fifty pounds; while after that Bezuidenhout and his family were taken, the *seventh* prisoner, who till that time had also been a fugitive, was likewise apprehended by the burgher commando.

The R.O. Prosecutor thereupon further advanced;

That having stated to this Worshipful Court, the commencement, progress and conclusion of this unfortunate circumstance, he should now proceed to examine into the nature of the crime committed, and *if* and *in how far* the different Prisoners, Defendants and Arrested have been guilty.

In this regard the R.O. Prosecutor, with due submission, is of opinion that he must consider the crimes committed in this case to be High Treason, Violation of the Supreme Authority, Rebellion, Open Violence, and Disturbing the public peace, respecting which crimes the R.O. Prosecutor, without entering into an elaborate description of them in all their various significations, will only remark that the first mentioned, *High treason*, is according to the definition of the laws, held to be committed by joining the Enemies of the State with a hostile intention against its safety, whether undertaken for the total overturning of the State itself, or for overpowering any part of the same, as for the overthrow of the Government of the country; it being sufficient when such be committed with an actual hostile design, as *Blackstone* says in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, book 4, Ch. 6;

1816.

§ 3. *If a man do levy war against our Lord the King in his realm*, while as on the one side to make the crime of *High treason* appear, it is not required to prove that a person was actually in arms against the State, but is sufficient that he had excited hostilities against the State, so on the other side by being found in an Armed Rebellion, the crime of *High treason* is not constituted, when it does not appear that he had a part in the hostile design or conspiracy; and which is the distinguishing mark between the crime of *High treason* and that of *High misprision or læse Magestatis*; whence it actually follows that a person can be guilty of *High treason*, although he has not been in arms, by writings, by treating with the open enemy, or by other machinations seeking enemies to excite them to commit, either internally or externally, an attack against the safety of the Realm; while on the other hand a man can be an accomplice in an armed Rebellion and in proportion to the degree of his co-operation be guilty of the crimes of *High misprision*, *Public violence* (by which is always understood *violence with arms* in distinction from *private violence* which is committed without arms), and disturbing of the public peace without thereby falling into the heinous crime of *High treason*, although equally subject to a very strict interpretation of the laws.

Having premised these general principles the R.O. Prosecutor will now proceed to consider the crime committed by each of the persons in particular, comprehended in this claim; in which respect it is the opinion of the R.O. Prosecutor that the first five prisoners actually stand guilty of the crime of *High treason*, as appearing both from their own confessions and from the documents exhibited in the prosecution.

I. With respect to the *first* prisoner :

1st. That he must have early cherished a plan for effecting an armed Rebellion, as on his coming to the place of Diedrik Johannes Muller in the latter end of October, 1815, he immediately expressed his intention to encourage Johs. Bezuidenhout in his revengeful object respecting the unfortunate shooting of his brother Fredrik, and which was attended with that effect that Johannes Bezuidenhout, who otherwise not seeing any chance of effecting his purpose, was already prepared through chagrin to leave the Districts of the Tarka and Baviaan's River and remove to the Nieuwveld, now finding the *first* prisoner, voluntarily and unasked for, ready to fly to his assistance, immediately went to work to carry the projected Rebellion into execution.

With respect to this early employment of the *first* prisoner, among other proofs his answer to the 30 interrog^{tes.} of his third examination (L^a. X3) is remarkable, while the fixed determination of the *first* prisoner to proceed to this step appeared from his obstinately persisting therein, notwithstanding the warning of his own father, who had remarked something of the kind from the *first* prisoner's discourse, and who by his own experience knew the consequences of such acts.

2nd. That the *first* prisoner having rode with Johs. Bezuidenhout to the place where the second prisoner dwelt, was there present at, and took a part in a conversation with some Caffers who were there, and which conversation it was that gave rise to the first mission of the third prisoner to Cafferland—*vide* the third examination of *first* prisoner, Arts. 9, 11 and 12, L^a. X3.

3rd. That the first prisoner on the 9th November, 1815, also assisted in dictating, and thereupon alone and of himself signed the abovementioned letter to Jacobus Kruger, and in which letter he, the *first* prisoner, in the name (as he, contrary to the truth, therein expressed) of the *burghers of the whole of Bruintjeshoogte, Zuurveld and the Tarka*, informed said Jacobus Kruger, and wanted him to acquaint the Field-cornet Van der Walt of the District of Rhenosterbergen, that they had resolved, *N.B. agreeably to the oath they had taken to their mother country, to remove the God-forgotten Tyrants and Villains*, by which expressions it plainly appeared that nothing less was the intention than to be released by means of force from His Majesty's Government, under the protection of which he lived, and to which he consequently owed fidelity and obedience (*vide* among others the first prisoner's confession in his third examination, Arts. 17, 19 and 20, L^a. X3), without that the *oath taken to the Mother Country* (supposing that the same was meant with relation to the former Dutch Government) can be here at all admitted in excuse of the crime, as well because by the Capitulation in the year 1806 this Colony was transferred over from the power of the Dutch Government, under the subjection of his Britannic Majesty, as also because that it has since been publicly known, that by a treaty concluded between the British Crown and the Sovereign Prince (now King) of the Netherlands, this settlement has been definitely ceded to the former power, in which cession it is the duty of every inhabitant, as long as he resides in this Colony to acquiesce; while the *first* prisoner was so well aware of the criminality of his conduct, that he therefore

1816.

specially recommended the person to whom the letter was addressed, and which was repeated by a verbal message with the person who was charged with the carriage of the letter, immediately to burn the same after having read it.

- 4th. That the first prisoner after he had dispatched said letter, having departed, made an agreement with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, when the projected Rebellion should be carried into execution, to meet together, and jointly to make a beginning (*vide* his third examination, Art. 28, L^a. X3), and which junction was only prevented by the timely discovery of the above mentioned letter, and by the apprehension of the *first* prisoner; while in the meantime the *first* prisoner was considered by Johs. Bezuidenhout and his accomplices of such indispensable consequence, that although the original plan was to begin with the attack on the Post of Lieutenant Rossouw, the first movement however was made against the Post of Captain Andrews, for the purpose of releasing the first prisoner.

II. With regard to the *second* prisoner:

- 1st. That he was also present where he lived, *at*, and had a share *in* the conversation which was held there with the abovementioned four Caffers, which sort of communication was in itself not only illegal according to the existing laws, but as connected with the object for which the same was held, was highly criminal.
- 2nd. That the *second* prisoner, who it seems was not so ready to lend his pen for the beneficial purpose to which he was requested by the Field-cornet van Wyk (as abovementioned), was however very ready, on the 9th November last, to commit to paper the letter to Jacobus Kruger, and to have it signed by the *first* prisoner under the most perfect knowledge of what was written in it, and of the object for which the people were therein called to assemble; while the *second* prisoner was present the whole time at both the meetings held about this business.
- 3rd. That further on the 12th November when Johs. Bezuidenhout resolved to carry his plan into effect, the second prisoner accompanied him, and therefore took an active part in the execution of the same, and contributed to that compulsion by which many other of the accomplices alleged they were dragged into it.
- 4th. That the *second* prisoner's activity in this business is the more evident from the written Requisitions acknowledged by him (Sub L^a. L 1, 2 and 3), in the first of which,

dated the 12th November, &c., (he) openly requested and ordered the Field-cornet Greijling to command men, in order (as he expressed himself) *to extirpate the villains of Englishmen out of our country*; adding this threat to the Field-cornet, *Take care of the blood under your charge you may truly believe it, in case you remain negligent*; the second prisoner having also written on the back of these Requisitions an order to everyone, wherever they might come, to forward the same *without one minute's delay*; while in the second requisition (L^a. L2), dated the 13th November, the people were commanded in a very threatening tone, *immediately to be present here with us* (namely with Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers) with this addition, *if not, you shall well feel it*, and at the conclusion, *the consequences shall be earnest*; and in which Requisition Diedrik Muller, whose faithful discharge of his duty in this case has appeared, was stamped with the appellation of *Traitor to his country*; while finally the second prisoner in the third of said Requisitions L^a. 3, but which was without date, threateningly ordered the five persons mentioned therein, *to be immediately present on receipt thereof with guns and arms without any opposition*; all of which Requisitions the second prisoner signed not with his own name, or by order of another, but merely with the name of *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, which fully proves how completely the second prisoner possessed that man's confidence, and how deeply he shared in his plans, for the second prisoner was very far from maintaining that he had affixed the signature of Johannes Bezuidenhout without his knowledge or consent, through which pretext, in case he had recourse thereto, he would by no means have mitigated his crime, but on the contrary exaggerated it, by the acknowledgment of having committed a forgery.

- 5th. That the second prisoner during the armed Rebellion was always employed in supplying the rebels with provisions, for which purpose his continually riding up and down the Tarka was serviceable; and it is remarkable that the warning of the Landdrost of Graaff Reinett, A. Stockenstrom (L^a. R. 1a), which was sent for further circulation to the place of Barend Bester, where the second prisoner had passed three times within a very short period, and which warning the second prisoner acknowledges to have had in his hands at the place of Jordaan, just at that time disappeared.
- 6th. That the second prisoner at the same time that he by Requisitions sought more and more to carry the Rebellion into effect, endeavoured by fair promises to bring the

Field-cornet van Wyk under the idea that he, the *second* prisoner was employed in restoring tranquillity, having for that purpose written the mysterious letter (Sub L^a N) to the said Field-cornet, and in which letter the *second* prisoner by no means expressed himself in such plain terms as in his *Rebellious Requisitions*, but by which hypocritical conduct however the Field-cornet van Wyk did not suffer himself to be imposed on.

- 7th. That finally the *second* prisoner instead of going to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, whither he had been sent for, and which, if he was actuated by a sincere repentance and had been really employed in quelling the Rebellion and endeavouring to bring back the deluded to their duty, he could safely have done; on the contrary, accompanied with his whole family the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner to the Winterberg, with intention to withdraw from this Colony, or at least to take such a situation at the Boundaries that they could act as circumstances might require, and be enabled at all times to disturb the tranquillity of the Colony, as well by a traitorous correspondence within, as by an understanding with, and instigation of the Caffers to disturbance; but which scheme was frustrated by the surprizing and overpowering of the *second* prisoner and his companions, while finally it militates against the *second* prisoner, in whose favour the R.O. Prosecutor cannot allege a single mitigating circumstance, that he was even once before the subject of judicial punishment for having been guilty of forging a butcher's note, as appears by sentence dated the 3rd May, 1800 (Sub L^{is} U U U), without the punishment he has suffered seemed to have bettered his depraved heart.

III. Respecting the *third* prisoner :

- 1st. That the *third* prisoner was also very early acquainted with the plan of the *first* and *second* prisoners, and immediately on the arrival of the *first* prisoner allowed himself to be made use of to go to Cafferland for the purpose of inviting the Caffer Chiefs, and especially *Goika*, to hostilities against His Majesty's troops and Government, and to excite the interest of the Caffers by promises of a return of the Zuurveld, which had been conquered from them a few years back, and of the cattle of the English and of such inhabitants as would not assist in this rebellion, as also of other necessaries and ornaments in much estimation with those barbarians.
- 2nd. That the *third* prisoner, in order the sooner to attain his hostile object, did not scruple to describe to the Caffer

Chief Geika the number of the English troops as a *handfall*, and to make him believe that there was a general dissatisfaction throughout the whole Colony against the British Government, and that "at the Cape there were six hundred Dutchmen ready," notwithstanding that (as the *third* prisoner expressed himself to Geika) the Dutch had exchanged this country to the English for another country on the other side, by which expression is generally understood in conversation with the Caffers, the other parts of the world beyond the seas, and which conversation of the *third* prisoner fully proves that he was well acquainted with the transfer of the Sovereignty of this Colony to the Crown of Great Britain, not only by Conquest, but by subsequent Treaty.

- 3rd. That the *third* prisoner had endeavoured to place the acts of Government in an unfavourable light with the Caffer Chiefs, both by describing the present existing laws with respect to the tenure and survey of lands as oppressive and ruinous to the graziers, as well as by attributing the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout to a murderous despotism, and in this manner to complain to the Chiefs of a strange nation, of the measures of the Government and Magistrates within this Colony.
- 4th. That the *third* prisoner having departed from *Geika* with a promise to return as soon as the projected Rebellion was sufficiently ripe, in which Rebellion he likewise informed *Geika* that the first prisoner and the late Johs. Bezuidenhout were to play the principal parts, he reported to said Bezuidenhout the result of his mission, and which report seemed to have a favourable influence on the progress of the Rebellious plan.
- 5th. That the *third* prisoner, after the letter of the 9th November was written and signed by the *first* and *second* prisoners respectively, again faithful to his promise, repaired to *Geika* at Cafferland to inform him that the Rebellion was about to commence, and that therefore the assistance of the Caffers was now required; for which purpose the place where these barbarians were to meet the rebels under Johs. Bezuidenhout was agreed to be in the neighbourhood of the Post of Lieutenant Rossouw, which Post it was the intention first to attack, because that Bezuidenhout wished to retort the first consequence of his thirst for revenge for the death of his brother Fredrik, as well on that officer as on the Landdrost Stockenstrom and the Field-cornet Opperman.
- 6th. That the *third* prisoner, in order the sooner to persuade the Caffer Chief *Geika* to grant assistance, did not alone

confine himself to the promise of presents and the cession of the Zuurveld, but even endeavoured to excite in *Geika* a hostile intention (without it having sufficiently appeared whether this circumstance had place on the first or second mission) by making him believe that the *gentleman*, (by whom as the prisoner himself confessed, and as *Geika* from the conversation with the *third* prisoner could not otherwise suppose, the R.O. Prosecutor was meant) with a certain number of armed men on good horses, should come to *Geika* to speak with him, but who would unexpectedly shoot him and then ride away.

- 7th. That while the *third* prisoner was with *Geika* in Cafferland, the second time, intelligence was brought there that the *first* prisoner was apprehended by the English, which intelligence however had a very different effect on *Geika* and the *third* prisoner, the latter having thereupon urged his request for assistance saying that there was now no time to be lost, and even asked by name for the Captains *Jalousa* and *Keino*, but *Geika* sent the *third* prisoner away with this message to the Rebels, that they might fight if they pleased.
- 8th. That the *third* prisoner after having performed his mission joined the Rebels at the Slagter's Nek, and having communicated *Geika's* answer to his employers, endeavoured, as much as he could, to prevent the submission of the Rebels.
- 9th. That the *third* prisoner also repaired with his family to the *Winterberg* in order to fly the Colony or be in a situation to disturb it anew; although he pretends that he only wanted to place himself where he could obtain pardon, or in case that might not be obtainable, where he could be in safety, from which it at all events appears, that he did not intend to give himself up unconditionally to the Government.
- 10th. That finally the *third* prisoner after that he had been surrounded by the soldiers of the Detachment which was sent in pursuit of him and his associates, evinced his unwillingness, notwithstanding that he was repeatedly called to, to surrender, and when he was not any longer able to escape, made an armed resistance, in consequence of which being fired at, he could not be, otherwise than wounded, taken prisoner.

The R.O. Prosecutor is sorry to be obliged here also to remark, that he cannot allege a single circumstance in defence of the *third* prisoner, as he cannot find any excuse for his conduct in his not going of his own accord, but being sent by others to the Caffer chief, because the *third* prisoner not only spoke there in the name

of a specified person, but likewise, as he himself acknowledged, in that of the *people*; while also the taking or refusing of such a mission was perfectly voluntary on the part of the third prisoner, and according to the prescriptions of the law in such criminal transactions, the sender as well as the sent is guilty of the same crime and in an equal degree; and besides the *third* prisoner, in consequence of his former rambles among the Caffers, was deemed the most proper person for that mission.

IV. Regarding the *fourth* prisoner :

- 1st. That the *fourth* prisoner being met on his way to the Tarka by the *first* prisoner, when he was going, as he says, to the *third* prisoner to fetch a saw which he had promised him (but which circumstance the *third* prisoner denies) and also by the *third* prisoner who was going to the *first* prisoner, rode back with them both to the place of Diedrik Muller, where the *third* prisoner with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout then lodged, and having been then informed either on the road or on their arrival there of the plan which had been made, immediately consented and took a part therein; which consent and participation the *fourth* prisoner most plainly evinced by the expression, that he would shoot those who would not assist, even were it his own father, or, so as it was understood by others, his own brother.
- 2nd. That the *fourth* prisoner was also present at the dictating writing and signing of a letter from the first prisoner to Jacobus Kruger dated the 9th November, and had a perfect knowledge of the criminal tendency of the same.
- 3rd. That the *fourth* prisoner also knew that, and for what purpose, the *third* prisoner was sent to Cafferland.
- 4th. That the meeting of many of those who were commanded for the armed Rebellion, was appointed to be at his place, as appears from the *first* and *third* of the Requisitions (L^a. L 1, 2, 3) written by the *second* prisoner above-mentioned, and which appointment could not well have had place without the consent of the *fourth* prisoner.
- 5th. That the *fourth* prisoner without being commanded or requested thereto, went to the place of Daniel Erasmus, whither the *sixth* prisoner had commanded (at that time for a legal patrol) the men, and where, after that the letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff was read, he sowed the first seeds of the Rebellion, by openly evincing his disaffection to the Government, on the question of the *sixth* prisoner that he was with Government and what the people said, and by alleging reasons or rather pretexts for his disaffection, which

- could not be attended with any other consequence, than to create doubt and mistrust against Government in the minds of those devoid of penetration.
- 6th. That the *fourth* prisoner, although immediately reprov'd both by the *sixth* prisoner and by the *forty-seventh* Defendant, for the rashness of such expressions, notwithstanding continued to support the hostile conspiracy into which he had entered, and after having spoken with Johannes Bezuidenhout who was then already on the move, he the same evening together with the *fourteenth* prisoner and the *forty-sixth* defendant rode to the place of Martinus Prinslo at Bruintjeshoogte. in order, having heard, after his departure from the place of Daniel Erasmus, that the *first* prisoner had been apprehended, to inquire the reason thereof; from whence he took also the *twenty-second* Defendant threatening him with the Caffers; and then rode to the *twenty-first* Defendant whom, as well as the *twentieth* Defendant who was casually there, he by threats of having them knocked on the head by the Caffers, got to accompany him, and brought them to the gang which was then in the place between the Posts of Lieut. Rossonw and Captain Andrews.
- 7th. That the *fourth* prisoner previous to his riding to the *twenty-first* Defendant, having gone from the place of Martinus Prinslo to his brother the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, was very seriously reprov'd by him, who from his discourse and riding about remarked his criminal conduct, and who, alleging to him the better education he had received, and the sick-bed of an aged mother, endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose, but notwithstanding all which warnings the *fourth* prisoner continued to persevere in the further execution of his criminal project.
- 8th. That the *fourth* prisoner also at the Post of Captain Andrews. on the occasion of the rebellious demand for the release of the *first* prisoner, whose crime he was perfectly well acquainted with, took a very active part therein, and was always found both by those who belonged to the Rebels, as well as by those who were there with messages, to have acted as one of the principal leaders or supporters of the rebellion.
- 9th. That the *fourth* prisoner together with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout attempted forcibly to detain the Commandant Nel who had come from the Post of Captain Andrews in order (if possible) to bring back his fellow inhabitants to the path of rectitude and a sense of their duty, and who did not allow him to depart before that

he made a promise to return, the *fourth* prisoner having also plainly evinced his intention to proceed to acts of violence by this expression "*you shall shoot me or I will shoot you.*"

10th. That the *fourth* prisoner also prevented the burgher Hermanus Potgieter from speaking confidentially with the *sixth* prisoner, and afterwards forced the said H. Potgieter, notwithstanding the continued refusal of the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer to the repeated messages sent to him for the release of the *first* prisoner, again to go to Major Frazer with the demand from the Rebels.

11th. That the *fourth* prisoner had also a part in the impertinent answer which was written by the *thirteenth* prisoner to Major Frazer.

12th. That the *fourth* prisoner, when at Slagter's Nek, notwithstanding that several invitations which were made him, and notwithstanding that his brother the Heemraad Barend de Klerk warned him anew to submission, nevertheless could not be persuaded, but in the fullest manner evinced his resolution to make an armed resistance rather than surrender, by saying, *that he had now bid his brother good bye for the last time.*

13th. That the R.O. Prosecutor cannot either find for this *fourth* prisoner any palliative circumstances of his conduct, as he entered into the business quite voluntarily and would not attend to any warnings; neither can he excuse himself by saying that he fell into the crime by compulsion, as on the contrary, he was employed in exercising such compulsion on others, at all events inducing them by threats and fears; while also his letters (L^a. R. 1. c.d.) to the Deputy Landdrost van der Graaff as well for himself as on behalf of others, written after his flight from Slagters Nek, although couched in the most submissive and imploring terms, can however operate but little, in the opinion of the R.O. Prosecutor, in his defence; as they consisted in nothing else than the effects of a repentance come too late, after every possible, but abortive endeavour had been made use of, to carry their criminal plan into execution.

V. With respect to the *fifth* prisoner,

1st. That the *fifth* prisoner was early acquainted with the rebellious plan, and shared in the confidence of the other heads, as evidently appeared from his own actions.

2nd. That he was the composer, writer and publisher of the notice (L^a. K.) in his name dated the 12th November, 1815, to the inhabitants of the Tarka, and in which

notice the good inhabitants were invited and excited to a Rebellion by speaking of the *heavy burdens and injustice which in general we cannot longer bear.*

- 3rd. That the means of redressing this pretended grievance, was stated by the *fifth* prisoner in that notice to be, *to fight from free liberty for his country.*
- 4th. That the *fifth* prisoner in the same document openly avowed his knowledge of the traitorous correspondence with the Caffers, and even represented it as a matter agreed upon, by these words; *that the Caffers were unanimous, and had agreed with him; that they contended for Zuurveld, and we for our country; and they are only allowed the cattle of the overseers (by which the military of the Cape Regiment is understood) and also some iron, brass and beads, and then nothing more.*
- 5th. That the *fifth* prisoner voluntarily with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, departed from the Tarka to Baviasan's River, in order actually to assist in carrying the projected undertaking into execution.
- 6th. That the *fifth* prisoner rode away from the Rebels, while at the Post of Captain Andrews, to the Zwagershoek, for the purpose of pressing more men for the Rebellion, the hostile intention of which also appears from the letter (L^a. L. 4,) written and brought by him, the *fifth* prisoner, to the Field-cornet Greijling, by which said Field-cornet was requested *to assist with his men against the unrestrained foreign nation of English.*
- 7th. That the *fifth* prisoner signed said letter not only with the name of *Johannes Bezuidenhout, who he said ordered him to do so, but also with that of the sixth prisoner, who as the fifth prisoner himself confessed, knew nothing whatever of it, and still less agreed to it.*
- 8th. That notwithstanding the warning of the said Field-cornet Greijling, who was the *fifth* prisoner's uncle, and with whom he had been brought up, he continued to persist in his crime, and again joined the Rebels.
- 9th. That finally the *fifth* prisoner with his family was also with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *second* and *third* prisoners on their journey to Winterberg; on which occasion however, he did not offer any resistance, but surrendered himself at some distance from the waggons to the Detachment of Major Frazer.
- 10th. The R.O. Prosecutor cannot however find in the whole of the *fifth* prisoner's conduct any actual reason for excuse, as his *notice* most completely falls under the crime of *levying war*, and that in the manner which Blackstone in the place quoted at the commencement of

this claim calls “*under pretence to remove grievances whether real or pretended*”; the R.O. Prosecutor willingly leaving it to the consideration of the Court whether any excuse can be found for the *fifth* prisoner in the seduction through which he could have been brought and hurried into the crime, by the first four prisoners, and especially by the bad example of an elder brother, the second prisoner in this case.

VI. With regard to the *sixth* prisoner,

- 1st. That although the *sixth* prisoner did not share in the conspiracy or the hostile calling out of the inhabitants against Government, and still less in the traiterous correspondence with the Caffers, and therefore cannot be considered as guilty of that sort of crime which in law is called *High Treason*, he nevertheless appears to the R.O. Prosecutor to have been guilty of that species of High misprision bordering thereon, and which consists in the committing and carrying on of Rebellion and Public violence; as having made an improper use of his authority as provisional Field-cornet, by adding those men,—whom after the notice sent him by the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff he had collected for a legal purpose, and whom he could and should have made use of against Johannes Bezuidenhout and his followers,—to his Rebellious gang, and accompanying them to the Post of Capt. Andrews to demand the release of the first prisoner who was then in custody.
- 2nd. That the *sixth* prisoner entirely losing sight of the purpose for which he had commanded his men, became thereby not only criminal himself, but was the cause of all the people under his jurisdiction becoming accomplices; while the criminality of his conduct becomes the more palpable, when we compare the same with that of the Field-cornets Stephanus Johannes van Wyk, A. C. Greijling, and Willem van Heerden, which is made known in the Prosecution, and from which also appears what influence the conduct and example of a Field-cornet has over the people under his orders.
- 3rd. That after the fruitless endeavours to obtain the release of the *first* prisoner, and after that the Field Commandant Nel had been with the Rebels, the *sixth* prisoner suffered himself to be persuaded to take a rebellious oath of fidelity, diametrically contrary to his duty as Provisional Field-cornet, and besides with such a signification, that the oath should be considered as equally binding for all his people.

1816.

- 4th. That the *sixth* prisoner, notwithstanding the repeated messages sent in the name of Major Frazer to the Rebels, and notwithstanding the invitation made to him by Hermannus Potgieter in the name of the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, to whose immediate jurisdiction the *sixth* prisoner belonged, still however remained with the Rebels, and thereby certainly was the cause that all his men, a very few excepted, likewise remained there.
- 5th. That the *sixth* prisoner remained himself with the Rebels notwithstanding it appears, that on a certain evening Johannes Bezuidenhout was absent to fetch victuals, of whose absence the *sixth* prisoner did not make the smallest use to persuade his men to retract, or if he had lost all authority over them, to separate himself from the Rebels.
- 6th. That the *sixth* prisoner was also not unacquainted with the impudent and threatening answer written to Major Fraser by the *thirteenth* prisoner, and for the contents of which letter the *sixth* prisoner in his capacity as Provisional Field-cornet, was certainly more responsible than any other.
- 7th. That the *sixth* prisoner remained with the Rebels till that they were dispersed by the arrival of the armed Detachment at the Slagters Nek under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor.
- 8th. That the *sixth* prisoner although at first unacquainted with the criminal correspondence with the Caffers, still however was not afterwards ignorant thereof during his stay with the Rebels.

For all which reasons the R.O. Prosecutor, although he distinguishes this *sixth* prisoner, still however he cannot separate him in his demand for punishment hereafter to be made, from the first five prisoners; the R.O. Prosecutor nevertheless, with feelings of pity for the unfortunate lot of this prisoner, submitting to the consideration of this Court, in how far the following circumstances can be regarded by the Judge in awarding his punishment,

- 1st. That the *sixth* prisoner became concerned in this crime in a very unlucky manner and as it were casually, the Field-cornet Opperman having found good to leave his District on the first report of danger, and to transfer his duty over to the *sixth* prisoner without properly informing him of what was going forward.
- 2nd. That although the *sixth* prisoner, taking upon him the duty of Provisional Field-cornet, stood in the shoes of the actual Field-cornet, still however this difference existed between them, that the one had taken the oath of his function, while the other remained unsworn, and was even liable to the disapproval of his Landdrost.

- 3rd. That on the first coming of the Commandant Nel when the Rebels were at the Post of Captain Andrews, the *sixth* prisoner shewed that he was sensibly aware of the gulph into which he saw himself plunged, and evinced much inclination to go back with the said Commandant Nel.
- 4th. That it is highly probable that Johannes Bezuidenhout, perceiving the wavering inclination of the *sixth* prisoner, had, in order to bind him and his people more firmly to him, thought of the measure of an oath, which was thereupon taken by the *sixth* prisoner.
- 5th. That when the *sixth* prisoner was at Slagter's Nek, he made use of endeavours to release himself and his men out of the criminal situation in which they were; towards which he sent for the *forty-seventh* Defendant, in order with his help to bring the others back to their duty; having also sent him to request pardon from, and propose an arrangement to the R.O. Prosecutor, which arrangement the R.O. Prosecutor was obliged to reject, only because that, although it was a very natural and allowable wish on the part of the Rebels to connect their return to their duty with the preservation of their personal safety, was however on the side of the R.O. Prosecutor contrary to his duty.
- 6th. That the *sixth* prisoner was not even considered by the heads of the Rebels as co-operating from his heart in the crime, wherefore they always prevented the *sixth* prisoner from speaking on the occasion of the messages which were sent to them; as it were never leaving him to himself.
- 7th. That finally the *sixth* prisoner was the first among those who surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor, notwithstanding that he was well aware of the danger he gave himself up to, as he expressed in these words, "*Let me go down in God's name and receive my punishment.*"
- 8th. That the R.O. Prosecutor has known the *sixth* prisoner before as a very well-behaved inhabitant, and who, especially in the great commando in the year 1811 against the Caffers, also in the capacity as Provisional Field-cornet, acted very bravely and faithfully.
- VII. Respecting the *seventh* prisoner:
- 1st. That the *seventh* prisoner accompanied the *third* prisoner in both his journeys to Cafferland, and, as appears from his conversation with the Hottentot *Hendrik Kees*, knew very well for what purpose that mission was.
- 2nd. That although the *seventh* prisoner certainly was not present at the previous forming of the plan between the

late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner, nor at the delivery of the message to the *third* prisoner, and therefore on his first journey to Cafferland ignorant of the criminal *plan*, nor even present at the conversation with *Geika*, having remained behind in consequence of his horse being tired, but still however at that time acquainted with the object of the mission, he nevertheless so far from having disclosed the same on his return, did not scruple to accompany the *third* prisoner a second time on a similar journey.

3rd. That therefore in the opinion of the R.O. Prosecutor his now participation in the original plan and the dependant state in which he lived, can only free him from the ordinary punishment, but nevertheless subjects him to another nearly allied thereto.

4th. That the conduct of the *seventh* prisoner is the more aggravated both by the circumstance, that even the Caffers perceived he was very lively, and as a person who approved of the message which was brought, as well as that he had deserted from the Batavian troops in the year 1806, and remained in this Colony without a pass, and having been employed some time at the Drostdy of Tulbagh as police rider also deserted from there, thereby clandestinely remaining in this settlement and even lived in Cafferland for six months with the Caffer Chief *Hinza*, and for which reason the *seventh* prisoner was certainly selected as a proper travelling companion for the *third* prisoner.

VIII. With regard to the *eighth* prisoner,

That the *eighth* prisoner voluntarily accompanied the *third* prisoner on his journey to Cafferland, and although not ignorant of the criminality of the mission, concealed it it however on his return, and neither acquainted the Landdrost of his district nor the Field-cornet therewith; whereby he became in some degree an accomplice, and the more so (and this the R.O. Prosecutor conceives also to apply to the abovementioned *seventh* prisoner) because the mere going to Cafferland, without even such a criminal object, is forbidden by the Proclamation of the 18th July, 1794, still in force, and the same as disturbing of the public peace or safety, Corporal punishment and even Death attached thereto, according to the exigency of the case; it being only to be taken into consideration in favour of the *eighth* prisoner, that it does not appear that he took any active part in the Rebellion, and was considered even by the Caffer Chief *Geika* as a boy whom they dragged there with them.

IX. Regarding the *ninth* prisoner,

1st. That the *ninth* prisoner came to the place of Diedrik Muller at the time the meeting was held on the 9th November, 1815, by *first, second, third* and *fourth* prisoners with Johannes Bezuidenhout.

2nd. That he was partly present at the writing of the letter by the *second* prisoner, and at the signing of the same by the *first* prisoner.

3rd. That the *ninth* prisoner voluntarily and without compulsion accompanied the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *second* and *fifth* prisoners from the Tarka to the Baviaan's River.

4th. That the *ninth* prisoner carried the third Requisition letter—which was written by the *second* prisoner and by him signed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, and which was to order the five persons mentioned therein from the *Zwager's Hoek* immediately to repair to the *fourth* prisoner—to one of those persons, and was therefore employed in pressing men to commit Rebellion and Public violence.

5th. That he remained to the last with the Rebels at the *Slagter's Nek*, without submitting to the Detachment under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor.

6th. That finally the *ninth* prisoner was also found on the way to Winterberg with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, the *second, third* and *fifth* prisoners, but where however he was the first to surrender to the Detachment of Major Frazer, as also that he pointed out where the *fifth* prisoner was, while it also appears to have been casual that he was there at that time.

X. With regard to the *tenth* prisoner,

1st. That the *tenth* prisoner, at the request of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers, accompanied him from the place of the *sixth* prisoner where he, the *tenth* prisoner, lived.

2nd. That he was also with the Rebels when the mutinous demand for the release of the *first* prisoner was made.

3rd. That he was likewise present when the oath to be faithful to one another was taken by the *sixth* prisoner in the ring formed for that purpose.

4th. That the *tenth* prisoner was sent to Brintjeshoogte to press more men, which mission he took upon him and executed with all possible zeal although without success; having even endeavoured to frighten Wm. Lotter, Theunis Botha and Jacobus Potgieter by the coming of a force of Caffers, adding that they were to be there the

1816.

same night; as more fully appears in the evidence of the *tenth* prisoner himself in his answers to the 40th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th Interrogatories of his examination.

5th. That the R.O. Prosecutor however submits to this Court, in how far it can be taken into consideration in mitigation of the punishment merited by the *tenth* prisoner, that not only it does not appear that he had any knowledge of the original plot, but also that he afterwards together with the *forty-sixth* defendant joined the commando of Major Frazer, without being requested thereto, or any promises made him.

XI. Respecting the *eleventh* prisoner,

1st. That previous to the bursting out of the Rebellion the *eleventh* prisoner being informed by his brother that such a thing was about to take place, he however concealed the same.

2nd. That after his brother (the *first* prisoner) was taken up, he immediately rode over the mountain to the *sixth* prisoner, as he said, to procure a couple of men of sense, in order to go and enquire the reason of his brother's apprehension, while in the meantime by his early knowledge of what was going forward, he could very well have conjectured what the cause was; and it is also remarkable that, in order to obtain this information, he neither went to the Field-cornet of his district, the Commandant Wm. Nel, nor to the Heemraad, Barend de Klerk, but to the Baviaan's Kiver, just where Johannes Bezuidenhout and his followers were coming to.

3rd. That when the *eleventh* prisoner came to the Post of Captain Andrews, and demanded in the name of the Rebels the release of his brother, the *first* prisoner, he addressed the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer for that purpose in a very impudent and threatening tone.

4th. That the *eleventh* prisoner continually remained with the Rebels, but at the Slagter's Nek was among those who surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor.

XII. With respect to the *twelfth* prisoner,

That the *twelfth* prisoner, at the time that her deceased husband, the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, was surrounded at the Winterberg, and summoned to submission, she encouraged and assisted him in his armed resistance, and even fired at the soldiers, whereby she has also been guilty of contempt of the authority of Government and of public violence, but in which regard however the R.O. Prosecutor conceives it should be taken into consideration, that from

her affection for her husband, and uneasiness for his lot and that of the children, she could easily have been hurried to a step the extent of the criminality of which she did not foresee.

XIII. Regarding the *thirteenth* prisoner,

- 1st. That on the Requisition letter sent to the *thirteenth* prisoner by the *second* prisoner, the criminal object of which was palpable at first sight, he immediately obeyed the same, and repaired to the Rebels, without having previously asked any permission from his Field-cornet or even given him the least notice.
- 2nd. That when he was with the Rebels at the place of Louw Erasmus on the other side of the Fish River, he allowed himself to be made use of to write a very impudent and even threatening answer to Major Frazer, who had sent a copy of the letter written by the *first* prisoner with a friendly warning to the Rebels.
- 3rd. That although the *thirteenth* prisoner says in his confession that he rode there with a good intention to pacify the people, and that he actually did warn and give them advice to that effect, and which the R.O. Prosecutor, not to separate the prisoner's confession without having proofs in hand, as also because that he remained but a short time with the Rebels, will admit, still however he is obliged to remark that with whatever intention the *thirteenth* prisoner may have gone there, his obeying a Requisition not only made by an unqualified person, but apparently criminal, is by no means free from blame, and especially not in a man no longer actuated by the thoughtlessness of youth, but arrived at the years of discretion, and whose example therefore could have had a very prejudicial influence; it being besides very remarkable that just this *thirteenth* prisoner was only one of all those persons to whom the three Requisitions sent by the *second* prisoner were delivered, who fell into the error of complying therewith.

XIV, XV, XVI. With respect to the *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, and *sixteenth* prisoners,

- 1st. That they residing at the place of Martinus Prinslo, senior, rode away from there after the arrest of the *first* prisoner, over the mountain, each for different casual reasons (as they allege) but having all come to the Baviaan's River, there joined the followers, and put themselves under the command of Johs. Bezuidenhout.
- 2nd. That the *fourteenth* prisoner rode the same night to the Brintjeshoogte with the *fourth* prisoner who had come

there to press men, and instead of availing himself of that opportunity to remain at home, returned back to the gang of Johs. Bezuidenhout, whose Rebellious intention, at least to demand the release of the *first* prisoner, he could no longer have been ignorant of.

3rd. That further, all these *three* prisoners remained with the rebels till that the R.O. Prosecutor came to Slagters Nek, with his Detachment, to whom they then surrendered and threw down their arms; without it appearing that they, during their continuance with the Rebels, committed any particular acts of violence.

XVII. Respecting the *seventeenth* prisoner,

1st. That the *seventeenth* prisoner on the Requisition of Johannes Bezuidenhout, having, in the place of his brother-in-law, Carel Gustavus Trigard, who was prevented by a complaint he had in his leg, accompanied the Rebels to the Post of Captain Andrews, and delivered a message in their name to Major Frazer requiring the release of the *first* prisoner.

2nd. That on a certain time being absent from the Rebels at his father's place, he did not avail himself of that opportunity to separate from, but returned back to them, and surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor at Slagter's Nek.

XVIII. With regard to the *eighteenth* prisoner,

1st. That some days before the breaking out of the Rebellion, the *eighteenth* prisoner being informed by Johs. Bezuidenhout, whom he casually met, of the intended plan (*vide* his answers to the 3rd and 4th Interrogatories of his examination) did not give the least information thereof to his Field-cornet.

2nd. That being at the place of the *sixth* prisoner, he departed from there with Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers, together with the men of the *sixth* prisoner to the Rebels, with whom he remained till that he surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor at the Slagter's Nek; without however having been guilty of any particular act of violence.

XIX. Respecting the *nineteenth* prisoner,

1st. That the *nineteenth* prisoner being at the place of the *sixth* prisoner in order to administer some medicinal herbs to the wife of the *forty-sixth* defendant, was taken from there by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and (as it seems) led by curiosity, had very willingly joined the Rebels.

2nd. That being with the Rebels at the time that Commandant Nel came there from the Post of Captain Andrews, and was prevented in riding away by the late Johs. Bezuiden-

hout and the *fourth* prisoner, he the *nineteenth* prisoner was also one of those who required a promise from him that he should return, but by which he maintains that he promoted the departure of the Commandant Nel.

3rd. That on the occasion of the messages delivered by F. Fouchon in the name of Major Frazer, and also on the occasion of the coming of the Field Commandant Nel, the *nineteenth* prisoner always interrupted them in their well-meaning endeavours, and by insignificant expressions drew the attention of the other people from what was said to them, but which the R.O. Prosecutor conceives he should rather attribute to the *nineteenth* prisoner's usual, and in the course of this Prosecution, evident desire for talk, than to any criminal intention; the *nineteenth* prisoner however having separated from the Rebels previous to the arrival of the R.O. Prosecutor with his Detachment.

XX. to XXIX. With regard to the *twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested:

That all these, of whom the *twenty-third* Defendant lived with the *sixth* prisoner, and therefore more exposed to the danger of being hurried away, had joined the Rebels on the persuasion of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, and of the *fourth* prisoner, where they remained to the last, although it does not appear that they committed any particular acts of violence.

XXX. to XXXII. Respecting the *thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second* Defendants and Arrested:

That these Defendants also, the *thirtieth* Defendant as it seems from mere rash curiosity, and the others on a message from the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, joined the Rebels who were at that time on the move, but of whom the *thirtieth* Defendant, perceiving the criminality of the meeting, separated from the gang as soon as ever he got an opportunity, by the arrival and return of the men, who with the knowledge and consent of the Field-cornet Greijling, had rode out to obtain intelligence; while both the others, without having previously known anything of the Rebellious meeting, were however with the Rebels, but surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor at Slagter's Nek, and immediately offered their services to go in pursuit of the other flying and wandering Rebels, and bring them to their homes; in consideration of which circumstances, the R.O. Prosecutor viewing their guilt as accomplices in a lesser degree, respectfully conceives he can suffice with concluding against them, for a moderate correction.

XXXIII. to XXXIX. With regard to the *thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested :—

That although they being commanded by their Field-cornet, the *sixth* prisoner in this case, became armed in a legal manner, and only followed their said Field-cornet in the march of the Rebels under the command of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, they nevertheless are not to be entirely acquitted of all guilt, as they, seeing the rebellious conduct of Johannes Bezuidenhout and his followers, and also being convinced of their Field-cornet's criminal change of conduct, still remained with him, and did not avail themselves of the opportunity which it appears there was, to leave the Rebels and return home; whereby the R.O. Prosecutor is of opinion, that they also should not escape a moderate correction, proportionate to the degree of their guilt.

The R.O. Prosecutor now proceeding to treat of those, against whom he conceives he can dispense with claiming any punishment, begs leave further to say :

XL to XLV. That all these Defendants, likewise in a legal manner, repaired armed to their Field-cornet the *sixth* prisoner, and accompanied him as their head, but when they perceived the criminality of his conduct, the *five first mentioned* immediately left the whole of the gang as soon as they had an opportunity; the *forty-fourth* defendant having even availed himself of the time that he was placed as sentry in the night for that purpose; while the *forty-fifth* defendant, although he did not leave the Rebels, still however by his praiseworthy conduct in having given information of the first mission of the *third* prisoner to Cafferland, the moment it came to his knowledge, to the Field-cornet Opperman to whose Jurisdiction he belonged, and that even without sparing his brother-in-law, the *eighth* prisoner who had accompanied the *third* prisoner on his journey, he as well thereby, as by his further passive conduct, plainly evinced the sincere aversion he felt to the plan which had been formed, and to the consequent Rebellion; the *forty-fifth* Defendant having also immediately left the Rebels, and reported himself to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff.

XLVI. That the *forty-sixth* defendant residing with the *sixth* was thereby easily hurried, without being previously acquainted with the criminal plan, into the Rebellion and was likewise imprudent enough at the commencement, to go with the *fourth* prisoner when he rode to Brintjes

Hoogte to press men, and also accompanied the other people of the *sixth* prisoner to the place where the Rebels were assembled; but nevertheless speedily perceiving the criminality of the *sixth* prisoner's conduct, availed himself of the arrival of the people who, with the previous knowledge and consent of the Field-cornet Greyling, had rode out to procure intelligence, and left the Rebels with the abovementioned *thirtieth* Defendant; while having afterwards through shame and repentance concealed himself, he on the promises of Major Frazer not only surrendered, but was of actual service in the discovery and overpowering of the fugitive heads of the Rebels; in consequence of which, the R.O. Prosecutor therefore conceives he should apply, as well to him, as to the other *six* Defendants just mentioned, what Blackstone in the above quoted place, § 4, says, when a person may be found among Rebels or enemies "through a well grounded apprehension of injury (how much more so when brought there by the misleading of their Chief) to his life or person, this fear or compulsion will excuse his even joining with either Rebels or enemies in the kingdom, provided he leaves them whenever he hath a safe opportunity."

XLVII. That finally the *forty-seventh* defendant does not at all appear to the R.O. Prosecutor as capable of being classed among the Rebels, as he went to them solely at the request of the *sixth* prisoner, when the latter began to see the criminality of the step he had taken, and endeavoured to find means to return himself and causing others to do the same; for which purpose the said *forty-seventh* defendant (who on the occasion of the meeting at the place of Daniel Erasmus had already represented the prejudicial consequences of an opposition to the Government of the country, and even quoted to them the examples of former times) would not refuse his assistance, and therefore although he was found at Slagter's Nek with the Rebels by the R.O. Prosecutor, still however in his opinion, he has not been guilty of any criminal junction with them; while it even also appears that the *forty-seventh* Defendant, had considered of means, to prevent the arrival and co-operation of the Caffers, in case they might, unhoped for, come to assist in consequence of the *third* prisoner's mission.

The R.O. Prosecutor finally observes, that on the occasion of the special investigation into the crime of each of the Prisoners and Defendants, having examined whether and in how far, there was anything to say in their defence or excuse, will now, in order to acquit himself in this respect to the best of his power as

1816.

Public Accuser, only make a few remarks on the general reasons of excuse pleaded by almost all the Prisoners and Defendants, namely that they were forced by the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and therefore that they had not voluntarily entered into the commission of the crime; on this point the R.O. Prosecutor feels it his duty to remark:

1st. That with regard to the heads of this conspiracy, namely the *first, second, third, fourth, and fifth* prisoners, the R.O. Prosecutor must totally reject this plea of defence, as it has most fully appeared that they voluntarily entered into the crime, and therefore that they are equally guilty with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, if not even more so, as the only ground which that man could have alleged with any appearance of reason, namely the death of his brother, which he through ignorance of the real nature of the case attributing to mere violence, had resolved in the confusion of his ideas to revenge, cannot be at all applicable to the others; so that nothing else than a hostile and malicious design, without any as yet known reason, was the cause of their criminal conduct; while the continuance of the *second, fifth and ninth* prisoners with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout cannot be considered in any other light, than that of a voluntary act, as it is not only impossible that they could have been forced thereto by Bezuidenhout, but also from the conduct of Bezuidenhout at Barend Jacobus Bester's, it convincingly appears, that they then had the free choice between guilt and innocence; which exclusion of all sort of compulsion the R.O. Prosecutor is under the necessity of also applying to the *third and fourth* prisoners, who all appear not only to have acted voluntarily, but with heart and soul to have committed the crime they have been guilty of, and so far from being forced, they themselves exercised, if not force, at least persuasion and seduction on others.

2nd. That it does not anywhere appear, that in fact any forcible compulsion was exercised by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, but, that he obtained a particular influence over the minds of the people by threats and fears, whereby certainly many, if not the most of them, suffered themselves to be hurried away without reflection; while especially with those of the Defendants who were fathers of families, the fear of the threatened attack of the Caffers cannot in the opinion of the R.O. Prosecutor, be considered as entirely idle and imaginary, as they not only knew how easily the Caffers are induced to murder and robbery, but also that the *third* prisoner had been sent by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and his fellow conspirators to Cafferland to call in the assistance of those barbarians; so that it was not without reason that many, although not controuled by any immediate force of compulsion, still however, laboured under a *well grounded apprehension of injury to their lives and persons*; which added to the other considerations more

fully expressed in the course of this claim, have served as a guide to the R.O. Prosecutor in his hereunder to be made conclusion for punishment against the different prisoners and Defendants in this case.

For which and other reasons further to be alleged (if necessary) the R.O. Prosecutor, previously making declaration with respect to the fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Defendants and Arrested, declares that he does not find any further grounds of action against the same, and therefore that he has not any objection to their being discharged from the arrest under which they are still held at this Drostdy, and from all further prosecution in this case, on payment of the expenses of their imprisonment by the *seven* first mentioned.

And with respect to the other Prisoners and Defendants mentioned at the head of this Claim, the R.O. Prosecutor concludes that they shall all be condemned by definitive sentence of this Court (the twelfth prisoner excepted) to be brought to the same hill situated near the Post of Captain Andrews, where after the fruitless demand for the release of the *first* prisoner the criminal oath was taken by the *sixth* prisoner, before and in the name of the assembled Rebels, and there the *first, second, third, fourth, fifth* and *sixth* prisoners to be delivered over to the executioner to be hanged by the neck till they are dead, and thereupon the bodies of the *five* firstmentioned to be buried at the same place under the gallows; the *seventh* prisoner to be likewise delivered to the executioner and to be exposed to public view, made fast to the gallows with a rope round his neck, and together with the other prisoners and defendants, from No. 1 to 39 inclusive, to witness the said execution, and further the *seventh, eighth, ninth* and *tenth* prisoners to be banished out of this Colony and the Dependencies thereof for life, never more to return on pain of severer punishment, and to be confined at Robben Island till that an opportunity offers for their transportation.

The *eleventh* prisoner to be confined to labour without wages on the public works at Robben Island for the term of the next ensuing *five* years, and at the expiration thereof to be banished for life from the Districts of Graaff Reinett and Uitenhagen, never to return to the same on pain of severer punishment; the *twelfth* prisoner to remove with her family from the said Districts and to take up her abode more within the Colony; the *thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth* and *nineteenth* prisoners or Defendants and Arrested, to be confined to labour without wages on the public works at Robben Island for the term of the next ensuing *three* years; the *twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth* and *twenty-ninth* Defendants to pay a fine to Government of two

1816.

hundred rix dollars each, and the arrest now laying on their persons to be continued in force till that the said fine shall be paid; the *thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second* Defendants to pay to Government a fine of one hundred rix dollars each, and the arrest now laying on their persons to be continued in force till the said fine be paid; the *thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth* Defendants to pay to Government a fine of fifty rix dollars each, and the arrest now laying on their persons to be continued in force till the said fine be paid; and further all the Prisoners and Defendants and Arrested in this case to make good all the costs and damages occasioned by this Rebellion, whether to Government, to the Treasuries of the different Districts, or to any private individual; with further condemnation of the said thirty-nine Prisoners and Defendants in all the expenses of this Prosecution, and Confiscation of all the ammunition more amply described above, found at the Winterberg in, and with the waggons at the time of taking the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and the *second, third and fifth* prisoners, or to such other greater or lesser punishment or fine, as your Worships in good justice may deem meet.

Delivered in Court 19th January, 1816.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

A true translation,

HENRY MURPHY, Sworn Translator.

No. 4.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding the Session at said Drostly, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Christiaan Botha confined in the prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Christiaan Botha, thirty-seven years of age, born at Bruintjeshoogte, and residing in the Tarka.

2.

Did you not live at Commando Ford about three months ago?

Answer: Yes: I was there about two months past, for I remove backwards and forwards.

3.

Were you not at the place of Diedrik Ch. Muller about three months ago, or in the latter end of October?

Answer: Yes.

4.

Did you not there see and speak with Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did he not on that occasion express his dissatisfaction to you about the death of his brother?

Answer: Yes, he said that it was for him a very curious thing that his brother was shot.

6.

Did he not say that he would collect people together to demand satisfaction for the death of his brother?

Answer: Yes.

1816.

7.

Did he not invite you to assist?

Answer: Yes, but I told him that I could not possibly do so, and on his saying that he would compel me, I again said to him that I could not do so.

8.

Did he not say that he should call in the Caffers to attack and overpower the post of Lieutenant Rossouw?

Answer: Yes, in order to investigate the business at Rossouw's, and that they should not then do him any harm.

9.

Were you not thrice at the place of D. J. Muller within a fortnight during that time?

Answer: Yes, I dare say it was three times, but I do not rightly recollect.

10.

Did you not always speak with Bezuidenhout on those occasions about said business?

Answer: Twice I know he spoke to me about it.

11.

Did not Bezuidenhout shortly after come to you with Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo?

Answer: Yes, while I was employed at work on a dam, they sent to call me.

12.

What did they say to you?

Answer: H. Prinslo asked me how it was, and on my asking *what*? he answered *that*, and then I did not still understand anything.

13.

What were your thoughts respecting his meaning?

Answer: I don't know.

14.

Did not Stephanus Bothma also come while Prinslo and Bezuidenhout were there?

Answer: Yes, they were there, but who came first I don't know, for I was at work.

15A.

Did you know that Stephanus Bothma came there with a message, that the Caffers were at the place of Louw Bothma where he came from?

Answer: Yes.

15B.

Did you not thereupon ride with Bezuidenhout, Prinslo and Stephanus Bothma to Louw Bothma's where the Caffers were?

Answer: Yes, for H. Prinslo took a horse from me and therefore I rode with them.

16.

Were you not there present at a conversation between those people and the Caffers?

Answer: Yes, Johannes Bezuidenhout alone spoke.

17.

Who were present?

Answer: Hendrik Prinslo, Stephanus Bothma, and I.

18.

What did Bezuidenhout say to those Caffers?

Answer: That they should go and hear if the Caffers would come to help them.

19.

To what Captain did those Caffers belong?

Answer: That I don't know.

20.

What answer did they give?

Answer: That they should go, and they went accordingly.

21.

Did you hear them ask why that a Christian person did not come to Cafferland to speak with their Captains?

Answer: Yes.

22.

Did not Johannes Bezuidenhout say that he would send Cornelis Faber the next day?

Answer: He said he should send somebody, but whom and when he should send, I did not hear.

23.

Did you not know or hear that Cornelis Faber had rode to Cafferland to call the Caffers?

Answer: Yes, a little after I knew it.

1816.

24.

Cannot you recollect what it was that Hendrik Prinslo spoke to you about ?

Answer : No, it will not come to my remembrance.

25.

Do you not know that afterwards Johannes Bezuidenhout and some others proceeded from the Tarka to Baviaans River ?

Answer : Yes, but I was not then at home, however, when I came home, I heard that he was away.

26.

Did you not hear that there were letters sent round to the people calling upon them to assist ?

Answer : No, but I heard of a letter which Christiaan Muller was obliged to bring away.

27.

How long was it between the time that you first spoke with Bezuidenhout, and the time that he departed for Baviaans River ?

Answer : I think it was about ten, twelve, or fourteen days.

28.

Why would you not act with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Because it was a business that I did not like.

29.

Did you then acquaint your Field-cornet of it ?

Answer : No, there I did wrong, but afterwards, after that a letter came from the Landdrost Stockenstrom, I rode to those people to dissuade them, and met them at Slagters Nek. I also had a letter with me to the Field-cornet van Wijk, to speak with him, but I did not find him.

30.

How long did you remain at Commando Ford after that H. Prinslo and Bezuidenhout were there ?

Answer : It may have been about a month.

31.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer : To Jan Beukes.

32.

Did you inform your Field-cornet of your removal?

Answer: No.

33.

Did not the Landdrost Stockenström order you a long time ago to come hither?

Answer: Yes, but my horse was lame, and that is the reason I remained so long away.

34.

Must you not acknowledge by your having been acquainted with the above-mentioned plan of Bezuidenhout, and of his treating with the Caffers, and not giving information thereof, to have acted criminally, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: Yes, that I acknowledge.

35.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: I was afraid of the force of Caffers with which Bezuidenhout threatened to have everything destroyed, and I have a number of little children.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission aforesaid, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Secretary.

A true translation,

Henry Murphy,

Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice, holding the session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :—

Willem Prinslo, Nics.son, fifty-three years of age, born in Kogmans Kloof, residing at the Baviaans River, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth :—

That on the day when he, the deponent, at the request of Willem Fredrik Krugel, had come to the assembled mob at Slagters Nek, he there found Christiaan Botha, on which occasion he heard him say to Johannes Bezuidenhout, that he must not expect to be joined by more people, but assured him to the contrary; and further that he advised the people to return home; for he knew well that the other people were so far from being about to join Bezuidenhout, that they had declared, if necessity obliged them, that they would stand up for their Government, and fight against their fellow Burghers.

That the deponent did not then know how long that Christiaan Botha had been there, but was afterwards informed that he had come there the same day.

The deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge as set forth in the text, being ready to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus deposed at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen on the 22nd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh constituting the Special Commission aforesaid, who, together with the deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Secretary.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission aforesaid the said Willem Prinslo, Nics.son, to whom his above deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same; in confirmation of the truth of which he spoke those solemn words,
So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoner Christiaan Botha, who declared not to
 have any cross-question to put to the Witness.
 Done at Uitenhagen the 22nd January, 1816.

1816.
—

(Signed) Willem Prinslo, C.son.

Commissioners,
 Signed { P. Diemel,
 W. Hiddingh.

In my presence

(Signed) G. Beelarts van Blokland, Secretary.
 A true translation,
 Henry Murphy,
 Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

Sentence in a Criminal Case, J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, R.O. Prosecutor.

Contra.

1. Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo,
2. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma,
3. Cornelis Johannes Faber,
4. Theunis Christian de Klerk,
5. Abraham Carel Bothma,
6. Willem Fredrik Krugel,
7. Frans Marais,
8. Adriaan Engelbrecht,
9. Andries Meyer,
10. Andries Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s-son,
11. Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, Mart^s-son,
12. Martha Faber, Widow of the late Johannes
Bezuidenhout,
13. David Malang,
14. Hendrik Petrus Klopper, Hk^s-son,
15. Johannes Bronkhorst,
16. Thomas Andries Dreijer,
17. Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Laur^s-son,
18. Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest,
19. Pieter Willem Prinslo, Nic^s-son,
20. Andries van Dijk,
21. Willem Jacobus Prinslo, Wm^s-son,
22. Johannes Prinslo, Mart^s-son,
23. Cornelis van der Nest,
24. Philip Rudolph Botha, Christl^s-son,
25. Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christl^s-son,
26. Abraham Lodovicus Botha,
27. Pieter Jacobus Delpport,
28. Jacobus Martinus Klopper, Jac^s-son,
29. Johan Theunis Muller,
30. Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg,
31. Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christl^s-son,
32. Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^s-son,
33. Willem Adriaan Nel,
34. Adriaan Labuscagne,
35. Leenderdt Labuscagne,
36. Barend de Lange,
37. Frans Johannes van Dijk,
38. Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fredrik^s-son,
39. Klaas Prinslo, Wm^s-son,

all prisoners or defendants at this Drostdy.

Whereas it has fully appeared to the Special Commission for administering justice at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, both from the joint confessions of the abovementioned prisoners and defendants, as also from the further proofs produced during the prosecution :—

That shortly after the close of the last Session of the Commission of Circuit at the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, Philip Opperman, the Field-cornet of the Baviaans River, was informed by Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son "that he had heard from his Sister-in-law, the wife of Adriaan Engelbrecht, the *eighth* prisoner in this case, whom he had met with at his Father's-in-law, Diedrik Geere, that some people from the Tarka had gone to Cafferland to stir up the Caffers to contend against the troops, and which people were the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Johannes Faber, Frans Marais and Adriaan Engelbrecht (the *third*, *seventh* and *eighth* prisoners) accompanied with two others." On which report said Field-cornet, Philip Opperman, having immediately set off for Graaff-Reinett, in order to inform the Landdrost Stockenstrom of what had been disclosed to him, he met on the road Willem Prinslo, Nic's-son, who was coming back from Brintjes Hoogte where Divine Service had been performed at the house of Barend de Klerk, Heemraad of the District of Uitenhagen, when having entered into conversation with him, he informed him of the singular news which he had heard from said G. P. Bezuidenhout, to which said Prinslo Nic's-son, having answered that he had also heard something of it, and that he, the Field-cornet, was considered as being the cause of the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout (who was shot by a military detachment which was sent to arrest him, but against which he made an armed resistance and at whose funeral his brother Johannes Bezuidenhout now also deceased, had in the strongest manner expressed his intention to revenge the death of his brother) and that he Wm. Prinslo would not give a stiver for his life or that of his wife and children, on which said Field-cornet having pursued his journey to Graaff-Reinett, he sent his wife and children likewise there, and entrusted the discharge of his duty, by a letter to Willem Fredrik Krugel (the *sixth* prisoner in this case) who having taken the same upon him accordingly, acted from that time as Provisional Field-cornet of the Baviaans River.

That about the same time, in the month of October last, shortly after the departure of the last Commission of Circuit from the village of Graaff-Reinett, Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, Field-cornet of the Tarka, was informed by one Daniel Ouwkamp, under a promise of secrecy, that there was a rebellious disturbance going forward in the Tarka about the death of the above-mentioned Fredrik Bezuidenhout; on which report the said Field-cornet van Wijk having rode to the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, who together

1816.

with Cornelis J. Faber (the *third* prisoner) had been for some time past at the place of Diedrik Johannes Muller, the last mentioned, immediately on his arrival there informed him that Johannes Bezuidenhout was very much dissatisfied about the death of his brother Fredrik, and that he D. J. Muller was apprehensive of bad consequences as Cornelis Faber (the *third* prisoner) was then probably at Cafferland, although he, Muller, could not prove it.

That the Field-cornet van Wijk having thereupon sent for said Johannes Bezuidenhout, and having spoken to him apart on the business, Bezuidenhout acknowledged his displeasure with respect to the death of his brother, whom he conceived had been innocently shot, at the same time saying that he would not put up with it, and likewise that he had heard that he himself and his brother-in-law C. Faber (the *third* prisoner) were also to be taken up; further expressing himself, that he considered the Field-cornet Opperman as having been the cause, by false reports, of the death of his brother Fredrik, and also naming the Landdrost Stockenstrom as one of the causes of the circumstances; respecting all which, said Field-cornet van Wijk did his best, by faithfully informing him of what took place with regard to his brother Fredrik, to bring him back from his error, and to induce him, if he had any grievances on the subject to represent them in a proper manner where such should be done; said Field-cornet having so far succeeded that Bezuidenhout agreed to have a memorial written, which was to be drawn up with the knowledge and advice of said Field-cornet by Barend Bester and Stephanus Cornelis Bothma (the second prisoner) but which intention was not carried into execution, as Barend Bester, through a mistaken prudence, was not willing to do so, and Johs. Bezuidenhout also seemed to have changed his plan, without it appearing what line of conduct the *second* prisoner pursued in this respect, but who, being at that time involved in the criminal plot for a Rebellion, it is more than probable would not lend any assistance towards the adoption of a measure, whereby the peace of the country should be preserved; in the same manner as the former endeavours of Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, junior, also a brother of the late Fredrik Bezuidenhout, to present a memorial respecting the death of the latter, were frustrated by the evasive or dilatory answer of George Fredrik Geere.

That the Field-cornet van Wijk not being able to attain his benevolent object, and Johannes Bezuidenhout having informed him that he had not any inclination to remain longer in his District but intended to remove to the Nieuwveld, requested of Diedrik Johannes Muller, whose well affected sentiments he perceived, should he again hear any reports of a Rebellion being in agitation or procure any proofs thereof, to communicate the same to him, the Field-cornet immediately, whereupon he departed, and having warned Wm. van Heerden, the Field-cornet of the District situated

near that behind the Sneeuwberg, to be on his guard, he gave information of what he had heard to the Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, Mr. J. F. van der Graaff, residing at Cradock, in order that the necessary measures should be adopted for the preservation of the tranquillity of those parts.

That in the meanwhile, much about the same time, in the latter end of October last, without being able to ascertain the precise date, the *first* prisoner in this case came to the place of Diedrik Johannes Muller, where before that he had seen Johannes Bezuidenhout, he expressed himself in such manner as plainly evinced his intention to abet said Bezuidenhout in his revengeful sentiments, and to instigate him to acts of violence, and having thereupon rode away with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout to the *second* prisoner, where after a conversation with three or four Caffers who were there at that place, they among themselves formed a plan of an armed Rebellion, the object of which was, no less, than that of attacking and driving away His Majesty's Troops which were stationed along the Great Fish River for the cover and security of the Boundaries of this Colony, in consequence of {which the *third* prisoner was sent by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout (whom one of the abovementioned Caffers had asked, why some Christian person did not come and speak to their Captains on the business) to Cafferland with a Message, and which the *third* prisoner voluntarily took upon him to deliver to the several Captains of the Caffer nation, and especially to the Chief *Geika*, in order to request help and support in the projected Rebellion against His Majesty's Troops, and to entice their assistance by promises not only of such trifles as those barbarians are fond of, but also of the cattle both of the troops and peaceable inhabitants, who should remain faithful to their Oath and Duty, and finally the District of the Zuurveld, from which the Caffers have been driven, now four years ago, with so much trouble and expense, and for the promotion of the prosperity of the well thinking inhabitants of this Colony; which message was accordingly delivered by the *third* prisoner perfectly agreeable to his instructions, and who was accompanied on his journey by the *seventh* and *eighth* prisoners; so that it is as little to be attributed to him the *third* prisoner as to those who sent him, that that visit was not attended with better success to them.

That the *first* prisoner thereupon returned back home, where having remained a few days, he again on the 9th November last rode to the place of the abovementioned Diedrik Johannes Muller, where the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* prisoner still were, on whose arrival the *fourth* prisoner immediately sent for the *second* prisoner, who having also come, bringing with him the *ninth* prisoner, they proceeded further towards carrying their projected plan into execution; for which purpose a letter was drawn up, and addressed to one Jacobus Kruger, senr., wherein the intended

Rebellion was made known, and said Jacobus Kruger's co-operation requested, and which letter exhibited in the prosecution under letter D., was according to the statement of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and of the *first* prisoner, written by the *second* prisoner with the previous knowledge of the *fourth* prisoner, and thereupon signed in the presence of the *second*, *fourth* and *ninth* prisoners, by the *first* prisoner, and then given by the latter to Johannes Christiaan Muller for to be delivered, with verbal orders that he should personally give it into the hands of said Jacobus Kruger, and at the same time tell him that after having read it in presence of him, Muller, he should burn it; which letter said Muller having received, did ride away with the same, but on the instruction of his brother Diedrik Johannes Muller, and by his advice, he delivered it into the hands of the Field-cornet Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, who having immediately brought it to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, the latter sent a copy of it to Captain Andrews, another to Major Fraser, Deputy Landdrost of this District, and the original to A. Stockenstrom, Esq., the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, and at the same time transmitted an order to the Field-cornet Philippus Albertus Opperman at the Baviaans River to call his men out, but which order came into the hands of the *sixth* prisoner, who as has been above stated, was appointed by said P. A. Opperman at the time of his flight, as provisional Field-cornet in his place.

That in consequence of this discovery the first prisoner, being taken into custody, the other conspirators although now deprived of one of their Chiefs, if not the principal instigator, nevertheless faithfully pursuing their plan, adopted measures to carry the same into immediate execution, for which purpose the *third* prisoner was a second time sent to Cafferland, whither he accordingly repaired, again taking with him the *seventh* prisoner together with the yet absconded Volkert Delpert and Wm. Prinslo Joach^s-son in order again to call in the assistance of, and hurry the Caffers, with which the conspirators had reason to flatter themselves.

That on the 12th November last a public notice being issued by the *fifth* prisoner, as he said on the orders of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, for the purpose of being sent round from house to house of the inhabitants of the Tarka, in which their Treaty with the Caffers for a hostile attack on the Government was openly avowed and even represented as a matter agreed on, and the inhabitants invited to give their aid for that purpose, N.B., on the grounds of the Holy Gospel, on the same day, the late Johannes Bezuidenhout together with the *second*, *fifth* and *ninth* prisoners departed for the Baviaans River, whither also the *fourth* prisoner repaired, who had been employed with the first prisoner early in the business, and also after his apprehension, to collect as many people as he could under the command of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, so as to increase his followers.

That the circumstance of a meeting of people at the place of Daniel Erasmus being very serviceable towards carrying the above-mentioned purpose into effect, the sixth prisoner, after that he had got possession of the order from the Deputy Landdrost van der Graaff to the Field-cornet P. A. Opperman, commanded there some men both by written orders and verbal messages, as they *bona fide* supposed, and as the sixth prisoner possibly at that time still meant to keep a look out against the Caffers, to which people, thus assembled, the sixth prisoner having the above-mentioned order from the Deputy Landdrost, he asked them how they were affected, and that he was with Government, to which all of them having answered that they were with Government and consequently with him, the fourth prisoner, who although not commanded, was however there, first said, and afterwards another, but who is not known, *not to be with Government*, at the same time mentioning some grievances, which expressions the fourth prisoner not being able to deny, endeavoured to attribute it to a misunderstanding in reading said letter, but which however plainly enough appeared to be only an idle pretext devoid of all probability, and that his said hostile declaration was nothing else than a result of his being an accomplice in the projected and now carried into effect, conspiracy for a Rebellion.

That the sixth prisoner having thereupon let his men depart with orders to meet again next day, he the same evening was sent for in the name of Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo (the *eleventh* prisoner) who in the meantime after his brother (the first prisoner) had been taken into custody, rode over the mountain accompanied by H. P. Klopper, Hk^s-son (the *fourteenth* prisoner) to the place of the sixth prisoner, and by P. Erasmus, P^s-son, who had received the message on the road from Hendrik Andries Gustavus van der Nest (the *eighteenth* prisoner) when the sixth prisoner being at the same time informed of the arrest of the *first* prisoner, and requested to command the people out of the corner (that neighbourhood), the sixth prisoner complying herewith, sent Gerrit Bezuidenhout, senr., who was there in compliance with a written order, to inform those who were already commanded, as well as more others to repair to him, on which the sixth prisoner having rode home, there found the late Johannes Bezuidenhout with his accomplices, upon which the plan was immediately formed to advance armed to the place of Willem van Aardt, and there to demand the release of the *first* prisoner from Captain Andrews, and in case of refusal to attack and force his Post; while Johannes Bezuidenhout did not any longer make a secret of his hostile intentions, or of the reasons why he had sent the *third* prisoner and his fellow travellers to Cafferland; further making use of threats, hostilely to treat all those who did not assist in carrying his object into effect, and that he would give up their wives and children with all their property as a prey to the plunder and murders of the Caffers.

1816.

That the *sixth* prisoner, immediately lending his ear to the proposal of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, and entirely losing sight both of his duty as Provisional Field-cornet, as well as of the means which he in that capacity had in his power to prevent the further progress of the evil, assembled his people, with whom, together with those who further joined him on the road, having put himself under the command of said Johannes Bezuidenhout, they on the 14th November last proceeded on their march to the said Post of Captain Andrews, where having arrived, a Hottentot was first sent to ask for the release of the *first* prisoner, who being sent back with a message from Major Frazer, Deputy Landdrost, who had arrived there at daybreak, that one of the inhabitants themselves should come and speak with him, the *eleventh* prisoner was thereupon sent off to the said Deputy Landdrost, of whom the said *eleventh* prisoner, in a very bold and impudent manner demanded the immediate release of the first prisoner, but who was sent back with a negative answer; upon which the *seventeenth* prisoner repaired to the Post with the same message, which he delivered in a more proper manner and at the same time requested the Commandant Nel who was also there, to ride with him to the Rebels who wished to speak to him, on which said Wm. Nel, having obtained permission from the Deputy Landdrost, repaired to the Rebels, by whom being asked the reason why the *first* prisoner was apprehended, the Field-Commandant Nel only answered in general terms, that if he had not done anything wrong he had not anything to fear, when the *fourth* Prisoner saying that he understood he was also to be taken up, which said Wm. Nel answering that if he had not committed anything bad he need not be apprehensive of it, the *fourth* prisoner thereupon replied "that the first prisoner must be given up to them (the armed Rebels) and that if it should be found he had done wrong, they would deliver him back again," while the late Johannes Bezuidenhout demanded from the Commandant Nel that he should call out the inhabitants of the District of Uitenhagen to come and join them, but which said Willem Nel immediately refused, and then went and sat down with the *sixth* prisoner in order to persuade him to go and speak with the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer, to which the *sixth* Prisoner, though at first somewhat afraid, having consented and being on his way thither with Commandant Nel for that purpose, he was however fetched back by said Bezuidenhout and some others, Bezuidenhout at the same time saying that he, the sixth Prisoner must not go one pace from him, during which conversation the *fourth* Prisoner, among other things, said to said Wm. Nel in these or such like Words *I will shoot you or you shall shoot me*, while the late Johannes Bezuidenhout made use of very severe expressions respecting the Death of his Brother and would not give any Ear whatever to the Warnings he received, but even

abused Commandant Nel for a Traitor saying that he received a yearly salary for so doing, so that the Field Commandant Nel, not seeing any further chance to effect any thing good with the Rebels, was about to ride away, but in which he was first hindered by the said Johannes Bezuidenhout and the *fourth* Prisoner, one of whom laid a hold of his horse by the bridle, and the other of Wm. Nel himself by the arm; being at last unable to get away in any other manner than on a promise of coming back, the *nineteenth* Prisoner even requiring an oath from him in confirmation of his promise, but to which however said Wm. Nel did not pay any attention.

That as soon as the Field Commandant Nel was gone, Johannes Bezuidenhout made the Rebels form a ring, within which the *sixth* prisoner took a solemn oath calling on God's Holy name to be true to and not leave one another, which oath was assented to by the others, some of them saying *yes*, and others taking off their hats, while some neither said *yes*, or took off their hats, but silently looked on at this blasphemous solemnity; after the swearing of which oath the *fifth* Prisoner was sent off to the District of Zwagershoek, and the *tenth* Prisoner to that of Bruintjeshoogte, with directions to collect more men from both those Districts, in order to strengthen the Rebellious Gang, which Commission both these Prisoners acquitted themselves of to the best of their power, but each in a different manner, the *tenth* Prisoner by verbal messages, whereby he represented to the People in the most impressive manner the danger they exposed themselves to, by a refusal, of being murdered and plundered by the Caffers who were expected every moment, so as to persuade them to join in the object of the Heads of the Rebels, but all which invitations however proved fruitless wherever he applied, while the *fifth* Prisoner, on his way to Zwagershoek, wrote a letter (exhibited in the Prosecution under letter L 1) to Abraham Carel Greijling, the Field-cornet of the District, requiring him to order out his men against the English troops, and to which letter the *fifth* Prisoner had the names of the *sixth* Prisoner and of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, which according to his confession he did by order of the latter, but at all events without the previous knowledge or consent of the former, with which letter he thereupon went to the said Field-cornet A. C. Greyling in order, as was mentioned therein, to give the Field-cornet a verbal explanation of the business, and to *help his people to rights*, whereby nothing else can be understood than that he, the *fifth* Prisoner, was to lead on those men properly equipped to the place where the other Rebels were, but which intention entirely miscarried as the Field-cornet Greijling, faithful to his oath and duty, not only opposed the request, and even represented to the *fifth* Prisoner the criminalness of his conduct, but also warned his people against being led away, preserved the tranquillity of his District, and even by allowing six of the men under his command

1816.

to ride out to the Rebels for intelligence, was the cause of the *thirtieth* Prisoner (Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg) and Pieter Rasmus Erasmus separating from the Rebellious Gang.

That while all this was going on, the *second* Prisoner, immediately on the moving of the Rebels, employed himself in writing different letters in order to strengthen the party, having also sent a requisition on the 12th November to the Field-cornet A. C. Greyling to command men, in which requisition the criminal object of such a Commando was plainly avowed, and on the 13th November he sent off similar requisitions to Christian Muller, Arnoldus de Beer and Zacharias de Beer, and finally another requisition (but without date) whereby he commanded Joseph Thomas, P. A. van der Merwe, Gerrit van der Merwe Gert^son, Gerrit van der Merwe Jac^son, and Gerrit Engelbrecht to be present at the *fourth* Prisoner's, all of which three requisitions (exhibited in the Prosecution under L 1, 2, 3) were subscribed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, but which however were not attended with any other consequence than that of the persons required thereby remaining faithful to their duty, and being upon their guard, with the exception only of the *thirteenth* Prisoner who by the first of the three letters being ordered to be present, without any opposition, on the 14th November, complied with that illegal, and for a criminal purpose made requisition, without even consulting his Field-cornet, and accordingly joined the Rebellious Commando.

That on the said 14th November last the Field Commandant Nel having returned back to Major Frazer and given him an account of what he had met with, nothing further then took place, excepting that the Rebels sent a little Hottentot to Major Frazer, letting him know that they should ride away to a place where there was grass for their horses, on which they rode accordingly through the Great Fish River over the place of Louw Erasmus, and there unsaddled their horses beyond the boundaries of the Colony.

That on the following day, being the 15th November, the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, sent several messages to the Rebels to warn them to return to their duty, having first sent them a written notice, and thereupon, in order to comply with their desire to know the reason of the apprehension of the *first* Prisoner, a copy of the letter signed by him dated the 9th November; on the reading of which latter Document many of the Rebels stood amazed, and as it seemed began to feel the criminality of the step they had been brought to, while the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and the *fourth* Prisoner endeavoured to quiet the consciences of their followers by saying that they dare swear that letter was not written by the first Prisoner, which expression of theirs was a hypocritical turn of the circumstance, as they very

well knew that the second Prisoner had in fact written the letter, but that the *first* Prisoner had also dictated it, signed it, and sent it away.

That in the meantime on this communication from Major Frazer, an answer was written by the *thirteenth* Prisoner with the advice of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout and that of the *fourth* and *sixth* Prisoners, which answer not only said "that the first Prisoner must not be sent farther, and that they should further agree after a lapse of four days," but also contained this threatening addition "that they hoped they should not be compelled to any thing else;" after the performance of which service the *thirteenth* Prisoner returned home again.

That while F. Touchon was with the Rebels with the above-mentioned message from Major Frazer, Hermanus Potgieter who came there, being sent by the Deputy Landdrost, J. F. van de Graaff, with a written invitation dated 14th November, whereby in the same manner as in a written warning sent them the day before by the Landdrost Stockenstrom (but which appears not to have reached further than the place of one ——— Jordaan, and which was not seen any more after the second Prisoner had passed that place) he advised and warned the Rebels to return from their erroneous and criminal measures, but which was attended with no better consequence than that the Rebels thanked the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff by a written answer for his paternal care, but still, under pretence that they did not know of the *first* Prisoner having been guilty of writing such a letter as he was accused of, insisted on his being released under a (pretended) promise that they would bring him themselves to answer for his conduct to his accusers; on sending of which answer they at the same time charged the above-mentioned Hermanus Potgieter with a verbal message to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff requesting him to come to them, while the *fourth* Prisoner having come to the place of Wm. van Aardt, forced said Hermanus Potgieter to go to Major Frazer also, and again to repeat the fixed desire of the Rebels to have the *first* Prisoner released; which Hermanus Potgieter having done, returned to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff with the answer of the Rebels, but without however being able to flatter them with his coming, having on the contrary told them that the only thing of that nature which he could propose was that if they would send three of their party to any fixed place, as for example to *Van Statens Dam*, he would there come and meet them, but which meeting however did not take place, while the endeavours both of the said Deputy Landdrost and of the Field-cornet van Wijk, to bring back the *second* Prisoner to a sense of his duty, and through his means to effect a favourable influence on the minds of the other Rebels, proved fruitless; he the *second* Prisoner, notwithstanding that he continually rode up and down

1816.

the Tarka, not having thought proper to go to the Deputy Landdrost, although he made promises to the Field-cornet, but none of which he fulfilled, the said *second* Prisoner, having only written a letter to the Field-cornet of a mysterious tenor and without date, from which letter as well as from the whole of the *second* Prisoner's conduct, it evidently appeared that his words and actions by no means corresponded.

That on the 16th November the Rebels, from whom in the meantime Theunis Theodorus Fourie, Christian Laurens Dreijer, Frans Smit, and Lucas van Vuuren, had absented themselves under pretence of going to fetch victuals, removed from the place where they were to another resting place also situated at the other side of the Great Fish River, named the Kwaggakesnek, from whence they, on the 17th, moved back in three Divisions successively to the Slagter's Nek, where Stephanus Grobler, who was that night on guard, availed himself of the opportunity, while the others were asleep, of absenting himself, and secretly rode home.

That the R.O. Prosecutor having on the 15th November received a Report from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, immediately after the close of the sitting of the Commission of Circuit, which was then here, repaired to the Brintjes Hoogte, and having arrived towards the evening of the said 16th November at the Military Post of Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, stationed at the place of W. van Aardt, he was there informed of what had so far taken place, when on the 17th following, the Rebels, after a long and fruitless search, were at last discovered partly on the Slagters Nek and partly on their way thither, by different Patroles, for which purpose the Commandant Nel and the Burghers Jacobus Potgieter, Lodewyk Bauer and Fredrik Touchon were employed, and which latter had already been made use of by the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, for carrying different messages to them, on which a written warning was also sent to them by the R.O. Prosecutor, but all without any better effect than that they promised to send two men the next day to the place of Louw Erasmus to confer with those whom the R.O. Prosecutor might send for the purpose.

That on the said 17th November, Wm. Prinslo Nic'son, having received a message from the *sixth* Prisoner who now, seeing the consequences of his improper conduct, repented, although too late, had requested said Wm. Prinslo to come to his assistance, who having accordingly gone thither represented to Johannes Bezuidenhout, as well as to the others, the injurious consequences which must result from this Rebellion, both to themselves, their families, and the whole Colony; at the same time advising them to submission, in which he was joined by Louis Fourie, who on the request of said Ths. Theodorus Fourie, Christiaan Laurens Dreijer, Frans Smit and Lucas van Vuuren, on their return home, had also gone to the

Rebels with the same peaceable intention, when said Wm. Prinslo Nic^s-son having endeavoured to effect some arrangement for the Rebels, he for that purpose, accompanied by Jacobus Martinus Klopper Jac^s-son (the *twenty-eighth* Defendant) repaired on the 18th November to the R.O. Prosecutor at the place of W. van Aardt (who was first at the place of Louw Erasmus, but not finding any body there, had returned to Van Aardt's) but which arrangement, as it did not contain any unconditional submission on the part of the Rebels, the R.O. Prosecutor could not consent to, but was obliged to move out with his Detachment in order to force the Rebels, notwithstanding the better position they occupied, to submission, conformably to which the R.O. Prosecutor shortly afterwards, accompanied by the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, with thirty Burghers and forty Dragoons, marched out to meet the Rebels in order to bring the business to as speedy a conclusion as possible, as the boundaries of the Colony to the shores of the sea would be exposed to the incursions of the Caffers by a junction of the different Military Posts.

That having discovered the Rebels at the *Esterhuis poort* on a hill situated near the place called the Slagters Nek, and having advanced to within half an English mile, a Hottentot was despatched on horseback from them, who in the name of the said Wm. Prinslo, Nic^s-son, came to say "that they would not fight," which the R.O. Prosecutor answered by the said Hottentot saying "that he neither would fight unless obliged so to do."

That the R.O. Prosecutor, having advanced in front of the Rebels, some conversation took place with them through messengers, the first of whom was Hendrik Oostwald Lange; the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost having also gone a little way up the hill to meet them, when the *sixth* Prisoner, together with Wm Prinslo, Nic^s-son and two others promised to surrender themselves.

That however none of them coming the R.O. Prosecutor advanced with his men to within musket shot of the Rebels who were then heard to call out "send your Dragoons away, we shall come down," but to which the R.O. Prosecutor answered "that he would not do so," and having thereupon marched forwards, a number of the Rebels sitting down, presented their guns at the R.O. Prosecutor's men, while one of them, who stood on the extremity of the left wing waved his hat to them without however being able from the general noise, plainly to distinguish the words he uttered, but which seemed in meaning and substance to purport that the Burghers under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor should move out to one side so as to enable them to fire at the Dragoons.

That a short time before, a few people were discovered ascending the Mountain on horseback on the left side, who having joined the Rebels, some of them, namely the *sixth, eleventh, fourteenth, seven-*

1816. — *teenth and eighteenth Prisoners, as also the fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-ninth Defendants in name Willem Fredrik Krugel, Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, M^s-son, Hendrik Pieter Klopper, Hk^s-son, Petrus Laurens Erasmus, Laur^s-son, Hendrik Gustavus van der Nest, Johannes Bronkhorst, Thomas Andries Dreijer, Willem Jacobus Prinslo, Wm^s-son, Johannes Prinslo, Mart^s-son, Cornelis van der Nest, Philip Rudolph Botha, Charl^s son, Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christl^s-son, Jacobus Marthinus Klopper, Jac^s-son, Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christl^s son, Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^s-son, Willem Adrian Nel, and Claas Prinslo, Wm^s-son, together with said Willem Prinslo, Nic^s-son, immediately descended the Mountain, having thrown down their arms, and falling on their knees besought forgiveness; while the remainder fled, of whom however several went to the Deputy Landdrost van der Graaff and declared their submission, to whom also the *fourth* Prisoner, as well for himself as on behalf of the other Fugitives. wrote the letters annexed to the Deposition on Oath of the said Deputy Landdrost exhibited in the prosecution under the letter R.1.*

That just before this partial surrender, the *third* Prisoner together with the *seventh* Prisoner and his still absconded companions came up to the Mountain and gave an account of their second journey to Cafferland to the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, but which account was very badly adapted to impress any confidence in the minds of the Heads of the Rebellion, as the Caffer Chief *Geika*, as now appears from the elucidation given by his interpreter on this subject before the Commission, without making any promise to the delegated Rebels, who spared no pains to persuade him, sent them away with a message that if they wanted to fight they might do so.

That the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stoekenstrom, Esq., together with Captain Harding and fifty men of the Cape Regiment on horseback, being sent to the Tarka in pursuit of the remainder of the Rebels, returned back however without having found them, in consequence of which, on the afternoon of the 24th November, the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer with one hundred men from the Cape Regiment, and Commandant Nel with twenty-two armed Burghers marched for Baviaans River, where they were to be joined by thirty Burghers more from the District of Graaff-Reinett, of whom, having met twenty, it was however judged more expedient to send them back home and take their horses for the soldiers of the Cape Regiment.

That the detachment having arrived in the night at the place of Daniel Erasmus at the Baviaans River, where receiving intelligence that the gang of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout with the *third* Prisoner, were in the Woods of the Baviaans River, it was deemed

necessary to find some person to act as a messenger, for which purpose Commandant Nel having gone twice alone and once with Major Frazer to the place of Pieter Rasmus Erasmus, P^s-son, there spoke with his wife and enquired after her husband, whom although having been with the Rebels, he knew to be otherwise a good man, and very well adapted for the intended purpose, which woman however being at first much embarrassed, denied knowing anything of her husband, but on the repeated promises of Major Frazer that if he made his appearance and performed the required service, he should have a great chance of escaping that punishment which he had otherwise deserved for his crime, she answered that if she should find her husband she would send him; in consequence of which in or about an hour and a half afterwards, said P. R. Erasmus accordingly came with the *tenth* Prisoner to Major Frazer, on which said Erasmus was sent by him in search of the Gang, with instructions, should he meet with them, not to say that he had been with Major Frazer, but to behave as if he still belonged to the Rebels; which charge the said P. R. Erasmus, P^s-son having accordingly taken upon him, he departed on the 25th November and returned the following day with a report of the course which Bezuidenhout and the *third* Prisoner had pursued, on which the Commando having in the evening marched further up the river, and having halted for a short time at Jan de Lange's, they continued their march to Frans Labuscagne's where they arrived about two o'clock in the night, from whence having departed on the morning of the 27th, they discovered the tracks of wagons in the direction of the place of the late Johanues Bezuidenhout at the upper side of the Baviaans River, which tracks having followed to the fall of the evening, the Commando on the 28th pursued the same, and about noon, near a place named *Klipkraal*, discovered two wagons below near the river, but which however were found to be the wagons of Louw Bothma and of a man named Botha.

That the Commando, having thereupon advanced a little higher up towards the Great Riet Valley, the *ninth* Prisoner was the first who came to them, coming from Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* Prisoner; which *ninth* Prisoner being arrested and put under the charge of a Sentry, then said that the *fifth* Prisoner was also there, and that he, as soon as ever he discovered the Commando, had separated from the others, and now stood further down at the river, on which information Major Frazer having sent off the Eie'd-eornet Jan Durant and P. R. Erasmus, P^s-son, they found the *fifth* Prisoner and brought him with them, who was thereupon also put under the charge of a Sentry at some distance from the *ninth* Prisoner, on which it having appeared from the separate examinations of both the Prisoners, that they had seen the party of Bezuidenhout that morning at the *Winterberg*, and that they were

to be the following day with four wagons, with which the *second* and *third* Prisoners and their families were, at the same place where the detachment now was, a plan was formed between Major Frazer and the Commandant Nel with respect to the place and manner in which they should surprise and overpower the remainder of the Rebellious Gang, in consequence of which, the Commando having commenced their march at daybreak on the 29th arrived about ten o'clock at a Kloof at the *Winterberg*, through which the wagons must pass, and which was considered as the best place to intercept them; but during which march Major Frazer having had the misfortune to break his arm by a fall from his horse, the command of the detachment was given over to Lieut. McInnes, by whom, together with Ensign McKay, such positions were taken as had before been agreed upon between Major Frazer and Commandant Nel, and that in such manner that they could not be discovered by Bezuidenhout or his party; on which the said two Officers proceeded up the river with a part of the detachment, while Commandant Nel and his men were stationed higher up the river, together with a Sergeant and eighteen men of the Cape Regiment on horseback, with orders to invest the Kloof when the wagons entered, which order having been executed after the wagons to the number of four had entered the Kloof (with which wagons the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, the *second* and *third* Prisoners and their families, cattle, sheep, horses, &c. were) and having unyoked within the ambuscade formed as abovementioned, they were thus surrounded without discovering anything; whereupon the *second* Prisoner, on foot and unarmed, and the *third* on horseback and armed, being perceived coming down the river after the track of the soldiers to the turn of a Mountain, Lieut. McInnes and Ensign McKay placed a party of six men in the river near the road where those two should be obliged to pass, while the Officers took up a position in a line with them, but covered by a precipice.

That the *second* and *third* Prisoners having advanced to within about thirty or forty paces of the soldiers, the latter were ordered to stand up, on which Ensign McKay, having also stood up, called to the *second* and *third* Prisoners to stand, which was also repeated by the soldiers, but with no other effect than that the *third* Prisoner as soon as ever he discovered the soldiers, turned his horse round and made off at a gallop, while the *second* Prisoner ran away on foot, upon which Ensign McKay having fired a shot over the head of the *third* Prisoner to make him stand, but which he not complying with, the soldiers fired five or six shots at, but without hitting him, on which the *third* Prisoner dismounted from his horse and kneeling down, having presented his gun towards the soldiers, one of them fired at and wounded him in the left shoulder in consequence of which having fallen, he was taken Prisoner, while the *second* Prisoner notwithstanding that several shots had been fired

at him, continued to fly, but having at last run into a hollow, was there overtaken by the men who were in pursuit of him and also placed in custody.

That Johannes Bezuidenhout, having in the meantime got on horseback armed with a gun, proceeded gently towards a little kloof where the soldiers were stationed on horseback, accompanied by his wife on foot, but after walking about a hundred paces, having again turned back with his wife to the wagons, he there dismounted, and notwithstanding that Lieut. McInnes with his hat on his gun beckoned to him to surrender, and notwithstanding that the Field Commandant Wm. Nel and Pieter Rasmus Erasmus P^oson called out to him to give himself up, he could not prevail on himself to do so, but with arms in his hand continued to resist, being assisted therein by the *twelfth* Prisoner, who being also armed with a gun, handed another musket to her husband after he had discharged the one he had, and also fired a shot herself, while several shots were likewise fired from the side of Bezuidenhout even after that Lieut. McInnes had caused the firing to cease on his side, the consequence of all which was, that one of the soldiers being mortally wounded by Bezuidenhout by a shot of slugs from the left thigh to the left breast and his left arm broken, he was himself also wounded in such manner by two different shots, that first the soldier, and thereupon said Johs. Bezuidenhout died in a few hours afterwards, while his wife, the *twelfth* Prisoner, and his son about fourteen years of age were also wounded, during which fire the wives and children of the *second* and *fifth* Prisoners, who were with the wagons surrendered themselves on being called to by Commandant Nel, so that in this manner the whole of the fugitive gang were made Prisoners; on which the wagons being taken possession of, the following ammunition was found: ten muskets and rifles, the largest of which were loaded with slugs, a bag with bullets and slugs, three pigs of lead, eight large ox-horns with the ends sawed off and provided with stoppers all filled with gunpowder, four horns with belts also full, and some knapsacks likewise with gunpowder, containing altogether between forty and fifty pounds, while, after that Bezuidenhout and his family were taken, the *seventh*, who till that time had also been a fugitive, was likewise apprehended by the Burgher Commando.

And as from the Confessions of the different Prisoners and Defendants it has now further appeared against each of the same, namely:

I. Against the first prisoner :

- 1st. That he must have early cherished a plan for effecting an armed Rebellion, as on his coming to the place of Diedrick Johannes Muller in the latter end of October, 1815, he immediately expressed his intention to encourage Johs. Bezuidenhout in his revengeful object respecting the

unfortunate shooting of his brother Frederik, and which was attended with that effect that Johannes Bezuidenhout, who otherwise, not seeing any chance of effecting his purpose, was already prepared through chagrin to leave the Districts of the Tarka and Baviaan's River and remove to the Nieuwveld, now finding the first Prisoner, voluntarily and unasked for, ready to fly to his assistance, immediately went to work to carry the projected Rebellion into execution; while the fixed determination of the *first* Prisoner to proceed to this step appeared from his obstinately persisting therein notwithstanding the warning of his own father, who had remarked something of the kind from the *first* Prisoner's discourse, and who by his own experience knew the consequences of such acts.

- 2^d. That the *first* Prisoner having rode with Johs. Bezuidenhout to the place where the *second* Prisoner dwelt, was there present at, and took a part in a conversation with some Caffers who were there, and which conversation it was that gave rise to the first mission of the *third* Prisoner to Cafferland.
- 3^d. That the *first* Prisoner on the 9th November, 1815, also assisted in dictating and thereupon alone, and of himself, signed the abovementioned letter to Jacobus Kruger, and in which letter of the *first* Prisoner in the name (as he, contrary to the truth therein expressed) of the *Burghers of the whole Bruintjes Hoogte, Zuurveld, and the Tarka, informed said Jacobus Kruger, and wanted him to acquaint the Field-cornet van der Walt of the District of Rhenosterbergen, that they had resolved N.B. agreeably to the Oath they had taken to their Mother Country to remove the God-forgotten Tyrants and Villains; by which expression it plainly appeared that nothing less was the intention than to be released by means of force from His Majesty's Government, under the protection of which he lived, and to which he consequently owed fidelity and obedience, without that the Oath taken to the Mother Country (supposing that the same was meant to the former Dutch Government) can be here at all admitted in excuse of the crime, as well because by the Capitulation in the year 1806, this Colony was transferred over from the power of the Dutch Government, under the subjection of His Britannic Majesty, as also because that it has since been publicly known that by the Treaty concluded between the British Crown and the Sovereign Prince (now King) of the Netherlands, this Settlement has been definitely ceded to the former Power; in which Cession it is the duty of every inhabitant, as long as he resides in this Colony, to*

acquiesce; while the *first* prisoner was so well aware of the criminality of his conduct, that he therefore specially recommended the person to whom it was addressed, and which was repeated by a verbal message with the person who was charged with the carriage of the letter, immediately to burn the same after having read it.

4th. That the *first* Prisoner after he had despatched said letter having departed, made an arrangement with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, when the projected Rebellion should be carried into execution, to meet together and jointly to make a beginning, and which junction was alone prevented by the timely discovery of the abovementioned letter, and by the apprehension of the *first* Prisoner.

II. With regard to the *second* Prisoner :

1st. That he was also present at the place where he lived at, and had a share in the conversation which was held with the abovementioned four Caffers.

2nd. That the *second* Prisoner committed to paper the letter to Jacobus Kruger dated the 9th November, 1815, and had it signed by the *first* Prisoner, under the most perfect knowledge of what was written in it, and of the object for which the people were therein called to assemble; while the *second* Prisoner was present the whole time at both the meetings held about this business.

3rd. That further on the 12th November, when Johannes Bezuidenhout resolved to carry his plan into effect, the *second* Prisoner accompanied him and therefore took an active part in the execution of the same, and contributed to that compulsion by which many others of the accomplices alleged they were dragged into it.

4th. That the *second* Prisoner's activity in that business is the more evident from the written requisitions acknowledged by him, in the first of which, dated the 12th November, he openly requested and *ordered* the Field-cornet Greijling to command men in order (as he expressed himself) to *extirpate the Villains of Englishmen out of our Country*; adding this threat to the Field-cornet, *Take care of the Blood under your Charge, you may truly believe it, in case you remain negligent*; the *second* Prisoner having also written on the back of these requisitions an order to every one, wherever they might come, to forward the same without *one minute's* delay, while in the second requisition, dated the 13th November, the people were commanded in a very threatening tone, *immediately to be present there with us* (namely with Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers) with this addition, *if not, you shall well feel it*, and

1816.

at the conclusion, *the consequences shall be earnest*, and in which requisition Diedrik Muller, whose faithful discharge of his duty in this case has appeared, was stamped with the appellation of *Traitor to his Country*, while finally the *second* Prisoner, in the third of said requisitions, but which was without date, threateningly ordered the five persons mentioned therein, *to be immediately present on receipt thereof with guns and arms without any opposition*, all of which requisitions the *second* Prisoner signed, not with his own name, or *by order* of another, but merely with the name of *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, which fully proves how completely the *second* Prisoner possessed that man's confidence, and how deeply he shared in his plans, for the *second* Prisoner was very far from maintaining that he had affixed the signature of *Johannes Bezuidenhout* without his knowledge or consent, through which pretext, in case he had recourse thereto, he would by no means have mitigated his crime, but on the contrary exaggerated it by the acknowledgment of having committed a forgery.

- 5th. That the *second* Prisoner also during the Rebellion was continually employed in supplying the Rebels with provisions.
- 6th. That the *second* Prisoner at the same time that he, by requisitions, sought more and more to carry the Rebellion into effect, had endeavoured by fair promises to bring the Field-cornet Van Wijk under the idea that he, the *second* Prisoner, was employed in restoring tranquillity.
- 7th. That finally the *second* Prisoner, instead of going to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, whither he had been sent for, on the contrary, accompanied with his whole family the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *third* Prisoner to the Winterberg, with intention to withdraw from this Colony, or at least to take such a situation at the Boundaries that they could act as circumstances might require, and be enabled at all times to disturb the tranquillity of the Colony, as well by a traitorous correspondence within, as by an understanding with, and instigation of the Caffers to disturbance; but which scheme was frustrated by the surprizing and overpowering of the *second* Prisoner and his companions, while finally it militates against the *second* Prisoner, that he was once before the subject of judicial punishment for having been guilty of forging a butcher's note, as appears by sentence dated the 3rd May, 1800, without his punishment seeming to have tended to his amendment.

III. Respecting the *third* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *third* Prisoner was also very early acquainted with the plan of the *first* and *second* Prisoners, and immediately on the arrival of the *first* Prisoner allowed himself to be made use of to go to Cafferland for the purpose of inviting the Caffer Chiefs, and especially *Geika*, to hostilities against His Majesty's troops and Government, and to excite the interest of the Caffers by promises of a return of the *Zuurveld*, which had been conquered from them a few years back, and of the cattle of the English, and of such inhabitants as would not assist in this rebellion, as also of other necessaries and ornaments in much estimation with those barbarians.
- 2nd. That the *third* Prisoner, in order the sooner to attain his hostile object, did not scruple to describe to the Caffer Chief *Geika* the number of the English troops as a *handful*, and to make him believe that there was a general dissatisfaction throughout the whole Colony against the British Government, and that "at the Cape there were six hundred Dutchmen ready," notwithstanding that (as the *third* Prisoner expressed himself to *Geika*) the Dutch had exchanged this country to the English for another country *on the other side*, by which expression is generally understood in conversation with the Caffers, the other parts of the world beyond the seas, and which conversation of the *third* Prisoner fully proves that he was well acquainted with the transfer of the Sovereignty of this Colony to the Crown of Great Britain, not only by Conquest, but by subsequent Treaty.
- 3rd. That the *third* Prisoner had endeavoured to place the Acts of Government in an unfavourable light with the Caffer Chiefs, both by describing the present existing laws, with respect to the tenure and survey of lands, as oppressive and ruinous to the Graziers, as well as by attributing the Death of *Fredrick Bezuidenhout* to a murderous Despotism, and in this manner to complain to the Chiefs of a strange Nation, of the measures of the Government and Magistrates within this Colony.
- 4th. That the *third* Prisoner having departed from *Geika* with a promise to return as soon as the projected Rebellion was sufficiently ripe, in which Rebellion he likewise informed *Geika* that the *first* Prisoner and the late *Johs. Bezuidenhout* were to play the principal parts, he reported to said *Bezuidenhout* the result of his Mission, and which Report seemed to have a favourable influence on the progress of the rebellious plan.
- 5th. That the *third* Prisoner, after the Letter of the 9th

1816.

November was written and signed by the *first* and *second* Prisoners respectively, again faithful to his promise, repaired to *Geika* at Cafferland to inform him that the Rebellion was about to commence, and that therefore the assistance of the Caffers was now required, for which purpose the place where those Barbarians were to meet the Rebels under Johs. Bezuidenhout was agreed to be in the neighbourhood of the Post of Lieut. Rossouw, which post it was the intention first to attack, because that Bezuidenhout wished to retort the first consequence of his thirst for Revenge for the death of his Brother Fredrick, as well on that Officer, as on the Landdrost Stockenstrom and the Field-cornet Opperman.

- 6th. That the *third* Prisoner, in order the sooner to persuade the Caffer Chief *Geika* to grant assistance, did not alone confine himself to the Promise of Presents, and the Cession of the Zuurveld, but even endeavoured to excite in *Geika* a hostile intention (without it having sufficiently appeared, whether this circumstance had place on the first or second mission) by making him believe that the *Gentleman* (by whom, as the prisoner himself confessed, and as *Geika* from the Conversation with the third Prisoner could not otherwise suppose, the R.O. Prosecutor was meant) with a certain number of armed men on good horses should come to *Geika* to speak with him, but who would unexpectedly shoot him and then ride away.
- 7th. That while the *third* Prisoner was with *Geika* in Cafferland, the second time, Intelligence was brought there that the *first* Prisoner was apprehended by the English, which Intelligence, however, had a very different effect on *Geika* and the *third* Prisoner, the latter having thereupon urged his Request for assistance, saying that there was now no time to be lost, and even asked by name for the Captains *Jalousa* and *Keino*, but *Geika* sent the *third* Prisoner away with this Message to the Rebels that they might fight if they pleased.
- 8th. That the *third* Prisoner, after having performed his Mission, joined the Rebels at the Slagters Nek, and having communicated *Geika*'s answer to his Employers, endeavoured as much as he could to prevent the submission of the Rebels.
- 9th. That the *third* Prisoner also repaired with his Family to the Winterberg, in order to fly the Colony, or be in a situation to disturb it anew.
- 10th. That finally the *third* Prisoner, after that he had been surrounded by the Soldiers of the Detachment sent

in pursuit of him and his Associates, evinced his unwillingness, notwithstanding that he was repeatedly called to surrender, and when he was not any longer able to escape, made an armed resistance, in consequence of which being fired at, he could not be otherwise than wounded, taken Prisoner.

IV. Regarding the fourth Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *fourth* Prisoner being met on his way to the Tarka by the *first* Prisoner, when he was going to the *third* Prisoner to fetch a saw which he had promised him (but which circumstance the *third* Prisoner denies) and also by the *third* Prisoner who was going to the *first* Prisoner, rode back with them both to the place of Diedrick Muller, where the *third* Prisoner, with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout then lodged, and having been then informed, either on the road or on their arrival there, of the Plan which had been made, immediately consented and took a part therein, which consent and participation the *fourth* Prisoner most plainly evinced by the expression *that he should shoot those who would not assist, even though it were his own Father, or, as it was understood by others, his own Brother.*
- 2nd. That the fourth Prisoner was also present at the dictating, writing, and signing of a Letter from the first prisoner to Jacobus Kruger dated the 9th November, and had a perfect knowledge of the criminal tendency of the same.
- 3rd. That the *fourth* Prisoner also knew that, and for what purpose the *third* Prisoner was sent to Cafferland.
- 4th. That the meeting of many of those that were commanded for the armed Rebellion was appointed to be at his place.
- 5th. That the *fourth* Prisoner, without being commanded or requested thereto, went to the place of Daniel Erasmus, whither the *sixth* Prisoner had commanded (at that time for a legal patrol) the Men, and where after that the Letter from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff was read, he sowed the first seeds of the Rebellion, by openly evincing his Disaffection to the Government on the question of the *sixth* Prisoner "that he was with the Government and what the people said," and by alleging reasons or rather pretexts for his Disaffection, which could not be attended with any other Consequence than to create doubt and mistrust against Government in the minds of those devoid of penetration.
- 6th. That the *fourth* Prisoner, although immediately reproved both by the *sixth* Prisoner and by Wm. Prinslo Nic^sson, for the rashness of such expressions, notwith-

1816.

standing continued to support the hostile conspiracy into which he had entered, and after having spoken with Johannes Bezuidenhout, who was then already on the move, he the same evening together with the *fourteenth* Prisoner and Pieter Rasmus Erasmus C^sson rode to the place of Martinus Prinslo at Bruintjes Hoogte, in order, having heard after his departure from the place of Daniel Erasmus, that the *first* Prisoner had been apprehended, to inquire the reason thereof; from whence he also took the *twenty-second* Defendant, threatening him with the Caffers; and then rode to the *twenty-first* Defendant whom, as well as the *twentieth* Defendant (who was casually there) he by threats of having them knocked on the head by the Caffers, got to accompany him, and brought them to the gang which was then in the Plain between the Posts of Lieut. Rossouw and Captain Andrews.

- 7th. That the *fourth* Prisoner previous to his riding to the *twenty-first* Defendant, having gone from the place of Martinus Prinslo to his brother, the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, was very seriously reproved by him, who from his discourse and riding about, remarked his criminal conduct, and who, alleging to him the better education he had received, and the sick-bed of an aged mother, endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose, but notwithstanding all which warnings the *fourth* Prisoner continued to persevere in the further execution of his criminal project.
- 8th. That the *fourth* Prisoner, also at the Post of Captain Andrews, on the occasion of the Rebellious demand for the release of the *first* Prisoner, whose Crime he was perfectly well acquainted with, took a very active part therein, and was always found both by those who belonged to the Rebels, as well as by those who were there with Messages, to have acted as one of the Principal Leaders or supporters of the Rebellion.
- 9th. That the *fourth* Prisoner, together with the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, attempted forcibly to detain the Commandant Nel, who had come from the Post of Captain Andrews in order (if possible) to bring back his fellow Inhabitants to the Path of rectitude and a Sense of their duty, and who did not allow him to depart before that he made a promise to return, the *fourth* Prisoner having also plainly evinced his Intention to proceed to acts of Violence by this Expression. *you shall shoot me or I will shoot you.*
- 10th. That the *fourth* Prisoner also prevented the Burgher, Hermanus Potgieter, of speaking confidentially with the

sixth Prisoner, and afterwards forced the said H. Potgieter, notwithstanding the continued refusal of the Deputy Landdrost, Major Frazer, to the repeated Messages sent to him for the release of the *first* Prisoner, again to go to Major Frazer with the same demand from the Rebels.

11th. That the *fourth* Prisoner had also a part in the impertinent answer which was written by the *thirteenth* Prisoner to Major Frazer.

12th. That the *fourth* Prisoner, when at Slagter's Nek, notwithstanding the several Invitations which were made him, and notwithstanding that his Brother, the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, warned him anew to submission, nevertheless could not be persuaded, but in the fullest manner evinced his resolution to make an armed resistance rather than surrender, by saying, *that he had now bid his Brother good bye for the last time.*

V. With Respect to the *fifth* Prisoner :

1st. That the *fifth* Prisoner was early acquainted with the Rebellious Plan, and shared in the Confidence of the other Heads, as evidently appeared from his own Actions.

2nd. That he was the Composer, Writer and Publisher, of the Notice in his Name, dated the 12th November, 1815, to the Inhabitants of the Tarka, and in which Notice the good Inhabitants were invited and excited to a Rebellion by speaking of the *heavy Burdens and Injustice which in general we cannot longer bear.*

3rd. That the means of redressing this pretended grievance was stated by the *fifth* Prisoner in that Notice to be, *to fight for free liberty for his country.*

4th. That the *fifth* Prisoner in the same Document openly avowed his knowledge of the traitorous Correspondence with the Caffers, and even represented it as a matter agreed upon, by these words, *that the Caffers were unanimous, and had agreed with him, that they contended for Zuurveld and we for our country; and that they are only allowed the Cattle of the Overseers (by which the Military of the Cape Regiment is understood) and also some Iron, Brass and Beads, and then nothing more.*

5th. That the *fifth* Prisoner voluntarily together with the late Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, departed from the Tarka to Baviaan's River, in order actually to assist in carrying the projected undertaking into Execution.

6th. That the *fifth* Prisoner afterwards rode away from the Rebels, while at the Post of Captain Andrews, to the Zwagershoek, for the purpose of pressing more men for

1816.

- the Rebellion; the hostile Intention of which also appears from the Letter written and brought by him the *fifth* Prisoner to the Field-cornet Greijling.
- 7th. That the *fifth* Prisoner signed said Letter not only with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, who, he said, ordered him to do so, but also with that of the *sixth* Prisoner, who knew nothing whatever of it and still less agreed to it.
- 8th. That notwithstanding the warning of the said Field-cornet Greijling, who was the *fifth* Prisoner's Unele, and with whom he had been brought up, he continued to persist in his crime, and again joined the Rebels.
- 9th. That finally the *fifth* Prisoner with his family was also with the late Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and the *second* and *third* Prisoners on their journey to Winterberg, on which occasion however he did not offer any resistance, but surrendered himself at some distance from the Wagons to the Detachment of Major Frazer.

VI. With regard to the *sixth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That although the *sixth* Prisoner did not share in the Conspiracy or the hostile calling out of the Inhabitants against Government, and still less in the traitorous Correspondence with the Caffers, he made however an improper use of his authority as Provisional Field-cornet, by adding those men, which after the Notice sent him by the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, he had collected for a legal purpose (and which he could and should have made use of against Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and his Followers) to the Rebellious Gang, and accompanying them to the Post of Captain Andrews to demand the release of the *first* Prisoner who was then in custody.
- 2nd. That after the fruitless endeavours to obtain the release of the *first* Prisoner, and after that the Field Commandant Nel had been with the Rebels, the *sixth* Prisoner suffered himself to be persuaded to take a Rebellious Oath of fidelity, diametrically contrary to his duty as Provisional Field-cornet, and besides with such a Signification, that the Oath should be considered as equally binding for all his people.
- 3rd. That the *sixth* Prisoner, notwithstanding the repeated Messages sent in the name of Major Frazer to the Rebels, and notwithstanding the Invitation made to him by Hermanus Potgieter in the name of the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, to whose immediate Jurisdiction the *sixth* Prisoner belonged, still however remained with the Rebels, and thereby certainly was the Cause that all his men, a very few excepted, likewise remained there.

- 4th. That the *sixth* Prisoner remained himself with the Rebels notwithstanding it appears, that on a certain Evening, Johannes Bezuidenhout was absent to fetch victuals, of whose absence the *sixth* Prisoner did not make the smallest use to persuade his men to retract, or if he had lost all authority over them, to separate himself from the Rebels.
- 5th. That the *sixth* Prisoner was also not unacquainted with the impudent and threatening answer written to Major Frazer by the *thirteenth* Prisoner, and for the Contents of which Letter the *sixth* Prisoner, in his Capacity as Field-cornet, was certainly more responsible than any other.
- 6th. That the *sixth* Prisoner remained with the Rebels till that they were dispersed by the arrival of the armed Detachment at the Slogters Nek under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor.
- 7th. That the *sixth* Prisoner, although at first unacquainted with the Criminal Correspondence with the Caffers, still however was not afterwards ignorant thereof during his stay with the Rebels.

VII. Respecting the *seventh* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *seventh* Prisoner accompanied the third Prisoner in both his Journeys to Cafferland.
- 2nd. That although the *seventh* Prisoner certainly was not present at the previous forming of the Plan between the late Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and the *third* Prisoner, nor at the delivery of the Message to the *third* Prisoner, and therefore on his first Journey to Cafferland ignorant of the Criminal Plan, nor even present at the Conversation with *Geika*, having remained behind in consequence of his Horse being tired, but still however at short time acquainted with the object of the Mission, he nevertheless so far from having disclosed the same on his return, did not scruple to accompany the *third* Prisoner a second time on a similar Journey.
- 3rd. While the Conduct of the *seventh* Prisoner is the more aggravated both by the Circumstance that even the Caffers perceived he was very lively and as a person who approved of the Message which was brought, as well as that he had deserted from the Batavian Troops in the year 1806 and remained in this Colony without a pass, and having been employed some time at the Drostdy of Tulbagh as Police Rider, also deserted from there, thereby clandestinely remaining in this Settlement, and even lived in Cafferland for six months with the Caffer Chief *Hinza*.

VIII. With regard to the *eighth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *eighth* Prisoner voluntarily accompanied the *third* Prisoner on his journey to Cafferland, and although not ignorant of the criminality of the mission, concealed it however on his return, and neither acquainted the Landdrost of his District or the Field-cornet therewith, it being alone to be taken into consideration in favour of the *eighth* Prisoner that it does not appear that he took any active part in the Rebellion, and was considered, even by the Caffer Chief *Geika*, as a boy whom they dragged with them.

IX. Regarding the *ninth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *ninth* Prisoner came to the place of Diedrik Muller at the time the meeting was held on the 9th November, 1815, by the *first*, *second*, *third* and *fourth* Prisoners with Johannes Bezuidenhout.
- 2nd. That he was partly present at the writing of the letter by the *second* Prisoner, and at the signing of the same by the *first* Prisoner.
- 3rd. That the *ninth* Prisoner voluntarily, and without compulsion, accompanied the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *second* and *fifth* Prisoners from the Tarka to Baviaans River.
- 4th. That the *ninth* Prisoner carried the third Requisition letter, which was written by the *second* Prisoner, and by him signed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, and which was to order the five persons mentioned therein from the Zwagershoek immediately to repair to the *fourth* Prisoner, to one of those persons.
- 5th. That he remained to the last with the Rebels at the Slagters Nek without submitting to the detachment under the command of the R.O. Prosecutor.
- 6th. That finally the *ninth* Prisoner was also found on the way to Winterberg with the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, the *second*, *third* and *fifth* Prisoners, but where however he was the first to surrender to the detachment of Major Frazer, and also pointed out where the *fifth* Prisoner was; while it also appears to have been casual that he was there at that time.

X. With regard to the *tenth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *tenth* Prisoner at the request of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers, accompanied him from the place of the *sixth* Prisoner, where he, the *tenth* Prisoner, lived.

- 2nd. That he was also with the Rebels when the mutinous demand for the release of the *first* Prisoner was made.
- 3rd. That he was likewise present when the Oath to be faithful to one another was taken by the *sixth* Prisoner in the ring formed for that purpose.
- 4th. That the *tenth* Prisoner was sent to Bruintjes hoogte to press more men, which mission he took upon him and executed with all possible zeal, although without success.

XI. Respecting the *eleventh* prisoner :

- 1st. That previous to the bursting out of the Rebellion, the *eleventh* prisoner being informed by his brother that such a thing was about to take place, he however did not discover, but concealed the same.
- That after his brother (the first Prisoner) was taken up, he immediately rode over the mountain to the *sixth* Prisoner, as he said to procure a couple of men of sense, in order to go and enquire the reason of his brother's apprehension, while in the meantime by his early knowledge of what was going forward, he could very well have conjectured what the cause was; and it is also remarkable that, in order to obtain this information, he neither went to the Field-cornet of his District, the Commandant Nel, nor to the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, but to the Baviaans River, just where Johs. Bezuidenhout and his followers were coming to.
- 3rd. That when the *eleventh* prisoner came to the Post of Captⁿ Andrews, and demanded in the name of the Rebels the release of his brother, the *first* prisoner, he addressed the Deputy Landdrost Major Frazer for that purpose in a very impudent and threatening tone.
 - 4th. That the *eleventh* prisoner continually remained with the Rebels, but at the Slagter's Nek was among those who surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor.

XII. With respect to the *twelfth* Prisoner :

That the *twelfth* Prisoner, at the time that her deceased husband, the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, was surrounded at the Winterberg, and summoned to submission, encouraged and assisted him in his armed resistance, and even fired at the soldiers, but in which regard however the R.O. Prosecutor conceives it should be taken into consideration, that from her affection for her husband, and uneasiness for her lot, and that of her children, she could easily have been hurried to a step, the extent of the criminality of which she did not foresee.

1816.

XIII. Regarding the *thirteenth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That on the Requisition letter sent to the *thirteenth* Prisoner by the *second* Prisoner, the criminal object of which was palpable at first sight, he immediately obeyed the same and repaired to the Rebels, without having previously asked any permission from his Field-cornet, or even given him the least notice.
- 2nd. That when he was with the Rebels at the place of Louw Erasmus, on the other side of the Fish River, he allowed himself to be made use of to write a very impudent and even threatening answer to Major Frazer, who had sent a copy of the letter written by the *first* Prisoner with a friendly warning to the Rebels.

XIV., XV., XVI. With respect to the *fourteenth*, *fifteenth* and *sixteenth* Prisoners :

That they, residing at the place of Marthinus Prinslo, senior, rode away from there, after the arrest of the *first* Prisoner, over the mountain, each for different casual reasons (as they allege) but having all come to the Baviaans River, there joined the followers and put themselves under the command of Johs. Bezuidenhout.

- 2nd. That the *fourteenth* Prisoner rode the same night to the Brintjes Hoogte with the *fourth* Prisoner, who had come there to press men, and instead of availing himself of that opportunity to remain at home, returned back to the gang of Johs. Bezuidenhout, whose rebellious intention at least to demand the release of the *first* Prisoner, he could not longer have been ignorant of.
- 3rd. That further all these three Prisoners remained with the Rebels till that the R.O. Prosecutor came to Slagters Nek with his Detachment, to whom they then surrendered and threw down their arms, without it appearing that they, during their continuance with the Rebels, committed any particular acts of violence.

XVII. Respecting the *seventeenth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *seventeenth* Prisoner, on the requisition of Johs. Bezuidenhout, having in the place of his brother-in-law, Carel Gustavus Trigard, who was prevented by a complaint he had in his leg, accompanied the Rebels to the Post of Captain Andrews, delivered a message in their name to Major Frazer requiring the release of the *first* Prisoner.
- 2nd. That on a certain time, being from the Rebels at his father's place, he did not avail himself of that oppor-

tunity to separate from, but returned back to them, and surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor at Slagter's Nek.

XVIII. With regard to the *eighteenth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That some days before the breaking out of the Rebellion, the *eighteenth* Prisoner being informed by Johs. Bezuidenhout, whom he casually met, of the intended plan, did not give the least information thereof to his Field-cornet.
- 2nd. That being at the place of the *sixth* Prisoner, he departed from there with Johannes Bezuidenhout and his followers, together with the men of the *sixth* Prisoner to the Rebels, with whom he remained till that he surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor at the Slagters Nek, without, however, having been guilty of any particular act of violence.

XIX. Respecting the *nineteenth* Prisoner :

- 1st. That the *nineteenth* Prisoner being at the place of the *sixth* Prisoner, in order to administer some medicinal herbs to the wife of Piet Rasmus Erasmus P^s.son, was taken from there by the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, and (as it seems) led by curiosity, had very willingly joined the Rebels.
- 2nd. That being with the Rebels at the time that Commandant Nel came there from the Post of Captain Andrews, and was prevented in riding away by the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and the *fourth* Prisoner, he, the *nineteenth* Prisoner, was also one of those who required a promise from him that he should return, but by which he maintains that he promoted the departure of the Commandant Nel.
- 3rd. That on the occasion of the messages delivered by F. Touchon, in the name of Major Frazer, and also on the occasion of the coming of the Field Commandant Nel. the *nineteenth* Prisoner always interrupted them in their well-meaning endeavours, and by insignificant expressions drew the attention of the other people from what was said to them, the *nineteenth* Prisoner having separated from the Rebels previous to the arrival of the R.O. Prosecutor with his Detachment.

XX. to XXIX. With regard to the *twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested :

That all these, of whom the *twenty-third* Defendant lived with the *sixth* Prisoner, had joined the Rebels on the persuasion of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout and of the

1816.

fourth Prisoner, where they remained to the last, altho it does not appear that they committed any part Acts of Violence.

XXX. to XXXII. Respecting the *thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second* Defendants and Arrested :

That these Defendants also, the *thirtieth* Defendant, seems, from mere rash curiosity, and the others message from the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, the Rebels who were at that time on the move, whom the *thirtieth* Defendant, perceiving the crime of the meeting, separated from the gang as soon as he got an opportunity by the arrival and return of men who, with the knowledge and consent of the cornet Greijling, had rode out to obtain intelligence, while both the others, without having previously known anything of the Rebellious meeting, were, however the Rebels, but surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutors Slagters Nek, and immediately offered their services go in pursuit of the other flying and wandering Rebels and bring them to their homes.

XXXIII. to XXXIX. With regard to the *thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eight and thirty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested :

That although they, being commanded by their Field-cornet the *sixth* Prisoner in this case, became armed in a manner, and only followed their said Field-cornet's march with the Rebels under the command of the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, they are nevertheless not entirely acquitted of all guilt, as they, seeing the rebellious conduct of Johannes Bezuidenhout and his Field-cornet and also, being convinced of their Field-cornet's Change of Conduct, still remained with him, and did avail themselves of the opportunity, which it afforded there was, to leave the Rebels and return home.

And as it therefore appears that the *first, five* Prisoners in this case have been guilty of High Treason, and the *sixth* other Prisoners each in different Degrees of Violating the supreme Authority, Rebellion, and open Violence also of disturbing the public Peace, without being able to allege anything essential in their Defence, excepting most of them, that they were compelled by the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, but which, with respect to the Heaviness of the Conspiracy, cannot be admitted, while as to those who participated in a lesser degree in the Rebellion, certainly should be taken into Consideration that, altho it does not anywhere appear that any forcible Comp

was actually exercised by the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, he, however, by threats and fear, obtained a great Influence over the minds of those People, whereby many, if not the most of the gang, had suffered themselves to be led away without reflection, while especially with respect to the Defendants and Arrested, as Fathers of Families, the fear and threats of being attacked by the Caffers cannot be considered as entirely idle and imaginary, as they not only knew how lightly the Caffers are inclined to commit Murder and Robbery, but also that the *third* Prisoner had actually been sent to Cafferland by his fellow Conspirator, the late Johs. Bezuidenhout, to ask for the assistance of these Barbarians, and bring them with him, while there are some other circumstances which also seem to plead in favour of the *sixth* Prisoner, but which, however, did not appear to the Court in their Consideration of this Case, to yield sufficient reasons of Excuse, namely :

- 1st. That the *sixth* Prisoner became concerned in this Crime in a very unlucky, and, as it were, casual manner, the Field-cornet Opperman having found good to leave his District on the first Report of Danger, and to transfer his duty over to the *sixth* Prisoner without properly informing him of what was going forward.
- 2nd. That although the *sixth* Prisoner, taking upon him the duty of Provisional Field-cornet, stood in the shoes of the actual Field-cornet, still however this difference existed between them, that the one had taken the oath of his function, while the other remained unsworn, and was even liable to the disapproval of his Landdrost.
- 3rd. That on the first coming of the Commandant Nel, when the Rebels were at the Post of Captⁿ Andrews, the *sixth* Prisoner showed that he was sensibly aware of the Gulph into which he saw himself plunged and evinced much inclination to go back with the said Commandant Nel.
- 4th. That it is highly probable that Johannes Bezuidenhout, perceiving the wavering inclination of the *sixth* Prisoner, had, in order to bind him and his people more firmly to him, thought of the measure of the oath, which was thereupon taken by the *sixth* Prisoner.
- 5th. That when the *sixth* Prisoner was at Slagter's Nek, he made use of endeavours to release himself and his men out of the criminal situation in which they were, towards which he sent for Wm. Prinslo, Nicⁿson, in order with his help to bring the others back to their duty ; having also sent him to request pardon from, and propose

an arrangement to the R.O. Prosecutor, which arrangement the R.O. Prosecutor was obliged to reject, only because that, although it was a very natural and allowable wish on the part of the Rebels to connect their return to their duty with the preservation of their personal safety, was however on the side of the R.O. Prosecutor contrary to his duty.

- 6th. That the *sixth* Prisoner was not even considered by the heads of the Rebels as co-operating from his heart in the crime, wherefore they always prevented the *sixth* Prisoner from speaking separately on the occasion of the messages which were sent to him; as it were, never leaving him to himself.
- 7th. That finally the *sixth* Prisoner was the first among those who surrendered to the R.O. Prosecutor, notwithstanding that he was well aware of the danger he gave himself up to, as he expressed in these words, *Let me go down in God's name and receive my punishment.*
- 8th. That the R.O. Prosecutor has known the *sixth* Prisoner before as a very well-behaved inhabitant, and who, especially in the great commando in the year 1811 against the Caffers, also in his capacity as Provisional Field-cornet, acted bravely and faithfully.

And whereas such crimes cannot be tolerated in a country where justice prevails, but on the contrary should be rigorously punished according to circumstances, as an example to deter others from doing the like:

So it is that the Court, having read and examined the Criminal Claim and Conclusion of the R.O. Prosecutor, as also the Confessions of the Prisoners and Defendants and Arrested, with the further Documents exhibited by the R.O. Prosecutor, and having taken every thing into consideration which deserved attention or could move the Court, administering Justice in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, condemns the Prisoners as also the Defendants and Arrested in this case, as they are hereby condemned accordingly (with the exception of the twelfth Prisoner) to be brought to the same hill situated near the Post of Captⁿ Andrews, where, after the fruitless demand for the release of the *first* Prisoner, the Criminal Oath was taken by the *sixth* Prisoner before, and in the name of the assembled Rebels, and there the *first, second, third, fourth, fifth* and *sixth* Prisoners, being delivered over to the executioner, to be hanged by the neck till they are dead, thereupon the bodies of the *five first* mentioned to be buried at said place under the gallows, and the body of the *sixth* Prisoner, being put into a coffin, to be delivered to his family for interment, and the *seventh* Prisoner being also delivered over to the execu-

tioner, to be made fast by a rope round the neck to the gallows, and exposed to public view, and, together with the other Prisoners abovementioned (the *twelfth* Prisoner excepted), to witness the execution; and further the *seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth* Prisoners to be banished out of this Colony and the Dependencies thereof; the *seventh* Prisoner for life, the *eighth* and *ninth* Prisoners for seven years, and the *tenth* Prisoner for five years, not to return within the said prescribed time under pain of severe punishment, and to be confined at Robben Island till that an opportunity offers for their transportation; the *eleventh* Prisoner to be confined to labour without wages on the public works at Robben Island for the term of the next ensuing three years, after the expiration of which period, to be banished for ever out of the Districts of Graaff-Reinett and Uitenhagen, without returning to the same, on pain of severe punishment; the *twelfth* Prisoner to remove with her family from the said District, and to take up her abode more within the Colony; the *thirteenth* Prisoner to be confined to labour without wages on the public works at Robben Island for the term of the next ensuing three years, and the *fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth* Prisoners or Defendants and Arrested, also to be confined to labour without wages on the public works at Robben Island for the space of one year; the *twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested each to pay a fine to Government of two hundred Rixdollars, and in case of inability, to be confined for *four* successive months in the public prison at this Drostdy; the *thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second* Defendants and Arrested, each to pay a fine of one hundred Rixdollars to Government, and in case of inability, to be confined for *two* successive months in the public prison at this Drostdy; the *thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth* Defendants and Arrested, each to pay a fine of fifty Rixdollars to Government, and in case of inability, to be confined for *one* month in the public prison at this Drostdy; and further all the Prisoners, Defendants and Arrested in this case, to make good all the Costs and Damages occasioned by this Rebellion, whether to Government, to the Treasuries of the different Districts, or to any private individual; with further condemnation of the Prisoners and Defendants and Arrested in all the expenses of this prosecution, and Confiscation of all the ammunition, more particularly described herein, found at the Winterberg in, and with the wagons at the time of taking the late Johs: Bezuidenhout, and the *second, third and fifth* Prisoners and Defendants; and the rejection of the further or other Claim and Conclusion made by the R.O. Prosecutor against the *eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and fourteenth*, and further Prisoners or Defendants and Arrested in this case.

1816. — Thus done and decreed by the Special Commission for administering Justice, as abovementioned, at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, the 22nd January, 1816, and after having received the fiat of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief pronounced on the following:

(Signed) P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary

A true translation,

(Signed) HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

Fiat executio with the following exceptions, viz^t:

that the 6th Prisoner Willem Frederik Krugel shall be transported for life;

that the 11th Prisoner Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo Marthinus'son, the 13th Prisoner David Malan, and the 19th Prisoner Pieter Willemse Prinslo Nicolaas'son, shall be banished for ever from Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhagen and George; that the 10th Prisoner, Andries Hendrik Klopper Jacobus'son, the 14th Prisoner, Hendrik Petrus Klopper Hendriks'son, the 15th Prisoner, Johannes Bronkhorst, the 16th Prisoner, Thomas Andries Dreijer, the 17th Prisoner, Pieter Laurens Erasmus Laurens'son, the 18th Prisoner, Hendrik Andries Gustavus van den Nest, the 21st Prisoner, Willem Jacobus Prinslo Willem'sson, the 22nd Prisoner, Johannes Prinslo Marthinus'son, the 23rd Prisoner, Cornelis van den Nest, the 24th Prisoner, Philip Rudolph Botha Christoffels'son, the 28th Prisoner Jacobus Marthinus Klopper Jacobus'son, the 31st Prisoner, Johannes Fredrik Botha Christoffels'son, the 32nd Prisoner, Joachim Johannes Prinslo Joachims'son, the 33rd Prisoner, Willem Adriaan Nel, the 37th Prisoner, Frans Johannes van Dijk, and the 39th Prisoner, Klaas Prinslo Willems'son, shall be conducted to the place of execution in a separate body, under the charge of the Officers of Justice, and shall witness the execution, without being brought on the scaffold and exposed ignominiously; after which the Prisoners to be released, and all further punishment remitted.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

A true copy,

G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE
COURT OF JUSTICE.

1816.

The Court having seen the annexed Decree of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, and acquiescing in the Pardon granted by it; Orders that the *sixth* Prisoner, Willem Frederik Krugel, shall be transported hence for life; that the *eleventh, thirteenth and nineteenth* Prisoners, Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo Mart^sson, David Malang, and Pieter Willemse Prinslo N^sson, shall for ever be banished from the Districts of Graaff Reinet, Uitenhagen, and George; that the *tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth* Prisoners, or rather Accused and Arrested, Andries Hendrik Klopper, Jac^sson, Hendrik Petrus Klopper, Hend^sson, Johannes Bronkhorst, Thomas Andries Dreyer, Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Laur^sson, Hendrik Andries Gustavus van den Nest, Willem Jacobus Prinslo, W^sson, Johannes Prinslo Mart^sson, Cornelis van den Nest, Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^sson, Jacobus Martinus Klopper, Jac^sson, Johannes Frederik Botha, Christ^sson, Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^sson, Willem Adriaan Nel, Frans Johannes van Dijk, and Klaas Prinslo, Willem^sson, shall be brought in a separate group, and in the charge of the Officers of Justice, to the Place of Execution, and there, without being brought on the scaffold, or exposed in a disgracing manner, witness the Execution, and after that, they, the *tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth* Prisoners, or rather Accused and Arrested, shall be discharged, and further punishment remitted.

And the Court further orders that the Condemnation of the other Arrested (ones), not comprehended in the abovementioned remission or mitigation, shall be given effect to according to its form and contents.

Done in the Court of Justice, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 19th February, pronounced the 2nd March, and executed the 9th following.

J. A. TRUTER.
C. MATTHIENSEN.
P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.
D. F. BERRANGE.
W. D. JENNINGS.
WALTER BENTINCK.
J. H. NEETHLING.
F. R. BRESLER.

In my presence,
G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

1816.

On the 9th March the undermentioned persons were executed at Uitenhagen, in accordance with the sentence of the Honourable Commission for the Administration of Justice (Commission of Circuit) which had left for the interior in the month of December last for the express purpose to investigate the highly cruel conduct of the persons who had taken up arms against His Majesty's Government, and to take notice of the same, viz.:—

1. Hendrik Frederik Prinslo.
2. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma.
3. Cornelis Johannes Faber.
4. Theunis Christiaan de Klerk.
5. Abraham Carel Bothma.

George, the 25th March, 1816.

My Lord,—In accordance with your Lordship's orders, I at once proceeded to the distant District of Uitenhagen, in order to comfort with pastoral admonitions and consolatory discourses the Unfortunates in the Prison there.

This difficult task has now been completed. And it cannot be otherwise than pleasant and cheering to Your Lordship, in the sad memory of this violent shock, which troubled a few months ago this otherwise peaceful Land, that the five executed persons,—however otherwise moulded by daily custom, to criticize and speak against the decisions, acts, and proceedings of the Government, and, as it were, strengthened and hardened by a self-willed mode of life,—nevertheless, in their last moments, justified the punishment awarded them.

One of them, named Stephanus Bothma (after all had previously and unanimously, and as heartily, asked the Landdrost of their District for forgiveness for their wanton misdeeds), even on the place of Execution had loudly called out to his brethren and fellow burghers that he was guilty of death, and advised them, in all earnestness, not to follow in his footsteps, but to be, in all things, obedient and submissive to the Government; not to banish the fear of God from their hearts, but carefully to keep and obey His Commandments: "Take an example by me" (whilst he showed them his bonds, and pointed to the halter); "see there the consequences of wickedness," &c. And that he by no means spoke thus merely to move the heart of the judge and prejudice it in his favour, and so, were it possible, to be freed from that dreadful punishment, appeared but too well from his willingness to die. For after he had said farewell to the bystanders, he calmly mounted the ladder. The well founded prospects which these Unfortunates cherished regarding the life after this life, afford us every hope

that the day of their death was the first of their inner eternal life for God.

Your fatherly sympathy and interest in the prosperity and progress of this Colony and its inhabitants being well known, I deemed it my duty to bring all this to your notice.

My Lord!
Your Excellency's Humble and Very
obedient Servant,

T. J. HEROLD.

His Excellency the Honourable General
Lord Charles Henry Somerset,
Governor and Commander in Chief
of this Colony, &c.

NOTE.—The Rev. Mr. Herold was Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at George, and had been ordered by the Governor to proceed to Uitenhagen to console the five condemned, in their last moments.

SENTENCE IN A CRIMINAL CASE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

His Excellency the Governor, in promulgating the whole of the sentence of the Special Commission which proceeded in December last to Uitenhagen, which sentence includes the cases of several persons concerned in the late tumults, cannot permit the solemn scene to pass away, without awakening the attention of the Inhabitants to the offences and the punishment of those who have been convicted by their Countrymen, and suffered under the Laws of their Country. His most sincere desires and expectations were, only to have been known to the good people of this Colony as the Guardian of their Families and of their Property, and as the Representative of a Sovereign, eminently distinguished for having ever "seasoned Justice with Mercy," and not to have been called upon to give effect to the severest dispensations to the Laws. These pleasing hopes were interrupted by the illegal and dangerous enterprise of infatuated and desperate men. Seduced by the evil suggestions of foolish and hardened hearts, they meditated, and attempted to withdraw themselves from obedience of the Laws, and Allegiance to their King. They proposed to commence their Rebellion by the assassination of their Magistrates, and a treacherous massacre of an Army, stationed among them for their protection and security. In furtherance of these disloyal and guilty purposes, they sought impunity, by calling in the aid of a daring and destructive Enemy, who has been recently expelled by the courage of the Inhabitants, seconded by the discipline and valour of that very Army, whose destruction they thus inhumanly sought to effect.

The Rebels, indeed, professed to intend to use the Caffre Force solely to spread terror and desolation through the Families and Property of those, whom they could neither entice nor intimidate to join in their undertaking.

No man, however, can be so ignorant of probable consequences, as to believe it possible to arrest the progress of pillage and slaughter if once commenced. Reason and Experience speak to the contrary.

An Invading Caffre would have made no distinction between the friend and the foe of the Leaders of the Rebellion. Indiscriminate plunder and destruction must have been the fate of all, and the misguided authors of so much perfidy and bloodshed would have been eventually victims of their own folly, disobedience and cruelty.

Acts so desperately criminal, attempted by means so atrocious, demanded the vigilant exertions of Government, and the interference of those stern provisions—"ordinances of Man"—by which

(with the sanction of an overruling Providence) the security, and with it, the value and enjoyment of every blessing of civil life, are maintained and preserved.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that His Excellency withdraws his mind from the crimes of the sufferers, to contemplate and applaud the fidelity and loyalty of those brave Inhabitants, who resisted equally the allurements and the menaces of the disaffected and violent.

His Excellency thanks them for the prompt and vigorous spirit with which they upheld the title they had already acquired to the gratitude of their Country, in the expulsion of the Caffers, by supporting their Laws and their Sovereign, together with the peace and tranquillity of the Colony.

His Excellency cannot omit this opportunity of praising the zeal, the intrepidity, and the Active services of his Majesty's Forces, in quelling these tumults. He has to acknowledge the vigilance, the wisdom, and unwearied assiduity of the Landdrosts, Deputy Landdrosts, and Field-cornets, who exerted themselves so actively and effectually in their respective duties.

His Excellency is induced to hope, that even the Caffer Chiefs, left to the undisturbed possession of a rich and fertile soil, and having been formerly convinced of the strength and bravery of His Majesty's Subjects and Forces, are now equally satisfied of the moderation which regulates their courage and discipline; and His Excellency further trusts, that their experience upon these points, will generate conviction, and fix in their minds a lasting sense of the advantages of a good understanding with His Majesty's Government. This conviction His Excellency will take pains to improve; and he anticipates the happiest results to both people, from the existence of a mutual spirit of forbearance and good-will.

His Excellency is sensible of the ability and diligence with which the Gentlemen, composing the extraordinary Commission of the Court of Justice, have discharged a most painful and laborious duty; and in giving effect to their Sentence, He trusts, that the safety of all will grow out of the punishment of a few, and this melancholy, yet necessary example will, henceforward, deter the most desperate and wicked from imagining or contriving similar crimes.

The most pleasing part of His Excellency's duty has been that, in which he has been enabled to avail Himself of His Prince's indulgence, in being the Dispenser of His Sovereign's Mercies, by extending His Pardon to, and mitigating the sentence of, many of the deluded Offenders. This lenity, He ventures to express a confident hope will have the effect, not solely of reclaiming the individuals themselves, and of restoring them to that society, from which the punishment awarded to their crimes had secluded them,

1816.
— but that it will attach, through gratitude more firmly than ever, their Relations and Friends to a Government, whose object and anxious efforts are to lead every member of its community in the ways of "Peace, Security and Happiness."

Cape of Good Hope,
10th of April, 1816,

By Command of His Excellency
The Governor.

H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

SCHEDULE OF THE DOCUMENTS ANNEXED
TO THE CRIMINAL CLAIM AND CONCLUSION;
AS ALSO DECLARATION, OF J. G. CUYLER, ESQ^{RE.},
LANDDROST OF UITENHAGEN, R.O. PROSECUTOR,
IN A CRIMINAL CASE.

Contra.

A.

1. Hendrik Fred^{k.} Prinslo,
2. Stephanus Corn^{s.} Bothma,
3. Cornelis Johannes Faber,
4. Theunis Christ^{n.} de Klerk,
5. Abraham Carel Bothma,
6. Willem Fredrik Krugel,
7. Frans Marais,
8. Adriaan Engelbrecht,
9. Andries Meijer,
10. Andries Hend^{k.} Klopper Jac.z^{n.},
11. Nicolaas Balthasar Prinslo M.z^{n.},
12. Martha Faber, Widow of the late Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout,
13. David Malang,
14. Hendrik Pet^{s.} Klopper H.z^{n.},
15. Johannes Bronkhorst,
16. Thomas Andries Dreijer,
17. Pet^{s.} Louwr^{s.} Erasmus Louw.z^{n.},
18. Hendrik Andreas Gustavus van den Nest,
19. Pieter Willem Prinslo N.z^{n.},
20. Andreas Van Dijk,
21. Willem Jacobus Prinslo M.z^{n.},
22. Johannes Prinslo M.z^{n.},
23. Cornelis Van den Nest,
24. Philip Rudolph Botha Christ.z^{n.},
25. Christoffel Rudolph Botha Christ.z^{n.},
26. Abraham Ludovicus Botha Christ.z^{n.},
27. Pieter Jacobus Delport,
28. Jacobus Martinus Klopper Jacobus.z^{n.},
29. Johan Theunis Muller,
30. Hendrik Joh^{s.} Liebenberg,
31. Joh^{s.} Fred^{k.} Botha Christ.z^{n.},
32. Joachim Joh^{s.} Prinslo Joachim.z^{n.},
33. Willem Adriaan Nel,
34. Adriaan Labuscagne,
35. Leendert Labuscagne,
36. Barend de Lange,

1816.

37. Frans Van Dijk,
38. Gert Coenraad Bezuidenhout Fred.zⁿ,
39. Claas Prinslo W.zⁿ,
40. Theunis Theodorus Fourie,
41. Christiaan Louw^{rs}. Dreijer,
42. Frans Smit,
43. Lucas Van Vuuren,
44. Steph^s. Fred^k. Grobblers,
45. Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout G.zⁿ,
46. Pieter Rasmus Erasmus P.zⁿ,
47. Willem Prinslo N.zⁿ.

(N.B.—The above Schedule is marked with the letter A.)

B.

Criminal Claim and Conclusion.

C.

Records of the preparatory Investigation held before the last Commission of Circuit at this Drostdy, from the 27th November to the 4th December, 1815.

D.

Letter signed Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo M's Son, dated the 9th November, 1815, and addressed to Jacobus Krugel, Senior.

E. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. Note from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, to the Rebels, dated 15th Nov^r. 1815, and
2. Answer from the Rebels.

F. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. Letter from T. Muller, Secretary of Graaff Reinet, to Captⁿ Andrews, dated 14th Nov^r. 1815, and
2. Copy of a report enclosed therein from the Field Cornet, A. C. Greijling, dated 13th Nov^r. 1815.

G.

Copy of the Address of the R. O. Prosecutor to the Rebels, dated 17th November, 1815.

H.

Anonymous letter to the Field Cornet, Steph^s. Van Wijk, dated 9th November, 1815.

I. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. Letter from the Sixth Prisoner to the Dep^{ty}. Landdrost Van de Graaff, dated 11th Nov^r. 1815.

2. Original Commanding Letter from the *Sixth* Prisoner, dated the 12th November, 1815, and ordering out Frederik Britz and others.

3. Do. Commanding letter from the *Sixth* Prisoner, of the same date, ordering out Daniel Erasmus and others, and

4. Letter from the *Sixth* Prisoner, calling on G. P. Bezuidenhout, dated 13th Nov^r. 1815.

K.

Notice to the Inhabitants of the Tarka, dated the 12th November, 1815, and signed with the name of the fifth Prisoner.

L. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. Requisition letter to the Field Cornet Greijling, dated the 12th Nov^r. 1815, and signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*.

2. Do. to Christiaan Muller and others, dated the 13th November, 1815, signed as before.

3. Do. to Joseph Thomas and others, without date, signed as before, and

4. Do. to the Field Cornet Greijling, without date, and signed W^m. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout.

M.

Answer sent by the Rebels to the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, dated the 15th Nov^r. 1815, to his Invitation sent them by H. Potgieter.

N.

Letter from the Second Prisoner to the Field Cornet, Van Wijk, without date.

O. 1, 2, 3 Locis.

1. Official Report or Statement from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser (who was prevented by Indisposition from appearing before the Special Commission), dated the 19th Dec^r. 1815.

2. Letter from the said Deputy Landdrost to the R. O. Prosecutor, dated Winterberg, and written on the 29th November, 1815, and

3. Copy of a letter from the said Deputy Landdrost to the R. O. Prosecutor, dated the 5th Dec^r. 1815, the original of which was transmitted to Government, to both of which, as well as to others inserted in the Records, exhibited sub. L^a. C., is referred

P. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. Act of Revision and Oath of the Deposition of H. O. Lange, inserted in the Records, sub L^a. C.

2. Act of Revision and Oath of the Deposition of Salomon Vermaak, also inserted in said Records.

1816.

3. Act of Revision and Oath of the Deposition of Petrus Johannes Fourie, inserted in said Records, and
 4. Act of Revision and Oath of the Deposition of Joh^s. Christoffel Raats. inserted in said Records.

Q. 1 to 7 Locis.

1. Sworn Deposition of the Field Commandant, W^m. Nel, given before the Special Commission.
 2. Sworn Deposition of Fredrik Touchon, Do. Do.
 3. Sworn Deposition of Lieu^t. McInnes, Do. Do.
 4. Sworn Deposition of Ensign McKay, Do. Do.
 5. Sworn Deposition of the Field Cornet, Louis Jacobus Nel, Do. Do.
 6. Sworn Deposition of the Field-cornet J. J. Durand given before the Special Commission, and
 7. Revised Interrogatories and answers of the Corporal Stuurman Platje Do. Do.

R. 1 to 11 Locis.

1. Sworn Deposition of the Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, J. F. van de Graaff, given before the Special Commission, and to which are annexed the four following Documents :
- a. Copy of the Warning or Notice from the Landdrost Stockenstrom dated the 13th November, 1815.
 b. Copy of the Invitation of the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff dated 14th November, 1815.
 c. Original letter, signed the *fearful* Burghers, dated 22nd November, 1815.
 d. Original letter from the fourth Prisoner, dated 29th November, 1815.
2. Sworn Deposition of the Field-cornet Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, given before this Special Commission,
 3. Sworn Deposition of the Field-cornet P. A. Opperman Do. Do. with the annexed letter to G. D. Geere,
 4. Sworn Deposition of the Field-cornet A. C. Greijling, Do. Do. with the annexed letter without name or date,
 5. Sworn Deposition of Barend Jacobus Bester Do. Do.,
 6. Sworn Deposition of G. D. Geere Do. Do.,
 7. Sworn Deposition of H. Potgieter Do. Do.,
 8. Sworn Deposition of Philip Jacobus du Plessis Do. Do.,
 9. Sworn Deposition of J. A. de Wet, given before this Special Commission,
 10. Sworn Deposition of Philip Rudolph Botha, Rudolph's son Do. Do., and
 11. Sworn Deposition of M. H. O. Krugel Do. Do.

S. 1 to 5 Locis.

1. Sworn Deposition of D. J. Muller Do. Do.,
2. Sworn Deposition of J. C. Muller Do. Do.,
3. Sworn Deposition of J. S. Hartzenberg Do. Do.,
4. Sworn Deposition of C. M. de Beer Do. Do., and
5. Revised Interrogatories and Answers of the Bastard Hottentot *Paul* Do. Do.

T. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. Revised Interrogatories and Answers of the Hottentot *Hendrik Kees* Do. Do.,
2. Revised Interrogatories and Answers of the Hottentot *Cobus*, given before this Special Commission, and
3. Revised Deposition of the Gonaqua Hottentot *Hendrik Nouka*, Interpreter to the Caffer Chief *Geika* Do. Do.

U. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. Sworn Deposition of Marthinus Prinslo, Senior, Do. Do.,
2. Sworn Deposition of G. P. Bezuidenhout, Sen^r. Do. Do.,
3. Sworn Deposition of Louis Fourie Do. Do., and
4. Sworn Deposition of Frans Labuscagne Do. Do.

V. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. Sworn Deposition of W. G. Lotter Do. Do.,
2. Sworn Deposition of T. C. Bothma Do. Do., and
3. Sworn Interrogatories and Answers of J. C. Potgieter Do. Do.

W. 1 to 14 Locis.

1. Extract from the Criminal Records, held before this Special Commission, dated 15th December, 1815,
2. Extract Do. Do. same date,
3. Extract Do. Do. 16th Dec^r. 1815,
4. Extract Do. Do. 20th Dec^r. 1815,
5. Extract Do. Do. 22nd Dec^r. 1815,
6. Extract Do. Do. 26th Dec^r. 1815,
7. Extract Do. Do. 27th Dec^r. 1815,
8. Extract Do. Do. 28th Dec^r. 1815,
9. Extract Do. Do. 2nd Jan^y. 1816,
10. Extract Do. Do. 3rd Jan^y. 1816,
11. Extract Do. Do. 4th Jan^y. 1816,
11. Extract Do. Do. 9th Jan^y. 1816,
12. Extract Do. Do. 11th Jan^y. 1816,
13. Extract Do. Do. 13th Jan^y. 1816,
14. Extract Do. Do. 15th Jan^y. 1816.

1816.

X. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *first* Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do., and
3. Third Examination Do. Do.

Y. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the second Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination of the second Prisoner.

Z. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. First Examination of the third Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do., and
3. Third Examination Do. Do.

A.A. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. First Examination of the fourth Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do.,
3. Third Examination Do. Do., and
4. Fourth Examination Do. Do.

B.B. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *fifth* Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do., and
3. Third Examination Do. Do.

C.C. 1 to 4 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *sixth* Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do.,
3. Third Examination Do. Do., and
4. Fourth Examination Do. Do.

D.D. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *seventh* Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination Do. Do.

E.E.

Examination of the eighth Prisoner.

F.F. 1 to 3 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *ninth* Prisoner,
2. Second Examination Do. Do., and
3. Third Examination Do. Do.

G.G.

Examination of the *tenth* Prisoner.

H.H.

Examination of the *eleventh* Prisoner.

I.I. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *twelfth* Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination Do. Do.

K.K.

Examination of the *thirteenth* Prisoner.

L.L.

Examination of the *fourteenth* Prisoner.

M.M.

Examination of the *fifteenth* Prisoner.

N.N. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *sixteenth* Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination Do. Do.

O.O.

Examination of the *seventeenth* Prisoner.

P.P.

Examination of eighteenth Prisoner.

Q.Q. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *nineteenth* Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination Do. Do.

R.R.

Examination of the *twentieth* Prisoner.

S.S.

Examination of the *twenty-first* Prisoner.

T.T.

Examination of the *twenty-second* Prisoner.

U.U.

Examination of the *twenty-third* Prisoner.

V.V.

Examination of the *twenty-fourth* Prisoner.

W.W.

Examination of the *twenty-fifth* Prisoner.

X.X.

1. First Examination of the *twenty-sixth* Prisoner, and
2. Second Examination Do. Do.

Y.Y.

Examination of the *Twenty Seventh* Defendant.

Z.Z.

Examination of the *Twenty Eighth* Defendant.

A.A.A.

Examination of the *Twenty Ninth* Defendant.

B.B.B.

Examination of the *Thirtieth* Defendant.

C.C.C.

Examination of the *Thirty-first* Defendant.

D.D.D.

Examination of the *Thirty Second* Defendant.

E.E.E.

Examination of the *Thirty-third* Defendant.

F.F.F.

Examination of the *Thirty Fourth* Defendant.

G.G.G.

Examination of the *Thirty-fifth* Defendant.

H.H.H.

Examination of the *Thirty Sixth* Defendant.

I.I.I.

Examination of the *Thirty Seventh* Defendant.

K.K.K.

Examination of the *Thirty-eighth* Defendant.

L.L.L.

Examination of the *Thirty-ninth* Defendant.

M.M.M.

Examination of the *Fortieth* Defendant.

N.N.N.

Examination of the *Forty-first* Defendant.

O.O.O.

Examination of the *Forty-second* Defendant.

P.P.P.

Examination of the *Forty-third* Defendant.

Q.Q.Q. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *Forty-fourth* Defendant.
2. Second Examination Do., Do.

R.R.R.

Examination of the *Forty-fifth* Defendant.

S.S.S. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. First Examination of the *Forty-sixth* Defendant.
2. Second Examination Do., Do.

T.T.T. 1, 2, 3, Locis.

1. First Examination of the *Forty Seventh* Defendant.
2. Second Examination Do., Do.
3. Third Examination of the *Forty Seventh* Defendant.

U.U.U.

Authentic Copy of the Sentence of the Worshipful the Court of Justice, pronounced against the *Second* Prisoner, on the 3rd May, 1800.

V.V.V.

Record from this Special Commission, containing the Declaration of this Case being closed.

W.W.W. 1 and 2 Locis.

1. Examination of Petrus Johannes Fourie, and
2. Extract from the Criminal Records of this Commission, containing their Sentence in the said Case of P. J. Fourie, dated the 3rd January, 1816.

Exhibited in Court,

Uitenhagen, 19th Jan^y. 1816.

(Sig^d.) J. G. CUYLER,

Landdrost.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Trans:—

L^a A:

UITENHAGE.

CRIMINAL.

MONDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1815.

Present: Mess^{rs}. W. D. Jennings and F. R. Bresler, constituting the Commission for administering Justice in the Country Districts, agreeably to the Proclamation of the 10th May, 1811, appointed thereto by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 7th August last.

The Commission aforesaid, having completed their Duties at this Drostdy on the 16th November last, but having remained here in order to be informed of the result of a riot which had taken place among some of the Inhabitants at the Baviaan's River and at Bruintjes Hoogte (whither Lieut. Colonel Cuyler, the Landdrost of this District, had repaired on the first Intelligence he received, in order to quell the same), and also in consequence of the particular nature of the Case, to await some further Instructions from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; the Landdrost of this District aforesaid made the following representation that day to the said Commission:—That the R. O. Memorialist, having received an alarming report from Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost, that a Number of Inhabitants were assembled in Arms against Government, and at the same time enclosing some intercepted letters relative thereto, also of an alarming nature, he immediately repaired to Bruintjes Hoogte, and arrived at the Post of Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, situated at the Place of Willem van Aard, about sunset on Thursday, the 16th inst., when, having been informed by the said Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, of the Particulars of the Business, he the following morning, being Friday, the 17th, sent off one Touchon, who had been already employed by Major Fraser as a Messenger between him and the Rioters, with a Message to them; who having returned some time afterwards, reported that he could not meet with the Rebels, and that the tracks of their Horses were in a direction towards Cafferland.

That the same day at noon the R. O. Memorialist, having again despatched said Touchon, he returned towards the fall of the Evening, saying that he had delivered the Message to the Rebels, whom he had found in two or three Divisions; that on reading the same to them, it appeared to have a great Effect on their minds, and that they said to him, they should consult together and

communicate their answer to him the following morning at the Place of Louw Erasmus, while W^m. Krugel and the so called *Great Willem Prinslo* were to come to the Post in order, as he (*Touchon*) thought, to pray for pardon.

That the R. O. Prosecutor the following morning, accompanied by the Field Commandant Willem Nel and said *Touchon*, repaired himself to the Place of said Louw Erasmus, without however being able to discover any of the Rioters; but having turned back to the Post of W^m. van Aard, two of the Rebels, named *Great W^m. Prinslo* and *Jacobus Klopper*, came there that morning, about 11 o'clock, saying that they came in the name of the others to make an Agreement.

That said *Great W^m. Prinslo*, being thereupon led into an Apartment, there told the R. O. Memorialist, in presence of the Deputy Landdrost Major Fraser, that he had been sent by the Rebels to make terms; that they would all disperse on Condition that they nor their children should be prosecuted for their Crime; upon which the R. O. Memorialist answered that he neither could, nor would, come to any agreement with them as long as they were in Arms against their Government; that they should inform the other Rebels that they must first surrender at Mercy, when only any Arrangement could be made with them, and that otherwise they should be compelled thereto.

That they, having departed, the R. O. Memorialist shortly afterwards, accompanied by the said Deputy Landdrost Major Fraser, with thirty Burghers and forty Dragoons, went out to meet the Rebels, in order to bring the Business to a termination, as the whole Boundaries of the Colony to the sea shore would be exposed to the Incursions of the Caffers, by collecting the necessary Troops at the Place of Van Aard.

That having discovered the Rioters at the so-called *Esterhuispoort*, on a Hill situated near the Place named the *Slagtersnek*, and having advanced to within about half an English mile of them, a Hottentot on Horseback came from them, who said in the name of *Great Willem Prinslo* that they would not fight; which Hottentot was sent back by the R. O. Memorialist with an answer that he neither would fight unless he was compelled so to do.

That having advanced in front of the Rebels, some communication was held with them by means of Messengers, the first of whom was *Hendrik Oostwald Lange*; on which the R. O. Memorialist himself, together with Major Fraser, went a little way up the Hill to meet the Rioters, when *Willem Krugel*, *Great Willem Prinslo*, and a couple of other Rebels, partly promised to surrender.

That they however, not afterwards coming, the R. O. Memorialist advanced with his men to within Musket shot of the Rebels, who were then heard to call out, "Send away your Dragoons and we

shall come down," to which the R. O. Memorialist answered that he would not do so.

That having advanced nearer, a number of the Rebels, sitting down, presented their Guns at the men of the R. O. Memorialist; while one of them, who was the outside man on the left Wing, waved to them with his hat, without however being plainly able to distinguish what he said from the general noise, but which appeared to purport that the Burghers, belonging to the Detachment of the R. O. Memorialist, should draw to one side, in order to enable the Rebels to fire at the Dragoons.

That about this time a few persons were discovered ascending the mountain on horseback from the left side, and who, having joined the Rebels, some of them immediately after came off and threw down their Arms, and falling on their knees begged forgiveness; at the same time saying that among those who had arrived was Cornelis Faber, who had returned from the Caffer Chief Geika, with a report that the Caffers would not join them.

That the Sun going down, and not any more of the Rebels surrendering, the R. O. Memorialist ordered all his Men to march back to the place of Willem van Aard, allowing the Rebels who had surrendered at first, to mix with the other Burghers, bringing up the rear however with the Dragoons; but on their Arrival at the Place of Van Aard, they were taken into Custody, and sent hither, with the Exception of Joachim Johannes Prinslo and Johannes Fredrik Botha, who, on the previous Examination held at the Place by the R. O. Memorialist being found the least guilty, were sent off by him in order again to advise the Rebels to disperse and return to their Homes.

In consequence of which the following persons are now lodged in the public Prison at this Drostdy:—

Nicolaas Balthaser Prinsloo, M.zn.
 Willem Jacobus Prinsloo, W.zn.
 Nicolaas Prinsloo, W.zn.
 Willem Prinsloo, N.zn.
 Johannes Prinsloo, M.zn.
 Willem Krugel,
 Hendrik van den Nest,
 Cornelis van den Nest,
 Stoffel Rudolf Botha,
 Philip Rudoif Botha,
 Willem Adriaan Nel, W.zn.
 Thomas Andries Dreijer,
 Johannes Bronkhorst,
 Hendrik Petrus Klopper,
 Petrus Lourens Erasmus, L.zn.

as also Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, who, as being the writer of a

letter sent hither by Mr. van de Graaff, the Deputy Landdrost of Cradoek, was taken into Custody on the 13th inst. by a party of Dragoons at the Place of his Father, Martinus Prinslo, by the orders of Captain Andrews of the Cape Regt.

On the apprehension of all which persons the R.O. Memorialist requests the approbation of this Court; at the same time exhibiting the following Documents, viz. :—

No. 1. Copy of a letter from the Deputy Landdrost of Cradoek, J. van de Graaff, to Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost of Albany, dated the 10th November last, as follows :

“ Cradoek, 10th Nov^r. 1815.

“ Major Fraser,
“ Dep^t. Landdrost,
“ of
“ Uitenhage.

“ SIR,

“ On this moment one of my Veld Cornets, of the name of S. J. van Wijk, residing in the adjoining District of Tarka, reports to me, that there are some Vagabonds in his District busily employed in collecting as vast a number of people as they can procure, in order to attack the respective Magistrates, &c., in this District, in consequence of the Punishment lately inflicted on the person of a certain Bezuidenhout in the Baviaans River who has been shot by a Detachment under Lieut. Rosseau; and that they are in the mean time very busy to collect a whole body of Kaffers to assist them in their project.

“ I have thought proper to give you notice of this affair, and enclose you a Copy of a certain Letter written by a man of the name of Prinsloo, an Inhabitant of the District of Brintjes Hoogte, Uitenhagen, who appears to be one of the Principal Ringleaders. I beg leave at the same time to request you for a little Ammunition, for the greatest part of my inhabitants are entirely void of this Article, and I have but very little to spare from mine.

“ In case of any Military assistance being necessary, I request you will forward on this account the necessary orders, and to be so kind as to inform me to whom I have to address myself.

“ (Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,
“ D^t. Landdrost.

“ P.S.—The abovementioned Veld Cornet informs me at the same time that the days of Tuesday or Wednesday next are appointed by the Mutineers to commit the Depredations.”

No. 2. Copy of a letter to Jacobus Krugel, dated the 9th November last, and signed Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, M^s.son, being of the following tenor :

1815
—

Dear and much esteemed Cousin, Jacobus Krugel, I wish you the most necessary for Soul and Body. Cousin, I write to you in the Name of the Burghers of the whole of Bruintjes Hoogte, Zuurveld and Tarka to represent the Business to your District, and especially the Field Cornet, Van der Walt, that we have unanimously resolved, according to our Oath, which we took to our Mother Country, to remain as Protectors to remove the God forgotten Tyrants and Villains, as every one, let him be who he may, is convinced with God, how shocking, and how God forgotten it goes with our Country, which we took an Oath for, for every one is convinced, whether or not they shall be present at the appointed date; and to you I trust the Business to bring it under the people's eyes as speedily as possible, whether they will or not, and I send you the letter in the hands of the Burgher, Christiaan Muller, and request an answer with the Bearer what the people say; the consequences speak for themselves, I trust to you to bring it under the people's eyes.

And this letter I recommend in your hands to burn; you see my great confidence in you, the letter serves you all. I therefore hope you will burn it directly you bring it under the people's eyes verbally.

Now I trust in you, and am, with esteem and greetings to you, your Cousin.

(Signed) HENDRIK FREDRIK PRINSLOO, M^S.SON.

The 9th November, 1815.

To Mr. Jacobus Krugel, Senior in hand.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,
Dep^y. Landdrost.

No. 3. Copy of a letter from Major Fraser, Deputy Landdrost at Graham's Town, to the Landdrost of this District, dated the 13th November last, being as follows:

"Graham's Town, 13th Nov^r. 1815.

"4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"You are no doubt much surprized at my not having answered
"the Several Letters which I lately received from you on various
"Subjects. to all of which I have paid particualar attention, and
"acted accordingly. I hope the Evidences required to appear
"before the Court of Justice, as named in your letter of the 4th,
"will arrive there in time. I intended to have written you fully
"by last post, but was prevented in consequence of being obliged

“ to return to Captⁿ. Bogle’s Post on Friday last, when on my
 “ way here, in order to procure a Wagon to bring Captⁿ. Lynch
 “ here, who received a *fatal fall* from his horse, as has been
 “ reported to you by Col^l. Prentice, and he departed this life
 “ previous to my arrival here, on Saturday afternoon. His
 “ remains were interred here yesterday at 2 o’clock P.M., and
 “ having much to do arranging matters for the melancholy
 “ Funeral, precluded my writing you agreeable to my wish.
 “ My Horse is now saddled, and I was just going to proceed to
 “ Uitenhagen when I received the several enclosed Letters, which
 “ appear to me to be of a most Serious nature. However, as they
 “ fully explain themselves, I only hasten to add that I this very
 “ moment proceed with all possible haste to Captⁿ. Andrew’s post,
 “ in the first instance, and you may be assured I will use every
 “ possible means and exertion to suppress any Mutiny, or any
 “ improper Conduct, of the Inhabitants, if such was ever intended
 “ by them. However, I sincerely trust all will be well. I
 “ earnestly hope that my proceeding to Captⁿ. Andrew’s Post
 “ for said purpose will meet your approbation, when I expect
 “ to hear from you with the least possible delay, with such
 “ Instructions, &c., &c., as you may be pleased to give, when I will
 “ act in Strict Conformity thereto. I will write to Mr. van de
 “ Graaff immediately on my arrival at Captⁿ. Andrew’s Post,
 “ where I expect to be early to-morrow morning, and to which Post
 “ I sent a Supply of Ammunition, in case it may be required.

“ I am most anxious to lose no time in proceeding to Bruntjes
 “ Hoogte, and dispatching the Dragoon with this Report: will
 “ therefore defer for the present saying anything in answer to
 “ your letters above alluded to. I have ordered Mr. Coghlan,
 “ Hosp^l. Assis^t., who was here attending the late Captⁿ. Lynch, to
 “ proceed to his Post, in case his Service may be required in that
 “ neighbourhood, and I beg leave to request that either Ass^t.
 “ Serg^t. Glaeser or Dempster, as may appear to you most proper,
 “ be sent here without delay.

“ (Signed) G. S. FRASER,
 “ Major Com. Cape Reg^t. P.S.

“ Lieut. Col^l. Cuyler,
 “ &c., &c., &c.

“ P.S.—Lt. F. Rosseau has been cautioned by some of the
 “ Inhabitants to take care of himself, and never to ride out alone,
 “ as his life was in Danger.

“ (Signed) G. S. FRASER,
 “ Major Com. Cape Reg^t. ”

No. 4. Copy of a letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Major
 Fraser, to the Landdrost of this District, dated Captain Andrew’s

1815.

Post, Van Aard's, Great Fish River, the 14th November last, being as follows:—

“ Captⁿ. Andrew's Post,
 “ Van Aard's, G^t. Fish River,
 “ Nov^r. 14, 12 o'clock P.M.

“ SIR,

“ I arrived this morning at daylight, where I found upwards of
 “ 200 mounted Farmers in arms, and stationed between this and
 “ the Post occupied by Lieut^t. F. Rosseau and Ensⁿ. McKay.
 “ Having only 36 Men, it is quite impossible for me to march to
 “ their assistance, until I am reinforced by some of the other
 “ Posts. I have therefore sent an order to all the Posts between
 “ this and Swart Water's Post (including the latter) to march here
 “ with the least possible delay, and also sent an Express to
 “ Graham's Town, directing one of the Companies there to march
 “ to this immediately. I am however fearful my order may be
 “ intercepted by the Mutineers, whose strength is every moment
 “ increasing.

“ An order to Lt. Rosseau and Ensⁿ. McKay to join me, was
 “ intercepted and forcibly returned, although sent with a Detach-
 “ ment of Ten Dragoons; and a letter from the former Officer to
 “ me was in like manner refused to be forwarded through the line
 “ they occupy. The Contents of the last I am perfectly ignorant
 “ of. Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo is a Prisoner here, and his release
 “ they most obstinately insist upon, which I much fear they will
 “ be able to effect, should reinforcements not speedily arrive. The
 “ real cause of their being in Arms I have not been able to
 “ ascertain, and the original source of their mutinous Conduct
 “ they will not divulge to me. I however much fear it will
 “ ultimately prove of a most Serious nature. With this I have
 “ sent an order directing Lt. Gair to march his Detachment,
 “ including those stationed at Lewis Nell's by *Commadagga*, with
 “ the exception of 10 Men, at Riet Berg (merely for the protection
 “ of that Post), to this place, and permit me to recommend a
 “ Concentration of the Weaker Posts in the vicinity of Graham's
 “ Town. Of this however you will be the best Judge. I am given
 “ to understand that the farmers are to be joined by a number of
 “ Kaffers to a great amount; it will therefore be necessary to
 “ guard against the Worst. I should proceed with the few men I
 “ now have towards the reinforcements which I expect are on
 “ their Way to join me, but I cannot get Lieut^t. Rosseau's and
 “ Ensⁿ. McKay's parties to join those now assembled here. I most
 “ sincerely hope to see you here to-morrow, or that I may receive
 “ your further Instructions how to act in this sudden and
 “ unexpected emergency. I trust the unavoidable measures which
 “ the urgency of the moment have compelled me to adopt, previous
 “ to obtaining your sanction, will meet your approbation. Com-

“ mandant Nel is now with me, who says that as yet there are
 “ few or none of the Brintjes Hoogte people have joined them.
 “ One of the Dragoons who is watching their motions, has just
 “ come in to say he has counted about 130 mounted Farmers on
 “ the Caffers’ side of the River, opposite of Louw Erasmus’s Place.
 “ If all goes well here to-night, I shall certainly make every
 “ possible effort to march to the assistance of Rosseau and McKay,
 “ and then return by this Route. I have hitherto been unable to
 “ communicate with the D^y. Landdrost of Cradock in answer to
 “ his Letter of the 10th Inst., transmitted to you. I shall use
 “ every possible means to prevent this unfortunate business coming
 “ to a fatal catastrophe. I ardently hope this will come safe to
 “ your hands, as it is forwarded by two trusty Farmers selected
 “ by Commandant Nell, to L^t. Gair. I rode from Graham’s Town
 “ to this in 8 hours, and although my arrival was rather late, I am
 “ happy in feeling a full Conviction of the Good effects of my
 “ haste since. Some degree of tardiness has been evinced by the
 “ Rebellious people (while writing the above), which I attribute
 “ to the discovery of their Plans, and on perceiving the arrival of
 “ the different detachments from the Posts at *Paul Bester’s*, the
 “ *Plat House*, and *Piet Goossen*. In much haste,

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Sir,

“ Your most Obed^t. Servant,

“ (Signed) G. S. FRASER,

“ Major, Cape Reg^t. ”

No. 5. Copy of a letter from A. Stockenstrom, Esq^r., Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, to the Landdrost of this District, dated Graaff-Reinet, November 15th, 1815, being as follows:—

“ Graaff-Reinet, Nov^r. 15th, 1815.

“ SIR,

“ On the 11th Inst. I received information from the Dep^y.
 “ Landdrost, Mr. Van de Graaff, that a Plot was formed by a few
 “ disaffected Farmers, under pretence of revenging the Death of
 “ Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, who was lately shot by a
 “ Detachment of the Cape Reg^t.; that they were headed by a
 “ Brother of said Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Stephanus
 “ Botma (a man who has before been sent out of the Colony) and
 “ an Inhabitant of your District, named Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo.
 “ M.z. I would have communicated this to you immediately, but
 “ Mr. Van de Graaff mentioned that he had sent a Despatch to
 “ Captain Andrews and Major Fraser, through which channel you
 “ must have been made acquainted with the case. I consequently
 “ started from Cradock immediately, and on my arrival there
 “ found that the abovementioned vagabonds had by Threats
 “ obliged some peaceable Farmers to join them: that their Plan

1815.

“ was to attack the Military Posts, and also drive the Troops out of
 “ the Zuurveld, for which purpose they had called in the Assist-
 “ ance of the Caffers, who were to get back the Zuurveld as a
 “ reward for their Service; that they had declared that they would
 “ shoot every farmer who should not join their Plot, and leave
 “ their Families and property to be murdered and plundered by
 “ the Kaffers; that they had given as the cause of these desperate
 “ steps the different Grievances to which they have of late been
 “ subject, as the Hottentots were protected and supported,
 “ and the Burghers oppressed; and principally that Mr. Biesler
 “ was sent as a Member of the Commission of Circuit, to break up
 “ old Sores, and punish Crimes, which had been committed during
 “ his Magistracy.

“ Though these vain Threats could only have an Effect on the
 “ ignorant, yet as there are so many of them, I strained every
 “ nerve to quench the Fire which was kindling. I mixed with as
 “ many of the Farmers as I could find, and explained to them the
 “ Crimes and Consequences of such an undertaking; those of
 “ *Tarka* and *Ager Sneeuwberg* have directly drawn together, with
 “ a firm Resolution to remain Faithful to the Government, and to
 “ oppose with the greatest violence any attack of Kaffers or
 “ Rebels. The Boers from all other Veld-Cornetcies are ordered
 “ to join them, and do so with the greatest eagerness to assist in a
 “ good Cause, so that I am not afraid that the vagabonds who
 “ planned the Plot will find any Recruits in this District, except
 “ immediately about the Baviaans River, where they were yester-
 “ day morning, when I left Cradock. They boast of being sure of
 “ the whole of the Co-operation of Bruintjes Hoogte and Zuure Veld,
 “ and the whole of Kafferland, which last I am inclined to believe
 “ as both Bezuidenhout and Faber, who never submitted to any
 “ authority, have been the greatest part of their lives more among
 “ those Savages than among Christians, and are men of the most
 “ depraved Morals. I am sorry I arrived in that quarter a little
 “ too late to seize the Ringleaders. Though Mr. Van de Graaff had
 “ a letter from the Provisional Veld-Cornet of the Baviaans River,
 “ stating that he had delivered the Letters addressed to Captⁿ.
 “ Andrews and Major Fraser, yet I did not trust to that alto-
 “ gether; but I sent a Hottentot, who could be depended upon,
 “ with a letter to Captⁿ. Andrews, informing him of the attack he
 “ was threatened with; though I am almost sure he must have found
 “ it out long before; and in case that letter might have mis-
 “ carried also, I have thought proper to send you this Informa-
 “ tion by Extra Post, and have only to add that I have ordered
 “ another party of Boers to the Vogel River, and that I think
 “ soon to join the one in Tarka, and act as Circumstances may
 “ require.

“ I am very much in want of Ammunition, and if you could

‘ safely send us any Quantity, I shall feel obliged. I am only
 ‘ waiting for a clearer information on the subject to send an
 ‘ Express to Government, and if you should deem it necessary
 ‘ to send a Report also, I shall thank you if you would enclose
 ‘ a Copy of this Letter, as I am in the greatest hurry, just
 ‘ starting for Camdebo to find out what Sentiments reign there.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Sir,

“ Your most Obedient Servant,

“ (Sign^d.) A. STOCKENSTROM.

Landdr^t. ”

Lt.-Col^l. Cuyler,
 Landdrost,
 &c., &c., &c.,
 Uitenhage.

N^o. 6. – Copy of a letter from the Deputy Landdrost of Graham’s Town, Major G. S. Fraser, to the Landdrost of this District, dated “ Captain Andrew’s Post, ’ Great Fish River, 16th November, 1815, being of the following tenor :

“ Captain Andrew’s Post,

“ Great Fish River,

“ 16th November, 1815.

“ SIR,

“ Since writing you yesterday, the Farmers, in arms against the
 “ Government, sent a most peremptory demand to deliver over to
 “ them the Prisoner Hendrik Prinsloo. when I wrote to them
 “ the accompanying Note, N^o. 1. Their answer, N^o. 2, a letter from
 “ the Secretary of Graaff-Reinet to Captⁿ. Andrews, with one from
 “ the Veld-Cornet of Zwager’s Hoek, N^o. 3 and 4 (? are annexed).
 “ It is most evident that this Rebellion has long been in agitation.
 “ Their objects were to overturn the Government, and extirpate
 “ the English from the Colony; they are determined on the
 “ immediate death of Lieut. Rosseau; they are sending parties
 “ riding in all directions for the purpose of recruiting their forces,
 “ and threaten with instant death those who do not join them.
 “ The Farmers *Cornelis Faber, Coenraad Buys* and others (Buys, I
 “ understand, has been in Kafferland upwards of five months),
 “ who were assembling the Caffers, are every moment expected by
 “ the mutineers to join them in great numbers. They (the rebels)
 “ merely wish to put off time to enable them collecting a large
 “ body previous to commencing their unlawful and unpardonable
 “ proceedings. Yesterday they took up their position on a height
 “ opposite Louw Rasmus’s, on the other side of the Great Fish
 “ River, and about one hour’s ride from this. They have all
 “ sworn to their Cause, and are fully determined to abide by it;
 “ the Commandant Nel and the Veld-Cornets Nel and Durant

1815.

“ are now here, and I am in expectation that all the loyal subjects
 “ will join me to-day and to-morrow; but they are fearful to leave
 “ their Places on account of the Kaffers. In short, all my endea-
 “ yours at Conciliation have proved fruitless, and I now fear it
 “ must end in Bloodshed. You may now naturally and easily
 “ conceive the Just anxiety I labour under, not having heard
 “ from you since my arrival here, and having taken so great a
 “ responsibility on myself, by being under the necessity of having
 “ withdrawn a number of Posts of this Station, and as affairs now
 “ seem to wear so serious an aspect, I take the liberty of suggest-
 “ ing that you collect and forward here, without the least possible
 “ delay, as many Farmers from Your District as you can, and
 “ if you think it would be judicious and advisable, to hurry
 “ Captⁿ. Leckey with his Dragoons on his march to the Frontier,
 “ as it is probable we will not only have immediately to contend
 “ with the disaffected Farmers, but with the Kaffers also. Before
 “ I attempt so serious a step as to attack the Farmers, and compel
 “ them by force of Arms to return to their Duty, I anxiously wait
 “ your arrival here, or your Instructions. I have repeatedly
 “ written to Colonel Prentice since my arrival here, but received
 “ no answer. I am consequently unaware of any Changes he may
 “ have made with regard to the Posts in the neighbourhood of
 “ Graham’s Town. I have this day written to Colonel Prentice,
 “ directing that he may complete the Post of Jan de Lange’s to
 “ Fifty Rank and file, and that they march here without delay.
 “ This very sudden and unexpected emergency obliged the Officers
 “ to march from their respective Posts, leaving all their property
 “ quite unprotected behind them. In much haste,

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Sir,

“ Your most Obed^t. Humble Serv^t.

“ (Signed) G. S. FRASER,

“ Major Com. Cape Regt.”

To
 Lieut.-Col^l. Cuyler,
 Comd. on the Frontier,
 &c., &c. &c.,
 Uitenhagen.

N^o. 7. I^a. A. A note addressed to the Rebels in the name of the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, dated the 15th November last, being as follows :

15th November, 1815.

BURGHERS,

If the case be as you say, and the complaints delivered in against H. P. be found false, he shall then certainly be released; not, however, without being examined, or the business investigated; and this Investigation should be made by Government and

that freely, but not forced by an Armed assembly of disobedient Burghers.

I cannot for my part set H. P. at liberty. Should Mr. Landdrost Cuyler possibly come here, and be willing to do anything in this business, it will depend on his pleasure.

Send two of your people; choose whom you will, to hear my last endeavours, and to understand my final Resolution.

N^o. 8. L^a. B. Answer from the Rebels being as follows :

Honourable Mr. Fraser.

We understood your meaning from your letter respecting the Prisoner.

But our request is that the prisoner shall not be sent one foot-step further from the Post where he now is for four days, when we shall further agree, in presence of the Landdrost of Cradock, which we in general expect; we hope that you will not necessitate us to anything else.

Your Servants.

N^o. 9. Letter from Th^s. Muller, Secretary of Graaff-Reinett, to Captain Andrews, of the Cape Regiment, dated the 14th November last, being as follows :

Graaff-Reinett,

9 o'clock on Tuesday Evening,
the 14th Nov^r. 1815.

SIR,

Having this evening received a letter under address of the Landdrost, A. Stockenström, who is at present at the Drostdy of Cradock, from the Field-Cornet of Swager's Hoek, A. C. Greijling, I am obliged, to prevent disagreeable circumstances, to enclose you a copy of the same for your information and guidance, in order that you may adopt such measures as you may deem proper.

This day we received orders from the Landdrost to write to all the Field-Cornets to hold their Men in readiness to defend themselves against an attack, of which the Field-Cornet A. C. Greijling has also been informed (as the correspondence between him and Cradock appears to be difficult) with an order, further directing him to forward to us, sealed, the letter from Hans Bezuidenhout to him by the same express.

It appears to me to be directed against Lieutenant Rosseau, and I should be very sorry that he, having done his Duty, should be illtreated by Rioters or exposed as a prey.

But expecting better success in this respect,

I have the honour to be,

With much Esteem,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) TH^s. MULLER,

Captain Andrews.

Sec^r.

1815.

No. 10. L^a. D. Copy of a letter from the Field-Cornet of Swagershoek, A. C. Greijling, to the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, dated the 13th November, 1815, as follows:—

Swagershoek, 13th Nov^r., 1815.

To the Honorable the Landdrost.

SIR.

I send you a report, which I received this day at one o'clock, that Johannes Bezuidenhout wrote to me, and requested that I should be present with my men on the 14th instant at Theunis de Klerk, to extirpate the Villains of Englishmen out of our Country. "Take care of the Blood committed to your Charge, you may truly believe it in case you are negligent." This, Bezuidenhout has written to me. I would have written it to Mr. Van de Graaff, but I am afraid that the letter may not come right, because that the letter comes from Fish River.

I request an Answer.

Your Servant,
With haste (Signed) A. C. GREIJLING,
Field-Cornet.

(Superscribed.) To the Honorable A. Stockenstrom, Landdrost, Graaff-Reinett (lower). Sent off at three o'clock. It is meant to Rosseau, and he is to be murdered by the Caffers. (Further.) I am De Vos. You are commanded to bring this Letter, immediately on receipt, to the Landdrost. Your good friend. Delay not.

(Signed) A. C. GREIJLING,
Field-Cornet.

A true Copy of the original in my possession.

(Signed) TH^s. MULLER,
Sec^y.

No. 11. Original letter from J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost of this District, to the Presiding Member of this Commission, W. D. Jennings, Esq^r., dated the 19th November last, being as follows:—

" Van Aart's, Brintjes Hoogte,
" Nov^r. 19th, 1815.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I forwarded to Uitenhage a Dispatch I met about an hour
" from the Drostdy; and on my way near Sandflat I met another,
" which I forwarded with a line to you. I herewith forward
" another, which will put you in Complete Possession of Affairs
" previous to my arrival at this Post, which was in the Evening
" of Thursday, the 15th inst., at sundown. Major Fraser had
" seen nothing more of the Rebels after his last Dispatch. At day-
" light of the mornning of the 16th I dispatched the usual

“ Messenger who had been the go-between before, with a note to the Rebels. Enclosed is a Copy. After about three hours’ search the man returned, saying he could not see anything of them, but he found the traces of a large body of horses Cafferland in.

“ On receipt of this information, I dispatched the Veld Commandant, W. Nel, with his Farmers to take a Sweep into Cafferland, and cut off all the paths, and try to discover them. Nel returned in the afternoon, saying he had followed the traces of the Horses, and had found they had gone a Circuitous Route into Baviaan’s River. On his return I again dispatched the Messenger, who fortunately found them, and delivered my letter, after previously reading and explaining to them its contents, that they would consult that night. At that moment they were divided into three Divisions, and next morning they doubted not but they would agree among themselves, and ask for forgiveness. 19th, yesterday, I went out myself to observe something of them, but was not more successful than my messenger whom I sent out, but returned without being able to find them. Some time after, two of the Mutineers came and wished to agree, that they might *be permitted to return to their homes, and everything to be forgotten*, to which I would not consent, saying I could and would not make any agreement with men in Arms against Government, but mustered about 40 Dragoons and 30 Inhabitants, and marched to a Place called Slagters Nek, a few miles under Graaff-Reinett District, where I found about 50 of them, occupying a most Commanding Hill. On my coming near, they sent a Hottentot to say they did not want to make battle. I answered, nor was that my intent, if their conduct did not compel me to do it. After much to do (the particulars I shall explain when I take you by the hand), and after Guns being pointed to us, 18 of these deluded wretches came down to us, dropping their Arms, and falling on their knees, begging pardon. We have been this whole day employed in examining the Prisoners, 9 of which we have gone through, and a most diabolical Plot they had intended, but fortunately it burst, before brought to maturity, by the accident of the taking of Prinsloo; this caused them to assemble, and was first given as their only Plea for assembling in Arms. The plan was that Faber should go (and actually has been) to the Caffers, soliciting their aid; that the whole line of Posts from this to the Fish River Mouth should be destroyed in one night; the Caffers rewarded by the Soldiers’ Cattle; and the Cattle of those Boers who would not join the Mutineers, and the Zure Veld was to be exchanged for a part of Cafferland, as far as the Connab River, where Bezuidenhout and Faber were to have resided; and that they wanted no Government. Van de Graaff was to have

1815.

“ been murdered, for the sake of getting two Barrels of Powder
“ he had at Cradock.

“ I shall to-morrow go through the further examining of the
“ rest of them, when I shall be able to select those most culpable,
“ and most probably send them to Uitenhagen for Trial, at least
“ those belonging to this District, and can be tried there.

“ Please offer my best regards to Mr. Bresler and Cloete and
“ others of my Friends, and believe me,

“ My dear Sir,

“ Yours most Truly

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

“ W. D. Jennings, Uitenhagen ”

No. 12. Copy of an Address from the Landdrost of this District to the Rebels, dated the 17th Nov^r. last, being as follows:—

The Landdrost of Uitenhagen to the deluded Burghers now assembled in Arms.

With the greatest sorrow I am informed of your being assembled in arms. Recollect yourselves, Burghers, and then think on the consequence of your conduct. You must feel it will be impossible to persuade the well thinking and faithful Burghers, who may always be assured of the protection of the Government, to such a Business as you have entered into, and in which, through your deluded Imagination, you perhaps think to be strengthened in time. But be assured that the power of Government will also be doubled in time. Delay will therefore be the more dangerous for you all. You are encamped more or less on the Territory of the Enemies of Government. Should you prevail on that Nation, still however you shall not thereby effect your plan.

I am placed here to bring you all to a Sense of your Duty; let me not then be obliged to make use of my force for that purpose. Spare your Blood, it depends on yourselves. It is now my friendly request that you all immediately return to your families and property; the Landdrost Fraser has shewn every Indulgence, and has endeavoured by Mildness to pacify you, but your deluded thoughts have prevented you from accepting his offer. I therefore friendly request you will send me an answer by the Bearer.

Judge of yourselves, Burghers, whether any Injury or Injustice has been done you; let two of your most sensible Men come to me, and I shall do you Justice whenever you bring a just case before me. The two persons who may come to me, shall be sent back without any hindrance.

I am,

The friend of all good Burghers,
(Sig^d.) J. G. CUYLER.

Van Aard's,
Fish River,

the 17th Nov^r. 1815.

No. 13. Original letter from the Landdrost of this District to the presiding member of this Commission, W. D. Jennings Esqr., dated Van Aard's Great Fish River, the 21st November; being as follows:

“ Van Aard's, G^t. Fish River.
“ 21st November, 1815.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ I was last evening favored with yours, enclosing Mr. Stockenstrom's letter to me, etc., etc. I wrote to you the day before yesterday, stating that we had got hold of 18 of the Mutineers, and yesterday we were joined by Mr. Stockenstrom, who has brought 80 Mounted Farmers of his District with him.

“ I have this morning sent on to Uitenhagen, to be delivered over to the Civil authority, 17 of these deluded wretches (having the day before yesterday permitted two of those belonging to Graaff-Reinett District to go and endeavour to prevail upon those yet in arms, to disperse and return to their respective homes) under charge of Lt. Gair, with 50 men of the Cape Reg^t, and expect they will arrive with you on the 24th.

“ Mr. Stockenstrom has just received a letter from Mr. Van de Graaff from Cradoek informing him, that he had heard of our success in getting hold of the 18 Rebels, and that he had just heard that *Hans Bezuidenhout* was in Tarka. I was happy to obtain this information, and naturally conclude, Bezuidenhout will still have some force with him, or otherwise he would rather have gone over to the Kaffers; or perhaps it is, that he is gone to Tarka, the most disaffected country to recruit (in). It immediately occurred to me (from the wavering state those Inhabitants are in, who are with us, and the experience I had when I led them on to oppose their Brethren in Arms, few I believe would fire against the Rebels when brought to the Test) to offer Mr. Stockenstrom 50 Men of the Cape Regiment, provided he would mount them—the 22 Horses belonging to those Prisoners sent on this morning, are to furnish a part. Mr. Stockenstrom's people lie about half an hour off. Shall finish this when the party are prepared to start.

“ I intended to have set off for Uitenhagen this afternoon, and to have taken with me the statements of the 10 Prisoners we examined, but as I find from the letter of Mr. Van de Graaff as abovementioned, that the Business is not yet over, and wishing to see, if we cannot get hold of Bezuidenhout, Faber, Theunis de Klerk and the two Botmas, who I conceive are the Principals; I shall now *halt here* till I may hear from Mr. Stockenstrom, or make such movements, as circumstances may seem to require.

“ From the Informations of the Prisoners, which I'll herewith send you, you will see that Faber had just returned from Kafferland at the very moment the 18 came from the Hill to join

1815.

“ us, so that we can't get as yet, any certainty how the Kaffers are disposed. The day before yesterday evening I sent off a patrol of Boers to the spot where, in the Statement of the Prisoners, the Kaffers were to join the Rebels, and to take a sweep into Kafferland in order to cut off the several Paths, and observe if any Kaffer traces, &c., &c., had past. The patrol returned yesterday afternoon, saying they had only discovered the traces of about 13 head of cattle, followed by that of two Caffers out of Baviaan's River into Kafferland. I sent off another patrol this morning with the same orders as the one abovementioned. which perhaps will return this evening. My intention in going to Uitenhagen was to have brought all the Prisoners before the Commission of Circuit for trial, or such examination as to the Court might be thought most proper; selecting two or three of the most guilty to make an example of, which the state of this Frontier seems so much to demand.

“ I do assure you, although there has never been more perhaps than 65 at any one time in arms, still those who remained at their homes are in a wavering state; that something severe must be done, and that without much delay, to ensure the future Tranquillity of the Borders. Wm. Krugel, one of those sent to you, appears to have been selected as their Commandant, and that the whole party swore to stand by him. He was at the assembling, acting as Provisional Veld-Cornet, and used his influence, as a Government Officer, in assembling the Rebels. You will also see that he had a conversation with H. F. Prinsloo several days before the assembling; thus he knew of a party being in motion for the overthrow of the Government authority. I enclose two papers which I got from Mr. Stockenstrom, one a note of invitation to the Veld-Cornet Van Wijk to head the party, dated the 9th. This is the earliest Document come to our hands; the other (is) a notification, advertising for the party to assemble, containing exactly the Plot, as confirmed by the Prisoners.

“ It is absolutely necessary to carry into force the Government orders that a Magistrate should reside at Bruintjes Hoogte; and there cannot be a more proper situation than the place of Barend de Klerk. A portion of Graaff-Reinett should be attached under the control of the Magistrate residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, and if the Military authority could be combined with the Civil, it still would be the better. Perhaps the removal of Major Fraser from Graham's Town to Bruintjes Hoogte would for the present answer this desirable end. On this subject I should like to have the opinion of the Commission. Mr. Stockenstrom is just started with 47 men (commanded by Captⁿ. Harding) of the Cape Regiment (mounted), and I wish

“ from my heart we had two hundred of the Corps at this moment mounted ; a better description of Troops there cannot possibly be, and we could in such case do without any Dragoons, and would not have to call upon a single inhabitant. Mr. Stockenstrom has requested me in my next communications with Government to apologise for his not writing, and that he was wishing to stop the progress of the revolt as far as was in his power, which I am fully convinced of, as his exertions have already shown ; and as perhaps you may communicate with Government before I possibly can, I shall feel particularly obliged by your mentioning Mr. Stockenstrom’s request, and make his excuse for not writing.

“ As far as I can trace this affair, it appears to me to be the seeds of the former disturbances never properly weeded out, as all the families, which were then engaged, are now again implicated. This calls for *Example*, as in the first affair they were all pardoned. 1,000 men of the Cape Regt., 300 of them mounted, would always be a protection for this Frontier, as well as against the Kaffers, so as to support and enforce Government’s influence among the Inhabitants ; fancy to yourself a people of the description of the Boers, all marksmen, well mounted, and the knowledge of the country they possess ! Foreign Troops cannot act against them. We now see when one Brother is brought against another, how he acts ; whom, then, are we to depend on ? The Hottentots are the only people. Instead of the 40 Dragoons I had with me the other day, had I had 40 Hottentots, who could have quitted their horses and entered the bushes, I would probably have been enabled to have secured some more of the mutineers.

“ I have nothing more at present I can think of to mention, until I hear from Mr. Stockenstrom.

“ With best regard to all the gentlemen with you,

“ I am,

“ My Dear Sir,

“ Yours most Truly,

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

“ W. D. Jennings, Esq^r.”

“ Uitenhagen.”

“ Pray inform Captⁿ. Evatt and Mr. Baird of matters here.”

N^o. 14. Copy of an order to the Field Cornet Stephanus Van Wyk, dated the 9th November last, being as follows :

Good Friend STEPHANUS VAN WYK.

We all, with a general voice, request that you must command the Men to fight for our country, for it is now time, and the men

1815.
— who are ready are to go the twelfth of this month downwards, and I hope you will not be negligent, and we request as soon as possible assistance.

The 9th November.

A true copy.

(Sig^{d.}) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,
Dep^y. Landdrost.

N^o. 15. Copy of an order from the Provisional Field Cornet, Willem F. Krugel, to some of the Inhabitants under his jurisdiction, dated the 12th November last, as follows :

The undermentioned men are commanded to be present on the 13th November, 1815, at Daniel Erasmus's, with Guns and Arms and four days provisions, without any excuse, as follows :

Fredrik Brits,
Volkert Delpont.
Willem Prinslo, F. son,
Coenraad Bezuidenhout,
Leendert Labuscagne,

I remain,

Your good Friend,

(Signed) W. F. KRUGEL,
P. Field Cornet.

The 12th November, 1815.

Stephanus Marais is desired to command these men as speedily as possible without delay.

(Signed) W. F. KRUGEL,
P. Field Cornet.

A true copy.

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,
Dep^y. Landdrost.

N^o. 16. Copy of a Notice to the Inhabitants of the District of Tarka, signed Abraham Carel Bothma, dated the 12th November last. being as follows :

Notice to all the Inhabitants of the District of Tarka. That this country makes a request, and asks to mention the Zwager's Hoek, Vogel River, Bruintjes Hoogte, Fish River, Zuurveld, and Bavian's River, not with Tyranny or by Rebellion or Patriotship, but by the heavy Burthens and Injustice that we in general cannot longer bear that cries terribly to God.

Now shall everyone think to fight for free liberty for his country with God's help, and not go beyond His Law. All that the Gospel commands or forbids shall be done in this case and made use of; doing it or not. To this is to be mentioned that

the Caffers are unanimous, and have agreed with him that they contend for Zuurveld and we for our Country, and they are only allowed the cattle of the Pandours, and also some Iron, Brass and Beads, and then nothing more. And herein everyone must think what he has got to do, and those who are not ready to-day or to-morrow, even if it was four, six or eight days afterwards, shall be accounted as good as the first to my request and demand to examine and enact this Business.

(Sig^d.) ABRAHAM CAREL BOTHMA.

The 12th November, 1815.

This letter every one is requested to send from House to House most speedily, that it can be seen by all the Inhabitants, that nobody remains ignorant, and so it is again requested. And care has been taken for victuals, and those who have not powder and ball, can receive it there.

A true copy.

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,
Dep^y. Landdrost.

N^o.-17. Original letter from A. Stockenstrom, Esq^r. Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, to J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of this District, dated Cradock, 23rd November last, being as follows :

“ Cradock, Nov^r. 23rd, 1815.

“ SIR,

“ I am sorry to inform you that we have not been able to apprehend any of the principal mutineers, as was the intention of our expedition. The whole body is dispersed, and none ever show themselves, as they are straggling about the Fields, and never sleep in, or visit their habitations, except with the greatest precaution.

“ Bezuidenhout and Faber have left the Tarka altogether, and are supposed to have fled into the woods of the Baviaan's River. I am happy to say no harm is to be expected from the Plot, as certainly no person now will join them, and they are anxious to obtain a pardon. Faber even declares to be ignorant, or rather unconcerned with the conspiracy. However, there are sufficient proofs of his having been in Cafferland to request the co-operation of that nation.

“ Four Caffers were taken by a division of our Commando this morning near the Tarka River, and brought Prisoners to this place. From everything I can collect from them I cannot conceive that that People intend any attack; they say that two Farmers had been with Gaika lately, but pretend to be ignorant of the purpose of their visit.

“ I beg leave to return you my sincere thank for the assistance

1815
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 “ you have afforded in trying to apprehend the Rebels in this
 “ District, and am confident, that altho’ we have not succeeded in
 “ arresting the whole set, yet it has been of great utility, that such
 “ a force has been seen on the Borders of Tarka, as well for the
 “ suppression of any farther bad intention of the disaffected, as
 “ any depredations the Caffers might have projected.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Sir,

“ Your most Humble Servant,

“ (Sig^d.) A. STOCKENSTROM,

“ Landdrost.”

“ Lt. Col^l. Cuyler,

“ Landdrost,

&c., &c., &c.”

No. 18. Act of Confession of Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo, M^s. son, Prisoner, made before the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost of this District on the 17th November, 1815, as follows :

“ Confession of Prinsloo in the presence of Colonel Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, and Major Fraser, Dep^y. Landdrost of Albany,

“ November 17th, 1815.

“ Hans Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber told him that on
 “ Thursday or Friday last week they would attack Lieut. F.
 “ Rosseau’s Post, naming Steph^s. Bothma to assist ; that they
 “ would kill Lt. Rosseau, and report the circumstance to Govern-
 “ ment, and fly to Cafferland ; and such inhabitants as would not
 “ join them, they would compel. Also that they would root out
 “ the English, and that they invited him (Prinsloo) to join them,
 “ but he refused. They told him they would invite the Caffers,
 “ that Faber would go to the Caffers for that purpose, that they
 “ and the Caffers would join him at the Baviaan’s River, and if
 “ the other People would not join them, that they would, with
 “ the aid of the Caffers, compel the whole of Bruintjes Hoochte ;
 “ and if they got possession of Lt. Rosseau’s Post, they would
 “ then get ammunition enough, and Bezuidenhout was vexed that
 “ his Brother’s gun was sold.

“ Prinsloo acknowledges that he told Faber and Bezuidenhout,
 “ *ik weet niet as ik zal mee doen* (I don’t know whether I shall
 “ help), but he did not tell them he would not join them.

“ They asked him to do his best to win over the inhabitants of
 “ Bruintjes Hoochte, and they would invite Tarka, but feared they
 “ would not be successful, unless enabled by Caffers to force them.

“ Several of the Witnesses confirm this Confession.

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 10. Act of Confession of Willem Fredrik Krugel

Prisoner, made before the Landdrost, Deputy Landdrost and Commissioned Heemraaden of this District on the 19th November last, being of the following tenor;

“ Willem Fredrik Krugel says that on receiving a line from the
 “ Veld Cornet Opperman delegating him (Krugel) to act as
 “ Provisional Veld Cornet, he rode over to the Veld Cornet’s
 “ house to say that he was too old, and did not wish to accept the
 “ Situation. On coming to the Place, the Veld Cornet was absent,
 “ and he asked his wife where Opperman was; the woman
 “ replied that she was on the eve of removing her family and
 “ property to the District of Camdeboo. Krugel asked the reason,
 “ and was told by Mrs. Opperman that Corn^o. Faber and Hans
 “ Bezuidenhout had gone into Kafferland to bring over a Kaffer
 “ Force to attack Opperman, who had been the Informer against
 “ Fredrik Bezuidenhout who was killed.

“ That he asked the woman what he should do, in case of Letters
 “ coming to Opperman, and she desired him to open any which
 “ might have Opperman’s address.

“ The third day after, a Letter came from Dep^y Landdrost Van
 “ de Graaff addressed to Opperman, which Krugel opened. Its
 “ Contents were to caution Opperman that a revolt had taken Place
 “ in Tarka, that Faber had gone over to collect a Kaffer Force,
 “ and that Opperman should hold himself prepared to defend
 “ himself; by the same Opportunity also came a letter addressed
 “ to Capt^t. Andrews, which Krugel gave himself to Lt. McKay to
 “ forward, as it was directed to be forwarded with all speed by
 “ Dep^y. Landdrost Van de Graaff.

“ Krugel wrote to Mr. Van de Graaff saying, that Opperman
 “ had removed, and left him in Charge of the Field Cornetcy, and
 “ that he, Krugel, would inquire into the Circumstance mentioned
 “ by Mr. Van de Graaff, and hold himself prepared for his defence.

“ *Alteration*: On questioning Krugel, if he enquired after
 “ Faber and mentioned it in Mr. Van de Graaff’s Letter? he replied
 “ no, that Mr. Van de Graaff’s Letter had stated, some rebellious
 “ people from Tarka had gone over to Kafferland to collect the
 “ Kaffers.

“ That he rode to the outermost place of little Daniel Erasmus,
 “ accompanied by big Willem Prinsloo and found all quiet, upon
 “ which he Commanded Louis Fourie, Lucas van Vuuren, Volkert
 “ Laport, Fredrik Britz and little Daniel Erasmus to be present
 “ at Daniel Erasmus, to observe if the Kaffers were coming. They
 “ remained one day, and then returned to their respective homes.

“ That Krugel had the Intention of remaining that night at
 “ little Daniel Erasmus’, but Piet Erasmus, who resides at Krugel’s
 “ dwelling place, came to him saying that Hans Bezuidenhout,
 “ Ab^m. Botma, and three or four others of the Tarka people had
 “ come to his House, asking for him, and upon which he returned
 “ home.

1815.

“ Erasmus also informed him, whilst at little Daniel’s, that Prinsloo was a Prisoner at Captⁿ. Andrew’s Post.

“ On leaving little Daniel Erasmus, he arrived at Big Daniel Erasmus’s, where he met a number of people assembled from Daviaan’s River and Tarka, complaining amongst themselves of one man being shot and another made Prisoner, and agreed to demand the Prisoner, and that Krugel should be one of the Party for that purpose ; Krugel consented to be one to enquire into the case, but would not be concerned in any act of violence ; upon which he rode with them to his own House, where he met the others whom Erasmus had come to call him for ; and there was a general cry amongst them to demand the Prisoner Prinsloo, and insisted upon Krugel heading the party ; and as they had no other Field Cornet, he agreed to go, provided no violence was used, and saying that he would instantly leave them, if they used any measures of the kind. Upon this they left Krugel’s house, in order to Demand the Prisoner. Upon coming near Lt. Rosseau’s Post, the people wanted to ride close to the Post, but Krugel dissuaded them, and led them at a distance from it.

“ On Krugel’s arrival at Van Aard’s Post, he sent two men to Captⁿ. Andrews to demand the Prisoner, upon which he received a Message from Major Fraser, that he should not be given up. Krugel then sent for Commandant Nel to come to the party, and that on the arrival of Nel, so great an uproar was amongst the party, that he had no longer any Control over them. The party, after crossing the Fish River into Kafferland, then demanded of Major Fraser, the reason of the Prisoner’s confinement, and received a Copy of an intercepted letter signed with the Prisoner’s name, in reply ; which Krugel said was sufficient ; saying to the Party, we have done wrong, let us return to our homes ; when Hans Bezuidenhout immediately took up his Gun and threatened to shoot Krugel, on which he was joined by many of the Party, but from the noise he could not distinguish the Persons ; after which they were under no Control, but moved about at pleasure like a parcel of wild animals.

“ That when Krugel received an intimation from Landdrost Cuyler, he proposed to surrender, but Hans Bezuidenhout refused, unless he could Capitulate, and return to their Homes unmolested, and remain so, and that Krugel remonstrated, saying, that Government would not treat with Persons like them with Arms in their Hands against it.

“ That in consequence of the Letter from Landdrost Cuyler, they proposed Veld Cornet Greijling being sent for, some of his people being amongst them, to aid in Capitulating, but Greijling had not arrived, altho’ Piet Erasmus had been sent for him.

“ Question to Krugel : Is the Information you have now given the first you knew of the Business ?

“ Answer : About twelve or Fourteen days ago, the Prisoner Hend^k. Fredrik Prinsloo called at my house on his way to Tarka, when he was going to purchase Corn, but said nothing on the Subject. However on his return, he told Krugel that the Tarka people were in a state of uproar.

“ That the Field Cornets were assembled to collect a Force to come down here to destroy the Soldiers, and drive them to Algoa Bay ; that those who would not join, should be shot through the Head, and that Cornelis Faber and Hans Bezuidenhout were in Kafferland, collecting Kaffers for the purpose of assisting. That one Inhabitant would draw the blood of another, and that the Prisoner would draw Krugel’s blood with as much pleasure as a spigot out of a cask unless they would assist.

“ Question : Did the party under Your Command ever give you any cause for their Conduct ?

“ Answer : Yes, Bezuidenhout being unjustly shot.

“ Question : When you came to the knowledge of all these improper and unlawful proceedings, did you take any measures to inform Government of it ?

“ Answer : No, it was not in my power ; I dared not do it ; I should have been put to death. I was even so much in dread of the party, that I endeavoured to conceal the two letters which were enclosed in that from Mr. Van de Graaff for the officers, and did not let them see the postscripts, lest they should have been stopped.

“ Question : Was Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo the only person with whom you had conversation on the subject, previous to the assembling of the Party ?

“ Answer : Yes ; when he communicated with me, I told him to be very cautious and quiet, and that he should rather drop the matter ; that it was a serious affair, and that I would not inform against him to Government or divulge it to any men ; upon which the Prisoner Prinsloo rode away, and he had no communication with any other person, untill the assembling of the party, as before related.

“ Question : What was the intention of the party, after they had driven the Soldiers to Algoa Bay, as you have stated ?

“ Answer : I understood that the Soldiers were to be driven away, because they killed Fred^k Bezuidenhout, and that the inhabitants would themselves defend the Frontiers.

“ Note.—On reading Krugel a letter sent by him to Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, he acknowledges that the names contained in it are those of the men alluded to.

“ Note.—On reading a letter from Mr. Van de Graaff to Krugel requiring the assembling of his people at Theunis de Klerk’s on the 14th Nov^r., he says that Theunis de Klerk informed him that such a thing was done, but Krugel knows nothing more

1816.

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 " about it, and Krugel says that the most active promoters of the party were Gert Fredrik Bezuidenhout and Hans Bezuidenhout.

" Note.--Krugel says that on the 18th Nov^r, when they were opposed to a Force under Landdrost Cuyler, he was anxious to come and surrender, but Hans Bezuidenhout pointed out a Bush at a short distance from the Party, saying, Before you reach that Bush I will shoot you.

" Question: Were any of the Party sent into Kaffirland to prevail upon the Kaffirs to join you?

" Answer: Cornelis Faber joined the Party on the 18th, whilst the Troops were in front of us, on his return from Kafferland, and I asked him where he had been, and if the Kaffers would join us; and he replied, I have been to Geika, and the Kaffers will have nothing to do with us.

" Question: Were you bound together by an Oath, and what was the nature of that Oath?

" Answer: On the day when the party appeared near Captⁿ Andrews' Post, after Commandant Nel had left us, Hans Bezuidenhout had caused us to swear to shoot any individual who should leave the party, that they would be faithful to me, and die by my side; but that if I, as their Chief, attempted to leave them, they would shoot me.

" Question: Have you ever heard of any Exchange intended between the Mutineers and Kaffers, respecting the Zuure Veld and Kafferland?

" Answer: Yes, it was spoken of amongst Bezuidenhout's party, but I had no intention of the kind myself.

" The above Examination was taken in presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraads Nel and de Klerk, and myself, at Bruintjes Hoogte, on the 19th Nov^r, 1815.

" (Signed) J. G. CUYLER."

No. 20. Act of Confession of Willem Prinsloo, nicknamed the Great, Prisoner, made before the Landdrost, Dep^y Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraaden of this District on the 19th November last, being of the following tenor:

" That on the 8th November his Field Cornet Opperman told him that Adriaan Engelbrecht, Cornelis Faber, and another man had gone over to call in the aid of the Kaffers,

" That Hans Bezuidenhout had told him that he and Cornelis Faber had been recruiting the people of Tarka for this party.

" That all Tarka, as far as the Brak River, were unanimous and willing to join, aided by the Kaffers.

" The intention was to drive the Troops away to Algoa Bay and upset the Government, as people are shot without reason; and that they would get the Kaffers from so far back as Tamboukie Land. His Field Cornet got an order from his

“ Landdrost that he should appear at Graaff Reinett on the 13th or 14th. That he was afraid to leave his house, as he understood the Caffers were to join in three or four days, and requested Prinsloo to drive them back. And the day after the Kaffer Chief Baughera came to his House, when Prinsloo asked him if he had heard nothing of the extraordinary affair then going forward; to which he said Yes, that the Chief called Enoe informed him that Faber had been to Gaika with a small drove of sheep, and that he had heard something of an Invitation from Faber to the Kaffers to join the Party, but he did not know how it would turn out; upon which Prinsloo sent the Kaffer Chief Baughera back to Geika and the other Kaffer Chiefs, to desire them not to come forward until they heard from him (Prinsloo); and on the 12th the Kaffer Chief Phonah came to his House, and Prinsloo asked him if he had received the Message sent by Baughera. Phonah said Yes; and Prinsloo asked him why he had not stopped the Kaffers, as they must not come in, the party being on terms with the Government. Phonah answered, The other Chief Baughera is gone forward with the Message, and I will back it when I return.

“ Question: Was it before or after your conversation with Opperman, that Hans Bezuidenhout spoke to you as you have stated?

“ Answer: About ten or twelve days previous.

“ Question: What steps did you take to inform Government on this subject?

“ Answer: I did not take any; I considered the Matter as an Idle Tale.

“ Question: Did any other Person speak to you on the subject besides those you have stated?

“ Answer: No.

“ Question: What then induced you to join the party?

“ Answer: Willem Jacobus Prinsloo, called Klein Willem, with Theunis de Klerk, persuaded me to join as a Mediator with Major Fraser, having been sent by Willem Krugel to me.

“ That Hans Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber were so violent and wished to call in the aid of the Kaffers, who would upset their Religion, and ruin their Families.

“ Question: Have you not a son amongst the Party, now Prisoner, and how came he to join them?

“ Answer: Hans Bezuidenhout sent a Message round the Country saying that those who would not join should be put to death, and therefore I sent my son Klaas to join them on Sunday, the 12th, at Daniel Erasmus's or Cok's Kraal.

“ Question: How old is your son, and do you consider him under your controul?

1815.

“Answer: He is twenty years old, and I consider him under my controul until twenty-five, when he becomes of age. On the Wednesday following I sent my son Balthasar to bring back a horse which Klaas had taken with him, who did not immediately find the Party, and when I joined myself the same day, Balthasar was with them, and I sent him home to my house.

“Question: How is it that the different Kaffer Chiefs came to you rather than to any other Person respecting this Business?

“Answer: Because that they think that they could hear the Truth better from me than another.

“Question: “In the event of success, was not the Zuure Veld to have been exchanged with the Kaffers for part of their country?”

“Answer: Such was the Plan of Bezuidenhout and Faber.

“The above examination was taken in presence of the Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and De Klerk, and myself at Bruintjes Hoogte, the 19th November, 1815.

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

N^o. 21. Act of Confession of Willem Prinsloo, nicknamed the *Little*, Prisoner, made before the Landdrost, Dep^y. Landdrost and Commissioned Heemraaden of this District on the 19th November last, being as follows:

“That Theunis de Klerk and Piet Erasmus were sent by Hans Bezuidenhout from Baviaan’s River to order him to join. That he accompanied them, and met the party near Lieut. Rosseau’s Post; that he was invited to come and talk with them, and when he had done so, Hans Bezuidenhout threatened to shoot him if he attempted to leave him.

“Question: With what Intention was the party assembled?

“Answer: The Intention was of overrunning the Posts along the Fish River, and compelling all Inhabitants to join.

“The above examination was taken in the presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel, de Klerk, and myself, at Bruintjes Hoogte, 19th November, 1815.

“ (Sig^d.) J. G. CUYLER.”

N^o. 22. Act of Confession of Klaas Balthasar Prinsloo, Prisoner, made before the Landdrost, Deputy Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraden of this District on the 19th November last, being of the following tenor:

“That about six or eight days ago, when his Brother, Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo, returned from Baviaan’s River, he was told by him of a Plan being on foot by Bezuidenhout and Faber to overrun the Military Posts, and call in the aid of the Kaffers; that those who would not join, should be shot, and their property destroyed by the Kaffers, and that those who divulged the

“ secret would be shot, and that his Brother acknowledged himself to be one of the party.

“ That Hans Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber told him that two Persons, whose names he does not recollect, had dictated a letter, and forced his Brother to sign it.

“ Question : How came you amongst the Party ?

“ Answer : I was sent by my Father to tell W. Krugel that my Brother was taken prisoner.

Question : “ Why did you not call at Captⁿ. Andrews’ Post as you passed by on your way to Krugel’s ?

“ Answer : I was afraid, and was desired by my Father to call for people to accompany me, and I did not pass by Captⁿ. Andrews’ Post, but went over the Hill.

“ Question : How, then, did you come to Captⁿ. Andrews’ Post to ask for your Brother ?

“ Answer : I came with the party, as I could not do otherwise, and that the Message which I delivered to Major Fraser was dictated to me by Hans Bezuidenhout, who promised to shoot me if I did not deliver it exactly as I received it.

“ I understood from my Brother that on Saturday the 11th, the whole country, as far as the mouth of the Fish River would be filled with Kaffers, and therefore I was afraid to ride to Captⁿ. Andrews’ Post alone, and went to Krugel’s to get some persons to accompany me. The Intention was that the Kafirs should come in, to assist in destroying all the Military Posts, and such Inhabitants who would not join in the Plot ; and that afterwards the Zuur Veld was to be given up to the Kafirs.

“ Question : What were the sentiments of the Party when you returned to them after delivering the Message to Major Fraser ?

“ Answer : I communicated the Message to the Party, and that we should return to our homes, and on the arrival of Landdrost Cuyler my Brother’s Business would be inquired into. Bezuidenhout said that he should shoot the first man who attempted to leave the party, and that they must remain together still longer, as the Kaffers were daily expected.

“ Question : You have mentioned that a letter was written by two men, and your Brother signed it, what were the Names of those men ?

“ Answer : Didrick or Christian Muller, I believe, but am not certain.

“ The above Examination was taken in presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraads Nel and De Klerk, and myself, at Bruintjes Hoogte on the 19th November, 1815.

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

No. 23. Act of Confession of Cornelis van den Nest, prisoner, made on the 19th November, at Bruintjes Hoogte, before the Land-

drost, Deputy Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraden of this District, being as follows :

“ That Hans Bezuidenhout came to him on Monday evening the 13th, and ordered him to join the Party, saying that the Kaffers would be there the following Night, murder every individual who would not join, and make a prize of their property, and that Cornelis Faber was gone to the Kaffers to bring them.

“ That six or eight days before the party assembled, H^k. Fred^k. Prinsloo came to him at the Place of Willem Krugel, and said that Hans Bezuidenhout told him that every Inhabitant must hold himself in readiness, and if the Kaffers came, they must fight with, and not against them, and drive the Troops away from the Frontier.

“ Question : “ Did you communicate all these circumstances to your Field Cornet or any other person ?

“ Answer : No ; as the Field Cornet lived at the same place, I supposed he was acquainted with the matter.

“ Question : How happened it that so many Persons came to be collected together on Monday evening at Willem Krugel’s ?

“ Answer : I do not know, unless at the instigation of Bezuidenhout.

“ Question : Had you any conversation with the people who were assembled there that evening ?

“ Answer : On the expressions of Bezuidenhout he agreed to go and see how it would turn out.

“ Question : How many persons were assembled at the time you speak of ?

“ Answer : I think about twenty men.

“ Question : Did the Message come from Bezuidenhout, or on account of Prinsloo being a Prisoner, come first to your place ?”

“ Answer : By the Requisition of Bezuidenhout the people were held in readiness, and on the information of Prinsloo being Prisoner, they all assembled.

“ Question : Where were you joined by the rest of the Party ?

“ Answer : At *Slagters Nek*, where the Mutineers were yesterday made Prisoners.

“ Question : How came so many persons assembled at *Slagters Nek* as to compose so large a party ?

“ Answer : Through the exertions of the Party riding day and night, and being held in readiness by Bezuidenhout’s order.

“ Question : Do you know of Cornelis Faber being in Kafferland to collect Kaffers ?

“ Answer : Yes ; Bezuidenhout told me that he was gone there to collect such as he could, to come to their aid, and he just returned at the moment the Troops were opposed to us yesterday, but I did not speak with him.

“Question: Who is considered as the Chief of the Party on Bruintjes Hoogte side?

“Answer: The Prisoner Prinsloo; I think so because Bezuidenhout and he had resolved to join.

“Question: In a Conversation which you had with Prinsloo a few days before, did he inform you he would join the Party?

“Answer: He told me he would hold himself in readiness to join them.

“Question: In the event of Prinsloo having joined the Party, who do you think would have been the Chief?

“Answer: I conceive the Prisoner Prinsloo would have been the Chief, and that not having taken place, Willem Krugel was the principal.

“Question: By what means did you provide yourselves with ammunition?

“Answer: Every person had a small quantity of his own.

“Question: In the event of your having succeeded, what reward did you intend for your Friends the Kaffers?

“Answer: They would have received the Zuur Veld in Exchange for a part of their own Country, which we would have divided amongst ourselves.

“Question: Where were you to have been joined by the Kaffers?

“Answer: On the Boundary line between Graaff Reinett and Kafferland, a few miles above the Uitenhagen line.

“The above Examination was taken in presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and de Klerk, and myself, at Bruintjes Hoogte, 19th November, 1815.

“(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

No. 24. Act of Confession of Hendrik Van den Nest, Prisoner, made on the 19th November last at Bruintjes Hoogte, before the Landdrost, Deputy Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraden of this District, being of the following tenor:

“That fourteen or fifteen days previous to the assembling of the Party, Hans Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber came to him in the Bush, where he was at work, and asked him to join them, and that those who would not, should have a ball through the head, or be compelled to it by the Kaffers, that their meaning was to overrun the Posts on the Great Fish River, and drive the Troops to Uitenhagen; and that the Zuure Veld was to be given in exchange to the Kaffers by the Mutineers for the Kaffer Country, which they would divide as they pleased.

“That his reason for having joined the party was that Bezuidenhout came to Krugel, where he lived, and told him that they must assist the Kaffers who were coming to join them.

1815.

“The above Examination was taken in presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, and the Heemraaden Nel and de Klerk, at Bruintjes Hoogte, 19th November, 1815.

“(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

N^o. 25. Act of Confession of Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Prisoner, made on the 19th Nov^r, at Bruintjes Hoogte, before the Landdrost, Dep^y Landdrost and Commissioned Heemraden of this District, being as follows:

“That he resides at Stoffel Botha’s Place, and about three weeks ago, being alone, Hans Bezuidenhout came to him and told him he must join them. He asked him for what purpose, and Bezuidenhout replied, to destroy the Military Posts and shoot all the soldiers.

“That a large body of Kaffers would join them, and that after the Posts were destroyed, the Kaffers should receive the Zuure Veld to live in; that he met Bezuidenhout at Krugel’s Place by accident.

“Question: Had the party succeeded, was not there an exchange to have been made, by giving the Kaffers the Zuure Veld for the Kaffer Country as far as the Konap River?

“Answer: Yes; Faber went to the Kaffer Chiefs to make the arrangements respecting it; and their Intention was to destroy the whole of the Military Posts as far as the mouth of the Great Fish River in one night. The Cattle of the Military was also promised to the Kaffers as a further reward, and Faber and Bezuidenhout had each fixed upon a Place at Konap, conceiving the present tenure of Quitrent a great and insufferable hardship.

“Question: Had your plan arrived at Maturity when your party took up Arms?

“Answer: No; the Kaffer Force was not sufficiently prepared, and we depended much upon them. Stephanus Bothma informed Stoffel R. Botha that the letter signed with Hendrik’s name was written; Christiaan Muller, Diedrik Muller, and Hans Bezuidenhout dictated the letter, and Stephanus Bothma wrote it.

“Stephanus Botha, Hans Bezuidenhout, and Cornelis Faber intended to kill Dep^y Landdrost Van de Graaff, and steal his two casks of powder, and Stoffel R. Botha heard them say so.

“And the party of Mutineers, which did not surrender, said that they would withdraw to where they never would be again found.

The above Examination was taken in presence of Dep^y Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and de Klerk and myself, at Bruintjes Hoogte. 19th Nov^r, 1815.

“(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

N^o. 26. Act of Confession of Philip Botha, Prisoner, made at

Bruintjes Hoogte on the 19th November, before the Landdrost, Deputy Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraden of this District, being of the following tenor :

“ That he went on Monday, the 13th, to fetch his Oxen from his Brother’s Place on the Fish River, in the direction of Baviaans River, when Hans Bezuidenhout, Abraham Bothma, and A^s. Meyer came to him, desiring he would join them, and if he would not, they would compel him by the Force of the Kaffers.

“ That their Intention was to attack the Military Posts along the banks of the Fish River, to avenge the death of Bezuidenhout’s brother.

“ Question : Did you hear of any exchange intended between the Mutineers and Kaffers of the Zuur Veld and Kafferland ?

“ Answer : I understood that Bezuidenhout and Faber intended it.

“ The above examination was taken at Bruintjes Hoogte on the 19th November, 1815, in presence of Dep^y Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and de Klerk, and myself.

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

“ N^o. 27. Act of Confession of Joachim Prinsloo, first a prisoner, but afterwards discharged, made at Bruintjes Hoogte before the Landdrost, Deputy Landdrost, and Commissioned Heemraden of this District on the 19th Nov^r., being as follows :

“ That Hans Bezuidenhout sent Coenraad Bezuidenhout and Ab^m. Bothma, on Tuesday the 14th, to call him ; he accompanied them to a Place called “ Slagters Nek,” and there Bezuidenhout insisted that he should join the Party to overrun the Post of Lt. Rosseau ; and that was the first he had heard of it, and he had no intention of remaining with them, but could not get away, and that when he got the message, he was also informed that the Kaffers would be sent to murder his Wife and Children unless he joined.

“ Question : Did you ever hear of this matter from any other persons than those you have mentioned ?

“ Answer : On Tuesday the 7th, returning from the Church, where I went to have my child christened, to my place at Field Cornet Opperman, where I lived, I found Opperman just leaving that Place for Graaff-Reinett, and was told by him that there was a Plan laid to murder him, and that I must get out of the way.

The above Examination was taken in presence of Deputy Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and de Klerk and myself at Bruintjes Hoogte on the 19th November, 1815.

“ (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.”

1815.

No. 28. Act of Confession of Johannes Botha Christ^s-son, first a prisoner, but afterwards discharged, made at Bruintjes Hoogte on the 19th November before the Landdrost, Dep^y. Landdrost and Commissioned Heemraden of this District; being of the following tenor."

"That he was on a visit with his Wife at Willem Krugel's on the 13th, and Krugel was not at home, and in the Evening Hendrik Klopper and Klaas Prinsloo arrived there from the Hoogte, saying that Prinsloo's Brother was Prisoner, and requested aid of a party to join them; soon after Bezuidenhout came there with a party, and threatened to compel them unless they joined them. And the intention was, along with the Kaffers, to overrun the Post near the Fish River and murder the Soldiers.

"Question: How came you by your Horse and Gun?

"Answer: I had my Gun, and went for my Horse.

The above Examination was taken in presence of D^y. Landdrost Fraser, the Heemraden Nel and de Klerk, and myself at Briuntjes Hoogte on the 19th November, 1815.

"(Sig^d.) J. G. CUYLER."

The Court, holds the Request of R.O. Memorialist in advice.
Done at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, Day and Year as above.

In my presence.

(Signed) H. CLOETE, L.Son.
Sec^y.

TUESDAY, THE 28TH NOVEMBER, 1815.

Present as above.

The Landdrost of this District, stated that some of the witnesses, who could be examined in this Case were now present there. Thereupon appeared,

Hendrik Oostwald Lange, 25 years of age, born in Cape Town and Inhabitant of this Village, who declared to be the truth

That to the best of the Deponent's recollection, he, about the 15th ins^t, accompanied the Landdrost of this District from here to the Post of Willem van Aard at the Great Fish River, in order to oppose an Insurrection which had broken out among some of the inhabitants in that part of the Country, where they arrived on the 16th about sunset.

That about an hour before day, the following morning, he, the Deponent, had copied in the Dutch language a letter from the said Landdrost addressed to the Rebels, so as to make them sensible of their folly, and induce them to lay down their Arms; or otherwise to send two of their most confidential people to communicate with the Landdrost respecting the Cause of their Rebellious Conduct.

That Jacobus Potgieter and a Schoolmaster, named Touchon, who

were at the Post, were thereupon sent off to the Rebels by the Landdrost with that letter, on which Willem Prinsloo, nicknamed the Great, and another of the riotous burghers came to the Post, without however the Deponent knowing what they stated to the Landdrost, as he stood with some other armed men in the Fields, ready to advance on the Landdrost's Orders.

That said Willem Prinsloo and his Companion, having returned to the Rebels the same day, and no further Intelligence being received from them, the Deponent the following morning, the 18th, about 9 or 10 o'clock, moved out with a number of Dragoons and Burghers on horseback to the place where the Rebels were assembled, whom they discovered on a high stony ridge of a mountain; on which the Deponent being ordered by the Landdrost to advance with five Men about 500 Paces before the other Burghers, they rode forward to under the Mountain, from whence they called out to the Rebels to come off and surrender, or otherwise to send some of their people down to confer with the Landdrost respecting the reasons of their Rebellious Conduct, without however their having given any answer; while the Landdrost having in the interim come up with his men, just at the same time, eight or ten people belonging to the rioters made their appearance on one side of the Mountain from a Bushy Kloof and joined the others, and among whom the Deponent was afterwards informed, that there was one Faber who had just returned from Kafferland.

That continuing to desire the Rebels to come down, Willem Prinsloo, the Great, advanced to near the edge of the Mountain, and called to them that he was afraid to come down in consequence of the Force which stood under the Mountain.

That the Deponent, having twice requested the Landdrost to allow him to go and speak with the Rebels, he at first refused, but on his repeated solicitation having at last acquiesced, the Deponent, leaving his Arms behind, ascended the Mountain on foot, when having advanced about 50 paces, he met said Willem Prinsloo, who, wanting to speak with him, the Deponent said that he had not anything to say to him alone, but requested he would bring him to one of the oldest and principal Ringleaders; upon which Johannes Bezuidenhout, Botha, Krugel and Malang came forward and sat down with him, the Deponent; on which the other Rebels, wanting to approach in order to hear their Conversation, they were ordered by said Botha to remain in their respective places, which they accordingly obeyed; whereupon the Deponent told these five persons that he was sent by the Landdrost to represent to them, what Government had so frequently done for them; that he, the Landdrost, was under the Mountain, not actuated by anger, but only to bring them back to their Oath and Duty, and asking what it was that could have induced them to such Mutinous Conduct;

on which said Krugel, without answering the question, said, that they would come down the Mountain and surrender at Mercy to the Landdrost, provided that he gave them a general Pardon, allow them to return to their Homes, order his Dragoons to remove out of their sight, and remain there only with the Burghers, because that they had been formerly apprehended by Dragoons, and which they did not wish should take place a second time.

That the Deponent thereupon, hearing the horn sound, which he took for a Signal to come back, therefore left them, and returned to the Landdrost, when having communicated to him the Conversation which had taken place, he again sent him off with a proposition to the Rebels, namely, that ten of them (whose names the Landdrost gave him in writing, and in which were included the names of the Inhabitants of this District and the Principal Ringleaders) should descend from the mountain, and lay down their arms, on which the Deponent, having again repaired to the Rebels, Theunis de Klerk, Krugel, and Great Willem Prinsloo, advanced forwards, and having prevented the Deponent from speaking with the others, he the Deponent went and sat down with them at some distance off, and communicated the proposition of the Landdrost to them, to which Theunis de Klerk said that he would be d——n'd before he surrendered, as he well knew that he should never again get loose, and should be punished; while W^m. Krugel, on the Deponent's saying 'nat they would only make themselves and their families for ever unfortunate, began to lament, and asked said W^m. Prinsloo for advice, who, without answering, negatively shook his head, on which, the Deponent, strongly representing to him the badness of his conduct, said Krugel, continually weeping, said that he felt he was guilty, and that he was therefore ashamed to appear before his Regent, but that he would go up again, and persuade others to come down with him, which said W^m. Prinsloo having also agreed to, the Deponent then returned to the Landdrost, while in the meantime all the Rebels separated from one another, and placed themselves on the edge of the mountain without one of them coming down, although they had called to them for about half an hour to do so, on which the Landdrost, together with the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, Doctor Glaeser, and the Field Commandant, W^m. Nel, having moved forwards about 150 paces before the men, said W^m. Krugel, Great W^m. Prinsloo, Louis Fourie, and a fourth person, whom the Deponent did not know, advanced to about half way between the Rebels and the Detachment of the Landdrost, with whom the Landdrost having spoken some time, he pushed W^m. Krugel away from him, which served as a sign that his Request had not succeeded, on which those four Rebels again ascended the mountain, and the Landdrost having turned back, ordered all his men to remount their horses and advance, placing the Dragoons in the

center, some Burghers under the Command of Field Cornet Nel on the right wing, and some others under the Command of the Field Cornet Bekker on the left, which the Rebels perceiving, took up a position in the form of a Crescent about two paces from one nother.

That having advanced about fifty paces, the Landdrost called to the Rebels to come down, and that those who were not guilty should be pardoned, while some of the Rebels waving their hats, cried out that the Burghers should remove from before the Soldiers, on which the men under the Command of Field Cornet Bekker withdrew to one side, while the Landdrost, the Field Commandant Nel, and the Deponent continually called to the Rebels that they should come off, and that the innocent should be spared, without, however, any of them complying; whereupon the Landdrost, having sent Jacobus Potgieter to the Rebels, as he had many acquaintances and relations among them, to persuade them to surrender, he, on his coming there, was embraced by a number of them, and taken leave of for the last time, the rebels at the same time waving a Farewell to the Inhabitants who were with the Landdrost.

That said Jacobus Potgieter having returned without succeeding in his object, one Theunis Botha, belonging to the Right Wing of the Landdrost's Detachment, came forward to the Field Commandant Nel, and asked him if he wanted to render his (Botha's) family for ever unfortunate, as they with their trifling force had not any chance against the Rebels, to which the said Field Commandant said that he, as well as all of them, should agreeably to their Duty, obey the orders of their Superiors, while he at the same time represented to said Botha and the other people, that their Landdrost depended on them, and that care should be taken of their families by God and their Government; whereupon the Landdrost, having given orders to advance, the Deponent, followed by the Field Commandant Nel, galloped up the Mountain, when three of the Rebels on the Left Wing, among whom was Johannes Bezuidenhout, sitting down, and with their Guns presented, called out to them not to come nearer, and saying to one another to fire; upon which the Deponent, as his Horse could not carry him up, in consequence of the steepness of the Mountain, jumped off, and running in among the Rebels, presented his Gun at one of them, saying that they might shoot him, although one of them should first fall, but that in such case all of them should be pursued to the very end of Africa, and have no mercy shewn them; when the Deponent, perceiving that some of the persons, who were on the right Wing of the Rebels, at the outermost end of which W^m. Krugel was, and consisting mostly of young men, began to waver and to weep, the Deponent called to them in God's name, not to make themselves and their Families unfortunate; and

going in among them, separated that part from the other Rebels ; on which Commandant Nel, also representing everything to them, W^m. Krugel, who was among the number, surrendered himself with tears in his eyes, saying that he felt he was guilty, but that he would in God's name await his equitable punishment, while about three others followed him.

That the Deponent, together with Commandant Nel, still continuing to advise and encourage them to surrender, about twenty-one of them weeping, whom the Deponent did not know, gave themselves up at mercy, while the Deponent, perceiving the abovementioned, Great W^m. Prinslo, laid hold of him by the arm and calling him Brother, and encouraging him, took him down with him, and which Prinsloo, calling out to the Rebels, said, *Brothers, you see that I am not the first, as some have already surrendered before me* ; upon which the other Rebels, at the Head of whom Theunis de Klerk appeared to be, rode away with the greatest speed from the other side of the mountain ; while he (the Deponent), together with the Field Commandant Nel and the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, who had afterwards joined, brought all the abovementioned persons weeping to the Landdrost, who was with his Detachment about 200 paces from the upper ridge of the mountain, who told them to fall in among his people, and at the same time reproached them for their Conduct.

That it being near sunset, the Chiefs of the Rebels having fled, and the others being apprehended, the Landdrost gave orders to return, when the Deponent, perceiving that Great W^m. Prinsloo with five others lagged behind, and still seemed to waver, he went up and spoke to them, who said that they were waiting for four of their Comrades who had gone to fetch their great coats, whereupon he requested them to ride on before as their people were then separated at a distance, which they complied with ; while, however, only two of the four afterwards came back, the others, being two Brothers Van Dijk, having escaped.

That having all rode together for some time, they arrived at a plain, when the evening coming on, the Landdrost placed the Rebels two and two under the charge of his Burghers, on which the abovementioned Krugel, Great Willem Prinslo, Joachim Prinslo and one Klopper asked the Deponent what it meant, when he, having answered that the Landdrost only wanted to count their number, said Krugel called out, " Had I but followed the advice " of Hans Bezuidenhout and defended myself to the last, as he " threatened to shoot my guts out if I left him," while the others said that their blood would be upon the Deponent, as he had persuaded them to surrender, to which the Deponent said that if they were guilty, he would answer for it, but that it would, however, go better than they perhaps imagined. He was thereupon ordered by the Landdrost to ride on before to the Military Posts,

and prepare an apartment for the prisoners, where they were accordingly lodged that night.

That the next day, the Landdrost having examined the Prisoners, and thereupon discharged Joachim Prinslo and Philip Botha, the day after a report was received that Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber kept themselves above the District of Tarka; on which the Landdrost sent off fifty men of the Cape Regiment mounted on the horses of the Prisoners, and on those of some of the Inhabitants of Graaff-Reinett, who had come there with the Landdrost Stockenstrom, in order, with some of the Burghers of that District, to trace them out; after which, a Report being received that said Bezuidenhout and Faber were not to be found there, Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost, with 100 Men of the Cape Regiment, and Commandant Nel, with about 20 Burghers on horseback, were sent to join the other Troops, when the Rebel Prisoners, to the number of Seventeen (among whom was *Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo*, nicknamed *Kasteel*, who had been previously apprehended by some Dragoons on the orders of Major Fraser), being sent hither, the Deponent accompanied the Landdrost back to this Drostdy.

The Deponent thereupon answered the following Questions put to him by the Commission.

1.

How many Rebels were at that time assembled at Slagter's Nek?

Answer: I did not count them, but as I guess there were about Sixty.

2.

Were they all armed?

Answer: Yes, they all stood there with their Guns in their hands.

3.

What were the names of those Rebels whom you knew who did not surrender?

Answer: The most of those are Inhabitants of Graaff Reinett, whom I am not acquainted with, so that I know the names of but few others of those who surrendered. Theunis de Klerk and Johannes Bezuidenhout were the only ones I knew; the most of them remained at their Posts where I did not come.

4.

What ten names were those which the Landdrost wrote down on paper?

Answer: Willem Krugel, two Prinsloos, whose Christian names I don't know, and Theunis de Klerk; but the names of the others I cannot with any certainty state.

1815.

5.

Did all the persons, at that time assembled at Slagter's Nek, appear to you to be Rebels armed against their legal Government?

Answer : Otherwise they should not have chosen such a position to defend themselves. If there were any among them who were forced, I do not know, but they all appeared to stand there ready to oppose the Landdrost and his people, and their waving a farewell with their hats to our Burghers sufficiently shewed that they were ready to die.

6.

Did any of the Rebels signify in their conversation with you what the principal reasons of their dissatisfaction and resistance were?

Answer : No, I repeatedly asked them without their giving me an answer, only saying that they were ashamed and afraid to come off, as they were aware that they were guilty.

Hereupon appeared Salomon Vermaak, thirty-three years of Age, born in this Colony, who declared to be the truth :

That, residing at the Zandfontein, not far from this Drostdy, on a certain Wednesday, at noon, to the best of the Deponent's recollection the 15th Inst., Colonel Cuyler, the Landdrost of this District, together with Doctor Glaeser, of the Cape Regiment, H. Lange, and Lucas Van Rooijen, came there and ordered him, the Deponent, to accompany him ; upon which, having gone to fetch his horses, he the same evening overtook the said Landdrost at the Adow's Ford, where he was informed that the Landdrost was about to proceed to the Military Post of Willem Van Aard at the Fish River, where an Insurrection had taken place ; upon which, having gone to the Zand Vlakte, the Deponent was there sent off by the Landdrost to the Rautenbach's Ford, in order, should any Dispatches pass that way from Graham's Town, to bring them to him ; but that, not finding any there, he returned to the Zand Vlakte, where, however, not meeting the Landdrost, he rode on to the Post of said W. Van Aard, where he arrived, the Friday morning following, with Lieutenant Gair of the Cape Regiment, who had accompanied him from his Post ; on which day the Landdrost, having sent away four of his people in search of the Rebels, in order to speak with them, they returned, saying they had found the Rebels, who told them that they would be at the Place of Louw Erasmus the next morning, where they should speak with the Landdrost ; in consequence of which the Landdrost rode there the following day, but not finding them, returned to the

Post, where shortly afterwards one Willem Prinslo and one Klopper came, in the name of the Rebels, and having spoken with the Landdrost, went away again; whereupon the Landdrost commanded him, the Deponent, together with 30 Burghers and 40 Dragoons, to accompany him out, to meet the Rebels, when, having met with them on a Mountain named the Slogters Nek, near the Place of one Krugel, a little Hottentot came from them to the Landdrost, saying that he came in the name of Willem Prinslo to inform him that the Rebels would not fight, but that the Landdrost must come nearer; on which the Landdrost, having advanced with his men, and none of the Rebels coming down to them, Hendrik Lange, with the permission of the Landdrost, rode twice up the mountain to them, and having conversed with them, came back both times alone, and spoke to the Landdrost, while the Deponent stood at some distance off; that after this the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, the Field Commandant, Willem Nel, and the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost spoke themselves with some of the Rebels, without however any of them having surrendered; upon which they all, by the Command of the Landdrost (while Jacobus Potgieter, one of their men, was with the Rebels) having advanced, said Jacobus Potgieter come back, and Willem Prinslo, one of the Rebels, coming forward, called out that they were afraid to come down; while in the mean time the Rebels, extending their line, in order as it appeared to resist, the said Commandant Nel and Hendrik Lange rode up the mountain and persuaded about seven of them to follow them down, on which about twenty of the Rebels, successively one after the other, came down to the foot of the mountain with those two persons, and surrendered themselves, while the other Rebels rode away in all speed.

That hereupon four or five of those who had surrendered, having gone back a little way, with the permission of the Landdrost to fetch their great coats, two of them ran away, while the others returned with the remaining eighteen prisoners to the Post; a few days after which they, together with Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, who had been apprehended some days before, were all (with the exception of Joachim Prinslo and one Botha, who had been discharged by the Landdrost) sent hither under an escort; and that the Friday following the Deponent, having left that Post with the Landdrost, arrived here the following day.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the Commission:

1.

What were the names of those who, under pretence of going to fetch their great coats, did not return?

Answer: That I don't know rightly; if they were two Van Dyks I am not certain; I did not enquire much about it, and I do not know any of the people of that District.

1815.

2.

What are the names of all those Rebels whom you saw in arms when you accompanied the Landdrost, and who did not then surrender?

Answer: I don't know one of them. I only heard of one Faber and one Bezuidenhout, and that there was one Theunis de Klerk among them, but I did not know them, neither did I speak with the Prisoners.

3.

Did you ever hear of this Rebellion before the Landdrost Cuyler ordered you at your place to accompany him?

Answer: Nothing whatsoever; I was frightened at first when Doctor Glaeser told me of it at the Adouw.

4.

Do you know any of the Rebels by sight, either of those who have fled, or of the Prisoners?

Answer: Not one of them; I was brought up at the Zietziekamma, and live here in the neighbourhood only since the last Commando.

5.

How many Rebels do you suppose were assembled at Slagters Nek?

Answer: One could not properly count them, but they appeared to me to be 40 or 50 in number.

6.

Were all those people armed?

Answer: Yes.

7.

Did any of the Rebels, waving their hats, call out to the Landdrost that the Burghers should remove from in front of the Dragoons?

Answer: No, that I do not know.

8.

Under what division of the Burghers were you placed?

Answer: I was on the left wing of our party, near the Field Cornet Fourie, among the Burghers placed under the Field Cornet Louis Nel by the Landdrost.

Petrus Johannes Fourie, thirty-four years of age, born in this Colony and Field-Cornet at the Boschjesman's River, thereupon appeared in Court, and deposed as follows:

That about 12 o'clock in the night of the 15th inst, he, the

Deponent, was awakened at his Place at the Rautenbach's Ford, by the Burgher, Lucas van Rooijen, who brought with him a letter from the Landdrost of this District, with orders to join him at the Zand Vlake, in order to accompany him to Bruintjeshoogte.

That the Deponent thereupon immediately repaired to the Landdrost, who having informed him that an insurrection had taken place between some of the inhabitants of Baviaans River and Bruintjeshoogte, the Deponent rode with the Landdrost the following day, and arrived about sunset at the Post of Captain Andrews, situated at the Place of Willem van Aard, at the Great Fish River.

That the next morning the Landdrost, having sent off four people to the Rebels, they returned with a Report that the Rebels would assemble at the Place of Louw Erasmus the next morning, where they would speak with the Landdrost.

That the Landdrost, having accordingly rode thither the following day, but, finding the Rebels, returned back to the Post, while in the meantime, one Willem Prinsloo, nicknamed the Great, and another person, who to the best of the Deponent's recollection was called Klopper, having come there, they had some conversation with the Landdrost, at which however the Deponent was not present; whereupon these persons, having gone away again, the Deponent, together with thirty-one Burghers, and as he supposed about forty Dragoons, marched out under the Command of the Landdrost, in order, as the Deponent was informed, to meet the Rebels, who were said to have promised to come to them, but however not finding them, they all rode forward till that they discovered the Rebels on a Mountain, named the Slagters Nek, about 3,000 paces past the Place of Willem Krugel; when having advanced to within nearly 200 paces of them, Hendrik Lange, by order of the Landdrost, first rode to the Rebels twice, afterwards the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, the Field-Commandant Nel, and at last, the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost of this District themselves (some of the Rebels coming a little way out to meet them) who continually endeavoured to persuade them to surrender. That afterwards the Landdrost also sent Jacobus Potgieter to the Rebels for the same purpose, but every endeavour having proved fruitless, they were all ordered by the Landdrost to advance.

That having thereupon marched forwards, said Willem Prinsloo called to the Deponent from the Mountain, to request the Landdrost to have a little patience, as they were consulting together about coming down and surrendering themselves, but that the most of them were still very much afraid, which the Deponent, having communicated to the Landdrost, who stood near him, they thereupon halted a little, without however any of the Rebels coming, although it appeared to him that they were separating from one another with that intention; that being again commanded

1815.

to advance, they proceeded a little way forwards, and again stopped, on which the Field Commandant Nel, as the Deponent thinks, by order of the Landdrost, climbed up the Mountain on foot, as it was too steep and slippery to ascend on horseback, and persuaded seven of the Rebels, (all of whose names the Deponent does not know, but among whom he recollects that Willem Krugel, Great and little W^m. Prinslo, and Johannes Prinslo were) to come down with him, on which thirteen others one by one successively followed them; whereupon they brought all those persons, excepting Fraus and Andries van Dijk, who under a pretence of going to fetch their great coats, ran away to the Post, where they were put into Custody, and some days afterwards, (with the exception of Joachim Prinslo, and one Johannes Botha, who had been discharged on the 19th before) sent hither, together with Hendrik Prinslo, who had previously been in confinement at the Post, at the time that the Deponent came there with the Landdrost; whereupon the Deponent, the Friday following, left that Post with the Landdrost, and returned home to his Place the next day.

The following Questions were thereupon put to the Deponent, by the Commission.

1.

Did you not see any other of the Rioters, excepting Great W^m. Prinslo and Kloppers, before the morning of the 18th Inst.?

Answer: No, not one.

2.

In what number did you conceive the Rebels, whom you at that time saw on the Mountain, to consist?

Answer: It appeared to me that there were forty, for as far as I could see them.

3.

What were the names of all the Rebels whom you know, excepting those who have surrendered themselves?

Answer: I don't know one of them, but after the Twenty gave themselves up, I went myself alone up the Mountain, where I then found but five of the Rebels, the others having already fled, of whom I at a distance counted fifteen, and of the five I only knew one, which was Zacharias Prinslo, Nicholas son.

4.

Were all the Rebels whom you saw that morning armed?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did you speak with Zacharias Prinslo and the other four persons you allude to ?

Answer : When I went up the Mountain, Zacharias Prinslo turned about and went away, on which I spoke to the other four who were youths, and told them to come down and surrender themselves, to which they answered, weeping, that they dared not do so, that they were too much afraid, but I did not ask their names.

6.

What four persons were those whom the Landdrost of this District, Lieu^t. Col Cuyler, sent off to the Rebels on the morning of the 17th ?

Answer : I only know two of them, Lodewyk Bauer and the School Master Touchon.

7.

Did it not appear to you from the Circumstances which you yourself witnessed, that all the persons who were at that time assembled at Slagters Nek, were Rebels who had taken up arms against their Government ?

Answer : Yes.

8.

Did you not see that some of the Rebels at Slagters Nek made some motions to defend themselves and to fire ?

Answer : Yes.

9.

Did not some of them, waving their hats, call out to the Landdrost to make the Burghers remove from in front of the Dragoons ?

Answer : Yes, one of them, who from his manner and posture appeared to me to be Hans Bezuidenhout, and who was placed on the left wing of the Rebels, waved his hat and called out, at the same time presenting his Gun at us ; (further) I was placed opposite the left wing of the Rebels.

Hereupon appeared Johannes Christoffel Raats, thirty-three years of age, born in this Colony, who declared to be the truth :

That he, the Deponent, having slept at the Place of the Field Cornet Fourie at Baviaans River on the night of the 15th Inst^t, a letter was brought there from the Landdrost, directing the Field Cornet to join him with some of his men; upon which the Deponent, being commanded by said Field Cornet, immediately rode to his Place in the Neighbourhood, and having caught his horses, which were at grass, he the next morning followed the Landdrost and Field Cornet, and overtook them at the other side of the Zuurberg, whence he accompanied them to the Place of Willem van Aard at the Great Fish River, where they arrived that afternoon, and having remained there the following day, they, the next morning, went out with a number of Burghers and Dragoons in pursuit of some Rebels, whom, having met with on a Mountain, named the Slagter's Nek, they advanced to the foot of the same, on which some of the Rioters, to the number of twenty, came down and surrendered themselves, while the remainder, on the other side of the Mountain, ran away in a hurry; whereupon those who had surrendered were brought to the said Post of Van Aard, and some days afterwards from thence, (with the exception of two, who were released, and one of whose names the Deponent recollects to have been Botha) to this Place; after which the Deponent accompanied the Landdrost on his journey from there to near his (the Deponent's) Place.

The following Questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the Commission:

1.

How many Rebels do you suppose, were at that time assembled at Slagter's Nek?

Answer: We counted to thirty-three, whom we could see.

2.

What were the Names of all those whom you knew, and who did not surrender?

Answer: Those were people whom I did not know. I never was in that part of the country; the only one whom I knew was Thomas Dreijer, whom I had sometimes seen in his youth.

3.

Were all those Rebels armed?

Answer: Yes, all that I saw.

4.

Were those Rebels not requested frequently by the Landdrost of this District and his men, to throw down their Arms?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did not the Rebels place themselves in a position to make resistance, and did not some of them present their guns at the men under the command of the Landdrost ?

Answer : Not that I saw.

6.

Did you not see any one of the Rebels present his Gun to you ?

Answer : No, that I did not see.

7.

With what part of the force under the Command of the Landdrost were you placed ?

Answer : I stood on the Left Wing with my Field Cornet, Fourie.

8.

Did not some of the Rebels wave their hats, and call out to the Landdrost that the Burghers should remove from before the Dragoons ?

Answer : No, that I did not hear, but I heard them call out that the Landdrost should order the Dragoons to the rear, and that they would then come down.

9.

Did you not consider all those persons to be Rebels armed against their legal Government ?

Answer : Yes, that was my opinion.

Done at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen ; Day and Year as above.

In my presence,

(Signed) H. CLOETE, L. Son,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1815.

Present as before.

The Landdrost of this District requested to exhibit to this Worshipful Commission sundry Documents transmitted by the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stockenstrom, Esq^r., under cover of a letter dated the 20th inst., received by him this day, respecting the inhabitants who had lately assembled in arms against Government, being as follows :

N^o. 1. Letter from H. F. Prinslo to Jacobus Krugel, dated the 9th November, 1815, Copy of which has been inserted in the Records of the 27th inst., Sub. N^o. 2, as follows :

“ Dear and much esteemed Cousin, Jacobus Krugel ! I wish you the most necessary for Soul and Body. Cousin, I wrote to you in

1815.

the name of the Burghers of the whole of Brintjes Hoogte, Zuurveld and Tarka to represent the Business to your District, and especially to the Field Cornet van der Walt, that we have unanimously resolved. according to our Oath, which we took to our Mother Country, to remain as Protectors to remove the God-forgotten Tyrants and Villains, as every one, let him be, who he may, is convinced with God, how shocking. and how God-forgotten, it goes with our country, which we took our Oath for. Every one is convinced whether or not they shall be present at the appointed date, and to you I trust the Business to bring it under the people's eyes as speedily as possible, whether they will or not, and I send you the letter in the hands of the Burgher Christiaan Muller, and request an answer with the bearer what the people say; the consequences speak for themselves. I trust to you to bring it under the people's eyes.

And this letter I recommend in your hands to burn; you see my great confidence in you; the letter serves you all. I therefore hope you will burn it directly you bring it under the people's eyes verbally.

Now I trust it to you, and am with esteem and greetings to you, your Cousin,

(Signed) HENDRIK FREDRIK PRINSLOO, M.ZN.

The 9th Nov^r, 1815.

To Mr. Jacobus Krugel, Sen

In hand.

N^o. 2. A letter without signature addressed to the Field Cornet van Wijk, dated 9th November, 1815, being of the following tenor :

“Good Friend Stephanus van Wyk. We all with a general voice request that you must command the men to fight for our Country, for it is now time, and the men who are ready, are to go the twelfth of this month downwards. I hope you will not be negligent, and we request as soon as possible assistance.”

The 9th November.

N^o. 3. A letter from W. F. Krugel to the Dep^y Landdrost Van de Graaff, dated the 11th November, 1815, being of the following tenor :

“The 11th November, 1815.

“Mr. Van de Graaff.

“I have received your report, and delivered the two letters to Major Fraser and Andrews. I am thankful for your information, and shall hold myself armed. The Field Cornet Opperman is gone to Graaff-Reinett, and has appointed me in his Place

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WILLEM F. KRUGEL.
Provisional F. Cornet.

N^o. 4. Two Requisitions, signed W. Krugel, Provisional Field-Cornet, dated 12th November, 1815, one of which was inserted in the Records of yesterday, Sub. N^o. 15, the other being of the following tenor :

The undermentioned men are commanded to be present on the the 13th November, 1815, at Daniel Erasmus's, with guns and arms and four days' provisions, without any excuse, as follows :

Daniel Erasmus,
 Louis Fourie, personally,
 Lucas van Vooren, Luc^s. Son,
 Christian Dreijer,
 Gert Bezuidenhout, Gert's Son,
 Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout,
 Jan Hendrik Labuscagne,
 Claas Prinslo, W^m.son,
 Frans van Dijk,
 Barend de Lange.

I remain your Good Friend,
 (Sig^d.) W. F. KRUGEL,
 Provisional Field-Cornet.

The 12th November, 1815.

Petrus Erasmus, Daniel's Son, is desired to command these men, as speedily as possible without delay.

(Sig^d.) WILLEM FREDRIK KRUGEL,
 P. Field-Cornet.

N^o. 5. Notice, signed A. C. Bothma, and dated the 12th November, 1815, Copy of which was inserted in the Records of the 27th inst., Sub. N^o. 16.

N^o. 6. A Requisition signed Johannes Bezuidenhout and dated the 13th November, 1815, being as follows :

“Christiaan Muller, Arnoldus de Beer, and Zacharias de Beer are ordered, on receipt of this, to be immediately present here with us. If not you shall feel it; it is the last time. Now you know it, and Diedrik Muller, the Betrayer of his Country, is ordered directly to bring this letter from place to place without the least delay, so that nobody can excuse himself. The consequences shall be serious.

(Signed) JOH^s. BEZUIDENHOUT.

The 13th November, 1815.

N^o. 7. A paper dated the 15th November, 1815, and subscribed, “In the name of all;” being of the following tenor :

“The 15th November, 1815.

SIR,

Your letter brought by Hermanus Potgieter we have received,

1816.

and we thank you heartily for your paternal care; we also perceive that we have been painted to you in very black colours by bad tongues, for it is unknown to us that such a letter as that from Hendrik Prinslo, which has been here read, was ever carried round. We request that he may be set at liberty, and as his accusers are here present, we shall therefore bring him ourselves to answer for himself.

In the name of all.

N^o. 8. A letter without date, signed Christiaan Botha, to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, being as follows:

“ Esteemed Cousin Van Wijk, I request you to come here in the Road; I shall wait for you; I must necessarily speak to you for the best.

Your F. and Cousin,

(Signed) CHRISTIAAN BOTHA.”

N^o. 9. A letter without date, signed S. C. Bothma, to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, being as follows:

“ Field-Cornet Van Wijk, what I promised you I have taken care of, and the Lord has been my help. Come then as speedily as possible to me. What I have to report to you, together with the Landdrost Graaff, I should come to you myself, but do not see any chance without a horse.

Delay not intentionally.

Your G. F.,

(Superscription.)

(Signed) S. C. BOTHMA.”

To the Field-Cornet Stephanus Van Wijk in hand.

In haste without delay.

N^o. 10. Likewise a letter or paper addressed to Mr. Van de Graaff, Deputy Landdrost of Cradock, dated the 22nd November, 1815, which appears to have been written by some of the fugitives requesting pardon, and which paper was transmitted to the undersigned Landdrost, by Mr. Van de Graaff, under cover of a letter dated Baviaan's River, the 27th November, 1815; said paper being of the following tenor:

“ Dear and honored Mr. Van de Graaff, wishing you all hail and Blessings of God, not only on your Soul, but also on your Soul and Body. Sir! we confess our crime; we all request mercy, that it may be forgiven us, therefore we all come united to you to ask Pardon, for we see that our guilt is great, and our power small, but, Sir! we did so from fear, and therefore forgive us, and have mercy on us, and forgive us, for we are wandering in the Waste Country as sheep without a Shepherd, and we think of our Crime, which is great for a Christian, for he, who has fled away from his Judge, is but as a sheep who has no Shepherd; therefore, Sir, in case you will come with two or three, we will confess before you,

and lay down our arms, but we are too fearful to come to you, but if you will forgive us, we declare to you on our Word and Oath that it never shall happen again. If you will not do it for us, Sir! do it then for our poor Wives and Children, who now are helpless; that we may not further fly. Let mercy be shewn us.

We shall briefly conclude, and recommend you to the Protection of the Most High, for you know, Sir, that it is always our first Word, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," and therefore we depend on your Pity.

We remain your obedient, fearful Burghers.

Bavian's River, 22nd November, 1815.

Uitenhagen,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

1st December, 1815.

The Court Considers the above as communicated, and directs the same to be added to the other Documents obtained in this case. Done at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen; Day and Year as above.

(Sig^d) W. D. JENNINGS,
F. R. BRESLER.

In my Presence,
(Sig^d) H. CLOETE, L^zⁿ,
Secretary.

MONDAY, THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1815.

Present as before.

The Presiding Member of this Commission communicated a letter received from H. Alexander, Esq^r, Colonial Secretary, dated the 27th November last, and addressed to this Commission, being as follows:

"Colonial Office,
27th November, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has this day signed a Warrant for the appointment of Special Commissioners to take Cognizance of, try, and pass Judgement upon the Prisoners, who shall be brought before them charged with Offences connected with the late dangerous and unnatural insurrection. It is therefore His Excellency's desire that you, Gentlemen, shall proceed upon the Duties pointed out to you by His Excellency's Warrant dated 7th August last, lest the Public Service should suffer by the delay which would occur from your longer detention from the ordinary duties of the Circuit.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obed^t Servant,

The Members of the

(Sig^d) HENRY ALEXANDRE.

Commission of Circuit, Uitenhagen.

1915.

Which letter was received for notification, and it was at the same time resolved to fix on the 6th inst. for this Commission to commence their Journey for the Drostdy of George, and not to accede to the Request of the R.O. Memorialist of the 27th November last.

Done at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen; Day and Year as above.

(Sig^d.) W. D. JENNINGS.

F. R. BRESLER.

In my Presence,
(Signed) H. CLOETE, L^z^a,
Secretary.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Trans.

ADDITIONAL ANNEXURES TO MINUTES OF THE
ORDINARY COMMISSION OF CIRCUIT IN SESSION
AT UUITENHAGEN, 1815.

1815.

J 2

The undermentioned Men are commanded to be present on the 13th November, 1815, at Daniel Erasmus's with guns and arms and four days' provisions, without any excuse, as follows :

Fredrick Brits,
Volkert Delpont,
Willem Prinsloo, J. son,
Coenraad Bezuidenhout,
Leendert Labuscagne.

I remain

Your good Friend,

(Signed) W. F. KRUGEL,
P. Field-Cornet.

The 12th November, 1815.

Stephanus Marais is desired to command these Men as speedily as possible without delay.

(Signed) W. F. KRUGEL,
P. Field-Cornet.

Exhibited the 27th Dec^r. 1815, to the Prisoner W. F. Krugel.
Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^r.

Exhibited the 30th Dec^r. 1815, to J. F. van de Graaff.
Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^r.

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

L 1

Field Cornet Greijling, I request you, or order you, to command your men to be present on the 14th of this month of November at Theunis de Klerk's without the least delay, to extirpate the villains of Englishmen out of our country. Take care of the blood under your charge, you may truly believe it, if you are negligent.

Your good Friend,

(Signed) JOHANNES BEZUIDENHOUT.

The 12th November,
1815.

1815.

David Malang, senior, is demanded without opposition on the 14th. Everyone, where this Letter comes, is ordered and directed to deliver this Letter without one minute's delay.

Exhibited in Court the 29th December, 1815, to A. C. Greijling.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 5th Jan^y, 1816, to the Widow J. Bezuidenhout.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 8th Jan^y, 1816, to S. C. Bothma.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 10th Jan^y, 1816, to J. de Wet and Ph: Rud: Botha.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 11th Jan^y, 1816, to M. H. O. Krugel.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 13th Jan^y, 1816, to D. Malang.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

J 4.

Good Friend Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout,

You are requested to be present this Evening at Daniel Johannes Erasmus's.

I remain your good Friend,

(Signed) WILLEM F^k. KRUGEL,
Provisional Field-cornet.

The 13th November,
1815.

Exhibited on the 3rd January, 1816, to G. P. Bezuidenhout.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

Christiaan Muller, Arnoldus de Beer and Zacharias de Beer are ordered, on receipt of this, to be immediately present here with us. If not, you shall feel it is the last time. Now you know it, and Diedrik Muller, the Betrayer of his country, is ordered directly to bring this Letter from place to place without the least delay, so that nobody can excuse himself. The consequences shall be serious.

(Signed) JOHANNES BEZUIDENHOUT.

The 13th November,
1815.

Exhibited to J. F. van de Graaff, the 30th December, 1815.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited to the Prisoner Steph^s. Bothma the 8th January, 1816.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY.
Sworn Translator.

Friends, you are ordered on receipt of this directly this day to be present at Theunis de Klerk's with guns and arms without opposition :

Joseph Thomas,
Piet van der Merwe,
Gerrit van der Merwe, Gert's son,
Gerrit van der Merwe, Jac^s. son,
Gerrit Engelbrecht.

You will answer what you intend to do, whether you will come or not.

(Signed) JOHANNES BEZUIDENHOUT.

Exhibited in Court the 29th December, 1815, to A. C. Greijling.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 30th December, 1815, to the Prisoner Andries Martinus Meijer.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

1815.

Exhibited 5th Jan^y, 1816, to the Widow Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.
Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Exhibited 8th Jan^y, 1816, to the Prisoner S. C. Bothma.
Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

G

The Landdrost of Uitenhagen, to the deluded Burghers now assembled in arms.

With the greatest sorrow I am informed of your being assembled in arms. Recollect yourselves, Burghers, and then think on the consequences of your conduct. You must feel that it will be impossible to persuade the well thinking and faithful Burghers, who may always be assured of the protection of Government, to such a business as you have entered into; and in which, through your deluded imagination, you perhaps think to be strengthened in time; but be assured that the power of Government will also be doubled in time. Delay will therefore be the more dangerous for you all. You are encamped more or less on the territory of the enemies of Government; should you prevail on that nation still, however, you shall not thereby effect your plan.

I am placed here to bring you all to a sense of your duty; let me not then be obliged to make use of my force for that purpose; spare your blood; it depends on yourselves. It is now my friendly request that you all immediately return to your families and property; the Landdrost Fraser has shown every Indulgence, and has endeavoured by mildness to pacify you; but your deluded thoughts have prevented you from accepting his offer. I therefore friendly request you to send to me an answer by the Bearer.

Judge for yourselves, Burghers, whether any Injury or Injustice has been done you; let two of your most sensible men come to me, and I shall do you Justice whenever you bring a Just case before me. The two persons who may come to me, shall be sent back without any hindrance.

I am, the Friend of all good Burghers,
(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Van Aard's, Fish River,
The 17th November, 1815.

Exhibited in Court to F. Touchon, the 16th December, 1815.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

1815.

L 4.

The General Burgher voice and Request, Field-cornet Greijling ! is that you will assist with your men against the unrestrained foreign Nation of English, and they have taken Hendrick Casteel; and Abraham Bothma will further tell you how it is, and he will help your people to rights.

(Signed) WILLEM KRUGEL and
JOHANNES BEZUIDENHOUT.

Exhibited to A. G. Greijling the 29th December, 1815.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

Exhibited to the prisoner A. C. Bothma, the 29th December, 1815.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

Exhibited to the prisoner W. F. Krugel the 12th January, 1816.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

M.

15th November, 1815.

Sir,—Your letter brought by Hermanus Potgieter we have received, and we thank you heartily for your paternal care; we also perceive that we have been painted to you in very black colours by bad tongues, for it is unknown to us that such a letter as that from Hendrik Prinslo, which has been here read, was ever carried round. We request that he may be set at liberty, and as his accusers are here present, we shall therefore bring him ourselves to answer for himself.

In the name of all.

1815.

Exhibited to J. F. van de Graaff, the 30th December, 1815.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

Exhibited to H. Potgieter, the 13th January, 1816.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY.

Sworn Translator.

P 1

UITENHAGE.

Act of Revision of the Deposition of Hendrik Oostwald Lange, given before the last Commission of Circuit on the 28th November last. See page 162.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November last, the said Hendrik Oostwald Lange, to whom his Deposition, given before the above-mentioned Commission of Circuit, being distinctly read word for word, he declared to persist thereby, not desiring that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only "that having perceived the Rebels " on the 18th November, near a certain strong Ridge, a Hottentot, " in the name of Great Willem Prinslo, came to the Landdrost, to " say that the Rebels did not intend to fight," and further, " That he did not know the Malaug mentioned by him, having " only thought it was he by the description, but that it was " another person, although the Deponent does not know who. And, further, " That W^m. Krugel, Theunis de Klerk, and great " W^m. Prinslo did not in fact prevent the Deponent from speaking " with the others, but wanted that he should go and sit down and " speak with them," and finally, " that the Landdrost did not " push W. Krugel away from him, but that Commandant Nel, as " he told the Deponent, pushed . . . Botha away from him." For the rest persisting in his Deposition, and by what he has stated in the Different Confrontations. In confirmation of the truth of which he spoke these solemn Words;

So he'p me God Almighty !

In presence of all the Prisoners and Defendants, to the number of Forty-four, who declared not to have any Questions to put to the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen the 12th Jan^y. 1816.

(Signed) H. O. LANGE.

Commissioners :

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence :

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

A true Translation :

HEN^y. MURPHY.

Sworn Translator.

P 2

UITENHAGEN.

Act of Revision of the Deposition of Salomon Vermaak, given before the last Commission of Circuit on the 28th November last. See page 168.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November last, the said Salomon Vermaak, to whom his Deposition, given before the abovementioned Commission of Circuit, being distinctly read word for word, he declared to persist thereby, not desiring that anything should be added to, or taken from the same; in confirmation of which the Deponent spoke these solemn words :

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of all the Prisoners and Defendants, to the number of Forty-four, who declared not to have any Questions to put to Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen the 12th Jan^y. 1816.

(Signed) S. VERMAAK.

Commissioners :

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence :

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

A true Translation :

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815; to Stephanus Fredrik Grobbelaar, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Stephanus Fredrik Grobbelaar, eighteen years of age, born at Bruintjeshoogte, and residing with Jan De Lange, at the Baviaans River, under Graaff Reinets.

2.

By whom were you first informed of the assembling of the people, which happened two months ago?

Answer: I was commanded on an order from W^m. Krugel, by a Hottentot who was in his Service, but now deserted to Cafferland, to repair to his place, and then Bezuidenhout took me away.

3.

In what manner were you to come?

Answer: With a Horse, Gun, and Arms.

4.

Did you speak with W^m. Krugel when you came there?

Answer: No. I remained at the door, and Krugel sent for me to speak with him, but Bezuidenhout took us away.

5.

What did Bezuidenhout say to you?

Answer: That I should ride with him to M^r. Fraser, otherwise I might expect the consequences.

6.

Where was M^r. Fraser?

Answer: I don't know; but he wanted to go and ask for Casteel.

7.

Who is Casteel?

Answer: Hendrik Prinslo.

8.

Who more were with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Andries Meijer, Theunis de Klerk, and Steph^s. Bothma, and a great many others whom I don't know.

9.

Had Bezuidenhout brought those people with him ?

Answer : Some of them he commanded, and some were commanded by W^m. Krugel by letters.

10.

What did you further do ?

Answer : We proceeded to the Place of van Aard, and then Johannes Bezuidenhout and W^m. Krugel sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, first by a Hottentot, and afterwards by Klaas Prinslo.

11.

Who gave the Message to the Hottentot ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout told the Hottentot that he should say that Major Fraser, *if you please*, must give up Kasteel, but Major Fraser sent word that he would not do so without an order from the Landdrost.

12.

Who sent Klaas Prinslo ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout ; and Klaas Prinslo also said he would go and ask for his Brother, but he got the same answer.

13.

Did the Commandant Nel come to you there ?

Answer : Yes ; but Bezuidenhout would not let him ride away ; however, we spoke fairly to him to let him go.

14.

Was Theunis de Klerk there ?

Answer : I did not see him.

15.

What took place after Commandant Nel rode away ?

Answer : They made a Ring, and W^m. Krugel swore an Oath that we should all remain faithful to the last ; but I did not swear.

16.

Did you not take off your hat ?

Answer : No.

1815.

17.
Who took off their Hats ?
Answer : Those whom Bezuidenhout brought with him, but those who were commanded by Krugel let their hats stand, and were quiet, and said that they would not do such a thing—to stand up against Government.
18.
What did W^m. Krugel say to that ?
Answer : He was angry that his men did not take off their hats while the Oath was sworn.
19.
Who more can give evidence of that, that W^m. Krugel was angry about it ?
Answer : Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout, Fredrik's Son, and Abraham Bothma.
20.
What did you further do ?
Answer : We then went to the other side of the Fish River, to Kwaggakoes Neck, where we slept that night, and the next day at the Krans, and from there to Slagter's Nek, and there they put me on guard, and then I caught my horse and rode home, and thereupon I went to Mr. Van de Graaff and asked pardon, and he sent me hither.
21.
Did Zacharias Prinslo also ride to look after the Caffers ?
Answer : Yes ; Bezuidenhout sent him.
22.
Did the Caffers come ?
Answer : No.
23.
Did Zacharias Prinslo come back ?
Answer : No ; those who rode away did not return.
24.
Who put you on Guard ?
Answer : Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.
25.
What orders did he give you ?
Answer : That I should take care if any People came from below, but when the others were asleep, I quickly caught my horse and rode away.

26.

Were you also to keep watch
against Caffers ?

Answer : No ; but Bezuiden-
hout made me afraid of the
Caffers, and said that the
Caffers should sit on the skins
of those who did not go with
him.

27.

Were there more than you,
who rode away ?

Answer : Yes ; Piet Prinslo,
Claas Son, rode away before me.
Bezuidenhout wanted to prevent
him, but he, however, rode.
Frans Smit, Lucas van Vuuren,
and Christiaan Dreijer also re-
quested leave to go home, and
promised to return the follow-
ing day, but they did not come
back.

28.

Who was to relieve you from
your Guard ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout said,
if I wanted to go to sleep I should
awaken Theunis Mulder.

Thus Interrogated and Answered on the 2nd January, 1816,
before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the
Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uiten-
hagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor
and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the Prisoner and
me, the Secretary have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secretary.

A true translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

1815.

ANNEXURES TO MINUTES OF THE *SPECIAL*
COMMISSION OF JUSTICE IN SESSION AT
UITENHAGEN, 1815-16.

Q. 2.

No. 1.

MINUTES, 16TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Evidence of Fred. Touchon, 12th January, 1816.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief dated the 27th November, 1815:—

Frederik Touchon, thirty-eight years of age, born at Neufchatel, arrived in this Colony as passenger in a Wismar ship named *Diana*, residing at the place of the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, situated at Bruintjes hoogte; who at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Landdrost, declared to be the truth,

That about noon, on the 13th November last, Sergeant Cooper arrived with a Detachment of Dragoons at the place of the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, having Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo with him as a prisoner; on which the Deponent, having asked him the reason of his being in custody, he answered that he did not know; that said Prinslo remained there till late in the Evening, when the Field Commandant Nel came with a Letter from Captain Andrews to Sergeant Cooper, on which he had the horses saddled, and took his prisoner with him to the Post of Captain Andrews, on which occasion said Nel ordered the Deponent to accompany them as an assistance, which having done accordingly, he arrived late that night at the above mentioned Post.

That the Deponent, having conversed on the Road with the Commandant Nel about the Business, the latter gave him a sketch of the matter, saying that the writing of a Letter was the cause of this apprehension, but that the Deponent should hear more about it the following day.

That the next morning, before daylight, Major Fraser also came to the Post of Captain Andrews, when the Deponent saw that a Hottentot had been sent off on horseback with a letter (as the Deponent believes) to the Post of Lieutenant Rossouw, but which Hottentot shortly afterwards returned in a great hurry, saying that all the farmers were coming on horseback; on which the Commandant Nel said, *they come right at the appointed time*, without the Deponent then knowing what was meant thereby, on which Major Fraser being awakened, the necessary preparations were made for Defence.

That shortly afterwards the said farmers, having advanced to a certain hill, sent off a Hottentot on horseback with a Message, the purport of which the Deponent, as not being present, did not know; on which the Commandant Nel said to the Deponent, that he should go over to them with a verbal Message, to which proposition the Deponent hesitated to consent, as being afraid that he should be detained by the Farmers, but however declared that he was ready to go, provided it would not be taken amiss of him in case he was not allowed to come back; upon which Commandant Nel, having resolved to go himself, went there accordingly, and came back again.

That the Deponent, being thereupon sent for to Major Fraser, he translated a Letter which Captain Andrews interpreted from English into French, and from the latter language into Dutch, in order to be delivered to the above-mentioned Farmers, but that while the Deponent was employed writing the same, a message was brought by a Hottentot, saying that they would advance further up, in order to let their horses graze, and that they would there wait for an answer, whereupon the Deponent, by order of said Major Fraser, delivered the above-mentioned letter to them at the other side of the Great Fish River, the contents of which were to this purport: "That Major Fraser had known many of those
"People to have been brave men in the war against the Caffirs;
"that one wished to know the reason of their having assembled
"in arms; that he hoped they had not anything against Govern-
"ment, and that if they had any grievances, they should represent
"them in a regular manner, and not injure their cause by having
"recourse to improper measures, &c."

That when the Deponent came to them with this Letter, Theunis de Klerk was the first who spoke, asking the Deponent what he wanted, on which the Deponent said, that he had a message, but that he did not know to whom he should properly deliver it, as it appeared as if they were in arms against the Government. Theunis de Klerk answered saying, that the Deponent must tell him what it was, on which the Deponent having replied that he had a Letter, but that he must deliver it to their Head, and therefore wished to know who he was, Theunis de Klerk pointed to Willem Krugel and said "there is our provisional Cornet," whereupon the Deponent, having read the letter two or three times, and requested an answer, Theunis de Klerk called some of the people aside, among whom he heard the name of Bezuidenhout mentioned, in order to consult with them, after which they said that they had not anything against the Government, but that they would have Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo released, who must be delivered to them immediately; which Message the Deponent having brought back to Major Fraser, he was again sent away with a Copy of the Letter from H. F. Prinslo, with

1815.

orders to read it to them, and to say that that Letter was the Cause of his being apprehended, and the reason why he could not be released; with which Message the Deponents having again gone to them a little further into Cafferland, and having read the above-mentioned Letter to them, they protested that they did not know anything of its Contents, and that it must be false; upon which the Deponent told them, that if the Letter was false it would be so much the better for H. F. Prinslo, who, in such case would not have anything to fear. and, therefore, that they should all return home, in order to show that the Letter was false.

That the Deponent having returned to Major Fraser with this Report, he again sent him back with another Letter (the copy of which being produced to the Deponent, and the Exhibitum of this day being noted on it, he acknowledged the Contents to be the same) with which the Deponent having again rode away, but not finding the armed Gang, although he had advanced far into Cafferland, he returned back with the same, they, however, having afterwards received the Letter by a Hottentot who brought their Letter, (which being also produced to the Deponent, was identified by him) in which they requested four days' time, and which Letter, according to what the Hottentot said, was written by David Malan; the reason why the Deponent had asked about the Writer of that Letter being, that there was a difference with respect to who it was, as the style was better than that usual among the Farmers of those Districts, and some of them supposed that it might have been from old Barend Bester.

That, on the 17th, Deponent was ordered by the R. O. Requirer, who had arrived there at night, to go in search of those Farmers wherever they might be, and to take a Letter with him, and read it to them; with which order the Deponent having complied, he met a part of them at the place called the *Slayter's Nek*, among whom were Willem Krugel and Theunis de Klerk; while, according to what they said, there were some others on another Hill, and more again over the River in Cafferland; on which the Deponent, having read the Letter, which he brought with him, to the Persons he met there, Willem Krugel thereupon said that he (the Deponent), must come the next day to the place of Louw Erasmus, where he should find two of them who would speak to them (? him); on which occasion the Deponent, having asked Willem Krugel if he would not come himself. and he having answered that he did not know, as they must first consult about it, Theunis de Klerk took up the word and said, that he (Krugel) as being their Head, could not go himself. (Copy of a Letter from the R.O. Requirer dated the 17th November and addressed to the deluded Burghers being exhibited to the Deponent, he acknowledged it to be a Copy, written by himself, of the Letter which he had taken to the above-mentioned armed persons).

That the Deponent, having communicated their answer to the R.O. Requirer, was sent the following morning to the appointed place, but not having found any body there, made a Report to the R.O. Requirer at the lowermost place of Louw Erasmus, from whence having returned, word was shortly afterwards brought that Willem Prinslo (nicknamed the Great) and Jacobus Kloppers Jacobus Son, were at the Place of Van Aard, in order to speak with the R.O. Requirer, who having thereupon conversed with them, the Deponent was called, and informed that Willem Prinslo had said that he (the Deponent), had brought a wrong Message, but respecting which the Deponent proved that he had not spoken to him, because when the Deponent asked his name, he replied that his name was too ugly, for that he was called Traitor.

That these two persons having departed, the R.O. Requirer ordered his men, consisting of a Detachment of Dragoons and a Commando of Burghers, to march in search of, and meet the armed Farmers; whereupon, having rode forward to the Slagter's Nek, they found the Gang on the second Hill, on which the R.O. Requirer called a Halt to see if any of them would come down, but no person coming, they advanced further on, till they got opposite to them, and having again halted, Hendrik Lange was sent up to ask them to send some one down to speak with them, and that while he was in conversation with them, another parcel, which the Deponent counted to be seven in number, came up the Hill from the other side, among whom was Cornelis Faber, which the Deponent knew to be the case, because he was not with the others, and the Deponent saw where he had sat down with his Gun ready.

That the Deponent heard somebody call out from the side where said Faber was, without, however, knowing who did so, *not a foot nearer, or I shall fire, it is near enough; as also, shoot, burghers! get out of the way, give Room*, while those who were on the other wing where Willem Krugel was, were sitting down crying.

That the Deponent had also seen the Commandant Nel go up once, and advancing nearer and nearer, frequently called out to them to descend, upon which some of them came down, although he does not know who, he (the Deponent) having himself brought Willem Krugel and Jacobus Kloppers by the hand to the R.O. Requirer, on which those who had laid down their arms, and delivered themselves up, were taken to the Post of Captain Andrews, and there put under arrest, and that the Deponent, after writing two Letters for the Commandant Nel, obtained permission from the R.O. Requirer to return home.

The following Questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the Commission:—

1.

When Hendrik Fredrik Answer: Because that I knew

1815.

—

Prinslo was brought to the Place of Barend de Klerk, what induced you to ask him the reason of his being arrested.

2.

When you read the Copy of the Letter of H. F. Prinslo to the People who were assembled, and they protested not to know anything of it, what did you think of their having any knowledge of it or not?

3.

What Persons appeared to you to know of the Letter, and who not to know?

him as our nearest neighbour; the places lie close together.

Answer: There were some who looked at one another and beckoned, and others appeared to be surprised and indifferent, and through curiosity requested that I should read it to them again, and that induced me to suppose that some of them knew of it, and others not.

Answer: It appeared to me that Willem Krugel and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout knew something of it, for Willem Krugel said to Bezuidenhout, *so it goes, as long as they drink brandy, they have courage, but when the cask is empty, they betray us.* Theunis de Klerk, from his manner, also appeared to me to know of it; and four others, whose names I do not know, but whom I should recollect if I saw them, cursed and swore at Christiaan Muller for having delivered that letter. Among those who appeared to me not to know anything of it, were the two Van Dijks and little Willem Prinslo, who said that his Cousin had written the Letter, and that he should withdraw his Protection from him, for that it was an ugly Letter, whereby he should render them all unfortunate. But there was another Prinslo, nicknamed *Pit Kafferland*, who I think certainly knew of it, because he interrupted me in every message which I delivered, and interfered, whenever I spoke to any one else, prevent-

4.

Can you imagine where Cornelis Faber and the others, whom you counted to the number of seven, came from, when you saw them coming up the other side of the Hill?

ing the People from listening to, and answering me in a proper manner.

Answer: Yes, I think from Cafferland, because when I was charged the second day with a Message from Major Fraser, I saw the tracks of Horses, not exceeding seven or eight, going towards Cafferland, and they came round from that side of the Hill, while also, I only saw Faber at the time I delivered the first Message, and I was confirmed in my opinion by those who gave themselves up, who having been asked where Faber and the others came from, answered from Cafferland.

5.

Do you know who it was that said so?

Answer: No; it was generally said, while on the journey.

6.

Did you hear it said, for what purpose they were 'o go to Cafferland?

Answer: It was said in general that they were gone to call in the assistance of the Caffers.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge, that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the abovementioned, and that he still had the same in his remembrance; being further ready to confirm the truth as in the Text whenever required with solemn Oath.

Thus deposed on the 16th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent, and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice the above-mentioned Fredrik Touchon, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same; excepting only his 3rd Interrogatory "that although he saw all the Prisoners before him, he could not, however, identify those four who had appeared to him to know of the Letter of H. F. Prinslo." And further in answer to his 4th Interrogatory, "That the first time he had been with a Message to the Rebels he did not see Faber, but took another person for him, namely Lucas van Vuuren, whom not having seen afterwards, he thought to be the Faber who had rode to Cafferland." In confirmation of the truth of all which, the Deponent spoke these solemn Words :

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of all the Prisoners, and of the Defendants successively released in the Course of this Prosecution, under promise of hand and word, to the number of ? who all declared not to have any Cross Question to put to the Witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) F. TOUCHON.

Commissioners,
Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence
(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HEN MURPHY.
Sworn Translator.

Q. 1.

EVIDENCE.

No. 2.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief dated the 27th November, 1815:—

Willem Nel, Field Commandant of Bruintjes Hoogte and Heemraad of Uitenhagen, fifty-three years of age, who at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That on the 13th November last, having received a message from Captain Andrews, of the Cape Regiment, stationed at the place of Van Aard, situated at the Great Fish River, and having repaired thither immediately, said Captain Andrews exhibited to the Deponent a copy of a Letter with the name of Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, dated the 9th November, 1815, and addressed to Jacobus Krugel (which copy is noted with the Exhibition of this day, and acknowledged by the Deponent to be the same), on reading of which Letter, the Deponent said to Captain Andrews that the contents of the same were false, it being stated therein that it was written *in the name of all the Burghers of Bruintjes Hoogte, Zuurveld and the Tarka*, while the Deponent, as being an inhabitant of Bruintjes Hoogte, was assured that there were not, at most, more than three families in that neighbourhood, who had any part in it. That two Hottentots belonging to a dealer who rode about with goods for sale, but whose name, as well as those of the Hottentots, he does not recollect, having arrived from Tarka the same day at the Post of Captain Andrews, the Deponent, at his request, and in his presence, asked them if they had heard anything on their journey from the Tarka, on which they said they had been informed by their master that Theunis de Klerk and Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo had on Friday before, the 10th November, returned home to the place of said Theunis de Klerk, situated between the Baviaans River and the Blue Krans, in the district of Graaff-Reinett and under the Field-Cornetship of . . . Opperman, after having made a journey to collect people together to make a riot and attack against the Military Posts. That in the afternoon of the said 13th November, Captain Andrews, having received intelligence that Hendrik Prinsloo was apprehended at his dwelling place, and conveyed to the place of the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, he, the Deponent, on the orders of Captain Andrews, who

1815.

said that he was fearful that H. F. Prinsloo might be rescued from there, rode thither towards sunset, and brought said Prinsloo away under escort of Dragoons to Captain Andrews' Post. That the next morning, being the 14th November last, between nine and ten o'clock, some armed Burghers appeared on horseback at about one thousand paces from the Post of Captain Andrews, who sent a message by a little Hottentot to Major Fraser the Deputy Landdrost, who had arrived at the same Post at daybreak, the purport of which message was to release said Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo, but to which Major Fraser returned for answer that one of the most sensible of the Burghers could come and speak to him, whereupon Claas Prinsloo (being a younger brother of said H. F. Prinsloo) having come to Major Fraser, but with the same message, the Major sent him back with the same answer, adding that if H. F. Prinsloo was innocent, they need not be afraid that any harm would happen to him; whereupon first Pieter Erasmus, Pieter's son, came, again bringing the same message, who returned with the same answer; and thereupon Pieter Erasmus, Lauren's son, likewise asking for the release of said H. F. Prinsloo, and saying that the Deponent must go back with him to the armed Burghers. That the Deponent, having with the consent of Major Fraser, complied with this latter request, he was asked what the reason was of H. F. Prinsloo being apprehended, to which the Deponent, being alarmed as being among the troop, had only answered that if H. F. Prinsloo had not done any harm, he need not be afraid, upon which Theunis de Klerk, having said that he had heard that he (Theunis de Klerk) was likewise to be taken, and that it was also to be the case with him, and what it was that Prinsloo had done, the Deponent answered, saying, that if he had not done amiss he should not have been apprehended, on which said Theunis de Klerk replied that H. F. Prinsloo must be delivered up to them, and that when he was found to have done wrong, they would again give him up; whereupon Johannes Bezuidenhout demanded from the Deponent that he should command the inhabitants of the District of Uitenhagen to come forward and join them, which the Deponent having refused by representing to them that he could not break the oath which he had taken to Government, he went and sat down with Willem Krugel to converse with and persuade him to go and speak with Major Fraser, which said Krugel, at first somewhat afraid, consented to, and being on the way with the Deponent, he was brought back by said Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, and some of the others whose names the Deponent does not now recollect, Bezuidenhout at the same time saying that he must not remove one yard from him.

That during the conversation which the Deponent had held with said Willem Krugel, Pieter Willem Prinsloo, Claas's son, came every moment and interrupted them with insignificant

expressions, after which the Deponent at last, wanting to ride away, was prevented by Theunis de Klerk, Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and others, who held his horse by the bit of the bridle, and compelled him to dismount, notwithstanding that W^m Krugel warned them that they should let the Deponent depart; on which the Deponent, having requested them to allow him to go, in order to bring Major Fraser an answer, they wanted to force him to take an oath that he should return; said W. Prinslo saying to him, "*hold your fingers up and swear,*" but which the Deponent having refused, alleging that he, Prinslo, was not a Magistrate, and therefore incompetent to administer an oath, the Deponent was at last left at liberty, on promise that he would truly return to them if Major Fraser would allow him; during which conversation Theunis de Klerk among other expressions, said, *I shall shoot you, or you shall shoot me*; while Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, having said that he should and would revenge the blood of his brother, the Deponent answered him that he must leave revenge to God, and that if he conceived his brother had been innocently shot, he should deliver in a written complaint to Major Fraser, who would take care that the business should be investigated with the utmost scrutiny; to which Joh^s. Bezuidenhout replied, *that you may wipe your backside with,* and having further abused the Deponent, calling him a traitor and the like, and reproaching him that he received three hundred rixdollars a year to betray the burghers, the Deponent thereupon rode away to Major Fraser; and that nothing further happened that day, except that they sent word by a little Hottentot, that they should ride away to a place where there was grass for their horses, which they accordingly did, having rode through the Great Fish River, where they off-saddled.

That the Deponent, having remained at the Post of Captain Andrews, Major Fraser the following day, being the 15th, sent messages to the armed Burghers who remained at the other side of the Fish River by . . . Touchon, but who, however, returned without having accomplished his purpose.

That among others, Major Fraser had sent those Burghers a letter containing a friendly warning, (a rough copy of which being exhibited to the Deponent, he acknowledged the contents to be the same), to which letter a written answer was sent on that, or the following day, which the Deponent cannot now recollect, saying that H. F. Prinslo must not be sent further, and that they would come to another agreement after a lapse of four days, and that they hoped not to be compelled to have recourse to other means; which written answer being also exhibited this day to the Deponent, was identified by him to be the same.

That on the 16th November last, towards the evening, the R.O. Requirer, having arrived at the said Post, he, the following

1816.

morning, sent off the above-mentioned Touchon and Lodewyk Bauer with a letter or message (which the Deponent does not exactly know) to the said armed Burghers, but who however did not find them; upon which he, the Deponent, by order of the R.O. Requirer, rode, accompanied with twenty Burghers, in pursuit of the rioters, when having found their track in a corner of Cafferland stretching towards the Baviaans River, he returned to Captain Andrews in order to report to him what they had found, on which the R.O. Requirer sent off Jac^s. Potgieter and Lodewyk Bauer, together with the above-mentioned Touchon in order to speak with the rioters, who were at a place called the Slagters Nek, where having met them, they returned with a message that they must come the next morning to the place of Louw Erasmus, where they should meet two men, who would accompany them to the Post of Captain Andrews, in order to speak with the R.O. Requirer.

That accordingly the next morning early, being the 18th, Touchon was sent to the above-mentioned place of Louw Erasmus, but did not find anybody there, while the Deponent and the R.O. Requirer besides, rode out the same day further than said place, and having returned to the place of Van Aard without hearing anything, they there found Willem Prinslo, nicknamed *the Great*, with another, whose name the Deponent does not now recollect, who having spoken with the R.O. Requirer, but which did not take place in the Deponent's presence, again rode away.

That about an hour afterwards the Deponent with the R.O. Requirer and Major Fraser, accompanied by about thirty Burghers and forty Dragoons, rode to the Slagters Nek, where they discovered on a steep ridge the said armed rioters, who sent word by a little Hottentot to the R.O. Requirer that he must let the Dragoons remain behind; notwithstanding which however, the R.O. Requirer, having rode with the whole Commando or detachment of Dragoons and Burghers to underneath the said ridge, he sent them a message by Hendrik Lange, purporting that they should descend, but which they answered by saying that they were afraid to come down, that the Dragoons must go away, and that they then would come down by turns of ten at a time, and disperse again. That several further messages having been sent backwards and forwards, and the Deponent himself with the R.O. Requirer and Major Fraser having rode half way there, spoke with Willem the Great, Philip Botha and Louis Fourie, and having warned them to descend, they went back to their companions; and the Deponent, the R.O. Requirer and Major Fraser to their Detachment; on which the rioters were again called to and desired to come down, which they having refused, the R.O. Requirer gave orders to the Detachment to advance, which having done a little way, and then halted, the Heemraad, Barend de Klerk, rode up and spoke to the rioters, but returned without any one of them

coming with him, on which the Deponent, accompanied by Hendrik de Lange, rode to them, and having again warned them to come down, seven men came back with the Deponent, among whom were Willem Krugel, Willem Prinslo W'son, Piet Erasmus Louisson, Klaas Prinslo, Martin Hendrik Pieter Kloppers, and Philip Rudolph Botha; Willem Krugel at the same time saying, *let me go in God's name and receive my punishment*, while some of the others came down with Hendrik de Lange, but without the Deponent knowing how many or who they were, whereupon all of them having laid down their arms and delivered themselves up to the R.O. Requirer, they were taken to the Post of Captain Andrews and there put into custody.

That further on Sunday the 19th November, the Deponent had assisted at a preparatory investigation carried on by the R.O. Requirer, and of which a Record was made.

That afterwards, without the Deponent being able to state the exact day, the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, A. Stockenstrom, accompanied by Captain Harding and fifty men of the Cape Regiment on horseback, were sent off to the Tarka in pursuit of the other rioters, who were with Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber, but without having found them, as appears by a Report, dated the 24th November, sent in to the R O Requirer, who having therefore ordered the Deponent to join with his men the Detachment under the command of Major Fraser for the purpose of pursuing the remaining armed rioters, the Deponent, with twenty-two armed Burghers and Major Fraser's Detachment, amounting to one hundred men of the Cape Regiment, began their march towards the Baviaans River, where they were to be joined by thirty Burghers from Graaff-Reinett, and where the Deponent found about twenty, but who, without going themselves, gave their horses.

That while the Deponent was at Baviaans River, intelligence was received that the gang of Bezuidenhout and Faber was in the woods of that river; wherefore it being considered as fruitless to endeavour to trace them out in the woods, it was judged better to try and find out some person or other, whom one could make use of as a messenger, in consequence of which the Deponent, the same night, having, twice by himself, and once with Major Fraser repaired to the place of Pieter Erasmus Piet's son, they enquired of his wife for her husband, whom the Deponent knowing to be a good man in other respects, conceived to be a good and proper person for the purpose, but whose wife being in the beginning very much affected and frightened, said she did not know anything of her husband, but on the repeated promise, both of the Deponent and of Major Fraser, who had been once there before, "that if her Husband came forward and performed the requested Service, he would have a great chance of getting free;" she said

1816.

that if she could find her Husband, she would send him, and who accordingly came there, accompanied by Hendrik Klopper, about half-an-hour after the Deponent had returned to Major Fraser; on which Major Fraser sent off said P. Erasmus to trace out the Gang with Instructions, should he find them, not to say that he had been with Major Fraser, but to behave as if he belonged to the Gang; that he, having departed accordingly on the 25th, came back the next day, bringing Intelligence of the Course which Bezuidenhout and Faber had taken; upon which the above-mentioned Commando advanced, and having arrived at the place of Jan de Lange, there met the Deputy Lauddrost Van de Graaff, where they halted for a short time and then marched forwards, the whole of the night, to the place of Frans Labuscagne, and from there, on the 27th, to the upper side of the Baviaans River, where they discovered the tracks of Bezuidenhout's and Faber's Wagons.

That the Commando, having advanced on the 28th to near the Great Riet Valley, Andries Meijer came first to them from Bezuidenhout and Faber, saying that Abraham Bothma, as soon as ever he discovered the Commando, separated from the others, and that he told him (Meijer), if it succeeded well with him, he should send him word, and that he should then also come over; upon which the Field-cornet Jan Duran, and the above-mentioned Piet Erasmus, being sent off, they returned, bringing said Bothma with them, whereby the Deponent being informed where Bezuidenhout and Faber were, the Commando pursued their course in the night between the 28th and 29th, when a Plan being formed between the Deponent and Major Fraser, with respect to the place and manner of overpowering the Gang, they commenced their March, but Major Fraser having had the misfortune to break his arm by a fall from his horse, the Command of the Military was taken over by Lieut. McInnes, of the Cape Regiment, and the March continued in the same manner as was concerted with the Major.

That the Wagons of the Gang, to the number of four, being unyoked at the place where Major Fraser met with the above-mentioned Accident, the Deponent, with the Burghers under his command, occupied the only way which was still open; whereby the Gang, being surrounded on all sides, Faber and Stephanus Bothma, the former on horseback with a Gun, and the latter on foot without a Gun, pursued the footsteps of the Soldiers, to the turn of a Mountain, so that the Deponent could not see anything, but having heard some shots, he shortly afterwards saw them come out and fall, which led him to suppose that they were both dead. That the Deponent, having immediately thereupon repaired to the wagons, he saw a child on horseback coming from some sheep to the Wagons, which horse Johannes Bezuidenhout, having mounted, and being armed with a gun, rode up step by step to a kloof where the soldiers were on horseback, his Wife accompanying him.

on foot, without the Deponent however being able to perceive whether she was armed; that Bezuidenhout, having rode forward about an hundred paces, turned back with his Wife to the Wagons, on which, having dismounted, they, each armed with a gun, advanced on foot to meet the Soldiers, when the Deponent perceived that one of the guns burnt priming, although he could not see whether it was that of the Man or of the Woman; after which some shots having been fired from the side of the Soldiers, the Deponent saw the Woman fall, so that he supposed she was dead, while her Husband having turned back to behind the Wagon of Steph^s. Bothma, several shots were thereupon fired on all sides, when the Deponent at last saw Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, who had again come forward, shoot a Soldier, and that he was shortly afterwards bit himself, so that he fell dead.

That as soon as the Deponent had heard the first of the above-mentioned shots, he called out to the Wife and Children, and all those who were in the Wagons to come over, on which the Wives of Abraham and Stephanus Bothma came with their Children; that the Commando having returned, the Women and Children were left at different places at the Tarka, and the prisoners, being Cornelis Faber, Steph^s Bothma and Andries Meijer, sent to the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, whither all the ammunition which they found in the Wagons was also brought.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the abovementioned, and that he still had the same in his remembrance; being further ready to confirm the truth, as in the Text, whenever required, with Solemn Oath.

Thus deposed on the 16th Dec^r. 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^r.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice, the above-mentioned Field-Commandant Willem Nel, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken

1815.

from the same; excepting only "that it had seemed to him as if "Johannes Bezuidenhout fell dead, but that it afterwards appeared he was severely wounded, and of which he died the same "day." In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In the presence of all the Prisoners and of the Defendants successively released in the Course of this Prosecution under promise of hand and word to the number of ? , who all declared not to have any Cross-Question to put to the Witness.

Done at Uitenhagen 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) W. NEL.

In my presence.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secy.

Commissioners :

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 3.

MINUTES, 18TH DECEMBER, 1815.

S 2.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:—

Johannes Christiaan Muller, twenty-four years of age, born at Sneeuwberg, and residing in the Tarka, who, at the requisition of the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, declared to be the truth,

That on a certain night, in the month of November last, about 8 or 10 o'clock, without the Deponent being able to state the time more exactly, Hendrik Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk came to the place where the Deponent lives, when Hendrik Prinslo said that the Deponent must bring a letter away, and for that purpose get

his horse ready; upon which the Deponent, having fetched his horses, Hendrik Prinslo delivered him a Letter which was sealed, with orders that he should bring it to Jacobus Krugel, to whom he, the Deponent, must say, that after having read the Letter, he should burn it in the Deponent's presence, at the delivery of which were present Zacharias de Beer, Hannes Hartsenberg, Theunis de Klerk, and the Deponent's Brother, Diedrik.

That the Deponent having thereupon rode away, brought said Letter to the Field-Cornet Stephanus van Wijk, because he had understood from Prinslo that it was mentioned therein, that Jacobus Krugel should assemble the people together, and because that the Field-Cornet had told him before, that in case any such thing took place, he should acquaint him with it.

That said Field-Cornet, after having opened and read the Letter in the Deponent's presence, immediately mounted his horse and rode to the Dep^t Landdrost van de Graaff, taking the letter with him, on which the Deponent returned home; that the next day the Field-Cornets van Wijk and van Heerden came to the Deponent, accompanied by about eighteen men, four of whom only came into the house, the others having rode back to Piet Venter's, while Johannes Bezuidenhout had already gone away with his men, the Field-Cornets having come a little too late.

Whereupon the Deponent was asked the following questions by the Commission :

1.

Did your Brother say anything to you when you took the Letter ?

Answer : He asked me what I should do with it, on which I said, I should bring it to the Field-Cornet, whereupon he answered that it was good, and that I should ride straight forward to the Field-Cornet.

2.

Did your Brother also give you a Message to the Field-Cornet ?

Answer : Yes ; he desired me to ask the Field-Cornet for assistance to bring us out, and on which the Field-Cornet came the following day. My brother also sent word by me to the Field-Cornet, that he had not then any time to write to him, but that he should see enough from Prinslo's Letter, for the Field-Cornet had said before, if people again made such a disturbance, we should let him know of it.

1815.

QUESTIONS BY THE R.O. REQUIRER.

3.

Did you bring a report to Prinslo or Bezuidenhout of having delivered the letter?

Answer: I did not see Prinslo again, but by the advice of the Field-Cornet, I said to Bezuidenhout that I had torn up the Letter, because Jacobus Krugel was at the Landdrost's.

4.

Did you know the contents of the Letter?

Answer: Not everything, the Field Cornet read it to me, but I do not recollect it.

5.

Did you hear it read by Prinslo or Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No; I received it sealed.

6.

Should you still know that Letter?

Answer: Yes.

7.

(The letter of the 9th November, 1815, and signed H. F. Prinslo, being exhibited to the Deponent, he was asked): Is this the Letter?

Answer: Yes; I recollect it by the superscription.

8.

Did you refuse to receive the Letter unsealed?

Answer: Yes, I said that I did not carry any open Letters.

9.

Where was the Letter written, and by whom?

Answer: That I don't know, I heard that it was written on the other side of the place where we lay, at Faber's or Bezuidenhout's. I only received it sealed.

10.

Do you know of Faber having been in Cafferland?

Answer: Yes.

11.

When was he there?

Answer: I don't know to a certainty, but I think it was before writing the Letter. Fur-

12.

Do you know who else were with him in Cafferland ?

ther, I believe that he was there twice, but *once* I know to a certainty, because Bezuidenhout said so.

Answer : No ; for he rode away alone ; a Hottentot of my Brother, named Cobus, was with him as gun bearer ; I afterwards brought him to three Field-Cornets, Jacob Venter, Andries Venter, and Stephanus Van Wijk, who examined him, and wrote down his answers, and sent them to the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff.

13

Do you know how it came that that Hottentot went ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout ordered my Brother to give him for the purpose.

14.

Was this before or after the Letter was given to you to deliver ?

Answer : That I don't know rightly.

15.

Did your brother ride after those people subsequent to the Field-Cornets coming to your Place, and for what purpose ?

Answer : Yes ; and the Field-Cornet Willem Van Heerden gave him a horse ; and he was to detain those People till the Field-Cornets came to speak with them, as I heard from my Brother ; but they continued their way.

16.

Did you remain at your Place, or where did you go to ?

Answer : The Field-Cornets, four or five days afterwards, came to fetch us to Piet Venter's, where their Commando lay ; but there was a Patrol of our Field-Cornets every day at our Place.

17.

Do you know what course Bezuidenhout and the others took when your Brother rode after them ?

Answer : The Tarka down towards the side of Bester, and up the Road to Bruintjes Hoogte ; there is but one Road.

1815.

18.

Do you know who were there with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Johannes Hartsenberg, two Bothmas, namely, Stephanus and Abraham, and Andries Meijer.

19.

Did you see them, or how do you know it ?

Answer : The Bothmas had been with me at the house, and the others I saw ride by on the opposite side.

20.

Did they come there for the express purpose of riding with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : That they must know, they came one by one, they were to be at Bruintjes Hoogte.

21.

What business had they there ?

Answer : That I don't know ; but they asked me to go with them, which I refused, for I expected the Field-Cornet every moment, but who came a little too late.

22.

Were they armed ?

Answer : Yes.

23.

Did you hear anything further how it went with them ?

Answer : No ; I did not see them again.

24.

Did you hear from your Brother, who had written and signed the Letter ?

Answer : Yes, he informed me that Stephanus Bothma had written, and Hendrik Prinslo signed it, but I was not present at it.

25.

Who appeared to you to be the Head of that Gang ?

Answer : I think Hendrik Prinslo, because the others were ready to pursue another course to the Nieuwveld, for which purpose they had made a new Pole and Iron Pin for the Wagon, but when Prinslo came, they gave that up.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 18th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice, the above-mentioned Johannes Christiaan Muller, to whom his above answers being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same.

Cross question by the prisoner H. F. Prinslo.

1.

Can you say that I had any part in the transactions with the Caffers?

Answer: No, neither did I say so, I only said that Bezuidenhout's intention of going to Nieuwveld, was altered by your coming.

In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoners H. F. Prinslo, A. C. Bothma, S. C. Bothma, A. Engelbrecht, A. Meijer, Th^s. de Klerk, and C. Faber, who declared not to have any further cross-questions to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, 13th January, 1816.

(Signed) JOH^s. CHR. MULLER.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. Diemel,
W. Hiddingh.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

1815.

No. 4.

X. 1. MINUTES 18TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drosdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, thirty-two years of age, born in the District of Swellendam, and residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, at the place named Naude's River, belonging to my father, Marthinus Prinslo.

2.

Were you, shortly before your apprehension, at the Tarka and Baviaan's River?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Were you during that time at the place of Diedrik Joh Muller?

Answer: Yes; where Cornelis Faber and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout also lived together.

4.

Had you any conversation on that occasion with Diedrik Muller?

Answer: No.

5.

Did you not go from said Muller's to Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: I was first at Bezuidenhout's and Faber's, and from Muller's I again went to Bezuidenhout and Faber.

6.

Were you not about a fortnight afterwards again in that part of the country?

Answer: Yes, I was there twice.

7.

When you were with Faber and Bezuidenhout, did you not send for Stephanus Bothma to write a Letter?

Answer: No; I did not send for him.

8.

Was Stephanus Bothma not there?

Answer: Yes; he came there.

9.

Did you not go to the house of Christiaan Muller, and tell him that he should be in readiness to carry a Letter to Jacobus Krugel?

Answer: No.

10.

Did you not go back to Faber and Bezuidenhout, and did you not, with Bezuidenhout, draw up a Letter which Stephanus Bothma, by your directions, wrote?

Answer: No.

11.

Did not Stephanus Bothma write a Letter on that occasion to Jacobus Krugel?

Answer: No; not in my presence. I know nothing of it.

12.

Did you not yourself give a Letter to Christiaan Muller in presence of Theunis de Klerk, Diedrik Muller, and Johannes Hartsenberg, to be delivered to Jacobus Krugel?

Answer: I gave him a Letter, but what Letter I don't know.

13.

What was he to do with that Letter?

Answer: He was to have rode up Tarka with it, as they said to me, to all those who were with them, to which they were to sign the hand of fidelity.

14.

From whom did you receive that Letter?

Answer: From Diedrik Muller.

15.

Do you know from whom Diedrik Muller received it?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout and Stephanus Bothma gave him the Letter to seal.

16.

Should you know the Letter if it were shown to you?

Answer: No; I had it in my hands but ten seconds.

17.

Do you know by whom the Letter was signed?

Answer: No.

1815.

18.

— Did you see the superscription of it?

Answer : No.

19.

A Letter, dated the 9th November, 1815, addressed to *Jacobus Krugel, senior*, and signed Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked, Is this your signature?

Answer: Yes : it is my signature, and the circumstances are as follows: When I rode there with Theunis de Klerk to buy wheat or meal, whichever I could get, we met, between the places of Bester and Jordaan, Cornelis Faber, who said that it was good he met de Klerk there, for that he intended to ride to him to speak with him, but that he now should accompany him to Johannes Bezuidenhout. Theunis de Klerk thereupon answered that it was impossible for him to do so, for that he could not remain long from home on account of his wife, to which Faber replied, *this cannot help; you must go with me*; we then came there in the night, when Cornelis Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout sent, before day, for Stephanus Bothma, who, together with Andries Meijer, came about the crowing of the cock. When it was day the two Mullers came from their Post, with whom the said Faber, Bezuidenhout, and Bothma walked about and conversed, while Theunis de Klerk and Andries Meijer remained sitting with me. The two Mullers having then gone back again to their Posts to drive out the cattle, Bezuidenhout said that he had heard such a bad thing of me—namely, that I was to act as Under Sheriff at Bruintjes Hoogte; upon which, I asked

him, *how so*; to which he having answered, *because when my brother was murdered, you brought away the two who were apprehended with him, to Alleman's Fontein.* Stephanus Bothma thereupon said, *is he then the Under Sheriff; is he perhaps come to take me, for I have been twice summoned.* I said that I had been ordered by my Commandant to bring the two away, on which Cornelis Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout replied, *yes, you and your Commandant got a smell of something, and I dare say he sent you to betray us; but I know a remedy for it, and we shall now say to you what we intend to do.* On this, Bezuidenhout told me that he had already sent Faber to Cafferland, and that he had all the Caffers on his side, to the very furthest, and that he would march one body through the Tarka, while he should send Faber with another force down Baviaan's River, further saying that the Caffers should murder all those who did not act with them; on which Cornelis Faber said they should then fly, and that thereby the women and children would also be killed, whereby the men would spring forward. Bezuidenhout further adding, *"when we once get together, we shall first lay hold of the Post of Rossour, who murdered my brother, and when we have driven the English down to Piet Goozen's, then I shall lay a cross guard of Caffers, and then we shall proceed round the Bruintjes Hoogte, and knock all those on the head who will not*

assist us; with their wives and children, and give their cattle as a booty to the Caffers, and when we have driven the English away to Algoa Bay, we shall give the Zuurveld, as far as the Boschjesmans River, to the Caffers, who will then give us the other side of the country to the Konap. Bezuidenhout thereupon asked me if I would help, to which I having answered through fear, *I don't know, I shall see,* Stephanus Bothma sprung up and said, *what will you see? Do the Judges act with God's Laws? No, they trample them under their feet;* to which, Cornelis Faber, having added, *I am keeping an eye on your Landdrost also, for I know how he had me at the Sale of the late Greyling.* Bezuidenhout further said to me that if I revealed it, he would give me up to the Caffers to be punished in their manner, and Faber asked if I knew how the Caffers punished with death, and I, having answered no, Faber said, *the one punishment is that they split a tree and put you in the middle of it, and the other is to make your hands and feet fast, and then having made a large fire, to put you before the same, and after the flame is burnt out, they will lay you on the coals;* further saying that they would have my wife and children knocked on the head. Stephanus Bothma and Joh^a. Bezuidenhout thereupon took a sheet of paper, to which they, in presence of Faber, while Diedrik Muller also came in, made me sign my name that I should not betray them; that

sheet of paper was clean without anything having been written on it; Bothma and Bezuidenhout ordered me to sign my name below, because I was the youngest, and that the other people should sign above me; I thereupon put my name to the paper, which Diedrik Muller saw, and which he cannot deny; after which I went to the river to water my horse. When I came back, Muller had a paper in his hand folded up like a letter, which he was to go and seal, and which he accordingly did. When saying that he must go to dinner, he shoved the letter into my pocket, and said that I should deliver it to his brother Christiaan, which I did without seeing the superscription or anything else, or without saying anything to him than "*there is the letter which Johs. Bezuidenhout sends you*"; and also without knowing what there was in the letter. When I again came over, and was about to saddle my horses, Stephanus Bothma said to me, *now you must take care that you do not inform against us, for we are situated next the boundaries, we shall fly, but then you will suffer; and further, if it be found out, and we may be taken, then you shall pay for it, for we shall throw all upon you, and have sworn an oath to one another to be faithful, and that what the one says the other will say too; and further, I know an Englishman better than you, I have had to do with them; if we stand together with us five, and I stab one of you, and we all bear witness*

against you, even if I still have the knife, and my hands are bloody, they will believe us and hang you up, and we are free, for the more you swear and lie to an Englishman, the better he believes you. (Further said.) They all united together against me, they are my murderers.

20.

At the time you were backwards and forwards, in the Tarka, were you at Willem Krugel's?

Answer: Yes, when I came back.

21.

Did you tell him that the Field-Cornets were employed in collecting a Force in order to come down hither, and drive the Military Posts to the Bay?

Answer: No, that I did not say. I know nothing of it.

22.

Did you not say to Willem Krugel that those who would not co-operate, should be shot through the head? and that Faber had been already in Cafferland to collect Caffers with intention to assist?

Answer: No, I know nothing whatsoever of that.

23.

Did you not say to Willem Krugel, that the one inhabitant should lap the blood of the other, and that you yourself would lap the blood of Krugel with equal pleasure as you would pull the plug out of a cask, if he did not help?

Answer: No, I don't know anything of that.

24.

Did not Faber and Bezuidenhout inform you of the day they intended to attack the Post of Lieut. Rossouw?

Answer: Yes, but I forget the date; it was, however, to have been on a Thursday or Friday.

25.

Was that Thursday or Friday before the day that you were taken ?

Answer: Yes, before that time.

26.

Did you then expect them at that time with their force ?

Answer: Yes, for I was afraid of it.

27.

What measures did you pursue to make Government acquainted with what happened to you, and what you have related above ?

Answer: I did not make it known, neither dared I do so, on account of the severe threats they made use of against my wife and children.

28.

After your return from the Tarka, did you not say anything to your wife and children of what was going forward ?

Answer: No, I did not speak to anyone about it.

29.

Did you not say to your brother Claas that something of the kind was going on, and that you would assist ?

Answer: No, that I did not say to him.

30.

Did you not say to anyone that Bezuidenhout was angry because his brother's guns were sold ?

Answer: No, this is the first time I ever heard it spoken of.

31.

Did you not however say so to me and the Deputy Landdrost in the Guard House at Van Aard's ?

Answer: I have forgotten it; I will not deny it; I had then a stitch in my breast and was thoughtless, so that I don't know what I said there.

32.

At the time of the business of the letter did not Faber and Bezuidenhout request you to do your best to persuade the people at Brintjes Hoogte to join in their object ?

Answer: I don't know that they said so to me.

33.

Did you not tell me and the Deputy Landdrost so in the Guard House at Van Aard's?

Answer: Yes, but I forgot it. I was sick then.

34.

Did not Bezuidenhout say to you that he should invite the people of Tarka to help, but that he was afraid it would not succeed unless he could force them by the power of the Caffers?

Answer: Yes, that he said.

35.

Did not Faber and Bezuidenhout also say to you that they would kill Lient. Rossouw, that Stephanus Bothma would help; that they would then fly to Cafferland, and send in a report to the Governor.

Answer: Yes.

36.

Did they not also say that the Caffers would join them at Baviaans River?

Answer: Yes, there Faber was to come with his Caffers, and Bezuidenhout was to come down the Tarka with others, and they were so to join at the Baviaans River.

37.

Did they not also say, that when they had forced the Post of Rossouw, they should then have ammunition enough?

Answer: Yes.

38.

At the time you were at Willem Krugel's, did you not see and speak with Cornelis van den Nest?

Answer: No, but I saw him afterwards at my father's; he brought two teams of young oxen there.

39.

Did you not say to Cornelis van den Nest, that he should hold himself in readiness to fight, when the Caffers came, but not against them, but against the troops?

Answer: No, that never came out of my mouth.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 18th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy at Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

— — —
No. 5.

MINUTES 18TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815;

Johannes Stephanus Hartsenberg, forty years of age, born at the Kafferkuils River, in the district of Zwelendani, and residing with Diedrik Muller, in the Tarka, who at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth:

That on a certain time, as the Deponent supposes, about two months past, Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber, who were coming from Baviana's River, on their way to the Districts of Zeekoe River and Nieuwveld, having asked Muller to make a new pole and pin for their wagon, said Muller referred them to the Deponent, who accordingly made the same, together with four spokes. That while said Faber and Bezuidenhout were at that place, Hendrik Prinslo, Marth's son, also came there, without the Deponent knowing or having been informed for what purpose he came.

That while Faber and Bezuidenhout remained there, the said Hendrik Prinslo came back again about fourteen days afterwards, with Theunis de Klerk, when, as the Deponent was informed, a Letter was written by them to be sent to Jacobus Krugel, which Letter he, the Deponent, saw delivered to Christiaan Muller by Hendrik Prinslo, with orders to deliver it with his own hands to

Jacobus Krugel, without the Deponent having seen anything further of the business, as having immediately gone to his work.

That the third day afterwards, the Deponent, being about to remove farther inwards, Johannes Bezuidenhout came to him and forbade him to set a foot further, and on the Deponent's asking why he might not remove, Bezuidenhout said that it was getting too weak there; and on his further question why the people must remain together there, when the cattle were dying of hunger, he said that the men should remain, and that as his cattle could stand it, our's could also do so; further saying to the Deponent that he should go with him, and adding that the Deponent had once betrayed him by telling the Landdrost he had been over the limits of the Bassee, in the Tamboukies' country, in order to shoot sea cows, and therefore that if he, the Deponent, now went away, he Bezuidenhout, would shoot him.

That the Deponent, having asked Diedrik Muller's advice, he said he could not advise him, but that if he was in the Deponent's place he should ride with, and abscond the first opportunity, together with his, Muller's, Hottentot, who had been forced from him, and which Hottentot Muller requested him to bring back, as he also intended to remove further inwards, in order to be more among the people.

That the Deponent having thereupon ridden to Blaauwkrans, and the following day to the Kromme River, where Joh^s. Engelbrecht lived, and further that day to Willem Krugel's, the Deponent found there a whole parcel of people assembled together in the night, all of whom rode from thence the following morning to the place of — Van Aard, where the Post of Captain Andrews was, in order to inquire (as he, the Deponent, had heard on the road at the Kromme River) what the reason was of Hendrik Prinslo being apprehended, and that among the people so assembled at Willem Krugel's, there were Willem Krugel himself, Stoffel Botha, Hendrik van den Nest, Cornelis van den Nest, and Thomas Dreijer, while they were joined on the road by Johannes Prinslo, Willem Prinslo. W^m. son, Hendrik Kloppers, and others whom the Deponent cannot exactly recollect.

That the said assembled people having arrived at the place of — Van Aard, a little Hottentot was sent off (without the Deponent knowing by whom) to inquire whether Hendrik Prinslo was still there; and after him Claas Prinslo was sent, on whose return Pieter Erasmus, Louis son, having also ridden thither, the latter came back with the Commandant Nel, who was at the Post, without, however, the Deponent knowing what Commandant Nel did there, as the Deponent was so affected with sorrow that he was unable to make any observations, and did not see any chance of getting near him.

That the abovementioned people thereupon proceeded from

thence to the other side of the Great Fish River, below the house of Louis Erasmus, where they remained two days, and the third day removed to Slagter's Nek, during which time several messages and papers were brought to them by Hermanus Potgieter and Touchon, the contents of which the Deponent was not informed of, except of one only, which was from the Landdrost Stockenstrom, which said that the people should disperse, and that he would answer for it; but notwithstanding which they remained there together, under pretence that they expected the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, and that Stephanus Bothma had rode to fetch him.

That while they were at Slagter's Nek the Landdrost Cuyler came there, when the Deponent, in the confusion having obtained an opportunity to get away, he, together with the abovementioned Hottentot, *Cobus*, left them, and having returned home in the night, he, the following day, repaired to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, where the Field-Cornet Stephanus van Wijk and Jacob Venter also were, to whom the Deponent reported what had happened to him.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer :

1.

Do you know what the plan of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and others was in assembling those people?

Answer: No; when they consulted together they did not call me, saying I was a traitor. I, however, heard that they wanted to get the Landdrost Stockenstrom into their hands, because they considered him as the cause of the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout.

2.

Who were those who were accustomed to consult together?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout, Theunis de Klerk, Willem Krugel, Piet Prinslo nick-named *Cafferland*, and others whose names I do not know.

3.

Who had the command?

Answer: W^m. Krugel had the name, because he was the Field Cornet, but it appeared to me that he could not do as he pleased, and that Bezuidenhout was in fact the chief.

4.

Had you not any earlier

Answer: No; and besides, I

1815. — opportunity of leaving the gang? had promised Muller to bring his Hottentot with me, and he only came with Faber (whom he had served as gun-bearer) when the Landdrost Cuyler came under the mountain. I had before said to the Hottentot that he should also endeavour to get away, and that we should then go home together.

5.

Where had that Hottentot been with Faber? Answer: In Cafferland.

6.

What did he go there for? Answer: That I don't know.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing, if required to confirm the same on solemn Oath.

Thus done on the 18th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding the Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Johannes Stephanus Hartsenberg, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting that he had not made a Pole for Bezuidenhout but a long Wagon.

Cross Questions by the Prisoner Theunis de Klerk :

1.

Did not Bezuidenhout send for me by Johannes Vortman, and afterwards by Martinus Barnard? Answer: That I do not know.

2.

Do you not know that Bezuidenhout sent me with a Message to Wm. Krugel, that he should keep the People together till he came there ?

Answer : That I don't know, but I know that when you came to Kromme River, that you immediately rode away again.

Cross Question by P. W. Prinslo, Nics.son :

3.

How do you know that I was one of those who deliberated ?

Answer : Because when there was any conversation, you were always present.

4.

Who are your Witnesses ?

Answer : I am only Witness for myself.

Cross Question by the Prisoner Wm. Krugel :

5.

Did I speak much during the time the People were assembled ; did not Bezuidenhout always call and order me ?

Answer : You did not speak much, and it is true that Bezuidenhout had the Chief Voice.

6.

Did I not always want that we should return ?

Answer : Yes ; when we were at the uppermost side of Van Aard's Place.

7.

Did not I say to you that we had a great responsibility on our shoulders ?

Answer : Yes ; when we were at the Stony hillock at the upper side of Van Aard's.

8.

Did I not call the People together, and say that it was better to write a Letter, and then ride home again.

Answer : It may be, but I was not present.

In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn Words,

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of the Prisoners H. T. Prinslo, A. C Bothma, S. C. Bothma, Th. de Klerk, P. W. Prinslo, N.son, C. Faber, A. M.

1815. Meijer, and W. F. Krugel, who declared not to have any further
 — Questions to ask the Witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, 13th January, 1816.

(Signed) J. St. HARTSEBERG.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation.

HEN MURPHY,
 Sworn Translator.

No. 6.

S. 1. MINUTES 18TH DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :

Diedrik Johannes Muller, thirty one years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing in the Tarka, who at the Requisition of the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, declared to be the truth,

That on a certain morning some time ago, without being able to state the exact date, Hendrik Prinslo M. son, came galloping on horseback to the Place where the Deponent lives, and coming into the house of his Brother, Johannes Christiaan Muller, he asked the Deponent "if we were men? and that we were not worth better than to be beaten out of bed with sticks by the women," on which the Deponent having asked what it was that he wanted to do, said H. Prinslo answered, that he would drive the English out of the Country; to which the Deponent having said *for what?* he replied *for the innocent Blood of Bezuidenhout, and that the Quitrents were so heavy, and the Hottentots preferred to the Burghers;* whereupon said Prinslo went out to

Johannes Bezuidenhout, who had come there from the Cattle, and rode away with him, without the Deponent knowing whither.

That towards the evening of the same day, said Prinslo and Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout, having returned, the former continued his journey, and the latter said to the Deponent that he had now got help, for that Hendrik Prinslo had told him, that the Inhabitants of Bruintjes Hoogte and Zuurveld were all united; to which the Deponent having said that he should not believe all that, or do such things, as he should thereby bring himself into great trouble, and that he had much better await the result of what the Court of Justice adjudged, said Bezuidenhout was thereupon silent and left the Deponent.

That about three days afterwards without either being able to recollect the exact date, the Field-Cornet Van Wijk having called at the Deponent's as he was going by, the Deponent related the above to him, who having thereupon asked him, if he had a proof thereof, and the Deponent answering no, for that he was alone, said Field-Cornet sent to call Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout, who having come accordingly, the Field-Cornet took him aside to speak with him, when Bezuidenhout (as the Field-Cornet told the Deponent) having denied it, the Deponent requested the Field-Cornet not to mention his name, as he had not any proof of it, on which the Field-Cornet having answered, that he stood under an oath, and that he should neither betray the Government nor the Burghers, but act justly, he in presence of the Deponent sent for said Bezuidenhout, in order anew to question him, but that Bezuidenhout again denied it all, and insisted on knowing who it was that said so, but which the Field-Cornet would not tell him, but said that he had heard so, and saying that if Bezuidenhout had anything to complain of with respect to the death of his Brother, he should draw up a Memorial to the Court of Justice, which he, the Field-Cornet would present to the Landdrost; in which Bezuidenhout at first acquiesced, and sent for two People, namely Stephanus Botma and Barend Bester to draw up such Memorial, but when they had arrived Bezuidenhout changed his mind, and after the Field-Cornet was gone, wanted to know from the Deponent who it was that told the Field-Cornet so? The Deponent answered that he did not know; upon which Bezuidenhout again went away.

That about a fortnight afterwards, without being able to state the time more particularly, said H. Prinslo with Theunis de Klerk, having arrived at night at the Deponent's place, and having awakened his brother who was in bed, as also the Deponent, he said to the Deponent that he should go with him to see what was going forward, on which the Deponent going into the dwelling house, heard Theunis de Klerk say "that he should shoot those "who would not act with him even were it his own father," and that thereupon one of the two, although the Deponent cannot say

1815.

whether it was Prinslo or De Klerk, said to the Deponent, that he must now say whether he would assist or not, on which the Deponent being apprehensive of their determined Resolution, having answered *yes*, they said to the Deponent's brother, that they would write a Letter to Jacobus Krugel, having the same night previously sent for Stephanus Bothma and Andries Meijer, and who being then in the House, Prinslo and Bezuidenhout said to Stephanus Bothma that he should write the Letter, which he accordingly did, as directed by said Prinslo and Bezuidenhout, and which Letter was signed by Hendrik Prinslo on its being delivered to him by said Bothma; and when folded up, it was given to the Deponent, which Zacharias de Beer was present at; but it was afterwards taken back by Prinslo (after that the Deponent's wife had sealed it as they had not any wax) and given to the Deponent's brother Christiaan, who would not receive the Letter unsealed, with orders to take the same to Jacobus Krugel and to tell him, that after he had read it, he must burn it in presence of the Deponent's said brother; upon which the abovementioned persons rode away, having forced a Hottentot in the service of the Deponent to accompany Faber to Cafferland whereby the Deponent himself got free. That the Deponent having thereupon asked his brother what he now meant to do with the Letter, and he having answered that he would bring it to the Field-Cornet, the Deponent replied, that that was good, and that he must do so, for that the Field-Cornet would then have in his hands the proof of who the Rebels were; whereupon the Deponent's brother rode away, and on his return told the Deponent that he had delivered said Letter to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk.

That on that same occasion the Deponent had sent to the said Field-Cornet, requesting him to command some people in order to assist to prevent the Deponent and his brother from being dragged into the Rebellion, which the Field Cornet promised, and said that he would shed his last drop of blood for them; on which, he accordingly ordered his men to be at the Place of Piet Venter, whither the Deponent having also repaired, was met on the way by the said Field-Cornet Van Wijk and Willem van Heerden Field-Cornet at Sneeuwberg; who, having given him a horse, he rode on before the Rioters and endeavoured to dissuade them from their Intention; but which Bezuidenhout would not listen to, whilst the others remained obedient to him, who conducted himself there as their Head; and Hannes Hartsenberg was also forced away by them, they saying that he was a traitor who had once before betrayed them, when they went beyond the Boundaries to shoot Sea Cows, and also because he was married into the Family of the Landdrost Stockenstrom; upon which said Hartsenberg musing, and appearing to be beside himself, asked the Deponent's advice, when the Deponent said, he advised him now to ride with them,

in order to pacify the others, but to take the first opportunity to separate from them and ride away, and taking the Deponent's Hottentot with him, to repair to Cradock, while he, the Deponent, would ride so far back among the Christians that they would not be able to overtake him; whereupon said Hartsenberg accompanied them, and the Deponent, being sent by them with a Message to Piet Venter, had, previous to his arrival there, made the abovementioned Field-Cornets acquainted with what had happened, under whose Commandoes the Deponent and his Brother remained, without having heard anything further of the Rebels.

The undermentioned questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer, which he answered as follows:

1.

Should you know the Letter you allude to, in case you saw it?

Answer: I think I should.

2.

The Letter dated the 9th November 1815, and signed *Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo*, being exhibited to the Deponent, he was asked, Is this the same Letter?

Answer: Yes, it is the same.

3.

Do you know what the contents are?

Answer: No. I heard something said of it, but my head was so confused, that I cannot well state what is in it.

4.

(This Letter being thereupon given to the Deponent to read he was asked) Do you now recollect the contents, which you heard dictated?

Answer: As far as I remember, I heard something of this kind said by Prinslo, among others I recollect the expression of *God forgotten*; and by Bezuidenhout the words, "*to bring it under the Eyes of the People as speedily as possible*," for he said that it must now go speedily.

5.

Did not Hendrik Prinslo say at the first meeting, that Bezuidenhout had acted too callously as regards the death of his brother?

Answer: Yes, that he did say.

1815.

6. Do you know for what Cornelis Faber was to go to Cafferland?

Answer: As Bezuidenhout said, to bring in the Caffers.

7. For what purpose were the Caffers to come?

Answer: To oppose the Military, as Bezuidenhout said.

8. Where is the Hottentot who was forced away from you?

Answer: He is at home; his name is Cobus; I told him that he should see and endeavour to get away, and which he did at Slagter's Nek.

9. Do you know whether Faber was more than once in Cafferland about this business?

Answer: I heard, twice; that of which I now speak, when the Hottentot Cobus was with him, was the second time.

10. How long before was Faber there the first time?

Answer: According to my opinion, it was two or three days after H. Prinslo had been with me the first time.

11. Did you see and speak with Faber, after he had been in Cafferland the first time?

Answer: Yes, I saw and spoke to him, but not about this business, because I would not have anything to do with it, and therefore I kept myself as much as possible out of it.

12. When you went to intercept those people, where were they riding to?

Answer: They were coming down, in order to meet Prinslo, so as jointly to attack and shoot Lieutenant Rossouw, but when Prinsloo was apprehended, that was frustrated.

13. Where were they to meet Prinslo?

Answer: At the Tarka side of the Post of Rossouw, at Wilgebosch or Kromme River, as Bezuidenhout said.

14. For what reason was he to meet Prinslo in particular?

Answer: That I cannot positively say, but as I heard and could also make out, Prinslo was to have the command.

15.

For what reason did they want to shoot Lieutenant Rossouw ?

Answer : Because he had shot Fredrick Bezuidenhout.

16.

Did the meeting between Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Hendrik Prinslo take place ?

Answer : That I do not know ; I did not see anything of it.

17.

Do you know whether the Caffers had anything to expect for their assistance ?

Answer : According to what I heard, they were to have the Zuurveld and the cattle belonging to the people and the troops, as well as beads, rings and brass.

18.

Where were the Caffers to assemble ?

Answer : That I do not know ; I did not ask about it, neither did I hear it spoken of.

19.

Were they to attack more Posts than that of Lieutenant Rossouw ?

Answer : According to what Bezuidenhout said, he wanted to make away with the Landdrost Stockenstrom and the Field-Cornet Opperman also, as being the cause of his brother's death ; I told him more than once, that he might not do so, but if he wanted to catch them, he had much better deliver them over to the Court, but with that he would not have anything to do. (Further.) Stephanus Bothma was the only one who acquiesced therein, and said *yes* ; the others were silent.

20.

Did Bezuidenhout not tell you what their further plan was ?

Answer ; No, neither did I ask about it.

21.

What became of Hendrik Prinslo ?

Answer : According to what I heard from my Field-Cornet, he was apprehended.

22.

When did you hear that first ?

Answer : I think four or five days after those people had marched out.

23.

When you rode out to intercept Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, what was then the force of his party?

Answer: There were with him two Bothmas, Andries Meijer, Hans Hartsenberg and a Bastard named Paul, in the service of Christiaan de Beer.

24.

Where they on horseback and armed?

Answer: Yes.

25.

Did you also hear whom they met besides, or took with them?

Answer: I heard that they had forced others to go with them.

26.

Was Faber then with them?

Answer: No.

27.

Did you hear that they were to ride to Theunis de Klerk's, or Willem Krugel's in order to meet more people?

Answer: No; but I heard it said that they were to assemble at Theunis de Klerk's, or at Kromme River, according to what Bezuidenhout said.

28.

Did Bezuidenhout provide Prinslo with powder and lead?

Answer: That I know nothing of.

29.

Did Bezuidenhout or Prinslo give you powder and lead?

Answer: No, I had my own gunpowder and lead.

30.

When they wanted to have you with them, were you ordered to bring powder and lead?

Answer: Yes, but I got free by giving the Hottentot to them, and my brother by the letter.

31.

Do you know who were with Faber in Cafferland?

Answer: Volkert Delpport and one of the Prinslos, I believe Willem Prinslo, Jochem's son; that is the second time; the first time I believe that Adriaan Engelbrecht and a Foreigner named Frans Marais were with him, but I cannot say to a certainty.

32.

As they were on the road to the Post of Lieut. Rossouw, how would they ride to Graaff-Reinett to execute their plan against the Landdrost?

Answer: That I don't know, I did not think of it.

33.

Was Bothma forced to write the Letter, or did he do it of his own accord?

Answer: He was ordered to do it; it appeared to me that it was not with his inclination, because after he had written it, he threw it down and said, there sign it.

34.

Did you on that occasion hear Prinslo say that he had heard from Commandant Nel that Government intended to collect all the young men to make soldiers of them, and send them out of the country?

Answer: Yes, I think I recollect he said that Nel had related something of the kind, but that it was not meant for them, but for their children, to get them into the service, but of sending them out of the country I do not recollect anything, neither can I say positively whether Prinslo or Theunis de Klerk said so, but it was certainly one of them.

35.

Do you know whether the day was fixed on which they were to attack the post of Lieut. Rossouw?

Answer: No.

36.

Did you hear Prinslo and Bezuidenhout say that they did not require any Government.

Answer: No.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reason of his knowledge as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 18th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

1816.

Appeared before the Special Commissioners of Justice, the said Diedrik Johannes Muller, to whom, his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; excepting only in his answer to the 23rd Interrogatory, "that then a little son of Johannes Bezuidenhout was also present."

Cross Question by the Prisoner Hendrik Prinslo :

1.

Do you know to a certainty that I also joined in the discourse about bringing young men into the Service?

Answer; No; but Prinslo or de Klerk said so; that I am sure of.

Cross Questions by the Prisoner A. C. Bothma :

2.

When you intercepted us on the Road, did I not say to Bezuidenhout that we should turn back to the Field-cornet?

Answer: Yes; that it would be a good thing to ride to the appointed place where the Field-cornet was to be.

3.

Did not Bezuidenhout then say that he would not do so?

Answer: Yes.

4.

Did not Bezuidenhout say that the Field-Cornet must come to Bester's?

Answer: Yes.

Cross Question by the Prisoner Andries Meijer :

5.

When I met you on the road to Piet Venter's, did I not say to you that I rode against my will, and did you not thereupon say that I should but ride and see, and get released by the old fellow?

Answer: I recollect that I spoke something with you, but what it was I cannot now with any certainty say.

In confirmation of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In the presence of the Prisoners H. F. Prinslo, A. C. Bothma, S. C. Bothma, A. Engelbrecht, A. M. Meijer, Th^s. de Klerk, and

. Faber, who declared not to have any further Cross-Questions to put to the witness.

1816

Done at Uitenhagen 12th Jan^y. 1816.

(Signed) D. JOH. MULLER.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 7.

Y. 1. MINUTES 19TH DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding the Session at the said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Stephanus Bothma, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1815

1.

What is your name, age, and birth-place ?

Answer: Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, forty-three years of age, born at Camdeboo, under Graaff-Reinett.

2.

Where did you reside last ?

Answer: In the Tarka, under the jurisdiction of the Dep Landdrost van de Graaff.

3.

Were you not about five or six weeks ago in that country ?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

4.

Were you at the place of
Diedrik Joh^s Muller about that
time ?

Answer : Yes, I think so ; I
was at several places during that
time.

5.

Were you at that place on
the 9th November last ?

Answer : That I do not know ;
I do not remember the date.

6.

Were you called thither about
that time by two Hottentots ?

Answer : I was called by a
little Bastard Hottentot and
another little Hottentot, about
11 o'clock at night.

7.

Who sent for you ?

Answer : Hannes Bezuiden-
hout's name was made use of.

8.

Were there any more names
made use of ?

Answer : No.

9.

Did you go there ?

Answer : I went there on a
wonderful *apropos*, whereby I
have been betrayed without
knowing it.

10.

Mention the circumstances ?

Answer : After the death of
Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber,
who resides in the Tarka with
the Mullers, or with Wentzel
Coetzee, which I do not rightly
know, received a Letter from
Johannes Bezuidenhout (as I
heard said) to come and bury
his Brother ; on which, having
ridden thither, Bezuidenhout (as
I have from hearsay) expressed
himself, saying that he would
revenge the death of his
brother, even should it last ten
years. Johannes Bezuidenhout
further asked all those who were
at the funeral, how they were
disposed, but no one having
answered, he swore a great
Oath that he would neither spare

woman nor child. He thereupon came to the part of the Country where I live, when on a certain day, coming from my neighbour, old Koetzer, he asked me to write a Letter for him, but without knowing at that time what it was, I answered him that it was too late, and that I wanted to ride home, on which having said to me that I must return the following day, I replied I could not do so, as I had not a horse. The third day he came to me himself, and then I learnt what the Letter was which I was required to write. I thereupon endeavoured by all possible means to talk everything out of his head, and to pacify him, as I was aware of what he would be at, for he wanted that I should write a Letter to the Field-cornet, but whose name he did not then mention, to come to his assistance. I represented to him that he would make himself, wife, children, and the whole country unfortunate, and that he was also rebelling against God's ordinances if he stood up against his Judges, which I endeavoured to prove to him out of the Bible, and he thereupon rode away without saying anything. Some days afterwards I heard that he had said I had refused to write a Letter for him, but that *he would certainly help me*; this he said in presence of Faber, as he told me, but in what manner he was to help me I do not know. After this, it happened that I was called in the night, by the little Bastard and the Hottentot, who, although I

1815.

asked them five different times if any people were there, and if anything had happened, continually answered No; on which having said to^s them that they should say I could not come, as I had not a horse, they answered that they had brought one for me.

11.

Whom did you then see there ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout, who said that he had sent for me, and that he would immediately tell me for what purpose, when it was daylight. As soon as the day began to break, Hendrik Prinslo, Marth^s Son, Theunis de Klerk, and also Diedrik and Christiaan Muller came there, whom they (although I do not know whether it was Prinslo or Bezuidenhout) had sent for, and Zacharias de Beer was also there.

12.

What did you then do there ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout then gave me paper and ink, and said that he would make me write, that I was once too cunning for him, but that that would not now be the case.

13.

Did you then write ?

Answer : Yes, then I wrote what Joh^s Bezuidenhout and Hendrik Prinslo dictated to me, on which occasion Diedrick Muller and Andries Meijer were present. Before that, when I had gone to make water behind a bush, I had heard one of them (although I do not now recollect whom) say that he would shoot those through the head who did not assist, even were it his own father; when I had done writing, I put the letter down, saying, *there is the*

Letter which you have let me write ; Hendrik Prinslo thereupon sat down, took up the pen and signed it.

.815.

14.

Did you first make a rough draft of the Letter, or was it written fair at once ?

Answer : I only wrote it once.

15.

Did you write an address on the Letter ?

Answer : That I do not now recollect ; but I know I did not seal it.

16.

Do you still know the contents of that Letter ?

Answer : No ; but this I recollect, that I was obliged to write twice in the Letter, that old Krugel must burn it, as he could see that Prinslo placed a great confidence in him.

17.

To whom was the Letter addressed ?

Answer : To the old Jacobus Krugel, and he was then to ride to the Field-Cornet Van der Walt.

18.

What was he to do at the Field-Cornet's ?

Answer : That I forget, but the Letter will show.

19.

Did Prinslo then send the letter away ?

Answer : Yes, he ordered Christiaan Muller in my presence to take the Letter ; this was before the Letter was written.

20.

Did he say anything besides to him ?

Answer : I did not hear anything else.

21.

Did Christiaan Muller depart with the Letter ?

Answer : That I don't know ; I rode home.

22.

Should you know that Letter if you saw it ?

Answer : Yes.

23.

(The Letter of the 9th November, 1815, and signed *Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo*, being exhibited to the Prisoner he was asked), Is this the Letter ?

Answer : Yes, it is the same.

1815.

24.

Did it appear to you that Hendrik Prinslo was forced by Bezuidenhout, or that it was of his own accord?

Answer: I did not hear or see that he was forced; I was compelled by them both to write the Letter. (Further said) When I came there, I heard Bezuidenhout say that the Landdrost Stockenstrom, the Field-Cornet Opperman and Lieutenant Rossouw must die; thereupon Diedrik Muller warned him that he might not do any such thing, but that he should rather take them, and deliver them up to Justice.

25.

Were you and Barend Bester once sent for by Bezuidenhout to draw up a memorial about the case of his brother?

Answer: Yes; but no Memorial was written as far as I know.

26.

Did you say to Hendrik Prinslo, that Government trampled on all laws and rights?

Answer: I never had any such thing in my thoughts, I am horrified to hear such a thing.

27.

Did you know that Faber had been among the Caffers in order to stir them up?

Answer: Yes, that I know; he has been there twice.

28.

When was the first time, and who accompanied him?

Answer: I believe the first time Faber was there with Engelbrecht and a foreigner, named Frans Marais. When that was, I do not know, but between the first and second time, ten or twelve days would have elapsed.

29.

When was the second time?

Answer: That I don't know either.

30.

Did you see him when he returned the second time?

Answer: No.

31.

Did you hear whether the Persons, who were to assemble according to the Letter you wrote, actually did assemble?

Answer: No, not one.

32.

How then came you here?

I was brought here.

33.

Where from?

Answer: I was in the Veld, when I was taken, and so brought here with the Dragoons.

34.

For what reason were you taken in the Veld?

Answer: In consequence of the Drought, I was on the way with my brother Abraham, removing to the Place of Zacharias de Beer, when we met in a Mountain (through which there is otherwise not any wagon road) Cornelis Faber and Joh^a. Bezuidenhout with their wagons and every thing they had. Bezuidenhout asked me where I was going to, to which I answered that we were going to the place of Zacharias de Beer; on this he said, *that is not necessary, you must go with us.* I then asked him where he wanted to go, to which he answered that he had heard there was such a large Commando coming, but that Our Dear Lord would give Deliverance. I then asked him where I was to live with all my Cattle, and that my brother was also with me; to which he said, that he would give us victuals. Andries Meijer also came to us there, having been first at our Place to bring back a horse which he had borrowed, but not finding us, he followed the track of our wagon. I sent this Meijer and my brother Abraham

off to our farm, to say to my other Brother Lodewyk, that we should return home the next day, and to request him to come and meet me in order to help me. On their way they met Major Fraser, and the following day, being on my return journey, and having unyoked the cattle a little, I went to the Corner of the Mountain to see if the Road was passable there, and when I was a little way from my wagon, I found the tracks of soldiers and of horses, but I did not return to my wagon; and when I was about 700 or 800 paces from it, I heard somebody on horseback behind me, who was Faber, who said he was also going to look at the Road; he had ridden past me about twenty paces, when he asked me what tracks these were; to which I answered that they were only the tracks of my brother and of Andries Meijer who had ridden there the day before. I said that merely for reasons which I had; he said that he also had seen a horse standing there, but I told him that it was a stone, although I saw well enough that it was a horse; I thereupon went into a rivulet which is there, and as soon as I got to it, the troops came out all at once, and began to fire, but according to what MoKay said, they first called out to stand, but which I suppose I did not hear through the fright, I thereupon gave myself up, and begged for my Life, and in this manner I was taken.

35.

What reason had you not to say to Faber that the tracks which he enquired about were those of the soldiers and horses ?

Answer : Because I had heard an engagement under oath of Faber and Bezuidenhout, not to surrender themselves, and I therefore would not bring my Wife and Children who were in the wagon into danger, and I was afraid that still more rows would ensue, if he knew that they were the tracks of Troops.

36.

When did that engagement under oath take place ?

Answer : That I don't know, but I heard them continually say so.

37.

What became of Faber and Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout was shot, and when I looked round, Faber lay on the ground, and was wounded.

38.

Where were those two coming from, when you met them on your way ?

Answer : From the Baviaans River.

39.

Where were they going to ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout said he did not know, but God would give help ; he also said that he should go to Jan Labuscagne, and from there to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, to see and get pardon, and that if he could not obtain pardon, he would proceed to the Great River, for he had heard that Coenraad Buijs was on the other side of it.

40.

What was he to ask pardon for ?

Answer : For all those little games which he had been playing by causing alarm and confusion in every direction, as he actually did.

41.

What rebellion then did he cause before they, as you

Answer : They had proceeded out of the Tarka from old

1815.

say, were proceeding on their journey?

Wentzel Coetzee's to the Baviaans River, and from the Baviaans River to the Place where I met them.

42.

Do you know whether Bezuidenhout had been in the meantime at Bruintjes Hoogte?

Answer: No, that I did not hear anything of.

43.

Where is Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: As I have heard he must be here.

44.

Did you know in what manner he came here?

Answer: I heard that he came here from the Post of Captain Andrews.

45.

How came he at that Post?

Answer: I heard that he was fetched away from his Father's Place by the Dragoons.

46.

Did you not also hear that Bezuidenhout and a great number of People wanted to take him away from the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes, that I heard.

47.

How comes it then that you did not know where Bezuidenhout was, from the time he made you write the Letter till you met him on your journey?

Answer: He lived in the Tarka, and came down to Captain Andrews, and when the Landdrost took those People at Slagtters Nek, he fled back, to old Coetzee's, and from there to Baviaans River; this I heard from Bezuidenhout's own mouth.

48.

Where were those men collected whom Bezuidenhout had with him?

Answer: I believe at Daniel Erasmus's or Willem Krugel's; I only have it from hearsay, for I was not present.

49.

Whom did you hear it from?

Answer: From several of them; the Field Cornet Van Wijk sent me and Jan Jordaan to them, to persuade them to return home and not to do such things.

50.

At what time and Place were you with them ?

Answer : At Louw Erasmus's, the nearest Place to the Post of Captain Andrews ; the time I have forgotten.

51.

Was it before or after that they were at the Post ?

Answer : I believe that it was two or three days afterwards.

52.

Should you know your own handwriting if you saw it ?

Answer : Yes.

53.

(A paper bearing the title of *Notice to each of the Inhabitants of the District of Tarka, and dated the 12th November 1815*, being exhibited to the Prisoner, he was asked) Is this your handwriting ?

Answer : Yes.

54.

Were the People whom you saw at Louw Erasmus's all armed, and who were they ?

Answer : Yes, they were armed ; there were Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, W^m. Krugel, W^m Prinslo, W^ms. Son, Marthinus Prinslo, Claas' Son, Hendrick Prinslo, Claas' Son, Piet Prinslo, Claas' Son, Theunis de Klerk, Jochem Prinslo, Stoffel Bothma, Stoffel's Son, Hannes Bothma, Stoffel's Son, Coenraad Bezuidenhout Coenraad's Son, Gerrit Bezuidenhout Gert's Son, Gerrit Bezuidenhout Fredrik's Son, Hendrik Bezuidenhout Gert's Son, Lucas van Vooren, Piet Erasmus Piet's Son, Piet Laurens Erasmus, Laurens' Son, Cornelis van den Nest, Jacobus Vreij, one de Lange Jan's Son, Frans van Dijk, one Dreijer, my brother Abraham Bothma, Hannes Hartsenberg, Andries Meijer, Lodewijk Labuscagne, Adriaan Labuscagne, Hendrik

55.

Who did you conceive was their Head?

Klopper Hendrik's Son, another Klopper whose name I don't know, and many others whom I cannot now recollect. There were about fifty or sixty.

Answer: It appeared to me to be Johannes Bezuidenhout and Wm. Krugel.

56.

What did you think of Hendrik Prinslo, when you saw him, as you have above stated, at the Place of the Mullers?

Answer: I thought that he also was certainly one of the Heads.

57.

How long did you remain with those People at the place of Louw Erasmus?

Answer: I came there an hour before Sunset and rode away again full two hours before Day.

58.

With whom did you speak there?

Answer: Jan Jordaan, who according to the orders of the Field-Cornet, was to ride with me, rode away before me, and was ready when I arrived there, to mount his horse, when he said to me that they had abused him for a traitor, and that there was one who threatened to shoot him. On my asking him who that was, he said that he should remember him, and mention his name at the proper time; on that he rode off, but before he was away, I said to those People that they were making themselves, Wives, Children and Country unfortunate, but none of them gave me any answer; they denied that any of them wanted to shoot Jordaan; I spoke to several of them, and in particular to Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and W^m. Krugel, who promised to return back from over

the River the next day, in order to speak with the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, as the Field-Cornet and the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff were to be then there. I thereupon was sent back in order to make a Report to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, to whom I sent a Letter by a Son of old Wentzel Coetzee's, but that Field-Cornet was not at home, being out on a Patrol, whereupon Andries Venter, the Provisional Field-Cornet, sent that Letter to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff.

59.

On what side of the Great Fish River did you find the People collected ?

Answer : At the other side, as far as I know without the limits.

60.

What was their intention ?

Answer : As Bezuidenhout had already said, he would drive the Hottentot soldiers to over Hottentots Holland's Kloof, then write to the Governor that he should keep the soldiers there against the enemy, and that they were not wanted here, for that they had more privileges than the People, and therefore he would assemble the Rebels, and he spoke of shooting, and killing, if they did not do what he ordered, and that for that purpose he would also employ the Black Nation.

61.

Was there also a Plan to attack the Military Posts ?

Answer : How they were to undertake that I do not know, but they had a plan to make away with the Landdrost Stockenstrom, Lieut. Rossouw and the Field Cornet Opperman ; this Bezuidenhout had already declared at Muller's.

1815.

62.
What would the Kafirs receive as their reward?

Answer: As I have heard, they would obtain the Zuurveld from Johannes Bezuidenhout. Whether he would give something more, I do not know. He said the Zuurveld belonged to the Kafirs, as they had bartered it from Landdrost Woeke and Secretary Wagener for 84 oxen.

63.
What would then become of those people?

Answer: That I do not know.

64.
Where would Bezuidenhout have taken his residence if his plan had succeeded?

Answer: That I do not know.

65.
Would Hendrik Prinslo have known anything of the plan to surrender the Zuurveld to the Kafirs?

Answer: That I do not know.

66.
Why then should Hendrik Prinslo have gone with?

Answer: That I do not know.

67.
Have you never heard him complain of the acts of the Government?

Answer: No. I heard nothing of it.

68.
What then appeared to be his interests, when he let you write the letter above-mentioned?

Answer: I came to no other conclusion than that he wished to tread in the footsteps of Bezuidenhout.

69.
Why did they just take you in preference, in order to write the letter?

Answer: I do not know, but I think it was, because I had refused him a previous time. There were others who could also write.

70.
What means did you adopt, from the moment that you heard

Answer: I gave notice of it to the Field-Cornet van Wijk

of those intentions, in order to give notice of the same to your Field-Cornet or Landdrost?

when Bezuidenhout was forming his plots. I had seen no earlier chance to do so, as I had to pass there, and they might possibly shoot me.

71.

Did your notification to the Field-Cornet van Wijk take place before or after the writing of the letter?

Answer: Two or three days afterwards.

72.

Did you also observe whether the Field-Cornet van Wijk had then already a knowledge of that letter?

Answer: He was riding patrol, and came to me on my farm, and then I told him what had happened; but he knew it already.

73.

How long a time elapsed between the writing of this letter and your refusal of the first request of Bezuidenhout to write a letter to the Field-Cornets?

Answer: In my opinion it would have been twelve or fourteen days.

74.

Was Hendrik Prinslo also present at that first request?

Answer: No! No one was near, except the wife of Faber.

75.

Were you also at the funeral of Frederik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No.

76.

Do you also know who were there?

Answer: I only know of two, namely, Cornelis Faber and Arnoldus de Beer.

77.

Was Arnoldus de Beer also present at the gathering on the Farm of Louw Erasmus?

Answer: No.

78.

Do you know the two Hottentots that brought you the Message in the night, in the name of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes! The one is a Bastard, named *Jan*, in the service of Bezuidenhout, and the other is named *Samuelse*, in the service of Faber.

1815.

79.

As you say that you met the wagons of Faber and Bezuidenhout, at a place where there was no road, how did it then happen that you were yourself with your wagon on that road?

Answer: I was on the beaten road, but they came from the Baviaans Rivier, over an unbeaten one, through which I still do not know how they got.

Questions by the Commission :

80.

Must you not acknowledge that the letter written by you, and exhibited this day, is of a rebellious character?

Answer: Yes.

81.

Must you not also acknowledge that you have done wrong by writing that letter, and having participated in the rebellious conspiracy?

Answer: I had no share in the conspiracy; I have certainly done wrong by writing that letter, but I was brought to that through terror, and in a treacherous manner.

82.

What have you still to advance for your excuse or exculpation?

That I have no share whatever in these ugly doings, but was brought to that step by deceit and violence, and that I have made every effort to dissuade Bezuidenhout from his purpose. I even laid God's word before him, but he swore with dire oaths, and made use of the most dreadful threats against those who would not co-operate, that he would have them, together with their wives and children, destroyed by the Kafir natives.

Thus done, &c.,
19th December, 1815.

(Signed) STEPHANUS C. BOTHMA.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

As Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

Q. 4. MINUTES, 19TH DEC., 1815.

Evidence of Ensign McKay, of the Cape Regt., 12 Jan., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

William McKay, forty-six years of age, born in North Britain, Ensign in the Cape Regiment, who, at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Landdrost, and through the interpretation of H. J. van Lelyveld, specially sworn for the purpose, declared to be the truth:—

That the Deponent, as belonging to the Detachment commanded by Major Fraser, on the afternoon of the 24th November last, departed from the place of van Aard, where the Post of Captain Andrews was, and having arrived that night at the place of Daniel Erasmus, at Baviaan's River, he remained there with the Detachment to the Evening of the 26th, when they marched away at about two o'clock in the morning.

That having left that place on the morning of the 27th, and marching in a direction towards the place of Johannes Bezuidenhout, they then found the tracks of some wagons, which, having followed till the fall of the evening, they on the morning of the 28th pursued the track, and having about noon arrived at a place named Klipkraal, belonging to Pretorius, there saw two wagons below, towards the River, which they supposed to be the wagons of Faber and Bezuidenhout, the object of their search, but which they afterwards found to be the wagons of Louw Bothma and another Person named Botha.

That having thereupon advanced a little up the river they met a man named Meijer, to whom Major Fraser having put some questions, they found that he belonged to the party of C. Faber and Bezuidenhout, on which they apprehended, and gave him in charge of a sentinel, but who, having informed them that there was another person with him who stood further off at the river, Major Fraser ordered two of the countrymen to go and fetch him, which having done accordingly, they found said person to be Abraham Bothma, whom they also placed under the charge of a sentry at some distance from Meijer. That both those People being separately examined, related that they had seen the Party of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout that morning at the Winterberg, and that he was to come down by the place where the Detachment then was, the following day with four wagons and Cornelis Faber and

1815.

Stephanus Bothma ; on which the Detachment remained there that night, and the next morning at daybreak, being the 29th, having marched up the river to the Winterberg, they, about ten o'clock, arrived at a kloof through which they must pass, and which place was chosen by Major Fraser as the best situated to intercept the wagons.

That Major Fraser having fallen from his horse while employed in making the necessary arrangements for the division of the Detachment, whereby he broke his arm, was obliged to remove, and leave the command of the Detachment to Lieut. McInnes, who together with the Deponent, made such dispositions of the Detachment as had been directed by Major Fraser, and in such manner as not to be discovered by the party of Faber and Bezuidenhout.

That Lieut. McInnes and the Deponent proceeded down the river with a patrol of the Detachment, while the Commandant Nel with his party was placed higher up the river, having with him a sergeant and eighteen mounted men from the Cape Regiment, who had orders, as soon as ever the wagons should enter the Kloof, to invest the same.

That between 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon four wagons entered the Kloof with which Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber and Stephanus Bothma were, together with that of Abraham Bothma, having with them their cattle, sheep, horses, &c. When the wagons had unyoked within the circle formed by the Detachment without seeing any of them, the Deponent perceived two men, the one armed and on horseback, and the other unarmed and on foot, coming down the river towards the place where the Deponent and Lieut. McInnes were, on which the Deponent and the Lieutenant placed a party of about six men close to the river in the road where those two people must pass, while the Deponent and Lieut. McInnes remained in a line with that party but covered by a precipice.

That the two abovementioned persons, who were found to be Cornelis Faber and Stephanus Bothma, having advanced to within about thirty or forty paces of the soldiers, who were concealed, as above stated, in the river, and the Deponent perceiving that the soldiers should now be discovered, ordered them to stand up, and having also stood up himself, he called out to the two persons to stand, which being repeated by the soldiers, Cornelis Faber as soon as ever he perceived them, turned round his horse and galloped off, while Stephanus Bothma ran away on foot, which the Deponent perceiving, fired his gun over Faber's head in order to stop him, but notwithstanding which Faber continuing to gallop, the soldiers fired five or six shots at him, which however did not appear to hit him, whereupon Faber dismounted and turning to the soldiers, and having kneeled down with his gun

presented, one of the soldiers hit him in the left shoulder, on which he fell, but was afterwards taken up.

That Stephanus Bothma continued to run during all this time, taking his course up the Mountain, while several shots were fired at him but without effect, when seeing himself pursued, he crept into a hole, where he was found and taken, and thereupon put into custody with Faber.

That while the Deponent was speaking to Faber and Bothma, and delivering them over to the Guard, Lieut. McInnes and a party of the Detachment repaired to the wagons of Bezuidenhout, when the Deponent going thither likewise, he heard some firing on that side, first from the wagons, and a ball having passed close to his head, the Deponent thereupon joined the Detachment, which stood at about sixty paces from the wagons, when he perceived one of the soldiers lying wounded, which he was informed had been done by Johannes Bezuidenhout, and that while that party was firing at said Bezuidenhout, as he lay under his wagon, a shot was fired at the same time from the wagon, without Deponent however knowing whether it came from him or his son, who also lay there.

That shortly after Lieut. McInnes ordered the Bugle to sound "cease firing," which was obeyed accordingly, but that notwithstanding a shot having been again fired from the wagon of Bezuidenhout, the soldiers began to fire anew, and after a few shots, not seeing any further resistance, they discontinued.

That the Deponent having repaired to Bezuidenhout's wagon, he found him lying on his back between the two hind wheels, appearing to be severely wounded in several places, which the Deponent perceived to be the case from the blood he saw there.

That although Bezuidenhout did not speak with the Deponent, the Deponent however heard him talking, which appeared to him as if Bezuidenhout was praying, but that the Deponent spoke to his wife and proposed to her to bind up her husband's wounds and wash him, which she refused as being wounded herself, which the Deponent was afterwards informed of, and also that a son of Bezuidenhout, about fourteen years old, was wounded in the foot.

That on an Examination of the Arms and Ammunition taken in the possession of the abovementioned persons, they were found to consist of ten muskets and rifles, of which the largest was loaded with slugs; three pigs of lead, some horus and knapsacks filled with gunpowder, containing altogether, as the Deponent guessed, between forty and fifty pounds of powder. That after the Deponent had been with Bezuidenhout, he returned to the wounded soldier whom he found covered with slugs from his left breast to his left thigh, and his left arm broken, on which the wagons being yoked, and the wounded placed therein, the

1815.

soldier died a couple of hours afterwards, and Bezuidenhout in about half an hour after that.

That the Detachment having thereupon left the place with the wagons and the prisoners, they unyoked that night on their way to *Beeste Kraal* close by the *Klip Kraal* of Pretorius, while the dead bodies having remained in the wagons, the soldier was buried the next morning, but Bezuidenhout being carried farther to the grazing place of Louw Bothma, was there buried the same day about twelve o'clock.

That the Detachment having arrived on the night of the 30th at *Beeste Kraal*, the place of Jordaan, the Women and Children, together with the cattle and goods, were left there; that on the 1st December the Detachment came to the Commando Ford, and on the 2nd to the place of a man also named Jordaan; on the 3rd to the place of Daniel Erasmus, at the Baviaan's River, and on the 4th back to the place of Van Aard, the Post of Captain Andrews.

The following Questions by the R.O. Requirer were thereupon put to, and answered by the Deponent :

I.

Did you not before the above business took place, receive a Letter from Willem Krugel to be delivered to Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes, on Sunday the 10th November W^m Krugel brought me two Letters, the one for Captain Andrews and the other for Major Fraser, and on my asking him what he supposed was the cause of this Express, he said that he had received those two letters with one from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, addressed to the Field-Cornet Opperman, and that being Provisional Field-Cornet, he had opened the Letter, which stated that some People of the Tarka had gone to Cafferland to call in the Caffers to the assistance of the Inhabitants, in order to unite with those residents who were assembling in the Tarka and at Baviaans River, and whom I therefore supposed to be Rebels; he said that he had orders from the said Deputy Landdrost to assemble twenty men, and station them on the Neck, behind the

Place of little Daniel Erasmus, in order to prevent the junction of the Caffers with the Inhabitants, and that the said twenty men were in readiness; he further said that I need not send out any Patrols, for that he would let me know when the Caffers or Farmers came, but that I should stand ready; to this I answered that they should always find me ready, and I further remarked to him that such farmers would not gain anything by it, but on the contrary run the danger of being hanged, ruining their families, and being deprived of their property, but that if they kept themselves on the side of Government, they had not anything to fear.

2.

Did you afterwards see anything further of those rebellious inhabitants, or of the Caffers?

Answer: I did not see or hear anything further before the morning of the 12th November, when they were at the Slagter's Nek.

3.

What did you see then?

Answer: I then saw about forty armed Burghers on horseback and with led horses, advancing, as it appeared, to my Post; I stood outside with my men in order to be ready, but they passed by at a distance of about 800 paces, which induced me to suppose that they were riding home.

4.

Where did the road lead to, which they passed?

Answer: First to the Post of Lieutenant Rossouw, but that Post they rode by, taking the road to the right. I afterwards heard that they had been at the Post of Captain Andrews. It was about eight o'clock in the

1815.

morning when I saw that Party, and towards twelve I perceived seven, and afterwards three, riding up the same way, all armed.

5.

Could you perfectly understand Willem Krugel, and he you?

Answer: I understood him very well, and from the answers which I received from him, I conceived that he understood me; Pieter Erasmus, Piet's Son, was present at the Conversation.

6.

Did Willem Krugel say anything to you of the reason which gave rise to the intention of calling in the Caffers, and of assembling the inhabitants?

Answer: I do not recollect that he mentioned any particular reason, although it is very possible that I asked him.

7.

What became of you after those armed People had passed by?

Answer: I kept my men the whole day under arms, and remained there till I got an order from Major Fraser to repair to the Place of Van Aard.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge, that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the abovementioned; being further ready to confirm the truth as in the text, whenever required, with solemn oath.

Thus done on the 19th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me the Secretary have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

1815.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice the above-mentioned William McKay, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; in confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn Words

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the Prisoners Cornelis Johannes Faber, Willem Fredrik Krugel, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, Abraham Carel Bothma, Andries Meijer, and the Widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, as also of the Defendant Pieter Erasmus Piet's Son, who declared not to have any cross questions to put to the Witness.

Done at Uitenhagen 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) W. MACKAY, Ensign Cape Reg^t.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

Q. 7. MINUTES 19TH DEC., 1815.

No. 9,

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, to Stuurman Platje, witness, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and capacity?

Answer: Stuurman Platje, I don't know my age, born here in the 'Onderveld,' and Corporal in Captain Andrews' Company, Cape Regiment.

1815.

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2.

Did you belong to the Detachment under the Command of Major Fraser, which met with the rebellious inhabitants at a kloof?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Where were you stationed?

Answer: In the River, in order to cut off the two Farmers who were coming on that way.

4.

What did you then see?

Answer: They ran away; the officer McKay fired a short shot. Faber let his horse stand and ran off through a kloof, and when our people came near him, he attempted to fire, but his gun would not go off, as there was a bit of rag in the pan; while he was running, our people fired, upon which he turned round and again attempted to fire, but I forced the gun out of his hand, on which occasion I saw that there was a piece of rag in the pan, whereupon he was taken prisoner. Bothma was taken by one of the buglers and placed with Faber. Bothma had not a gun; Lieutenant McInnes then gave orders to advance to the wagons, where we found Bezuidenhout riding round among the cattle, which were close to the wagons, with a gun; his wife and two children were with him on foot, also armed, each with a gun, he then rode up towards the middlemost wagon. Our people wanted immediately to advance to the wagons, but I kept them back to wait for our officer. Lieutenant McInnes having thereupon come up, called to Bezuidenhout not to fire, but to sur-

render himself, and throw down his Arms, but Bezuidenhout waved him off with his hand, and his wife said to him that he should not give himself up, which I could hear, as the wind blew towards us ; Bezuidenhout then presented and fired, but his powder flashed in the pan; he then went and stood against the wagon wheel and fired again, whereby he wounded one of our men in the side, who fell and died some time afterwards. Bezuidenhout then attempted to fire the third time, on which the gun was shot out of his hand by Sievert Bartman after Lieutenant McInnes had given orders to fire; on which, having taken up another gun and again attempting to fire, he was shot in the arm by Christiaan Rasmus, belonging to the Company of Captain Andrews; on that he ran to the wagon of Faber, which stood about fifty paces off, and behind the same had his arm tied up with a handkerchief by his wife, on which coming back again to his own wagon he was shot by our people, who were on the other side on horseback, being wounded in the side, as I afterwards saw. He lived some time after, and was carried a little way in the wagon but then died. He said before his death that it was through the persuasion of others that he was got at that place, for that he had otherwise been in Cafferland, where he should not have received the shot.

5.

Are you ready if required to confirm your above Deposition.

Answer : Yes.

1815.
— The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above-mentioned, being further ready to confirm the truth as in the Text, whenever required.

Thus done on the 19th Dec^r. 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes heresi

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice the said Corporal Stuurman Platje, to whom his above-mentioned answers being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same; excepting what appears in his confrontation with the widow Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber; as containing in everything the real truth.

Cross Question by the Prisoner, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma.

1.

Did the Bugle Blower, who you say, apprehended me, come to me, or did I go to him? Answer: You stood, because you could not get away, and so the Bugle Blower got you.

In the presence of the Prisoners C. T. Faber, F. Marais, S. C. Bothma, A. C. Bothma, A. Meijer, the Widow Bezuidenhout, and the Defendant P. Erasmus, Piet's son, who declared not to have any further Question to ask the witness.

This X is the mark of Corporal Stuurman Platje, who declared not to be able to write.

Done at Uitenhagen 12th January, 1816.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Q. 3. MINUTES, 19TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN,

Evidence of Lieut. McInnes, Dec. 19th 1815.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief dated the 27th November, 1815:—

Matthew McInnes, twenty-four years of age, born in Scotland, Lieutenant in the Cape Regiment, who at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Landdrost, and through the Interpretation of Mr. T. van Lelyveld, declared to be the truth :

That on the 24th of November last he was on the march with the Detachment under the Command of Major Fraser in search of the Rebels, and that having remained a couple of days at the place of Daniel Erasmus at the Baviaan's River, he on the evening of the 26th, continued his march further, when he discovered the track of the wagons of the Rebels; but having again lost it near a narrow passage or defile, he was on the 28th informed by Abraham Bothma and Meijer, whom he had met, where the wagons were, and where they were to be the next day.

That the Detachment having proceeded forwards in order to be in time and lie in ambush at the appointed place, arrived there on the 29th, when Major Fraser giving the necessary orders for the operations intended, having broken his arm by a fall from his horse, the command of the Detachment devolved on the Deponent.

That upwards of an hour afterwards, Cornelis Faber, Johannes Bezuidenhout and Stephanus Bothma came there with wagons, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and got into the ambush, where they remained about an hour before they discovered their situation; on which Faber and Stephanus Bothma, the former armed with a gun and on horseback, and the latter unarmed and on foot, went to see (as the Deponent afterwards was informed) if the road was open and fit for wagons to pass; when having advanced to between twenty and thirty paces from the place where the Deponent lay concealed with his men, the Deponent stood up and repeatedly called to them to stand, on which however they turned round and ran away, but that Faber having dismounted from his horse, and presenting his gun at the Deponent's soldiers, was in that position (to the best of the Deponent's recollection), wounded.

That Stephanus Bothma having walked a few paces further, and seeing some soldiers coming out of a kloof, concealed himself in a precipice to avoid the fire of the soldiers who advanced towards him.

That the firing of the said shots, being the signal agreed upon

1815.

with the Comraudant Nel to close the ring, and prevent the escape of the Rebels, and the Deponent having stopped a few seconds to give the necessary orders for the taking of Faber and Stephanus Bothma, he received intelligence that one of his people had been shot by Johannes Bezuidenhout, who had fired the first shot on that side, on which a general fire had followed.

That the Deponent having gone to the wagons saw Bezuidenhout lying on his belly firing between the two wagon wheels, when the Deponent, having first given orders to his men to stop firing, he held up his hat on his gun, and waved it to Bezuidenhout to give himself up, but who thereupon fired at the Deponent, which being perceived by the soldiers they began to fire anew, when the Deponent ordered the Bugler to sound to stop the firing, conceiving that Bezuidenhout must have been wounded, but who still having fired two or three shots, and having gone from the wagon in which he was, to another wagon where there were more guns and where the Deponent saw the wife of Faber standing, he was then struck by a shot from one of the soldiers who was on horseback with the Commandant Nel, and that he (the Deponent) two or three hours after found Bezuidenhout lying there dead.

That the Deponent afterwards heard from said Commandant Nel, and also from Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, that they both frequently called to Bezuidenhout to give himself up, but to which he would not pay any attention.

That during the abovementioned fire, the wife, and a child of Bezuidenhout, being wounded, were brought to the place of Piet Jordaan, and that as soon as ever the wagons could be yoked the Deponent turned back to the place where Major Fraser was, who on hearing the fire, had halted, on which the Deponent returned to the Post of Capt^t. Andrews.

That four wagons and the following Ammunition were found at said place: Eight large ox horns with the points sawn off, provided with stoppers and filled with powder; four horns with belts likewise filled with powder, and a bag with balls and large shot; three pigs of lead and twelve muskets; all of which Ammunition was delivered up to Captain Harding, Commanding at the Post of Captain Andrews, with the prisoners Cornelis Faber and Stephanus Bothma, together with Abraham Bothma and Meijer; a foreigner being also brought there by some of the farmers whom the Deponent heard called Marais or Morian.

The following question was thereupon put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer :

When you first discovered Faber and Bothma, was there not a blank shot fired over their heads to make them stand ?

Answer : Yes, more than once, for they were so close by, that one could have hit them if he wished.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the abovementioned, being further ready to confirm the truth as in the Text, whenever required, with solemn oath.

Thus deposed on the 19th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, Constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me the Secretary have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^r

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice, the abovementioned Matthew McInnes, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; excepting only "that twelve guns, but not ten were found with the wagons." In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoners Cornelis Johannes Faber, Frans Marais, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, Andries Meijer, Abraham Carel Bothma, and the widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, as also of the defendant Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, who declared not to have any cross question to put to the Witness.

Done at Uitenhagen 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) M. MCINNES,
Lt. Cape Reg^t.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^r.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

A.A. 1. MINUTES, 20TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated 27th November, 1815, to Theunis de Klerk, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place.

Answer: Theunis Christiaan de Klerk, twenty-nine years of age, born at Great Fish River, under Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing along the Kromme River, in the Field-Cornetcy of Baviaan's River, under the Field-cornet Opperman, in the District of Graaff-Reinet.

2.

Were you with the armed Rebels who assembled in the District where you live?

Answer: Yes.

3.

What more armed Persons were there on that occasion?

Answer: W^m. Krugel, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, Hendrik Klopper, Zach's son, Jacobus Klopper, Zach's son, Jacobus Laport, Fredrik Brits, Ockert Brits, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's Son, Claas Prinslo, W^m. Son, Willem Prinslo, W^m. Son, Hendrik Klopper, Hendrik's Son, Claas Prinslo, Mich's Son, Hans Prinslo, M's Son, Philip Botha, Stoffel's Son, Stoffel Botha, Stoffel's Son, Hans Botha, Stoffel's Son, Abraham Botha, Stoffel's Son, Jacobus Vrij, Johannes Bezuidenhout, Abraham Bothma, Christiaan Botha,

Jac's Son, Martinus Barnard, Hannes Hartsenberg, Willem Prinslo, Claus son, Martinus Prinslo, Claas son, Jochem Prinslo, Claas son, Zacharias Prinslo, Jochem Prinslo, Jochem's son, Hendrik Liebenberg, Frans Smit, Christiaan Dreijer, Thomas Dreijer, Lucas Van Vuuren, Theunis Fourie, Piet Fourie, W^m. Krugel, W^m. Son, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Stephanus Bothma, Leendert La Buscagne, Willem Nel, Stephanus Grobelaar, Theunis Mulder, Frans Van Dijk, Andries Van Dijk, Barend de Lange; I do not now recollect any more.

4.

How were you collected together?

Answer: Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, M. Son, rode up to the Tarka, and on my asking him where he was going to, he said to buy wheat. I was also obliged to ride to Cornelis Faber at the place of Muller in the Tarka, in order to fetch a saw to work in one of the woods, which he promised me, provided that I came for it myself. (The Prisoner hereupon produced a letter from Cornelis Faber to him, on which the Exhibitum of this day is noted.) I thereupon rode with Prinslo, and we met Faber on the road, who was riding to Prinslo's; he then turned back with me and Prinslo, and on arriving at Faber's House, I there was informed that Faber had been in Cafferland to instigate the Caffers, upon which I rode home without having then heard any thing further there; When I came home I rode to

the Field-Cornet Opperman in order to acquaint him with what I had heard, but who not being at home, having fled as I was informed by Jan de Lange, I turned back, and on my road home, being at Lange's, I heard that W^m. Krugel was our Provisional Field - Cornet, as Opperman had given him the papers as long as he might be from his house. Hearing at Jacobus Klopper's, where W^m. Krugel lived, that he was not at home, I rode home the next morning. Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for me twice to be at my next neighbour's, Engelbrecht, where he was with the people from the Tarka; he thereupon ordered me to ride to W. Krugel and tell him that he should keep the people, whom he had assembled, together there, till (he) Bezuidenhout should come himself; having brought this message to W^m. Krugel he answered, that Bezuidenhout was nothing to him, that he had commanded the people for the purpose of being on guard against the Caffers, and that he should mount his horse and ride to the Deputy Landdrost at Cradock; he said that I should also ride with him the same evening, which having done, we met Hendrik Van den Nest who informed us that the Dragoons had taken away Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo, and that he had heard there were ten Dragoons ready to come and fetch me; W^m. Krugel thereupon said that I and Piet Erasmus, Piet's Son, as also Hendrik Klopper should ride

to Hendrik Prinslo's father in order to know what he had done. On coming there we enquired accordingly, but received for answer, that they did not know; I then again heard from Prinslo's wife, and also from the wife of Hannes Prinslo, that there were some Dragoons on the road coming for me. I thereupon rode with said Erasmus and Klopper to my brother the Heemraad de Klerck, who having asked us what we came there for in the night, I answered that we came to be informed what H. Prinslo had done, and why he had been taken away by the Dragoons; my brother replied that he was informed by the Sergeant that Hendrik Prinslo had written a Letter, and at the same time told us that we should let alone riding about in that manner armed, and that the Judges would best know what Prinslo had done, and that if he had not done something wrong, he would not have been taken. I thereupon said to him I had heard, that I also was about to be sent for, to which he answered that if I had not done any thing, I should not be taken, and that I must best know whether I had done any harm or not; further saying that we should ride home, and that I should do well to ride to the Landdrost, to hear whether I had acted improperly. He further asked us if there were only three of us, to which I answered *Yes*, for that we had been desired, in case we were asked any questions, not to say

1815.

that there were more than three of us together; he thereupon said to me, that I should do better to take my horse and go and see my sick mother than to ride about on such trifles. We thereupon rode to Martha Prinslo, the Mother in Law of H. Prinslo, also to enquire into the reasons of his being taken, but they said they did not know—thereupon W^m. Prinslo W^{ms}. Son rode with us. W^m. Krugel appointed us to wait in the kitchen and to ride further to Captain Andrews, in order to ask what Prinslo had done. Coming into the kitchen I saw all the people whom W^m. Krugel told us were on Guard, and Johannes Bezuidenhout with the people from the Tarka were also there. I then wanted to ride to Cradoek to the Deputy Landdrost in order to get the information, as my brother advised me to, but Johannes Bezuidenhout and the people who were there would not allow me, saying that Hendrik Prinslo was already a prisoner, and that if I went thither, I should also be put into custody, and therefore it was better for me to remain with them.

5.

Who appeared to You at that time to have the Command over those people?

Answer: That I don't know, but Johannes Bezuidenhout had the most to say.

6.

What did they further say there?

Answer: That we must ride to fetch Hendrik Prinslo and hear what he had done, and that in case he had done wrong we should ourselves bring him before the Judge, for that Fredrik

Bezuidenhout had been shot without one knowing whether he had deserved death. We thereupon rode to the Post of Captain Andrews to ask for H. Prinslo, but we were told that we could not get him and that we should turn back. At that time a letter came from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff saying that we should return; on which we sent to him, requesting him to come and speak with us, which, according to what the person who brought the letter said, Mr. Van de Graaff was willing to do if we wished it. About the same time also a letter came from Major Fraser, who sent in a Copy of the letter which Hendrik Prinslo was said to have written, and for which he had been apprehended. Johannes Bezuidenhout thereupon told us, that he had had that letter written, but that he had made Prinslo sign it, because that he was better acquainted with the man to whom it was addressed. The people who did not know any thing of the letter then asked him, when he had caused that letter to be written, to which he answered, that it was done the last time Prinslo had been up, and I myself was present. His brother and brothers in law then asked me if I knew any-thing of that letter, on which I also told them what was the truth, and said that I had seen Bezuidenhout or H. Prinslo (but which of the two I did not rightly know) give a Letter into the hands of

1815.
—

Muller of which name there were two, although I did not know to whom of the two it was given, or if it was that Letter, as H. Prinslo, on my asking him what he had written, said that he had written for wheat without my knowing whether he had written for wheat or for anything else, as I had neither seen the letter nor heard it read, for I was sitting in conversation with Andries Meijer and the wife of Bezuidenhout in the house of the latter, while Jchannes Bezuidenhout, Steph^s. Bothma, Hendrik Prinslo and the Mullers were all at the house of Faber. Previous to that time Hendrik Prinslo had been there once, probably ten or twelve days before, although I do not exactly know the time; he said to me, on my asking him what he was doing there, that after Bezuidenhout was shot, he had been to that family to say that they must not take it amiss of, or revenge it on him, that he had brought the prisoner Erasmus away, for that the Field-Cornet had ordered him to act as Under-Sheriff of Bruintjes Hoogte, to escort the prisoners. When we were at the Slagter's Nek, the Landdrost Cuyler sent us a Letter to come down, in which the names of Johannes Bezuidenhout, and I believe, that of Cornelis Faber, Stephanus Bothma and mine, were mentioned. I was afraid to do so because I was apprehensive that I was also considered as one of the Principals; my brother the Heemraad like-

wise came to me there, and recommended me to come down, but I told him that I was afraid, and that I had rather ride to my Landdrost; thereupon I set off for Graaff-Reinet, but hearing at Greijling's the Field-Cornet, that the Landdrost Stockenstrom was not at home, I reported myself to the said Field-Cornet and rode to my house, where I remained till now that I have come here by order of the Landdrost Stockenstrom. When I heard that Cornelis Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout were on their way to Cafferland, I went to them and requested them not to do so, for that the Caffers would murder our wives and children, and that it was better for us to give ourselves over to the Judges and request pardon; they thereupon said that they would remain a little longer, and that I must then venture for myself and them to ride to the Judge and see and obtain a Pardon, and it was upon that, that I was about to go, as I have above stated, to the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, but could not effect my purpose as he was not at home.

7.

Do you know what Message was given to the Muller to whom the letter was delivered?

Answer: No, that I did not hear.

8.

Must you not acknowledge that, by being with an armed rebellious mob, notwithstanding the warning of a brother, you have acted criminally and culpably?

Answer: Yes; had I listened to my brother I should not have been here to-day, but I greatly repent it.

9.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I was persuaded by the other people not to say anything to my brother; he was angry with me, and desired me not to ride about armed to inquire about the crimes of others; he asked me if I was not wiser, and if my Parents had not taught me better, but I had not any opportunity of speaking to him alone; I feel very well that repentance comes when it is too late.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 20th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who together with the Prisoner and me the Secretary have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 12.

D.D. 1. MINUTES, 20TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Frans Marais confined in the public Prison, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, Age, Birth Place and Dwelling place ?

Answer : Frans Marais, Twenty nine years of age, born in Hungary, came to this

Colony in the Dutch Artillery Service, and lately residing in the Tarka.

2.

How did you earn your bread there ?

Answer : I am a shoemaker.

3.

In what manner did you leave the Service ?

Answer : After the Battle of Blueberg three of us ran away to Zwellendam.

4.

Who were the other two that ran away ?

Answer : Two Poles, the one named Jan and the other Joseph.

5.

Where are those two now ?

Answer : That I don't know, we separated at Zwellendam.

6.

Where did you afterwards go to ?

Answer : I went into the Interior with a wagon which I got there, and I was at several different People's places.

7.

Had you not a Pass to remain in the Colony ?

Witness : No, but Piet Venter brought me to the late Landdrost Stockenstrom to ask for a Pass, and he said I should wait till he had written to the Cape, but I did not receive any further answer.

8.

Did you not also live at Tulbagh ?

Answer : Yes.

9.

How long is that ago ?

Answer : It is near three years.

10.

How long did you live there ?

Answer : Two years.

11.

What was your calling or means of subsistence there ?

Answer : I was Police rider with the Landdrost van de Graaff.

12.

How came you away from there ?

Answer : I quarrelled with the other riders, and the Under Sheriff complained of me, on which I innocently got a

1815.

flogging. I thereupon remained a little time longer, and I had some debts there which I requested the Under Sheriff to deduct from my wages, but he kept so much from me, that I could not support myself, and therefore I went away.

13.

How did you come to Tulbagh?

Answer : I was going to the Cape to ask for a Pass, and after having stopped some time at Bokkeveld, I went to Tulbagh, and asked the Landdrost, but he said I must go into the Service, and so I became Police rider.

14.

Where did you go to from Tulbagh?

Answer : Down into the veld.

15.

How long have you now been here?

Answer : Three years.

16.

Whereabout have you been during these three years?

Answer : At Sneeuwberg and at Baviaan's River.

17.

Were you before in the prison at this Drostdy?

Answer : Yes.

18.

How came you here?

Answer : The Field-Cornet Opperman pressed me.

19.

For what reason did the Field-Cornet Opperman send you here?

Answer : Because I had not a Pass.

20.

How did you get away from here, and where did you go to?

Answer : The Landdrost sent me to Graaff-Reinett, but on the Road an old man said that he had not anybody to transport

me, and pointed out a road to me. I then proceeded alone to Mrs. Stoltz's, where I slept, and the next day in a kloof under a Mountain, and there-upon I met two men on the other side of the Zondag's River who took away my bag with my things; I afterwards arrived at Bruintjes Hoogte at Kootje Van Deventer's, and then went to old Wentzel Coetsee's in the Tarka, where I earned something as shoemaker.

21.

What is the cause of your being here at present?

Answer: I lived in the Tarka and I came a visiting to Diedrik Muller's, where I asked Johannes Hartsenberg for some tobacco, but he said that he had not any; upon that Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for me by his son, whose name I believe is also Johannes, and when I came to him he said that I should go to Cafferland with Cornelis Faber, and that if I did not do so, he would bring me into trouble. Being a stranger I was afraid, and said that I wished first to go home, that I had not a horse and that I could not ride; he there-upon said that I should ride, and that he would provide horses, and had two horses accordingly brought by a Hottentot, on which I accompanied Cornelis Faber.

22.

Who more rode with you and Cornelis Faber?

Answer: Adriaan Engelbrecht, and a little Hottentot belonging to Faber.

23.

Had you a gun with you?

Answer: Yes, Johannes Bezuidenhout lent me one.

18.5.

24.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer : We unsaddled on a Hill near a Valley, where I said to Engelbrecht that it was not good to ride to Cafferland, and that we had better turn back ; he agreed thereto, but said that he did not know how the others were affected. They afterwards spoke together, but I do not know what it was, and the next day we rode away ; the first we spoke with was *Olella*, to whom Faber said that he was going to *Jalousa* ; we then rode to *Jalousa*, but he was not at home ; we slept there that night, where I remained, and the other two rode to *Geika*. After stopping there one day, they returned back to *Jalousa*, who had just come from his cattle kraal. The next day they spoke with him, but Engelbrecht and I rode on before to *Olella*, while Faber remained behind ; we unsaddled on this side of *Olella*, and rode the same day down to the *Kanaba*, from whence we rode home again.

25.

Did you not see the Caffer Captain Keino ?

Answer : No.

26.

What Conversation was held with the Caffer Captains ?

Answer : That I don't know, I do not understand the language ; the Caffers asked me by interpretation what I came there for, and I said that I did not know, for I was forced. What was spoken with the others I do not know, but they asked me, *Whither then must we go out*, to which I said I did not know, but that the other man

must know it; one of the Caffers who spoke Dutch, asked me who the Commandant was that had sent us, to which I said that there was not any Commandant; that it was all only among one another, and that old Johannes had sent us.

27.

What was your meaning in saying that it was only among one another?

Answer: Old Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber and another whom I do not know, but who lives at Daggabosch Nek.

28.

What did you do after your return from Cafferland?

Answer: I again worked at my trade at Wentzel Coetsee's, where I stopped two or three days.

29.

What did you do after those two or three days?

Answer: I brought my horse back to Johannes Bezuidenhout, who then said that I must remain there till the following day, when he would give me another horse to carry me home. That night little W^m. Prinslo, Jochem's son, came there with a son of Piet Brits, whose christian name I do not know. The next day Johannes Bezuidenhout said to me that I could not go home, and when I began to speak against him, he wanted to beat me, and afterwards he said that I should go again to Cafferland. When on my saying that he had not bought me, and could not send me about everywhere, he replied that I must go, otherwise it would cost me my life; he thereupon said to Cornelis Faber that he should speedily get himself ready to go again to Cafferland. The latter wanted to excuse himself, saying that

1815.

30.

With whom did you ride then ?

he was sickly, but Bezuidenhout answered that he should ride the next morning. Bezuidenhout had the horses saddled, and so we were obliged to set off.

Answer: With Cornelis Faber, little W^m. Prinsloo, the son of Piet Brits, and a Hottentot of Diedrik Muller's, whose name I don't know.

31.

What message did you then take with to Cafferland ?

Answer: He did not give me any message, but Cornelis Faber said, on my asking him, that Bezuidenhout wished to have two Posts, those of the Field Cornet Opperman and of Rossouw, and that he wanted the Caffers, in order to kill those two.

32.

What occurred then in Cafferland ?

Answer: The second day we arrived at the Kraal of *Jalousa*, who having asked Faber what he came there again for, Faber said that Bezuidenhout had sent him to ask for help to attack those two Posts. *Jalousa* said that he could not do so, for that he had not any orders. The next day we went to *Geika's*, who having also asked Faber what he came there for the second time, Faber gave him the same answer which he had given *Jalousa*, upon which *Geika* replied that he should wait till the next day. *Geika* was that day hunting, but coming home in the evening he sent us victuals to another house, and did not speak with us even the following day, but the next morning about eight or nine

o'clock a Caffer, who came to bring us victuals said that we could not speak to *Geika* before the afternoon, when *Geika* sent for us, and having asked who had sent us, and Faber answering that old Johannes Bezuidenhout had, *Geika* thereupon further asked about what we came, to which Faber having answered that it was about the same business which he had already mentioned to him, namely, about the Posts of Opperman and Rossouw, *Geika* thereupon replied that he had not any orders from that Great King on the other side, but that if he got the orders, he should then come.

33.

Who is that great King on the other side?

Answer: That I don't know.

34.

Was the other great King then sent to for Orders?

Answer: I don't know; we rode away the following day.

35.

In what manner did you speak with *Geika*?

Answer: By an interpreter whom I don't know; it was a Caffer.

36.

Where did you go to when you left Cafferland?

Answer: We first came to a Place where a certain old man, whom they call Thick Daniel, always cuts wood, but he was not at home. I only saw a little boy there. From thence, after having rested a little, we rode forward, and on my remarking that we were not on the road home, he said that we must go to the Commando of old Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, and we came to a height where he was with his Commando.

815.

37.

Did you not meet any one before you came to that height?

Answer: At the Place of old Thick Daniel, where a man lay in the house with a sore leg, I met Fourie.

38.

What did you do at that height?

Answer: Faber made a Report to Johannes Bezuidenhout of Geika's answer, and I told him that he had brought me into misfortune. I thereupon took my horse, and having again met the same Fourie, I rode away with him.

39.

Did you not come to that height in a great hurry along an unusual road?

Answer: While we were in the plain, a Hottentot came and said that Johannes Bezuidenhout sent to call us, and when we got up we saw the lowermost commando, which was that of Landdrost Cuyler, and thereupon I said to Bezuidenhout that he had brought me into trouble.

40.

What did you see on that hill?

Answer: I remained there a quarter of an hour, and when the Landdrost advanced upwards, Bezuidenhout said that we should not yet go down, but wait and see what would happen.

41.

On what side of that mountain was Bezuidenhout?

Answer: On the side of the Fish River.

42.

Was he the outside man on that side?

Answer: That I don't rightly know.

43.

Did he sit down?

Answer: Yes; he sat down a little on this side of the Mountain, and then got up. Faber also sat down on the same side, and stood up again.

44.
What had they in their hands when they sat down?

Answer : Their guns.

45.
In what position did they hold their guns?

Answer : With the butt end on the ground.

46.
Did they not present their guns?

Answer : That I did not see.

47.
Did not one of those who sat there beckon with his hand?

Answer : That I did not take notice of. I took my horse and rode away with Fourie.

48.
Did you leave Bezuidenhout and Faber behind you?

Answer : Yes; the whole party.

49.
Had you a gun with you the second journey, and from whom?

Answer : I had my own gun which I brought with me from home.

50.
Where is that gun now?

Answer : At Cradock.

51.
Must you not acknowledge by going twice to Cafferland with such a message as you have acknowledged to have been acquainted with, and by joining the so-called Commando of Bezuidenhout armed, that you have acted criminally and culpably?

Answer : Yes, and therefore I said to Bezuidenhout that he had brought me into trouble.

52.
What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

I do not know anything else than what I have already said.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 20th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

E.E.

MINUTES, 20TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated 27th of November, 1815, to Adriaan Engelbrecht, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your Name, Age, Birth Place and Dwelling Place?

Answer: Adriaan Engelbrecht, twenty one Years of Age, born at the Zwagers Hoek, under the District of Graaff-Reinett, and residing in the Tarka, at Louw Bothma's.

2.

How came you here?

Answer: On horseback.

3.

What is the reason of your being here?

Answer: Because Faber took me with him to Cafferland. Bezuidenhout ordered me to ride with Faber, and thereupon I accompanied him.

4.

When did this happen?

Answer: That I cannot rightly say, but when we came back from Cafferland, Bezuidenhout rode up with the people to Slagters Nek.

5.

What did you do with Faber in Cafferland, and who more were with you?

Answer: Faber, Frans Mairais and I, with a little Hottentot named Hendrik, rode to Cafferland—the first Caffer we reached, was Captain *Olella*, and afterwards we were with Captain *Jalousa*, and thereupon we rode to Geika.

6.

What did you do at Captain *Olella's*?

Answer: Faber asked *Olella* if he would assist to drive the Troops out of the Fish River.

7.
What answer did Olella give ? Answer : That he could not give an answer, but that Faber should ride to *Geika*, for he was the Head.
8.
What did you do at *Jalousa's* ? Answer : Faber asked him also for assistance to drive the Troops out.
9.
What did *Jalousa* answer ? Answer : *Jalousa* said that he was only an inferior captain, and therefore could not say whether he should give assistance, but that we should ride to *Geika* who was the Chief. We thereupon rode to *Geika*, and Faber asked him to co-operate, saying that he was purposely come to ask his assistance to drive away the Troops which were stationed round about at the Posts, for that *Johannes Bezuidenhout* had said to him that he would drive the Troops out, because his brother was shot.
10.
What answer did *Geika* give ? Answer : That he could not as yet give a positive answer, but would call all the Captains together ; that Faber should come again to him afterwards, when he would give him a decisive report. Faber promised *Geika* that when they had driven away the Troops, the Caffers should have all their Iron, Brass, Beads and Cattle.
11.
Did he promise them any Ground ? Answer : Yes, the *Zuurveld*, that it should be again for the Caffers.
12.
Did you see any other Captains ? Answer : Captain *Keino* was at *Geika's*, on horseback.
13.
Did you see that Faber spoke also with him ? Answer : Yes.

14.
On what subject did he speak with him? Answer: Also about the same thing, to give assistance.
15.
What was Keino's answer? Answer: He said that he was not one of the Heads, that Faber should speak to *Geika*, and that the latter must know what he had to do.
16.
Did Faber speak for himself or it the name of another? Answer: He said that he came in the name of Bezuidenhout to ask assistance from the Caffers.
17.
Did it appear to you that Faber was acquainted with the Caffer Captains? Answer: Yes, they all called him by his name, Cornelis Faber.
18.
Who called him so? Answer: The Captains.
19.
Did *Geika* also know him? Answer: Yes.
20.
Where did you go to, after you had been with *Geika*? Answer: Home.
21.
Did you conceive it to be a bad thing to go there? Answer: Yes, it was not a good thing.
22.
What means did you make use of to inform your Landdrost, or Field-Cornet thereof? Answer: I did not make it known because my horse was too tired.
23.
How far does your nearest neighbour reside from you in the direction of the Field-Cornet? Answer: A couple of hours on horseback.
24.
How far does your Field-Cornet live from you? Answer: About five hours on horseback.

25.

Were there no other horses at your dwelling place, besides the one on which you came home?

Answer: Yes, but they would not give them.

26.

Whom did you ask for a horse?

Answer: I did not ask, because my brother in law, Louw Bothma, had but one more, which was also tired, and another had been stabbed dead by the Besjesmen.

27.

Was there not a Pack ox or any wagon at the place?

Answer: No, but there were other people who had wagons.

28.

What other people?

Answer: Louw Bothma and Stephanus Bothma.

29.

Can you write?

Answer: No.

30.

Did you tell Louw and Stephanus Bothma that you had been in Cafferland with Faber?

Answer: Yes, I did tell them so.

31.

What answer did they give you?

Answer: Nothing, they did not know of any advice to give me how I should act.

32.

What did you then further do?

Answer: Andries Meijer, who lives there, gave me a horse, with which I rode to my father in law Diedrik Geere, who resides on the ridge of the Zwagers Hoek.

33.

Does your Field-Cornet live on that road?

Answer: No.

34.

Does any Field-Cornet live on the way you rode?

Answer: No.

35.

How far does W^m. Krugel reside from that road?

Answer: As far as I rode about a couple of hours, but I did not know that he was Field-Cornet.

36.

Did you relate to Diedrik Geere any thing of what happened?

Answer: Yes, I said that they had had me to Cafferland.

37.

When you got the horse from A. Meijer, did you ask to ride with it to the Field-Cornet?

Answer: No.

38.

Did you not conceive it to be your duty to bring the business to the knowledge of your Government?

Answer: I was ignorant in the business, and did not know how I should act.

39.

Did you concern yourself further in this Rebellion?

Answer: No, I was not present any further.

40.

Were you again in Cafferland afterwards?

Answer: No.

41.

Did you hear that Faber was there the second time?

Answer: Yes, but I was then at my father's in law, I heard it when I came home again.

42.

Did you hear who accompanied Faber the second time to Cafferland?

Answer: No.

43.

From whom did you hear that Faber had been a second time to Cafferland?

Answer: That I do not know.

44.

How long was it after your return home that you heard Faber was again gone to Cafferland?

Answer: When the people came back from Slagter's Nek.

45.

How long were you at your father's in law?

Answer: That I don't know.

46.

Did you hear of the business at Slagter's Nek before your return home from your father's?

Answer: No; I was a couple of days at home when I heard it.

47.

How far does your father in law live from the Field-Cornet Greijling?

Answer: I don't know.

48.

Did you immediately on the orders of Bezuidenhout go voluntarily to Cafferland?

Answer: He said that I must go with him to Cafferland, or that otherwise I could expect the consequences. Faber then came, and so I was obliged to accompany him.

49.

What consequences could you expect?

Answer: He said those who would not ride, should have a bullet through the head.

50.

Were you then made acquainted with the message which was to be delivered in Cafferland?

Answer: No; he gave the message to Faber only. I never heard of it before Faber spoke with the Caffers in my presence.

51.

Did you evince any unwillingness or refusal before Bezuidenhout made use of threats?

Answer: Yes; I said that I was afraid to ride to Cafferland, that I had not yet been there.

52.

In what language did Faber speak with the Caffer Captains?

Answer: Partly by interpretation, and partly in the Caffer language. I only understood what was spoken by interpretation, for I do not understand Caffer.

53.

Who acted as interpreter?

Answer: People who were in Cafferland.

54.

Do you know those people?

Answer: I know one of them. Hendrik Nouka, a Hottentot, who was with Geika; the others I do not know; they were Gona Caffers.

1815.

55.

Must you not acknowledge that by going to Cafferland and not giving information of the Plan which you heard there, you have acted criminally and culpably ?

Answer: I know that I ought not to have done so, but I was obliged to accompany him through fear. I was ignorant in the business.

56.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse ?

Answer: I was not present at anything, I know of nothing more.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 20th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A. true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 14.

B.B. 1

MINUTES, 20TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815; to Abraham Carel Bothma, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same.

1.

What is your Name, Age, Birth - place, and Dwelling-place ?

Answer: Abraham Carel Bothma, twenty-eight years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing in the Tarka, under Graaff-Reinett.

2.

How came you here ?

Answer : I was forced here, whether I would or not.

3.

How were you forced ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for me the 12th November last, and forced me against the Government to revenge the blood of his brother, Fredrik Bezuidenhout, who was shot. He drove me on before him on foot, as my horse was tired.

4.

Where did he drive you to ?

Answer : To near Willem Krugel's.

5.

What was Willem Krugel ?

Answer : He was Provisional Field-Cornet.

6.

What did Bezuidenhout do further with you there ?

Answer : There he gave me a horse.

7.

What took place at Krugel's ?

Answer : I came there at night while the people were asleep, on which I also went to sleep, and when I awoke all the people were up, and then they saddled their horses, and we all rode to the Post of Captain Andrews.

8.

Were those people armed ?

Answer : Yes ; all of them.

9.

What people rode with you thither ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout, Willem Krugel, Theunis de Klerk, Andries Meijer, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, Hendrik Brits, Ockert Brits, Pieter Laport, Pieter Erasmus, Piet's Son, Pieter Erasmus, Laurens Son, Theunis Mulder, Hendrik Kloppers, and his brother, another Kloppers, Willem Prinslo, W^s. Son, Joh^s. Prinslo, Mart's Son, Klaas Prinslo, Mart's Son, Klaas

1815.

Prinslo, W^s. Son, Balthasar Prinslo, W^m. Nel, Leendert Labuscagne, another Labuscagne, called Adriaan or Frans, Thomas Dreijer, Frans van Dijk, Andries van Dijk, Jacobus Vrij, Frans Smit, Lucas van Vooren, and Piet or Theunis Fourie, Marthinus Barnard, Jochem Prinslo, Jochem's Son, Marthinus Prinslo, another Jochem Prinslo, Johannes Botha, Stoffel's Son, Abraham Botha, Stoffel's Son, Stoffel Botha, Philip Botha, Stoffel's Son, and others whom I cannot now recollect.

10.

What did all those people do at the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: They asked after Hendrik Prinslo.

11.

Who asked after Hendrik Prinslo?

Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for that purpose; he said to the Commandant Nel that he was the one who would be the avenger, for he had sent to call the Commandant Nel.

12.

Did he send for the Commandant Nel before or after he asked for Prinslo?

Answer: He first asked for Prinslo, and Major Fraser let him know that he could not, or might not do so; thereupon he sent for the Commandant Nel, and when he came, Bezuidenhout ordered him to command his people, but for what purpose I do not know, because I stood at some distance off from them; he would not let Nel go, but demanded an Oath from him that he should come back, but that Nel would not do, for he appeared to be afraid, and went away, and did not come back.

13.

What did you then do further?

Answer: We then went

back to Louw Erasmus, but not to his *werf* (the ground round about the House); we remained at a little distance off at the other side of the River, outside the Boundaries, where we stopped and sent reports backwards and forwards to Major Fraser.

14.

How long did you remain there?

Answer: Three days.

15.

Where did you all get victuals?

Answer: The people brought them from home with them, everyone had something.

16.

Where did you then go to?

Answer: We then went back to the Slagters' Nek.

17.

What further took place there?

Answer: The Landdrost Cuyler sent a letter admonishing them that they should send down a couple of their most sensible men, and that the others should return to their homes, just as Major Fraser had also advised them by all kinds of mild messages, and that then they should have Justice done them; Johannes Bezuidenhout then selected Willem Prinslo, nicknamed the *Great*, to ride to the Landdrost Cuyler in order to speak with him; and the said Willem Prinslo also rode with him, but what answer he brought I don't know, for I was asleep near the river, and when they awoke me, I heard that Prinslo was come; it was then said that the Landdrost Cuyler was coming on with a Commando; we thereupon saddled and rode to the top of the Hill, from whence we saw the Commando, when a Hottentot was sent down

with a report, but what it contained I do not know, neither do I know what answer came, for I was not near enough. The Landdrost Cuyler then came a little nearer, when a Report was again sent, but the contents of which I do not know either, and then some of the men spoke of going to request Pardon, and others wanted to ride back home; and one party rode off to the Landdrost Cuyler, while another rode away.

18.

Where did you then go to ?

Answer : I rode home.

19.

Who was the Head of the gang which was there ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout, according to what he said himself, and assumed unto him, for he did everything he pleased.

20.

What became of that Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : He was shot.

21.

How did Willem Krugel appear to you, as forced, or voluntary ?

Answer : That I cannot say ; we do not live in the same part of the country.

22.

Was Bezuidenhout alone when, as you say, he forced you, and drove you on before him on foot ?

Answer : No, Andries Meijer and Johannes Hartsenberg were present.

23.

Who spoke at the Slagters' Nek about going to ask for Pardon ?

Answer : As far as I heard, Philip Botha was one of them, also Stoffel Botha, W^m. Prinslo (the Great), Willem Krugel and others whom I do not recollect at present.

24.

Who prevented the people from coming down ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout would not have it, that they should go ; I did not hear any person else speak.

25.

Were there besides Bezuidenhout others who assumed any authority?

Answer: That I did not hear.

26.

When you were with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout on the 12th November last, were there any letters written to invite others to join?

Answer: Yes; he caused me to write one.

27.

To whom was that letter addressed?

Answer: To all and every one of the District of Tarka.

28.

What were the contents?

Answer: As far as I know, he caused to be written that every one must come to help to fight for their Country, and also that the Districts of Zwagershoek, Vogel River, Bruintjes Hoogte, Vis River, Zuurveld and Baviaans River, were all of the same opinion, and that he had agreed with the Caffers; all of which were found to be lies, and only intended to set the people on; that he would give the Zuurveld back again to the Caffers and the cattle of the soldiers also, and likewise the beads and the brass; that it was not necessary for the people to bring any victuals with them, as provision had been made, as well as for powder and shot, but these were also lies.

29.

Should you know that Letter still if you saw it?

Answer: Yes.

30.

(The notice to all the Inhabitants of the District of Tarka, and signed "Abraham Carel Bothma," the 12th November, being exhi-

Answer: Yes, I wrote that. Why should I deny it; I was forced to it.

1815. — bited to the prisoner, he was asked) is this the same you mention in your Examination?

31.

Who was present at the writing of this notice?

Answer: Nobody, excepting Bezuidenhout and his wife.

32.

How then were you forced?

Answer: He said that I must do so, for that I was a Traitor. I first wanted to sign *by order of Bezuidenhout*, but he told me that I must sign my own name to it, for that he could well see that I was one of his Betrayers, because I would not write, but that if he must be unfortunate, I and others should also be unfortunate.

33.

What means were adopted to circulate that paper among the people?

Answer: That I don't know; Bezuidenhout gave it to his wife. I rode away about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, and told Andries Meijer that Bezuidenhout had made me write such a paper to my sorrow, and I said to Meijer that I had asked Bezuidenhout to let me go home, when I should have taken the paper myself to my Field-Cornet, and informed him of what had happened.

34.

As you say that you rode home from the Slagters Nek, how came it then that you were brought hither?

Answer: I rode from the Slagters Nek home; we live at the Place of Pieter Jordaan named Palingkloof; and with the drought my brother Louw Bothma, as it was so bad for the cattle, wrote to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, that we should all withdraw to the Place of Zacharias de Beer, and that if he wanted any of us, he would find us there.

My wagon was broken, the axle tree and one of the iron bands, and I had also too few people to move with all belonging to us, at once; we then divided ourselves, my brother Stephanus and I went on before, to the said Place of Zach^s. de Beer. My brother Louw's wagon was too full to load everything, and therefore my brother Stephanus took up my wife and children and we departed together; from there one of us two was to turn back with one of our people to assist my brother Louw because there were not any leaders. The first day we rode to the Neck of a hill where the road to the Baviaan's River and that to the Place of de Beer join; there we met Cornelis Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout who were unyoked on the Neck. Bezuidenhout asked us there if we were also running away; we answered no, and that we were going to the Place of de Beer, and that we should ride from that place to the Field-Cornet, and from thence to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, to inform him of the errors which we had been seduced to commit, and to request mercy of the Government; he thereupon asked us if we would allow ourselves to be taken, to which I answered that I was not afraid of being taken by anybody, because I intended myself to go to my Government; he then said that he had sent a little Bastard Hottentot to the place of old Daniel Erasmus to fetch his horses

which had been left behind there; and that that Hottentot had brought him for answer, that there was a Commando in readiness, and that they would apprehend us. I also heard from Jacobus Vrij, who was still there, that the Landdrost Stockenstrom was on the way to the Tarka with a Commando. Bezuidenhout further said to me that I could not go, but must remain with him and go a little on one side. I represented to him that the longer we continued the more unfortunate we should be, for that Government would not leave us unprosecuted, but he would not listen to that; he and my brother and I then went to the Winterberg near the Houtbosch, my brother Louw not knowing what had become of us; and why no one came back to help him; so Andries Meijer took a horse belonging to my brother Stephanus, which Daniel Erasmus should have had, and my brother Louw sent said Andries Meijer to us, but not finding us at the Place where he sought us, he followed the track of the wagon, until he found us; when he remained a day over, because it was far. I then at first wanted to go back on foot, because I foresaw unfortunate consequences would result therefrom. My wife said it was impossible to go alone through that waste country with a parcel of little children where there was so much danger from Lions and Boschjesmen, and that I had therefore better ride the next morning with

Meijer to my brother Louw's to fetch his wagon, and then come back for her and the children. My brother Stephanus then said to me that whatever might happen, he would return the next day, and that I should come with the wagon to the Place where we were to meet. On this I rode away with Meijer, and having got to a good distance, we found the track of Major Fraser's Commando, and a little after that we overtook two soldiers. Meijer wanted at first to ride up to them immediately, but as I was afraid of accidents, we remained sitting on a little hillock, till the soldiers had joined the Detachment, when having rode to near the Detachment, I from fear stopped, and Meijer rode through, who promised me that if Major Fraser, or whoever had the Command, was not angry, he would send me word to come also, and which he did with the Field-Cornet Jan Durau, and Piet Erasmus Piet's Son, on which I likewise went to Major Fraser, and having at his desire related everything to him, he said that I must stay with him in order to show him where Bezuidenhout and Faber were. Major Fraser wanted to ride thither the same evening, on which I assured him that my brother would return the next day, but that I could not be responsible for the others, although they had spoken of it. On this Major Fraser remained that evening, and rode away the next morning, when having proceeded a good way, and

asking me where the best place would be to wait for them, I pointed out a spot to him, which I thought was the best situated to help my wife and children also, and for whom care was taken by the Commandant Nel, the Officer Mackay and everyone. Major Fraser then broke his arm by a fall from his horse, and therefore turned back to some distance. The wagons then arrived and unyoked, while Meijer and I were taken into custody, and each placed under the charge of two soldiers. A fight then took place with Bezuidenhout, who would not give himself up, and after it was over the wagons were again yoked, and rode back a little way. The following day we were brought to near my brother Louw's, where my wife and children had remained, and the day after I was brought to the Place of Pieter Jordaan, and the next day to Hendrik Potgieter, and further to Jan Jordaan, from thence to old Daniel Erasmus, and thereupon to Captain Andrews, where I remained a day over, and was then brought with a wagon under a Guard of Dragoons to this Place.

35.

How do you know that Johannes Bezuidenhout has been shot?

Answer: I stood a small distance off from there, by the soldiers, and when I came out from behind a little hill they had already begun to fire at one another. I then first saw that a soldier was shot with a charge of small bullets; they then fired at him with force, and in a moment he fell.

Lt. McInnes first beckoned to him with his hat to give himself up, but that he would not do, and his wife said to him that he must not do so, which I heard, because I stood under the wind (to leeward); he was not shot dead, but died in the evening at sunset.

36.

Did you see that the wife of Bezuidenhout had a gun in her hand?

Answer: Yes, I saw that she had a gun and also that she fired a shot at the soldiers.

37.

Did you see any children of Bezuidenhout there?

Answer: Yes, a son named Gerrit, who is wounded.

38.

Did he also fire?

Answer: That I don't know, but the soldiers said that he sat under the fore wheel, and fired from there.

39.

Must you not acknowledge that by writing the notice exhibited to you, and by your being in Company with the armed Rebels, you have acted criminally and culpably?

Answer: Yes, in so far that I depended on, and was more afraid of that man, namely Johannes Bezuidenhout, than of my Judges, but my life was to me valuable and sweet, and I was only a sinful being, and that man acted without Soul or Conscience.

40.

What have you now to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: Bezuidenhout acted just as he pleased, and could have given me a ball in the head, or murdered me in the most cruel manner; while I would have rather fallen into the hands of the Judges, if there were but a chance of mercy.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 20th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uiten-

1815.
—
hagen by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 15.

O.O.O. MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815; to François Smit, confined in the Public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: François Smit, 42 years old, born in the Cape District, between Saldanha Bay and Zwartland; I live at Louis Fourie's, at Bavians River.

2.

What do you know of the armed people who assembled in that part of the Country?

Answer: I was verbally commanded by Gerrit Bezuidenhout in the name of W^m. Krugel to come close to the Neck along the Fish River.

3.

Were there other people in the same house also commanded for that purpose?

Answer: Yes, Theunis Fourie, Lucas van Vuuren, and Christiaan Dreijer, but they were not commanded in the same manner as I was. Lucas van Vuuren and Christiaan Dreijer were commanded by a Letter, and Theunis Fourie and I verbally.

4.

Did you ride together?

Answer: Yes.

5.
Did you ride armed ? Answer : Yes.
6.
What did you find when you
came to the place appointed ? Answer : Nothing else than a
whole assembly of armed
people.
7.
Under whose orders were
those people ? Answer : Under W^m. Krugel.
8.
Did you remain there ? Answer : No, we rode further
to W^m. van Aard's, where there
is a Military Post, and where
Hend^k. Prinslo was in custody.
9.
What took place there ? Answer : I don't know, but I
asked what they were about
there, on which they said that
they wished to have H. Prinslo.
10.
Did they get him ? Answer : No; but W^m. Krugel,
who was Field-Cornet, sent for
him.
11.
Who said that they wanted to
have Prinslo ? Answer : W^m. Krugel and
Prinslo's brothers.
12.
What answer did they receive
to their demand for Prinslo ? Answer : Major Fraser sent
word that he could not release
H. Prinslo, but that he would
send a letter. Commandant
Nel came there and also said so,
and warned the people to dis-
perse; we thereupon proceeded
over the Jager's Ford to near
the Place of Louw Erasmus,
and when we were there, Major
Fraser sent an Extra Letter
with a fine report, saying that
the people should disperse, or
that otherwise they would make
themselves unfortunate, and
that I also thought; for when I
first came there, I thought it was

a Patrol, because I was commanded, although afterwards I perceived it was something else, but I could not at that moment get away; however, the second day I rode home and was not there again.

13.

Did you ride away alone?

Answer: No; Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, and Theunis Fourie rode through the Veld, and I along the River; the same evening we were all at home again, and there remained quiet.

14.

Were you not afterwards again at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: No.

15.

Do you recollect the contents of the Extra Letter from Prinslo?

Answer: No; I stood at a distance, and would not then already trouble myself any further in the business.

16.

When the people were assembled together, who appeared to be the Head?

Answer: I knew no better than that it was W^m. Krugel, the Provisional Field-Cornet; I was then anxious to get away, so that they would not tell me anything more.

Thus Interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

N.N.N.

MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Christiaan Laurens Dreijer confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: Christiaan Laurens Dreijer, twenty-seven years of age, born in the Zuurveld, and residing at the place of Louis Fourie at the Baviaans River.

2.

Did you hear anything in the beginning of the month of November last about an assembly of armed people?

Answer: No, that I did not hear anything of.

3.

Did you not find yourself among such an assembly?

Answer: Yes, when I was commanded, and in that manner I got among them.

4.

By whom were you commanded?

Answer: By W^m. Krugel, whose name was subscribed to a commanding letter.

5.

Do you know the date of that commanding letter?

Answer: No, I have forgotten it.

6.

Were there others commanded with you?

Answer: Yes, Lucas van Vuuren, Louis Fourie, Daniel Erasmus, and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son.

7.

For what purpose were you commanded?

Answer: To be at Daniel Erasmus's the next day with provisions for four days.

8.

Did you ride thither?

Answer: Yes, and then W^m. Krugel said to me I should ride home again, and come back the following day.

1815.

9.

Were there more people ?

Answer : Yes, the others who were commanded, but we did not ride thither the following day, for he sent a verbal message with Gerrit Bezuidenhout to the others that we should repair to Slagters Nek on this side of the River.

10.

Did you then ride to Slagters Nek ?

Answer : Yes, with Lucas van Vuuren, Theunis Fourie, and Frans Smit.

11.

Whom did you find there ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel, to whom I reported myself as being there.

12.

What took place then ?

Answer : We then rode together down to the Post of Van Aard, and when we came there, we first saw what it was.

13.

What did you see then ?

Answer : The first that I saw was a letter which was sent there by Major Fraser, and which was signed by Hendrik Prinslo.

14.

What sort of a letter was that ?

Answer : It was an ugly letter.

15.

When did that letter come there ?

Answer : That I don't know to a certainty ; that evening or the following day.

16.

Where did you receive that letter ?

Answer : That I cannot recollect.

17.

How long did you remain with those people ?

Answer : I rode away the third day.

18.

Why did you ride away ?

Answer : Because I did not wish to have a hand in it, and was afraid of getting into trouble, and because the people,

remained armed there at the Post, which appeared to be a mysterious business.

19.

With whom did you ride away?

Answer: With Lucas van Vuuren and Theunis Fourie. Frans Smit also came home the same evening, but rode another way.

20.

Did you thereupon remain at home?

Answer: Yes.

21.

Did you not hear among those People what their intention was?

Answer: No, I did not trouble myself with them.

22.

Did you perceive who was their Head?

Answer: No.

23.

Should you know that Commanding letter if you saw it?

Answer: I think I should.

A Commanding letter signed Willem Fredrik Krugel, and dated the 12th November, 1815, being exhibited to the Prisoner, he was asked,

24.

Is this the same?

Answer: I cannot say to a certainty, but I think it is.

Thus Interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who, together with the Prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

J.J.J.

MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Frans van Dijk, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Frans Johannes van Dijk, thirty years of age, born in the Tarka, and residing at the Baviaans River.

2.

What do you know of an assembly of armed People which happened in this part of the Country, in the beginning of November last?

Answer: I don't know anything particular of it, but I was there.

3.

How came you there?

Answer: I was commanded by W^m. Krugel, the Provisional Field-Cornet.

4.

For what purpose were you commanded?

Answer: He told me that it was against the Caffers.

5.

Where were you to go to?

Answer: I was to be at Daniel Erasmus's with a gun and arms and four days' provisions; but I do not now recollect on what day.

6.

Were you there at the appointed time?

Answer: Yes.

7.

Whom did you find there?

Answer: W^m. Krugel and the People whose names were in the Commanding letter.

8.
What further took place there?
- Answer: W^m. Krugel said that we might ride home again, but that we must come back the second day to the lower side of the Place of Daniel Erasmus.
9.
Did the People get the same order?
- Answer: I believe so, but I do not know rightly.
10.
Did you ride away alone?
- Answer: No, all together, every one to his house: I rode with my brother in law, Barend de Lange, who was also commanded.
11.
Did you then ride home?
- No: before we got there a message came from W^m. Krugel, but who brought it I do not know.
12.
What did that message contain?
- Answer: That we should go to W^m. Krugel's, on which we accordingly rode there.
13.
What did you find there?
- Answer: W^m. Krugel and other People also; but I don't know who they were, it was dark when I arrived there.
14.
How long did you remain there?
- Answer: That night. The next morning early we rode from there to the other side of the Slagters Nek.
15.
What happened there?
- Answer: We rode at noon to the place of van Aard.
16.
Did you meet with any more People at the Slagters Nek?
- Answer: Yes; but I did not know them.
17.
Was W^m. Krugel there with you?
- Answer: Yes.
18.
Was he the Head of the Conspiracy?
- Answer: That I don't know.

1815.

19.
What happened at the Place
of van Aard?

Answer: That I don't know; I had a headache, and lay behind a bush; we afterwards rode to the Place of Louw Erasmus at the other side of the Fish River, where we remained that night, and the next day rode a little further.

20.
Where did you then ride to?

Answer: Again to Slagters Nek, and from thence I rode home with Lucas van Vuuren and Christian Dreijer. (Says further) Before we came to the Nek I rode away.

21.
How many days were you
then on the road?

Answer: I remained four days with the People.

22.
How came you again among
those People?

Answer: I had forgotten my overcoat, which my brother had taken with him.

23.
Where were the People then?

Answer: At Slagter's Nek, where the Landdrost Cuyler found them.

24.
Did Lucas van Vuuren and
Christian Dreijer see that you
rode away with them?

Answer: They must have seen it, for I rode a little way with them, and then they rode to their Places, and I to mine.

25.
Why did you ride away from
those assembled people?

Answer: Because there was a letter which had come from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, saying that we should return home.

26.
Why did you return back
when you went to fetch your
overcoat?

Answer; I could not ride away then, for Johannes Bezuidenhout would not allow it, but said that he would have them, who rode home, destroyed by the Caffers, with their wives and children.

27.

How many People were there assembled?

Answer: I don't know rightly. I think between Fifty and Sixty.

28.

What was the reason after some of the People surrendered to me at Slagters Nek, and you were already under my protection, that you again absented yourself?

Answer: I was afraid, because I had been so long with those People, and therefore I rode away home, where I took another horse, and then rode to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff.

29.

Should you know the commanding letter if you saw it?

Answer: I think I should.

The commanding letter from *Willem Fredrik Krugel* dated the 12th November, 1815, being exhibited to the Prisoner, he was asked:

30.

Is this the letter?

Answer: Yes; it is the same.

31.

Did W^m. Krugel make the People take an Oath?

Answer: Yes; but I did not swear, and many others also not.

32.

What was the purport of that Oath?

Answer: That I don't know. I only heard the People saying among one another that an Oath had been taken, but Krugel swore that he would remain faithful to those People.

33.

Who demanded that Oath from Krugel?

Answer: That I don't know, for I stood a little way off.

34.

For what purpose was Krugel to be faithful to those People?

Answer: That I don't know.

35.

When did the swearing of that Oath by Krugel take place?

Answer: At the Post of van Aard.

36.

Do you know of the Field Commandant Nel having been there with you?

Answer: Yes; but I don't know what was spoken with him.

1815.

37.

Was that before or after the Oath was taken ?

Answer : That I don't know.

38.

Was not a letter read there which came from Major Fraser ?

Answer : That I don't know.

39.

Must you not acknowledge, that by having remained with that armed Mob, and that even after you had an opportunity to get away, you have acted criminally and are deserving of punishment ?

Answer : I don't know, but I think so.

40.

What have you to say in your defence ?

Answer : That I was afraid of the Caffers, for it was said that those who did not participate, or returned home, should be destroyed by the Caffers.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who together with the Prisoner and me the Secretary have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

The Prisoner being again brought into Court at his desire, stated to the Commission that he requested Pardon, for this time, and which is here recoredd.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

G.G.

MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Andries Hendrik Klopper, Jacobus Son, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place and dwelling place?

Answer: Andries Hendrik Klopper, Jacobus Son, 24 years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing at Baviaans River.

2.

Was there not a mob of armed men assembled at the Baviaans River in the beginning of the month?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Were you not among them?

Answer: Yes.

4.

For what purpose did those people assemble?

Answer: That I do not know, but when Johannes Bezuidenhout came there on the 13th or 14th November last, he took us away, and then the news came that Hendrik Prinslo had been apprehended, and Bezuidenhout said that those who would not accompany him must expect the consequences.

5.

Did you then ride with him?

Answer: Yes, I had to get ready in the night and accompany him.

6.

Was Bezuidenhout alone with you, or had he more People with him?

Answer: There were, as far as I can recollect, three men with him, namely Andries Meijer, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, and Abraham Bothma; I did not see any more.

1815.

7.
Do you know whether he came from home to ask for Hendrik Prinslo ?

Answer : No, I rode towards the hindmost people.

8.
What do you mean by the hindmost people ?

Answer : Those who rode the farthest behind the others.

9.
Did you then see others besides those People with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Yes, there was a whole lot of us together, there was my brother Marth^s. Klopper, Piet Erasmus, Piet Son, Cornelis Hendrik van den Nest, and more others whom he sent for, as I heard.

10.
With whom do you live ?

Answer : With Willem Krugel.

11.
Who assembled the other People besides the three that Bezuidenhout brought with him ?

Answer : That I do not know.

12.
Did you not that evening see more People at your Place than belonged to it, previous to Bezuidenhout coming there ?

Answer : No.

13.
Did you not hear that Willem Krugel had collected some People together before Bezuidenhout came there ?

Answer : Willem Krugel commanded some people by a letter which the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff had sent.

14.
For what purpose did he command those people ?

Answer : As I heard he had received a letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, stating that some Rebels, in the Tarka and Baviaans River, intended to advance with the Caffers in order to attack all the Posts to right below ; on which Willem Krugel said he was thankful for the information and would arm himself.

15.

In what part of the country did Bezuidenhout live ?

Answer : In the Tarka.

16.

Is that the part of the Country which the Deputy Landdrost meant, and where the Rebellion was ?

Answer : Yes, in the letter.

17.

Did you know that Bezuidenhout was one of those Rebels ?

Answer : Yes, according to what he said when he came to us.

18.

Were there among the people thus assembled, any of those who had been commanded for the purpose of opposing the Rebellion ?

Answer : That I don't know, it was in the night, and my house stands on one side.

19.

Was Willem Krugel among the party with which you rode ?

Answer : Yes.

20.

What opinion did you form when you saw W. Krugel riding with Bezuidenhout whom, you knew to belong to the Rebels ?

Answer : I don't know, for I was taken all aback at once.

21.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer : To the post of Captain Andrews.

22.

What did you do there ?

Answer : Nothing, we returned a little way back, and Bezuidenhout sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, but Major Fraser sent for answer that he could not release him without orders from the Landdrost Cuyler.

23.

What did you then do ?

Answer : We went back to Laurens Erasmus.

1815.

24.
Did not the Commandant Nel come to you while you were at the post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes.

25.
Did you not take an Oath among one another?

Answer: No, none of us took an Oath. (Further.) At least I did not.

26.
Did you not say to Jac^s. Potgieter that the People had taken an Oath among one another?

Answer: No.

27.
What did you people do at the place of Louw Erasmus?

Answer: Nothing; we went back from thence to the Slagters' Nek, where we were taken.

28.
On what day was it, after you had been at the Post of Captain Andrews, that you were taken at the Slagters' Nek?

Answer: The fifth day after; on Tuesday we were at the Post, and on the Saturday following we were apprehended.

29.
Were you not at the place of Willem Lotter during that time?

Answer: Yes, by orders of Bezuidenhout.

30.
Where was his Commando when you rode to Lotter's?

Answer: At the Post of Captain Andrews.

31.
How long after the Commandant Nel was with the Commando, was it that you rode away?

Answer: Half an hour.

32.
Did not the People form a circle during that half hour?

Answer: Yes.

33.
What happened within the circle?

Answer. W^m. Krugel asked if the People would be faithful to him, and we answered yes.

34.
Was there not something said about shooting if they would not remain faithful?

Answer: No.

35.

What force did you conceive was attached to the word *yes*, which you gave?

Answer: I did not comprehend that.

36.

Were you not at Jacobus Potgieter's the same day as at Lotter's?

Answer: Yes, that was also an order from Bezuidenhout.

37.

How could Bezuidenhout send you with orders when, according to your statement, you were under the command of W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Because he assumed a higher authority than the Provisional Field-Cornet, for it was he who took us away.

38.

Did you not see Theunis Botha also at the place of Lotter?

Answer: Yes.

39.

Did you not say to W^m. Lotter, Theunis Botha, and Jacobus Potgieter that there were sixty men assembled to demand Hendrik Prinelo?

Answer: Yes.

40.

Did you not also say that there was a body of Caffers, and even that those of Hinza were to come to assist?

Answer: Yes, that was as Bezuidenhout had said.

41.

Did you not also say that there was a great force of Caffers already that evening at the Baviaan's River?

Answer: Yes, that Bezuidenhout also told me.

42.

Did you not likewise say that no person was forced, but that those who did not help must expect the consequences?

Answer: Yes, also according to what Bezuidenhout said.

43.

Did you not also say that those who would not assist, should be caught, not with cold tongs, but with warm ones?

Answer: No, that never came out of my mouth.

1815.

44.

Did you not likewise tell the People that they should make it known at the place of Anthony Botha ?

Answer : Yes.

45.

Did you not also say that you had already been at the places of Stoffel Botha, W^m. Viljoen and Jan Greijling for the same purpose ?

Answer : Yes.

46.

Did you not likewise say that some People had been shot in your part, of the country, and others apprehended in them ?

Answer : Yes.

47.

Did you not say that they would have Prinslo, even were it by bits and pieces ?

Answer : Yes, also by order of Bezuidenhout.

48.

Did you not likewise say that the War of the Blood pit had already been notified to the Commandant W. Nel ?

Answer : Yes, that Bezuidenhout said also.

49.

What did you understand by this expression ?

Answer : That it would cost Blood through the multitude of the Caffers of whom he had spoken.

50.

Did you not say that they had already the Commandant Nel in their hands, and that you did not know why they did not keep him ?

Answer : I said that Bezuidenhout had had him in his hands, and that he no doubt felt sorry for not having kept him.

51.

Did you not say that Bezuidenhout would drive the soldiers from the Posts, and shoot them, if they did not go willingly away ?

Answer : Yes, that Bezuidenhout told me.

52.

Did you not say that some Posts had already been invested?

Answer: No, nothing else than that we had been at the Post of Captain Andrews.

53.

Did you ride from Willem Lotter's to Jacobus Potgieter's?

Answer: Yes.

54.

Did you not say to W^m. Lotter and Theunis Botha that the other People where you had been, would assist?

Answer: Yes.

55.

Did you not say to Jacobus Potgieter that Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended, and that a Guard of sixty men lay on a Neck?

Answer: Yes.

56.

Did you also say that the Caffers would assist?

Answer: Yes, by orders of Bezuidenhout, who notified it to them.

57.

Do you know whether Potgieter, during the time you were there, received a command-letter from the Commandant Nel, ordering him to join him?

Answer: No.

58.

Were you alone when you rode round among the different People?

Answer: Yes.

59.

How great do you reckon the distance which you rode alone that day?

Answer: Eight or ten hours.

60.

Had you not any opportunity all that time of separating yourself from that rebellious mob?

Answer: Yes, but my wife and children were at home at the place of W. Krugel, and I was apprehensive for them, as Bezuidenhout spoke of the Caffers.

61.

How far was the Commando from the place of W^m. Krugel when you were obliged to return there ?

Answer : An hour and a half on horseback.

62.

Could you not have got to your wife from the place of Potgieter without again going to the Rebels ?

Answer : No, for then I should have been obliged to cross a Mountain which is always full of rogues.

63.

Do you not know that Claas Prinslo went over that Mountain to the place of W^m. Krugel to give information that his Brother Hendrick was apprehended ?

Answer : No, I do not know if he came over that Mountain ; I did not ask him what road he took, and it was dark when he came there.

64.

Did you also see in the circle that W^m. Krugel spoke to the People ?

Answer : No, that I did not see.

65.

Did you not say to Potgieter that W^m. Krugel had taken an oath from the People not to yield, as they would otherwise receive a ball in their heads ?

Answer : No, but Bezuidenhout said so, and I told it to Potgieter.

66.

As you say that Bezuidenhout forced you, how comes it then when I was under the Slagter's Nek with my Commando, and an opportunity was offered you to come out, that you did not do so ?

Answer : I was afraid of my Government for I was in the mesh, and I was fearful as well as Bezuidenhout of being punished.

67.

Must you not acknowledge by having joined an armed rebellious Gang, and by messages endeavouring to induce other inhabitants to do the same, that you have acted criminally and culpably ?

Answer : That I do not know, but I was afraid.

68.

What have you to allege in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I was brought thereto by Bezuidenhout and the fear of the Caffers.

69.

Were you at the funeral of Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 19.

V. 1. MINUTES, 21ST DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhage, by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815,

Willem Godfried Lotter, thirty-seven years of age, born at the French-Hoek, and residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, who at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, declared to be the truth;

That in the month of November last, without being able to recollect the exact day, Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. Son, having arrived at the Deponent's house, he was asked by Theunis Botha, who lives with the Deponent, how it went on in his part of the Country (namely Baviaan's River), to which said Klopper answered, *how should it go, people are shot there, and apprehended in your parts*; that said Botha having thereupon asked *who was apprehended, and for what*, Klopper replied *Hendrik Prinslo was yesterday taken*, and further said "that they were lying there "with sixty men and would not let him go, and also that there

1815.

“were ten thousand Caffers, and that the farthest Caffers of Hinza would likewise be at Baviaan’s River that evening, and that they had also notified to Willem Nel, the War of the Bloodpit, and that they should demand Prinslo from Willem Nel; that if it could not be otherwise, they would have him piecemeal; and that if they knew his crime and had him, they would bring him where he ought to be; that they would drive away the Dragoons from the Posts and shoot them if they did not go willingly; that it could not last longer than the following day, and that those who would not assist should be laid hold of not with cold, but with hot tongs; that however he did not force anybody, everyone should act of his own accord; but that those who did not assist must expect the consequences.” On which said Botha, having asked him if he knew that they were Government People, said Hendrik Klopper answered “Yes, and that if they went voluntarily away, they should not be shot at,” having further said “that if any of us rode there, we should call at Anthony Botha’s and inform him of it also,” but upon which both the Deponent and said Theunis Botha remained silent.

The Deponent was thereupon examined on the following Interrogatories by the R.O. Requirer:—

1.
Did you or Theunis Botha promise to go with? Answer: No.
2.
Was Hendrik Klopper alone or had he any body with him? Answer: He was alone.
3.
In whose name did he speak? Answer: He did not mention any person’s name; he only said that there were sixty who had taken an oath to be faithful to one another.
4.
Where were those sixty people together? Answer: At the other side of the Place of Van Aard, as Klopper said.
5.
Do you know whether he was to ride any further in order to speak to others? Answer: That I did not ask him, but he said that he must also ride to others, and as I afterwards heard he did ride to the people at the Fish River.

6.
To what people did he ride? Answer: To Jurie Potgieter's as I heard; further I do not know.
7.
What do you understand by the Expression of the *War of the Bloodpit*? Answer: That they intended to shoot, and that Blood should be shed.
8.
Why would you not act with Klopper? Answer: Because I saw and heard it was not good.
9.
Did you make your Landdrost or Field-Cornet acquainted with the business? Answer: I rode the same day to the Field-Cornet Louis Nel; my horses were in the kraal.
10.
What did the Field-Cornet say? Answer: That I must go back to my home, and wait till he commanded me, and thereupon I rode home.
11.
Do you know anything more about this business? Answer: Klopper also said that if H. Prinslo did not get loose, he never again would set his foot in Africa.
12.
Were you afterwards commanded by your Field-Cornet? Answer: Yes, when I had scarcely been an hour at home.
13.
Where were you commanded to? Answer: I was ordered to be at Jan Botha's, where my Field-Cornet was, and with whom I rode to Van Aard's.
14.
Were there any more men with the Field-Cornet? Answer: Yes, there were Theunis Botha, Stoffel's Son, Willem van Deventer, and Louis du Pree.
15.
What did you do at Van Aard's? Answer: The Field-Cornet sent me out to command some more people, and which I accordingly did at Gerrit Venter, Willem Botha, Daniel Nel, Willem de Plooy, Theunis

Botha, Theunis' Son, and Willem Botha, Stoffel's Son; I then rode home and the men whom I had commanded, went to the Field-Cornet.

16.

Have you answered everything according to truth, and are you ready if required, to swear to it?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Willem Godfried Lotter, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only in his answer to the 15th Interrogatory "that *he had also commanded Johannes Bosch,*" in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the Prisoner Hendrik Klopper, Jac^{'s} Son, who declared not to have any cross question to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen the 22nd December, 1815.

(Signed) WILLEM G. LOTTER.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

H.H.H. MINUTES 21ST DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 17th November, 1815, to Barend de Lange, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your Name, Age, Birth Place, and Dwelling Place ?

Answer : Barend de Lange, twenty-one years of age, born at the Fish River, and residing at the Baviaans River, at the former Place of Jac^s. Krugel under Graaff-Reinett.

2.

Did you hear anything of an assembly of armed people ?

Answer : Yes, they rode round.

3.

Were you also there ?

Answer : Yes, I was commanded by Willem Krugel.

4.

How were you commanded ?

Answer : To be at Daniel Erasmus' with my arms, and four days' provisions.

5.

On what day were you to be there ?

Answer : That I don't know now.

6.

Did you go there at the appointed time ?

Answer : Yes.

7.

Did you find your Field-Cornet and other people there ?

Answer : Yes, our provisional Field-Cornet Mr. Krugel, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer and others whom I did not know.

8.

What did Mr. Krugel do with you ?

Answer : I was to ride with him to his Place.

9.
Were other people also obliged to ride to his Place?
Answer: Yes, there were more people who rode with him, but I don't know them. Those whom I knew rode home.
10.
Who rode home?
Answer: Lucas van Vuuren and Christiaan Dreijer.
11.
What did you do at Wm. Krugel's Place?
Answer: Nothing, but some people came there at night.
12.
How long did you remain there?
Answer: One night.
13.
What people came there at night?
Answer: Andries Meijer and Johs. Bezuidenhout, as I heard him called, for I don't know him.
14.
Did you not hear what he came there for?
Answer: No.
15.
What further took place?
Answer: The next day we marched out.
16.
Where did you go to?
Answer: To Slagters' Nek.
17.
Did you find any people there?
Answer: No, but when we were there, two or three people came.
18.
Where did you further go to?
Answer: To the Post of Captain Andrews at the Place of Van Aard at the Fish River.
19.
Did all the people who assembled at Wm. Krugel's go there?
Answer: Yes.
20.
What did they do at the Post of Captain Andrews?
Answer: Nothing, but I saw one of them ride to the Post.
21.
Who was that?
Answer: I don't know, I did not know him.

22. What was he to do there? Answer: That I don't know.
23. Did you not afterwards hear what he did there? Answer: No.
24. Did you hear where Hendk. Prinslo, Mart.'s son, was at that time? Answer: I heard that he was at Captain Andrews.
25. Did you then not hear that the people with whom you were, wanted to have him released? Answer: No.
26. Did you not hear what H. Prinslo was doing there? Answer: No, but I heard that the Dragoons had taken him away from his father's Place.
27. Did you not hear the reason why he was taken away? Answer: No.
28. Did you see the Commandant Nel among the people there? Answer: Yes, he was there.
29. Did you not shortly after his departure, see W^m. Krugel standing in a ring among the people? Answer: Yes.
30. What did the people in that ring do? Answer: I did not stand near them.
31. Did they not there swear to stand by W^m. Krugel? Answer: Yes, as I heard.
32. Do you know that Hendrik Klopper rode away from these people about that time? Answer: No.

33. Where did you further go to?
Answer: Over to Louw Erasmus, and from there back to the Slagters' Nek, because we we had remained one day more at the other side of Louw Erasmus.
34. How many days after was it that you went to Slagters' Nek?
Answer: We slept there the third night.
35. How long did you remain there?
Answer: The next day until noon.
36. Where did you ride to the next afternoon?
Answer: The Landdrost Cuyler then came there, on which we rode home.
37. Why did you remain so long with that rebellious mob?
Answer: Because when I I was once there, I could not ride home again, for Joh^a. Bezuidenhout said that he would have the first person who rode away, shot.
38. Did you hear anybody else besides Bezuidenhout speak in that manner?
Answer: No.
39. Were there other people also who wanted to get away, and were afraid, like you?
Answer: Yes, Frans van Dijk, and four or five others, but whom I did not know.
40. Was Bezuidenhout alone able to keep you and the four or five others there?
Answer: He frightened us by the Force of Caffers, of which he spoke.
41. What was he to do with those Caffers?
Answer: He said that he would have us murdered by the Caffers.
42. When you had an opportunity to leave Bezuidenhout, and I had had you invited three times to come down, why did you not do so?

43.

What false step had you taken ?

Answer : Because I had remained so long with Bezuidenhout.

44.

Should you still know the Commanding letter if you saw it ?

Answer : I don't know.

The Commanding letter from *Willem Fredrik Krugel* dated the 12th November, 1815, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked

45.

Is this the same ?

Answer : I believe that it is the same.

46.

What were your thoughts when you were brought on a strange road, and when another than your Provisional Field-Cornet gave you orders ?

Answer : I had no thoughts about it, I was always on one side.

47.

Who appeared to you to be the Head of that mob ?

Answer : I thought that Johannes Bezuidenhout was the Head, and who would not let us go home.

48.

Did you see anybody else who exercised authority there ?

Answer : Nobody except Willem Krugel, who was our Cornet.

49.

How did you at last get away from Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : He rode home, and then I also rode home.

50.

Must you not acknowledge, by having repaired to that armed assembly, and by remaining there, notwithstanding the opportunity you had to get away, to have acted criminally, and to deserve punishment ?

Answer : Yes, but I am ignorant therein.

51.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse ?

Answer : Nothing else than that I turned back from the Slagters' Nek and rode to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff to report myself.

1815.

Thus Interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who together with the prisoner and me the Secretary have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

A true Translation.

HEN^r. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 21.

V. 2. MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :

Theunis Christoffel Botha. Theunis son, thirty-six years of age, born at Oliphant's River, and residing with Willem Lotter at Eruintjes Hoogte; who at the requisition of the Landdrost declared to be the truth;

That being at home on the 15th November last, Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s Son, came there from Baviaans River, who had been riding round to assemble people, and who, on the Deponent's asking how things were in his part of the Country, had answered "that in his part people were shot, and in that of the Deponent people were apprehended"; on which the Deponent, having asked him who was apprehended, he answered Hendrik Prinslo, and on being further asked by the Deponent why so, and what he had done, said, *nothing in the world*. That the Deponent having hereupon observed, that possibly Prinslo might have done something to one of the officers, or something of that kind, for which he had been apprehended, Klopper replied "that if Prinslo was not given up, he never would set his foot in Africa again, and that they demanded Prinslo from the Commandant Nel, to whom they had notified the War of the Bloodpit (from which expression the Deponent had understood that they meant to fire) and that they

“ had already had him in hands, and did not know what was the matter with them that they had let him go again. That the People were called upon as Volunteers, and that those who did not come would not be laid hold of with cold Tongs; and that they would have Prinslo even if it were by pieces and bits. That when they first had him, they would shoot all the Posts, and that ten thousand Caffers had already joined them, and that they, with sixty men, had invested the Posts, so that they could not get away. That the King Hinza was also advancing with his Force, and that he would be that night or the following at Baviaans River, but that if the Government’s people retreated willingly, they then would not fire.”

On which the following Questions were put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer :

1.

Who sent said Klopper down?

Answer : That he did not say.

2.

Did he ask you to go with him?

Answer : No, but he made known that the people were asked to go voluntarily.

3.

Did you then help?

Answer : No.

4.

What did you then do?

Answer : Willem Lotter went, and acquainted the Field-Cornet Louis Jacobus Nel of it.

5.

Do you know whether Klopper had been to others with the same Message?

Answer : Yes, he said that he had been to Jan Bosch, to my brother Stoffel Botha, to Willem Viljoen, and to Jan Greijling.

6.

Did Klopper also say to you that you should make it known to the others?

Answer : Yes, he said that if any of us rode, we must call at Anthony Botha’s, and tell him of it also.

7.

Is this all that you know of the business, and are you ready if required, to make oath to it?

Answer : Yes.

1815.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing if required to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, in presence of Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me the Secretary have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

COPY OF REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Theunis Christoffel Botha, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same, in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the Prisoner Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. Son, who declared not to have any cross question to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen the 22nd December, 1815.

(Signed) THEUNIS CHRISTOFFEL BOTHA.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

P.P.P. MINUTES, 21ST DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815; to Lucas van Vuuren, Lucas Son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Lucas van Vuuren, Lucas Son, thirty-six years of age, born in the Lange Kloof, and residing with Louis Fourie, at the Baviaans River, under Graaff-Reinet, but my attestation still lies under Uitenhagen.

2.

What do you know of an assembly of people from that part of the country where you reside?

Answer: That I don't know anything of.

3.

Why then were you sent hither?

Answer: Because I was on the list of those who were commanded by W^m. Krugel, but who rode home again.

4.

Were you commanded by W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Who more were commanded?

Answer: Christiaan Dreijer, who also rode with me home.

6.

From where did you ride home with Christiaan Dreijer?

Answer: From opposite the Place of Louw Erasmus.

7.

How far is that from the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: It is the nearest place.

8.

For what reason did you ride away from there with Christiaan Dreijer?

Answer: Because I would not have anything to do with that business; I rode

1815.

9.

In what manner were you commanded?

because I thought we were commanded in Government's Service, but when I perceived that it was not so, I rode back again.

Answer: By a Letter which was brought by Balthazar Erasmus, on the order, as I believe, of W^m. Krugel, who provisionally did the duty, instead of Field-Cornet Opperman.

10.

Do you know the date of that Letter?

Answer: I don't know rightly, but I think it was on the 13th of last month.

11.

What did that Letter direct?

Answer: To repair to the Place of Louw Erasmus with four days' provisions.

12.

When were you to be there?

Answer: I believe the 13th, but I came there the 14th.

13.

Whom did you find there?

Answer: There were some people there, but I forgot whom; W^m. Krugel came a couple of hours after Christiaan Dreijer.

14.

Did W^m. Krugel come there alone?

Answer: No; with Great Willem Prinslo.

15.

What happened after that W^m. Krugel came there?

Answer: He then read to us a Letter from Mr. van de Graaff; but what it was I don't now recollect; it was to command men, I believe, in the Tarka.

16.

Had then anything happened in the Tarka?

Answer: That I know nothing of.

17.

What took place after the reading of that Letter?

Answer: I was ordered by W^m. Krugel to be at Slagters Nek the next day.

18.

What did you thereupon do ?

Answer : I rode the same evening home to fetch some victuals, when I received a verbal message from Gerrit Bezuidenhout, in the name of W^m. Krugel, to be at Slagters Nek at sunset, and with which order I complied.

19.

What did you find at Slagters Nek ?

Answer : There I found a number of people, among whom were Johannes Bezuidenhout, W^m. Krugel, Prinslo, nicknamed Cafferland, and some others.

20.

How many people were assembled there ?

Answer : I don't know. I did not count them, but there were, I dare say Forty.

21.

Did you remark while you were at the Place of Erasmus, at Baviaans River, that W^m. Krugel had received intelligence from the Tarka ?

Answer : No.

22.

When you came to Slagters Nek, did you report yourself to the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel ?

Answer : Yes.

23.

What did W^m. Krugel then say to you ?

Answer : Nothing ; except that we should remain together, but, having rode away from the Slagters Nek to the Place of Van Aard, I there remarked that something else was going forward.

24.

Are there any Posts situated between the Slagters Nek and the Place of van Aard ?

Answer : Yes.

25.

Did you not hear anything on the road, of a plan to attack the Posts ?

Answer : No ; had I heard anything of that, I should have sought means of getting away before.

1816.

—

26.

From what circumstance did you perceive at the place of Van Aard, that something else was going on ?

Answer: Because there they spoke of demanding Hend^k-Prinslo, who I heard was in custody at Captain Andrews'.

27.

Did you also hear for what reason he was confined ?

Answer: No.

28.

In what manner did they demand him ?

Answer: They first sent off a Hottentot, and thereupon Major Fraser sent word that he could not release Prinslo, and from that I perceived that there was something going forward that was not good.

29.

Who sent off that Hottentot ?

Answer: I don't know.

30.

What took place further ?

Answer: They rode through Jager's Ford; I kept a little on one side, with Christiaan Dreijer and Theunis Fourie, in order to get away.

31.

Where is Jager's Ford ?

Answer: At the Great Fish River.

32.

Did you all ride over ?

Answer: Yes; I then rode away from those people, and went home by another road with Christiaan Dreijer and Theunis Fourie.

33.

What did you do after you came home ?

Answer: I did not go a step further from my house till I came here. (Further) I was once from home to old de Lange's, where the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff was, in order to acquaint him with what I had met with.

34.

What did the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff say to you ?

Answer: That I should go back home till I was written to, to come here.

35. Were you directed to come here? Answer: Yes; by the messenger.

36. Should you know the commanding Letter of W^m. Krugel if you saw it? Answer: I believe I should.

A Letter dated 12th November, 1815, and signed W^m. Fredrik Krugel, being exhibited to the Prisoner, he was asked:

37. Is this the Letter? Answer: Yes; it appears to me the same.

38. Who appeared to you to be the Head of those assembled people? Answer: I knew no better but that it was W^m. Krugel.

39. From what did you suppose that? Answer: Because he had commanded me.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815 before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 23.

V. 3. MINUTES, 21ST DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated

1815.

the 27th November, 1815, to Jacobus Cornelis Potgieter, as witness, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Jacobus Cornelis Potgieter, 26 years of age, born in the Nieuwveld, under Graaff-Reinett, and residing at the Place of my father, Hans Jurie Potgieter, at Brintjes Hoogte.

2.

Were you at your father's Place on the 15th November last?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Was Hendrik Klopper there on that day?

Answer: Yes.

4.

What did he come there for?

Answer: He rode round to recruit.

5.

For what purpose?

Answer: To rescue H. Prinslo, who was in custody in the Barracks at Captain Andrews'.

6.

Did he also ask you to assist therein?

Answer: Yes.

7.

What did you thereupon do?

Answer: I got an order from the Commandant Nel, to be present with two good horses, with which I rode to the Government's Post, at the Place of van Aardt.

8.

Did Klopper also say to you that there was a Commando assembled in order to demand H. Prinslo?

Answer: Yes, sixty men, and that there were two Caffers together, whom they sent to call other Caffers.

9.

For what purpose were the other Caffers to be called?

Answer: That he did not tell me, but I supposed it was to help them.

10.

What did he further relate to you on this subject?

Answer: That all the people where he had visited would come.

11.

Had you any further conversation with him on this subject ?

Answer : No ; but he said they had sent out a Guard to the Neck, between the Posts of van Aard and Rossouw.

12.

Did he tell you who was their Chief ?

Answer : He said that they had appointed Willem Krugel as Provisional Field-Cornet, and that Krugel caused them to take an oath the evening before, not to retreat in case they should fight, and that those who retreated should have a ball through the head.

13.

Have you answered everything according to truth, and are you ready if required, to swear to it ?

Answer : Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge as set forth in the Text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

COPY OF REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned J. C. Potgieter, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same ; excepting only in his answer to the 6th Interrogatory, “ that H. Klopper had said *voluntarily, and not by force*, and that he, the Deponent, having asked said Klopper if he had been also at the Field-Cornet, “ Louis Nel, he answered *No*, and that the Commandant Nel was “ very much frightened when he was there.” In confirmation of the truth whereof, he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty !

1815.

In presence of the prisoner Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. son, who declared not to have any cross question to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen the 22nd Dec., 1815.

(Signed) JACOBUS CORN^s. POTGIETER,

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.
Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 24.

R.R.

MINUTES, 22ND DEC, 1815.

UITENHAGE.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 27th November, 1815, to Andries van Dijk, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birthplace and dwelling-place ?

Answer : Andries Jacobus van Dijk, twenty-three years of age, born at Blauw Krans at the Baviaan's River, and residing there ; but I have been for some time with my father, who lives with Barend de Klerk at Bruintjes Hoogte, to help to plough.

2.

How came you with the armed Rebels ?

Answer : I was in the veld, and coming home to Barend de Klerk's, I found H^k. Prinslo, who had been brought there, and on his request my father

sent me with a message to the widow Willem Prinslo, mother-in-law of said H. Prinslo, who lives at a place generally called the *Kleine Plaats*, and which message was, that she should send for her daughter, the wife of H. Prinslo, to the Place of his father; this message I delivered, and while I was riding back again in the night to Barend de Klerk's, I was met by a whole parcel of people whom I did not know, and who ordered me to ride with them. When it was day I knew Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, who said I must not ride one pace from him; there were ten or twelve of them.

3.

Who more were there?

Answer: Theunis de Klerk, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son; there were also others who came to us that night to the Roode Wal, among whom was my brother Frans; the others I did not know.

4.

How came Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk together?

Answer: That I don't know.

5.

Where did you meet the people that night?

Answer: Close by the house of the widow Prinslo; they stopped me there in the road, while some of them went to the house, and returned shortly afterwards.

6.

Do you know whether W^m. Prinslo, W^m. son, also rode with that evening?

Answer: That I don't know, but the next morning I saw him also.

7.

Was he at home that evening when you were at his mother's?

Answer: No, I did not see him there.

8.
Did you not ask his mother
where he was ?

Answer : No.

9.
Where did you ride to with
those people ?

Answer : To the *Roo de Wal*,
at the place of Louw Eras-
mus ; there was a whole
troop of people, Barend de
Lange, Hendrik Klopper, Joh^s.
Prinslo, M. son, two van den
Nests, Klaas Prinslo, M.'s son,
W. Krugel, Piet Prinslo, nick-
named Cafferland, Fredrik and
Okkert Brits, Gerrit Bezuiden-
hout, Gert's son, Abraham
Bothma, Theunis Fourie,
Stephanus Grobbelar, Leendert
and Adriaan Labuscagne, Lucas
van Vuuren, Frans Smit,
Andries Meijer, and Th^s. Mulder.

10.
How came Joh^s. Prinslo,
M.'s son, there ?

Answer : He came there
together with me ; he had come
to me in the night.

11.
How came H. Klopper there ?

Answer : I don't know.

12.
Had you a gun ?

Answer : Yes, Joh^s. Bezui-
denhout gave me a gun and
powder and ball.

13.
What were you to do with it ?

Answer : That I don't know ;
he gave it to me without saying
anything.

14.
Were the other men also
armed ?

Answer : Yes.

15.
What was the object of those
people ?

Answer : That I don't know ;
I was surprised.

16.
Who was the Head of, or
commanded those men ?

Answer : That I don't know ;
but the Provisional Field-Cornet
W^m. Krugel was there.

17.
How long did you remain there?

Answer: That morning we rode away from there to the other side of the Place of W^m. van Aard, but I don't know what they did there; I saw however that they sent reports home, and also sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo.

18.
By whom did they send to ask for Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: By a man, but I don't know who it was.

19.
What answer did you receive?

Answer: That I don't know, but then another man was sent; who came back with the Field Commandant Nel.

20.
What took place then with the Field-Commandant Nel?

Answer: That I don't know, but I saw him ride away; I stood behind a bush.

21.
Who spoke to him?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout; but whether others spoke to him I do not know.

22.
Did you see any person lay hold of his horse by the bridle?

Answer: No.

23.
Did you not see that a ring was formed after his departure?

Answer: Yes.

24.
Who stood in the middle?

Answer: W^m Krugel.

25.
What took place in that ring?

Answer: I don't know.

26.
Was there not an oath or promise made?

Answer: I don't know; I was behind a bush with a number of horses.

27.
Did you not see that some of those who were in the ring took off their hats?

Answer: No.

1815.

28.
What took place further?
Answer: We thereupon rode over the Fish River to the Place of Louw Erasmus in Cafferland; we unsaddled on the road, and having remained there two or three days, we rode back again through the upper way, to Slagters' Nek.
29.
Were there any letters brought to you in the meantime?
Answer: I only know of a letter of H. Prinslo, which Major Fraser sent, to let us see what he, (Prinslo), had written.
30.
What were the contents of that letter?
Answer: I don't know; I did not enquire about it.
31.
Did you hear where the Caffers were?
Answer: No.
32.
Was your gun loaded?
Answer: No, but Joh^s Bezuidenhout ordered me at the *Roodde Wal* to load it.
33.
Did you then do so, and with what?
Answer: Yes, with a ball.
34.
Had he more guns with him to distribute?
Answer: That I don't know; it was a gun that a little son of his had with him, and the latter had one for himself also.
35.
What happened at Slagters' Nek?
Answer: Nothing, excepting that the Landdrost Cuyler came there, and some of them rode down, and others rode home.
36.
With whom were you?
Answer: I first went down to the Landdrost Cuyler, and then rode away to my father-in-law, Jan de Lange, where I slept, and from thence home by Barend de Klerk's, and the next day to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff.

37.

Why did you ride away after you came down, without my permission?

Answer: Because I was afraid, in consequence of my having been with those people.

38.

Did you go to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff of your own accord, or on the advice of others?

Answer: Of others.

39.

Must you not acknowledge, by being with the Rebels, to have done wrong, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: Yes, and therefore I was afraid.

40.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I know nothing more.

Thus interrogated and answered before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

— — —
No. 25.

E. E. E. MINUTES, 22ND DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Willem Adrian Nel, W^{ms}. Son, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1815.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: Willem Adriaan Nel, W^{ms.} Son, thirty-two years of age, born at the Zwart Ruggens under Uitenhagen, and residing at the Baviaans River with my father-in-law Frans Labuscagne.

2.

Were you also among an assembly of armed people?

Answer: Yes.

3.

How came you there?

Answer: I was commanded in the night by Gerrit Bezuidenhout in the name of my Provisional Field-Cornet W^{m.} Krugel to be at Slagters Nek at sunrise with gun and arms; I thereupon rode thither with the two Gerrit Bezuidenhouts whom I met on the way; when I came to Slagters Nek the people were not there, and I then rode after them with my little brother in law Adriaan Labuscagne. We overtook the people at Van Aard's Place.

4.

What happened at the Post of Van Aard?

Answer: They there asked Major Fraser to release H^{k.} Prinslo.

5.

Who asked that?

Answer: Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout, first by a Hottentot, and afterwards by one Prinslo, who I believe is called Klaas, but Major Fraser sent word that he could not deliver him without orders. On that the people rode back, over the Fish River, to the place of Louw Erasmus. The following day we proceeded a little farther, when Touchon came, who I believe brought a

Letter or Report there, but what was further said I do not know; I did not wish to meddle with it, for when I was commanded, I thought it was on a Patrol against the Enemy, and when I saw that it was not good, I would not have anything to do with it.

6.

Why then did you not ride away?

Answer: Because I was in fear of my life, for Johannes Bezuidenhout had threatened to shoot me, and said that he should cause those who did not assist, to be ruined by the Caffers.

7.

When did you leave those people?

Answer: At Slagters Nek, when the Landdrost Cuyler came there with his Commando. I fled to him as soon as ever I got an opportunity. I dared not do so at first, for I was afraid of those who were behind me.

8.

Who was the Head of those people?

Answer: I think it was Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.

9.

Do you know of an oath having been taken by them?

Answer: Yes, there was a ring made, and Krugel stood in the middle, and Bezuidenhout insisted that an oath should be taken, and which Krugel dictated, but the others did not say anything.

10.

What were the contents of that oath?

Answer: That I did not understand.

11.

Did you see the Field Commandant there?

Answer: Yes, at the Post of Van Aard.

1815.

12.

What did he come there for ?

Answer : That I don't know, but I think that Bezuidenhout spoke with him.

13.

Did you see anybody lay hold of the bridle of his horse to prevent him riding away ?

Answer : No, I stood behind.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

As Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 26.

S.S.S. 1. MINUTES, 22ND DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 ; to Pieter Erasmus, Piet's Son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place ?

Answer : Pieter Erasmus, Piet's Son, twenty-eight years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing along the Fish River, in the District of Baviaans River.

2.

Were you among the assembled multitude which were lately together ?

Answer : Yes.

3.

How came you there ?

Answer : From the threats of Johannes Bezuidenhout, who said that he should have us destroyed by the Caffers if we did not assist.

4.

How did that business take place ?

Answer : On the 13th or 14th of last month Johannes Bezuidenhout came to the Place of W^m. Krugel where I live, and said that he would have those who did not ride with him, destroyed by the Caffers, with their wives and children and everything they possessed, for that he would revenge the death of his brother, and that he would have the soldiers who had shot his brother.

5.

Had he then other people with him ?

Answer : Yes, for as far as I saw, he had Johannes Hartsenberg, Marthinus Barnard, and others, to the number of six or seven, and he said that there was another party coming behind.

6.

Did you then ride with them ?

Answer : Yes.

7.

Did W^m. Krugel also ride ?

Answer : Yes.

8.

Where did you ride to ?

Answer : To the Post of Van Aard's.

9.

Was he going to search there for the soldiers who had shot his brother ?

Answer : Yes.

815.

—

10.

Did you ride by any of the Posts before you came to that of Van Aard?

Answer: Yes.

11.

Did you not there seek the soldiers?

Answer: No.

12.

At what Post did he want to search for the soldiers who had shot his brother?

Answer: At the Post of Captain Andrews.

13.

Had W^m. Krugel and the others any other intention than to search for those soldiers?

Answer: That I don't know. I only rode with them on the threats of Bezuidenhout.

14.

Did you see Klaas Prinslo, Mart's son, that evening?

Answer: Yes; at the Place of Krugel.

15.

What did he come there to do?

Answer: I only heard him say that his brother was apprehended by the Dragoons.

16.

Did said Klaas Prinslo also ride to the Post of van Aard?

Answer: Yes.

17.

Might he also have rode with them only for the purpose of seeking the soldiers who had shot Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes; otherwise I do not know.

18.

What took place when you came to the Post of van Aard?

Answer: Messages were then sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, for Bezuidenhout said that he must have him, as he was a good friend of his.

19.

Who went to ask for H^k. Prinslo?

Answer: First a Hottentot was sent, but I don't know whether by Bezuidenhout or Krugel.

20.

What message did that Hot-tentot bring back ?

Answer : That Major Fraser sent word he could not deliver up H^k. Prinslo.

21.

What then took place ?

Answer : We went back over the Fish River, to near the Place of Louis Erasmus, where we remained two days.

22.

Where was Cornelis Faber ?

Answer : I did not see him, but as Bezuidenhout said, he was gone to Cafferland.

23.

Where did you go to after those two days ?

Answer : We then rode to Slagters Nek, where the Landdrost Cuyler came.

24.

Did you not receive any letter or message containing a warning to return home ?

Answer : Yes ; there was a letter come from the Deputy Landd^t. van de Graaff, which said, that we should return ; we got that letter at the Place of Louw Erasmus, and then we went back to Slagters Nek, and I rode home under a promise to come back again, for otherwise they would not let me go. I rode away alone, first home, then to Frans Plessis, and thence to my brother Johannes, and the Field-Cornet Greijling, in Zwagershoek, and from there I returned home again.

25.

What did you do at the Field-Cornet Greijling's ?

Answer : I represented the business to him, which had taken place.

26.

Did you then remain at home ?

Answer : When Major Fraser came to Baviaans River, being in the veld with my cattle, I was sent for by my wife in his name. When I came to the house, Major Fraser sent me to see what was become of Bezuidenhout. I found nothing, ex-

- cepting the track of the wagon, of which I made a Report to Major Fraser. I thereupon accompanied him and his Detachment in search of Bezuidenhout, and we found him at the Winterberg, and, after that, I came here, on being written to by Major Fraser to do so.
27.
Who was the Head, as far as you remarked, of that armed assembly ?
Answer : As far as I saw, it was Joh^a. Bezuidenhout.
28.
Were there others who exercised any authority ?
Answer : I did not perceive any others.
29.
Did you know anything of an oath taken by those people ?
Answer : Yes ! Willem Krugel repeated an oath ; the People did not speak, but nodded with their Heads.
30.
Were there any of them who took off their hats ?
Answer : I did see something of taking off hats, but I don't know the rights of it.
31.
Was there a ring made, and who stood in the middle ?
Answer : Willem Krugel.
32.
Did you see the Field Commandant Nel ?
Answer : Yes ; I think he spoke with Krugel.
33.
Did you see Theunis de Klerk speak with him ?
Answer : I don't know.
34.
Did you see anybody lay hold of his horse by the bridle ?
Answer : Yes.
35.
Who was it ?
Answer : Theunis de Klerk or Johannes Bezuidenhout, but I don't rightly know which ; it was, however, one of them.

Thus Interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

As Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No 27.

F.F.F. MINUTES, 22ND DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission, holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Adriaan Labuscagne, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Adriaan Labuscagne, sixteen years of age, born at Herman's Kraal, along the Fish River, and residing with my father, Frans Labuscagne, at Baviaans River.

2.

Were you not among the armed Rebels at Slagters Nek?

Answer: I was ordered in the night by old Gerrit Bezuidenhout, in the name of W^m. Krugel, to repair there.

3.

Did you thereupon ride there?

Answer: Yes, with my brother-in-law, W^m. Nel, who was also commanded.

1815.

4.

What did you find at Slagters Nek ?

Answer: I found it bad that we were in arms against Government, without my having known anything of it.

5.

From what did you perceive that you were in arms against Government ?

Answer: Because W^m. Krugel said that H^k. Prinslo was taken, and that we should ride there to see what he had done.

6.

Where did you further ride to, and what more did you hear ?

Answer: I did not hear any more, for I remained alone, behind the people.

7.

Why did you not ride home ?

Answer: That I could not do, for Johannes Bezuidenhout had said, that he should have all those who rode away, destroyed by the Caffers.

8.

When you were at Slagters Nek, did you not see that I came there with a Commando ?

Answer: Yes.

9.

Why did you not come down when W^m. Krugel and the others came down ?

Answer: I was fearful, and I am a young man who does not yet know what a Government is, as I was never near one.

Thus Interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

As Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

R.R.R. MINUTES, 22ND DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission, holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same:

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, twenty-three years of age, born at Plettenberg's Bay, and residing in the Neighbourhood of Baviaans River.

2.

Were you commanded by the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes, to repair to Daniel Erasmus with a gun and armed, and with four days' provisions.

3.

Did you go, and whom did you find there?

Answer: Yes. I found there W^m. Krugel, and he read to me a letter from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, stating that there were some of the Burghers of the Tarka gone to Cafferland to fetch Caffers to make an attack, because of Fredrik Bezuidenhout, who was dead.

4.

What was done on the reading of that letter?

Answer: W^m. Krugel thereupon stood up and said, I am with the Government; on which we said, if you are with the Government, we are with you. It was also said in that letter that Opperman should command his people to keep a watchful eye over the Caffers. I rode home that evening, and in the night I received a message from my father by order of

W^m. Krugel, that I should be at the *Slagters Nek* at sunrise. I somewhat overslept myself, whereby I rode later, but overtook the Commando at the Place of van Aard, and when I was there, I perceived it was about Prinslo.

5.

Where was your father?

Answer: At Daniel Erasmus'.

6.

Did you not speak with your father about how it came, that you were commanded in the night?

Answer: No, he only said to me, in the name of Krugel, that the people who were commanded, must be at *Slagters Nek*.

7.

Did you not hear that evening that people from the Tarka had been there?

Answer: No, but four or five days before, I heard that there was such a game going forward; that Faber and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout wanted the Caffers to come in; on which I acquainted my Field-Cornet, Philip Opperman, with what I had heard, who thereupon departed the same night; he promised me that he would not mention my name, but he told it everywhere, and thereby it became known among the people. Great W^m. Prinslo asked me if it was true that I had told Opperman so, and W^m. Krugel wrote me a letter to come to him, and asked me if I had made known such things, which I denied to him, because I was afraid, as I heard that if anybody betrayed it, he should be murdered by the Caffers, and I lived the furthestmost off.

8.

How did Krugel behave when, he spoke to you about it?

Answer: I could not remark any thing in him, but I stoutly denied it.

9.

How long was it before you were apprehended, that that conversation took place between you and Krugel ?

Answer : One day before.

10.

What reason had Krugel to send for you about it ?

Answer : Because he was Provisional Field-Cornet.

11.

Where was the Field-Cornet Opperman gone to ?

Answer : That I don't know. I afterwards heard that he was with Cornelis Olivier.

12.

Whom did you find at the Place of van Aard ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel, with the people of our District, as also the people of Tarka and the Brintjes Hoogte.

13.

Did you also hear when H. Prinslo was apprehended ?

Answer : I think I heard that he was apprehended the day before.

14.

What time of the day was it when you came there ?

Answer : I believe it was three or four hours after sunrise.

15.

Do you know whether the people of the Tarka came about Hendrik Prinslo ?

Answer : That I cannot say.

16.

How far is it from the Tarka to the Post of van Aard ?

Answer : It is a whole day on horseback.

17.

Can you think that the people of the Tarka, where Joh^s. Bezuidenhout lived, could have had intelligence of the apprehension of H. Prinslo the day before, and be there that morning at nine or ten o'clock ?

Answer : No. I do not believe that they could have heard that, and, seeing also the Tarka's people there, I did not think they came there on that account only ; and the less so, as I had already given information of the talk I had heard.

1815.

18. What more were you informed of, at that place?

Answer: Nothing else than that they were there on account of Prinslo.

19. Did you not hear them say they would attack the Posts?

Answer: No, and they had already passed two Posts when they were there.

20. Did they then get Prinslo?

Answer: No; but when they got the letter which Prinslo had written, they rode away.

21. Were you there when the Field Commandant came to you?

Answer: Yes.

22. Did you see anybody want to make him take an oath, or lay hold of his horse?

Answer: No, for when I saw it was a wrong business, I kept myself away from it.

23. After the Field Commandant Nel went away, did you see the people form a ring?

Answer: Yes.

24. Who stood inside?

Answer: The Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel.

25. What took place in the ring?

Answer: He swore an oath for his men, saying that the people must be faithful to him.

26. Did the people swear that oath?

Answer: That I don't know, but I saw some of them take off their hats, and others kept them on.

27. What did you suppose to be the meaning of their taking off their hats?

Answer: I conceived it to be the same as if they said yes.

28. Did you see or hear that Hendrik Klopper, } Johⁿ son,
was sent away with } a message?

Answer: No.

29.

Whom did you see there as the head?

Answer: W^m. Krugel was Provisional Field-Cornet, but Joh^s. Bezuidenhout had also a great deal to say.

30.

In case Krugel had told you to go home, and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to stop, whom would you have obeyed?

Answer: Krugel.

31.

Where did you ride to from the Place of van Aard?

Answer: First over the Fish Rivor to the Place of Louw Erasmus, and thereupon to the Slagters Nek.

32.

Were there any people who rode away from that Place?

Answer: Yes, to go and fetch victuals, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Frans Smit, and, I believe, Fourie.

33.

Did you ask for permission to go, and from whom?

Answer: Yes, from W^m. Krugel.

34.

Did other people ask to go away; who were refused?

Answer: Not that I know of, but the next day I asked at the Slagters Nek leave to ride to my father-in-law, Diedrik Geere, but he refused me.

35.

Where was C. Faber while you were with those People?

Answer: According to what Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said, he was gone to Cafferland in order to come out with Caffers.

36.

For what purpose were those Caffers to come?

Answer: That I do not know. I dared not ask much, because I already had made it known, and they considered me as a Traitor.

37.

Did you not see any chance of getting away?

Answer: Yes; but I dared not, for Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that he should have all those

1815.

—

38.

Where did you go to from Slagters Nek?

who rode away, plundered by the Caffers, and I lived close by the Boundaries, and besides four days before I left home the Caffers had robbed me of all my cattle, excepting eight cows.

Answer: When the Landdrost Cuyler came to us, I rode home, and the second day afterwards, I rode to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, and then I received orders to come hither.

39.

Should you know the Commanding letter again if you saw it?

Answer: I think so.

40.

(The Commanding letter dated the 12th Nov., 1815, signed W^m. Fredrik Krugel, being shown to the Prisoner, he was asked), Is that the same?

Answer: I believe it to be the same. My name is also on it.

41.

From whom did you hear the Report which you informed the Field-Cornet Opperman of?

Answer: From my sister-in-law, the wife of Adriaan Engelbrecht, whom I met as I was coming from Graaff Reinet, at the Place of Barend de Klerk, at Brintjes Hoogte, where Divine Service had been performed, and where that woman had had her child baptised; she informed me that her husband had been forced to ride to Cafferland with Faber, and that was the reason he could not be present at his child's baptism, and that she was obliged to ride with the wagons of other people.

42.

By whom was Engelbrecht forced?

Answer: That she did not tell me.

43.
Were you at the funeral of
Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

44.
Who were all there besides?

Answer: A great many people; it was a large Funeral; among others there were my father, Ockert Brits, Frans Labuscagne, Great Willem Prinslo, old van der Sand, who is school master at my father's, Louis Fourie, Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, the son of W^m. Krugel, P. Prinslo, C. son, Christiaan Dreijer, Frans Smit, Willem Nel, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, C. son, and others whom I do not now recollect.

45.
Did you not on that occasion hear Joh^s. Bezuidenhout speak somewhat coarsely?

Answer: No: I came late and went away immediately after the Funeral, as there was nobody with my cattle.

46.
Did you hear anything about it afterwards from others?

Answer: No; I went shortly afterwards to Graaff Reinet, and remained out a month.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenbagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY.

Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to Warrant from his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Theunis Fourie confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.
What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?
Answer: Theunis Theodorus Fourie, twenty-four years of age, born at Cafferkuils River, in the district of Zwellendam, and residing with my brother Louis Fourie at the Baviaans River, in the district of Graaff-Reinet.
2.
Who is your Field-Cornet there?
Answer: Opperman.
3.
Was not W^m. Krugel also a Field-Cornet?
Answer: Yes, he was Provisional Field-Cornet.
4.
Was there a commando lately in your part of the country?
Answer: Yes.
5.
Did you belong to it?
Answer: Yes.
6.
In what manner were you commanded?
Answer: By a verbal message which old Gerrit Bezuidenhout delivered in the name of W^m. Krugel.
7.
For what purpose were you commanded?
Answer: To proceed to Slagters' Nek the same night.
8.
Did you then do so?
Answer: Yes.

9.
Who more went with you ?

Answer : Lucas van Vuuren,
Christiaan Dreijer, and Frans
Smit.

10.
Whom did you find at
Slagters' Nek ?

Answer : We found a troop
of armed people there.

11.
Were you also armed ?

Answer : I was commanded
to be armed.

12.
Who were there ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel, Joh^s.
Prinslo, M^s. Son, Klaas Prinslo,
M^s. Son, Hendrik Klopper,
Hk^s. Son, W^m. Prinslo, M^s. Son,
Stoffel Botha, Philip Botha,
Abraham Botha (all three
Stoffel's sons), Frans and
Andries van Dijk, Theunis de
Klerk, Fredrik Brits, Coenraad
Bezuidenhout, and Thomas
Dreijer, the others I cannot
recollect.

13.
Who was the head of that
assembly ?

Answer : I think that W^m.
Krugel was the head, because
he commanded us.

14.
What did those people then
do ?

Answer : We rode to the
place of Van Aard ; there I
perceived what it was, for I
heard that they were going to
demand Hendrik Prinslo, who,
I was told, was there in custody
of Captain Andrews.

15.
How was Hendrik Prinslo
demanded ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel sent
Klaas Prinslo to ask for his
brother Hendrik.

16.
Did they get Hendrik
Prinslo ?

Answer : No, but what
answer came back I do not
know, for I went on one side
with other people, namely :
Frans Smit, Christiaan Dreijer
and Lucas van Vuuren, and
a couple of others whom I do
not know.

1815.

17.
Why did you go on one side ?
Answer : Because I perceived that it was a bad business, and we wanted to get away.
18.
Did you remain long at Captain Andrews' ?
Answer : No, we rode over the Fish River at Jagers Ford, where we unsaddled for a little, and on a letter, which the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff sent there, I rode home.
19.
Did you immediately ride home ?
Answer : Yes ; and the following Sunday I rode to said Mr. Van de Graaff's with my brother Louis Fourie, in order to state to him how we came into the business ; my brother Louis was sent the day before by us to Slagters' Nek to warn the people to return, and that my brother did.
20.
What do you mean by *us* who sent your brother ?
Answer : Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Frans Smit, and I.
21.
Did you remark that besides W^m. Krugel, any other person exercised any authority there ?
Answer : No, not as far as I saw.
22.
Was your brother Louis also commanded to go with you ?
Answer : Yes, his name was in a commando letter.
23.
Why did not your brother go with ?
Answer : That I don't know. I was with my cattle. (Further) I don't know whether my brother was there.
24.
Do you know what the object of the commando was ?
Answer : That I don't know, there were only orders that we should repair to Slagters' Nek with guns and arms.
25.
When you went on one side with intention to go away, was
Answer : Yes ; W Krugel would not have it, that we should

there any person who endeavoured to prevent you?

ride away, but we gave him fair words, and promised to come back again, and thereupon he let us go.

26.

Do you think that others could have also rode away in case they sought an opportunity?

Answer: I think they could.

27.

Did you see that W^m. Krugel prevented others also from going?

Answer: Yes.

28.

In what manner did he prevent them?

Answer: By forbidding them.

29.

What persons who wanted to ride away, were prevented by him?

Answer: I know that Thomas Dreijer also requested to ride away. If there were more who asked, I do not know.

30.^a

Were there any threats made use of against those who wanted to ride?

Answer: That I don't know.

31.

Do you know whether those people took an oath?

Answer: No.

32.

Did you see the Field-Commandant Nel come to those people?

Answer: Yes, but I was then on one side, and therefore do not know what was spoken with him.

33.

Did you thereupon see a ring made round W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes, that I saw.

34.

Did you not hear that that was done in order to take an oath of fidelity to W^m. Krugel?

Answer: No, but as the people said, W^m. Krugel took an oath.

35.

What was W^m. Krugel said to have sworn?

Answer: That I don't know, neither did I enquire, nor was it told me.

1815.

36.

Were you at the funeral of Fredrik Bezuidenhout? Answer: No.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners.

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENY. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 30.

G.G.G. MINUTES, 22ND DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuijler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Leendert Labuscagne, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling place?

Answer: Leendert Labuscagne, twenty-four years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing with my father-in-law Hannes Pieterse, along the Fish River, in the Field-Cornetcy of Baviaans River, under Graaff-Reinet.

2.

How came you in the armed rebellion which happened lately?

Answer: I was commanded by the Provisional Field-Cornet,

3.
Were there more people commanded by the same letter?
- Answer : Yes, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fredrik Brits, Volkert Delport, and W^m. Prinslo, Joeh^s. Son.
4.
Should you know that letter if you saw it?
- Answer : I did not see it, but the *commanding-man*, Steph^s. Marais, read it to me.
5.
Were you present at the appointed time and place?
- Answer : Yes.
6.
Whom did you find there?
- Answer : There were Coenraad Bezuidenhout and Fredrik Brits, and afterwards, the same evening, the Provisional Field-Cornet W^m. Krugel came, and who saw me there.
7.
What took place when the Field-Cornet came?
- Answer : He caused a letter from the Deputy Landdrost to be read by somebody whom I do not now recollect.
8.
What was in that letter?
- Answer : That there were some rioters from the Tarka gone to Cafferland, and intended to make an invasion.
9.
What did the Field-Cornet Krugel then say?
- Answer : He laid his hand on his breast and said, *I am come in the place of Opperman, I am with the Government ; what do you say, on which we said, then we are with you.*
10.
What took place further?
- Answer : News was then brought that a man named Prinslo, but whom I don't

11.
Do you know that some of those people rode home from the place of Erasmus with the consent of Krugel?

know, was apprehended; on which Krugel said we should ride to ask for, and speak a good word for him. On that we rode to the place of Krugel, and the next day to Van Aardt.

Answer: Yes, but I don't know who.

12.
With whom did you ride from the place of Erasmus to that of Krugel?

Answer: With Cobus Lafort, who was also there; we were together behind.

13.
What became of Willem Prinslo, Johⁿ's son?

Answer: He rode on before with some others, namely Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Theunis de Klerk, W. Krugel, and Piet Erasmus; the others I don't know.

14.
What did you find when you came there?

Answer: There were many people.

15.
What did you then do further?

Answer: We then rode to the place of Van Aard to speak a good word for the man who was there in custody.

16.
Were you acquainted with Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

17.
Did you see him that day at Willem Krugel's?

Answer: Yes, when I came there, he came also.

18.
Where was he going to?

Answer: That I don't know. He remained there that night, and the next morning rode away with the others.

19.
How came he there, when he does not belong to your district?

Answer: That I don't know.

20.
Did you not hear the reason of his going with ?
Answer : No.
21.
How many people were there who rode to Van Aard's ?
Answer : That I don't know; there were many.
22.
What was done there ?
Answer : That man was asked for by W^m. Krugel : but I don't know how, for I was on one side with the horses.
23.
Did they not get that man ?
Answer : Not that I know.
24.
What further took place ?
Answer : We then rode over the Fish River to Louw Erasmus'.
25.
Why did you remain on one side with the horses ?
Answer : To look after my horse.
26.
How long did you remain at the other side of the Fish River.
Answer : Two days.
27.
Was there any letter brought there during that time ?
Answer : That I don't know.
28.
Where did you further ride to ?
Answer : To the Slagters' Nek.
29.
Did you see any people ride away ?
Answer : No.
30.
Did you see the Field-Commandant Nel ?
Answer : Yes.
31.
What was said to him ?
Answer : That I don't know.

1815.

32.

When did you leave Slagters' Nek?

Answer: When I heard that there was a commando of the Landdrost Cuyler come, I rode home, where I remained till I was written to by the Landdrost Stockenstrom to come here.

33.

Why did you not follow your Field-Cornet Krugel when he surrendered himself to me?

Because I was afraid, for I had never been in such a game before, and I thought that I was riding on a patrol, as I had been commanded.

34.

Did you ask W^m. Krugel leave to go home?

Answer: Yes, but he said I must remain there.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 31.

K.K.K. MINUTES, 22ND DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhage, before the Special Commission holding the Session the said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout,* confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:

* NOTE. — Mentioned in the Minutes, page 6, as Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout.

1.
What is your name, age, birthplace, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fredk.'s son, twenty-five years of age, born at Oliphant's River, and residing under the Field-Cornetcy of Baviaan's River.

2.
Do you know that some time ago a Commando was ordered out in your District?

Answer: Yes; the Field-cornet, W^m. Krugel, commanded me.

3.
For what purpose were you commanded?

Answer: I thought that he had commanded me on a patrol.

4.
How were you commanded?

Answer: By a commanding letter to be present at Daniel Erasmus's, with gun and arms, and four days' provisions.

5.
Did you go at the appointed time?

Answer: I went one day later, because I was with my cattle.

6.
Did you then find W^m. Krugel and the patrol?

Answer: No, but I got a message the next day that I should follow him.

7.
Where and from whom did you receive that message?

Answer: Verbally from my old uncle, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, when I came to his place in the evening.

8.
Did you then follow W^m. Krugel, and where to?

Answer: Yes, and I found him at the place of Van Aard.

9.
Did you ride there alone?

Answer: No, with my cousin, little Gerrit Bezuidenhout and Ockert Brits, whom I met at my uncle's.

10.
Were both those also commanded?

Answer: My cousin was commanded, but if Ockert Brits was also commanded, I don't know.

1815.

11.

Did you see the commanding letter ?

Answer : No, but my uncle rode to me and said that my name was in it.

12.

Who more did you find at the Post besides W^m. Krugel ?

Answer : Many people, all of whom I did not know ; there were among others Theunis de Klerk, old Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Hendrik Cornelis van den Nest, Jacobus Vrij, Martin Barnard, and many whom I did not know, also Willem Nel ; there were forty of them.

13.

Did you report yourself to W^m. Krugel ?

Answer : Yes, and then I remained there.

14.

What took place there ?

Answer : We rode from there away to the Fish River.

15.

What had those people to do there ?

Answer : I don't know, but I heard it said that it was about H^k. Prinslo, who they said had been taken away from his father's, by Dragoons.

16.

Did they ask there for Hend^k. Prinslo ?

Answer : That I don't know, but according to what W^m. Krugel said, they were to ask for him ; when I was there they sent for the Field-Commandant Nel, who came accordingly, but I don't know what they spoke with him, for I stood behind.

17.

Do you know of H^k. Klopper being sent from there with a message ?

Answer : No.

18.

What took place when you got over the Fish River ?

Answer : As I heard, they there waited for the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, who they said was expected there.

19.
How long did you remain there ?

Answer : Two days, and then we rode to Slagters' Nek, where the Landdrost Cuyler came to us.

20.
Was there not a letter or message brought to you before you came to Slagter's Nek ?

Answer : Yes, there was a letter brought there by a school-master of Barend de Klerk, but what was in it I do not know.

21.
Did you see Cornelis Faber also with the commando ?

Answer : Yes, from afar ; he came on the same day that the Landdrost Cuyler was there, but I did not speak with him, neither had I seen him with the commando before that time.

22.
Where came he then from ?

Answer : I heard that he had been in Cafferland.

23.
What had he to do there ?

Answer : That I heard nothing of.

24.
Did you not hear that the Caffers were to assist your Commando ?

Answer : Yes, that I heard that night at Slagters' Nek.

25.
From whom did you hear that ?

From Volkert Laport, who, as I was told, had been with Faber in Cafferland.

26.
What more did Laport tell you ?

Answer : He said that the Caffers had refused. (Further.) On Joh^s. Bezuidenhout saying that he would have those, who did not assist, ruined by the Caffers, I wanted to ride home, because I perceived that it was no patrol, but he would not allow me.

27.
Did you ask your Field-cornet to ride home ?

Answer : Yes, but then Joh^s. Bezuidenhout spoke, and said that he would not allow anyone to ride home.

1815.

28.

Was it only on account of H. Prinslo that so many people were assembled, and that they wanted to call in the Caffers ?

Answer : That I don't know.

29.

Was old Johannes Bezuidenhout also commanded by W^m. Krugel ?

Answer : That I don't know.

30.

Was he one of W^m Krugel's men ?

Answer : I believe not, for he lives above, in the Tarka.

31.

Why, then, did he come with ?

Answer : That I don't know.

32.

Were you at the burial of your father, Fredrik Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : No, I was in Camdebo, at the Vogel River : I had been two months from home in order to go before the Commissioners for the purpose of being married, and when I was six days at Kromme River with my cattle, I was commanded.

33.

When you were here for the purpose of going before the Commissioners, did you not say that it would cost much trouble to get your father ?

Answer : No, I did not live with my father.

34.

What was the result of the commando at Slagters' Nek ?

Answer : I rode home with a party of the people.

35.

Why did you not come down when you were invited to do so ?

Answer : I was apprehensive, because I knew I had done amiss by having been there.

36.

Did you not see your Field-cornet, W^m. Krugel, come down ?

Answer : No, but I saw people going down from time to time.

37.

Should those people have

Answer : That I don't know,

gone down in case Faber brought the message that the Caffers would come?

38.

Was there, besides Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, anybody else who prevented you from riding home?

but when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout threatened with the Caffers, the people dared not return home, but we waited for the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff.

Answer : No.

39.

What did you think, when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout prevented you, as W^m. Krugel was your Field-cornet?

Answer : I thought a great deal, but I could not help myself; I saw very well that it was not good.

40.

Did you not speak with your Field-cornet?

Answer : Yes, and he said he came there about Hend^k. Prinslo.

41.

Did you not also hear that it was the intention to drive the Military Posts away?

Answer : No ; when I came there I did not hear of anything else than of H. Prinslo ; what they had spoken together before, I know nothing of.

42.

Did you see any Caffers with the Commando?

Answer : No, none.

43.

Do you know any Caffers?

Answer : Yes, Geika and Jalousa, whom I once saw at a time when I assisted Stoffel Botha to fetch some cattle from Cafferland.

44.

Do you know whether those people took an oath?

Answer : Yes, when they were at Van Aard's, W^m. Krugel swore an oath before the people, and which some of them repeated ; but what it was I don't know ; I only stood still ; I could not repeat it, neither would I do so, because I did not know for what I was to swear an oath.

1815.

45.

When you were here, did you not say that your father intended to hang a messenger of Graaff-Keinet ?

Answer : I certainly said that such a thing was imputed to my father, but I do not know anything further about it, for I was not with my father.

46.

Did you not say that your father would have done so, but that there just happened to be some person with him, who told him that it was not the same messenger ?

Answer : That I heard spoken of on the road, but I don't now recollect by whom.

47.

Was that long before your father's death ?

Answer : Yes, long before.

48.

Must you not acknowledge to have done wrong by being among the armed mob ?

Answer : Yes, but I came among them unknowingly.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 22nd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.
Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 32.

U.U.

MINUTES, 23RD DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to Warrant

from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Cornelis van den Nest, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place ?

Answer : Cornelis van den Nest, twenty-six years of age, born at Zondag's River, at the place named the Baviaan's Krans, and residing with W^m. Krugel, at the Baviaan's River.

2

Were you at home at the place of W^m. Krugel from the 10th to the 12th November last ?

Answer : Yes, I was at home about that time.

3.

Were you at home on a certain evening that Bezuidenhout came there ?

Answer : Yes.

4.

Who came with him ?

Answer : Abraham Bothma, Martinus Barnard, Joh^s. Hartsenberg and Andries Meijer.

5.

Was W^m. Krugel at home at that time ?

Answer : No.

6.

Where was he ?

Answer : He was gone to Daniel Erasmus's to send out a patrol in order to prevent an incursion of the Caffers, about which the Deputy Landdrost had written a letter.

7.

Who lived at the place of W^m. Krugel, and was at home when Bezuidenhout came there ?

Answer : There lived there Jacobus Klopper and his sons, Hendrik and Jacobus, and I, and we were all at home.

8.

Were there others there who did not live at the place ?

Answer : There was a parcel of people, Claas Prinslo, Mart^s. son, Hendrik Pieter

1815.

9.

Where do Claas Prinslo, Mart^s son, H. P. Klopper, Jan Bronkhorst, Marth^s Prinslo, Claas' son, and Jochem Prinslo, Claas' son, live ?

Klopper, Theunis de Klerk, Jan Bronkhorst, Martinus Prinslo, Claas son, Jochem Prinslo, Claas son, and others whom I do not now recollect.

Answer : At Bruintjes Hoogte, with old Marth^s Prinslo.

10.

When did those people come to the place of W^m. Krugel, where you live ?

Answer : In the evening, towards dusk.

11.

When did Bezuidenhout come there with his company ?

Answer : When it was entirely dark, about a couple of hours afterwards.

12.

When did W^m. Krugel come home ?

Answer : I think it was a little after Bezuidenhout.

13.

What did those people who came first, come for, namely, those from Bruintjeshoogte ?

Answer : They said that they came to see if they could get a few men to go and inquire why their brother had been apprehended.

14.

From whom were they to ask for those few men ?

Answer : I suppose from W^m. Krugel.

15.

What brought Theunis de Klerk there ?

Answer : I think he also came there for the same reason.

16.

Did he come there of his own accord, or was he sent for, as the people were not obliged to ride by his place ?

Answer : Somebody rode that evening to call Krugel, and so he came there ; I don't know whether he was sent for, but I think they met him, and that he then came with them.

17.

Who called Krugel and who sent for him, and for what purpose ?

Answer : The children of Prinslo having come there, said that they much wished to

18.

What message did your brother bring back ?

Answer: His horse was tired, and meeting with Piet Erasmus P. son, he gave him the message, and then turned back.

19.

What did Johannes Bezuidenhout and his company come there for ?

Answer: He said that he would have H. Prinslo, and that all those who were there, should ride with him.

20.

Where did Bezuidenhout first hear that H. Prinslo was apprehended ?

Answer: I suppose he heard it at some other place. Where he came from, I don't know, neither did I ask him; I think he must have heard it the same day.

21.

On what day, and at what time of the day was H. Prinslo apprehended ?

Answer: On a Monday about noon, the same day that Claas Prinslo came there, as he said.

22.

In what part of the country do J. Bezuidenhout, Abraham Bothma, Martinus Barnard, Johannes Hartsenberg and Andries Meijer live ?

Answer: Above in the Tarka, a good day's riding from W^m. Krugel. It is about ten hours on horseback.

23.

Does the place of M. Prinslo lie in the road between the Tarka and W^m. Krugel ?

Answer: No; entirely at the other side of W. Krugel.

24.

Did you not ask any of those who came there with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, where they came from that day ?

Answer: No, they said they had rode from home the day before, but where they came from that day I don't know.

1815.

25.

Did they not say for what purpose they came?

Answer: They said that they came to attack the Military Posts, and to drive them off to here at Uitenhagen.

26.

Why did they want to do that?

Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that he would do so, because his brother was shot.

27.

When did you hear this of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: H. F. Prinslo was eight days before at the place of W^m. Krugel, and said that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout wished to come with something of the kind.

28.

Did it then appear to you that H. F. Prinslo intended to assist?

Answer: Yes, for he said that Bezuidenhout was ready with a force of Caffers, and that he should therewith compel those who would not help.

29.

Was Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo during that time more than once in that part of the country?

Answer: No; as far as I know, only that once.

30.

Was that the first time that you heard of the business?

Answer: Yes.

31.

The evening that Bezuidenhout came there, did he say that he would call the Caffers to his assistance?

Answer: Yes, and he said that the Caffers were there already, and that he would have those who did not assist, destroyed by them, and that neither woman nor child would escape, and that the Caffers would make booty of all their property.

32.

Did H. Prinslo say, in the name of Bezuidenhout, that every one should be in readiness to assist, not against the Caffers, but to fight for them?

Answer: Yes, so I understood the message.

33.

Did you accept that in order to keep yourself in readiness?

Answer: No, I did not get ready for that purpose.

34.

When Bezuidenhout came there that evening, did he command you for that purpose?

Answer: He only gave orders to go with, and get H. Prinslo, and he said that he would then carry it out further, for that he had force enough from the Caffers.

35.

Do you know whether there were any other people who kept themselves in readiness on the message brought by H. F. Prinslo?

Answer: No, I do not know of any in my part of the country, for we were all afraid of this thing.

36.

Did any other people come that evening to W^m. Krugel, besides those that you have already mentioned?

Answer: Yes, but it was then late, and I was asleep; the next morning early we departed, and then there came more people to the Slagters' Nek.

37.

Who more, besides those you have already named, rode to Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Philip Botha, Stoffel Botha, Abraham Bothma, and Thomas Dreijer.

38.

Who sent for those people?

Answer: When Bezuidenhout came to us, he sent word of it round.

39.

How came it that Bezuidenhout, and not Krugel, had sent for the people?

Answer: He had sent for them, because Krugel was at home.

40.

Whom did he send?

Answer: I don't know, I was asleep; I only heard it said the next day.

41.

What more people did you find at Slagters' Nek?

Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Jacobus Vreij, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Frans Smit, Leendert

42.

How many people do you suppose came there ?

Labuscagne, Adriaan Labuscagne; the others I cannot now recollect the names of.

Answer: I think there were thirty.

43.

Who commanded them ?

Answer: That I don't know, but I think that they came there by order of Bezuidenhout.

44.

According to your opinion, could those people have been so speedily collected together without their having kept themselves in readiness before ?

Answer: Yes, for they live close together; it is only a small part of the country.

45.

Where was Faber at that time ?

Answer: He was in Cafferland, and as Bezuidenhout said, was daily expected with the Caffers.

46.

Do you know at what place Bezuidenhout expected the Caffers ?

Answer: As he said, they were to come to him along the Kaga's Berg at the Baviaans River.

47.

What did they do, when they were assembled at Slagters' Nek ?

Answer: They said we must ride to relieve H. Prinslo, and that those who would not go, he should have destroyed by the Caffers with everything they had, but that when Prinslo was loose, he would allow us to ride home, and in this manner he got us to go.

48.

What was the reason of his taking so much trouble to have H. Prinslo ?

Answer: That I do not know, he did not tell me.

49.

In case H. Prinslo had not been apprehended, in what situation would he have been with the rebels ?

Answer: As I think he would have stood alike with Bezuidenhout.

50.

Do you also know whether H. Prinslo took any trouble to collect people?

Answer: Nothing else than that he some time before, as I have already stated, spoke of it.

51.

Do you know where Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and H. Prinslo were to meet?

Answer: No; neither did I inquire much farther about the business, because I was against it, and because I saw the melancholy misfortune into which we should fall.

52.

When the children of M. Prinslo came to the place of W^m. Krugel, could you also remark that they expected Bezuidenhout there?

Answer: No; they did not say anything of that.

53.

Did you hear what reward the Caffers were to have for their trouble?

Answer; Yes; that the Zuurveld was to be given them to dwell in.

54.

Did you hear that Bezuidenhout and his followers were to get anything in exchange?

Answer: Yes; he said that he, and those who assisted him, were to have land on the other side, how far I don't know, but he spoke of the Commando Fontein and the Konap.

55.

Where did you ride to from the Slagters' Nek?

Answer: To the post of Captain Andrews, and there Bezuidenhout sent Claas Prinslo to demand his brother H. Prinslo, but they did not get him, for Major Fraser sent word that he could not give him up. Bezuidenhout thereupon said that he expected Faber with the Caffers, and that he would then force the Post.

56.

Was Krugel present at that?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

57.

What did he say ?

Answer : He had but little to say there, for Bezuidenhout was so very angry that nobody dared speak much.

58.

To what part of the country did the most of the people who were there, belong ?

Answer : To the Baviaans River.

59.

Under whose jurisdiction were they ?

Answer : W. Krugel was Provisional Field-Cornet, but it seemed as if Bezuidenhout had the Chief Command.

60.

Did it appear to you that the people from Baviaans River were on the side of Bezuidenhout or on that of Krugel ?

Answer : I believe more on that of Krugel, but through fear of the Caffers they were obedient to Bezuidenhout.

61.

In case Krugel had ordered his men to disperse, do you think it was in the power of Bezuidenhout to keep them with him ?

Answer : Yes, by his threats of the Caffers, who, he said, were expected every day.

62.

Did you want to separate from the gang ?

Answer : Yes ; but Bezuidenhout would not let anybody go, and said that he would go and fetch them back again, man for man.

63.

Did you ask your Provisional Field-Cornet for leave to go ?

Answer : Yes ; but he said that Bezuidenhout would destroy everyone who would not help.

64.

Did any other people go away ?

Answer : There were a few who rode away, but with a promise to come back again.

65.

Could you not also have got away in the same manner ?

Answer : Yes, and I asked ; but he said he could not let all the people go.

66.

When you were at the post of Captain Andrew's, did you see the Commandant Nel come there?

Answer: Yes.

67.

Did you see with whom he spoke?

Answer: He first came to W^m Krugel, who spoke with him, and afterwards Theunis de Klerk and Johannes Bezuidenhout also spoke to him.

68.

What did they say to him?

Answer: That I don't know, for they made such a noise all together that I could not hear.

69.

Do you know whether they allowed him quietly to go away again?

Answer: Yes, the others wanted to let him go, but Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk wanted to detain him. Theunis de Klerk also laid hold of his horse by the bridle, and thereupon de Klerk and Bezuidenhout made him promise with an oath that he would come back, and on the others saying that he would return now that he had sworn, they let him ride away.

70.

Had Theunis de Klerk much to say among those people who were assembled?

Answer: As it appeared to me, yes.

71.

Who were those who said that Nel should be allowed to ride away, and that he would come back again?

Answer: W^m. Krugel and P. Prinslo, Claas' son.

72.

Was P. Prinslo Claas' son, one of those who hindered him from riding away?

Answer: Yes at first he was against it, but afterwards he said they should let him go.

1816.

73.
Was there a ring formed after the departure of Comman-
dant Nel?

Answer: Yes

74.
Who stood in the ring?

Answer: W^m. Krugel.

75.
How was that ring formed?

Answer: Johannes Bezuiden-
hout and Theunis de Klerk
called the people together, and
said that an oath must be taken
to W^m. Krugel. I also stood
by, but not in the ring.

76.
What took place in the ring?

Answer: Johannes Bezuiden-
hout said to Krugel that he
should say to the people that
they should swear to be faithful
to him, and give assistance, and
this he then did accordingly.

77.
In what were they to give
him assistance?

Answer: To prevent mis-
fortune, in case they could not
get Prinslo.

(Further.) When he came
with the Caffers against the
troops, that we should then
support him, and not go back.

78.
How were the troops to be
attacked?

Answer: They were to begin
with the uppermost Post, and so
drive them off.

79.
What people took that oath?

Answer: I believe that most
of them swore, but I did not.

80.
In what manner did they
swear?

Answer: By taking off their
hats, as a sign that they agreed.

81.
Did you also take off your
hat?

Answer: No.

82.
Did W^m. Krugel say that the
people should take off their
hats?

Answer: No, but he took off
his hat, and then the others did
the same.

83.

Did Bezuidenhout promise to divide the country, which he should take possession of, among you?

Answer: No, that I did not hear him say anything of.

84.

Did you not, however, tell me so, after your apprehension, in presence of Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost and the Heemraaden Nel and de Klerk?

Answer: That may be, but I was so confused that I do not rightly know what I said.

85.

Did he not also say that the Caffers should obtain the cattle of the soldiers and also beads?

Answer: Yes, that everything which they could get from the soldiers, should be their booty.

86.

Did he not mention the names of any officers whom he particularly wished to have?

Answer: Yes, he mentioned the name of Lieut. Rossouw, whom he said he would kill, to revenge the death of his brother.

87.

Did he speak in the same manner of the Field-Cornet Opperman, or of the Landdrost Stockenstrom?

Answer: I did not hear him speak of the Landdrost Stockenstrom, but the Field-Cornet Opperman, he said, he wished to have.

88.

Do you know whether Gerrit Bezuidenhout, sen., was sent round to collect people?

Answer: No; he lives far off from me.

89.

Did it appear to you that P. Prinslo, Claas' son, co-operated in this business?

Answer: I did not hear him say much.

90.

Who appeared next to Bezuidenhout to have the most to say?

Answer: As it appeared to me, Theunis de Klerk.

91.

Do you know whether Hendrick Klopper rode away from the place with a message?

Answer: I saw him ride away, but I do not know who sent him.

1815.

92.
 What further took place
 after swearing the oath?

Answer: We then went to the place of old Louw Erasmus over the Fish River, where we remained one day to rest, and the following day we moved a little higher up; the third day Stephanus Bothma came to us, who said that the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff would come to us if we wanted him, in order to bring us back from the road to ruin; and thereupon W^m. Krugel said that Stephanus Bothma should ride to fetch M^r. Van de Graaff, for that Bezuidenhout was plunging us into misfortune. Stephanus Bothma thereupon rode away accordingly with a message that we should expect M^r. Van de Graaff at the Slagters' Nek.

93.
 Was Bezuidenhout present at the receiving and delivering of this message?

Answer: That I don't know rightly; I have it only from hearsay.

94.
 Were there also any letters brought to that place from others?

Answer: Yes, there came a letter from Major Fraser, and then we wanted to turn back, but Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk would not have it, for they said we were now in it, and that even if we did turn back we should still be unfortunate.

95.
 Were the Caffers then expected?

Answer: Yes.

96.
 What did you do further?

Answer: We then rode to the Slagters' Nek, as we expected the Landdrost Van de Graaff there, who had been requested to come within four days.

97.

Why were just four days specified for that purpose?

Answer : Because Stephanus Bothma said he could not ride so quickly.

98.

Was not C. Faber expected with the Caffers in the course of those four days?

Answer : Yes as it was said, but we had already given that up.

99.

Do you know that there was a letter sent from the rebels to Major Fraser purporting that H. Prinslo should not be sent from the Post of Captain Andrews within four days?

Answer : Yes, I heard something said of that.

100.

Was there anything which prevented your riding away from Slagters' Nek?

Answer : It was then resolved that we should remain together to wait for Mr. Van de Graaff, and see what agreement we could make.

101.

How long did you remain at Slagters' Nek?

Answer : Two days, and then the Landdrost Cuyler came, who wrote a letter that evening that we should turn back, and we were ready to do so, but Johs. Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk said that we should first send a couple of men to hear how it was. The next morning W^m. Prinslo, Claas' Son, and Jacobus Klopper rode, and they came back with an answer that we must surrender ourselves, and throw down our arms ; there were a great many of us who wanted to do so, but Bezuidenhout and de Klerk would not, for they said they should be punished, and thereafter the elders would not allow us to go ; Bezuidenhout thereupon gave orders that we should catch our horses, and move up

102.
Did you receive [any orders there, of what you were to do in case of any attack?
Answer: To defend ourselves as long as we lived.
103.
Who gave you that order?
Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.
104.
Did you intend to come down?
Answer: Yes.
105.
When you were on the mountain, did you see any people coming up on the other side?
Answer: Yes, Cornelis Faber, little W^m. Prinslo, Volkert Laport, Frans Marais, and one or two others.
106.
Where did they come from?
Answer: From Cafferland, as they said.
107.
What message did they bring with them?
Answer: I heard others say that the Caffers had agreed with them, but that they were not yet ready.
108.
Did you see Theunis de Klerk speak with Faber at that time?
Answer: Yes; Faber, Bezuidenhout, and de Klerk conversed together.
109.
Did that message cause any change among the people?
Answer: Yes, they then gave it up, and Bezuidenhout permitted that we could go down.
110.
Did you thereupon come down?
Answer: I came down and laid down my gun on the message of the Landdrost Cuyler.
111.
Must you not acknowledge that by having stayed with that
Answer: Yes, I conceive well that I have sinned against

rebellious armed mob, you have acted criminally and are deserving of punishment?

112.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

my temporal Judge, but I do not feel that I am culpable, because I did not assist to do any evil, and was only compelled through fear.

Answer: That I did not take part with the gang, and never liked the business; my heart had not any share in it, but the threats of Bezuidenhout, and the fear of the Caffers, were the cause of my being there.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 23rd of December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding the Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the Prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 33.

S.S. MINUTES, 23RD DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Willem Jacs. Prinslo, Willem's Son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: Jacobus Prinslo, Willem's Son, thirty-seven years of age, and residing at Bruintjes Hoogte.

2.

How came you to be among the late assembled rebellious mob?

Answer: On a certain Monday night (to the best of my recollection, the 11th) Theunis de Klerk, Piet Erasmus, Piet Son, Hendrik Klopper, H^k. Son, Johannes Prinslo, M^s. Son, and Andries van Dijk came to me; the last mentioned had already come previously in the evening (but I was not at home) to say that Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended, but whether he had delivered any other message besides I don't know, and those people forced me to ride with them to the place where Johannes Bezuidenhout was, when I should hear what was going forward.

3.

In what manner did they force you?

Answer: Bezuidenhout sent word that I should come, and that if I did not, I should be unfortunate.

4.

Where did you find Bezuidenhout then?

Answer: On the plain between the Posts of Lieut. Rossouw and Captain Andrews. I should not have rode with them, but on their saying that the Provisional Field-Cornet Willem Krugel was there, and that I should there hear what it was, and that they had something good in view, I then rode, and when I came to them, we rode to the Post of Captain Andrews and on my asking Bezuidenhout why he had sent for me, he said that he would have the man who was then in custody, namely, Hendrik Prinslo.

5.

What did W. Krugel say to you?

Answer: That he had not sent for me. I thereupon asked

Bezuidenhout to let me go home, for that he not only made me, with my wife and children, unfortunate, but likewise the whole country; but he said that he would send for more people, and that he should cause all those who did not come, to be ruined by the Caffer nation. I did not further speak to him, and then reports went backwards and forwards, but I did not meddle with the business, but kept myself aside.

6.

Did you likewise see the Commandant Nel there?

Answer: Yes, they sent to call him.

7.

What did they say to him?

Answer: That I don't know.

8.

Did you see that he was prevented from riding away?

Answer: Yes, as far as I saw, Bezuidenhout wanted to prevent it.

9.

Were Theunis de Klerk and Piet Prinslo, Cl^s's Son, not present?

Answer: Yes, but what they did I don't know, for I stood far off.

10.

Was there not also a ring formed?

Answer: Yes, and Willem Krugel stood in the middle. Bezuidenhout called them all together to swear an oath to W^m. Krugel to remain faithful to him, when they were ordered to go into the ring, and as far as I know no one stayed behind.

11.

Was W^m. Krugel then the head of those people?

Answer: I heard him say that he was not the head, but only Provisional Field-Cornet.

12.

Did they all swear the oath?

Answer: I only heard Willem Krugel swear, but many others

13.

What happened afterwards?

said Yes, and took off their hats. I neither said yes, nor took off my hat, but stood still.

Answer: They then rode off to the other side of the Jagers Ford, near the place of Louw Erasmus. There we remained till the evening, and having unsaddled, and guards being placed by Bezuidenhout, we slept there, but I do not know who kept guard. The following day we rode somewhat further, and I did not speak any more about the business.

14.

What business do you mean?

Answer: For which Bezuidenhout came, namely, to release Hendrik Prinslo.

15.

Did you not hear of another business for which Bezuidenhout had come?

Answer: I afterwards heard that his intention was to drive away the English Posts to Algoa Bay, but I heard Bezuidenhout say that he should not as yet say what his intention was, but that when Faber came with the Caffers, he would make known his real meaning.

16.

Did you then know that Faber was gone to call the Caffers?

Answer: That I heard there from the people, and Bezuidenhout also said that he expected him every hour with the Caffers.

17.

Did you also hear what reward the Caffers were to get?

Answer: No, I heard nothing of that.

18.

Did you not hear of an exchange of country?

Answer: Yes, that the Caffers should get the Zuurveld, and that the people would then get a tract of land on the other side of the Fish River.

19.
From whom did you hear that ?

Answer : Theunis de Klerk told me that such was the plan of Faber and Bezuidenhout.

20.
Did it appear to you that Theunis de Klerk was satisfied therewith ?

Answer : Yes, from what he said.

21.
How would the country on the other side of the river be given out ?

Answer : That I don't know ; I did not hear of that.

22.
Did not Bezuidenhout say which Posts should be first attacked ?

Answer : No ; I did not hear anything of that.

23.
Did you not see any of the gang ride away ?

Answer : Nobody except Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. Son, and Abraham Bothma, who rode from the post of Captain Andrews.

24.
For what did they ride away ?

Answer : Hendrik Klopper was sent off by Bezuidenhout to call the people from Bruintjes Hoogte, and Abraham Bothma to Zwagers Hoek also, to call people to join the meeting.

25.
What message was given them ?

Answer : That I did not hear.

26.
When did they return back ?

Answer : Hendrik Klopper returned the following day, but no one came with him.

27.
When did Abraham Bothma return ?

Answer : The following evening.

28.
Who came with him ?

Answer : Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha and a certain Breedt, but I don't know his christian name, and another friend, whom I did not know.

1815.

29.
Did not Stephanus Bothma
also come?

Answer: Yes; but what he
came for I don't know. I did
not speak to him, for I had a
violent headache.

30.
Did Jac^s. de Wet, Rudolf
Botha and Breedt stay there?

Answer: No; they rode home
in the evening of the second day.

31.
Do you know what they
came for?

Answer: No.

32.
Did none of the neighbours
come to warn you to go home?

Answer: Yes; but I could
not, for the tyranny was too
strong.

33.
Where did you further ride
to?

Answer: To the Slagters Nek.

34.
Did you not hear it said, that
the Deputy Landdrost Van de
Graaff would come there?

Answer: Yes; it was so said.

35.
What happened at Slagters'
Nek?

Answer: The commando of
the Landdrost Cuyler came
there, and then Bezuidenhout
gave orders that we should ascend
towards the top, for he wanted
to resist, and would certainly
have fired on the Dragoons if
we had not prevented it.

36.
Did you not see, whilst you
were at the top of Slagters Nek,
some people come up?

Answer: Yes; Hendrik Be-
zuidenhout, Wijn^ds. Son, and
three others, who came from the
grazing place of Wijnend Be-
zuidenhout; they had rode there
to fetch victuals.

37.
Did you not see anybody else
come up?

Answer: Yes; Faber and
some others.

38.
Where did they come from?

Answer: Faber came from
Cafferland.

39.

What message did he bring ?

Answer: I did not speak to him myself; but I heard that he had agreed with the Caffers; but that they were not yet ready.

40.

What impression had that news on the mob ?

Answer: I was already coming down, and having descended further, delivered myself up.

41.

Must you not acknowledge by having repaired to, and remained with the armed mob, to have done evil, and to have deserved punishment ?

Answer: Evil it is, but I came unknowingly into it, and by compulsion.

42.

What have you to say in your defence ?

Answer: That I was forced, and never knew of the intention before.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 23rd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 34.

P.P. MINUTES, 23RD DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Hendrik Andries Gustavus van den Nest, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1815.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Hendrik Andries Gustavus van den Nest, twenty-two years of age, born at Zondag's River, and residing at the place of W^m. Krugel, along the Fish River, at the Baviaans River, under the District of Graaff-Reinett.

2.

Were you not at work in the forest at Baviaans River about the latter end of October last?

Answer: Yes; I came from Cape Town the latter end of September, and afterwards went to work in the wood.

3.

Did not Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber come to you there?

Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout came there to me.

4.

What did Joh^s. Bezuidenhout say to you?

Answer: He told me that his brother Fredrik Bezuidenhout was shot, and that Faber was gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers to break down the Military Posts, and drive them away to Uitenhagen, and that they would then give the Zuurveld to the Caffers, and that they were to have the country on the other side.

5.

Did he at that time ask you to assist?

Answer: No; he did not then speak further about it. (Further.) He said that we must help, and that those who did not, should be ruined by the Caffers.

6.

What did you thereupon do?

Answer: I rode home to Zwagershoek, where I at that time still lived, with my father-in-law, Christof^l. Botha.

7.

How long did you remain at home?

Answer: A couple of weeks.

8.

Who was your Field-Cornet?

Answer: Abraham Greijling.

9.

Why did you not give him information of it?

Answer: Bezuidenhout said that I must not speak of it, and threatened me severely; but it was not long before the Field-Cornet, Opperman, knew of it also.

10.

How long after that was it that you removed to W^m. Krugel's?

Answer: I think it was about eight days afterwards.

11.

How long had you lived at Krugel's before you again heard of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: When I had been there one day, a letter came from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, to the Field-Cornet Opperman, but Opperman was then away, and had appointed W^m. Krugel as Provisional Field-cornet.

12.

What were the contents of that letter?

Answer: That some rioters had gone from the Tarka to Cafferland, in order to make an incursion into the Colony.

13.

What did W^m. Krugel do on this letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff?

Answer: He commanded the people on account of the Caffers.

14.

Did those people come?

Answer: Yes, at Daniel Erasmus's; Johs. Bezuidenhout also came to W^m. Krugel, and he asked if it was now a time to command against the Caffers.

15.

To whom did Bezuidenhout say that?

Answer: To W^m. Krugel, whom he had sent for by me; the children of Prinslo came there, and told that Hendrik Prinslo was taken up by Dragoons, and that they wanted W^m. Krugel to ride to Captain Andrews to hear what he had done, for

that nobody knew, not even his old father; I thereupon rode away till I met Piet Erasmus and delivered the message to him, who brought it to W^m. Krugel, and came with him to the place. When I met Piet Erasmus, Theunis de Klerk, Fredrik Britz, Frans van Dijk, Leendert Labuscagne, Barend de Lange, Great W^m. Prinslo and Jan de Lange were with him.

16.

Where did those people come from?

Answer: I believe that they were commanded, excepting Great W^m. Prinslo, and old Jan de Lange.

17.

Did you deliver your message to another because your horse was tired?

Answer: Yes, it was a small young horse.

18.

Did the other people then ride with you to W^m. Krugel's?

Answer: Yes, and Krugel overtook us on the road and then accompanied us.

19.

When you came home to W^m. Krugel's, did you find more people there than when you left?

Answer: No.

20.

When did Johannes Bezuidenhout come there?

Answer: After we had come home, but nobody knew he was to come there.

21.

Was it the intention of W^m. Krugel to ride on behalf of Hendrik Prinslo before Bezuidenhout came there?

Answer: That I don't know.

22.

Who came with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Andries Meijer, Marthinus Barnard, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, and Abraham Bothma.

23.

What did those people come there for?

Answer: I don't know what they did above, but Joh^s. Bezui-

24.

Did Bezuidenhout empower W^m Krugel to drive off the Posts?

Answer: Yes.

25.

Did he mention any Post in particular?

Answer: No, he spoke of driving all the Posts down to Uitenhagen.

26.

Did he say that the Caffers were to assist?

Answer: Yes, and that the Burghers, who did not assist, should be ruined by the Caffers, and that those who fled, should be shot, and their goods made prize by the Caffers.

27.

Do you know of people having gone back that evening over the mountain to the place of old Marthinus Priuslo?

Answer: Yes, Piet Erasmus, Theunis de Klerk, and Hendrik Kloppe, Hk's son.

28.

What did they go there for?

Answer: They were going to Bruintjes Hoogte to see if there were also people there who would assist; Joh^s. Bezuidenhout sent them, and if they brought people, they were to come to a bush at the other side of the place of Van Aardt.

29.

Did W^m. Krugel prevent the going of these people?

Answer: That I don't know anything of; he knew that they were to go.

30.

Did not Bezuidenhout say that he would divide the land amongst you, which he should get from the Caffers in exchange for the Zuurveld?

Answer: No, but he said that those who wished to come there might do so.

31.

Are you acquainted with that part of the country?

Answer: Yes, I saw it on the occasion of the Commando; it is a fine country, like Bruintjes Hoogte.

1815

32.
What did you do at W^m.
Krugel's?

Answer: We rode the next
day to the Post of Captain
Andrews.

33.
Did any other people join
you on the road?

Answer: Yes, some whom
Bezuidenhout had sent for,
Gerrit and Hendrik Bezuiden-
hout.

34.
Did Joh^s. Bezuidenhout also
ride with you?

Answer: Yes; he first rode
to his brother, Wijnand Bezui-
denhout, to fetch his children,
and then he came to us at
Slagters' Nek, and thereupon
rode with us to Van Aardt's.

35.
Did not Theunis de Klerk,
Piet Erasmus, and Hendrik
Klopper come again to you?

Answer: Yes, with little
W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, Andries
van Dijk, and Joh^s. Prinslo,
M.'s son.

36.
What did you do at the Post
of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Johannes Bezuiden-
hout first sent a Hottentot to
ask for Hendrik Prinslo, but
Major Fraser sent word that
one of the people must come;
thereupon Claas Prinslo went
himself and spoke with Major
Fraser, who said that he
expected the Landdrost Cuyler,
and that a letter had been found,
under which the name of Hendrik
Prinslo was signed; no one
then knew anything of the
letter.

37.
Do you know the contents of
that letter?

Answer: No; those who knew
of it, held themselves dumb.

38.
What took place then?

Answer: We then rode to the
other side, and Major Fraser
sent the letter there, which was
read by Touchon, and it
appeared to be an ugly bad
letter, but the words I do not
remember any more; we there-

upon wanted to ride back, but Bezuidenhout would not allow it, saying that to-morrow, or the day after, Cornelis Faber should be there with the Caffers, and that he would have all those who rode home, destroyed, and give their property to the Caffers.

39.

Did not Bezuidenhout, Theunis de Klerk, and W^m. Krugel curse at one Muller because of his giving information of that letter?

Answer: No, for they all kept themselves dumb, as if they knew nothing of the letter.

40.

What further then took place there?

Answer: Stephanus Bothma brought a report from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, that we should appoint a place where he could meet and speak with us, and that he then would come further down to Major Fraser and the Landdrost Cuyler. Bothma then rode back the next day to fetch Mr. Van de Graaff, and we rode to Slagters' Nek, whither the Landdrost Cuyler came with a Commando.

41

Did you also take an oath at the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes, it was a forced oath; Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, seeing that we were unwilling, said that an oath must be taken to remain faithful to one another. He then caused a ring to be formed, and placed W^m. Krugel in the middle, who took the oath, and those who stood round said *yes*, and a party took off their hats, but I remained quiet.

42.

Did you see the Field Commandant Nel at that place?

Answer: Yes, I was close to him, but I did not speak to him; Bezuidenhout said that he got Rd^s. 300 a year to betray the

43.

Did any one lay hold of the
bridle of his horse, when he
wanted to ride away?

Burghers, and Theunis De
Klerk also spoke with him, and
said: *I will shoot you, or you
shall shoot me.*

Answer: That I did not
rightly see, for the people stood
before me, but Bezuidenhout
and Theunis stood near his horse.

44

Did Piet Prinslo, Claas' son,
speak with him?

Answer: That I don't know.

45.

Did any person demand an
oath from Commandant Nel
that he would come back?

Answer: I heard somebody
say: *swear that you will come
back*, but who it was I do not
know.

46.

Did it appear to you that
Bezuidenhout depended much
on Hendrik Prinslo, and that he
therefore wanted to have him?

Answer: That I don't know,
but it must be so.

47.

Did not Bezuidenhout tell
you in the Wood whether H.
Prinslo would assist?

Answer: No.

48.

Did he not say what place he
had chosen for himself to go and
live at?

Answer: No.

49.

What did you do when the
Landdrost Cuyler arrived with
the Commando?

Answer: He called out to us
that we should come down, and
then I went down.

50.

When you were at Slagters
Nek and the Commando was
advancing, what orders did
Bezuidenhout give?

Answer: That we should
move up the hill, so that the
Commando should not ride in
among us, and take him, and he
ordered also, that we should fire
at those who attempted to take
us, and he said he would shoot
those in the back, who first went
down. We all spoke against it.

51.

When you were upon the hill, were there not some people who came up on the other side?

Answer: Yes, Cornelis Faber, Louis Fourie, Volkert Laport, Balthasar Erasmus, D^{rs}. Son, and Frans Marais.

52.

Where did they come from?

Answer: Cornelis Faber came from Cafferland with Volkert Laport, and Frans Marais.

53.

Where did the other two come from?

Answer: Louis Fourie came from his place, as he said.

54.

What did Cornelis Faber then say?

Answer: That the Caffers were not yet ready, as I heard said.

55.

Did not that cause some uneasiness?

Answer: I, for my part, was glad of it.

56.

Was it not on that news that you first rode down?

Answer: No; I wanted to ride off sooner, but I could not do it before.

57.

What did Bezuidenhout say when he got that message?

Answer: He said that he would not come down, and Faber said to him that he should not do so; we then went down.

58.

Must you not acknowledge, by concealing Bezuidenhout's intention, with which you were acquainted, and by stopping with the Rebels, to have acted criminally, and are deserving of punishment?

Answer: That I don't know; I am still only a boy—(further)—good it is not.

59.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: Bezuidenhout misled and compelled me.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 23rd December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uiten-

1815
 — hagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, SECY.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
 HENRY MURPHY,
 Sworn Translator.

No. 35.

V.V. MINUTES, 23RD DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 29th November, 1815, to Philip Rudolph Botha, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ^s Son, thirty-six years of age, born at the Zwagershoek, and residing along the Fish River, in the Field-Cornetcy of Zwagershoek, under Graaff-Reinett.

2.

In what manner did you come among the Rebels who were lately assembled?

Answer: I was with my wife at the place of Martinus Prinslo, which having left about an hour and a half before day, on the 13th November last, in order to fetch my oxen, I arrived at my place, named the Elands Drift, at the Great Fish River, where Johannes Bezuidenhout, having come in the evening, said that I should ride with him,

or that he would shoot me, and have my wife and children murdered by the Caffers; and on my asking him why I should ride, he said that he would tell me afterwards, but that now I had only to accompany him; and thereupon I rode with him to the place of Willem Krugel.

3.

What did you do there?

Answer: He there assembled the people, and then removed downwards to the place of W^m van Aard.

4.

Who were assembled there?

Answer: W^m Krugel, Cornelis and Hendrik van den Nest, Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. Son, Jacobus Klopper, Hendrik Klopper, Hend^k Son, Joch^m. Prinslo, Joch^s. Son, Piet Prinslo, Claas' Son, Johannes Hartsenberg, Marthinus Barnard, Abraham Bothma, Andries Meijer, Theunis Mulder, my brothers Johannes, and Stoffel Botha, Marthinus Prinslo, Klaas' Son, Thomas Dreijer, Jan Bronkhorst, Theunis de Klerk, and Piet Erasmus, Piet^s. Son.

5.

In what capacity was W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Bezuidenhout ordered him to be Field-Cornet, but he would not.

6.

From what part of the country were most of the people?

Answer: From Baviaan's River.

7.

Is that not where W^m. Krugel was Provisional Field-Cornet?

Answer: Yes.

8.

Had Johannes Bezuidenhout then the power to order W^m. Krugel to do what he pleased?

Answer: He acted as if he had the power, and forced all the people by his threats of the Caffers, for he had sent Faber to fetch the Caffers.

1815.
9.
Did any others join on the road to the place of Willem van Aard?

Answer: Yes, at Slagters' Nek, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Frans Smit, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, two Labuscagnes, Barend de Lange, and Theunis Fourie.

10.
Were you armed?

Answer: Yes.

11.
What did you do at the place of Van Aard?

Answer: Bezuidenhout there sent for Hendrik Prinslo, but Major Fraser sent word that he could not give him up.

12.
Whom did he send?

Answer: First, a Hottentot, and afterwards Claas Prinslo, Mart's son; the third time he sent Piet Erasmus, and he came back with the Field Commandant Nel.

13.
Who spoke with the Field Commandant Nel?

Answer: That I don't know. There was a whole circle of people round him.

14.
Did you see him ride away?

Answer: Yes.

15.
Did they willingly allow him to go?

Answer: No; Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk laid hold of his horse, and made him dismount again.

16.
How did he then get away?

Answer: Piet Prinslo, W^m. son, and W^m. Prinslo, W son, said that they should let him ride, for that he would come back.

17.
Why did they suppose he would come back?

Answer: Because he had been given a message to Major Fraser, and therefore he was to come back, and Piet Prinslo made him swear that he would come back.

18.

Did not Theunis de Klerk also say, *I will shoot you, or you shall shoot me?*

Answer: Yes, that I heard Theunis de Klerk say.

19.

Who were the heads of that mob?

Answer: Johaannes Bezuidenhout, and Theunis de Klerk.

20.

Had not W^m. Krugel also something to say there?

Answer: Yes, but not so much as the others.

21.

Was there an oath taken?

Answer: Yes, there was a ring made, and Krugel stood in the middle; Bezuidenhout said that there must be an oath taken to be faithful to Krugel; Krugel thereupon spoke the oath to them, and they repeated it.

22.

In what manner was that oath taken?

Answer: Some of them said *Yes*, and some took off their hats; I neither said *yes*, nor took off my hat.

23.

Did not the greater part take off their hats?

Answer: Yes.

24.

What did Theunis de Klerk do?

Answer: He also took off his hat.

25.

Where did you then go to?

Answer: Over the Fish River, to the place of Louw Erasmus.

26.

Where did you get victuals?

Answer: We got four sheep at Louw Erasmus's.

27.

Where was Cornelis Faber then?

Answer: He was gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers, as Bezuidenhout said.

28.

What was he to do with the Caffers?

Answer: To drive down the Military Posts to Algoa Bay, and to destroy the people who would not help.

1815.

29.

For what reason did he want to do this?

Answer: He said, because the troops had shot his brother, and that he was therefore angry.

30.

What were the Caffers to receive as a reward?

Answer: The cattle of the soldiers, and of those who would not assist.

31.

Did you hear anything of an exchange of country?

Answer: Yes; he was to have given the Caffers the Zuurveld, and then he and Faber were to have taken in exchange the country on the other side.

32.

Was that veld to be divided among you?

Answer: He was to have given of that veld to those who would live with him.

33.

What sort of a country is it there?

Answer: It is bare veld, and sour, excepting some small thorn kloofs.

34.

Where did you go to from the place of Louw Erasmus?

Answer: To Slagters' Nek.

35.

Were there not any letters sent in the meantime by Major Fraser and the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, to warn them to return home?

Answer: There was a letter come from Major Fraser, and then we wanted to go home, but Bezuidenhout said that he would shoot the first who caught his horse.

36.

What took place at the Slagters' Nek?

Answer: They were to wait there, for Stephanus Bothma had brought word that the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff would be there on the Sunday; Bothma then rode back.

37.

How long did you remain there?

Answer: Till Saturday afternoon, when the Landdrost Cuyler came with a Commando, on which Bezuidenhout gave directions to ride up towards the kop, in order to ride over it,

if the Commando came up, and he wanted to fire at it, but we said that he should not do so, and therefore we went down in order to go to the Landdrost; Bezuidenhout would not come down, but wanted to capitulate on his own terms, by allowing ten men to go down at a time, and return.

38.

Did not any messages come to you from me ?

Answer : Yes, first, Hendrik Lange came to invite us to come down, whereupon the most of them wished to do so, but some not.

39.

Who would not come down ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Johannes Hartzenberg, who was frightened. Marthinus Barnard, Jochem Prinslo, Claas' son, Marthinus Prinslo, Claas' son, and Theunis de Klerk.

40.

Could he who brought you the messages from me speak with you, as he pleased, alone ?

Answer : No ; Bezuidenhout, Faber, and Theunis de Klerk endeavoured to prevent that as much as possible.

41.

Did you not also prevent my messenger from speaking with some of the people ?

Answer : No ; but I was first with the Landdrost, and then went up again, because I had left my gun on the slope of the mountain, and then I invited others also to come down with me.

42.

What was the reason that you left your gun there ?

Answer : Because I was afraid to come down armed, and then I went and fetched my gun by order of the Landdrost.

43.

While you were above on the mountain, did not some persons come up ?

Answer : Yes, there were Faber, Frans Marais, Volkert Laport, and Louis Fourie.

1815.

44. Where did Faber come from? Answer: From the Caffers.
45. What message did he bring from the Caffers? Answer: That they had agreed with him, but that they were not ready, and that it would be three months before they were.
46. Must you not acknowledge by having been with the rebellious mob, and remaining with them, to be criminal and deserving of punishment? Answer: Yes; good it certainly is not.
47. What have you to say in your defence or excuse? Answer: I was compelled thereto by fear of death.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 23rd December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 36.

W.W. MINUTES, 26TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^{ls} SON, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^ls. Son, 25 or 26 years of age, born at Swagershoek at Graaff-Reinet, and residing along the Fish River, under the Field-Cornetcy of Swagershoek.

2.

What do you know of the armed rebellion with which you were found?

Answer: On a certain day, about three weeks before the assembling, Joh^s. Bezuidenhout came to the place of my brother Philip Botha, where I live, and asked me to help, and on my asking him for what, he said to attack the Posts. I answered him that I would not do so, and thereupon he mounted his horse again, and without saying anything, rode away. Some time after, the son of W^m. Krugel came to me to buy an ox, and I went for my horses in order to ride with him to Krugel's, to receive the money, which I wanted. While I was gone for the horses, Thomas Dreijer came and told at the house, that Hend Prinslo was apprehended. I then rode to Wm. Krugel's, where I found Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, with whose coming I was unacquainted, who urged that the people who lived there, should accompany him, and that he would have all those who did not assist, destroyed by the Caffers, and that even if the men fled, he would nevertheless get the women and the cattle and the goods. He also said that the people must attack the Posts, although I did not know for what reason; but he wanted to shoot and murder the soldiers

3.

Who more came to the place
of W^m. Krugel ?

by the Caffers, beginning from
the first Post, and so down-
wards to the others.

Answer : My brother Philip
and also Klaas Prinslo and
Hend^k. Klopper, H^k's Son, who
came from the place of old
Mart^s. Prinslo, and wanted to
get two people to ride with
them to the place of Van Aard
to hear what H^k. Prinslo had
done. On my request to go
home, as my wife was alone, he
allowed me to do so in order to
bring my wife to my father's,
and when I had done that, I,
in consequence of the threats
made use of by Bezuidenhout,
again rode back to W^m. Krugel's,
when I found several people
there, Joh^s. Hartsenberg,
Steph^s. Bothma, Abraham
Bothma, Mart^s. Barnard, and
a party of others.

4.

Was Krugel at home when
you returned there ?

Answer : Yes.

5.

What did you then do there ?

Answer : The following day
we rode down to the place of
Van Aard, where H^k. Prinslo
was.

6.

Did you find anybody on the
road to Slagters' Nek to assist
you ?

Answer : No.

7.

What took place at Van
Aard's ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout first
sent a little Hottentot to ask
what H^k. Prinslo had done, who
came back with a message that
he was still there ; thereupon
P. Erasmus was sent, and the
Field Commandant Nel came

back with him, who, on Bezuidenhout asking what H. Prinslo had done, answered that it was on account of an ugly letter. Klaas Prinslo, Mart's son, was thereupon sent by Bezuidenhout to demand H^k. Prinslo, but returned with an answer that Major Fraser could not release him. Bezuidenhout then had an oath taken by W^m. Krugel that he would be faithful to him, and also the people who were there, and which oath some of them took, but I did not do so, for I even asked the people how we could take an oath when we were forced? I sat on one side with my brother Philip Botha and little W^m. Prinslo.

8.

How was that oath taken?

Answer: I saw many of them take off their hats.

9.

What took place further?

Answer: When the Commandant Nel was about to ride away Bezuidenhout laid hold of his horse by the bridle, and there was another who caught him by the arm, but who it was, I do not know. I saw Theunis de Klerk when Commandant Nel rode away. We rode from thence to the other side of the Fish River, near the place of Louw Erasmus where we slept that night, and where a letter came in the evening from Major Fraser, warning the people to return to their homes; but Bezuidenhout swore a great deal, and said that he would shoot every one who spoke of going home. The next day a letter came from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, and

Bezuidenhout said that he, with Faber and Steph^s. Bothma, would have shot Mr. Van de Graaff but that they could not find him, as he was gone to Graaff Reinett, for that they wanted the two barrels of powder which Mr. Van de Graaff had there. From that place we rode to the mountain on the upper side, where we slept in the bushes. The next day we rode forward to Slagters' Nek, where, having rested one day, the Landdrost Cuyler came there.

10.

Were there not some people who rode away before you came to Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Yes, on this side of Slagters' Nek, Christiaan Dreijer, Lucas van Vuuren, and Frans Smit rode away; and also Theunis de Klerk and little W^m. Prinslo at the request of W^m. Krugel, to go and fetch great W^m. Prinslo and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, in order to help him to make the people turn back, and great W^m. Prinslo came first, and then Louis Fourie, but not Gerrit Bezuidenhout, for I do not believe that they had been there; when Louis Fourie came, the people had already begun to go down.

11.

What took place at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber beckoned that the burghers should withdraw on one side, for they wanted to fire at the Landdrost and at the Dragoons, but the Burghers remained where they were, and no firing took place. Seven of us, among whom I was, then came down, and afterwards another party of the others; Johannes Bezuidenhout and all the rest rode away.

12.

Were there any others who wanted to fire, besides Bezuidenhout and Faber?

Answer: I did not see any others make ready for that purpose.

13.

Did you hear Faber say anything?

Answer: No, for when he came, we went down. There was a letter come from the Landdrost, in which there were four names mentioned of persons whom they wished to come down, among whom was Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, which Faber hearing, said, *Brother Damn it to go down*, and thereupon they went on one side, and prepared to fire.

14.

What did W^m. Prinslo do at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: He endeavoured to persuade the people to come down, but Bezuidenhout said they might do as they pleased, but that when Faber came with the Caffers, he should have them ruined.

15.

Did any person send Th Dreijer to say that Hend Prinslo was apprehended?

Answer: No, that I don't know.

16.

What time, after the apprehension of Prinslo, did Dreijer ride away from the place?

Answer: That I don't know.

17.

Did he call anywhere on the road?

Answer: No.

18.

Do you know anything of a plan for an exchange of country?

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout said that the Caffers should have the Zuurveld, and in the place of that, they were to give back the country on the other side as far as the Konap, and that Faber had agreed upon that.

1815.

19.

Was that country to be divided among you?

Answer: That I did not hear anything of.

20.

Did not Bezuidenhout say that he and Faber had sought out a place there, because the quitrent on that side was too heavy?

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout said that, and also that the Zuurveld belonged to the Caffers, for that they had exchanged it. I don't know whether the quitrent is too heavy, for I have no place.

21.

Are you acquainted with the country on the other side of the Konap?

Answer: Yes, it is a fine country, but the grass is too sour.

22.

Did Stephanus Bothma tell you who wrote and signed the letter of H^k. Prinslo?

Answer: Yes; in presence of Cornelis van den Nest he said that he had written the letter after the two Mullers, Diedrik and Christiaan, and Bezuidenhout had given their advice about it.

23.

Did you not hear where Bezuidenhout, Faber, and the others, who did not surrender at Slagters' Nek, intended to go to?

Answer: He said that they would go to a place where nobody would find them, in a new part of the country.

24.

Was the plan of Bezuidenhout ready when he began to move?

Answer: He said that he was only waiting for the Caffers.

25.

On the first communication which Bezuidenhout made to you of his intention, what steps did you take to bring it to the knowledge of your Field-cornet or Landdrost?

Answer: I did not give any information of it, because I was alone, and was afraid that he should say it was a lie, and that then I should be considered as the man who said so.

26.

Could you not have rode away, as well as those who turned back on the side of Slagters' Nek?

Answer: No. Bezuidenhout was too strict, and I was afraid of the Caffers; and I was not there to do any harm.

27.

Must you not acknowledge by not having discovered your timely knowledge of the intended rebellion, and by remaining with the rebels to the last, to have acted criminally and to be deserving of punishment?

Answer: I don't know, but I was afraid to discover it, in consequence of the threats about the Caffers.

This examination being continued thus far, the Prisoner said that his statement, namely, that Bezuidenhout had spoken to him to assist, three weeks before the assembling, and of the plan to attack the Posts, as stated in his 2nd answer of these interrogatories, was untrue, and that he said so to the Landdrost at the time he was apprehended, through fear, and that he had also stated it in this examination, as he was afraid of his Government, and that it was the first time he had been obliged to come before them.

FURTHER QUESTIONS.

28.

Must you not acknowledge by having joined, and by remaining with the rebels, to have done wrong and to deserve punishment?

Answer: No harm has been done, and I therefore don't know if I have done amiss.

29.

Do you persist in saying that it was alone through fear that you told me of what happened with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

30.

Did you not say the same to anybody else before you told it to me?

Answer: No, neither did anybody tell me that I should say so.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 26th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the Prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

H. H. MINUTES, 26TH DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at the said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Nicolaas Prinslo, Mart.^s son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, Mart.^s Soa, twenty years of age, born at Brintjes-hoogte, and residing there with my father Marthinus Prinslo.

2.

Where is your brother, H. Prinslo?

Answer: I don't know; he must be here.

3.

How came he here?

Answer: He was taken by the Dragoons on a Monday; now about a month ago.

4.

Did not your brother return from the side of the Baviaans River about six or eight days before he was apprehended?

Answer: I believe he did.

5.

Did he then relate that Bezuidenhout and Faber intended to assemble the Caffers and attack the Military Posts, and that he was one of those who would assist?

Answer: He did say that Faber and Bezuidenhout intended to do so, and that if it was found out through him or me, we should get a ball through the head, but he did not say that he intended to help.

6.

Did you not in the presence of the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, and the Heemraaden Nel and De Klerk, confess to me that your brother Hendrik said that he would be one of the party?

Answer: No; I don't know that I said so; it may be, I have forgotten it; but my brother did not say so to me.

7.

Did you not, shortly after your brother was apprehended, ride over the mountain with H. Klopper to the place of W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes.

8.

For what purpose did you go there?

Answer: As I did not know why my brother was apprehended, I wanted a couple of people to ride with me to Captain Andrews, to ask the reason of my brother having been taken.

9.

Did you ride of your own accord, or were you sent by anybody else?

Answer: Of my own accord, and my father said that if I went, I should ride to W^m. Krugel's, because my brother's things were there.

10.

Did you not hear from your brother that, on Saturday the 11th, the country would be full of Caffers from the mouth of the Fish River?

Answer: No, not from my brother, but from Johannes Bezuidenhout, who came to W^m Krugel's shortly after me.

11.

Why then did you tell me so, giving as your reason that you called at W^m. Krugel's for that reason; because being apprehensive of the Caffers, you were afraid to ride alone to Captain Andrews?

Answer: That I only said because I was afraid.

12.

Did you not also tell me that it was the intention to lay waste all the Military Posts?

Answer: Yes, for Johannes Bezuidenhout told me so, and that those who did not assist, should be destroyed by the Caffers.

13.

Did not a person come the same night over the mountain from your father's place to Willem Krugel?

Answer: Yes, Jan Bronkhorst came there: after I was there.

14.

Do you know whether Theunis de Klerk with two or three others returned back the same night over the mountain?

Answer: Yes, it was Theunis de Klerk, Hendrik Klopper, and Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, who were sent by Bezuidenhout, but for what purpose I don't know.

15.

Was it not to collect people?

Answer: That I don't know.

16.

Did you see them return?

Answer: Yes.

17.

Who were with him?

Answer: Little W^m. Prinslo, W^m. Son, Johannes Prinslo, Marth^s. Son, and Andries van Dijk.

18.

Where does Johannes Prinslo live?

Answer: Also at my father's.

19.

Did you speak with any of those latter mentioned persons?

Answer: No.

20.

What did you do when you got to W^m. Krugel's?

Answer: Bezuidenhout came there, and said he would lay waste the Posts, that he had the Caffers close by, and that he would have all those shot who did not assist, and have everything belonging to them destroyed by the Caffers, and then I was obliged to ride with him with his whole Commando, which he had assembled that night, to Captain Andrews.

21.

Was W^m. Krugel at home when you came there?

Answer: No, he was at Daniel Erasmus's.

22.

Did anybody go to call him?

Answer: Yes, Hendrik van den Nest.

23.
For what purpose was he sent for?

Answer : Because I had come there.

24.
Was Krugel at home when Bezuidenhout arrived there?

Answer : No, Bezuidenhout had come in the meantime.

25.
With whom did Bezuidenhout come?

Answer : There were five of them : one was Andries Meijer, the others I don't know.

26.
Did you ride away together from the place?

Answer : Yes, the next morning Bezuidenhout took us away to attack the Posts, he wanted to begin from above, but I told him that this should not be, but that we should ride to Captain Andrews, in order to know what my brother had done, on which Bezuidenhout said that when Faber came with his Caffers, he would teach us to do what he ordered ; he wanted absolutely that we should fire at the troops if they did not release my brother, but when I heard from Major Fraser of the letter for which my brother was confined, I, with some other people, so far prevailed on him, that we left the Post.

27.
Who went to Major Fraser to ask the reason of your brother being apprehended?

Answer : First a Hottentot, but Major Fraser sent word that one of the people should come, with whom he could speak, and thereupon Bezuidenhout sent me.

28.
How came you to speak so rudely to Major Fraser?

Answer : Because Bezuidenhout said I must say to Major Fraser that I demanded my brother, and that if he did not deliver him, I would shed my last drop of blood for him, and this message I delivered to

29.

Did you, on that occasion, say to Major Fraser that he must not talk of firing, and that your brother must be delivered up that moment?

Major Fraser, on which he said we could do so, but that he would not deliver my brother up before the Landdrost Cuyler came there, as he had not any orders so to do.

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout told me I must say so in the name of all the armed.

30.

Did you not also ask that the Commandant Nel should return with you?

Answer: Yes.

31.

Did he return with you?

Answer: No.

32.

What did you tell Bezuidenhout when you came back?

Answer: What Major Fraser said to me, and that my brother had written such an ugly letter, and that we should return home now that we could not get him; on which Bezuidenhout said that he could take an oath that my brother never wrote that letter; he further said that the Caffers were close by, and that those who wished to ride home could do so, but that he would have them shot ten and ten at a time, and have everything which they had, destroyed.

33.

Did you see Hendrick Klopper ride away from the post?

Answer: Yes.

34.

Where did he ride to?

Answer: To Bruintjes Hoogte, by order of Bezuidenhout, to fetch more people.

35.

Who was present when Bezuidenhout said that he intended immediately to begin, and attack the Posts from above?

Answer: Hendrick van den Nest was present, my brother-in-law, Philip Bothma, and almost all the other men; when

we came out at the Neck we saw the soldiers standing und^r arms, and then he said we must immediately begin, but he first wanted to have my brother out by force.

36.

Why did he take so great an interest in first having your brother ?

Answer : I don't know.

37.

Was the Commandant Nel with you at the place of Van Aard ?

Answer : Yes.

38.

What was transacted with him ?

Answer : That I don't know ; I did not then speak to him.

39.

Did you not see that they attempted to prevent him, when he wanted to ride away ?

Answer : Yes, I saw Bezuidenhout pulling him by the hand from the horse.

40.

Was Theunis de Klerk also there ?

Answer : Yes, he stood by the horse.

41.

Was P. Prinslo, Claas son, likewise there ?

Answer : Yes, I also saw him with those people.

42.

Did you not hear that they wanted to make W. Nel swear that he should return ?

Answer : No. that I did not hear.

43.

Shortly after the departure of W. Nel, did not the people form a ring ?

Answer : Yes, we were obliged to make a ring, and W^m. Krugel stood in the middle, who was to repeat an oath to us, but the ring being so large, I could not hear what he said, but only saw that he took off his hat, which we were obliged to do ; I just touched my hat, and then let it remain on my head.

44.

Were there any who did not take off their hats?

Answer : That I don't know, but those I saw took off their hats, for we were obliged to do so.

45.

What was the purport of that oath?

Answer : As far as I conceived, it was to be faithful to one another.

46.

What other orders did Bezuidenhout give you when you went to demand your brother?

Answer : He said that I should look how the Post was situated.

47.

How did you find the Post?

Answer : There were four officers in the house, but the soldiers I did not count, but I do not believe that there were twenty; there was a large dung-hill, behind which the soldiers concealed themselves, and from which they could fire at us, and I reported to Bezuidenhout that we could not attack that Post. I merely told him so to get him away.

48.

Was Krugel present when you received that order and made your report?

Answer : No.

49.

Did you speak of it to any person?

Answer : No, for after I had heard of my brother's letter, I was so grieved that I spoke very little with anyone.

50.

Where did you then ride to?

Answer : Bezuidenhout made us ride over the river and unsaddle our horses; he said we should remain in that neighbourhood till the Caffers came; and that we were afraid of, for we would not obtain any forgiveness from the Caffers, but from Government we would, and therefore I was obliged to obey him.

51.

What did you do at the other side of the river?

Answer : Having remained another day thereabout, we proceeded to Slagters' Nek, where W^m. Krugel sent little W^m. Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk to fetch great W^m. Prinslo to stop the mischief of Bezuidenhout.

52.

Did great W^m. Prinslo come?

Answer : Yes.

53.

What did he do?

Answer : He rode to the Landdrost Cuyler by order of W^m. Krugel, but for what purpose I do not know.

54.

Did he come back afterwards?

Answer : Yes.

55.

What did he then do?

Answer : That I don't know : he spoke with W^m. Krugel, but I was not present.

56.

Did you not see or hear that Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, and some others rode to Slagters' Nek?

Answer : I did not see it, but I heard it afterwards.

57.

Could you not come away?

Answer : Yes, but I would have been scarcely at home when they might have had me destroyed by the Caffers.

58.

Who more of the people who live at your place were with the gang?

Answer : Jochem Prinslo, Claas son, Marthinus Prinslo, Claas son, Jan Bronkhorst, Hendrick Klopper, H^s. son, and Johannes Prinslo.

59.

As you acknowledge to have heard from your brother that Bezuidenhout and Faber intended to attack the Posts and assemble the Caffers, why then did you not make it known to your Landdrost or Field-Cornet?

Answer : Because I was afraid that if it were made known by me, they would shoot me.

60.
Did your brother tell you that it was his intention to make it known?

Answer : No.

61.
Did he tell you of it as a loose report or as a secret?

Answer : He said that I must not speak of it, for that if it came out through him or me, we would incur the danger of being shot.

62.
Was there any other person present when he told you so?

Answer : No, we were out hunting together, and he told me so in the veld.

63.
Whose place lies nearest your father's place up the river?

Answer : Doctor Mackrill's place ; I believe it is an hour on foot.

64.
How far does the Heemraad de Klerk live from your father?

Answer : Also an hour on foot.

65.
How far is the Field-Cornet Nel's place from your father's?

Answer : That will be about an hour and a half on horseback.

66.
How far is your father's place from the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer : I think it is about two hours on horseback.

67.
Why did you not give information of it to some of those people?

Answer : I did not think so far.

68.
Did you not tell your father of it?

Answer : No.

69.
Was not your father fifteen or sixteen years ago confined in the Castle on a similar business?

Answer : I know very well that he was in the Castle, but I don't know whether it was for a similar business.

70.
What is the reason that your father is generally called Hendrik Kasteel?

Answer : Because he had been there at that time.

71.

When you were at Krugel's, and heard Bezuidenhout say that every one must help, did you conceive that it was the same business your brother told you about?

Answer: Yes, but what could I do? I was then in it, Bezuidenhout said: *Come, the Caffers are now here, and those who will not help, I shall have murdered, and destroyed by the Caffers.*

72.

What happened after you came to Slagters Nek?

Answer: It was said that the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, would come from Cradock, who was expected there.

73.

Did you not there see a Commando of Burghers and Dragoons coming on?

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout said that we must stand there, and that if they advanced we should fire, but great W^m. Prinslo said we must not do so, but go down two and two to the Landdrost Cuyler. Bezuidenhout prepared to fire, but when we began to descend, he kept away.

74.

Who gave you the orders to move to the kopje?

Answer: Bezuidenhout.

75.

Did W^m. Krugel give any orders there?

Answer: He said that we should not fire at the Landdrost.

76.

Had Theunis de Klerk much to say there?

Answer: Not as far as I heard.

77.

Where was Faber then?

Answer: He came up the mountain while we were there.

78.

What news did he bring with him.

Answer: That I don't know, he came right through the people to Bezuidenhout.

79.

Who more were with Faber?

Answer: That I don't know, but there were more with him.

1815.

80.

Did you hear anything of an exchange of territory with the Caffers?

Answer: Yes, I heard something of it, but I don't know rightly what it was.

81.

Must you not acknowledge that by knowing the intention of Bezuidenhout and not discovering it, and also by demanding your brother in the name of an armed rebellious gang, as well as by spying about the Post of Captain Andrews, and remaining to the last with the Rebels, you have thereby acted criminally, and deserve punishment?

Answer: No, I did not thereby commit any crime, because that I was compelled to it.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 26th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y

Commissioners.

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 38.

R. 3.

MINUTES, 26TH DEC., 1815.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

Philip Albertus Opperman, 29 years old, born in Stellenbosch, Field-cornet of the Baviaans River, under Graaff-Reinet, who declared, &c. :

That on the occasion of the Session of the last Commission of Circuit at Graaff-Reinet, deponent was there, and on his departure

from that village forgot his watch. He had therefore requested Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, who was riding to Graaff-Reinet to be married, to inform himself there about the watch of Deponent, and bring it back with him.

That further, some time afterwards, in the night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Deponent hearing a wagon approaching, had sent his little son to see who was coming, and who was found to be the aforementioned G. Bezuidenhout, who having brought back to the Deponent his watch, had on that occasion said to Deponent that he felt himself in duty bound to make something known to him (Deponent), as Field-Cornet, and which was that the aforementioned G. Bezuidenhout had heard from his sister-in-law, the wife of Adriaan Engelbrecht, whom he had met at the place of his father-in-law, Diederick Geere, that people had gone from the Tarka to Kafirland in order to incite the Kafirs, to fight against the troops; which people were Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Adriaan Engelbrecht, Frans Marais, and two others, whose names Deponent has forgotten.

That Deponent, on hearing this, had at once proceeded to Graaff-Reinet, in order to notify it to Landdrost Stockenstrom, and when an hour's distance away from his (Deponent's) house, he had met Willem Prinslo, Klaas's son, who was returning from Brintjes Hoogte, where church had been held on the farm of the Heemraad, Barend de Klerk; and who, having asked Deponent whither he (Deponent) was going, the Deponent had answered that he had received a summons from his Landdrost, and also that he (Deponent) during the past night had heard astonishing news from G. Bezuidenhout, viz., that persons had gone from the Tarka to Kafirland, whereupon the said W. Prinslo had answered that he also had heard something of it, and to his (Deponent's) question, how he was to act in the matter? and whether he should make it known to his Landdrost? had been further answered by the aforesaid Prinslo, that he (Deponent) should certainly make it known to his Landdrost; after which conversation the Deponent, having continued his journey, had given notice to Landdrost Stockenstrom of what he had been informed of, while Deponent had also let his wife and children depart to Graaff-Reinet.

After which the Deponent was asked by the R.O. Prosecutor, and answered as follows:—

1.

Did you not, before you rode away, give your roll to another? Answer: Yes; to Willem Krugel.

2.

Did you report this also to your Landdrost? Answer: Yes.

1815.

3.

Is that the usual custom, that a Field-Cornet, when leaving his home, gives his roll to another, so that the other can perform the service, and command the men?

Answer : Yes.

4.

How did you make the transfer, in writing or verbally?

Answer : By a letter ; and after I had left, he told my wife that he would faithfully take care, and watch over the country during my absence.

5.

Are you not under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff?

Answer : Yes.

6.

Why did you, instead of reporting to him, ride to Graaff-Reinet?

Answer : Because G. Bezuidenhout had told me that those people might possibly be back again, as it was already eight or ten days since their departure. I was therefore under the impression that they would be lying between me and Cradock, and for that reason I rode to Graaff-Reinet.

7.

Did you not speak with W. Prinslo, Klaas' son, about means to oppose the Kafirs?

Answer : He asked me, when I was riding away, how it would go? and I replied that I had given over the command to W. Krugel. Thereupon Prinslo asked me whether it would be permitted to him, should the Kafirs come, to speak with one of their chiefs, in order to check their progress? I replied that I could not permit this, but that there was a Hottentot of mine, who understood the Kafir language, and that he might make use of him to speak with a Kafir chief, and keep them back.

8.

Did you speak with him on anything further ?

Answer : No.

9.

Do Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelius Faber belong to your jurisdiction ?

Answer : No. To Field-Cornet van Wijk, in the Tarka.

10.

Did not others of the family of Bezuidenhout live under you ?

Answer : Yes. Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber have both lived under me, but had since departed, eight or ten months ago. Fredrik Bezuidenhout had also lived under me.

11.

How was their conduct with the Kafirs ?

Answer : These often came to them, walking about and visiting. I have often chased them away with patrols.

12.

Did any of the chiefs also visit them ?

Answer : No. I have never seen any of them there.

13.

As it was the order of the Government that no intercourse was to be held with the Kafirs, did you make up a report of this to your Landdrost ?

Answer : Yes. But they called on many people, who also drove them away. But at Bezuidenhout's there was no fear, and they never went away if I did not come with a patrol.

14.

When transferring your roll to Krugel, did you give him any sketch of what had been related to you ?

Answer : No.

15.

Were you not in duty bound to warn that man, when you departed and gave him your roll, whilst you even let your wife and children depart ?

Answer : I first wished to know from my Landdrost how it was. I had sent my wife and children away, because the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout had been ascribed to me. Piet Prinsloo, Klaas' son, told me this to my face, and Willem

16.

When did Piet Prinslo, Klaas' son, tell you this?

Prinsloo had also told me when I met him, as above stated, that it was good that I rode away and sent my wife and children away also, as he would not give a stiver for my life.

Answer: Three or four days before I rode away.

17.

Did Piet Prinslo, Klaas' son, then tell you anything more of the matter?

Answer: No. He only said that it was my doing that Frederik Bezuidenhout had been shot, and he abused me as a traitor to the country.

18.

What did he mean by that?

Answer: That I had had my fellow burghers shot.

19.

Where did you meet him?

Answer: He had come to me from Bruintjes Hoogte, on his way to his brother, Willem Prinslo.

20.

Is he the same Piet Prinslo, Klaas' son, who once lived among the Kafirs, and built a flat-roofed house there?

Answer: Yes.

21.

For what reason did you, when meeting Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son, say that you had been summoned?

Answer: In order to keep the matter secret from the people. I first intended to ride to W. Krugel, but when W. Prinslo told me that I was the object, I dreaded delaying any longer, and rode direct to Graaff-Reinet.

22.

Did you not ride back after having reported to your Landdrost?

Answer: No. The Landdrost told me that I was to remove my cattle from that territory.

23.

Do you know Theunis de Klerk, and where does he reside?

Answer: Yes. He lives about an hour's distance from

24.

Did you, shortly before your departure from home, also hear anything in your territory regarding Hendrik Frederik Prinslo ?

me. Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son, also told me that Theunis de Klerk had also said that I would persecute Cornelis Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout so long until they suffered the same fate as Bezuidenhout.

Answer : Yes. Three or four days before my departure, Jochem Prinslo, who lives with me, spoke with his wife about Hendrik Prinslo, that he had been at his uncle's, Old Jochem Prinslo, and had had a quarrel about a horse.

25.

Did you not hear whether he had also been to Johannes Bezuidenhout and C. Faber ?

Answer : No. I have otherwise heard nothing of him. My mother-in-law, the wife of Daniel Erasmus, merely told me that Hendrik Prinslo had ridden past there to Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son, but that the latter was not at home, having ridden to church.

26.

Are you prepared to confirm, if necessary, this, your deposition, by oath ?

Answer : Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, &c.

Thus done, on the 26th December, 1815, at the Uitenhagen Drostdy, &c.,

(Signed) PHILIP H. OPPERMAN,

In my presence,

G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

As Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

T.T.T. 1. MINUTES, 26TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}. Landdrost at Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Willem Prinslo, Claas' son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Willem Prinslo, Nicolaas son, fifty-three years of age, born at Kogman's Kloof, and residing at the Baviaar's River.

2.

What do you know respecting the armed rebellion which took place lately?

Answer: The 5th November last Divine service was held at the place of the Heemraad, Barend de Klerk, where having been, I rode from thence to Louw Erasmus', Louw's son, at the place named *Diriko*; the 6th, I rode from thence to Louw Erasmus, Piet's son, at the Great Fish River, where I remained the 7th, and rode home on the 8th. Stopping at the ford of the Fish River in order to put the drag on my wagon, I met the Field-cornet Opperman, whom having asked where he was riding to, he answered that he had received a letter from his Landdrost to be at Graaff-Reinett on the 14th inst., and that he was on his way thither. He on that occasion also asked me if I had heard anything of Cornelis Faber and Adriaan Engelbrecht being to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers, in order to overrun the country; whereupon having asked him

if he rode away without doing anything to stop it, he replied by asking me if I saw any chance thereto, to which I answered, Yes, if I had but faithful people, and that if I had his old Hottentot, Jan Basterd, I could send him off to the Caffer captains and let them know that they should not listen to the other people, and not come. I asked who told him this, to which he at first answered that there had been a person with him late in the evening who had told him so, but whose name he had promised not to mention, but he afterwards said that it was Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son. I thereupon asked if the Landdrost would not take it amiss in case I sent off that Hottentot, to which he replied *No*, because that it was the best way to remedy the evil, and that he would go to the Landdrost and speak to him. I then rode home without having sent for that Hottentot, and on the 9th or 10th (I do not exactly know which) the Caffer Captain *Pandora* came to me, on which having asked him what was going forward, and if there had been anybody with them to stir the Caffers up, he said that there had been some persons with a parcel of sheep at *Geika's*, and that he had heard this from the people of *Keino*; he did not tell me what persons they were, or what the cause was, neither did he say that he had seen them. I further said to him that I had intended to send off the old Hottentot *Jan Basterd* with a

message, but that I now requested him to go to Geika, Keino, Slambe and Founon, as the chief captains, and to say to them that they must not allow themselves to be instigated by the people who had been with them, and not believe them, for that they only made a rebellion in the country and that it was indifferent to them how they lived, but if there was anything to be done they should see me, and that they should wait so long, as everything was now quiet on both sides, and each had his cattle and his garden, and that if they suffered themselves to be persuaded, nothing but famine and want were to be expected. The second day afterwards Captain Founon himself came to me, when having asked him what he came for, he answered that he understood my message from Pandora and came to hear about it; I thereupon said to him that he should drive Cornelis Faber and his people away, and not listen to anything they said. I then gave him some mutton for provision on his journey, and desired him to go back immediately to his country. On the 11th following my son Claas was ordered to be at Daniel Erasmus's by W^m. Krugel, who acted as Provisional Field-cornet, in order to oppose some rebels from the Tarka and Caffers, as a notice thereof was given by letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, to be on their guard. On the 13th W^m. Krugel, accompanied by Piet Erasmus, Piet's son,

came to me himself and asked me if I had sent my son, to which I replied with No, and as it was still early, he told me that I must ride with him myself, and that he would sound the people if they were still on the side of Government, or if there had been anybody with them, to persuade them otherwise. I thereupon rode with him, and the people being assembled, Krugel asked them on whose side they were, and that he was with the Government, on which the people at first were silent, but after I said I had always been on the side of Government and was still so, the others said that they were also with Government, excepting two, one of whom said *not I*, and the other *nor I either*, but which two those were, I do not know.

3.

Who were there altogether ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel, I, old Frans Labuscagne, old Jan de Lange, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Louis Fourie, Jacobus Vrij, Theunis de Klerk, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, Daniel Erasmus (the owner of the place), Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, and Frans van Dijk

4.

Who stood before you ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel, Louis Fourie, Daniel Erasmus, Jan de Lange, Frans Labuscagne and I stood together, the others stood together on one side; and after I heard from that part the words *not I, nor I either*, I said that they must not act so, and provoke Government, but take an example from what had

happened in former years with Adriaan van Jaarsveld, for that the country still repined under that business. W^m. Krugel also spoke in the same manner, and recommended the people to be peaceable, saying that they should now return to their homes, and that he should ride the next day to Cradock and ask the Deputy Landdrost how it was there. We thereupon rode away, and when I got home I found a Hottentot of Joh^s-Bezuidenhout with a message that I must send both my children, for that Cornelis Faber would be there the following, or the second day, with a body of Caffers, and that if I did not send the children, he would allow the Caffers to destroy everything, and give them the cattle as booty. He also sent me word that I had always been a traitor to the Burghers, but that there must now be an end of it. I thereupon sent my son Claas and told him that he might ride there and see what was going forward, but that, if anything bad was done, he should mount his horse and ride away. The Thursday following, the 16th, Theunis de Klerk and W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, came in the name of W^m Krugel to call me to repair to him at the Slagters' Nek, in order to bring back the people from their error, for that they had begun a very wrong business. I thereupon rode thither, and as soon as I came there Jac^s-Potgieter, Lodewijk Bouwer, Touchon, and Cornelis Algrijn, brought a letter from the Land-

drost Cuyler, saying that the people must turn back, for that if he was obliged to come there with the troops, it would not go well. I then addressed them, and represented to Johannes Bezuidenhout his folly, saying that he should only make the country unfortunate, but not get the sword out of the hands of Government. I reminded him of the Rebellion of earlier days in order to rescue Adriaan van Jaarsveld. He replied I was in the right, saying: *yes, yes*, and that he would not shed blood, but that the Caffers would be there that evening or the next. I thereupon said to Ockert Brits that he should ride to the outermost place, and if he perceived the Caffers, to stop them. On that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that nobody was to ride away. I nevertheless sent my son, Balthazar, to my wife, to tell her that she must send word to old Louis Fourie that he should do his best to detain the Caffers, and that I should be at home the following evening to stop them further. I at last brought it so far, that a party of those people, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, rode home, while others said they would wait for the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, to settle the business. The next morning I rode to the Landdrost Cuyler at Van Aard's place, where the Post of Captain Andrews was, when the Landdrost told me that I should ride to those people, and say that they must lay down their arms and request pardon,

and that he would then end the business. I then rode back again, and delivered the message, but Bezuidenhout said he was afraid, for that in 1799 the people had also laid down their arms at Bruintjes Hoogte, but were notwithstanding apprehended, and that I had at that time asked pardon for them, and made them lay down their arms; further adding that he would not do any further harm, for that he had already given it up, and that he was only waiting for the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, otherwise he would have returned home. While I yet remained in conversation with him, the spies, who were above on the mountain, perceived the Landdrost Cuyler coming with a commando of Burghers and Dragons, on which Bezuidenhout said: *My God! Cousin Willem, have you again betrayed us? there comes the Englishman on with his troops to take us!* He thereupon ordered us to ride up the stony ridge. I said that we should not do so, for that it was better to remain where we were, and speak to the Landdrost, but this was not of any avail, he persisted that we should ride up or that otherwise we should be taken, shot, or wounded, but that one could escape from that ridge or defend oneself, and that if the Englishmen fired first, he would defend himself. He then called to the Burghers who were with the Landdrost, that they should go aside, while he stood ready with his gun, with his thumb on

the cock. Willem Kruger and I then said: *what are you about? do you wish to make us all unfortunate?* He answered that it appeared as if I wanted to have him taken; I thereupon said to him that if he would not give himself up, he had better ride away, and leave us alone. On that Hendrik Lange came up, and warned the people in the name of the Landdrost to come down, saying that no harm should happen to them. Willem Krugel then said that the people were afraid to come down, and asked if the business could not be settled with a fine. Afterwards the Heemraad de Klerk came up, and again recommended the people to listen to what the Landdrost said, and that they should not suffer any injury; thereupon the Field-Commandant, Nel, and Hendrik Lange again came and warned the people anew, on which Bezuidenhout having turned back, eighteen or twenty came down with me to the Landdrost.

5.

When you spoke with the Field-Cornet Opperman, did you not say to him that you had so heard something of Faber and Engelbrecht having gone to the Caffers?

Answer: No, for I can declare I never heard of the business before the Field-Cornet, Opperman, told me of it.

6.

Did you not also say to him that it was good that he went away with his wife and children, for that you would not give a stiver for his life?

Answer: Yes, I did say so to him, but that was a fortnight or three weeks before, at my house on the 16th October; after Bezuidenhout was shot on the 10th; for he said to me that he was afraid, on which

I answered that if I were in his place I should also be afraid, for that Fredrik Bezuidenhout and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout had long had an evil eye on him. He then requested me to ride with him, as old Gerrit Bezuidenhout had written to him to come over. I thereupon did so, and said that I would be responsible that no harm should happen to him as long as I was with him.

7.

Were you at the funeral of Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

8.

Who more were there?

Answer: Old Gerrit Bezuidenhout, old Wijnand Bezuidenhout, and his son Hendrik, old Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Lucas van Vuuren, Steph^s. Marais, Piet Prinslo, Claas' son, Cornelis Faber, Hendrik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, Joh^s. Vortman, Ockert Brits, Frans du Toit, Christⁿ. Dreijer, Frans Smit, Willem Nel, Van der Sand, Frans Labuscagne, and Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coenraad's son.

9.

What took place at the funeral, and did old Joh^s. Bezuidenhout say anything there?

Answer: Nothing that I heard or saw; I was afraid of that, and therefore I avoided the house, and said to Frans Labuscagne that I would go and take a walk with him in the garden, for I was apprehensive something would happen or be spoken of, and I did not wish to be present at it, because I knew what fellow Johannes Bezuidenhout was. After the body was interred, I ate something in a hurry, and rode away with Frans du Toit.

10.

Was there anything said by Joh^s. Bezuidenhout during dinner?

Answer: Nothing that I heard.

11.

Did you not afterwards hear that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout had said that he would have satisfaction for the blood of his brother?

Answer: No, neither would any person tell me such a thing.

12.

Could not the people at Slagters' Nek have rode away had they wished, as you say you brought it so far that 25 or 30 of them had left?

Answer: Yes, but they wanted to wait to see if the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, would come, whom they expected.

13.

When you came to me at the Post of Captain Andrews, did you not then say, that you came to agree, and that all the people should go home and everything be forgotten?

Answer: Yes.

14.

Did not I say to you that I made no agreement with armed people, that they must lay down their arms, and that they should be treated as they deserved?

Answer: Yes.

15.

Were you armed when you were at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Yes, I had my gun with me, the same as is usual, when one rides in those parts.

16.

Was Cornelis Faber present on the mountain when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout called out that the farmers must go on one side from the front of the Dragoons?

Answer: I don't know exactly, but he was already there, as I heard. When I came back, from the conversation with H. Lange, I did not see him.

17.

Was Theunis de Klerk willing to come down?

Answer: That I do not know, for I did not hear him say so.

1815.

18.

Did he appear to you to be a person who had much to say there ?

Answer : No, that I did not perceive, but I believe that he was afraid, because he was one of those who came to call me to stop the people.

19.

Had you not two sons among that mob ?

Answer : Yes ; Nicolaas and Balthazar. The latter I sent to fetch my horse which the other had, and in that manner he came there.

20.

Did you hear anything of a plan of exchanging some ground with the Caffers ?

Answer : Yes, on the evening that I came to Slagters' Nek Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that the Caffers must have the Zuurveld, for that in former times they had exchanged that country with the Landdrosts Woeke and Maynier for a hundred oxen.

21.

Do you know how often C. Faber had been in Cafferland about that business ?

Answer : I only heard once, namely, waat my Field-Cornet Opperman told me.

22.

Did you not hear at the Slagters Nek that Faber had returned from Cafferland ?

Answer : Yes ; but I had not spoken to him.

23.

How comes it that you have so much acquaintance among the Caffers ?

Answer : In those times before the Caffers were confined to their country, I, being acquainted with the Hottentot and also a little of the Caffer language, often acted as interpreter, and especially when Government had anything to do with them.

24.

How came Johannes Bezuidenhout in such a connection with the Caffers ?

Answer : That I don't know, for I did not keep much acquaintance with him, but I know very well that in former times he had been through the country of the Caffers and Tamboekies.

25.

Do you know what Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo did in that business ?

Answer: No, not a single word of it. When I went to church at Barend de Klerk's, I slept one night at his father's, Marthinus Prinslo, but there was not a word spoken about it.

26.

Was H. F. Prinslo at home at that time ?

Answer: Yes.

27.

Do you know what message C. Faber brought from the Caffers ?

Answer: No, for we were then already coming down.

28.

Were both your sons armed ?

Answer: Yes, they took their guns with them.

29.

Must you not acknowledge that by having sent your son to the rebellious gang of Bezuidenhout, and by being there yourself armed and remaining with them to the last, to have done wrong ?

Answer: In so far that I was there; but I went there to oppose the evil, and if I had been unarmed perhaps I should now be dead. I stopped there to get the young people out, for they were very much afraid. For myself, I was not afraid of the Landdrost, for I knew that I had not done anything wrong.

30.

Have you anything else to say in your defence ?

Answer: Nothing more than what I have already said; I was not there with any bad intention.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 26th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

C.C. 1. MINUTES, 27TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 27th November, 1815, to Willem Krugel, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place ?

Answer : Willem Fredrik Krugel, forty-nine years of age, born in the district of Tulbagh, on this side of the Hex River, and residing at Lots-Kraal, in the Field-Cornetcy of the Baviaan's River.

2.

Did you not in the beginning of the month of November last receive a letter from the Field-Cornet Opperman with a roll of his men ?

Answer : No, but I received a note from him whereby he appointed me as provisional Field-Cornet during his absence at Graaff-Reinet.

3.

Did you not shortly afterwards open a letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff which was addressed to the Field-Cornet Opperman ?

Answer : Yes.

4.

What was the purport of that letter ?

Answer : That some rebels of the Tarka had gone to Cafferland to stir up the Caffers, and that it was their intention to attack the Field-Cornet Opperman, and that he should be on his guard.

5.

Did you not on that occasion receive two letters from Mr. Van de Graaff, the one addressed to Major Fraser, the other to Captain Andrews ?

Answer : Yes, they were all three under one cover.

6.

Did you not bring both those letters yourself to the post of Ensign McKay ?

Answer : Yes.

7.

Did you not write a letter to Mr. Van de Graaff saying that you had delivered both those letters, that you thanked him for the information, and would keep yourself prepared ?

Answer : Yes.

8.

(A letter dated the 11th of Nov^r. addressed to Mr. J. van de Graaff, and signed W^m. Krugel, Provisional Field-Cornet, being exhibited to the prisoner he was asked) : Is this the letter you alluded to in your preceding answer ?

Answer : Yes.

9.

Did you not thereupon command some people to be in readiness at the place of Daniel Erasmus, at the Baviaans River ?

Answer : Yes.

10.

(Two Commanding Letters dated 12th November, 1815, and signed by the prisoner being exhibited to him, he was asked) : Are those the orders you wrote ?

Answer : Yes.

11.

Why did you personally command Theunis Fourie ?

Answer : Because I wished to give the command over to him, as I wanted to ride to Cradock.

12.

Were the people so commanded, present at the appointed time and place ?

Answer : Yes.

13.

Were you there yourself ?

Answer : Yes.

14.

What did you do there?

Answer : I caused the letter from Mr. van de Graaff to be read.

15.

Did you on that occasion say, *I am with Government, how are you all?*

Answer · Yes.

16.

How did the people vote?

Answer : They said that they were not with Government.

17.

Who were those who said they were not with Government?

Answer : The first who spoke was Theunis de Klerck, who said so, and the other people spoke altogether in such a manner that I could not understand rightly what they said.

18.

Did Theunis de Klerk give any reason for what he said?

Answer : He said that the Field-Cornet Opperman was a Traitor, that Fredrik Bezuidenhout was shot, and that the taxes were too heavy ; I thereupon said this was nothing to the purpose, that we were now commanded against the Caffers, and that it was a difficult thing to stand up against Government. Theunis de Klerk abided by what he said, saying that I was their Field-Cornet, but that the other was a Traitor, to which he further added that Lucas van Vuuren, old Labuscagne, and W^m. Prinslo (the Great) were also to be shot ; on which the latter answered, *they will not, however, shoot me for nothing.*

19.

For what reason were those people to be shot, and by whom?

Answer : For what reason, or by whom he did not say, but I think he meant that they should be shot by the troops, because it was by them that Fredrik Bezuidenhout was shot.

20.

Were there any other people present than those mentioned in the commanding order?

Answer: Yes; a whole parcel.

21.

Who were they?

Answer: There was Great Willem Prinslo, whom I ordered to ride with me and old Labuscagne. I don't know all the people who were there, it was late when I came there.

22.

How and for what reason did those people who were not commanded come there?

Answer: That I don't know.

23.

Did you remain long with that Commando?

Answer: Upwards of half-an-hour after I came there the people remained together, and then they rode home on my orders, but I remained there that evening.

24.

Why did you send those people home?

Answer: When they said they were not with Government, I asked them what they intended to do, on which they said they would attack the Military Posts and drive them away; and then I said I could not take charge of their cause, that I was too old, and could not see, and that they might now go home, and in three days come again, when they could choose another Field-Cornet, for that I could not be their Field-Cornet.

25.

Who beside Theunis de Klerk said, or plainly evinced that they were not with the Government?

Answer: Theunis de Klerk had most of the talking, and the others spoke all at once, so that I do not rightly know. They stood all together. Great Willem Prinslo said he was with me, that it was

1815.

26.
How came Theunis de Klerk there?

a bad thing to stand up against Government; old Frans Labuscagne I did not hear speak; Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, were silent, the others stood together. but I did not hear what they said.

Answer: I don't know, he was there before I came.

27.
Did all the people then ride away?

Answer: Yes, but I remained there.

28.
How long did you remain?

Answer: Till it was dark, about 8 or 9 o'clock.

29.
Did you then go away of your accord, or were you sent for?

Answer: I was sent for, but before I went away Gerrit Bezuidenhout came there.

30.
What did old Gerrit Bezuidenhout come there for?

Answer: I sent for him when I was still at Great W^m. Prinslo's, for I wanted to read Mr. van de Graaff's letter to him also.

31.
Did he relate anything to you on that occasion?

Answer: No.

32.
Who sent to call you?

Answer: Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, came there, and said that the people should send for me, for that Hendrik Prinslo was taken.

33.
Did you thereupon go away?

Answer: Yes, home.

34.
Where were those people who sent to call you?

Answer: They were on their way home, and heard the news on the road, on which they sent for me.

35.
Did you go in consequence?

Answer: Yes; I went home.

36.

Did you not call at Daniel Erasmus' on your way?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

37.

Did you not there find a great number of people from the Tarka and Bavians River?

Answer: Not from the Tarka, but there were five or six from the Bavian's River, but who they were I do not know. Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, said to me at the time he brought me the message, that I should also command the people out of the corner (ward), at the upper side of the Bavian's River, on which I requested old Gerrit Bezuidenhout, who was with me, that he should ride to command these people, as he had heard how the business stood, and, therefore, could inform them of it.

38.

Did not Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, say to you at the same time that Johannes Bezuidenhout, Abraham Bothma, and those four other people from the Tarka were at your place and sent to call you?

Answer: No; but when I was on the way home, he asked me if I had heard that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout was at Theunis de Klerk's with a party of men, and on my saying I knew nothing of it, he replied they were there.

39.

When you found those people at Great Daniel Erasmus', did you not hear them complain that there was one man shot, and another apprehended, and that they should go and ask after Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: What was spoken there that evening I cannot say. I rode from there immediately home.

40.

Whom did you find when you came home?

Answer: Almost all the people were then there, and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout also. I was frightened when I saw all the people.

41.

Why were you so frightened when you saw all those people?

Answer: Because I saw such a parcel of people together, and I did not know what was going forward,

1815.

42.

Was Theunis de Klerk then there already?

Answer: Yes.

43.

Do you know for what reason Johannes Bezuidenhout was there?

Answer: No; neither did I know anything of his arrival, before Piet Erasmus told me on the road that Johannes Bezuidenhout was at Theunis de Klerk's.

44.

What did he tell you respecting his coming there?

Answer: When I was going to look after my horse, he came up and said that he wanted to speak with me. He asked me if I was the Provisional Field Cornet, and on my saying yes, until the Field Cornet Opperman returned, he said that Hendrik Prinslo was taken, asking if I had also heard it. I answered yes, on which he further said that I should ride with him and fetch that man back again, that I had once betrayed him during the command of old Van der Walt, and he then already had stood before me with the gun to shoot me, and that I should now for the second time take care or otherwise that he would so shoot me that I should fly in two pieces.

45.

How far was the place of Johannes Bezuidenhout from you?

Answer: Seven or eight hours on horseback.

46.

Do you know whether he had then left the house shortly before?

Answer: No.

47.

Was it possible that when he was still at home he could have heard of Prinslo being taken, and be at your place at the time he came there?

Answer: No, that was not possible.

48.

Do you then think that he came to you only about the business of Hend^k. Prinslo?

Answer: I don't know what other reason he may have had, but for that reason he could not have been there.

49.

When you received a warning from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, respecting the rebellious intentions in the Tarka, and when Bezuidenhout, who was an inhabitant of the Tarka, could not have come to you about the apprehension of Hendrik Prinslo, did you not therefrom conclude that he belonged to the people alluded to in the said warning?

Answer: Yes, for he said also that Cornelis Faber was sent by him to Cafferland, and that he would come back in a few days with a force of Caffers, and that those who would not assist him would be destroyed by the Caffers.

50.

Did he also say that he would immediately attack the Posts?

Answer: Yes; he said that now everything must be cleared at once.

51.

Were any of the people sent out, on this conversation, to collect more men, and by whom?

Answer: Theunis de Klerk, and Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, rode to Bruintjes Hoogte, but by whose order I do not know, and on Theunis de Klerk saying he should ride there to call more people, I said, *You can do so, but it is a great responsibility.*

52.

Did it appear to you that Theunis de Klerk acted of himself, or by orders of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: He said that Johannes Bezuidenhout had told him so, but I did not hear Bezuidenhout say so.

53.

Did it appear to you that Theunis de Klerk acted with or against his inclination?

Answer: I did not perceive that it was against his inclination, for he said that he should ride to assemble the people.

54.

Did he collect any people together?

Answer: Yes, little Willem Prinslo, Joh^s. Prinslo, and I believe, another.

1815.

55.

Were these people called upon by Theunis de Klerk to fight against the Posts?

Answer: I don't know if he told them so, but he brought them with him.

56.

With what message did he ride away from you?

Answer: To call people together in order to demand Prinslo back.

57.

Were there so many people necessary to go and ask for Prinslo?

Answer: No.

58.

What did you then think of so many people being assembled?

Answer: To take Prinslo by force, to drive the Posts to the Bay, and to have the ground between empty.

59.

What did you do after the people were assembled?

Answer: We then rode away to the place of Captⁿ. Andrews.

60.

For what purpose did you ride with them?

Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout forced me to do so.

61.

From what part of the country were most of the people who were there?

Answer: From the Baviaans River.

62.

Were you not the Provisional Field Cornet over the people of the Baviaans River?

Answer: Yes.

63.

Could you not exercise so much authority over the people as to prevent them riding to the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: I had no authority whatever over them; I could not dissuade them, and therefore I was obliged to be silent.

64.

Why then did you not remain at home, or turn back?

Answer: Because Bezuidenhout would have had me brained by the Caffers, whom, according to what he said, he expected.

65.

Was he the only one who spoke so?

Answer: He spoke thus alone, but still I did not know how I had it with the others.

66.

On your way to Captain Andrews, did you not pass by other Posts?

Answer: Yes, those of Lieutenant Roussouw and of Ensign **McKay**. Bezuidenhout wanted to attack the Post of Ensign Roussouw first, because it was through him that his brother Fredrik was shot by the Serjeant Hendrik Joseph, who was there, and because Roussouw kicked his brother after he was dead, and dragged out of the hole; he therefore wanted to have Rossouw first for his blood, and then he would be satisfied, and should further manage matters when he had his force together; but I advised him to ride past that Post, as otherwise Hendrik Prinslo might be brought away, on which he said that he should first go and release him, and that he then could always come back again.

67.

What did you do at Captain Andrews?

Answer: Bezuidenhout there sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo in my name, and he said that if they did not willingly give him up, he would rescue him by force. I represented the danger to him, that there were entrenchments and loop holes, and that more of our people should fall than theirs, for that where there was chopping, splinters fell.

68.

Were you satisfied with having your name made use of in that manner?

Answer: No, but I was obliged to be so.

69.

Did you not tell me on the Height that you sent two people yourself to ask for Prinslo?

Answer: Yes, by the orders of Bezuidenhout.

1815.

70.
Who were those people?
Answer: Piet Erasmus, Louw's son, and Piet Erasmus, Piet's son.
71.
Did not Nicolaas Prinslo also go?
Answer: Yes.
72.
Who sent him?
Answer: The whole party which was there.
73.
Did not one of them in particular give him a message?
Answer: It may be, but I did not hear it.
74.
Did you not send to call the Commandant Nel?
Answer: Yes, because I heard that he was there.
75.
What did you want with him?
Answer: To speak with, and tell him how the situation was.
76.
Did you allow him to ride away willingly?
Answer: I wanted to ride with him, but that they would not allow, and when he was about to go, Bezuidenhout laid hold of his horse by the bridle, and Theunis de Klerk caught him by the arm, when one of the party said, *We shall yet get one another under the bullets!* They also wanted him to take an oath that he would return, but I told them they should let him go, as he would come back. They also prevented me from speaking to him separately.
77.
Who was it that wanted to make him take an oath?
Answer: That I don't rightly know, but I think Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk.
78.
Did not Theunis de Klerk also want to force the Commandant Nel to order out the inhabitants of Bruintjes Hoogte and Uitenhagen to join the others?
Answer: That I don't know, but as soon as he was gone Bezuidenhout said it was a pity they had not pressed him.

79.
Did you then get Hendrik
Prinslo?

Answer: No.

80.
Why not?

Answer: Major Fraser sent word that he would not give him up because he was in custody for having written a letter, and Major Fraser sent a copy of the letter by Touchon, but what was in the letter I do not now know, but it was an ugly letter, and thereupon Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk said that they could take an oath that Hendrik Prinslo had never written that letter.

81.
Did they not say anything
else about that letter?

Answer: No.

82.
What did you say to the
people after the letter came
there?

Answer: I said it was an ugly letter. and little W^m. Prinslo said so too.

83.
Did you not then advise the
people to go home?

Answer: Yes, and I represented to them that we should all be unfortunate, and that there was not anything to be gained now, for that all the Posts were on their guard, and that the people had taken a bad step, and that when Col: Cuyler came with his force, we should all be delivered up into the hands of Government, but that they should write a letter to our Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, to arrange the business.

84.
Was there not an oath taken
amongst you shortly after the
departure of the Commandant
Nel?

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout called the people together, and said that I must now swear an oath of fidelity to him.

85.

How was that oath taken ?

Answer : They stood round about, and placed me in the middle, and I heard it said that I would betray them, because I wanted to ride away with the Commandant Nel, but that I should now swear to be faithful to them and not leave them, and thereupon I was obliged to say, *As true as there lives a God in Heaven.*

86.

Were the other people not obliged also to swear ?

Answer : The oath which I swore was the pledge for them all.

87.

Did you not take off your hat on that occasion ?

Answer : No.

88.

Was it not said that the people should give a sign of acquiescence ?

Answer : The people stood still, and when I swore the oath they took their hats off.

89.

What did the taking off of their hats signify ?

Answer : That signified as much as that they would be faithful.

90.

Did they all take off their hats ?

Answer : Yes, those that I saw, but there were also people behind me, of whom I don't know.

91.

Whom can you mention that took off their hats ?

Answer : Theunis de Klerk, little W^m. Prinslo, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, Hendrik Klopper, Jan's son, Hendrik Klopper, Hend^k's son, Nicolaas Prinslo, Mart's son, and others whose names I do not recollect.

92.

Can you mention the names of the people who were then with your Commando ?

Answer : Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, Piet Erasmus, Laurens's son, Hend^k. Klopper, H^k's son, Claas Prinslo, Mart's son, Claas Prinslo, Willem's son, Johannes

Bezuidenhout, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout, Fredⁿ son, Christoffel Botha, Christoffel's son, Philip Botha, Johannes Botha, Joachim Prinslo, W^m. Prinslo, W^{m.s} son, Johs. Prinslo, Mart's son, Hendrik van den Nest, Cornelis van den Nest, Abraham Bothma, Frans van Dijk, Andries van Dijk, Fredrik Brits, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Thomas Dreijer, Piet Fourie, Abraham Botha, Andries Meijer, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coen's son, Leendert Labuscagne, Barend de Lange, Adriaan Labuscagne, and some others.

93.

Besides Bezuidenhout and you, were there others who exercised any authority?

Answer: Theunis de Klerk was adviser; I had no more to say than he.

94.

What did you all do further?

Answer: I said let us move further up, for what do we do lying here?

95.

Where did you then move to?

Answer: To the other side of the river at the place of old Louw Erasmus, beyond the boundaries.

96.

Did not anybody ride away previously in order to assemble more people?

Answer: Yes, Hend^k. Klopper, Jac.^{'s} son.

97.

Who sent him?

Answer: No person sent him, he rode of his own accord, and said that he was going to collect people.

98.

Was that not prevented, or could everybody ride away in that manner?

Answer: No; everyone who wished could ride away to collect something, for the one dared not hinder the other.

99.

Did you or another give him a message what he should say to the people?

Answer: I did not give him any message; if others did so, I do not know. He said that he was going to ride round Bruintjes Hoogte, in order to see how the people were there; it was for the purpose of collecting people.

100.

Were there then more people necessary, and for what?

Answer: There were enough already; I don't know what they wanted with more.

101.

What did you do on the other side of the river?

Answer: There we remained quiet two days.

102.

Did you people not there write a letter to Major Fraser that he must not send Prinslo away within four days?

Answer: Yes, there was such a letter written.

103.

Who wrote that letter?

Answer: I don't know that rightly.

104.

Who directed it to be written?

Answer: I believe Theunis de Klerk and Johannes Bezuidenhout.

105.

Was it written by David Malan?

Answer: That I don't know, but he was there that day to visit us.

106.

Who is that David Malan?

Answer: He is a farmer, who lives at Zwagershoek.

107.

What was the reason that you sent word to Major Fraser that he must not remove Hendrik Prinslo for four days?

Answer: Because we had requested the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, to come to us, by Stephaus Bothma, who had come there that day.

108.

How came that Stephanus Bothma there?

Answer: He said that Mr. Van de Graaff let us know that he would come to us, and that

we should appoint a place. Hermanus Potgieter had brought a letter from him.

109.

When you were at the other side of the river, did you see any of the people of your Commando ride away?

Answer: Yes; Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, and Frans Smit rode home, and I believe Theunis Fourie also.

110.

What was the reason of their riding away?

Answer: They went to fetch victuals.

111.

Were they to return?

Answer: Yes, as they said to me and the other people.

112.

In case others wanted to ride away in the same manner, could they have done so?

Answer: Yes; those who wished to go for victuals could do so.

113.

Where did you further ride to?

Answer: 'To Slagters' Nek.

114.

What took place there?

The Commando of the Landdrost Cuyler came there.

115.

Had you not before received a letter from me at that place?

Answer: Yes, by Touchon and Jac^s. Potgieter.

116.

What were the contents of that letter?

Answer: That we should capitulate and give ourselves up, and send a couple of people that evening or the following day.

117.

What did you thereupon do?

Answer: I wanted to capitulate, and Great W^m. Prinslo, whom I had sent for by Little W^m. Prinslo, and Theunis de Klerk, also advised the people to surrender; Johs. Bezuidenhout thereupon said that he would not do so, and that we must not attempt it; on which I said, if they would not, I would go

118.

Did you not that morning send Great W^m. Prinslo to speak with me?

away, and I then left them, and went and sat down on one side, while they continued speaking with Touchon.

Answer : Yes.

119.

What message did he bring back?

Answer : That we should lay down our arms, and that the Landdrost would come to us, and that those who were not with the main body must be sent for, and also lay down their arms.

120.

How did you afterwards come down from Slogters' Nek?

Answer : We saw the Landdrost Cuyler coming on with his Detachment, on which we rode upwards against the Nek, in order to be enabled to see far.

121.

By whose orders did you ride up towards the Nek?

Answer : Without anyone's order.

122.

Did anybody say that you should move upwards, for that if you remained where you then were, you would be trampled under foot and taken, but that it was safe on the *kop*, where you could defend yourselves, and that if they fired, you would fire also?

Answer : It may be that something of the kind was said, but I did not hear it; we all said that we would march up the mountain, for that then we could see to a great distance. I was the hindmost in the march upwards, for I could not catch my horse soon enough.

123.

Why did not the people come down immediately when they were invited to do so?

Answer : Our party was willing, but Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that they must remain together, otherwise he would fire. I first went down, and having spoken with the Landdrost Cuyler, Major Fraser, and the Commandant Nel, I returned again to the people,

124.

Did not some people come to you on the *kop* before you came down ?

and told them what I had heard, and advised them to come down, on which a party came down with me, and the others rode away.

Answer : After the first time I came down to the Landdrost, Cornelis Faber came up with a party of people.

125.

Did you speak with Faber ?

Answer : I bid him good day, and asked him, *You come from Cafferland ; how is it with the Caffers ?* and he answered the Caffers are quiet.

126.

For what purpose did you send for great W^m. Prinslo to come to Slagters' Nek ?

Answer : To make terms with the Government, and to pacify the people.

127.

Had you not heard of the intended rebellion previous to your appointment as Provisional Field-Cornet ?

Answer : No.

128.

Did not Opperman give you a sketch of it in the letter ?

Answer : No.

129.

Did you not speak with Opperman's wife ?

Answer : Yes ; I rode to Opperman to say that I was too old to act as Provisional Field-Cornet, when I met his wife, who was removing with her family and her chairs and tables in a wagon, and on my asking her where she was going to, she answered that she was going a-visiting, but on my further question, why then she took her goods with her ? she said there was somebody who told her there were people gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers

1815.

130.

Was that the first you heard of the intended rebellion in the Tarka?

to attack them, and that she was therefore removing from Baviaan's River with intention not to come back again.

Answer: No; the first that I heard was from Hendrik Prinslo when he came from the Tarka, although I did not know what he had been doing there, who having come to me one day when I was sick, told me that he had heard my Field-Cornet, Opperman, had fled. To this I answered that I did not know of his having fled, but that he was absent; on which, having asked me if I knew the reason, I told him I had heard that Cornelis Faber and Adriaan Engelbrecht were gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers. On this he said No, for that he had spoken with Adriaan Engelbrecht, who had accompanied him from Kromme River, and who was now at his father's-in-law, Diederick Greeve, and that he (Prinslo) had also been at Faber's, and spoken to him. Further conversing with him, he said that Faber and Engelbrecht had been in Cafferland, but had returned, to which I answered that it was an ugly business, and that as soon as I was well I should command a patrol for the purpose, and ride to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff and give him information of it; he thereupon said that the time should yet come that one brother should tap the blood of the other, the same as one pulls the spile out of a cask, and that he could without compunction do so,

131.

Did he not also say to you on that occasion that the Field-Cornets were employed to assemble the people to co-operate with the Caffers, and to come down, in order to drive the soldiers to Algoa Bay ?

Answer: No; I broke off the discourse with him.

132.

Did you not state that to me at Bruintjes Hoogte ?

Answer: It may be, though I don't now recollect that he said so, but my wife said that he talked so much that perhaps he might entangle himself.

133.

Was this conversation with Hendrik Prinslo before or after your appointment as Provisional Field-Cornet ?

Answer: I was then Provisional Field-Cornet.

134.

Could you remark that Hendrik Prinslo had any part in the intended rebellion ?

Answer: From his conversation one would suppose so; I thought so.

135.

Could you not also have rode away, under the pretext of going to fetch victuals, or something else of that kind ?

Answer: Yes; I was close to my house, but I remained there in order to dissuade them from more violence, which Bezuidenhout would otherwise have been guilty of, for he would have induced the people to fire on the troops.

136.

What was the reason of your mentioning in the commanding letters to bring four days' provisions ?

Answer: In order to relieve them at the expiration of that time by others, and because I wanted to ride in the meantime to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff.

137.

Why did you yourself deliver the letters addressed to Major Fraser and Ensign McKay, to the latter ?

Because I had not anybody to send with them.

1815.

138.

As it appears from your own acknowledgment that you brought the people whom you had commanded to be on their guard against the Caffers, among a rebellious mob, who expected the Caffers for their assistance, that you took an oath to be faithful to them, and remained with them to the last, must you not therefore acknowledge to be highly criminal and deserving of punishment?

Answer: Yes; and therefore I requested pardon, when I surrendered myself.

139.

What have you now to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: That I have been forced, and that I took every care, as far as was in my power, that no murder or greater violence was committed, and finally, that I have taken my refuge with Government.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 27th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

As Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

R. 2. MINUTES, 27TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :—

Stephanus Johannes Van Wijk, thirty-eight years of age, born in the Congo, now residing in the Tarka, and Field-Cornet there, under the jurisdiction of Graaff-Reinet, who at the requisition of the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler declared to be the truth :

That in the month of October last, shortly before the departure of the last commando from Graaff-Reinet, without the Deponent being able to state the præcise date, the Deponent was warned by Jan Daniel Ouwkamp that there was a rebellious disturbance in the Tarka, about the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout, but that he did not wish to have his name mentioned, as he could not prove

That the Deponent thereupon rode to Johannes Bezuidenhout, who had been some time in the Tarka, with Cornelis Faber at the place of Diederik Muller, who as soon as ever the Deponent came there, said that he was glad he had come, as Johannes Bezuidenhout was very much dissatisfied about the death of his brother Fredrik, and that he was apprehensive it would never end well ; that Faber, who was then not at home, he believed, was gone to Cafferland, but that he (Muller) could not prove it, and that if the Deponent wished himself to speak with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, he would send for him.

That Johannes Bezuidenhout being thereupon sent for, and having come, the deponent took him apart, and spoke to him on the subject, saying that he had heard such reports, and wished to know what it was, upon which Bezuidenhout said that he could not forget the death of his brother, and could not put up with it, for that his brother was innocently shot, and that he had also been informed that he and Faber should be taken prisoners ; to this the deponent answered that he was deceived therein, that his brother, after having been summoned four times by the messenger, was sentenced by the Commission in open Court to an imprisonment of one month, and to pay the costs, as the Deponent understood, but that he was the cause of his own death by making use of arms against the Government troops, on which explanation Johannes Bezuidenhout replied that when he saw those who were the cause of his brother's death punished by the Commission, he would then believe it.

That the Deponent having thereupon asked him who then was the cause of his brother's death, he answered that it was through the Field-Cornet Opperman, who had falsely declared before the Commission that his brother, the said Fredrik Bezuidenhout, had always been in good health on the occasions when he was summoned; that to this the Deponent answered that Bezuidenhout was erroneously informed, for that he, the Deponent having been himself in Court at the trial, heard Opperman declare that the last news which he had had of Fredrik Bezuidenhout was that he went upon two crutches.

That Johannes Bezuidenhout, during that conversation of which the Deponent does not recollect all the words, also said that the Landdrost Stockenstrom was likewise a cause of his brother's death, to all which the Deponent represented to Bezuidenhout that it would be best, in case he had anything against the Landdrost, to make a request to the Commission for elucidation of the business, but which Bezuidenhout would not do, saying that he was afraid, should he do so, of being also apprehended, as he had been already informed, on which the Deponent proposed to him to prefer a written request, promising that he himself would deliver it to the Landdrost, but to which Bezuidenhout replied that he neither knew nor trusted the Deponent, for that Opperman had not done him justice.

That the Deponent thereupon said to Bezuidenhout that if he did not trust him, he could appoint a couple of other sensible men to assist him, and that he could therein ask what he wished, and which the Deponent engaged to deliver himself into the hands of the Commission, for which purpose, in case he did not trust the Deponent, he could choose one or two other persons to assist; whereupon the Deponent having named to him Barend Bester and Pieter Venter, Bezuidenhout said that he did not know the latter, but that he approved of Barend Bester, to whom he added Stephanus Bothma.

That the Deponent, having thereupon sent for Barend Bester, for which purpose (as far as the Deponent recollects) he employed a little Hottentot of one of the Mullers, and intending as he, Deponent, had some other business to transact, also to send for Stephanus Bothma, he in the meantime received information that Bothma was on the way to the place of Diederik Muller, where the Deponent found him accordingly, together with Barend Bester, on the Deponent's return after having finished his business. That the Deponent thereupon having spoken with Barend Bester first about the above-mentioned report of the riot, he said that he had not as yet heard anything of it, on which occasion Johannes Bezuidenhout also said to the Deponent that he had nothing to claim from Government, and that he did not know anything of the report of the disturbance

about which the Deponent spoke to him; upon which the Deponent perceiving that Bezuidenhout, now that there were other persons present, would not acknowledge anything of what he had spoken before, did not speak to him any further, but requested Diedrik Muller, that if Faber, when he came home, should say anything about a talk of his going to be apprehended, to tell him that the Deponent had been there, and to assure him that there was not any truth in it; also saying to said Muller that as soon as he found the report of the disturbance to be confirmed and could obtain any proofs of it, he should immediately report the same to the Deponent, which said Muller having promised to do, should he even be obliged to send a Hottentot away in the night if he could not get any other opportunity, the Deponent rested there that night, and the next morning repaired again to Johannes Bezuidenhout, who then told him that he had no inclination any longer to remain there, as he was so much annoyed by enemies, and that he, therefore, with the first rains, would remove to the Nieuwveld, whereupon the Deponent rode away, and as soon as he presumed that the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, who was with the Commission at Graaff-Reinet, had returned, he rode to Cradoek, in order to inform him of the above-mentioned matters, but not having found the said Deputy Landdrost at home, the Deponent rode to the Field-cornet van Heerden, in the District behind the Sneeuwberg, whom he made acquainted with the dissatisfaction of Bezuidenhout about the death of his brother, and on the Deponent's return, having found the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff at home, he reported to him what he had heard respecting Johannes Bezuidenhout, to whom he had rode, and whom he found very dissatisfied and sorrowful on account of the death of his brother, but that he could not distinguish whether it proceeded from a wish for revenge or from grief, and that the Deponent thereupon requested the Deputy Landdrost to wait till one got more certain information thereof, for that Bezuidenhout would not say anything when there were other people present, and that the Deponent, therefore, was as yet without any proof, but that he had given orders to Diedrik Muller, should he afterwards hear anything, to give information thereof.

That some time afterwards, in the month of November (as the Deponent thinks, the 10th) Hendrik Prinslo, having come to the place of said Muller, there wrote a letter, and ordered Christiaan Muller to take and deliver it to Jacobus Krugel, who lived behind the Sneeuwberg, but which letter Diedrik Muller desired his brother Christiaan (as the latter said) to deliver to the Deponent, instead of riding by to behind Sneeuwberg, and at the same time to say to the Deponent that he should open and read it.

That said Christiaan Muller, having accordingly brought this letter to the Deponent, he found that the wax was open without

1815.

the Deponent knowing whether it had been broken by any person, or got loose by the riding, on which the Deponent having read the letter, rode with it that evening to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, to whom he delivered the same. The letter dated the 9th November, 1815, and signed Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, M's son, being thereupon exhibited to the Deponent, he declared to identify it for the same, both from the writing and signature, as well as from its external appearance.

That the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, having thereupon sent for the Field-cornet van Heerden, directed him and the Deponent, and afterwards the Field-cornet, Jacob Venter, jointly to command fifty men, and to place them on guard at the outposts, in order to keep a look out for what might further take place, but the Deponent, having got intelligence at the time which was appointed for the men to assemble, that the people, namely, Johannes Bezuidenhout and Stephanus Bothma, with their followers, had marched out, which intelligence the Deponent believes he received on Saturday, the 11th November, the Deponent the same night commanded some of the people under his orders to be at the Post of Pieter Venter at 12 o'clock on Sunday, on which he immediately rode himself to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, and, having given him information of what had happened, requested that the Field-Cornet van Heerden might also come there to inquire into the business and see what the intentions of the people were.

That the Deponent, together with said Van Heerden, having thereupon proceeded on their way in order to speak with Bezuidenhout and Stephanus Bothma and their people, to ascertain what their intention was, they met on the road Diedrik Muller and his wife, who were going to Piet Venter's, with whom the Deponent, being informed that the above-mentioned persons had removed, rode on a little farther, when, having consulted with said Van Heerden, and conceiving it not advisable to proceed further with only themselves, they turned back and rode to the place of Pieter Venter, where the Deponent found his men whom he had commanded.

That the Deponent and said Van Heerden thereupon sent Diedrik Muller to the way where Bezuidenhout, Bothma, and their party must pass, with a message that the Deponent and Van Heerden sent their greetings and requested them to return back home, where said Van Heerden and the Deponent would then come, and whither the Deponent with Van Heerden and their men accordingly rode, but did not find the people there. After having waited a little, Van Heerden went back with the Deponent's men to the Post of P. Venter, while the Deponent rode round among the people of his Cornetey, in order to inform them of what had happened, and at the

same time to tell them that they need not be apprehensive, for that if they remained with him on the side of the Government, they had not anything to fear, as speedy assistance would certainly come, but which intention the Deponent could not carry into effect with all the inhabitants of his ward, being called back by the hereafter to be mentioned message.

That while the deponent was employed in this riding round in his Cornetcy, the Field-Cornet, Van Heerden, or Diedrik Muller (which the Deponent cannot say) sent information to him by a stepson of P. Venter, that there was a message come from the above-mentioned people, namely:—that they would be at Barend Bester's, and that if the Deponent wanted to speak with them, he should repair thither, on which the Deponent, having in the night returned back to P. Venter, he was told that if he wanted to speak with those people, he should be at Barend Bester's at sunrise, where they would so long wait, whereupon the Deponent, with said Van Heerden, having repaired thither, and having arrived just at daylight, did not, however, find them there, on which the Deponent and Van Heerden having rode back, the Deponent remained with his men, and Van Heerden rode to the Deputy Landdrost with a circumstantial report of everything which had happened.

That some time after the Deponent being informed that Stephanus Bothma had spread a report that a man who had been requested by the gang to assist, but who refused, was immediately shot, and also that a column of Caffers had already been seen from Daggabosch Neck to the place of Daniel Erasmus, the Deponent rode after said Bothma, and having come up with him at his grazing place and spoken to him on the subject, he answered that it was all mere talk, and not true, and although he had been with the others he, however, had not had anything to do with the business, he having on that occasion also promised the Deponent that he would do everything in his power to dissuade those people from their intention, on which, having rode a little way together, the Deponent separated from him, and that during the Deponent's absence, a letter from said Bothma was sent to his Post, and which letter he (the Deponent) afterwards saw with the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff.

A letter without date, signed S. C. Bothma, and beginning Field-Cornet Van Wijk, what, &c., being exhibited to the Deponent, and being asked if it was the letter he alluded to above, he declared it appeared to him to be the same.

A letter without signature, dated the 9th November, and beginning "Good Friend Stephanus Van Wijk," being also exhibited to the Deponent, and being asked if he received that letter, and from whom, the Deponent declared that this letter had also come at a time that he was not at home, but that he had been informed

1815.

by his wife, who had sent said letter to him, that it was brought sealed by Jan Labuscagne, one of the Deponent's men, and which letter Deponent thereupon had delivered to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, the Deponent also declaring not to know the handwriting of this letter.

Finally a letter without date, signed Christiaan Botha, and beginning "Esteemed Cousin Van Wijk," being exhibited to the Deponent, he declared that he had received this letter by a Hottentot while on guard at Piet Venter's, and which Hottentot told him that his master was in the road which went by the place where he would wait for him, but that, however, the Deponent did not ride there, having been prevented.

The following questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer:—

1.

How did Stephanus Bothma appear to you, whether as belonging to the Rebels or well-inclined?

Answer: According to his words he was well-inclined, but his former actions did not agree therewith, although I will not judge him.

2.

Were there any people belonging to the Rebels with you afterwards, to report that they had rode back?

Answer: As far as I recollect Johannes Hartsenberg came to my Post while I was absent, and he afterwards went to the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff.

3.

Did you hear anything particular having taken place at the burial of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 27th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me (the Secretary) have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH,

COPY OF THE REVISION.

1815.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only that what he has deposed with respect to the writing of a letter by Hendrik Prinslo, he had so understood it from Christiaan Muller, and that when the Deponent heard the report about the shooting of a man, and about a column of Caffers advancing, he (the Deponent) had removed the women from the Post where he lay in order the better to be enabled to remain on guard with the men, and also because he intended in case the said report might be confirmed, to send the other women out of his Field-Cornetcy, further back into the Colony, but that the "Deponent, after he had spoken with Stephanus Bothma, finding the report untrue, had caused the women to return." In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoner, Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, who declared not to have any cross-question to put to the witness. The prisoner Stephanus Bothma having two days before escaped from his confinement, and not being yet apprehended, could not therefore be present at this revision.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 28th December, 1815.

(Signed) S. J. VAN WIJK.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

F.F. 1. MINUTES, 28TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Andries Meijer, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Andries Marthinus Meijer, twenty-one years of age, born in the Zuurveld, and residing in the Tarka, at the place of Louw Bothma.

2.

Did you know Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Where did you first get acquainted with him?

Answer: When he lived at Baviaan's River.

4.

Were you also acquainted with his brother, Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Were you at his burial?

Answer: No.

6.

Did you not accompany Joh^s. Bezuidenhout from Tarka to Baviaan's River?

Answer: Yes.

7.

How came you with him?

Answer: He took me away at once by force, and did not even give me time to change my clothes.

8.

How did you meet?

Answer: He wrote me a letter that I must call on him for a moment, but I did not know why.

9.

How far did you live from him ?

Answer : An hour on horseback.

10.

Did you take your gun with you when you rode to him ?

Answer : Yes ; one does not ride there without a gun.

11.

Where did Bezuidenhout then live ?

Answer : At the place of Diedrik Muller.

12.

Whom did you find with him when you came there ?

Answer : He was alone.

13.

What did he then say to you ?

Answer : He asked me if I would help him to attack the Post of Lieut. Rossouw, as his brother had been murdered by him. I answered that I could not, because I was lame, which he knew ; but he said that I must do so notwithstanding.

14.

When did this happen ?

Answer : I believe it was the 11th or 12^t November.

15.

Did you alone go with him ?

Answer : No ; Stephanus Bothma, who lived with me, went also, for he had been sent for too ; we were together in the veld.

16.

What conversation had he with Stephanus Bothma ?

Answer : That he should likewise go with him ; Abraham Bothma was also there, and I heard from him on the road that he had been sent for by Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, and that he had written a letter by his orders, but that he was sorry for it, and he wanted to ride and intercept it, to bring it to the Field-Cornet, but Bezuidenhout took him away with me.

17.

What were the contents of the letter which Abraham Bothma was sorry for ?

Answer : I heard him say that he had been forced by Bezuidenhout to write a letter

18.

What did Bezuidenhout then do with you and Stephanus and Abraham Bothma?

against his will to assemble the people together, in order to attack the Post of Rossouw, but I was not present when the letter was written.

Answer: He rode with us to below the Blauw Krans, where we slept that night, and then rode to Hans Engelbrecht. Here were Hans Engelbrecht, and Marthinus Barnard, which latter he also took with him; in the evening we rode to W^m. Krugel's, where we arrived late in the night.

19.

Was W^m. Krugel at home?

Answer: That I don't know, but I saw him the next morning.

20.

Was there not any possibility of overpowering Bezuidenhout when you were at the Blauw Krans?

Answer: I saw no chance of it, and he also said that there were other people coming, and he threatened us with the Caffers.

21.

What did you do at W^m. Krugel's?

Answer: There we were with all those people; there were Hendrik Klopper, Stoffel Klopper, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, and a whole set whom I did not know.

22.

Was Theunis de Klerk there?

Answer: No.

23.

Do you know of a letter having been written, before you came to W^m. Krugel's, to other people to be at Theunis de Klerk's?

Answer: No.

24.

What did Joh^s. Bezuidenhout do at W^m. Krugel's?

Answer: That I don't know; I did not see many people that night, but I saw a great many the next morning, and then Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said they must go to the Post of Rossouw.

25.
Where did you go to the following morning?
Answer: To the place of Van Aardt.
26.
Were you not obliged then to ride past the Post of Lieut. Rossouw?
Answer: Yes.
27.
How came you then to ride past that Post without attacking it?
Answer: Bezuidenhout wanted to attack the Post, but old W^m. Krugel forbade him.
28.
What did Bezuidenhout say thereupon?
Answer: He wanted to attack it with Devil's violence.
29.
Why would not Krugel allow it?
Answer: That I don't know.
30.
What were you to do at Van Aardt's?
Answer: We merely drew up there, and there they sent out reports, for they do not tell me everything.
31.
Did you receive any reports in return?
Answer: Yes, but what, I do not know.
32.
Who produced those reports?
Answer: Klaas Prinsloo, Mart's son, brother of Hendrik Prinsloo.
33.
Did anybody else come with reports from the Post?
Answer: That I don't know.
34.
Did not the Field Commandant Nel come to you?
Answer: Yes.
35.
What did he come for?
Answer: He asked what we were about, and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said he was a traitor.
36.
What did the Commandant Nel say to that?
Answer: I don't know; I only sat near the horses.

37.
Did you see him ride away? Answer: Yes.
38.
Did they not hinder him in riding away? Answer: I heard Bezuidenhout say that he must command his people, and that he should swear to come back again.
39.
What did Theunis de Klerk say there? Answer: That I don't know.
40.
Who laid hold of Nel's horse by the bridle? Answer: I don't know.
41.
What did you all do after Nel went away? Answer: There was a ring formed, and they repeated an oath together, to be faithful to one another.
42.
Who was in the ring? Answer: Joh^s. Bezuidenhout—(further)—W^m. Krugel stood in the middle of it.
43.
In what manner was that oath taken? Answer: W^m. Krugel said that we should be faithful to one another, and we all said yes.
44.
Did you stand in front of, or behind W^m. Krugel? Answer: I stood behind.
45.
Were there any who did not say yes? Answer: That I don't know, but I heard a great many say yes, and I also said yes.
46.
Where did you then ride to? Answer: Over the River to the place of old Louw Erasmus; there we remained a couple of days, and there Stephanus Bothma, who had separated from us at Kromme River, again joined us.

47.

How long did he remain away, and why did he leave you?

Answer: Why he separated from us I don't know; but he was three days away, and when he came back he said that the Field-Cornet or Mr. Van de Graaff (for that I don't rightly know) had sent him to warn the people to return home. The next morning when I got up, he was gone away again.

48.

Did you not see that some people rode away, when you were at the other side?

Answer: Those rode away while we were on the hill, and I also asked Bezuidenhout for leave to ride away, but he would not give it.

49.

Where did you further go to?

Answer: To Slagters' Nek.

50.

What took place there?

Answer: There came also reports, and then they sent great W^m. Prinslo there.

51.

Was he all the time with you?

Answer: No, he came there from home; I don't know whether he was sent for, but I saw him when he came.

52.

What answer did W^m. Prinslo bring?

Answer: That the people should ride home, and that two of the oldest and most sensible of the men should go to the Landdrost.

53.

What further took place?

Answer: They then saw the Dragoons coming on, and called out *Catch the horses*, and that we should ride up to the *kop* in order to fire if the Landdrost Cuijler should fire, but I would not have fired, I would rather have run away. The Landdrost then sent messages that the people should come down.

1815.

54.
— Did you thereupon come down?

Answer: No, I was afraid, and rode away with Johannes Hartsenberg.

55.
What became of Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: He rode away also; he called to us that we should wait, but we rode off.

56.
How were you then afterwards apprehended?

Answer: I heard that the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff wished that we should come to him, and as I had to get a horse of Daniel Erasmus, which Stephanus Bothma had, I sought for him at the place of De Beer, whither he had gone; but not finding him there, I followed the wagon track, and found him with Bezuidenhout under the Winterberg, who was fleeing, as he heard that there was a great commando out against him, which I told him was not true. Abraham Bothma thereupon rode with me, and I then saw two soldiers, to whom I was going to ride, but Bothma advised me not, through fear that they might fire at us. We then unsaddled our horses and sat down till the two soldiers came up to the commando; after that I rode to Major Fraser, to whom I surrendered myself, and said that Abraham Bothma was also sitting there, being afraid to come; upon which Major Fraser sent to call him by two men, and then he came accordingly. On the way I also found Theunis de Klerk in the veld, who said he was going to Bezuidenhout. With Theunis de Klerk there were also Fredrik

Brits, Volkert Laport, and W^m. Prinslo, Joach^s. son; they came also to Bezuidenhout, but rode away the next day.

1815.
—

57.

Where was Cornelis Faber when you were sent for the first time by, and came to, Bezuidenhout?

Answer: He was gone to Cafferland to speak with the Caffers to co-operate with Johannes Bezuidenhout.

58.

What were the Caffers to get for that?

Answer: That I don't know.

59.

How often was Faber in Cafferland on that business?

Answer: Twice.

60.

Who were with him?

Answer: Adriaan Engelbrecht and Frans Marais, the first time; the second time, Volkert Laport and, I believe, W^m. Prinslo, Joach^s. son, as I heard, for see it I did not.

61.

Did you hear Bezuidenhout say that he depended on the people from Bruintjes Hoogte?

Answer: Yes, he said that all the people from Bruintjes Hoogte, Zuurveld and Camdeboo were with him, and that if those from the Tarka, who had promised him, did not come, he well knew what he should do; that when he had finished on the lower side, he would destroy the Tarka to ashes, and that he should get those of Zwagershoek also.

62.

Did he mention any one from Bruintjes Hoogte in particular?

Answer: He mentioned Hendrik Prinslo.

63.

What Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: A son of old Marthinus Prinslo.

64.

When did he tell you that?

Answer: One day when we came away from the place of Muller.

1815.

65.

Did he not tell you that Hendrik Prinslo had written a letter inviting the people?

Answer: I did not hear anything else than of a letter which Stephanus Bothma had written. I was then myself at the place, and was present when Bezuidenhout made Stephanus Bothma write a letter, having pen and paper ready for that purpose, and said *There, write!* but what he did write I don't know, for I went to the sheep kraal, and when I came back I saw Hendrik Prinslo writing, and on my asking what he was writing, Stephanus Bothma and Bezuidenhout said *He is writing his name.*

66.

Did you see that letter folded up?

Answer: Yes, by old Bezuidenhout.

67.

Who wrote the address on it?

Answer: I don't know whether it was Bothma or Prinslo.

68.

What further happened with that letter?

Answer: That I don't know; they said the letter must go to Sneeuwberg.

69.

Could you remark whether Hendrik Prinslo was willing to write his name, or whether he was forced?

Answer: No, I did not remark anything of that.

70.

Did he write his name above or below on the paper?

Answer: Underneath.

71.

Was the paper already written upon or not?

Answer: I don't know, but I think it was written on.

72.

When did you see that letter written?

Answer: About eight days before I was sent for to Bezuidenhout; I don't know how long.

73.

How came you to be present at the writing of that letter ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout sent in the night for Stephanus Bothma to come there, and as he was afraid to ride alone at night, I rode with him.

74.

Did you return home again with Stephanus Bothma ?

Answer : Yes.

75.

What did he then tell you about the letter ?

Answer : That Bezuidenhout caused him to write a letter, to call the people together.

76.

Who is your Field-Cornet ?

Answer : Stephanus van Wijk.

77.

How far did you live from him ?

Answer : Half a day on horseback.

78.

Did you give him any information of what then took place ?

Answer : No.

79.

Did you then think that it was a good business ?

Answer : No.

80.

Did you not know that you ought not to have rode away with Bezuidenhout, without the consent of your Field-Cornet ?

Answer : Yes ; but he took me away against my will.

81.

Who rode with that letter for the purpose of delivering it ?

Answer : I heard that Christiaan Muller carried the letter.

82.

Did you hear Bezuidenhout give any orders to Christiaan Muller in this respect ?

Answer : No ; but when the letter was folded up, Bezuidenhout took it to the Mullers. (Further) Bezuidenhout said to Christiaan Muller that he must ride to Sneeuwberg with the letter, as I heard Bezuidenhout say.

83.

Where was Hendrik Prinslo then ?

Answer: He had gone with Bezuidenhout in the direction of the place of Muller.

84.

Do you not know whether Prinslo gave Christiaan Muller any particular message with that letter ?

Answer: No ; I only heard that C. Muller was to bring the letter to a Field-Cornet, but I don't know the people there.

85.

Must you not acknowledge by your concealing what you knew of that letter, and by participating in the armed rebellion, to be highly criminal and culpable ?

Answer: Yes, but Bezuidenhout took me away against my will, and therefore I have not deserved so great a punishment.

86.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse ?

Answer: That I was taken away against my will, and when Stephanus Bothma rode away the last time, I wanted to accompany him, but Bezuidenhout said that if anyone rode away, he would shoot him so that his brains should fly out of his throat.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Commissioners,

Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

T. 1 MINUTES, 28TH DEC. 1815.

UITENHAGE.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to the Hottentot *Hendrik Kees*, witness, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place ?

Answer : Hendrik Kees (supposed to be about eleven or twelve years of age), born at Cornelis Faber's, and in his service.

2.

Were you some time ago with your master, Cornelis Faber, in Cafferland ?

Answer : Yes, once.

3.

Who more were there with you ?

Answer : Adriaan Engelbrecht, and a man whom they called "Frenchman," who is now in the tronk.

4.

Did your master go of his own accord, or was he sent by another ?

Answer : That I don't know.

5.

To whom did you ride in Cafferland ?

Answer : To Geika.

6.

What did your master go and do there ?

Answer : He went to call the Caffers to fight with the Englishmen.

7.

Would your master then also fight with the Caffers against the English ?

Answer : Yes ; I heard him say so.

8.

Did your master speak with Geika ?

Answer : Yes ; but I don't know what, for I was sent to look after the horses.

9. Did any other Hottentots ride with your master? Answer: No.
10. Had your master and the others guns with them? Answer: Yes.
11. Had you a led horse? Answer: Yes.
12. Had you a gun? Answer: Yes, my master's gun.
13. How long were you with Geika? Answer: Three days.
14. Did you hear that the Caffers were to come to fight? Answer: So half and half, the Frenchman told us that the Caffers had said the farmers must first fight, and that they should then come.
15. Was the Frenchman (whereby Frans Marais is understood) satisfied therewith? Answer: Yes; he said that he would then get the powder and ball and other things from the farmers.
16. Had you been before with your master in that country? Answer: No.
17. What road did you travel? Answer: I don't know the road in Cafferland.
18. Is it a fine country? Answer: Yes.
19. What were the Caffers to have as a reward? Answer: The cattle of the English, and iron to make assagays, and copper, as I heard from the Frenchman when we came home.
20. Where were the Caffers to come to when the farmers began to fight? Answer: To the Adouw.

21.

Where was Johannes Bezuidenhout when your master rode to Cafferland?

Answer: He remained to take care of my master's cattle, and he gave the Frenchman a horse, for he had not one of his own.

22.

How came Adriaan Engelbrecht there?

Answer: My master went to call him at the place where he lived.

23.

Was he immediately ready to ride?

Answer: Yes.

24.

Was your master afterwards again in Cafferland?

Answer: Yes; but I was not with him then.

25.

Who accompanied him then?

Answer: Willem Prinslo, Joeh^s. son, Volkert Laport, and the Hottentot *Cobus* of Diedrik Muller.

26.

Where did the Frenchman then remain?

Answer: At home; but he afterwards rode to the *kop* with the people.

27.

What for did your master go to the Caffers the second time?

Answer: That I don't know.

28.

When did you see your master again?

Answer: When the other people were taken, my master, Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Jacobus Vrij, and others whom I did not know came home, as I heard from the Hottentot *Hans*, who rode behind Joh^s. Bezuidenhout; the next day we departed.

29.

Where did you depart to?

Answer: First up the road towards Cafferland, and then to a place where the grass stood well, but then the soldiers got us, and wounded master.

1815.

30. Did your master also attempt to fire?
Answer: Yes, but the rag was in the pan.
31. Why did your master want to fire?
Answer: That I don't know.
32. Did your master present his gun before he was wounded?
Answer: Yes, and when he was wounded he pulled off his hat.
33. Was Johannes Bezuidenhout there?
Answer: Yes, but he would not surrender. There was an officer who put his hat on his gun to say that he should give himself up, but he said that he would not do so, and his wife told him not to surrender.
34. What did he then do?
Answer: He first rode about, and then dismounted from his horse, and attempted to shoot a soldier, but his gun burnt priming; he then took another gun and shot a soldier, and thereupon went under the wagon and fired again.
35. What people more were there besides your master and Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout?
Answer: Abraham Bothma, Stephanus Bothma, and Andries Meijer; nobody else.
36. What became of the Frenchman (Frans Marais)?
Answer: He remained with Koetzer.
37. Where did Abraham and Stephanus Bothma and Andries Meijer join Faber and Bezuidenhout?
Answer: Stephanus Bothma rode after us. Abraham Bothma and Andries Meijer were at Louis Bothma's, and were also coming on to us, when they were taken by the soldiers.
38. Were there any other captains with Geika while you were there?
Answer: Yes, three, whom Geika sent for by a Caffer.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uiten-

hagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the witness and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Kees his ×

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned *Hendrik Kees*, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; excepting only in his answer to the 26th interrogatory "that Frans "Marais was there the second time also," and in his answer to the 30th and 32nd interrogatories, "that he had not seen the "circumstances mentioned therein, but had heard them from his "comrade Jan."

Whereupon the prisoner Cornelis Faber put the following question to the witness:—

1.

Was your comrade Jan with me when I was wounded?

Answer: That I don't know, but I heard it so from Jan.

2.

Do you know it that I came home with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No, but I have had so much to tell, that I have forgotten this.

The witness thereupon persisted in his evidence in presence of the prisoners, C. Faber, A. Engelbrecht, and F. Marais, who declared not to have any further cross-questions to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen the 13th January, 1816.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

This × is the mark of Hendrik Kees, who declared not to be able to write.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

T.T.

MINUTES, 28TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Johannes Prinslo, Mart's son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Johannes Prinslo, Mart's son, thirty-two years of age, born at the Boschberg, at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing with my Father, Martinus Prinslo.

2.

How came you among the armed rebellious mob?

Answer: The night after my brother Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended, Theunis de Klerk and Piet Erasmus came to me, and, in the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, said that I should go with them, or expect the consequences which might follow.

3.

Where was Johannes Bezuidenhout then?

Answer: At W^m. Krugel's.

4.

What did you do on that message?

Answer: I said that I had not a horse, as my horse had been taken by the Dragoons with my brother, and also that I could not leave my wife and children so alone; they said that I must, however, ride with, for that Bezuidenhout let me know that all Cafferland lay ready, and that those who would not ride with, should be ruined, and might expect the consequences. I thereupon took a lame horse of my brother Hendrik, and rode with them.

5.

Where did you ride to ?

Answer : First to Barend de Klerk, where Theunis de Klerk notified to the son of Paul Bester, who was there, that he should also come, and likewise to the son of Joseph van Dijk, who however said that he could not come, and Bester said he would come the following day, but he remained away. Theunis de Klerk had been for a moment at his brother Barend's house, and was reproved by him, but we shortly afterwards rode off to my brother-in-law, W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, where, the same message being delivered, he and Andries Van Dijk, who was there, rode with us. We left that place when it was daylight, and found Bezuidenhout with his men at the upper side of the Post of Lieutenant Rossouw.

6.

Did Theunis de Klerk not tell you the reason of your having been sent for ?

Answer : Yes, to go and demand my brother, who was in custody at Captain Andrews'.

7.

Were you armed ?

Answer : Yes.

8.

Were you at home when your brother was apprehended ?

Answer : Yes.

9.

Do you know the reason of it ?

Answer : No.

10.

Did you never hear it ?

Answer : Not before Major Fraser sent the letter.

11.

Were you together in the same house ?

Answer : No, but our houses are adjoining.

12.

Was your brother not in the Tarka shortly before he was apprehended?

Answer: Yes, he was at home from the Tarka three days when he was apprehended.

13.

Had you any conversation with him about what was going on in the Tarka when he had come home?

Answer: From the last day of the month of August last, when we were lying together in the veld with our sheep, and where we had a quarrel, we have never spoken together, neither have I set my foot in his house or he in mine, this every one at the place knows.

14.

Did you remain with the Rebels?

Answer: When we were about to ride away from the Post of Captain Andrews to the other side, I requested him to allow me to ride away, as there was not anybody at my place to look after it, but he said that it could not be, for that if he allowed it to one, others would also ask the same.

15.

Did you remain with them till the time you were at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Yes, I came down when the Landdrost Cuyler came there.

16.

Did you also take the oath of fidelity at the time that W^m. Krugel swore?

Answer: No, I stood behind, so far even that I could not see W^m. Krugel.

17.

Did you accompany them from Slagters' Nek up to the *kop*?

Answer: Yes, for Bezuidenhout ordered it.

18.

What was the object of that order?

Answer: If the commando marched up, and should fire at us, that we might be the better able to return the fire.

19.

When did you come down?

Answer: When the Landdrost Cuyler called us.

20.

Did any others then come down?

Answer: There was a party on one side already, and then I also went down.

21.

Did you not seek any opportunity to separate from the gang?

Answer: That I dared not do, for Bezuidenhout said that if anyone did so, he would send ten men after him to shoot him, for that this must be done, otherwise it would never go right.

22.

Were there besides Bezuidenhout, others who exercised any command?

Answer: W^m. Krugel, but he did nothing except by the orders of Bezuidenhout.

23.

Did great W^m. Prinslo come to you at Slagters' Nek, and what did he do there?

Answer: I saw him there, but what he did or said I don't know, we were in two parties.

24.

Must you not acknowledge to have done wrong by having been with that armed, rebellious mob?

Answer: Yes, I know that it is wrong, but I did not intend anything evil.

25.

Have you anything else to say in your defence?

Answer: That it was against my will, and by compulsion that I was there.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th day of December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner, and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Swoin Translator.

N.N. 1. MINUTES, 28TH DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Thomas Andries Dreijer, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place ?

Answer : Thomas Andries Dreijer, thirty-one years of age, born at Oliphants River, and residing under the Field-Cornetcy of Zwagershoek, in the district of Graaff-Reinet.

2.

How came you in the armed rebellion which took place in November last ?

Answer : I was with my wife at my father's-in-law, Marts. Prinslo, at Bruintjes Hoogte, and having rode from there, the day that Hen^k. Prinslo was apprehended, to Joachim Prinslo, in order to see if I could get some money which I wanted, Johannes Bezuidenhout came there, and took me away with him to W^m. Krugel's.

3.

Whom had Bezuidenhout with him then ?

Answer : Four or five people whom I did not know.

4.

Did you then tell him that H^k. Prinslo was apprehended ?

Answer : I told it at Joachim Prinslo's, and so there Bezuidenhout heard it.

5.

Did not Bezuidenhout know it before ?

Answer : No.

6.

Did you meet with Andries van Dijk that evening ?

Answer : No.

7.

Did you that evening meet with Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ^l son ?

Answer : Yes ; at his brother's house, where he lives.

8.

Was he surprised when Bezuidenhout came there ?

Answer : That I don't know.

9.

What did you do when you came with Bezuidenhout to W^m. Krugel's ?

Answer : We went from there down to the Post of Captain Andrews, for Bezuidenhout said that he would go and ask for Hend^k. Prinslo, and also that he would revenge the death of his brother, and attack the Posts.

10.

What did you further do ?

Answer : When we were on the otherside, Zacharias Prinslo, N.son, was sent to fetch the Caffers, for Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said that they were already at the *Kacha*.

11.

Did Zacharias Prinslo ride alone ?

Answer : Yes ; for Piet Fourie, who was to have gone with him, rode home, as he had sore eyes.

12.

Did the other people know that Zacharias Prinslo had rode to fetch the Caffers ?

Answer : I think that they all knew of it.

13.

Who sent him ?

Answer : Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.

14.

Did W^m. Krugel and Theunis de Klerk also know of it ?

Answer : I think so, for they stood together.

15.

When did Zacharias Prinslo come back ?

Answer : He did not return.

16.

Did you not know that while you were on the other side, your brother, Christiaan Dreijer, rode away ?

Answer : Yes.

1815.

17.
— Could you not also have rode away then ?

Answer : Yes, and I asked Bezuidenhout to do so, but he said that no person could ride away.

18.
Who was present when you asked that of Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Lucas van Vuuren and Theunis Fourie.

19.
Did you not see any means notwithstanding of riding away ?

Answer : Yes ; but he said that he would have me shot, and my wife and children destroyed by the Caffers, and all my property made booty of, and therefore I was afraid to ride away.

20.
Did you also take an oath at the place of Van Aard ?

Answer : No ; but I stood behind the ring.

21.
Who stood in the middle ?

Answer : Willem Krugel.

22.
Of what did the oath consist ?

Answer : That Willem Krugel should be faithful to us.

23.
Did you see the Field Com-mandant Nel come there before the taking of that oath ?

Answer : Yes, and I saw him ride away again.

24.
Did you see that they wanted to prevent him riding away ?

Answer : Yes ; that Johannes Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk did.

25.
How did they do so ?

Answer : They held his horse fast ; I believe it was Theunis de Klerk who did that.

26.
What did you further do on the other side of the river ?

Answer : We remained there a day and a half.

27.
Was not a letter brought there from Major Fraser, warning you to return to your homes ?

Answer : Yes.

28.

Did you thereupon disperse?

Answer : No.

29.

What did you then further do?

Answer : We first rode to Kwaggakoes Neck and slept there, and the next day we rode to Slagters' Nek.

30.

What took place there?

Answer : There the Landdrost Cuijler came to us, and there Bezuidenhout said that we must not surrender or come down, for that he would shoot us from behind, of which we were afraid. He ordered us to move up towards the *kop*, in order to be safe from the Dragoons, and we thereupon moved up, on which he said that if the Detachment of the Landdrost began to fire, we should then defend ourselves; I went down when the Field Commandant Nel came to me.

31.

Did you not see Cornelis Faber come up the mountain?

Answer : Yes; when the Landdrost Cuijler came, Faber came also.

32.

Where did he come from?

Answer : From Cafferland.

33.

What was he in Cafferland for?

Answer : To fetch the Caffers.

34.

What answer did he bring?

Answer : I don't know, for I was then coming down with the Field Commandant Nel.

35.

Were you at the funeral of Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer : No.

36.

Were you present when Johannes Prinslo, Mart^a. son, asked Bezuidenhout to allow him to go home, and he was refused?

Answer : Yes.

1815.

37.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been with the armed rebels, whose object you were acquainted with, to have done wrong, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: Yes; I acknowledge to have done wrong.

38.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I was persuaded by Johannes Bezuidenhout, and knew nothing before of it.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 45. A.

N.N. 2.

MINUTES, 9TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *Second* Examination to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuijler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Thomas Andries Dreijer, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

Did you on the occasion mentioned in the 7th Interrogatory of your first Examination see and speak with Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg?

Answer: Yes.

2.

Did you see and speak with Abraham Botha there?

Answer: Yes.

3.

What did you speak to him about?

Answer: Respecting the taking away of Hendrik Prinslo by the Dragoons.

4.

Did you remain there long?

Answer: No.

5.

Where did H. J. Liebenberg then go to?

Answer: He remained there with his father-in-law, where he lives.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 9th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who together with the prisoner, and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELEAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) } P. DIEMEL,
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 46.

C.C.C. MINUTES, 28TH DECEMBER, 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant

1815. from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief dated the 27th November, 1815, to Johannes Fredrik Botha, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer : Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christ^l son, twenty-eight years of age, born at Zwagershoek, and residing along the Fish River, under the Field-Cornetey of Zwagershoek.

2.

How came you among the armed rebels.

Answer : I had walked with my wife to my uncle W^m. Krugel to visit my mother-in-law, the widow Van den Nest, who was there, when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, who was also there, forced me to go with them, by threatening that all those who did not help would be knocked on the head by the Caffers, and in this manner I accompanied them.

3.

What time of the day was it when you came to W^m. Krugel's?

Answer : It was in the afternoon of a Monday, towards the evening.

4.

Were you not there when Claas Prinslo, M.'s son, and Hendrik Klopper came over the mountain with the news that Hendrik Prinslo was taken up?

Answer : Yes.

5.

How long had you been there when those two people came?

Answer : I was there about an hour, and they came when it was dusk.

6.

How long after those people did Joh^s. Bezuidenhout come there?

Answer : Shortly afterwards.

7.

Was W^m. Krugel at home when you came there?

Answer : No.

8.

Where was he then ?

Answer: He was gone to Daniel Erasmus, where he had commanded some people.

9.

When did he come home ?

Answer: The same evening.

10.

Did he come home alone or with others ?

Answer: With Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son.

11.

Were Claas Prinslo, M.'s son, Hendrik Klopper, and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout there before Krugel came home ?

Answer: Claas Prinslo and Hendrik Klopper were there, but Joh^s. Bezuidenhout came afterwards.

12.

Did W^m. Krugel come home of himself, or was he sent for ?

Answer: He was sent for.

13.

Who sent for him ?

Answer: I don't know.

14.

Why was he sent for ?

Answer: Because Hendrik Prinslo had been apprehended.

15.

What did Krugel do when he came home on the news of H^k. Prinslo being taken ?

Answer: Nothing, but we rode away the next morning.

16.

Who rode away ?

Answer: Bezuidenhout and all those who were there.

17.

What did Bezuidenhout come there for ?

Answer: He wanted to drive away the people and the troops who were along the Fish River, and to have those who would not assist, knocked on the head by the Caffers, as he said.

18.

Did you then ride for that purpose to drive away the troops ?

Answer: No, but to get Hendrik Prinslo released, and then Bezuidenhout and Faber were at once to attack the P^onts with the Caffers.

19.
Were the people who rode with Bezuidenhout also to assist to attack the Posts?
Answer: No, that I did not hear; that I know nothing of.
20.
How should you then have got away from Bezuidenhout and Faber?
Answer: I should have found some other means.
21.
Did you ride with them to ask for Hendrik Prinslo?
Answer: Yes, I was there.
22.
Did you get him?
Answer: No.
23.
How many days did you remain together armed?
Answer: I believe six or eight days.
24.
Why did you remain six or eight days together when you could not get Hendrik Prinslo?
Answer: Because Bezuidenhout would not let us ride away.
25.
Could you not during all that time find any means of getting away?
Answer: We turned back to the Slagters' Nek, and there Mr. Van de Graaff was to come.
26.
Where did you get a horse?
Answer: I fetched one for me when I was commanded with the threat of the Caffers.
27.
Were you armed?
Answer: Yes, I had my gun with me when I went out with my wife, for it is there bushy and unsafe.
28.
Who commanded you?
Answer: Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout.
29.
Who was your Field-Cornet?
Answer: Abraham Greijling in the Zwagers Hoek.

30.

For what purpose were you commanded by Joh^s. Bezuidenhout?

Answer: To go and fetch Hendrik Prinslo.

31.

When you went to fetch your horse, could you not have rode to your Field-Cornet and reported to him what had happened?

Answer: It was dark, and my Field-Cornet lives four hours from me on horseback.

32.

How many people were assembled when you rode away from the place of W^m. Krugel?

Answer: I think fifty or sixty

33.

Did you perceive any unwillingness among them to go?

Answer: Yes, there were some among them.

34.

Who were willing to go?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk. I can't mention any others. I was not willing.

35.

Who do you think were not willing?

Answer: That I don't know.

36.

While you remained with the Rebels, did you see anybody leaving them?

Answer: No, but when we were at Slagters' Nek I heard that Lucas Van Vuuren and Christiaan Dreijer were away.

37.

When you were at the Post of Captain Andrews, was there an oath taken there?

Answer: Yes.

38.

How did that take place?

Answer: They all stood in a ring, and W^m. Krugel in the middle, and then they spoke of fidelity to one another, but what that meant I do not know.

39.

Were you so placed that you could see W^m. Krugel in the face?

Answer: No; he stood with his back to me.

1815.

40.
What did you say ?
Answer : Nothing.
41.
Did you take off your hat ?
Answer : There were some who took off their hats, and others not.
42.
After the oath was taken, did you think that you should have done wrong by leaving them ?
Answer : No, for I knew that I had not taken any oath.
43.
As you were not bound by any oath, why then did you not go away ?
Answer : Because I was afraid, for I live in that part of the country where, if I were at home, they could immediately knock my head off.
44.
Who would knock your head off.
Answer : The Kaffers, as Bezuidenhout said.
45.
Where did you leave your wife when you rode with the mob ?
Answer : At my mother's-in-law.
46.
Who had previously driven the Kaffers away ?
Answer : The Government troops.
47.
Where were the Government troops then ?
Answer : At the Posts.
48.
How did you at last get away from the Rebels ?
Answer : When I was sent for by the Landdrost Cuijler, I came down. I dared not do so before, because I was afraid, as I had acted wrongly by being there.
49.
Who were there, besides Bezuidenhout, who exercised any authority over the people ?
Answer : Theunis de Klerk and W^m. Krugel

50.

Did you see the Field Commandant Nel come when you were at the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes, but I did not hear him speak, for I was far on one side.

51.

Do you know what great W^m. Prinslo did among them?

Answer: No.

52.

Do you know that C. Faber was in Kafferland?

Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout said so.

53.

When did you first hear of what was going forward?

Answer: The evening that I came there to W^{ca}. Krugel.

54.

Must you not acknowledge by having remained six or eight days with a rebellious mob, notwithstanding the opportunity you had to leave them, to have done amiss, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: Yes.

55.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: That I was threatened with death; and when the Landdrost Cuyler sent me from Bruintjes Hoogte to warn the people and pacify them, I did so with several of them, namely, Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout, Martinus Barnard, Theunis Mulder, Willem Minnaar, and Frans van Dijk; and thereupon they went home quietly.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the

1815.

Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,

Secretary.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 47.

D.D.D. MINUTES, 28TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Joachim Prinslo, Joach^s son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Joachim Johannes Prinslo, Joach^s son, born at Brintjes Hoogte, and residing with the Field-Cornet Opperman, at the Baviaan's River.

2.

Where were you when the Field-Cornet Opperman left his place?

Answer: I went away with him.

3.

Where did you remove to?

Answer: To the Spreeuwkloof, about two hours on horseback from Opperman's.

4.

Where about does the Spreeuwkloof lie?

Answer: On the side towards Bruintjes Hoogte.

5.

What was the reason of your leaving the place of Opperman?

Answer: Because Opperman said Faber and Bezuidenhout were to come with the Caffers to kill us; thereupon Opperman left the place on horseback, and sent his wife and children away with the wagon, and I rode with them to the place of Daniel Erasmus, but went back the next day to fetch my cattle, with which I went from the place of Erasmus to the Spreeuwkloof.

6.

How long did you remain at Spreeuwkloof?

Answer: Six or seven days.

7.

Why and in what manner did you leave that place?

Answer: Coenraad Bezuidenhout came to me there in the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, who sent word that I should join him at the Slagters' Nek, and that if I did not do so, I, with my wife and children, should be killed by the Caffers, and all my property given to them.

8.

Were you to go armed?

Answer: Yes.

9.

What were you to do at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: That I don't know.

10.

Was C. Bezuidenhout alone?

Answer: Yes; but when I was on the road, Abraham Bothma also came and said that I must come quickly.

11.

Did not anybody else ride with you?

Answer: Yes, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son, who was with me.

12.
Who were at Slagters' Nek ?
Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout and a whole parcel of people.
13.
Who was your Field-Cornet in the absence of Philip Opperman ?
Answer : Willem Krugel.
14.
Did you see him also there ?
Answer : Yes.
15.
Whom did you first speak to when you came there ?
Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout.
16.
What did he say to you ?
Answer : He said that he would shoot the Post of Rossouw, because it had shot his brother.
17.
Where did you ride to from the Slagters' Nek ?
Answer : To the Post of Captain Andrews.
18.
Why did you ride by the Post of Lieut. Rossouw ?
Answer : That I don't know.
19.
Did it appear to you that W^m. Krugel was voluntarily there or by compulsion ?
Answer : He was quiet, and did not speak a word.
20.
Did you see Theunis de Klerk there ?
Answer : No, not when I came there ; but I saw him at the Post of Captain Andrews.
21.
Did you perceive that he had much to say there ?
Answer : No ; I was always on one side ; he is my brother-in-law.
22.
What did you do at the Post of Captain Andrews ?
Answer : Bezuidenhout said it was to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, who was there in custody.
23.
Did you get him ?
Answer : No.

24.
Why not ?
Answer : I don't know.
25.
What did you then do ?
Answer : We then rode to the other side of the river.
26.
How long did you remain there ?
Answer : A day and a night, and the next day towards noon we rode away.
27.
Who had the command and gave orders where you were to ride to ?
Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout.
28.
Were there not others who had some authority ?
Answer : That I don't know.
29.
When you were at the other side did you not hear that a letter had come from Major Fraser ?
Answer : Yes ; Touchon brought it.
30.
What was the purport of that letter ?
Answer : There was a copy annexed to it of the letter which Hendrik Prinslo was said to have written.
31.
What was in the letter of Hendrik Prinslo ?
Answer : It was an ugly letter, but I do not now remember the contents.
32.
Did not Major Fraser also write that you should return home ?
Answer : Yes.
33.
Did you then do so ?
Answer : No ; we did not do so.
34.
Why not ?
Answer : I don't know.
35.
Had you then not any opportunity of getting away ?
Answer : Yes ; but I dared not do it through fear for my poor wife and children.

1815.

36.

Did you on that occasion speak with W^m. Krugel about going home?

Answer: No; for when we spoke about going home, Bezuidenhout said that he should have us destroyed with our wives and children by the Caffers.

37.

Who had previously driven the Caffers out of the Colony?

Answer: That the Government did.

38.

How long did you remain with those armed people?

Answer: Four days.

39.

What was the greatest distance you were during that time from a military Post?

Answer: It was not far; the nearest Post was that of Captain Andrews; it is about two hours on horseback.

40.

Are there not two other Posts above the same, between that of Captain Andrews and the Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Yes.

41.

What would the officer have done in case you had informed him that the Caffers were to come?

Answer: I don't know; I think that he would have opposed them.

42.

Where did you ride to from the other side of the river?

Answer: We first rode a little way further to the Patrysheuvel, where we remained one night, and from thence back through the river to Slagters' Nek.

43.

For what purpose did you ride to Slagters' Nek?

Answer: There were some men who had been at home, and then we assembled there again.

44.

Did you expect the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff there?

Answer: Yes, and we waited for that.

45.

How did you at last get away from the gang?

Answer: When the Landdrost Cuyler came there, I went down to him.

46.

What further happened to you?

Answer: I rode with the Landdrost to Captain Andrews, where I was put under arrest, and after being examined the next day, the Landdrost allowed me to go home, and ordered me, in case I saw any of my companions, to say to them that they should not run away, but keep themselves quiet, or come to him; and which message I delivered to those whom I saw, such as Piet Erasmus, Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. son, Gerrit Fredrik Bezuidenhout, and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son.

47.

Must you not acknowledge by having remained with the rebellious mob, notwithstanding that there was an opportunity to get away, to have done wrong?

Answer: But I did it through fear.

48.

What have you to allege in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I was fearful of the threats of Bezuidenhout for my wife and children.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 28th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

BB 2. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a Second Examination to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Abraham Carel Bothma, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

A Letter of the following tenor was exhibited to the prisoner: "The general Burgher voice requests Field-Cornet Greijling that you will assist with your men against the unrestrained foreign Nation of English, and they have taken Hendrik Casteel, and Abraham Bothma will further tell you how it is, and he will help you people to rights (Signed) WILLEM KRUGEL and JOHANNES BEZUIDENHOUT," and he was asked:

1.
Do you know this letter?
Answer: Yes, and I went with it to the Field-Cornet Abraham Carel Greijling. I forgot to mention it in my former examination.
2.
Who wrote that letter?
Answer: I wrote it by order of Johannes Bezuidenhout.
3.
Who signed the names of W^m. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout?
Answer: I did, by order of Bezuidenhout.
4.
Did you put the name of Willem Krugel to it with his previous knowledge and consent?
Answer: No; he was not present.
5.
Where was the letter written?
Answer: On the road, at the Widow Botha's, at Zwagershoek.
6.
Was Johannes Bezuidenhout present when you wrote the letter and signed his name to it?
Answer: No; but he gave orders that I should do so.

7.

How far does the place of the Widow Botha lie from the place where you left Bezuidenhout?

Answer: It is between four and five hours on horseback. Bezuidenhout gave me the order when we were at the Post of Captain Andrews. Hendrik Klopper rode with me a little way.

8.

Who was present when Bezuidenhout gave you the order to write that letter and to sign his name, and that of Willem Krugel to it?

Answer: Andries Meijer was there among others. When he sent me, W^m. Prinslo, W^{'s} son, and Hendrik Klopper, Jac^{'s} son, were also there.

9.

Who was present when you wrote the letter?

Answer: Johannes Erasmus.

10.

Did he know what you wrote?

Answer: Yes, for I told him so.

11.

What was the reason of Bezuidenhout not letting you write that letter in his presence?

Answer: There was too much noise, and probably he had not ink and paper with him.

12.

Did he dictate to you the verbal contents of that letter?

Answer: Yes.

13.

Was that order given you after the Commandant Nel was with you, and after the oath of fidelity was taken amongst you?

Answer: Yes.

14.

Did you immediately take upon you voluntarily to write that letter, or did you oppose it in any manner?

Answer: I first said that I could not do it, and that I would become unfortunate by riding so about, and that I had rather go home, but I was obliged, whether I would or not.

1815.

15.

Why did you not ride home as soon as you were out of the power of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: I wanted to do so, but I thought I should first write the letter, and then, when I came to Greijling, persuade him to settle the business.

16.

Were you acquainted with the Field-Cornet Greijling?

Answer: Yes; he is my uncle, and I was brought up by him.

17.

What did Greijling say to you when you brought that letter there?

Answer: That he did not agree with such things, and that he would send a report thereof, with six men, to Major Fraser, but that they were first to call at Bezuidenhout's, in order to dissuade him; that I should also do this, and that he would endeavour to come to Major Fraser's. The six men were to be: Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha, Hercules Malan, Jan or Jacob Breedt, and two others whom I do not recollect. They rode with me to near Bezuidenhout's, and warned him to take care, but he would not listen to them, and prevented them from going to Major Fraser. Three of them returned to the Field-Cornet Greijling, and the three others were detained by Bezuidenhout; but Greijling sent to call them back the next day by Mauritz Krugel, with whom they rode away.

18.

Why did you not make use of that opportunity to ride away?

Answer: Bezuidenhout would not let me. (Further) I could have rode away in the night, but the threats of Bezuidenhout withheld me.

19.

Why did you not, before you wrote that letter, ride to your Uncle Greijling to inform him of the order of Bezuidenhout and to ask his advice?

Answer: Through fear, because Bezuidenhout promised he would have my wife and children destroyed by the Caffers.

20.

Must you not acknowledge to have written a rebellious letter without any compulsion, and to have affixed thereto the names of Johannes Bezuidenhout and Willem Krugel, and that without the knowledge or consent of the latter?

Answer: Yes.

21.

Must you not acknowledge to be in consequence highly criminal and culpable?

Answer: Yes; I cannot say anything else.

22.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse in this respect?

Answer: That Bezuidenhout sent me, and ordered me to do so.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 29th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH,

A true Translation.

HENY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 49.

L.L.L. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special

Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Claas Prinslo, Willem's son, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Claas Prinslo, W^m. son, thirty-three years of age, born at the Baviaans River, and residing there at my father's.

2.

What did you do with the rebellious mob in the month of November last?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for me when he was at W^m Krugel's.

3.

How did he send for you?

Answer: By a Hottentot, that I should come for a moment, or that I should otherwise abide the consequences.

4.

Did you go?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did your father know that you were sent for?

Answer: Yes.

6.

Did your father say nothing to you when you went?

Answer: Yes, that if Bezuidenhout intended any mischief, I should try to get away from him.

7.

With whose horse did you ride there?

Answer: With a horse of my father.

8.

How long did you remain with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Until the Landdrost Cuyler came to us.

9.

Did you keep the same horse all that time with you?

Answer: No; my father sent my brother Balthazar to fetch his horse, and to bring mine.

10.

Who more were at Willem Krugel's when you came there?

Answer: I don't know them all. There were Andries Meijer.

Claas Prinslo, M. son, Hendrik Klopper, H^k. son, and Jan Bronkhorst.

11.
Was Willem Krugel at home? Answer: Yes.
12.
When did you come there? Answer: At night.
13.
What did you do the following day?
Answer: Bezuidenhout then said that he would revenge his brother's death, and that Faber was in Cafferland to fetch the Caffers, and that I should not ride away, for that he would otherwise have me shot, and my parents ruined by the Caffers, and that all our property should be their booty.
14.
Were you armed? Answer: Yes.
15.
Did your brother remain there, when he came to fetch the horse?
Answer: No, he rode home again with it.
16.
Where did you first ride to? Answer: To Van Aardt's.
17.
What took place there?
Answer: Bezuidenhout said that he would also have Hendrik Prinslo, who was brought there by Dragoons.
18.
Did you get him?
Answer: No, Bezuidenhout sent his brother Klaas Prinslo to ask for him, and then he likewise sent Piet Erasmus for him.
19.
What did you then do?
Answer: We rode to the other side, and from there further to a hillock, and at last to the Slagters' Nek.

20.

Did nothing further happen at the place of Van Aardt?

Answer: There the Commandant Nel came and spoke with the people, but I don't know what, for I was sitting down aside.

21.

Was he allowed to ride back again?

Answer: Yes, but I saw that Theunis de Klerk stood before his horse, and had the bridle in his hand, and then Nel dismounted, but on my uncle Piet Prinslo, Claas' son, speaking, he allowed him to go.

22.

Was there an oath taken after his departure?

Answer: There was a ring made, and Willem Krugel stood in the middle, and took off his hat, but if it was an oath, I don't know. Bezuidenhout saw that we wanted to leave him, and therefore said that an oath should now be taken. I only looked on.

23.

Did you likewise take off your hat?

Answer: No, and whether others did so, I don't know. Those who stood before me did not.

24.

Did you not see some people ride away, while you were at the other side?

Answer: No.

25.

What did you do at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Willem Krugel there sent for my father, to dissuade Bezuidenhout, for we were afraid that he would do mischief. My father came, and afterwards rode to the Landdrost Cuijler, and when my father again returned, the Landdrost came also, and I came down as soon as he called me.

26.

Did you not first go up towards the kop?

Answer: Yes, by order of Bezuidenhout.

27.

For what reason did he give that order?

Answer: That I don't know. I did not hear him say anything about it, but he would not listen to my father or Willem Krugel, who warned him to let us turn back and go home, but he threatened us with Faber and the Caffers. I then saw that he had misled us, and I wanted to get away from him; and afterwards, when the Landdrost came, I went to him.

28.

Did you see Faber also come up?

Answer: No, but he might have done so.

29.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been with the armed rebellious mob, to have done evil?

Answer: I don't know, but I do not believe it was good; but I could not get away.

30.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: That I was frightened by the threats of Bezuidenhout, and that I did not do any evil, and came down as soon as I had an opportunity, and went to the Landdrost.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 29th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs.} P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

M.M.

MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuijler, Esq^{re}. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Jan Bronkhorst, confined in the public Prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Johannes Bronkhorst, twenty-eight years of age, born at the Buffels Hoek, and residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, at the place of Marthinus Prinslo.

2.

What do you know of the armed Rebellion in November last?

Answer: When the Dragoons came, I became afraid and rode back with my brothers-in-law, Marthinus and Jochem Prinslo, and on the Nek we met Claas Prinslo, and then we rode together to W^m. Krugel's, from whence Joh^s. Bezuidenhout took us away that evening.

3.

With what intention did you ride over the mountain?

Answer: Because I was afraid, as the Dragoons had come to the place, and I had heard from Claas Prinslo that they had taken away Hendrik Prinslo.

4.

Did you not hear that before you left home?

Answer: No.

5.

How did you get your horses so speedily?

Answer: They were at home.

6.

With what intention did Claas Prinslo ride over the mountain?

Answer: To see and get two sensible men to enquire after his brother.

7.

Were there no sensible people living on this side the mountain?

Answer: I don't know.

8.

How far does the place of M. Prinslo lie from that of Barend de Klerk?

Answer: One hour.

9.

Was Willem Krugel at home when you came there?

Answer: No, but he came home after we had been there half an hour; it was perhaps somewhat longer.

10.

Was anybody sent to call W^m. Krugel?

Answer: I did not see it.

11.

What conversation had you with W^m. Krugel?

Answer: I did not speak to him, but Bezuidenhout said that we must not ride away.

12.

Was Bezuidenhout there to prevent your riding away only?

Answer: Yes, he threatened us with the Caffers, and said that he would shoot us.

13.

Where were the Caffers?

Answer: He said that Friber was gone to fetch them.

14.

What did Bezuidenhout want to do with you?

Answer: He wanted to ride to Captain Andrews to ask what his brother who was killed, had done.

15.

What did you hear of his brother?

Answer: That he had been shot.

16.

Who shot him?

Answer: That I don't know.

17.

Did you not ask what you had to do with it?

Answer: He said that I should see, when I came to Captain Andrews, and that if I would not ride with him, he would have me destroyed by the Caffers.

1815.

18.
Who rode with?

Answer: Many people; I did not count them; I think about forty.

19.
Were W^m. Krugel and Theunis de Klerk likewise there?

Answer: Yes.

20.
Who returned that night over the hill?

Answer: Theunis de Klerk and Piet Erasmus.

21.
For what purpose did they ride away?

Answer: To fetch people to come to Bezuidenhout.

22.
Did you ride to the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes.

23.
What was done there?

Answer: I don't know; I was on one side, but I saw reports going backwards and forwards.

24.
Who brought those reports?

Answer: Claas Prinslo, Piet Erasmus, and a Hottentot.

25.
Did not any one from the Post come to you?

Answer: The Field Commandant Nel came there.

26.
Did you likewise see him return?

Answer: Yes.

27.
Was he not at first prevented from riding away?

Answer: Bezuidenhout was at his horse.

28.
Did you not also see Theunis de Klerk there?

Answer: There were more, but I did not know them.

29.
What afterwards happened?

Answer: W Krugel took an oath.

30.

What oath was taken ?

Answer : That I don't know ; I stood behind, he stood in the middle with his hat off.

31.

Did the others also take off their hats ?

Answer : That I don't know ; I did not take off mine.

32.

What did you then further do ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout sent Zacharias Prinslo to fetch the Caffers, but he did not return.

33.

Where were the Caffers ?

Answer : I don't know, but Bezuidenhout said that they were lying behind there.

34.

Where did you further go to ?

Answer : We then went to the other side, and the following day a little further up, to a thorn ridge, and the next day we came to Slagters' Nek, where the Landdrost Cuyler came.

35.

Did you not ride up towards the kop ?

Answer : Yes ; by order of Bezuidenhout, when he saw the Commando of the Landdrost advancing.

36.

What were you to do there ?

Answer : I don't know. (Further.) Bezuidenhout said "to defend ourselves," because he would not give himself up, and said that if the Commando began to fire, we should likewise fire.

37.

Who called out that the Burghers should step aside from before the Dragoons, in order then to be able to fire at the latter ?

Answer : I heard that called out, but I don't know by whom.

38.

Where did the Dragoons leave Hendrik Prinslo ?

Answer : He was brought here into the tronk.

1815.

39.

Was he not somewhere else before?

Answer: Yes; at Captain Andrews'.

40.

Did you not know that already when you came with the gang to the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes.

41.

What did you do on the *kop* at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: When the Landdrost Cuyler called out to us I came down; I was afraid that Bezuidenhout would fire at me, and therefore I remained a little behind.

42.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been with the armed rebellious gang to be criminal and culpable?

Answer: It is not good.

43.

What have you to allege in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I was afraid of the Dragoons, and had no intention to do evil.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 29th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

O.O. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Lauren's son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :--

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Pieter Laurens Erasmus, Laurens' son, twenty-four years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing at the Great Fish River.

2.

How came you in the armed rebellion which took place in the month of November last?

Answer: One morning while I was at home—but I do not now recollect when—Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for me in the veld by Carel Gustaaff Tregard. I went there, on which he said he intended to ride to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, who was in custody at the Post of Captain Andrews.

3.

Who was with Bezuidenhout when you came there?

Answer: There were Piet Erasmus, P.'s son, Theunis Fourie, Christian Dreijer, Theunis de Klerk, Abraham Botha, Christl's son, Philip Botha, Christoffel Botha, Johannes Prinslo, Marth's son, Claas Prinslo, Mart's son, Thomas Dreijer, Cornelis van den Nest, Hendrik van den Nesi, W^m. Krugel, W^m Prinslo, W^m's son, Claas Prinslo, W^m's son, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Fredrik's son, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coenraad's son, Adriaan Labuscagne, Leendert Labuscagne, Mar-

1815.

thinus Prinslo, Nic^{'s} son, Zacharias Prinslo, J o e h e m Prinslo, Joch^{'s} son, Willem Minnaar, Frans van Dijk, Andries van Dijk, Jacobus Vrij, Abraham Bothma, and others whom I do not know.

4.

Who was the head of those people ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout acted as if he was the head.

5.

Was Carel Gustaaf Tregard also there ?

Answer : No ; he told me that he had received permission from Bezuidenhout to ride home, as he had a sore leg, but that otherwise no person might remain at home, or he should be unfortunate. Tregard also said to me that if I could but get loose, I should also ride home.

6.

Did you go there armed ?

Answer : Yes.

7.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer : To the Post of Captain Andrews. There Bezuidenhout sent a little Hottentot to ask for Hendrik Prinslo ; the Hottentot came back with a message that a Christian should come. Bezuidenhout thereupon went round to find a man, but nobody liked to go, on which Bezuidenhout said to Claas Prinslo that, as it was his brother, he should ride there, and which he then accordingly did.

8.

Did Claas Prinslo ride alone ?

Answer : Yes.

9.

What message did he bring back ?

Answer : That Major Fraser sent word that he could not give up Hendrik Prinslo without the knowledge of the Landdrost ; upon that Bezuidenhout wanted to ride through to the house of my father-in-law, Van Aard,

but that the people would not do; thereupon he and W^m. Krugel said that the Commandant Nel must come there to speak with them, and they sent me to said Nel, and I went, and the Commandant Nel came with me.

10.

Had Willem Krugel also anything to say with those people?

Answer: No, but he told me that I should fetch the Commandant Nel.

11.

What took place when the Commandant Nel came there?

Answer: That I don't know. I sat on one side, but I saw that when Commandant Nel was about to ride away, Johannes Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk came up to his horse, and that Nel then dismounted and again spoke with them. He afterwards rode away.

12.

What took place after the departure of Commandant Nel?

Answer: There was a ring made, and then W^m. Krugel swore an oath, and said that we must be faithful to one another.

13.

In what did that oath consist?

Answer: He said that he had now sworn an oath, and that the people must be faithful to one another. I did not take an oath, but remained quiet.

14.

Did you not take off your hat?

Answer: No; a portion took off their hats, and others kept them on.

15.

What did you further do?

Answer: Bezuidenhout sent Zacharias Prinslo away with a message, that he should go and fetch Faber with the Caffers to come there that night.

16.

Did you not see that Hendrik Klopper rode to the side of Bruintjes Hoogte?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

—

17.
With what message?
18.
Did they come back?
19.
Where did you further ride to?
20.
Was there not any message brought to you when you were on the other side?
21.
What did you do at Slagters' Nek?
22.
Had not some of them rode away already?
23.
What did Bezuidenhout want to do with all those people?
24.
On whom?
25.
What did Bezuidenhout want of the Caffers?

Answer: Bezuidenhout ordered him to go and call the people, and to say that those who would not come, would be destroyed by the Caffers.

Answer: Hendrik Klopper came back, but I did not see Zacharias Prinslo any more.

Answer: To the other side of the Fish River, where we unsaddled our horses and remained that evening, and the next day we proceeded a little further. The following day we rode to the krans and slept in the bushes, and then rode to the Slagters' Nek at Esterhuis Poort.

Answer: Yes, as I heard (for I was that evening at home). Touchon came with a letter from Major Fraser, saying that Hendrik Prinslo had written an ugly letter, and that we should disperse.

Answer: Because it was more convenient there to get victuals.

Answer: Yes, to fetch victuals, but Bezuidenhout would not let any more of them ride away.

Answer: He said that he would revenge the death of his brother.

Answer: I believe on Mr. Rossouw.

Answer: He said as Major Fraser would not deliver up Prinslo, he would attack the Posts with the Caffers.

26.

What further took place at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: When the Landdrost Cuyler and the Field Commandant Nel came with a Commando, we sat down against the *kopp*, when Bezuidenhout said we should fire at the Dragoons; but that we did not do.

27.

Did you not see that somebody beckoned to the Burghers that they should move on one side?

Answer: Bezuidenhout called out that the Burghers should draw on one side, and that the Dragoons should not come nearer, but remain where they were. The Landdrost called us to come down, but we dared not at first, as we were afraid Bezuidenhout would fire after us. When, however, some went down, I went down also without being further called to.

28.

Did you not see Cornelis Faber come up the mountain?

Answer: Yes. When I came down I saw some person going up obliquely, whom the people said was Faber.

29.

What did Faber come to say?

Answer: That I don't know.

30.

Where had he been to?

Answer: That I don't know, but Bezuidenhout said he had been to Cafferland.

31.

Did you see any other people with Faber?

Answer: Yes.

32.

Who were they?

Answer: I don't know.

33.

Who was it that wanted to prevent the Dragoons that morning from riding to the uppermost Posts?

Answer: That I don't know; Bezuidenhout was there at the Posts.

34.

Who intercepted the Dragoons in order to prevent them getting to those Posts?

Answer: That I don't know; I believe Bezuidenhout. He said that the Dragoons were coming, and that we should stop at the hillock.

35.

Why did you not remain with your father-in-law, Van Aard, when you were at the Post?

Answer: I was afraid of the Caffers.

36.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been with the armed mob, and remaining with them, to have acted criminally, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: I was afraid of the Caffers.

37.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: That I was compelled through fear of the Caffers, and the misfortune which might happen to my wife and parents.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 29th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhage by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Q. 6. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :

Jan Jonathan Durand, thirty-four years of age, born at Graaff-Reinet, residing at, and Field-Cornet of the District of, Upper Boschjesman's River, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That on the 15th November last the Deponent was ordered by a letter from the Commandant Nel to repair to the place of Willem van Aard with four of his men armed, where, having arrived at sunrise on the 16th of said month, the Landdrost, Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, on the 17th, sent off two men with messages to the rebels, but who, however, did not discover anything except the spoor of horses.

Thereupon the Landdrost despatched the Commandant Nel, the Field-Cornet Louis Nel, and the Deponent to follow those spoor which were found to be in the direction towards Baviaan's River, and the Deponent made a report of the same ; on which the Landdrost sent off four men with a letter to Slagters' Nek to see if the rebels were there, which men brought back a report that the rebels were to be the next day at the place of Louw Erasmus.

That on the 18th the Deponent, together with the Landdrost Cuyler and his Commando, rode to the Slagters' Nek, where the rebels were assembled, of whom eighteen were taken prisoners.

That on the 19th a patrol having been sent out along the Fish River downwards, returned on the 20th to the place of Van Aard ; that on the 21st a patrol went again out into the corner of Cafferland, and which was on the 22nd repeated by the Field-Cornets Louis Nel, Jurie Bekker, and the Deponent ; that on the 24th the Deponent proceeded with a detachment under the command of the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, to the Baviaan's River, who, on the 25th sent off a man to see whether Johannes Bezuidenhout was at his place, but who returned with a report that he had not found anything excepting the track of the wagon.

That on the 26th the Commando proceeded onwards to Frans Labuscagne's ; on the 27th to the upper side of Baviaan's River, after the track of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout's wagon ; and on the 28th to the *Rietvalleij*, up in the Tarka, where they first met a man named Andries Meijer, who came from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to Major Fraser, who, being informed by said Meijer that he had also a companion with him named Abraham Bothma, but who had

remained behind through fear, had sent the Deponent with Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, to fetch said Abraham Bothma, from whom Major Fraser having understood where Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber were, the Commando on the 29th marched to below the *Winterberg*, where Major Fraser having been so unfortunate as to break his arm, caused himself to be carried back by some soldiers and three of the people belonging to the Commando.

That the detachment, both of military and burghers, being divided and placed in ambush, in order to invest the road through which Bezuidenhout and Faber must pass, and perceiving that their wagons were unyoked, all access to the same was prevented. Johannes Bezuidenhout had been shot, and Cornelis Faber, together with Stephanus Bothma, apprehended, with the prisoners, marched back a little way the same day, and on the 30th. in the forenoon, proceeded to the place of Louw Bothma, and in the afternoon to that of Piet Jordaan, where the wife of Bezuidenhout and the cattle being left behind, the detachment on the 1st December marched to the Commando Ford, in the Tarka, where the Deponent received permission from Major Fraser to return home with his men.

The following questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer :

Under what circumstances was Johannes Bezuidenhout shot?

Answer : He would not give himself up, but even fired at the commando, and shot a soldier.

2.

Did he fire first?

Answer : That I don't know; he however attempted to fire first, but his gun burnt priming.

3.

Did Bezuidenhout's wife also fire?

Answer : That I don't know, but she had a gun in her hand.

4.

Do you know any circumstances respecting the taking prisoner of Faber?

Answer : No, for I was then behind a hill.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 29th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Com-

mission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Jan Jonathan Durand, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; whereupon the following question was put to him by Abraham Carel Bothma :

Did not I go willingly to Answer: Yes.
Major Fraser when I was told
that he would not do me any
harm?

Whereupon the Deponent, in confirmation of the truth of his evidence, spoke these solemn words :

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners Cornelis Faber, Abraham Carel Bothma, Andries Marthinus Meijer, and the defendant Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, who declared not to have any cross-question to put to the witness; the prisoner Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, who escaped from his confinement on the night of the 26th inst., not being yet apprehended.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 30th December, 1815.

(Signed) JAN JONATHAN DURAND.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Copy,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y

A true Translation,

HEN MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Q. 5. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.
UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, Louis Jacobus Nel, thirty-eight years of age, born at the Boschberg, residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, and Field-Cornet there, who at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler declared to be the truth :

That the Deponent received a letter on the 15th November last from the Field-Commandant Willem Nel, containing an order to command four men, and to come over with them as speedily as possible to the place of Willem van Aard, at the Great Fish River, which order the Deponent having complied with, arrived at said place on the morning of the 16th, and having in the afternoon gone out with a patrol to trace the track of some Caffers and follow it up into the corner of Cafferland, returned to the place in the evening without having found anything.

That the Deponent, on the morning of the 17th, having again made a patrol thither also without discovering anything, proceeded over to the other side with the whole Commando of the Landdrost Cuyler, who had come to said place the preceding evening, and with which Commando the Deponent, on the afternoon of the 18th, proceeded to the Slagters' Nek, where the rebels were.

That the Landdrost having sent several messages to the rebels to desire them to come down, which messages were delivered by Hendrik de Lange, Barend de Klerk, Jacobus Potgieter, and lastly the Commandant Willem Nel, there came down first W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, and W^m. Krugel, with five more, after which some others also descended to the number of eighteen, including the first seven, as far as the Deponent knows.

That the Commando having returned the same evening to the place of Willem van Aardt with the abovementioned persons, who had surrendered themselves, the Deponent, in the afternoon of the 19th, rode to the place of Carel Trigart, at the Baviaan's River, with a patrol, in order to see if any Caffers had made an inroad there. Having left that place on the 20th, they proceeded to the place of Little Daniel Erasmus, where the Deponent found the tracks of Caffers who had stolen a small herd of cattle in the night from that part of the country ; on which, having followed the track from the said place of Daniel Erasmus to past the Kagga-bosch Height, the Deponent ordered the patrol to halt, whereupon the Deponent, having turned back through the corner of Cafferland to the place of Van Aard, made a report of what he had found.

That the following morning, being the 21st, the Deponent again went out with a patrol to the corner of Cafferland, without, however, having found anything, and returned home the same evening.

That, to the best of the Deponent's recollection, on the 23rd, he accompanied Major Fraser with a Commando to the Baviaans River to the place of Carel Trigart, and having halted on the 24th, on the 25th proceeded to Frans Labuscagne's, and on the 26th to above the Baviaans River, from whence the Deponent, together with the said Commandant Nel, proceeded on the 27th to the *Klipmuur*, where Andries Meijer and Abraham Bothma, who were on their way to Louw Bothma's, rode up to the said Commando, which was in the road, and surrendered themselves.

That the following morning the Commando left that place and proceeded to where Cornelis Faber and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout were to unyoke their wagons, when Major Fraser, having had the misfortune to break his arm by a fall from his horse, had himself carried back a little way by the Deponent, Theunis Botha, and Frans van Dijk, which latter the Commando had taken on with them; whereupon the Deponent being sent off by him to Louw Bothma's for a wagon, he got one from Christiaan Botha, with which Frans van Dijk and Louw Bothma, having rode to Major Fraser, the Deponent remained that day at the place of Louw Bothma, where the Commando afterwards also arrived.

That the Deponent the following day proceeded with the Commando to the *Beeste Kraal*, and from thence to the *Commando Ford* at the Tarka, whence Major Fraser allowed the Deponent to proceed home with his men, excepting Jacobus Potgieter, as there was a report that the Caffers were at Bruintjes Hoogte stealing; the Deponent being also informed that cattle had been stolen, and a slave boy's throat cut in the Field-Cornetey of the Upper Bosjesmans River by the Caffers; while on the 4th December following forty head of cattle belonging to the Widow Prinslo were stolen from the Deponent's district, and a slave murdered, with eleven stabs of an assagay before and nine behind, of which the Deponent, after having inspected the body of said slave, made a report to the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser.

The following questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer:—

1.

After the Commando took Frans van Dijk with them, did he remain there?

Answer: As far as I know he did; at *Commando Ford*, where I was sent back, he was still there.

2.

Did not Mr. Stockenstrom, the Landdrost of Graaff Reinett,

Answer: Yes.

1815.

march from the place of Willem van Aard on the 21st November last with fifty men of the Cape Regiment?

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above; and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 29th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Louis Jacobus Nel, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners W^m. Krugel, Willem Prinslo, Claas' son, Frans van Dijk, Andries Martinus Meijer, and Abraham Carel Bothma, who declared not to have any cross-questions to put to the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, 30th December, 1815.

(Signed) L. J. NEL.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true copy:

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

R. 4. MINUTES, 29TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy at Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :

Abraham Carel Greijling, fifty-eight years of age, born at Stellenbosch, residing at the Zwagershoek, in the District of Graaff-Reinet, and Field-Cornet there, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth,

That about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th November last the Deponent received a letter subscribed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, saying that the Deponent should command his men to repair to the place of Theunis de Klerk ; that on the following night, five minutes before twelve o'clock, the Deponent received a letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, directing him to represent to his men that there was a rebellion among the people ; after which, the same night, about two o'clock, two of the Deponent's men, namely, Joseph Thomas and Gerrit van der Merwe, came with a commanding letter, also subscribed with the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, which letter was said to have been brought to them by Andries Meijer, to ask the Deponent for information of what they should do ; to which the Deponent answered that when he received orders from his Landdrost, he would command them, but that they should not go on the letter of Bezuidenhout, and at the same time read to them the abovementioned letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff ; that the Deponent the next morning sent to call his men together, who, having assembled accordingly on the 15th, the Deponent read to them both the letter from the Deputy Landdrost, and that from Bezuidenhout, on which, having asked them by what authority they conceived Bezuidenhout could command them, and what they intended to do, whether to obey Bezuidenhout or Government, they all replied, to the number of thirty-six, that they held with the Deponent and Government, of all which the Deponent made a report by letter to the Landdrost Stockenstrom.

That on the 15th November the Deponent, having received a letter from the Heemraad Enslin, Acting Landdrost, containing also an order to represent the abovementioned to his men, and to repair to Graaff-Reinet, the Deponent thereupon answered that he had done so already, but that he could not come to Graaff-Reinet, because he dared not, under the circumstances, be absent from his district.

1815.

That a few days after, without the Deponent being able to recollect the exact date, he again received a letter without a signature, stating, to the best of the Deponent's remembrance, that one Hendrik Prinslo was taken, and that he, the Deponent, must come to assist; and that on the evening of the 15th November the Deponent also received a letter subscribed with the names of W. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout, containing, as the Deponent thinks, an order to come to them with men, but to which letter the Deponent paid no more attention than to the other, his intention being, according to his oath and duty, to remain with his men firmly faithful to Government; all which letters the Deponent delivered over to the Landdrost Stockenstrom at the Post of Captain Andrews, whither the Deponent had been summoned by said Landdrost.

Whereupon the following letters being exhibited to the Deponent, namely:

- 1^{mo}. A letter dated the 12th November, 1815, and signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*;
- 2nd. A commanding letter, without date, signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, and beginning *Friends, you are ordered, &c.*;
- 3rd. A letter without name or date, and beginning *To the Field-Cornet Abraham Greyling. We make, &c.*; and
- 4th. A letter beginning *The general Burger voice, &c.*, without date, but signed with the names of W^m. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout;

and being asked if these were the letters he had above alluded to, the Deponent declared that he identified them all for the same, and that the last mentioned of them was brought to him by Abraham Bothma, whom the Deponent is very well acquainted with, having brought him up from his childhood, and who, being asked by the Deponent what all this meant, and what he was doing there, said that the Deponent must also join the old people; on which the Deponent, having answered that he was older himself than those who were there, that he had not any business there, and that he (Bothma) had better ride home, instead of assembling and standing up against Government, Bothma was thereupon silent, and having taken his horse rode away.

Upon which the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer:

1.

Did said Abraham Bothma discover anything to you of Bezuidenhout's plan?

Answer: No, for I was too angry with him to ask him anything further.

2.

Were there not any other persons belonging to those rebels with you ?

Answer : After the rebellion was over, the first who came to me was Abraham Lodewijk Botha, Christoffel's son, one of my men, who lay at the Great Fish River, and who was with the rebels, when, having asked what he did there when he was under my orders, he answered that he got in there innocently ; after that Theunis de Klerk and another came to me, who also said that they got in among them innocently, and requested that I should put in a good word for them. I told them that they must answer for their conduct to Government, and showed them a letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, saying that if any of the fugitives came to me I should detain them. Before the rebellion was over Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, was likewise with me, who, being brought by his brother, Johannes, who lives next to me, asked me for advice. I told him that he should remain quietly at home and not go any more there. After I came back from the Post of Captain Andrews, sixteen of them came to me to report themselves, to whom I, by orders of the Landdrost Stockenstrom, said that they should go to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, at Cradock with their proofs. After that several came to me at the Baviaans River (which Field-Cornetcy has been also placed under my direction by the Landdrost Stockenstrom), to the place of Jan de Lange, and told me that they had been sum-

moned by the Messenger to appear here at Uitenhagen, on which I said to them that they should ride there, for that by concealing themselves they would make themselves still more unfortunate, to which they answered that they would do so.

3.

Besides Abraham Lodewijk Botha, Christoffel's son, were there any other of your people with the rebels?

Answer: Yes, Johannes Botha, Christoffel Botha, one Dreijer (I believe Thomas), two brothers Van den Nest; but these people reside at Great Fish River, and are therefore nearer to Baviaans River than to the Zwagershoek.

4.

Did those persons also belong to your men, whom you had assembled for the purpose of representing their duty to them?

Answer: I certainly had them also commanded, but they were already away.

5.

Do you know the handwriting of the 4th letter exhibited to you, and signed with the names *Willem Krugel* and *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, but both of which signatures appear to be by the same writer?

Answer: No, this hand is unknown to me, and I do not know the writing of either of these two, but I have heard from others that Bezuidenhout can scarcely write his name.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 29th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

1315.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Abraham Carel Greijling, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of the prisoners, Abraham Carel Bothma, Theunis de Klerk, Andries Meijer, Thomas Dreijer, Hendrik van den Nest, Cornelis van den Nest, Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Christ. son, and the Defendants, Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, Philip Rudolph Botha, Christ's son, and Johannes Fredrik Botha, Christ's son, who declared not to have any cross-questions to ask the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 30th Dec^r. 1815.

(Signed) A. C. GREIJLING.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

A true Translation,

HEN^r. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 54.

L.L. MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Hendrik Pieter Klopper, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same.

1816.

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place ?

Answer: Hendrik Petrus Klopper, N. son, twenty-eight years of age, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing there at the place of old Marthinus Prinslo.

2.

How came you among the armed rebels ?

Answer: When the Dragoons came to the place and apprehended Hendrik Prinslo, I rode with Claas Prinslo to W^m. Krugel, as I was obliged to ride to Philip Rudolph Botha to fetch some calves which were there, and as it was late, I accompanied said Claas Prinslo to W^m Krugel's.

3.

Did you not meet on the way Jan Bronkhorst, Jochem Prinslo, Claas' son, and Marthinus Prinslo, Claas' son ?

Answer: Yes.

4.

Where were they going to ?

Answer: I don't know, but they said they were afraid of the Dragoons, and had run away.

5.

Did you then ride together to the place of W^m. Krugel ?

Answer: Yes.

6.

Did you not hear it said there, that a rebellion was about to burst out at the Baviaan's River ?

Answer: No.

7.

For what purpose did Klaas Prinsloo ride with you ?

Answer: He said that he went to look for a couple of people to go and inquire the reason of his brother Hendrik being apprehended.

8.

Do you persist in saying that you knew nothing of the intended rebellion before the apprehension took place ?

Answer: No ; I did not hear anything of it.

9.

Did not Klaas Prinslo say anything to you on the road of his brother Hendrik having said something like it to him ?

Answer : No.

10.

What did you find at W^m. Krugel's ?

Answer : There were a great many people there ; Theunis de Klerk, two sons of Brits, and others.

11.

Was Johannes Bezuidenhout there ?

Answer : He came just after we had left.

12.

Where did you then go to ?

Answer : Again to the Height with Theunis de Klerk and Piet Erasmus, P. son. Theunis de Klerk said to me that we must ride, for that they were going in the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout to fetch Joh^s. Prinslo, W^m. son, and W^m. Prinslo, W^m. son, and others, and that if they did not do so, Bezuidenhout would have them destroyed by the Caffers.

13.

Did you then remain at home ?

Answer : No ; Theunis de Klerk told me in the name of Bezuidenhout that I must ride with them, for that otherwise Bezuidenhout would have us killed by the Caffers and everything destroyed.

14.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer : To Barend de Klerk's.

15.

What did you do there ?

Answer : Nothing, excepting that Theunis de Klerk spoke with his brother about his old mother ; (further) Theunis de Klerk asked Barend de Klerk where Hendrik Prinslo was, who answered that Commandant Nel with the Dragoons had rode with him to the place of Van Aard.

1815.

16. Where did you then ride to? Answer: To Willem Prinslo, Wm.'s son.
17. Whom did you find there? Answer: Andries van Dijk, Joh^s. Koetser, and H^k. Prinslo.
18. Was Andries van Dijk at home? Answer: Yes, he was in the house.
19. How long did you remain there? Answer: Till it was day.
20. What did you do the next day? Answer: We then rode further and found the other people at the kopje, between the posts of Lieutenant Rossouw and Captain Andrews.
21. Who were the other people? Answer: Wm. Krugel, Johannes Bezuidenhout, Nicolaas Prinslo, Mart^s son, Martinus Prinsloo, Klaas' son, Jan Bronkhorst, Jac^s. Klopper, Lucas van Vuuren, Theunis Fourie, Piet Fourie, Frans Smit, Philip Botha, Johannes Botha, Jochem Prinslo, Joch^s son, Joachim Prinslo. Klaas' son, and Piet Erasmus, Louw's son.
22. What were those people doing there? Answer: They were waiting for Theunis de Klerk.
23. Where did you then ride to? Answer: To the Post of Captain Andrews.
24. What took place there? Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout there sent a little Hottentot to go and ask for Hendrik Prinslo, and afterwards Klaas Prinslo also, and Piet Erasmus, but Major Fraser sent word that he could not release said Hendrik Prinslo.
25. Was the Field Commandant Nel not with you? Answer: Yes, but I was then behind, on one side.

26.
Did you see him ride away? Answer: Yes.
27.
Who had his horse then by the
bridle? Answer: Theunis de Klerk.
28.
What took place after the
departure of Commandant Nel? Answer: Bezuidenhout then
called the people together, and
Krugel was obliged to take an
oath that he should be faithful
to us.
29.
Did you also take that oath? Answer: No. W^m. Krugel
took the oath, and the other
people stood round about him.
30.
Did you not all then take off
your hats? Answer: I believe so, but I
did not take off mine.
31.
Did you not stand in the
ring? Answer: Yes.
32.
What became of you further? Answer: We then rode over
the Fish River, and the next day
higher up, and then again before
the ford, and from there to the
kop.
33.
Had you not a letter from
Major Fraser with a copy of
one said to have been written
by Hend^k. Prinslo? Answer: Yes, that the people
should return home; I cannot
repeat the letter of Hendrik
Prinslo, but it was an ugly
letter. I believe it was said in
it to collect people together.
34.
Did you see any people ride
away? Answer: Lucas van Vuuren,
Christiaan Dreyer, and Piet
Fourie.
35.
What did they go and do? Answer: They asked Bezui-
denhout to go for victuals.
36.
Did you not also ask to ride
away? Answer: Yes.

1815.

37. Who was present when you asked that permission? Answer: Johⁿ Hartsenberg, who was always with Bezuidenhout.
38. Why was he always with Bezuidenhout? Answer: That I don't know.
39. Where did you then ride to? Answer: To Slagters' Nek.
40. Did not great W^m. Prinslo come there to you? Answer: Yes.
41. What did he come for? Answer: That I don't know; he came to the other lot, for they were in two divisions.
42. What further took place there? Answer: We slept there that night, and the next day the Landdrost Cuijler came, when Bezuidenhuit gave orders that we should move up towards the kop.
43. Why were you to ride towards the kop? Answer: Because Bezuidenhout would not allow himself to be captured, and he said that if the Commando advanced, we should fire.
44. Did you not see a parcel of people advancing on your right wing? Answer: Yes, there were five.
45. Who were they? Answer: Two Bezuidenhouts who had been eating.
46. Did you not see Cornelis Faber coming up? Answer: Yes.
47. Where did he come from? Answer: Bezuidenhout said that he had been to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers.

48.

What were the Caffers to come and do ?

Answer : To drive away the Englishmen.

49.

What reward were the Caffers to have ?

Answer : The goods of those who would not assist ; (further) the cattle of the soldiers.

50.

Who were to live in the Zuurveld ?

Answer : That I don't know.

51.

Did you not hear that there was to be an exchange of the Zuurveld for the country on the other side ?

Answer : Yes. The Caffers were to have the Zuurberg veld, and Bezuidenhout the veld on the other side.

52.

Did Bezuidenhout promise you any part of that country ?

Answer : No.

53.

What further took place at Slagters' Nek ?

Answer : When the Landdrost Cuyler called to us, I with some others came down, and surrendered myself.

54.

Had not Hendrik Prinslo been to the Tarka a few days before he was apprehended ?

Answer : Yes.

55.

What did he go there for ?

Answer : As he said, he went to buy a load of wheat.

56.

Did you hear any other reason ?

Answer : No.

57.

Did you not hear that he on that occasion met Joh^s. Bezuidenhout in the Tarka ?

Answer : No.

58.

Whom did you conceive to be the head of those people ?

Answer : Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.

59.

Who more had any authority there ?

Answer : Theunis de Klerk and Willem Krugel.

60.

Must you not acknowledge by having remained with the armed Rebellion to be criminal, and deserving of punishment?

Answer: I did not do any harm there, or intend to do any.

61.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: That I was obliged to act with them, as I was troubled about my wife and children, for fear that they should be killed by the Caffers, and my cattle and property destroyed.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 30th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MUEPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 55.

Z.Z.

MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Jacobus Marthinus Klopper, Jacs son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.
What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?
Answer: Jacobus Marthinus Klopper, Jaes son, twenty-two years of age, born at W^m. Krugel's, under the Field-Cornetcy of Baviaan's River.
2.
Do you know Johannes Bezuidenhout?
Answer: No; when he came to us at the place, it was the first time I saw him.
3.
What did he do there?
Answer: He said that we should ride together to ask for Hendrik Prinslo.
4.
Where did he live?
Answer: I believe in the Tarka.
5.
Did he come there purposely to ask for Prinslo?
Answer: That I don't know. I did not hear of anything else.
6.
Did he also come to revenge the blood of his brother Bezuidenhout?
Answer: Yes; that I heard from himself.
7.
Did you not also hear that he intended to attack the military Posts?
Answer: No.
8.
Why did you then ride with him?
Answer: I did not like to ride with him, but he said that I must do so, for that he would otherwise let the Caffers kill us, and that he had already sent Faber to Cafferland.
9.
Had he sent Faber expressly to the Caffers in order to compel you to act with him?
Answer: That I don't know.
10.
For what purpose were the Caffers to come there?
Answer: That I don't know.
11.
On whom did he want to revenge his brother's blood?
Answer: That he did not say, neither did I hear.

12.
Did you ride with him
armed ? Answer : Yes.
13.
Was not W^m. Krugel Pro-
visional Field-Cornet ? Answer : Yes.
14.
Did he allow you to go ? Answer : He rode himself
with.
15.
Who more rode with you ? Answer : Cornelis van den
Nest, Hendrik van den Nest,
and others.
16.
Did not one of the brothers
Van den Nest go that evening
to deliver a message ? Answer : That I don't know.
17.
Who came that evening over
the mountain ? Answer : Klaas Prinslo, Jan
Bronkhorst, and Joh^a. Prinslo.
18.
For what purpose did they
come there ? Answer : Klaas Prinslo said
that his brother Hendrik was
apprehended by Dragoons, and
that he was afraid, and there-
fore came to see if he could not
procure a couple of old people
to go and inquire.
19.
Was W^m. Krugel at home
when they came there ? Answer : No.
20.
Who went to call him ? Answer : That I don't know.
21.
Who came first to the place,
Bezuidenhout or Krugel ? Answer : Krugel.
22.
Did many people come there ? Answer : Yes, more came
there, Abraham Bothma, Andries
Meijer, Theunis de Klerk, Jo-
hannes Hartsenberg, Marthinus
Barnard, and others, whom
I do not know by name.

23.
Who besides live at the place
of W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Cornelius van den
Nest, P. Erasmus, Piet's son,
my brother H. Klopper, and my
father.

24.
Did any more people come
there that afternoon?

Answer: Johannes Botha,
and afterwards Abraham Botha.

25.
What became of Theunis de
Klerk that evening?

He rode to the hill by
order of Bezuidenhout to fetch
people, and he took P. Erasmus
and Hendrik Klopper, H^k. son,
with him.

26.
Where were these people then
to go to?

Answer: To the top of the
hill near the Post of Rossouw.

27.
What did you then all do
together?

Answer: We rode the follow-
ing morning to the Post of
Captain Andrews.

28.
Did you not pass by two
other Posts?

Answer: Yes.

29.
Did not Bezuidenhout wish
to pass through there?

Answer: No.

30.
What did you do at Captain
Andrews'?

Answer: There Bezuidenhout
sent off a Hottentot with a
report, who came back, and
Major Fraser sent word that
W^m. Krugel was to come, upon
which Klaas Prinslo, M. son,
and Piet Erasmus rode, but H.
Prinslo did not come with
them.

31.
Did not some one from the
Post come to you?

Answer: Yes, the Field Com-
mandant Nel.

32.
What did he do there?

Answer: He again rode away.

1815.

33.
Who took hold of his horse
by the bridle?

Answer: I don't know, but
Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Theunis
de Klerk stood near his horse.

34.
Where was P. Prinsio, C.
son?

Answer: He stood likewise
there.

35.
What was done shortly after
the departure of the Comman-
dant Nel?

Answer: Bezuidenhout then
caused a ring to be made, and
said that W^m. Krugel should
take an oath; he stood in the
middle, and swore that he would
be faithful, and that we should
also be faithful.

36.
Did you also take an oath?

Answer: No, I stood still.

37.
Did you not take off your
hats?

Answer: A portion did so, but
I did not take off my hat, for I
was not satisfied with it.

38.
Where did you then ride to?

Answer: To the other side of
the river in Cafferland.

39.
What became of you then?

Answer: We slept there and
rode the following day to the
upper side, and unsaddled along
the river, and in the evening we
rode into the bushes, where he
caused the horses to be unsaddled
and watch kept.

40.
Were you on the watch?

Answer: Yes.

41.
Had you not then a good
opportunity to ride away?

Answer: Yes, and the next
day I rode away to fetch vie-
tuals, but Bezuidenhout fol-
lowed me and brought me back
again.

42.
Did you not receive a letter
from Major Fraser?

Answer: Yes, and then we
wanted to ride home, but
Bezuidenhout would not allow
it.

43.

Did he not send someone to fetch the Caffers ?

Answer: Yes, he sent Zacharias Prinslo away from the place of Van Aardt with a message that the Caffers must come there that evening.

44.

Where did you finally ride to ?

Answer: To the Slagters' Nek, where Potgieter and Touchon came to us, with a report from the Landdrost Cuyler. Willem Krugel sent for Great Willem Prinslo to help to dissuade Bezuidenhout, and Willem Prinslo had scarcely been there when Touchon and Potgieter arrived; W^m. Prinslo and I thereupon rode to the Landdrost Cuyler to speak to him, on which the Landdrost said that we all should come and lay down our arms, and then that we should get pardon. We rode back with that message, and then we saw the Commando of the Landdrost coming on, and thereupon Bezuidenhout ordered us to ascend the mountain.

45.

For what purpose were you to ascend the mountain ?

Answer: He said that if we remained there, the dragoons would hurt us, and that we should defend ourselves and fire but not surrender; but I said that I was still young, and wished to live long, and that I did not want to be shot.

46.

What further took place ?

Answer: When the Landdrost called out to us, I came down, though I was afraid.

47.

Did not a parcel of people come towards the mountain ?

Answer: Cornelis Faber, Frans Marais and Willem Prinslo, Joachim's son.

48.

What did Faber come to say ?

Answer: As I heard, he said that the Caffers would not come.

1815.

49.

Did you come down then?

Answer: We were already down.

50.

Who was there besides Bezuidenhout that exercised any authority?

Answer: All the old people. Willem Krugel was provisional Field-Cornet. Theunis de Klerk was also there.

51.

Must you not acknowledge by having been with the rebellious mob, to have done wrong?

Answer: I have not done wrong thereby; it is certainly not good, but I was forced by Bezuidenhout; I would not have assisted to do the mischief which he wanted.

52.

What have you further to allege in your defence or excuse?

Answer: That I was forced by Bezuidenhout—what was I to do?

Thus interrogated and answered on the 30th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy-
Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 56.

F.F. 2.

MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a Second Examination to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy,

agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Andries Martinus Meijer, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :--

1.

Had you a commanding letter from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout in which the names of Joseph Thomas, Piet van der Merwe, Gerrit van der Merwe, Gert's son, Gerrit van der Merwe, Jan's son, and Gerrit Engelbrecht were mentioned?

Answer: Yes, I gave it to the wife of Gerrit van der Merwe, Gert's son, her husband was not at home. Bezuidenhout said that if the men were not at home, I should give it to their wives, who were to send it further, and that I should ask for an answer, and that if they did not come, they should expect the consequences in two days.

2

Where was Bezuidenhout when he gave you that letter?

Answer: At Johannes Engelbrecht's, at Kromme River, and he would wait there that evening till after supper.

3.

Who wrote that letter?

Answer: I think Bezuidenhout himself, for I was outside when he sent for me.

4.

Who was present when Bezuidenhout gave you that message?

Answer: Abraham Bothma and Adriaan Engelbrecht.

A commanding letter signed Johannes Bezuidenhout, and beginning, *Friends, you are ordered, &c.*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked:

5.

Is this the letter?

Answer: Yes.

6.

How came Adriaan Engelbrecht there?

Answer: He was there with his brother.

7.

Was Joh^s. Engelbrecht with Bezuidenhout in the rebellion?

Answer: No.

8.

What was the reason that Johannes Bezuidenhout did not take him with him?

Answer: That I don't know.

1815.

9.

Were you round to those five persons whose names are mentioned in the letter?

Answer : They all live at one place, but there was not one of them at home.

10.

How far does Johannes Engelbrecht live from Theunis de Klerk ?

Answer : I think half-an-hour.

11.

Did you see any of those five people afterwards ?

Answer : No.

12.

Could you remark that the woman you gave the letter to, or any other people at that place knew anything of the business ?

Answer : No ; it appeared to me that they knew nothing of it.

13.

Did the woman read the letter ?

Answer : Yes.

14.

What did she say then ?

Answer : That her husband was not at home, and that he could not ride. Further, she was surprised, for she had not heard anything of that game, but I then told her of it, although Bezuidenhout desired me not to say anything.

15.

What then did you tell her ?

Answer : That Bezuidenhout was going down to attack the Post of Rossouw.

16.

Were you present when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout ordered Abraham Bothma to ride to the Field-Cornet Greijling, and to write him a letter, and sign it with the names of Wm. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : I was present when Bezuidenhout ordered Abraham Bothma to ride to Greijling, but what he further said to him I do not know.

17.

When you were away from Bezuidenhout to bring away

Answer : Yes, but Bezuidenhout had my horse, my gun, and

that commanding letter had you not any opportunity of separating yourself from the rebels? my great coat, and he said that I must come back, and that if I remained a minute over my time, he should be with me immediately.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 30th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 57.

No letter.

MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

N.B.—Wanting in the English collection, but translated by me from the original Dutch.—H.C.V.L.

Interrogatories administered to Lucas Delpport, a witness.

1.

What is your name, age, birthplace and place of residence?

Lucas Delpport, 23 years old; born along the Great Fish River, and last residing with Paul Bester of Bruintjes Hoogte.

2.

What did you first hear of the rebellion which occurred last month?

On a certain Sunday, the day before the imprisonment of Hendrik Prinslo, I rode from the house of Paul Bester to Piet Erasmus at the Blijde River,

1815.

- and calling on the way at Martinus Prinslo's, I there spoke to Martinus Prinslo, Nic.'s son, and Jochem Prinslo, Nic.'s son, who then told me that they had heard that the Boers of the Baviaans River were again making a revolt, without however mentioning what Boers. Thereupon I remained silent, and rode away again, not thinking otherwise than that it was all lies.
3.
Did it appear to you that those who told you this, intended to join in it?
No. They said they did not know what the Boers intended with a rebellion.
4.
Did you then also see Klaas Prinslo, Klaas' son?
No. None of the children of old Martinus Prinslo I then saw.
5.
Did you also see Johannes Bronkhorst that day?
No.
6.
Where does Johannes Bronkhorst live?
At Martinus and Jochem Prinslo's.
7.
Is your father or mother still alive?
My father not, but my mother is.
8.
Where does your mother live?
At Baviaans' River.
9.
Have you brothers and sisters?
Yes.
10.
What are the names of your brothers?
Jan, Piet, Volkert, Cobus, and Hermanus.
11.
Where do they live?
All (live) at the Baviaans' River.

12.

Do your sisters also live there ?

One lives there also with my mother; and the other is married at the Cape to Frederik Hugo.

13.

When did you see your family last ?

That is long ago.

14.

When you spoke to the two Prinslos, did they mention anything to you of Johannes Bezuidenhout or Cornelis Faber ?

No.

15.

What Piet Erasmus is it to whom you rode ?

The brother of Daniel and Louw Erasmus.

16.

Did you also call at Alleman's Kraal ?

Yes, at the Koetzee's.

17.

Did you hear anything there also of this business ?

No.

18.

Were you in that country shortly before ?

I think once, three months previously.

19.

When you were at Alleman's Kraal, did you hear nothing from Adriaan Engelbrecht ?

No. I do not know the man.

20.

Did you also hear that Cornelis Faber had been in Kafirland ?

No.

21.

Did you not also hear that your brother, Volkert, was in Kafirland during the time when you were at the Prinslos ?

No.

1815

22. Did you, when you came to Piet Erasmus', also mention what you had heard from the Prinslos? No.
23. Did you also narrate it at the Koetzees at Alleman's Kraal? No. But when I rode to Piet Erasmus, I heard from Jacobus Venter, whose residence I do not know, but whom I met, that Hendrik Prinslo had been imprisoned.
24. When did you arrive at Erasmus' ? On a Tuesday, about noon.
25. Was that Jacobus Venter on horseback? No. With a wagon, in order to go and sell meal to the Posts.
26. How far from the farm of Martinus Prinslo did you meet him? About an hour on foot, on the other side of Alleman's Fontein.
27. At what time of the day did you meet him? About noon.
28. What were your thoughts when you heard that Prinslo had been imprisoned, as you had heard on that farm a rumour of rebellion? What would my thoughts have been? I just rode home.
29. Why did you not tell me this when I spoke with you here some days ago? I did not then think of it, but having thought the matter over, it then occurred to me.
30. Has nothing more been heard of this? No.

31.

Are you prepared to confirm these your answers with solemn oath? Yes.

Nothing more, &c.

Thus, &c., the 30th December, 1815.

This + is the mark of LUCAS DELPORT, who declares that he cannot write.

As Commissioners,

P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

A true Translation,

H. C. V. LEIBBRANDT, S.T.

No. 58.

X.X. 1. MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Abraham Ludovicus Botha, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Abraham Ludovicus Botha, Christ^l son, twenty-one years of age, born at Zwagershoek, and residing at the Kriega, under the Field-Cornetcy of Zwagershoek.

2.

How came you also among the armed rebels who assembled in the month of November last?

Answer: I had come to my mother-in-law's, the widow Van den Nest, at the place of W^m.

Krugel, without knowing anything of the business, and while I was there, Johannes Bezuidenhout came, whom I had never seen before, and he forced me to go with him.

3.
Did you ride thither alone? Answer: Yes.
4.
Who more live at the place where you reside? Answer: Paul Botha.
5.
Did you not see anyone else out of that neighbourhood then going visiting to the place of W^m. Krugel? Answer: No, as far as I saw.
6.
Was there any person from that neighbourhood there with his wife? Answer: My brother Johannes was there before me, he walked there, for he lives nearer.
7.
Did you frequently visit your mother-in-law? Answer: Yes, every fortnight or three weeks.
8.
Had you agreed with your brother to go there? Answer: No, I knew nothing of him.
9.
Was W^m. Krugel at home when you came there? Answer: No.
10.
Where was he? Answer: I heard that he was at Daniel Erasmus'.
11.
What time of the day was it when you came to W^m. Krugel's? Answer: Late in the afternoon.
12.
Were there more people there who did not belong to the place? Answer: No.

13.

When did you first hear that H^k. Prinsloo was apprehended?

Answer: I heard that at Krugel's.

14.

From whom did you hear it?

Answer: From Klaas Prinsloo, who came there.

15.

Did he come there alone?

Answer: No, I believe with H. Klopper, Hk.'s son.

16.

What news did Klaas Prinsloo bring?

Answer: That Hendrik Prinsloo was taken to the Post of Captain Andrews.

17.

Why was he apprehended?

Answer: That I don't know. I did not hear anything of it.

18.

What time was it when Bezuidenhout came there?

Answer: It was dusk.

19.

Who came with him?

Answer: That I don't know. I am not acquainted with the people.

20.

Was W^m. Krugel at home when Bezuidenhout came?

Answer: That I do not know.

21.

When did you see Krugel first?

Answer: It was already dark when I saw him.

22.

Do you know whether one of the brothers Van den Nest rode to fetch W^m. Krugel?

Answer: No, if that was the case it must have been before I came.

23.

Were you not then there before Klaas Prinsloo came?

Answer: Yes.

24.

What did Johannes Bezuidenhout come there for?

Answer: I don't know, but he was angry; he said he would revenge the death of his brother, and that he had the Kaffers ready, and that those who would not assist, should be destroyed by the Kaffers.

1815.

25.

How did he intend to revenge the death of his brother ?

Answer : He sought to do mischief with the Kaffers, and to murder among the troops. (Further), he wanted to fire at the soldiers in order to revenge the death of his brother, whom he said was shot innocently.

26.

Where did you ride to with J^s. Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : To the Post of Captain Andrews.

27.

What did you do there ?

Answer : Bezuidenhout sent to demand H. Prinslo first by a Hottentot and then by Klaas Prinslo. Major Fraser sent word that he could not release him ; the next day a letter came from Major Fraser, and then I heard that H. Prinslo had written such an ugly letter ; that was the first time that I heard of the business.

28.

Did not anybody come to you from that Post ?

Answer : Yes, the Field Commandant Nel.

29.

What did he come for ?

Answer : That I don't know, for I was on one side ; I would not remain there any longer, but I saw that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said to him that he should remain with him, and that he twice held him fast.

30.

Did not Theunis de Klerk lay hold of his horse by the bridle ?

Answer : I don't know ; I don't know him.

31.

Did you see P. Prinslo, Nic^s. son, there ?

Answer : No, but I heard it stated that he had said that they should let Nel ride away.

32.

Was there not a ring made after Commandant Nel departed ?

Answer : That I don't know. I was on one side near a bush. (Further) I was behind.

33.
Who stood before you? Answer: That I cannot rightly say, W^m. Krugel stood in the middle.
34.
What did W^m. Krugel do in that ring? Answer: He took an oath to be faithful.
35.
Did you see him take off his hat? Answer: Yes, he took off his hat.
36.
What did the other people do? Answer: They also took off their hats, but I did not do so.
37.
Were there others who did not take off their hats? Answer: Those who were in the ring took off their hats, but those who stood behind, not.
38.
Where did you further go to? Answer: We then went over the Ford, at old Louw Erasmus', where we remained that night, the next day a little higher up, and after that to Slagters' Nek.
39.
When you came to Slagters' Nek did you not see any people ride away? Answer: Yes, Lucas van Vuuren and two or three others.
40.
How long did you remain at Slagters' Nek? Answer: Till the Landdrost Cuyler came there; I went down with Hend^k. Lange, but I was afraid, and then I rode away again, when I went back to fetch my great coat, with some others.
41.
With whom did you ride away? Answer: I was alone.
42.
Who was the head of the mob? Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.
43.
Where did you ride to? Answer: First home, and then to my Field-Cornet Greijling.

1815.

44.

Why did you not ride away sooner, the same as Lucas van Vuuren and the others?

Answer: I could not, for Bezuidenhout threatened to have me destroyed by the Caffers.

45.

Were you armed?

Answer: Yes.

46.

Did you then go armed to visit your mother-in-law?

Answer: Yes, for in that country one cannot travel one minute without being armed.

47.

How came you to move up towards the Nek when I was advancing with the commando?

Answer: Bezuidenhout said so, because we could then see well, and he wanted to defend himself. I should have come down before, but that Bezuidenhout said he would fire after us.

Hendrik Lange being thereupon called into Court and asked if this prisoner came down with him, answered yes, but that he did not know if he went down with him the whole of the way.

48.

Must you not acknowledge by having rode with the armed rebels, and remained with them to have done amiss?

Answer: Yes, that is very likely bad.

49.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: That I was compelled by Bezuidenhout, whom I twice asked to allow me to go home, but he always refused me.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 30th December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

R. 1. MINUTES, 30TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

Jan Fredrik van de Graaff, twenty-five years of age, born at Bois le Duc, Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Landdrost here, declared to be the truth:—

That on the 4th November last, the Deponent having returned home to Cradock from Graaff-Reinet, found there Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, the Field-Cornet of the Tarka, who reported to the Deponent that some of the Bosjesmen had begun to steal, and also that some of the burghers, although he did not know who, had shown themselves dissatisfied about Frederik Bezuidenhout having been shot; upon which the Deponent ordered him to enquire whether there were any grounds for the report, and to acquaint the Deponent as soon as he perceived anything going on; the Deponent having at the same time informed the Landdrost Stockenstrom of the robberies committed by the Bosjesmen, and requesting that he would order out a Commando in consequence.

That about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th following, the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, having arrived at the Deponent's, informed him that the mutineers had assembled together, at the same time producing to the Deponent a letter from Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, which letter he said had been delivered to him by Christiaan Muller, further saying that he understood it was written by Stephanus Bothma, and signed by H. F. Prinslo; on the receipt of which letter the Deponent sent it by his messenger to the Landdrost Stockenstrom, and a copy of the same to Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost of Uitenhagen, and to Captain Andrews, for their information, mention being made therein of the Caffers; the Deponent having at the same time sent for the Field-Cornet, Willem van Heerden, and the Heemraad, Jacobus Marais, in order to consult with them what was best to be done. That the Deponent having thereupon commanded fifty burghers to cover the boundaries of the Tarka, against the plundering Bosjesmen and Caffers, he sent the Field-Cornets, Van Wijk and Van Heerden, to Johannes Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber, and to the Bothmas, who were together at the Palingkloof, the place of Diedrick Muller, to enquire what was going forward, and what that meeting signified.

1815.

That the said Field-Cornets having rode accordingly to the Commando Ford in the Tarka, situated near the Palingkloof, in order to speak with the mutineers and advise them to abandon their evil intention, and that if they conceived any injustice had been done them, they could address themselves to the Deponent, or to the Landdrost Stockenstrom, when their grievances would be laid before Government, and justice done them; the Deponent the next morning received a letter from said Field-Cornets, saying that they could not get the abovementioned people anywhere to speak to, as wherever they sought them, they ran away, but however that they would endeavour still to overtake them at Barend Bester's; the Field-Cornet, Van Heerden, having further reported to the Deponent, that this object however could not be obtained, because the rebels, the moment they perceived that he and Van Wijk were after them, always made off.

That in the meantime, even before the Field-Cornet, Van Heerden, returned to the Deponent, the Landdrost Stockenstrom arrived there, the Deponent having already commanded more men to strengthen the Commandos, and also placed ten men on guard with him at Cradock.

That the Landdrost Stockenstrom, having rode into the Tarka to see how the people's minds were disposed there, returned towards the evening, after which, in the night, the Field-Cornet Van Wijk also came there, who reported that the rebels had already had a meeting together, and were trekking at Baviaan's River, on which the Deponent, as well as the Landdrost Stockenstrom issued the necessary orders, and the latter delivered an open letter, containing a notice, of which the Deponent herewith exhibited a copy, to the Field-Cornet Van Heerden, by whom the same was transmitted to Barend Bester, in order to be circulated, but which notice, the Deponent was afterwards informed, Stephanus Bothma, instead of delivering to the rebels, had brought back to the Tarka, where he had come to collect people, bringing with him a commanding letter from Johannes Bezuidenhout for the purpose.

That the same night the Field-Cornet Van Wijk reported, in presence of the Field-Cornet Van Heerden, that he had heard that the rebels intended to make away with the Landdrost Stockenstrom, because they considered him as a co-operating cause of the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout, on which it was resolved the same night to send out a second invitation to the rebels, which should be signed both by the Landdrost Stockenstrom and the Deponent, but the Field-Cornet Van Heerden, having requested the Landdrost Stockenstrom, as not being in the confidence of the rebels, not to sign it, the Deponent alone did so, and of which document the Deponent also herewith exhibited a copy.

That this latter invitation was delivered by the Deponent to Hermanus Potgieter, who, having rode with the same to the rebels

returned, and reported that having overtaken them, he had delivered said invitation to them; said Potgieter bringing back for answer to the Deponent that they thanked him, and that they only wished Hendrik Prinslo should be released; Potgieter likewise bringing with him a commanding letter from the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Fredrik Krugel, who had commanded some people by orders of the Deponent, but who, however, had joined the rebels; and Potgieter also reported to the Deponent, that Abraham Bothma was gone to Zwagershoek to instigate the people of that district, likewise to assist, whereupon the Deponent sent off a letter to the Field-Cornet on the subject.

That in the afternoon of the 17th November the Field-Cornet Andries Venter brought to the Deponent a letter, signed *S. C. Bothma*, and addressed to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, which letter said Andries Venter had received in the absence of said Van Wijk, whom the Deponent had sent to Beeste Kraal to pursue the Caffers, who had been seen there.

That the Deponent wrote a letter to said Stephanus Bothma to come to him, and state his or their grievances, but who however did not appear, neither did he do so at all, notwithstanding the Deponent had sent word to him by the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, that he should come to the Deponent, who came to report that said Stephanus Bothma wished to speak with the Deponent at Barend Bester's, but to whom Deponent answered that he was to come to him (Deponent).

That during the above-mentioned rebellion Hendrik Bezuidenhout and Daniel Erasmus, junior, had fled to the Deponent, at which latter's place (Erasmus') the rebels had first assembled, but who found means to separate from them under the pretext of going to command more people, which, however, he did not do, but made his escape through woods and mountains to the Deponent, notwithstanding that the rebels threatened to shoot him through the head if he did not come back with people to them, on which said Erasmus first rode home, and then returned back again to the Deponent.

That after the first of the rebels had partly surrendered themselves at the *Slagters' Nek* and partly fled, Johannes Hartsenberg, Frans and Andries van Dijk, Barend de Lange. Theunis Muller, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son, Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Oekert Brits, Louis Fourie, Theunis Fourie, Christiaan Laurens Dreijer, Stephanus Grobler, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coen's son, and Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son, came to the Deponent, and informed him that they had been commanded by the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel, by order of the Deponent, to meet together against the Caffers, and that having accordingly assembled at said W^m. Krugel's place, he took them with him on a commando, without their knowing whither, but

1815.

that when they got into the veld, having found that they were to be made use of for another purpose, some of them turned back, the Deponent having previously received a letter from the flying burghers, requesting a pardon, and which letter, although without signature, was found, by comparing it with another letter from Theunis de Klerk, to have been written by him, both of which letters the Deponent exhibited in original.

That the Deponent, being afterwards informed that Major Fraser was about to march with a detachment to pursue the rebels who had fled, the Deponent rode to meet him, and, having come up with him at Baviaan's River, he understood from him that he had been informed by Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, that Johannes Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Stephanus and Abraham Bothma, and Andries Meijer, had left the colony with their wagons, and that it being his intention to pursue them, the Deponent thereupon had commanded the necessary horses to assist said Major Fraser.

That, however, previous to the above-mentioned fugitives having applied to the Deponent, Adriaan Engelbrecht and Christiaan Botha came to him at Cradock, both of whom engaged to repair thither, requesting to be allowed to do so voluntarily, without the scandal of being escorted by a guard, which request the Landdrost Stockenstrom granted, but which promise, however, the Deponent was informed Christiaan Botha had not kept, but was still away, it being supposed that he had rode into the Bosjesmen's country.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same by solemn oath.

Thus done on the 30th December, 1815, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

R. I.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Jan Fredrik van de Graaff, to whom his deposition being

clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting "that he the Deponent had given in the names of those who had been to him to request pardon *bona-fide*, and to the best of his recollection, but that it is also possible that others whose names have escaped his memory had also addressed themselves to him, as several met him at the Baviaan's River on their way to Cradock, and at Daggabosch, and of whom the Deponent was not able to keep an account"; whereupon the Deponent was asked the following question by the prisoner, W^m. Krugel:

Did Hermanus Potgieter also report to you that I could not speak to him alone?

Answer: Hermanus Potgieter reported to me that he could not speak to anybody alone, for that there was always a party of five or six together, and that he was therefore always obliged to speak to them in general.

The Deponent, in confirmation of the truth of his evidence, thereupon spoke these solemn words:

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoners Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, Abraham Carel Bothma, Theunis de Klerk, Willem Fredrik Krugel, Cornelis Faber, Frans van Dijk, Andries van Dijk, Stephanus Grobler, Andries Meijer, and Adriaan Engelbrecht, as also the defendants, Barend de Lange, Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Theunis Fourie, and Christiaan Dreijer, who declared not to have any further question to put to the Deponent, Cornelis Stephanus Bothma not being present at this Revision, as having escaped from his confinement, and not yet apprehended.

Done at Uitenhagen 2nd Jan^r. 1816.

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

No. 1 (Copy).

The Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, Andries Stockenstrom, being informed to his sorrow that some of the inhabitants have been imprudent enough to assemble together for the purpose of avenging the death of J. C. Bezuidenhout, hereby assures the said

1815.

burghers that he has too great an interest in their peace and prosperity not immediately to represent to them that they will throw themselves into the deepest misfortunes by such conduct; while he further pledges them his word and honour, by which he has sworn to maintain the just rights of the inhabitants under him; that if they have any complaints against any person whomsoever, he shall represent them to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief in their name, when they can depend upon inviolable justice been done them, provided that each quietly returns to his home, without proceeding to any further step of disobedience.

The said Landdrost also expects that one will wait for justice from the hand which is competent to administer it, and not by taking the law into his own hands entirely injure his rights.

Cradoek, 13th November, 1815.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,

Landdrost.

A true copy.

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF,

Depy. Landdrost.

No. 2 (Copy).

Burghers,—

Taking into consideration that all the improper steps which you have at present adopted arose from an erroneous idea that justice would not be done you when you really had right on your side, I have, therefore, at the request of several Field-Cornets in this neighbourhood, who, as well as myself, take your misfortune to heart, again to advise you, before it be too late, to return to your duty, and each to remain peaceably at his home till there may be an answer from Government to such representation as you may think necessary to make. Imagine to yourselves what the consequences must be to your future peace and welfare, should Government resolve to oppose force to force. But there is still time for you to retract. I say to you, in the name of all the Field-Cornets and inhabitants of this neighbourhood, that it is their desire that the decision of Government shall be awaited with patience, which alone can decide between them and those who may have done wrong, and I shall not fail to make a representation to Government on your behalf, provided that you comply with this general wish of Landdrost, Field-Cornets and Burghers.

I represent to you these things only in consideration of the dreadful misfortune into which you are about to plunge your poor wives and children.

I am your well meaning friend,

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF.

Cradock, 14th November, 1815.

A true Copy,

(Signed) J. F. VAN DE GRAAFF.

No. 3 (Copy).

Dear and honoured Mr. Van de Graaff,—Wishing you all hail and blessings of God, not only on your soul, but also on your soul and body, sir, we confess our crime; we all request mercy that it may be forgiven us; therefore we all come united to you to ask pardon, for we see that our guilt is great, and our power small, but, sir, we did so from fear, and therefore forgive us and have mercy on us, and forgive us, for we are wandering in the wilderness as sheep without a shepherd, and we think of our crime, which is great for a Christian, for he who has fled away from his Judge is but as a sheep who has no shepherd; therefore, sir, in case you will come with two or three, we will confess before you, and lay down our arms, but we are too fearful to come to you, but if you will forgive us, we declare to you on our word and oath that it never shall happen again. If you will not do it for us, sir, do it then for our poor wives and children, who now are helpless; that we may not further fly; let mercy be shown us.

We shall briefly conclude, and recommend you to the protection of the Most High, for you know, sir, that it is always our first word, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us, and therefore we depend on your pity.

We remain your obedient, fearful burghers.

Baviaan's River, 22nd November, 1815.

No. 4 (Copy).

Dear and honoured Mr. Landdrost,—After wishing my honoured Landdrost (Mr. Van de Graaff) all hail and blessings of God's mercy and salvation, I, from the bottom of my heart, my dear sir, acknowledge my crime, the punishment for which I have greatly deserved of you, but it was through ignorance and seduction, for which I have great repentance, I will confess before you, sir, but I have heard that there are of my fellow creatures

1815.
— who have made my guilt greater to you, sir, than it is, and therefore I was fearful to go to you for forgiveness. I pray to God from the bottom of my heart that God may cause those who laid the net for my innocence, to fall therein themselves, for I know that God is my judge, who has given the sword in the hand to punish evil, and therefore it is the most trying day for me that I ever lived, that I must conceal myself from my judge, as I do not know that I have ever before done amiss before my judge, and the great crime which I have now committed stands as a mountain before me, but I shall with a penitent heart come to you for pity, for I do not live as a human being, but as a beast of the fields and forests, and mountains, and tears are my food; therefore, my dear sir, if you can so manage it that it can be paid for, even should I be obliged to give up my property and take nothing with me but what I have on my back, that would not be anything for me, even if I lost a joint of my body, if I could only have my liberty as before. I cannot bear those days any longer, and my prayer is that the punishment which I have to get I may receive from my Landdrost in our District. In case, sir, this may please you, I shall always be grateful; what lies so heavy on me, is that if I could but return to my family. I shall conclude, and with tears in my eyes recommend my Landdrost to the care and protection of the Most High God, and with soul and body sign myself as your sorrowful and unworthy servant,

(Signed) THEUNIS CHRISTIAAN DE KLERK.

29th November, 1815.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 60.

T. 2.

MINUTES, 2ND JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

²²⁵ Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re}, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to the Hottentot Cobus, witness in this case, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Cobus (supposed to be about eighteen), born at Zwarteberg, at Graaff-Reinett, in the service of Diederik Muller, in the Tarka.

2.

Were you not in Cafferland with Cornelis Faber about two months ago?

Answer: Yes.

3.

What other people were also there?

Answer: Volkert Laport, W^m. Prinslo, Joch^s. son, and a man called Frans, his other name I don't know, he calls himself a Frenchman.

4.

Where did you meet together?

Answer: In the night at my master's place. I did not see them till the morning.

5.

Did you see Johannes Bezuidenhout that morning?

Answer: Yes.

6.

What other people did you see there before you rode away?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout only spoke that morning with my master.

7.

Did your master speak with the other people also?

Answer: That I don't know, but he came from the other side from Bezuidenhout, and I came from the cow kraal, and meeting him, he said that I must get myself ready to ride to Cafferland.

8.

Did you thereupon ride thither?

Answer: Yes.

9.

Did you meet any farmers or other people on the road before you got to Cafferland?

Answer: No.

10. To what Caffer Captain did you go first? Answer: To Jalousa.
11. Had Faber any conversation with him? Answer: Yes, but I was not present at it, I was with the horses.
12. To what captain did you then go? Answer: To Geika.
13. What did Faber say to him? Answer: I was not present, but Faber said in the evening to the other people that the Caffers would come to help them to fight against the English who lay along Fish River.
14. When were the Caffers to come? Answer: Faber afterwards said to the other people that the farmers would first fight and then send word to the Caffers, who would thereupon come.
15. How many days were you at Geika's? Answer: Three.
16. Did Geika during that time send for any other Caffer Captains? Answer: He sent for them, but they did not come; he afterwards sent for his old soldiers, and they sat together in the kraal, and there Faber and his people were also.
17. Did you speak yourself with the Caffers or their interpreters? Answer: Yes, I spoke to Hendrik Nouka, Geika's interpreter; he told me at first that the Caffers would come, and afterwards that Geika had said the farmers must first fight, and then that the Caffers would come.
18. Did you hear anything else while you were there? Answer: No.

19.

Did you hear where the Caffers were to meet Bezuidenhout and Faber?

Answer: At the upper side of the *Roode Wal*, near the Slagters' Nek.

20.

Where did you find the rebels on your return?

Answer: At Slagters' Nek.

21.

Did you see a detachment there on the road?

Answer: Yes.

22.

How came Faber and his people to ride up to the Nek so suddenly?

Answer: He was informed that a detachment lay in front, and that he was therefore to come up.

23.

Whom did you know of the people who were at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: Willem Krugel, Abraham Bothma, Johannes Bezuidenhout, and Theunis de Klerk.

24.

Had any people at that time descended from the mountain, and given themselves up?

Answer: When I went up, there were not yet any people below.

25.

Did Faber speak immediately with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes, he went up to him, but I remained with the horses.

26.

Did you hear anybody give orders to fire at the soldiers?

Answer: No.

27.

Did you hear anything said of firing at the Dragoons if they came nearer?

Answer: Yes; Bezuidenhout said that those who were above him, should come down; he said, *Let us go nearer.*

28.

Did you see anyone wave his hat?

Answer: Yes; W^m. Krugel.

29.

In what manner did you afterwards ride home?

Answer: With Faber, Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Abraham

30.

What other people were there?

Bothma, and other fellows whom I do not know; we rode home by Wentzel Coetser's, but my horse became tired, so I remained alone at Barend Bester's.

Answer: Nobody but he and his children.

31.

How long did you remain at Barend Bester's?

Answer: I rode away in the morning to Faber, but he was already gone when I came to Wentzel Coetser's; he had rode to Piet Venter's, where he remained that night, instead of at Wentzel Coetser's, as he told me; he came there to me the next morning about 8 or 9 o'clock.

32.

What became of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and the others?

Answer: They rode to the Baviaan's River.

33.

How came you away from Faber again?

Answer: He that morning brought me a horse from Christiaan Muller's, which I brought home again.

34.

Did Faber tell the Caffer Captains that all the farmers would fight against the troops?

Answer: That I did not hear, but on the return journey Faber said to the people who were with him, that when he had first beaten the Posts, he would then get hold of those who had not assisted.

35.

Did you hear whether the Caffers were to get any reward?

Answer: Yes; they were to get the iron belonging to the English, and also the brass.

36.

Did they say anything about exchanging the Zuurveld for another country?

Answer: Faber said that the Caffers would then live nicely in the Zuurveld, the same as before.

37.

Do you know whether Faber had been once before with the Caffers?

Answer: I heard from a little Hottentot of Faber, called *Bambeloc*, that Faber had been once before there.

38.

Was that shortly, or before the time that you were there with him?

Answer: It was not long before.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 2nd January, 1816 before Messrs. P. Diemel and Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the witness and me, the Secretary, have signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission of Justice the said Hottentot, *Cobus*, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same.

Cross-question by the prisoner C. Faber:

Did I not first come to Wentzel Coetser's in the afternoon?

Answer: No; it was in the morning.

Cross-question by the prisoner W. Krugel:

What did I mean by waving my hat?

Answer: I heard that it was to ask pardon for that time.

Cross-question by the prisoner Abraham Carel Bothma:

Who more saw that I rode home with Faber?

Answer: There were others, I dare say, who saw it.

1815.

The witness thereupon persisted in his evidence in presence of the prisoners W^m. Krugel, F. Marais, C. Faber, Theunis de Klerk, and A. C. Bothma, who declared not to have any further cross-question to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, 13th January, 1816.

This × is the mark of the Hottentot Cobus, who declared not to be able to write.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No letter mark.

No. 61.

MINUTES, 2ND JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered to

STEPHANUS FREDERIK GROBBELAAR. PRISONER.

1.

What is your name, age, birthplace, and residence?

Answer: Stephanus Frederik Grobbelaar, Fred. son; 18 years old, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, resident at the Baviaans River, under Graaff-Reinet, with Jan de Lange.

2.

From whom did you first hear of the assembling of persons, which occurred now two months ago?

Answer: I was commanded by order of Willem Krugel, by a Hottentot in his service, who has however now absconded to Kafirland—that I was to come to him, and there Joh. Bezuidenhout took me away.

3.

How had you to come?

Answer: With a horse, and with gun and arms.

4.

Did you speak with Willem Krugel when you came to him?

Answer: No. I remained standing at the door, and Krugel did not send for me to speak with him, but Bezuidenhout took us down with him.

5.

What did Bezuidenhout tell you?

Answer: That I was to ride down with him to Mr. Fraser, or that I might otherwise look for what would come of it.

6.

Where would Mr. Fraser be?

Answer: I do not know, but he wished to go and ask after *Kasteel*.

7.

Who is *Kasteel*?

Answer: Hendrik Prinslo.

8.

Who more were with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Andries Meijer, Theunis de Klerk, Stephanus Bothma, and many others; but I do not know them.

9.

Had Bezuidenhout taken all these persons with him?

Answer: Our party he commanded, another party Willem Krugel commanded with Commando Notes.

10.

What did your people do further?

Answer: We marched on to Van Aard, and there Johannes Bezuidenhout sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, first by a Hottentot, and next by Claas Prinslo.

11.

Who gave the message to the Hottentot?

Answer: Bezuidenhout told the Hottentot that he was first to ask Major Fraser, *if you please*, to give up *Kasteel*. But Mr. Fraser sent word back that he would not do that without an order from Landdrost Cuyler

12.
Who sent Klaas Prinslo ?
Answer : Bezuidenhout ; and Claas Prinslo also said, that he wished to go and ask for his brother, but he gave the same answer.
13.
Did Commandant Nel also come to you there ?
Answer : Yes, but Bezuidenhout would not let him ride (away), but we talked nicely that he should let him go.
14.
Was Theunis de Klerk also there ?
Answer : That I did not see.
15.
What happened after Commandant Nel had ridden away ?
Answer : A circle was formed, and Willem Krugel swore an oath that we all were to be faithful unto the end. But I did not swear.
16.
Did you not take off your hat ?
Answer : No.
17.
Who took off their hats ?
Answer : Those whom Bezuidenhout took with him took off their hats, but those who had been commanded by Krugel left their hats alone, and remained silent, and said that they would not do such things as to rebel against the Government.
18.
What did Krugel thereupon say ?
Answer : He was angry that his men did not take off their hats whilst the oath was being taken.
19.
Who more can testify that Willem Krugel was angry in consequence ?
Answer : Gerrit Fred. Bezuidenhout, F. son, and Abraham Bothma.
20.
What did you people do further ?
Answer : Then we went to the other side, across the Fish River, and to Kwaggakoes Nek,

where we slept that night. The next day at the Krans, and thence to the Slagters' Nek. There they put me on guard, and then I took my horse and rode home, and subsequently betook myself to Mr. Van de Graaff for pardon, and he sent me home.

21.

Did Zacharias Prinslo also ride with, in order to go and see the Kafirs?

Answer; Yes. Bezuidenhout sent me (? him).

22.

Did the Kafirs come?

Answer: No.

23.

Did Zacharias Prinslo also return?

Answer: No. Those who rode away did not return.

24.

Who had put you on guard?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout.

25.

What orders had he given to you?

Answer: That I was to watch whether any people were coming up from below; but when the others were asleep, I quietly took my horse and rode away.

26.

Had you also to watch against the Kafirs?

Answer: No; but Bezuidenhout had made me afraid of the Kafirs, and said that whoever did not go with him, the Kafirs would sit on his skin.

27.

Did any more leave besides yourself?

Answer: Yes. Piet Prinslo, Klaas' son, left before me. Bezuidenhout wished to stop him, but he nevertheless rode away. Also Frans Smit, Lucas van Vuren, and Christiaan Dreijer requested to ride home, and promised to return the next day. But they did not return.

1815.

28.

Who had to relieve you from the watch?

Answer: Bezuidenhout had said that if I wished to go to sleep, I had to awake Theunis Muller.

Thus, &c., the 2nd January, 1816.

As Commissioners,

P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

This × is the mark of Steph. Fred. Grobbelaar, declaring that he cannot write.

In my presence,

G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

No. 62.

Z. 1. MINUTES, 2ND JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Cornelis Johannes Faber, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place and dwelling place?

Answer: Cornelis Johannes Faber, fifty-nine years of age, as my sister tells me, born in the Roggeveld, and lately residing in the Tarka, at the place of Diedrik Muller.

2.

Were you at the funeral of Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Who more were there?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout, Gert Bezuidenhout, with his sons, Gerrit, Hendrik, and

Fredrik, Great W^m. Prinslo, Piet Prinslo, Claas' son, Jacobus Vreij, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coen^s son, Wijnand Bezuidenhout, Lucas van Vuuren, and old Van der Sand, who was the Sexton, and many others whom I do not recollect.

4.

Did you not on that occasion hear Johannes Bezuidenhout say that he would revenge the blood of his brother, and did he not ask some of the people to assist him?

Answer: Yes, he said he would revenge it even if it lasted ten years; he also wanted to kill Lucas van Vuuren because he would not give his consent to help him.

5.

Were there any other people who promised to assist?

Answer: Not that I heard, for the house was so full that I went out.

6.

On whom did he want to revenge the death of his brother?

Answer: On the Field-Cornet Opperman and Lieutenant Rossouw, saying that Rossouw had shot him, and that Opperman was the cause of it.

7.

In what manner was he to revenge his death?

Answer: If he could get people to assist him, were it even the black nation; but this I did not hear him say that day, but afterwards.

8.

How was the behaviour of Jacobus Vrij on that occasion?

Answer: I did not hear anybody speak excepting Johannes Bezuidenhout.

9.

Did you live together with Johannes Bezuidenhout?

Answer: I had before removed to the Tarka, but afterwards Bezuidenhout came there to the funeral of his brother.

10.

How long after that funeral did you again see Bezuidenhout for the first time?

Answer: Eight or nine days afterwards, as I think.

1815.

11.

Did he then again mention anything of his intention to avenge his brother's death?

Answer: Yes; that he would not leave it unavenged, because his brother had been innocently shot dead, who had not stolen or murdered.

12.

How long did you remain together on the farm of Muller?

Answer: About half a month. I do not know even whether it was so long.

13.

Were you during that time always at home there?

Answer: Yes. After that, Hendrik Prinslo, Mart's son, arrived there, whilst I was away on the other side with the Mullers.

14.

What did H. Prinslo come and do there?

Answer: I was with the Mullers, and heard someone approaching on horseback, whom I found to be Hendrik Prinslo, Mart's son. He said, "*Are you people still sitting still, the one looks so, and the other so; men are being shot.*" I thereupon said, "*What then should we do?*" and to his question, where Joh: Bezuidenhout was, I told him that the latter was with his cattle. Prinslo thereupon said to me that I must have him called, which I then did through his son Gerrit. Bezuidenhout thereupon came, and with the said Prinslo rode to Commando Drift, where Hendrik Potgieter and Zacharias and Christiaan de Beer and Christiaan Bothma were, and thence they rode to Stephanus Bothma at the "Paling Kloof," and late in the evening, having returned, Hendrik Prinslo asked my wife for a cup of water, and thereupon rode away.

15.

What did Bezuidenhout then tell you of his journey with Prinslo?

Answer: Nothing. And what agreement they made I do not know.

16.

When did Joh: Bezuidenhout tell you anything further of his intention?

Answer: The second day following he ordered and compelled me that I should ride into Kafirland.

17.

What had you to go and do there?

Answer: To speak with the Kafirs; for he had already previously, by visiting Kafirs, sent two messages, one of which had been sent back with the answer that he was to come himself, as no reliance could be placed on those messages of visiting Kafirs. Thereupon he compelled me, notwithstanding I said that I could not ride.

18.

Did you ride alone?

Answer: No; he also ordered and compelled Frans Marais, who had also come there one morning for money and tobacco, to ride with; also Adriaan Engelbregt was ordered to ride with.

19.

How did Adriaan Engelbrecht ride?

Answer: He commanded him, and I took him with me on the way, as the road goes by his place.

20.

Had Frans Marais a gun with him?

Answer: Bezuidenhout gave him a gun, with powder and shot, and also two horses, for he came there on foot.

21.

Was there any Hottentot with you?

Answer: Yes, a little Hottentot named Jantje, but I always call him *Bombeloe*.

22.

Did you also see the Bothmas when you called for Engelbrecht?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

23.

What did you say to them?

Answer: I told them that Bezuidenhout, although I was sick, had commanded me to go to Cafferland.

24.

With what message did Bezuidenhout send you to Cafferland?

Answer: That I must say to the captains that they should come and help him to defeat the Posts of Opperman and Rossouw, and that they should come and assist him. Geika said to me that he could not give an affirmative answer, for that he was not alone, that he must first send to the other captains, and that when he had spoken with them he should know what to do; and this message I was to bring back to Bezuidenhout. I thereupon rode away, and brought him the answer accordingly.

25.

Did you speak with any other of the captains?

Answer: Keino came to Geika's as I had saddled my horse to ride away. I did not speak to him there, but I spoke with him at Jalousa's on my return journey.

26.

What conversation had you with Jalousa?

Answer: He said also that he could not give an affirmative answer, for that he stood under Geika, and could not say anything without Geika's orders.

27.

What message did you bring Bezuidenhout on your return?

Answer: I only brought him the answer from the captains.

28.

Had you any sheep with you on that journey?

Answer: No.

29.

Did Bezuidenhout send any sheep with the visiting Caffers?

Answer: No, he only gave them victuals.

30.

What did Bezuidenhout say on hearing the answer?

Answer: Nothing; but H. Prinslo afterwards came again. The third day after that I was at home.

31.

Had Bezuidenhout sent for him?

Answer: No, he came of his own accord.

32.

Was he then alone or with others?

Answer: He came with Theunis de Klerk, whom he had taken with him, although his wife lay sick, as Theunis de Klerk told me.

33.

What did Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk come there for?

Answer: They had stopped that night with the wagons of Bezuidenhout, with whom they spoke, but I was not present; the following day, after they had sent for Stephanus Bothma in the night, they wrote a letter, which they made Christiaan Muller carry away.

34.

To whom was that letter written?

Answer: As I heard, it was to Jacobus Krugel.

35.

What were the contents of that letter?

Answer: That I don't know; I went to my cattle; I only heard Bezuidenhout say what there should be written in the letter.

36.

What then did he say?

Answer: I have forgotten, for I stood near the door.

37.

Who were in the house when the letter was written?

Answer: Diedrick and Christiaan Muller, Bezuidenhout, H. Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk.

38.

Who wrote the letter?

Answer: Stephanus Bothma.

39.

Did you not afterwards hear what the letter contained?

Answer: No; neither did I ask about it.

1815.

40.

Did Stephanus Bothma write the letter of his own accord, or was he compelled?

Answer: It was not by compulsion; he had the pen in his hand, and Bezuidenhout dictated.

41.

Did Bezuidenhout alone dictate the letter, or did anybody else assist?

Answer: I heard Bezuidenhout alone speak.

42.

Who signed the letter?

Answer: I went to the sheep kraal while the letter was being written, and when I returned, I saw Prinslo sign it.

43.

Did Prinslo sign the letter voluntarily, or was he forced?

Answer: Voluntarily; for he folded it up himself, and delivered it to be sent away, for which purpose he commanded Christⁿ. Muller. (Further.) I don't know who folded it up.

44.

Did you on that occasion hear Stephanus Bothma speak of the cruel punishments inflicted by the Caffers on people?

Answer: No; I did not hear anything of that kind.

45.

Did you plainly see that H. Prinslo signed his name under a written paper, or was it on a piece of plain paper?

Answer: It was a written paper.

46.

Was the letter sealed in the same house, or on the other side, at Diedrik Muller's?

Answer: That I don't know.

47.

Who delivered the letter to Christiaan Muller?

Answer: I do not know who personally delivered the letter, but it was written at my house on a chest.

48.

Do you know whether Christⁿ. Muller received any particular verbal message when the letter was delivered to him ?

Answer : No.

49.

Who lives at the Daggabosch Nek who knew of your first journey to Cafferland, and of the party of J. Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Pieter Brits lives there, as also Hendrick Bezuidenhout and old Stephanus Marais, but as far as I believe they did not know that I was going to Cafferland, neither do I know whether they knew anything of Bezuidenhout.

50.

What took place after the writing of that letter ?

Answer : Johannes Bezuidenhout then sent me for the second time to Cafferland, to hear whether Geika had spoken with the Captains ; he said that he was now ready to begin.

51.

How long was it after the letter was written that you set out for Cafferland ?

Answer : Two days afterwards.

52.

Who was with you the second time ?

Answer : Frans Marais, Volkert Laport, W^m Prinslo, Joch^s. son, whom Volkert Laport took with him without the knowledge of his father.

53.

How came W^m. Prinslo, Joch^s. son, there ?

Answer : I believe that Hendrick Prinslo sent him there, because Johannes Bezuidenhout had ordered H. Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk to send him the horses of Hendrik Bezuidenhout, who was at Sneeuwberg, which horses were at Daggabosch, and with which horses W^m. Prinslo came.

54.

Where does this W^m. Prinslo, Joch^s. son, live ?

Answer : At his father's, at the place of Theunis de Klerk.

1815.

55.

How do you know that Johannes Bezuidenhout gave those orders to H. Prinslo and Theunis de Klerk ?

Answer : Because he said so in my presence after the letter was sent away.

56.

Did you then wait till W^m. Prinslo, Joch^s son, came with those horses ?

Answer : Yes, otherwise I would have had no horses; I rode upon one of them, and Frans Marais upon the other.

57.

Did Bezuidenhout give you then any further message to the Caffers ?

Answer : Yes.

58.

Did Bezuidenhout, previous to your departure, appoint any place whither he would move to, and where, and at what time you were to meet him with the Caffers ?

Answer : He was to command some people together the next day to move downwards, which I was to inform the Caffers of, and to say that they must come as speedily as they could, and that they would meet together at the little river which they called *Noemnoe*, close by the Neck, near the place of Little Daniel Erasmus.

59.

Were you not obliged to promise a reward ~~to~~ to the Caffers ?

Answer : The cattle and goods of the two Posts of Rossouw and Opperman. Geika asked me what Field-Cornet commanded. I thereupon said to him that he must be cautious, and well know what he was about, for that I had only seen Bezuidenhout with Hendrik Prinslo and Stephanus Bothma ride round and talk. This I said to him secretly, because I was afraid of the others who were with me, and because I did not know what might happen in consequence. Geika said to me, in presence of the others, that I

could say to Bezuidenhout for answer that if he wanted to fight he might fight, for that it might be true or it might be lies.

60.

Did you also know that W^m. Krugel was to assemble a Com-mando at the same place ?

Answer : No ; I did not know anything else than of the message which I had to bring to the Caffers.

61.

Did not Bezuidenhout say that he would come down with a portion from the Tarka and you from Baviaan's River, and that you would kill the wives and children of those who did not assist, and that the men would then rush forward ?

Answer : No ; I did not speak of that, neither did I hear of such a plan.

62.

Did you consider H. Prinslo to be a person who had a great share in the intended rebellion ?

Answer : I could not understand anything of it, but from the time that Bezuidenhout, H. Prinslo and Stephanus Bothma came together, and rode so frequently backwards and forwards, the threats made use of by Bezuidenhout became so severe that he just threatened to shoot dead.

63.

Did you hear Stephanus Bothma speak in such manner as if he acted with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Yes, it appeared so to me, but I did not associate with him much.

64.

Where did you find Bezuidenhout when you came from Cafferland the second time ?

Answer : At Slagters' Nek.

65.

On your return journey, in what part of the inhabited country did you come first ?

Answer : To Daniel Erasmus'.

66. Did you speak with any people before you came to Bezuidenhout at Slagters' Nek? Answer: Yes. At Daniel Erasmus' I met Louis Fourie, who had been summoned by W^m. Krugel to capitulate, and who then rode with me to Slagters' Nek.
67. Did you not meet anyone else? Answer: No.
68. Did you not hear on that occasion that Hendrik Prinslo was taken? Answer: That I heard when I was with the Caffers.
69. In what manner did you hear it? Answer: When I was with Geika a visiting Caffer came there, and said that Prinslo was taken by the English, and that Bezuidenhout with his Com-mando was retreating.
70. Could the Caffers know that it was just Hendrik Prinslo? Answer: Yes, for he is known by the Caffers by the name of *Pomroo*.
71. Do you understand the Caffer language? Answer: I cannot speak it, but I understand a few words.
72. What did Geika say when he heard that H. Prinslo was apprehended, and that the Com-mando was out? Answer: Nothing.
73. What did you find when you came to Slagters' Nek? Answer: Bezuidenhout was there, and was waiting for me.
74. How did you get up to that place so speedily? Answer: He sent us a Hot-tentot to say that we should come up.
75. Did you bring Geika's answer immediately to Bezuidenhout? Answer: Yes.

76.
What did Bezuidenhout thereupon say?

Answer: He was angry.

77.
Who was present when you brought the answer?

Answer: There were so many people; Theunis de Klerk and great W^m Prinslo must have heard it.

78.
Was W^m. Krugel also present?

Answer: He walked backwards and forwards. I did not speak with him.

79.
Were you at Slagters' Nek when a letter came there from me, in which four or five names were mentioned, among the rest yours, whom I wished to come down?

Answer: No.

80.
When that letter came there, did you not say *Damned, not go down*, and at the same time present your gun to fire?

Answer: No; that I do not know anything of. I should also have gone down, but Bezuidenhout said, Do you not hear? we must do our best to get away, for great W^m. Prinslo had said we must get away. All the people were then already gone down.

81.
Whom did you see go down?

Answer: Several people; Theunis de Klerk also began to descend, but came up again, saying that he had now bid goodbye to his brother for ever. I would also have gone down with more, but Bezuidenhout would absolutely not allow it; he nearly shot Philip Botha who had first spoken of going down.

82.
What was the reason that Bezuidenhout would not come down?

Answer: Because he knew he was the instigator of the whole Rebellion.

1816.

83.
Did you ride down with
Bezuidenhout from the kop?

Answer: Yes, we all rode
back together.

84.
Where did you then ride to?

Answer: I rode home, and
Bezuidenhout rode along
Baviaans River to his brother
Gerrit.

85.
Had you a Hottentot named
Cobus belonging to Diedrik
Muller with you the second
time?

Answer: Yes.

86.
Did that Hottentot accom-
pany you home?

Answer: No, his horse was
tired, so he remained at
Barend Bester's, and came home
the next day.

87.
Did you not tell him that he
should find you again at Wentzel
Coetzer's?

Answer: No: I rode home,
but my wife and the Mullers
had moved away. I then rode to
the Commando Ford, but there
was not anybody there either.
Thence I went to Piet Venter's,
and there I heard that my wife
was at Coetzer's, and there I
found the Hottentot.

88.
Did you meet Zacharias
Prinslo before you came to
Slagters' Nek?

Answer: No.

89.
Whom did you find at
Wentzel Coetzer's place?

Answer: Wentzel Coetzer
himself, my wife, and Bezui-
denhout's wife, with the cattle.

90.
Do you know what directions
Bezuidenhout left with his wife
during the time he would be
absent?

Answer: No.

91.
What orders did you leave
with your wife?

Answer: None.

92.

When did Bezuidenhout come to the place of Coetzer?

Answer : The next evening.

93.

Who came with him there?

Answer : His son and a little Bastard Hottentot.

94.

How long did you and Bezuidenhout remain there?

Answer : A day and a half. He then said that the veld looked well at my place, and Baviaans River, on which we removed thither.

95.

How long did you remain there?

Answer : One day. Jacobus Vrij was then there, and said that a large Commando had marched to the Tarka to take us, and on this intelligence we proceeded onwards.

96.

Did Jacobus Vrij accompany you?

Answer : Yes. He remained with us two days.

97.

How came Stephanus Bothma with you?

Answer : When we were removing, we met him and his brother at the *Groene Nek*, at the upper end of Baviaans River, and they said that they were removing to Zacharias de Beer's, but on the report of Jacobus Vrij they accompanied us.

98.

Where did you then move to?

Answer : To the Winterberg. There we intended to stop till we again heard news whether we should get pardon. Johannes Bezuidenhout wanted to ride to his brother Gerrit, who was to ride first to Mr. Van de Graaff, then to the Landdrost Cuyler, and thereupon to the Governor, to request pardon. The third day Andries Meijer came, and said that there was not any Commando after

99.

How far was Schapenkraal from the place where you turned back?

us, as the Landdrost Stockenstrom had turned back at Piet Venter's. On this we wanted to move to *Schapenkraal*, whither Major Fraser met us going.

Answer: Two days with oxen.

100.

Could you not pass over the Winterberg?

Answer: No; where should we go to? Formerly wagons sometimes passed over it.

101.

Had you not any intention of going to the Great River?

Answer: Bezuidenhout said that if he did not get pardon, he and Bothma would remove to the Great River, where in former times some friends of his had lived, namely, one Johannes Bezuidenhout, one Esterhuizen, and one Van Aard, but if they still live there I do not know. They also asked me to accompany them, but I had no inclination thereto, and my wife wanted to go to her father, Piet Buys, who lives at the Lange Kloof. . . . I intended to bring her there, but I kept it quiet, for Bezuidenhout and Bothma were agreed, and they were angry.

102.

Did they want to go to Coenraad Buijs'?

Answer: That I cannot suppose, for Bezuidenhout and Coenraad Buijs could not bear one another.

103.

How did it go with you further?

Answer: The Commando of Major Fraser met us on the road, shot Bezuidenhout and wounded me.

104.

When you saw the soldiers advancing, did you not dis-

Answer: No; I got off my horse on the wrong side, and

mount from your horse and then I stumbled and fell present your gun in order to fire, but which burnt priming? down, in which manner I received the shot.

105.

Were you not first called to, to give yourselves up?

Answer: I did not hear that, although I heard a crying out

106.

Were you taken shortly after you were wounded, and so brought here?

Answer: Yes.

107.

Had you not a little bit of rag in the pan of your gun?

Answer: Yes; that I always have, because the pan leaks.

108.

Did you deliver any message to the Caffers about exchanging the Zuurveld with them?

Answer: No.

109.

Who was your interpreter with Geika?

Answer: Hendrik Nouka, also a Caffer called *Hermanus*, and Geika's wife, named *Jacomyn*.

110.

Did you see the Hottentot Cobus speak with the interpreter?

Answer: No.

111.

Did you not say to Geika, in presence of Volkert Laport, Frans Marais, and W^m. Prinslo, Joch's son, that if the English were but once beaten, you would certainly find the farmers who would not assist?

Answer: No; what had the farmers done to me? but Major Fraser told me that everything was being thrown upon me.

112.

Must you not acknowledge, by your messages to the Caffers to invite them to hostilities and assisting in rebellion, to be highly criminal and culpable?

Answer: Yes; I have thereby done wrong, but Bezuidenhout seduced me thereto by compulsion.

113.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: That I was brought to it by seduction and compulsion. I also delivered the message in such a manner to Geika that no Caffers came; I wished also to ride away, but I did not know if I could trust the others who were with me, and especially Frans Marais, for the one did not trust the other.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 2nd of January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 63,

S. 5

MINUTES, 2ND JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to the Bastard Hottentot *Paul*, as witness, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: Paul, supposed to be between 25 and 30, born at Oliphant's River, and residing with Christiaan de Beer, in the Tarka.

2.

How far does your master live from Diedrik Muller's?

Answer: Not an hour on horseback.

3.

Were you, about two months ago, at the place of Diedrik Muller with your master while C. Faber and Johannes Bezuidenhout were there?

Answer: Yes, in order to have a wagon repaired.

4.

Did you also ride away with your master?

Answer: Yes.

5.

What did your master relate to you on the road?

Answer: That Johannes Bezuidenhout was not satisfied that his brother Fredrik had been innocently shot, and that he had asked my master to assist him, but my master sent me in his place.

6.

What was meant by "assisting him"?

Answer: Bezuidenhout said that the man who had shot his brother must be punished.

7.

Who was that man?

Answer: As far as I could remark it must have been one of the soldiers.

8.

Did you then ride with them?

Answer: Yes; my master gave me two horses and a gun with powder and lead.

9.

Where did you then ride to?

Answer: To the place of Muller.

10.

Whom did you find there?

Answer: Johannes Bezuidenhout, Stephanus and Abraham Bothma, Andries Meijer,

11.
Was not Cornelis Faber living
with Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Yes.

12.
Where was he when you
came there ?

Answer : To Cafferland, to
instigate the Caffers, as I heard,
to attack the Posts.

13.
When did you hear that ?

Answer : When we were
about to ride away we met a
Caffer whom Stephanus Bothma
asked if the Caffers were
coming, and he said yes.

14.
In what language was that
conversation ?

Answer : By interpretation
of an old maid named Fijtje,
in the service of Faber.

15.
Did Bezuidenhout also speak
with that Caffer ?

Answer : That I don't know.

16.
Who were at the place of
Johannes Engelbrecht ?

Answer : Johannes Engel-
brecht and Marthinus Barnard.
I remained there to take care
of the cattle and Johannes
Bezuidenhout took away my
horses, but I kept the gun ;
Johannes Engelbrecht remained
at home, but Mart^s. Barnard
rode with Bezuidenhout.

17.
Did you hear Bezuidenhout
speak with the other people
about the business ?

Answer : No.

18.
How long did you remain at
the place of Johannes Engel-
brecht to take care of the cattle
of Marthinus Barnard ?

Answer : About a week ;
when they returned, Abraham
Bothma brought back a horse,
and said that they had been at
the Posts, but that the English
had driven them away ; and I

rode home with that horse, and Bezuidenhout kept the other; but that was already at home before I got there.

19.

How long were you at Muller's place to have your wagon repaired?

Answer: One day.

20.

What did you tell your master when you came home?

Answer: That I had remained at Kromme River.

21.

How long did you reside in that part of the country?

Answer: Upwards of a year; I don't rightly know how long it was.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 2nd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; who, together with the prisoner and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned bastard Hottentot Paul, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, whereupon the prisoner Stephanus Cornelis Bothma put the following cross-questions to the witness:—

1.

Did I not merely ask the Caffer, whom you mention, where he came from, and what he came for?

Answer: You did ask him that, but you also asked him where old Faber was, and how it was with the Caffers, and thereupon he answered as I have stated.

1816.

2.

Did he not say that he came from the Baviaans River to fetch a piece of iron that had been promised by Bezuidenhout and Faber to one of the Caffer captains ?

Answer: Yes, that is true.

The Deponent hereupon persisted in his answers, declaring them to be the real truth.

Done at Uitenhagen the 15th Jan^{ry} 1816.

Commissioners,
(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

This x is the mark of the Hottentot, Paul, who declared not to be able to write.

In my presence,
(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 64.

Q. Q. 1. MINUTES, 3RD JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Pieter Willemse Prinslo, Klaas' son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth place and dwelling place ?

Answer: Pieter^{sen} Willemse Prinslo, Klaas' son, upwards of fifty years old, born at the Kogman's Kloof, and residing in the Nieuwveld, under Graaff-Reinett.

2.
How came you into this part
of the country?

Answer: I presented a Memorial to Government to be allowed to remove over the Great River, in that part where the Institution of Anderson is, in order to seek for herbs and domestic remedies; but my landlord, Jan Jacobs, at Cape Town, wrote to me that it had not been allowed, as one was not allowed to go beyond the boundaries. As my herbs were all consumed, I thereupon went to the regions of Bruintjes Hoogte and Baviaans River in order to collect herbs from the mountains and forests there, with which I had promised to supply the people at the Lange Kloof, Baviaans Kloof and Oliphants River.

3.
What did you want with
those herbs?

Answer: To give to the people as medicines for complaints, which it had not yet been possible to cure; thereby I earn a subsistence, for all my goods are sold.

4.
What people have you
cured?

Answer: The wife of Piet Fourie, the wife of Piet Erasmus, Klaas Prinslo, W^m's son, and others who could not be cured by the doctors.

5.
Did those people give, or
promise you anything for so
doing?

Answer: They give what they like.

6.
How came you then among
the armed rebels?

Answer: I was with the wife of Piet Erasmus at the place of W^m. Krugel, where eight farmers live together. On a certain evening Joh^s. Bezuidenhout came there and sent for me to my wagon by a Hottentot, and having come, he said I should

go with him ; and on my asking him, *Where to, Cousin Hans?* he said, *To fight our country quite free* ; I told him that I could not do so, but must remain with the sick woman, who could not get up from her chair, to give her medicines ; Joh^s. Bezuidenhout then said that he ordered me to do so, or otherwise I might expect the consequences, for that the Caffers were already there, and that not one man should remain at home, for that there was not any more asking, but that it was now ordered, and that he would give an order to W^m. Krugel, who was Provisional Field-Cornet in the place of Opperman, to command the people, and that those who would not go, should be, every soul, destroyed by the Caffers, and that the cattle should be for the Caffers ; he further said that he would bring in the Caffers to attack the English, for as the English murderers had made use of the Hottentoots to shoot his brother, he in the same manner would make use of the Caffer murderers to shoot the English. I thereupon went to the house of Piet Erasmus to assist his wife further with the medicines, which I had set to draw. The same night Bezuidenhout came and took me with him to the Post of Captain Andrews, where we arrived the following day, when the sun was high up.

7.

Did not Klaas Prinslo, Marth^s. son, and other persons come over the mountain to Krugel?

Answer: People came there while I was with my little troop of cattle, but who they were I don't know.

8.
Did you not hear what they
came there for?

Answer: Not then, but afterwards, when I was in the business of Bezuidenhout, I heard it said that Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended.

9.
What took place at the Post
of Captain Andrews?

Answer: They spoke boldly, and I dare say they came there to do harm, but there was not any mischief done.

10.
Were you armed?

Answer: Yes, when I was in it, I was obliged, but I had only three balls with me, and they were too large for my gun, and I purposely did not cut them smaller, because I would not do any harm.

11.
Of what did that bold speaking consist?

Answer: They asked for Prinslo.

12.
Who did so?

Answer: Bezuidenhout, and I heard Krugel say that he did not intend any harm, but that they would release Prinslo.

13.
Who was sent with the message?

Answer: I don't know rightly, but I believe it was little Klaas.

14.
Did they get Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: No.

15.
Did not anybody from the Post come to you?

Answer: Yes, the Field-Commandant Nel, and I went and sat down with him, and informed him that I would not trouble myself with the business.

16.
What did he come for?

Answer: I cannot now recollect, for I was a forced man, in consequence of which my heart was sore.

1816.

17.

Did he go away again ?

Answer : Yes.

18.

Did you not want to make him take an oath that he would come back again ?

Answer : That I will not deny, for one of them had him by the bridle, and as I saw danger in it, I said, *Cousin Willem, give me your hand that you will come back again*, but of an oath I don't know anything ; and then I spoke prettily to Bezuidenhout to let him loose, for that he would come back again, and that he had given me his hand upon it, and then they released him : (further) I released him on account of the danger I saw for W^m. Krugel.

19.

Who was it that held his horse by the bridle ?

Answer : As far as I saw, it was Bezuidenhout, but if I am wrong let Nel then say so.

20.

Did you not see that some person also pulled him by the arm ?

Answer : No.

21.

Were there not more people who stood by Nel than Bezuidenhout ?

Answer : Yes, but I don't know who.

22.

Was Theunis de Klerk there ?

Answer : That I don't know, for he was with the people.

23.

Did you not hear him say to Nel, *I will shoot you or you shall shoot me ?*

Answer : No, but I heard Bezuidenhout say to Nel, *You get your Rds. 300 a year to betray the burghers.*

24.

What took place after W^m. Nel went away ?

Answer : A ring was then formed, and something spoken about taking an oath, but that I would not have anything to do with, and thereupon I went away with one Liebenberg.

25.
Who took the oath? Answer: That I don't know.
26.
To what effect was the oath
taken? Answer: I heard it was to be
faithful to one another.
27.
Who stood in the middle? Answer: I don't know.
28.
Did you not see W^m. Krugel
standing in it? Answer: Yes, but if they
surrounded him I don't know.
29.
Did you not see him take off
his hat? Answer: Yes.
30.
Did you not hear him say
that they must be faithful to
one another? Answer: No, I only heard a
noise.
31.
Did any others take off their
hats? Answer: Yes, but I don't
know who.
32.
Did you also take off your
hat? Answer: No, I went on one
side, and I stood near my horse.
33.
What did you afterwards do? Answer: We then withdrew
over the Fish River to Caffer-
land, and in the evening I went
and slept at Louw Erasmus'.
34.
Had you not then an oppor-
tunity of getting away? Answer: Yes, but my wagon
was laden so heavily, and I
could not leave it there.
35.
With what was your wagon
then loaded? Answer: With plank, for I
was obliged to bring timber to
the people to make coffins.
36.
Did you not see Zacharias
Prinslo ride away with a mes-
sage? Answer: Yes, Bezuidenhout
sent to fetch the Caffers to come
to Kwaggakoes Neck, but I
afterwards heard that he had
rode home, and remained quiet
with his wife.

1816.

37.

Where did you go to after the night you slept at Louw Erasmus'?

Answer: I then rode again to the people, and then there came pretty letters from Major Fraser and Mr. Van de Graaff, which I inspected.

38.

Who brought the letter from Major Fraser?

Answer: I believe Touchon.

39.

Did you not speak to him?

Answer: No, but I stood near him when he read the letter.

40.

Did you interrupt him in his endeavours to persuade the people to return with him?

Answer: No, I even said, Burghers, this letter is a pretty letter.

41.

Was there not on that occasion also a letter read, which Hendrik Prinslo was said to have written?

Answer: Yes, a copy; and then I said, *If this boy has written that letter, then he has burnt his hands, and let him cure them himself.*

42.

Did you not hinder Touchon from speaking, in every message he brought, to prevent the people from listening to him?

Answer: No; but I may have spoken something for the general good, for everything I did was to ward off the thing, and I went away the third day, when I came to a little neck at the left side of the Kwaggakoes Neck.

43.

Where did you then go to?

Answer: To my wagon, at Krugel's place.

44.

Did you ask for permission to go away?

Answer: Yes; I said to Bezuidenhout that I must go, for that I was obliged to be with my patients, and I spoke so nicely that at last he said I might go.

45.

Did you not live before in Cafferland?

Answer: I was there once, and brought the Caffers to peace, in the time of the Landdrost Bresler. I have a handsome letter of that.

46.

Who built a house with a flat roof there ?

Answer : I, on the occasion of a very dry year, when I and some others remained over.

47.

Were you then so afraid of the Caffers when you were so well known in their country ?

Answer : Yes ; they are a murderous people.

48.

Did you not hear that there was an intention to exchange the Zuurveld for a part of Cafferland ?

Answer : Yes, but I cannot prove it ; I only heard it spoken of that they should get the Zuurveld and the iron, brass, and cattle of the soldiers, and that Bezuidenhout was to get the ground from the Kaga.

49.

Did you report yourself to your Landdrost after you left the rebels ?

Answer : No, but immediately to the Field-Commandant Pretorius, whom I met on the way.

50.

Where did you meet him ?

Answer : Under *Derico*.

51.

Where was the Commandant Pretorius riding to ?

Answer : I believe to the Landdrost Cuyler's.

52.

Was he alone ?

Answer : No ; there was a whole parcel of people.

53.

What did Pretorius say to you ?

Answer : I told him everything, and he said that he knew well that I was from a peaceable country.

54.

How came you afterwards here ?

Answer : I was on my journey home, but the Landdrost Stockenstrom sent for me by the messenger when I was at Sneeuwberg, and when I went to him he sent me hither ; I had been before to Graaff-Reinet to speak with him, but he was gone to Cradock.

1816.

55.

Had you an opportunity of getting away earlier from the rebels?

Answer: No; I was pressed and compelled.

56.

Were there not others who rode away earlier?

Answer: Yes; but I could not get an earlier opportunity, for I was with my wagon too closely under the reach of the whip.

57.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been among the rebellious gang, to be criminal and culpable?

Answer: Yes; it is a great harm, and therefore I pray for mercy for a poor sinner.

58.

What have you to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: That I was compelled, and that I request mercy.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 3rd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 65.

U. 1. MINUTES, 3RD JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

Marthinus Prinslo, senior, sixty-four years of age, born at the Hex River, and residing at Bruintjes Hoogte, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That about the 5th or 6th of November last the Deponent left his house in order to bring away the children of his son-in-law, Frans van Aardt, who had been at Cape Town ; that on his return to his house he found that his (the Deponent's) son, Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, was from home, in order, as it was said, to fetch wheat ; that having returned, he told the Deponent that there was a great to do in the country, for that Cornelis Faber was gone to Cafferland, and that he would come at the head of the Caffers to lay waste the country, upon which the Deponent said that they would only make the country unfortunate, and would not hear anything further of the business, at the same time advising his son not to intermeddle with the same ; that two or three days after the rebels were overtaken at Slagters' Nek, Jochem Prinslo, Klaas' son, and Marthinus Prinslo, Klaas' son, who had lived at the Deponent's, and who had been with the rebels, came to his place on foot requesting some victuals, but which the Deponent having refused, they went away, and Deponent did not see them any more.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer :

1.

Did Hendrik Prinslo say to you that Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout was to assist ?

Answer : Yes.

2.

Did he also mention Theunis de Klerk ?

Answer : I heard nothing of that, neither did I enquire any further.

3.

Did he likewise tell you of a letter having been written ?

Answer : No ; that I never knew of.

4.

Are you ready to confirm the truth of your deposition on oath if required ?

Answer : Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

1816.

Thus done on the 3rd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) W. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Martinus Prinsloo, senior, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to, or taken from the same; in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners Hendrik Fredrik Prinsloo, and Cornelis Faber, who declared not to have any cross-questions to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, 4th January, 1816.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

(Signed) MARTINUS PRINSLOO.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 66.

R. 5.

MINUTES, 3RD JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :—

Barend Jacobus Bester, fifty-one years of age, born at Koeberg, in the Cape District, and residing at the Tarka, under Graaff-Reinett, who at the Requisition of the Landdrost J. G. Cuyler, Esq^{re.} declared to be the truth,

That being written to by the Field-Cornet Stephanus Van Wijk on the 29th October last, to repair to Diedrik and Christiaan Muller's, which having complied with, he there found said Diedrik and Christiaan Muller, the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout and Stephanus Bothma. That the Field-Cornet Van Wijk asked the Deponent to write a letter, in compliance with the wish of Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout, whose desire was to demand that the Landdrost Stockenstrom, the Field-Cornet Opperman, and Lieut. Rossouw, should come to an appointed place in order to speak to him face to face, on which the Deponent answered the Field-Cornet Van Wijk and Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout, that he could not do so, to raise his hand against his Government, and that he had once promised never again to interfere in any business of Government; that he therefore would not write the letter; that justice was sacred, and that they should have patience, for that right and justice would be done.

That Joh^{s.} Bezuidenhout thereupon went away, and Stephanus Bothma having fetched his horse also rode away while the Deponent and the Field-Cornet Van Wijk remained there that night, and left the place together the next morning.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Prosecutor:—

1.

Do you know anything further about the rebellion?

Answer: No; that is independent of me.

2.

Did not Johannes Bezuidenhout call on you on his journey?

Answer: Yes; with his son Gerrit, Stephanus Bothma, Abraham Bothma, Andries Meijer, and Joh^{s.} Hartsenberg.

3.

What conversation had he with you on that occasion?

Answer: He asked my two sons what they thought of it; the one named *Willem* thereupon asked, *of what?* on which Bezuidenhout said, *to ride with him.* My son was then silent, but my wife asked, *do you press him?* which Bezuidenhout answered with *no*; saying *those who do not go voluntarily, I do not*

4.

How long did Bezuidenhout remain with you ?

press, and thereupon my wife said, then none of the children shall ride with you. After that Bezuidenhout did not say anything more about it.

Answer: He came late towards the evening, and said that two Field Cornets, Stephanus van Wijk and W^m. van Heerden would be also there that evening. I thereupon detained Bezuidenhout, who wanted to go immediately, till ten or eleven o'clock, when he rode away, and the next morning at daybreak the two Field Cornets were with me, who seeing that Bezuidenhout was gone, rode away again.

5.

Where did Bezuidenhout then ride to ?

Answer: That I don't know ; he rode down the Tarka.

6.

For what purpose did you want to detain him ?

Answer: In order that he could speak to the Field Cornets who were also to be there.

7.

Did you afterwards see any more of the rebellious people ?

Answer: Nobody ; except Stephanus Bothma.

8.

Did you see or hear that Hendrik F. Prinslo was in the Tarka shortly before Bezuidenhout began to move ?

Answer: Yes.

9.

What do you know of that ?

Answer: The first time he pretended that Faber owed him money, that he heard he was going to remove, and that he wanted to see if he could not get his money. The second time Faber came down to me about one o'clock, going and returning ; and about an hour and

a-half later, according to guess, Faber, Hendrik Prinslo, and Theunis de Klerk returned, calling at my place going and returning to the Tarka, but whither, I do not know. The next morning H. Prinslo and De Klerk returned, and again called at my house; but they did not wish to delay too much, in order to dine, but rode further down the Tarka.

10.

Did they not say anything to you on that occasion about any plan?

Answer: No.

11.

Did you not hear from any one that such a thing was going forward?

Answer: Nothing.

12.

When Bezuidenhout called on you on his way down, were there not any letters written to command people?

Answer: No; no letter whatever in my house.

13.

How long after that did you see any of those people again?

Answer: I saw Stephanus Bothma two or three days afterwards.

14.

Did he then tell you anything?

Answer: Yes; his intention was to request the Field-Cornet and the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff to ride with him, in order to see if there was not any chance to persuade the people to turn back.

15.

Where had he left the others?

Answer: At Kromme River, as he said.

16.

How long was that after Joh^s. Bezuidenhout rode away from you?

Answer: Two or three days.

17.
Do you know whether he spoke to the Field-Cornet or Deputy Landdrost?
Answer: That I cannot say to a certainty.
18.
Did he call on you again on his way back?
Answer: Yes.
19.
What did he then tell you?
Answer: That he was riding down in order to persuade the people to turn back.
20.
Did you hear anything further of him?
Answer: He came back again.
21.
How long afterwards?
Answer: That I cannot say.
22.
What was he then going to do?
Answer: Again to fetch the Field-Cornet.
23.
Did he find the Field-Cornet?
Answer: That I don't know, for before he came back the people were taken prisoners.
24.
Did any of the other fugitives also call at your place?
Answer: No, not a creature.
25.
Do you know anything else of this business?
Answer: No, or I may have forgotten it.
26.
For what did Bezuidenhout want a letter written?
Answer: That I don't know.
27.
Did you not hear that he was displeased about his brother *Fredrik* being shot?
Answer: No, but I could perceive it from his conversation.
28.
Is that all the truth, and are you ready to confirm the same if required, on solemn oath?
Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 3^d January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Barend Jacobus Bester, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words:

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners, Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, Cornelis Faber, Andries Meijer, Theunis de Klerk and Abraham Carel Bothma, who said not to have any cross-questions to put to the Deponent; Cornelis Faber, however, declared on this occasion that he did not owe Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo any money. Stephanus Bothma was not present at this Revision, having escaped from his confinement and not been yet retaken.

Done at Uitenhagen, 4th January, 1816.

Commissioners,

(Signed) B. J. BESTER.

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

C. C. 2. MINUTES, 3RD JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *second* examination, to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Willem Fredrik Krugel, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.
Was not Petrus Johannes Fourie verbally commanded by your order on the 13th November last to be at Slagters' Nek? Answer: Yes.
2.
Did he not come there the next morning? Answer: Yes.
3.
Did he ask you the same day leave to go home in consequence of sore eyes? Answer: Yes.
4.
Did you give him leave? Answer: Yes, I said he might ride home if he pleased.
5.
Did he thereupon ride? Answer: Yes.
6.
Did he come back again? Answer: No, I did not see him any more.
7.
Did you give him that permission of yourself? Answer: No, I proposed it to Bezuidenhout, and he agreed to it.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 3rd January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the

Special Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

1816.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 68.

U. 2. MINUTES, 3RD JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :

Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, fifty-three years of age, born in Outeniqualand, and residing at the Zeekoekloof at the Baviaans River, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That on the 13th November last the Deponent was commanded by letter from the Provisional Field-Cornet Willem Frederik Krugel to be present the same evening at the place of Daniel Johannes Erasmus ; with which order the Deponent having complied, he there met said W^m. Krugel and D. J. Erasmus ; on which W. F. Krugel ordered him, the Deponent, to command some persons, namely Frans Smit, Piet Fourie, Louis Fourie, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, Tho^s. son, Willem Adriaan Nel, Adriaan Labuscagne, and the Deponent's sons Gerrit and Hendrik, together with Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fredrik's son, and Okkert Brits, Pieter's son, to be at Slagters' Nek the next morning at sunrise, with guns and armed, without said W. F. Krugel saying for what purpose those persons were commanded there ; which order the Deponent having executed the same even-

1816. — ing, he thereupon returned home; the Deponent exhibiting the above-mentioned letter from W. F. Krugel, being of the following tenor:—

“ Good friend Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, you are requested to “ be present this evening at the place of Daniel Johannes Erasmus.

“ I remain your good friend,

“ (Signed) WILLEM F. KRUGEL,

“ Prov^l. Field-cornet.”

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer:—

1.

How long did you remain at the place of D. Erasmus before you rode away with your message?

Answer: I don't know rightly, but it may have been an hour and a half or two hours.

2.

What people came there in the meantime?

Answer: Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, came there.

3.

What news or message did he bring?

Answer: He said that Hendrik Prinslo was taken up.

4.

Did he ask for any assistance on that account?

Answer: No, not as far as I heard.

5.

Do you know whether it was on that message that you were sent to command people?

Answer: No, that I could not perceive.

6.

Did you not hear that Joh Bezuidenhout had come during the night into that part of the country?

Answer: That I did not hear till after we had come together. I believe it was the next day.

7.

Who told you of it?

Answer: That I cannot with truth say; I heard it by chance.

8.

Where were you informed of that news?

Answer: I was at home.

9.

At what time of the day or night was it?

Answer: That I cannot say; I don't know if it was even one or two days afterwards.

10.

Were you at the funeral of your brother Fredrik?

Answer: Yes.

11.

Who were there?

Answer: There were Piet Prinslo, Claas' son, Willem Prinslo, Claas' son, Lucas van Vuuren, Cornelis Faber, Louis Fourie, — van der Sand, Frans Labuscagne, Okkert Brits, Willem Nel, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coenraad's son, my son Gert, Jacobus Vreij and some others.

12.

What happened at that funeral?

Answer: I don't know of anything particular having happened there, for as soon as the burying was over I returned home.

13.

Did you not hear that your brother Johannes was angry with Lucas van Vuuren?

Answer: No.

14.

Did you not hear your brother Johannes say there that he should ask satisfaction for the death of his brother Fredrik?

Answer: No, but I spoke of having a memorial written to the Landdrost to request to be informed why my brother Fredrik was shot. My brother Johannes spoke of sending a paper to the Governor about it. I sent for Diedrik Geere to come to the Field-Cornet Opperman, where I also went and spoke with him, W^m. Prinslo and Louis Fourie about writing such a memorial which Diedrik Geere was then to draw up, but he advised against it, and said

1816.

that it was better not to do so, and thereupon I rode home, and did not take any further trouble.

15.

Was your brother Johannes also present when you were at the Field-Cornet Opperman's with Diedrik Geere?

Answer: No.

16.

Do you know that after the funeral of your brother Fredrik, Hendrik Prinslo had been twice with your brother Johannes?

Answer: No, I also live out of the road.

17.

Did you also see Theunis de Klerk about the time those people were commanded?

Answer: No.

18.

What did Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, relate, besides the apprehension of Fredrik Prinslo?

Answer: Nothing that I heard.

19.

Are you ready to make oath (if required) to what you have deposed?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 3rd January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only in his answer to the 11th Interrogatory. "that he, the Deponent, had mentioned by mistake the name of "Louis Fourie as having been present at the funeral of his brother "Fredrik Bezuidenhout, as said L. Fourie was not at the "burying, but was present the day before, when the body was "put into the coffin."

Whereupon the prisoner W^m. Krugel put the following question to the Deponent :—

Did not Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, bring the message that Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended, and did I not thereupon say to you, *you hear the case, say now to the people in the corner (ward) that they must be there?*

Answer: No, but I had already received the message from you, and* was ready to ride away when Piet Erasmus came there and said that H^k. Prinslo was apprehended, and you then further said, *now command that the people shall be at Slagters' Nek at sunrise.*

In confirmation of the truth of which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of the prisoners, Gerrit Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Fred^k's son, and Willem Krugel, as also of the defendants. Frans Smit, Lucas van Vuuren, Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Christiaan Laurens Dreyer, Willem Adriaan Nel, W^m's son, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, and Adriaan Labuscagne, who declared not to have any further cross-questions to put to the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, 4th January, 1816.

(Signed) GERT P. BEZUIDENHOUT.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y

A true Translation.

HEN^v. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

U. 3. MINUTES, 28TH DEC., 1815.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

Louis Fourie, forty-five years of age, born at the Duivenhok's River, in the District of Swellendam, and residing at Baviaans River, under the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth:

That he (the Deponent) was commanded by a letter from the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel, to be at the place of Daniel Erasmus on the 13th November last, whither having rode accordingly, he returned back again home.

That he (the Deponent) there found W^m. Krugel, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, P. Erasmus, Piet's son, W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, Theunis de Klerk, and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, the Deponent not recollecting any others, to whom said W^m. Krugel caused a letter to be read, which had been written by the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff to the Field-Cornet Opperman, saying that he had been informed the Caffers intended to make a raid, and that W^m. Krugel should command men to oppose them; something further being also mentioned in the said letter of rioters in the Tarka, but of which, however, the Deponent cannot remember any further particulars. After the reading of which letter W^m. Krugel said that the people might now ride back again home, which the Deponent accordingly did immediately, without having heard anything further.

That old Gerrit Bezuidenhout afterwards came with a verbal message from W^m. Krugel, saying that the people should assemble the following morning at Slagters' Nek, whereupon those who lived at the Deponent's, namely, Frans Smit, Christiaan Dreijer, Lucas van Vuuren, Theunis Fourie, and the Deponent's son, Petrus Johannes Fourie, rode thither accordingly, but that his said son came back again the same evening.

That two or three days afterwards, without the Deponent being able to recollect the precise day, the abovementioned persons, namely, Frans Smit, Lucas van Vuuren, Christiaan Dreijer, and Theunis Fourie, having come to the Deponent's house, reported to him that the meeting had not anything good on hand, and earnestly requested the Deponent to ride there to persuade the people to turn back, and go to their homes, with which request the Deponent having complied, rode thither, and found them on the Slagters' Nek just at the time that the Landdrost Cuyler

arrived there with his detachment, in consequence of which the Deponent did not speak to the people on the neck, but having dismounted from his horse, he went to the Landdrost, from whom, however, he again separated to fetch his horse, which after some search he at last found, and the Landdrost being already gone, the Deponent rode back home, where he has remained since that time.

The following questions were thereupon put to the Deponent by the R.O. Requirer :

1.

Was what you mention in your deposition the first you heard of the rebels ?

Answer : Yes ; I never heard anything of it before.

2.

When W^m. Krugel read the letter from the Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, did not said Krugel ask whether the people were with Government ?

Answer : That I did not hear anything of, for I rode away directly.

3.

When Lucas van Vuuren and the other persons who came home requested you to ride to the rebels, did they do so of themselves, or in the name of any other person ?

Answer : They of themselves plagued me to ride thither.

4.

What was the reason of your son coming home the same evening ?

Answer : He had sore eyes and he said that that was the reason he had been sent back.

5.

Answer : Are you ready, if required, to swear to what you have deposed ?

Answer : Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 4th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission.

1816. holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DILMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Louis Fourie, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting in his answer to the second interrogatory, "That W^m. Krugel, after he had read the letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff (as the Deponent now recollects on further consideration), said that he was with the Government, to which the other people answered that they were then with him"; upon which the prisoner Theunis de Klerk asked the Deponent :

1.

Did you hear that I on that occasion said to W^m. Krugel, in the name of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, that he would come, and that W^m. Krugel should keep the people together till he did come?

Answer: No; that I did not hear.

Cross-question by the prisoner, W^m. Krugel:

2.

When I said that I was with Government were there not others who said that they were not with Government?

Answer: That I did not hear.

Cross-question by Theunis de Klerk:

3.

Did not Krugel say if there was a traitor amongst us he would shoot him through the head, so that nobody should say he was innocent?

Answer: I did not hear that.

Whereupon the Deponent, in confirmation of the truth of his evidence, spoke these solemn words:

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoners, Willem Krugel and Theunis de Klerk, as also of the Defendants, W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, Lucas van Vuuren, Theunis Fourie, François Smit, Christiaan Laurens Dreijer, and Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, who declared not to have any further questions to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen 4th January, 1816.

(Signed) LOWIES VORIE.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Copy.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 70.

W.W.W. I. MINUTES, 3RD JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Petrus Johannes Fourie, Louis' son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

I.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Petrus Johannes Fourie, twenty-four years of age, born at the Bosjesman's River,

1816.

2.

Were you among the Rebels who assembled in arms in the month of November last?

in the District of Uitenhagen, and now residing with my father at the Baviaans River, in the District of Graaff-Reinett.

Answer: I was commanded last November by old Gerrit Bezuidenhout, in the name of W^m. Krugel, to repair the next morning to Slagters' Nek; and Theunis Fourie, Frans Smit, Christiaan Dreijer, and Lucas van Vuuren, who all live with me at one place, were commanded in the same manner.

3.

Did you all ride to the appointed place?

Answer: Yes.

4.

How did you find it at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: There I found W^m. Krugel, whom I asked for leave to ride away, in consequence of having sore eyes, the pain of which I could not bear, which he gave me, and thereupon I rode home. I was there about an hour.

5.

Whom more did you find with W^m. Krugel?

Answer: I think thirty or forty people, among whom was Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout.

6.

Were you afterwards among those people again?

Answer: No; I remained at home.

7.

Did any other person besides W^m. Krugel give permission for you to ride home?

Answer: I asked only W^m. Krugel, and he gave it me; but I don't know whether he spoke with anybody else about it, for my eyes were too sore.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 3rd January, 1816, before Mess^{rs} P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drosty of Uitenhagen, by

virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the Prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

P. 3.

UITENHAGEN.

(See page 170, &c.)

Act of Revision of the deposition of Petrus Johannes Fourie, given before the last Commission of Circuit on the 28th November last.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November last, the said Petrus Johannes Fourie, to whom his deposition, given before the abovementioned Commission of Circuit being distinctly read word for word, he declared to persist thereby, not desiring that anything should be added to or taken from the same; whereupon the Deponent answered the following questions of the prisoner, Willem Prinslo, Nic^s. son:—

1.

Did you hear or see me or any of the others do or say anything bad?

Answer: No, nothing else than what I have stated in my deposition.

2.

Did I not say to you on the mountain that my son, who was gone for a horse, would certainly come down, and that the other people were afraid, but that you should encourage them to come down, and did I not also do my best for that purpose?

Answer: Yes.

1815.

3.

Was not my son Claas already with the Landdrost when you came down the mountain ?

Answer : Yes.

4.

Question by the prisoner, Willem Prinslo, W^m's son :

Did you not see, when the Field-Commandant Nel came to us that I went down with him ?

Answer : Yes.

5.

Question by the prisoner, Frans van Dijk :

Did I say anything bad when I came down, and did I not say that I was afraid ?

Answer : You only said that you were afraid.

6.

Question by the prisoner, Andries van Dijk :—

Did you not see me come down with the Heemraad de Klerk ?

Answer : Yes, but you stopped till I came to you, and when I came back, you were below with the Landdrost.

7.

Question by the prisoner, W^m. Krugel :

Did I not say when I met you, " I am going down, go up to the people and tell them to come down " ?

Answer : Yes.

In confirmation of the truth of all which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners, W^m. Prinslo, Nic^s. son ; Hendrik Klopper, Jac^s. son ; Willem Prinslo, W^{ms}. son ; Frans van Dijk, Andries van Dijk, Johannes Prinslo, N^s. son, and W^m. Krugel, who declared not to have any cross-question to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 28th December, 1815.

(Signed) P. J. FOURIE.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Y. Y. MINUTES, 4TH JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Petrus Jacobus Delport, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place, and dwelling-place?

Answer: Petrus Jacobus Delport, P. J. son, born at the Little Fish River, under Bruintjes hoogte, and lastly residing at the place of Louis Trigard, at the Baviaans River.

2.

How came you among the rebels who assembled in November last?

Answer: On a certain evening, after it was dark, while I was alone with the wife of Louis Trigard in the house, there came W^m. Krugel, Theunis de Klerk, Leendert Labuscagne, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coen^s son, and my brother, Jacobus Delport, when Theunis de Klerk said that we should go and speak a good word for H^k Prinslo, Mart^s son, who was in custody at Captain Andrews': (further), Theunis de Klerk said that.

3.

Where did those people come from?

Answer: From the place of Daniel Erasmus.

4.

Where did you ride to with them?

Answer: To the place of W Krugel.

5.

Did you hear anything before of the assembling?

Answer: No, nothing.

6.
Whom did you find at the place of W^m Krugel?

Answer: There was not anybody there then; (further) I don't know, for it was dark, and I was not in the house.

7.
Did you not see Johannes Bezuidenhout there?

Answer: Not that evening, but the following morning, when I got up, I saw him.

8.
What did W^m. Krugel do with you?

Answer: He went with us up to the place of W^m van Aard.,³

9.
How many people were present there?

Answer: There were a great many people, but whom I did not know.

10.
Did Johannes Bezuidenhout also ride with you?

Answer: Yes.

11.
Who ordered you to go?

Answer: I was not ordered, but Krugel said that we should go and speak a good word for H. Prinslo, and when we came there, I requested Johannes Bezuidenhout to let me go home, but he said if I spoke of going home I should have a bullet in my head.

12.
Why did you ask that just from Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Because I heard that he said we should remain together.

13.
What took place at the Post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: There were first reports sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, and then we turned back.

14.
Did you get him?

Answer: No; I sat on one side.

15.
With whom did you sit?

Answer: With H. Klopper, Jac^s. son.

16.
Did you remain all the time with him?

Answer: He afterwards went to the other people.

17.
Did you not see him ride away?
Answer: No; but it may be.
18.
Did you see the Field-Commandant Nel come there?
Answer: Yes, and I saw him ride away again.
19.
Did they quietly allow him to go?
Answer: That I don't know.
20.
Was there a ring formed after his departure?
Answer: Yes; the Provisional Field-Cornet stood in the middle, and then there was an oath taken.
21.
How was that oath taken?
Answer: Not otherwise than that they took off their hats.
22.
Did you also take off your hat?
Answer: No, nor did I take an oath; I stood entirely behind, among the horses.
23.
Where did you further go to?
Answer: Over the Fish River, to the other side of the place of old Louw Erasmus.
24.
Was not Zacharias Prinslo sent from there to call the Caffers?
Answer: If he was sent I don't know, but I saw him ride to his house along the road.
25.
Where did you further go to?
Answer: First to a little fountain at the upper side of old Louw Erasmus', and then to Slagters' Nek.
26.
What took place there?
Answer: Nothing, except that the Landdrost came there.
27.
Did you not see Lucas van Vuuren and others ride home before?
Answer: I did not see it, but I heard it.
28.
Did you not once, when you were at Slagters' Nek, hear a letter read from the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser?
Answer: No; but I heard it said that there was a letter from Major Fraser that we should ride home, and then we went

29.
What message did that W^m. Prinslo bring back ?

back to Slagters' Nek, where they said we should wait, for W^m. Prinslo, Klaas' son, had rode from there to the Landdrost Cuyler.

Answer : That I don't know, but when the Landdrost moved up, I rode home from the other side.

30.
Did you not first ride up towards the kop ?

Answer : Yes ; they said we should be higher.

31.
Who gave that order ?

Answer : I don't know ; I was on the lower side when they called out that we should take our horses and come higher up.

32.
What orders did Bezuidenhout give when you were going towards the kop ?

Answer : I did not hear anything else than that there was a call that we should come up.

33.
Did he not say that you must defend yourselves there, or otherwise that you would be taken ?

Answer : Yes ; that he said, and when we were on the kop and the Landdrost was moving upwards, I rode away at once home.

34.
Did not some people come up the mountain on horseback ?

Answer : Yes.

35.
Who were they ?

Answer : My brother, Volkert Delpert ; I did not know the others.

36.
Where did they come from ?

Answer : That I don't know.

37.
Did you not hear that Cornelis Faber had been to Cafferland ?

Answer : No ; that I did not hear anything of.

38.
Did you not speak to your brother Volkert there ?

Answer : No.

39.

Did you not hear Johannes Bezuidenhout say there that he should have those, who did not assist, destroyed by the Caffers?

Answer: Yes.

40.

Did you then not hear that C. Faber was expected with the Caffers?

Answer: No.

41.

Had you a gun with you?

Answer: Yes.

42.

Did you not hear that Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout was dissatisfied about the death of his brother Fredrik, and that he would revenge it?

Answer: No.

43.

For what purpose did you assemble then?

Answer: For nothing else than to speak a good word for H^k. Prinslo.

44.

Why then did you not ride home after the message was effected?

Answer: Bezuidenhout would not have it, and threatened to give me a bullet in the head.

45.

Did he not also threaten you with the Caffers?

Answer: No; that I know nothing of. (Further.) When we were on the neck, he said that if we did not remain together, he would have us destroyed by the Caffers.

46.

Did he say that to others also?

Answer: That I don't know, what he said to others.

47.

Why did you not come down to me at Slagters' Nek?

Answer: I was afraid, because I had been among the people.

48.

Were you also on guard?

Answer: No; I was not with the spies.

49.

Must you not acknowledge, by having been with the armed mob, to have done wrong, and to deserve punishment?

Answer: I did not do any harm with them.

1846.

50.

What have you to say in your defence? Answer: That I was afraid.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 4th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 72.

X. 2. MINUTES, 4TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *Second Examination* of Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy.

1.

Were you not at Barend Bester's on your first journey to the Tarka? Answer: Yes.

2.

Did you not tell him that you were going to C. Faber to see and get money from him that he owed you before he removed? Answer: Whether he was going to remove I don't know, but I said to Bezuidenhout that I was going to Faber to see if I could get money from him which he was owing me.

3.

Did you not shortly afterwards come back again to Barend Bester's with Faber and Theunis de Klerk? Answer: Yes.

4.

Were you not again at Bester's the next morning with Th^s. de Klerk?

Answer: Yes, when we came from Bezuidenhout and Faber, I went there to buy some meal.

5.

Did all this take place on your first journey to Tarka?

Answer: Yes, when I rode for the money, but it was at another time when I rode there for the meal.

6.

Were you then in such a great hurry that you could not stop?

Answer: Yes.

7.

What lapse of time was there between the first and the second journey?

Answer: I don't know rightly, it may be about fourteen days or more, for I had ploughed in the intermediate time.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 4th Jan^y. 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner, and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secretary.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
{ W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

No. 73.

R. 6.

MINUTES, 4TH JAN., 1816.
UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815;

George Diedrik Geere, fifty years of age, born in Cape Town, and residing at the Stolt's Kloof, under the Field-Cornetcy of Zwagershoek, in the District of Graaff-Reinett, who, at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth;

That the Deponent was sent for by a letter from the Field-Cornet Opperman, dated the 13th October, 1815, to come to his place where old Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout wished to speak with him—the Deponent exhibiting the said letter. That the Deponent having accordingly repaired thither, found the Field-Cornet Opperman alone at home, but who immediately thereupon sent for said Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout and W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, who, having come accordingly, they requested the Deponent to write two memorials for them, one to the Worshipful the Court of Justice, and another to His Excellency the Governor, but without their being able to state what the contents were to be, only saying that it was to be about the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout, and to know whether he had deserved death; upon which the Deponent advised them to be quiet and wait a little, as there was time enough to memorialize. Nothing further occurred in this respect, excepting only that those persons requested the Deponent to write a letter to the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, in order to be informed what was to be done with the cattle of the late Fredrik Bezuidenhout, which letter the Deponent accordingly wrote in the name of the said Field-Cornet.

That after that the Deponent's son-in-law, Adriaan Engelbrecht, had been forced by Johannes Bezuidenhout to go to Cafferland, he had been with the Deponent; who, although he cannot recollect the exact date, on which he asked him how he dared think of such a thing as to go to Cafferland, he answered that Johannes Bezuidenhout had threatened him with the muzzle of the gun to his breast, and that he was under the greatest fear in the world, on which the Deponent warned him not to interfere in anything of the kind in future.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 4th Jan^y. 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y
Commissioners,
(Signed) } P. DIEMEL.
 } W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned George Diedrik Geere, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only "that he, the Deponent, having asked Gerrit "Pieter Bezuidenhout, who had fired the first shot, his brother "Fredrik or the troops, said G. P. Bezuidenhout had answered, "that as he had heard, his brother Fredrik had fired the first shot "

Whereupon the defendant, W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, put the following cross-questions to the Deponent :—

Did I request you to write a memorial?

Answer: The Field-Cornet Opperman and Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout requested me to do so in your presence.

In confirmation of the truth of which the Deponent spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoner, Adriaan Engelbrecht, and of the defendant, W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, who declared not to have anything further to ask the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen 5th Jan^y. 1816.

(Signed) G. D. GEERE.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 74.

U. 4. MINUTES, 4TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:

1816.

Frans Labuscagne, sixty-six years of age, born at the Paarl and residing at the Baviaan's River, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That he was present at the place of Daniel Erasmus on the 18th November last, when the Provisional Field-Cornet, W^m. Krugel, was there with some men whom he had commanded, when a letter from the Deputy Landdrost to the Field-Cornet Opperman was read, stating that there were some people gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers, and that the Field-Cornet should be upon his guard ; on which occasion Willem Krugel said, *Men, I am with Government ; what do you say ?* whereupon the people who stood next the Deponent answered, *If you are with Government, we are with you,* excepting Theunis de Klerk, who said, *I am not with Government ;* on which W^m Krugel, having said to him that such was not good, said Theunis de Klerk was silent, and did not say anything further, whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R.O. Prosecutor :

1.

Did you hear W^m. Krugel say, *Is there a traitor among us ; I will shoot him ?*

Answer : No ; that was not said in my presence.

2.

Was there anybody else besides Theunis de Klerk who said so ?

Answer : Not that I know ; I did not hear anybody else speak.

3.

Did you hear on that occasion that Johannes Bezuidenhout was coming there ?

Answer : No ; that I did not hear anything of.

4.

How came Theunis de Klerk there, and with whom did he come ?

Answer : That I don't know.

5.

Were you there before W. Krugel ?

Answer : Yes.

6.

Did you see Theunis de Klerk come with W. Krugel ?

Answer : No ; he did not come with W^m. Krugel.

7.

Do you know anything more about this business ?

Answer : No ; I had only rode there to see what they were about, for my son, Jan Hendrik,

was commanded, but he was prevented by illness of his wife from leaving home, and therefore he requested me to go and hear what the matter was.

1815.

8.

Are you ready, if required, to confirm your deposition on solemn oath?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 21st December, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Frans Labuscagne, to whom his deposition, being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same; excepting, as he had already stated in his confrontation with the prisoner Theunis de Klerk, "that Theunis de Klerk, after W. Krugel had repeatedly asked the people if they were with Government, at last said with the others, *Yes*"; whereupon the R.O. Prosecutor put the following questions to the Deponent:

1.

Were you at the funeral of Frederick Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

2.

Did you see Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout there?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Did you there hear him express his dissatisfaction about the death of his brother?

Answer: He did not speak to me, but I heard him talk about the death of his brother, and that it grieved him.

1816.

4.

Did you not see that he was angry with Lucas van Vuuren ?

Answer : First he said, pointing to me and Lucas van Vuuren, that we were the cause of it, and were even worse than *wolf turd*; I got up, and did not speak a word to him.

5.

Did you not on that occasion hear Johannes Bezuidenhout ask for assistance ?

Answer : No.

6.

Did you see Jacobus Vroij also at the funeral ?

Answer : Yes.

7.

What did you hear him say ?

Answer : I did not hear him say anything.

The following question was thereupon put to the Deponent by the prisoner Theunis de Klerk :

Did you not hear that I gave W^m. Krugel a message from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout that W^m. Krugel should wait with his men till Bezuidenhout came there ?

Answer : No ; that was not said in my presence.

In confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words.

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of the prisoners Theunis de Klerk and W^m. Krugel and of the defendant, Willem Prinslo, Claas' son, who declared not to have any further cross-question to ask the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 5th January, 1816.

(Signed) FRANS LABUSCANIE.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

J.J.J. 2. MINUTES, 5TH JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *second* examination to be administered at requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 27th November, 1815, to Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

Do you not recollect who they were that said, in reply to W^m. Krugel's question, *Men, I am with Government, what do you say? not I nor I either*, as you have stated in your answer to the 4th interrogatory of your first examination?

Answer: I did not see the people who said so, for I stood with my back towards them; but one of them I knew by his voice to be Theunis de Klerk, the others I did not see.

2.

Which of the two, Theunis de Klerk, whom you knew by his voice, or the other, spoke first?

Answer: I don't know.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 5th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secretary.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

A.A. 2. MINUTES, 5TH JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a second examination to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Theunis de Klerk, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :—

1.

Did you not go to the place of Daniel Erasmus instead of W^m. Prinslo, Jochs' son, who was gone to Cafferland with Cornelis Faber?

Answer: No, but Johannes Bezuidenhout sent me there with a message, as I have already said.

2.

Was there not a letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff read, and if so, what were its contents?

Answer: Yes, one which was written to the Field-Cornet Opperman, and said that Mr. Van de Graaff had heard there were people in Cafferland, and that the Field-Cornet should be upon his guard, but what he was further to do I don't rightly know any more.

3.

After that letter was read, did not W^m. Krugel say, *I am with the Government, what do you say?*

Answer: Yes. he did say so.

4.

Did you not thereupon answer, *I am not with the Government?*

Answer: No, we all answered, Yes.

5.

Did not the other people say, *If you are with Government, we are with you?*

Answer: Already answered.

6.

If so, what reasons of dissatisfaction had you against Government?

Answer drops.

The witness, Frans Labuscagne, to be called in and confronted with the prisoner on that part of his deposition.

7.

Frans Labuscagne being called into Court, persisted in his deposition in this respect, but with this addition, "that after W^m. Krugel had said, *That such was not good*, and after he had "three times repeated his question to the people, the prisoner also "said, *Yes*, with the others."

The prisoner thereupon acknowledged that he had at first said, *He was not with Government*, but that he did not mean thereby that he had anything against Government, but that his expression arose from a mistake, because he had not rightly understood the letter, and that when he afterwards understood it better, he had said *Yes*.

W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, to be likewise confronted with the prisoner on this point.

W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, being called into Court, said that he had repeatedly heard W^m. Krugel ask if the people were with Government, but that he did not hear that Theunis de Klerk afterwards said *Yes* with the others, although it may be so, for that they were then all speaking together.

8.

Who was the other person who said he was not with Government?

Answer: Piet Erasmus, Piet's son.

9.

What was the cause of your misunderstanding the letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff?

Answer: I thought that the order of Mr. Van de Graaff was to apprehend Faber and the people who had gone to Cafferland, and that I was afraid of.

10.

Do you know whether Piet Erasmus, Piet son, laboured under the same mistake?

Answer: No.

11.

Did you think yourself, at that time, that W^m. Krugel was on the side of Government?

Answer: As I heard there among the people, he was not with Government, but I am so afraid that I don't know what I shall say.

1816.

12.

By whom did you hear that said?

Answer: That I don't know: (further) I did not hear it said. I have stated that falsely, and I request forgiveness, but I afterwards saw it.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 5th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 78.

J.J. I.

MINUTES, 5TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Martha Faber, widow of the late Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place?

Answer: Martha Faber, widow of the late Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, forty-three years of age, born at Tulbagh, and lately residing in the Tarka.

2.

Did not your deceased husband leave you in the month of November last, in order to go to Bruintjeshoogte?

Answer: Yes, he left me at the Tarka, but the date I don't know.

3.

Who rode with him?

Answer: Stephanus Bothma, Abraham Bothma, Andries Meijer, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, and a Bastard Hottentot of Christiaan de Beer.

4.

Was not your husband's brother Fredrik shot a few weeks before?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Was not your deceased husband much troubled in consequence?

Answer: Yes.

6.

Did you not hear that he wanted to form a party to revenge the death of his brother?

Answer: No, that I know nothing of.

7.

Was not Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo with your husband, a few weeks since the latter rode away with the above-mentioned people?

Answer: Yes.

8.

Was he not twice there within a short time?

Answer: Yes.

9.

Did he not the first time ride about with your husband the whole day?

Answer: Not that I know, for my husband was with the cattle, and Prinslo sent to call him, and then they were together in the house, but what they spoke I don't know, but the second time when he was again there, they rode together to Steph^s. and Louw Bothma's, but what conversation they had there I am unacquainted with.

10.

Do you not know that, when Hendrik Prinslo was the last time with your husband, a letter was written?

Answer: They were with Faber in the house, and I heard that there was a letter written, but I did not see them write, neither did I hear what was in it.

11.

Do you know whether H. Prinslo came purposely to your husband to instigate him to the business which afterwards took place?

Answer: I was not present, but I heard something of the kind said by Faber's wife.

12.

Do you know of the Field-Cornet van Wijk having sent for Barend Bester and Stephanus Bothma, to write a memorial respecting the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes.

13.

What more do you know of that circumstance?

Answer: Nothing, my husband, only told me that he had now and then sat down with them, but that he had left them there.

14.

Do you know that Cornelis Faber rode to Cafferland with Adriaan Engelbrecht, Frans Marais, and a little Hottentot in the service of Faber, after Hendrik Prinslo had been the first time with your husband?

Answer: Yes.

15.

Was not Hen^k Prinslo with your husband the second time, shortly after the return of Faber?

Answer: Yes.

16.

Did not Cornelis Faber soon after that again ride to Cafferland with Volkert Delport, W^m. Prinslo, Joach^s son, Frans Marais, and a Hottentot of Diedrik Muller?

Answer: Yes.

17.

Did not your husband leave you for the lower country soon after the departure of Faber?

Answer: Yes.

18.

Had he, shortly before, received any letters from the lower country, that is from the side of Bavarian's River?

Answer: No, that I do not know anything of.

19.

Did he not receive a letter from one of the Britses saying that the Field-Cornet Opperman had fled, and that W^m. Krugel was Provisional Field-Cornet?

Answer: No, that I do not know.

20.

With what intention did your husband ride to the lower country with the people mentioned by you?

Answer: That I don't know.

21.

Did your husband say when he intended to return?

Answer: No, he said he did not know whether he should be away two or three days.

22.

How far into the lower country was he going to ride?

Answer: That I don't know either.

23.

Did you hear Stephanus Bothma speak of the reasons why he accompanied your husband?

Answer: No.

24.

For what purpose did Faber ride to Cafferland?

Answer: That I know nothing of.

25.

Did you not hear that it was with the intention to call the Caffers?

Answer: No, that I don't know; (further) I certainly heard it spoken about that he had rode to the Caffers, but for what reason I do not know.

26.

Could your deceased husband write?

Answer: Yes, he could read and write.

The following letters being thereupon exhibited to the prisoner, viz., 1^m a letter, without date, signed *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout*, and beginning with the words, *Friends, &c., you are ordered, &c.*; 2^d a letter, signed *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout*, and dated the 12th November, 1815; and 3 a letter signed *Cornelis Faber*, dated the 3rd November, 1815, and beginning *Esteemed Cousin, Theunis de Klerk*, she was asked:—

27.

Are not both the first letters your husband's writing, and do you know this hand?

Answer: I don't know these hand writings, but I can very well see it is not my husband's hand.

28.

Could you perceive when Hend^k. Prinslo was there, that he intended to help your husband?

Answer: Yes, according to what H^k. Prinslo said.

29.

What did you hear him say?

Answer: He said that he would help my husband to investigate what the cause of Frederik Bezuidenhout's death was; (further) I heard this from my late husband, for I was not present.

30.

Could you remark, when your husband rode away to the lower country that he expected assistance from Hendrik Prinslo?

Answer: No, that I don't know.

31.

Whom did your late husband conceive to have been the cause of the death of his brother?

Answer: That I don't know, he wanted to find out; (further) that the Field-Cornet Opperman must know, who was Field-Cornet over that District.

32.

Did you hear your late husband say that Opperman was the cause of it?

Answer: Yes, he said so, because Opperman as Field-Cornet did not take up the business.

33.

Did you not hear that the last time Hendrik Prinslo was in the Tarka a letter was written to Jacobus Krugel, which letter Christiaan Muller took to deliver?

Answer: Yes, that I heard from my late husband, but he did not tell me what was in the letter, neither did I ask him.

34.

Did you not hear that H. Prinslo signed the letter?

Answer: No.

35.

As your husband rode away before Faber returned from his second journey to Cafferland, did you hear where they were to meet again?

Answer: No, that I did not know.

36.

Where did you suppose Faber would return to?

Answer: I thought that he would have come back again to us.

37.

Did not your husband leave any message at home, in case Faber should come there?

Answer: No, he did not leave any message with me.

38.

Were you present when your husband rode away with the other people?

Answer: Yes.

39.

Did they voluntarily accompany him, or were they forced by your husband?

Answer: Of their own free will; he did not force any of those who rode with him; he wanted to ride to the Field-Cornet Opperman only to ask whether he knew what the cause of his brother Fredrik's murder was.

40.

Did he not send before to ask anything of the Field-Cornet Opperman?

Answer: Not that I know, excepting only that my brother-in-law, Gerrit Bezuidenhout, had been with the Field-Cornet

41. What share was Hendrik Prinslo to have had in the business ?
- Answer : That I don't know.
42. Did Faber ride to Cafferland with the advice of your husband, or of his own accord ?
- Answer : I don't know that.
43. Did you remain at the same place with the Mullers till your husband's return ?
- Answer : No ; for the Mullers went away, and then I removed to old Koetzer's.
44. How long was your husband away ?
- Answer : That I have forgot.
45. Who was with him when he returned ?
- Answer : His son Gerrit, whom he took with him from the school.
46. When he came home did he tell you anything of what had happened ?
- Answer : Yes ; he said that he had fled from Slachter's neck, but where that is I don't know.
47. How long did you remain together at old Koetzer's ?
- Answer : One day, and the next day we rode to our *Request* Place.
48. Was Faber and his family with you then ?
- Answer : Yes.
49. How long did you remain at your *Request* Place ?
- Answer : One day ; he then removed through fear, but he altered his mind, and turned back again.
50. How far had you removed to ?
- Answer : To this side of the Winterberg.

51.

Were you not there surrounded with a party of troops?

Answer : Yes, when we had rode back one stage.

1816.

52.

Were there not other wagons with you besides your's and that of Faber?

Answer : Yes; that of Stephanus Bothma also.

53.

Did he accompany you when you fled?

Answer : Yes, and his brother Abraham also in one wagon, but they likewise turned back with us.

54.

Did you hear a shot on that side when you were about to come out?

Answer : Yes, at Faber.

55.

Did you not perceive that you were surrounded on all sides?

Answer : Yes; for I went to see where the shots were fired, and then they came in my sight.

56.

Did you not also see the armed burghers there?

Answer : Yes, but they stood far off.

57.

Did you not see that the other women left the wagons on the invitation of the Commandant Nel?

Answer : No; the other wagons were far from me.

58.

Did you not see your husband present his gun and shoot a soldier?

Answer : He first mounted his horse and wanted to gallop off, and on my asking him if he would leave me and my children, and allow me to be killed, he dismounted and came and stood by me behind the wagon, and spoke to the soldiers who stood in front of him, and I saw that one of the soldiers was going to fire at him, and therefore I pushed him away and warned him; at the same moment the priming of the soldier's gun burnt, and my husband fired at the soldier so that he was wounded and died afterwards.

1816.

59.

Did not your husband thereupon lie down between the wheels of the wagon and fire from there ?

Answer : No ; but he stood behind the wheel, and after he had fired, he loaded the gun again, and then he received a shot in the arm, which broke the bone above and below the elbow ; he then fled to me in order to hide himself, and I called to the soldiers that they should lay hold of him, but when I covered him they wounded me and my husband then ran from me, when they shot him in the back ; I thereupon ran up to him again and lifted him up, when I received the other shot.

60.

How many shots did your husband fire ?

Answer : Only one ; when he loaded the second time they shot him in the arm.

61.

Did you not give him a second gun when he fired the first off ?

Answer : Yes ; but he did not make use of it ; he loaded his own gun ; grief does a great deal, for my heart was sore, and we were there alone ; my husband then said to the child, " Go to them, and they will not do you any harm " ; he thereupon went, but was wounded in his leg and under his foot, but if he was fired at, or whether it was a ball that rebounded, I don't know.

62.

Did you not see an officer with his hat on his gun beckon to your husband to surrender and not to fire ?

Answer : No ; I did not see that.

63.

Did you not say to your husband not to surrender ?

Answer : No ; but I asked him if he would leave me and the children to be shot ; my heart was tender, and therefore I wanted to release him.

64.

Was there not a great quantity of powder and shot found with your wagons ?

Answer : Yes.

65.

Where did you get it all ?

Answer : From Cape Town, on a usual order from the Secretary ; brother Gerrit brought it with him for my husband ; it was ten pounds, but this was a year ago.

66.

Were you not apprehended after your husband was wounded ?

Answer : Yes ; he died at sunset.

67.

Did you fire a gun yourself that day ?

Answer : No although, it is said so of me ; the soldiers afterwards fired off the gun that was loaded.

68.

Were there not more shots fired from the wagon ?

Answer : No ; as far as I know, only one.

69.

Where did you intend to go at the time you took flight ?

Answer : He wanted to keep out of the way for a while, through fear, and then come back.

70.

Were there not any other persons who came to you during your flight except the Bothmas ?

Answer : Yes ; Theunis de Klerk, Fredrik Brits and Volkert Laport, and I believe W^m. Prinslo, Joch^s. son, who said to us that we had better turn back ; but we were then already on the road back, for my husband said it was too hard for him to fly from his Government, which had not done him any harm, but that he only wished to know why his brother, who had not committed any capital crime, was shot.

1816.

71.

For what purpose did you give your husband a gun?

Answer: Because I was afraid that he should be shot before he had time to load again.

72.

Are you not then convinced that you thereby encouraged your husband to shoot again at the troops?

Answer: No; but I was disheartened and sad about the condition of my husband; but he did not take that gun, but loaded his, and then he got the shot in the arm.

73.

Must you not acknowledge to have acted criminally by once more giving your husband an opportunity to fire again at the soldiers?

Answer: Yes, I cannot deny that it was bad, but he did not fire that gun, and with that I comfort myself, although I am now in sadness. We were alone, without any help.

74.

What have you more to say in your defence or excuse?

Answer: I don't know anything else.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 5th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 78.

X. 3. MINUTES, 8TH JANUARY, 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* Examination and Confrontation of Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo, confined in the public Prison at this Drostdy:—

1.

Do you persist in your answer to the 4th interrogatory of your first Examination that at the time you came to the place of D. J. Muller you had not any conversation with him?

Answer: Yes.

D. J. Muller to be called in and to be confronted with the Prisoner, Hendrik Prinslo, on that part of his deposition beginning with the words, *some time ago to preferred to the Burghers* (see first section of Muller's evidence, No. 6) and also on his answer to the 5th interrogatory.

D. J. Muller having come into Court, and the said part of his deposition being read, he declared to persist thereby, in face of the Prisoner, and also in his answer to the 5th interrogatory, and said that it took place just in that manner, and that he had not any reason to say so if it was not true.

The Prisoner persisted in saying he knew nothing of it.

2.

Did you not, on your first coming to the place of Muller, find Faber there?

Answer: Yes, Faber was there; he lives there.

3.

Did you not, in presence of Faber, express yourself in these or similar words: *Are you still sitting quiet; the one looks so, and the other so; these people are shot; and what did Faber answer?*

Answer: That I know nothing whatever of.

4.

Did you not request Faber to send for Joh^s: Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No, he was with his cattle, and came into the house after I had sat there a little while.

5.

Was not Bezuidenhout called, and did he not come?

Answer: He did come, but I did not send for him; he said that he had seen me coming down the stony ridge, and that he did not know who it was, that it must be some unknown person, for no one else would have come that road.

1816.

6.

Did you not first ride with Bezuidenhout to *Commando Ford*, and from thence to Steph^s. Bothma at the Paling Kloof, and come back late in the evening?

Answer: It is true that I rode there with Bezuidenhout, but we came back early in the afternoon and immediately rode away. When I came to Wentzel Coester, the sun came through, and there was full an hour and a half's sun.

7.

When you came to *Commando Ford*, did not Stephanus Bothma invite you and Bezuidenhout to come to his house?

Answer: When we arrived there we found that Christiaan Botha, who lives there, was not at home; he was at his dam, and in the meantime Steph^s. Bothma came there, and when Christiaan Botha came back from his dam, Stephanus Bothma continued to urge Bezuidenhout and Christiaan Botha to call at his place. Christiaan Botha said that I also should go with him, but I excused myself on account of the weakness of my horse, on which Christiaan Botha gave me a horse, with which I rode with them, leading my own horse.

8.

What occurred while you were at Stephanus Bothma's?

Answer: I found four Caffers sitting there in the house. Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Steph^s. Bothma were speaking with one of them named *Zwartbooy*, when Bothma said to Bezuidenhout, "There are the Caffers, speak with them yourself," which Bezuidenhout accordingly did through the interpretation of a woman, but whose name I do not recollect.

9.

What discourse was held with those Caffers?

Answer: Bezuidenhout asked them if the Caffers were *ready*, to which they said *Yes*, but that they did not know what was the matter that one of the Dutch people did not come to

them. Bezuidenhout thereupon answered that he intended to send Cornelis Faber there, but was apprehensive that the Caffers might kill him. To this the Caffer said there is not any fear of that, for that they would not harm any Dutchman, on which Bothma said, *I told you this.* The sheep then came running on in the rain, and Bothma promised them one. We then rode away.

10.

To what captain did those three Caffers belong?

Answer: I believe to *Jainisa.*

11.

What do you think Bezuidenhout meant by his question, *if the Caffers were ready*, and what Bothma meant when he said, *I told you this?*

Answer: I did not then form any opinion, for when I went with Christiaan Botha to his mill they were talking together (further). It must have been about the business which afterwards happened.

12.

Do you not know that Faber rode a couple of days afterwards to Cafferland?

Answer: Yes, that I heard afterwards, when I was there the second time, and on Bezuidenhout saying that he intended to send Faber there.

Cornelis Faber to be called in, and his answer to the 14th interrogatory being read to him, to be confronted with the prisoner on his answers to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th interrogatories; also D. J. Muller to be confronted on that part of his deposition beginning with the words, *whereupon said Prinslo to the former continued his journey.*

Cornelis Faber being called into Court, his answer to the 14th interrogatory was read to him, on which he said he persisted in everything; that the reason why Prinslo rode away so suddenly was because that it was so late.

The abovementioned part of D. J. Muller's deposition being read to him, he persisted therein.

The Prisoner persisted in his statement, and said that it was cloudy weather that evening, and that it rained.

The Witness said that he did not know whether it had rained, but that the prisoner came there and brought everything into a

1816.

hobble. Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Joh' son, being also called into Court and asked whether, when H. Prinslo came there the first time, Faber did not send him to call his father, he answered "Yes, and then I remained with the cattle."

The Prisoner said that it was possible that Faber had sent for him, but that he did not give any order thereto.

14.

Did you not on that occasion say that the inhabitants of Brintjes Hoogte and Zuurveld were all united?

Answer: No.

The Witness D. J. Muller to be called in, and to read to him that part of the deposition beginning with *that he* (namely, Bezuidenhout) *had now got help to all united.* Andries Meijer to be also called in, and his answers to his 61, 62, 63, and 64 interrogatories being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

The witness D. J. Muller persisted that he had so understood it clearly from Bezuidenhout.

The prisoner declared never to have said any such thing to Bezuidenhout.

Andries Meijer being called in, persisted that he had understood from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout what he stated in his said answers.

The prisoner persisted that he knew nothing of it, and that he cannot help what Bezuidenhout may have said.

15.

The second time you came to the place of the Mullers with Theunis de Klerk did you not go to Christiaan Muller, who was in bed, and awaken him?

Answer: No; I went to Bezuidenhout's wagon-tent, where I remained till it was broad day, and Stephanus Bothma also came to the tent while I and Theunis de Klerk were still asleep, and I did not come to Muller's before eight o'clock in the morning.

D. J. Muller to be called into Court, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with the words, *that about a fortnight afterwards to was in bed.* Christiaan Muller to be also called in, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with, *on a certain night that Hendrik Prinslo . . . to bring a letter away;* and to be confronted with the prisoner.

D. J. Muller said he was still in bed, and that it was not yet day when the prisoner called his brother, and who immediately awoke him. The witness J. C. Muller said that he was called by the prisoner while he was still in bed, and before daylight.

The Prisoner said it was untrue.
The witnesses persisted.

16.

Did you not the same night
send for Stephanus Bothma ?

Answer : Joh · Bezuidenhout
sent for Stephanus Bothma
when I and Theunis de Klerk
came there ; he sent him word
by two Hottentots that he should
come, for that Cornelis Faber
had returned.

D. J. Muller to be called in and to read to him that part of the deposition beginning with *having the same night . . . to in the house.* Also to call in Faber. and to read to him his answer to the 33rd interrogatory of his examination. and to be confronted with the prisoner thereon.

The witness D. J. Muller said that he could not positively say whether the prisoner also sent the message, but that as they were together, he did not think otherwise than that it was jointly.

The prisoner persisted.

The prisoner being asked if, when he was riding thither with Theunis de Klerk, he did not meet Cornelis Faber and ask, *what is Bezuidenhout about ; has he already assembled the Turka people ?* said, I did meet Faber, but I did not say any such thing to him.

C. Faber persisted in his statement that they sent for Steph^s Bothma, and that Bezuidenhout even ordered his (Faber's) Hottentot to ride with him. (Further said), I only heard Bezuidenhout speak. Faber further said that when the prisoner Prinslo met him, he said, *What is Bezuidenhout waiting for ; does he still ride round among the people ?* to which he had answered, *Yes.*

The Prisoner said it might have been so, but that he did not know.

17.

Did not Theunis de Klerk say there in your presence “ that he would shoot those who did not assist, even were it his own father ? ”

Answer : He did say that he would shoot those who would not help, were it even his brother, but he did not say anything of his *father.*

The Prisoner, being asked what Theunis de Klerk meant by the expression *assist*, said, to drive the English out of the country, when Bezuidenhout should come with the Caffers.

D. J. Muller to be called into Court and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with, *on which the Deponent, W^m. . . . to his own father,* and to be confronted with the prisoner thereon. Stephanus Bothma to be also called in, to be further examined on his answer to his 13th interrogatory, and asked if he

1816.

well recollects who it was that said so. Andries Meyer to be also questioned on that point.

The Witness D. J. Muller said he understood that Theunis de Klerk had spoken of his own father.

Steph^s. Bothma said that the expression meant by him in his said 13th answer was, *were it even my own father*, and persisted that he did not know who said so. Andries Meijer being questioned hereon, said he knew nothing of it.

The Prisoner said he did not recollect if Meijer was present on that occasion.

18.

Did not you or Theunis de Klerk say to D. J. Muller on that occasion "that he must now say whether he would assist or not" ?

Answer : I did not say so ; if anybody else said so I don't know.

D. J. Muller to be called in, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with, and *that thereupon one of the two . . . to, assist or not*, and to confront him with the prisoner.

The Witness D. J. Muller being called in, and said part of his deposition being read to him, he declared to persist that the expression alluded to was made use of by the prisoner or by Theunis de Klerk, but that he did not recollect which of the two.

The Prisoner persisted that he did not know anything about it.

19.

Do you still persist in your answers to the 10th and 11th interrogatories that you did not help to dictate a letter with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to Jacobus Krugel, and which was written by Steph^s. Bothma by their directions ?

Answer : Yes ; I did not dictate the letter, nor was I present when it was written, nor did I know of that letter.

D. J. Muller to be called in, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with, *they said to the Deponent's brother, W^m. . . . to, as was directed by said Prinslo and Bezuidenhout*, as also his answer to the 4th interrogatory, and to confront him thereon with the prisoner. Stephanus Cornelis Bothma to be also called in, and to read to him what he stated in his answer to the 13th interrogatory of his examination, namely, "Yes ; then I wrote what Johannes Bezuidenhout and Hendrik Prinslo directed me." and to be confronted thereon with the prisoners. Theunis de Klerk to be also called in, and to be asked whether he was present at the writing of the letter, and to relate the circumstances thereof in presence of the prisoner Hendrik Prinslo.

The witness D. J. Muller persisted in his statement, and said that Stephanus Bothma sat upon the corner of a chest where he wrote the letter, while Bezuidenhout sat in the door, Prinslo right opposite Bothma, he (the Deponent) in the middle of the window, and Theunis de Klerk next him, when he plainly heard the letter dictated by Bezuidenhout and Prinslo, and when it was finished Prinslo took the chair, and sitting down, signed his name.

The prisoner said he did not recollect having dictated such a letter, but that when he was taken up by the Dragoons, they made such a remark.

The witness said that he had not seen the other people since the apprehension of Prinslo, excepting Faber on his return from Slagters' Nek, who then only asked where his things were and thereupon rode away. The witness further said that he had not any reason to say what was not true, and that there were many particulars which he had not stated, because he did not sufficiently recollect them, but that he very well knows that Prinslo made use of the expression *God-forgotten*, not only once but three different times.

The prisoner acknowledged to have been present at the writing of the letter, but that Bothma wrote without his having dictated anything.

The prisoner being asked if he had been at enmity with this witness, he answered no, and that he never had any acquaintance with him.

Stephanus Bothma persisted in his answer to the 13th Interrogatory of his first Examination, and said that Prinslo sat on the one side and Bezuidenhout on the other; and further said in the prisoner's face *that the prisoner should speak the truth to his temporal judge as God knew it.*

The prisoner thereupon acknowledged this statement to be true, whereupon the confrontation with Theunis de Klerk became unnecessary.

20.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 19th Interrogatory of your first Examination, that you were obliged to write your name on a clean sheet of paper, on which there was not anything written, and not to a letter to Jacobus Krugel, which was first written by Steph^s. Cornelis Bothma?

Answer: Yes; I signed that. I would not betray them.

Stephanus C. Bothma to be called and to read to him that part of his answer to the 13th Interrogatory beginning *when I had done*

1316. *writing, &c., . . . to and signed it, and to be confronted with the prisoner; D. J. Muller to be also called in and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning and which letter, &c., . . . to given to the Deponent. and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner; C. Faber to be also called and confronted on his answers to the 42nd, 43rd and 45th Interrogatories of his Examination, and his 69th, 70th and 71st answers of his first Examination; likewise Theunis de Klerk to be called, and asked if he also did not see the letter signed.*

Stephanus Bothma persisted in his said answer in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner then acknowledged to have signed the letter, but afterwards said that all the circumstances were not so remembered by him.

The prisoner being asked if he still persisted in saying that he had written his name on a sheet of clean paper? answered *No*.

The said part of D. J. Muller's Deposition being read to him, he said to persist in these circumstances in face of the prisoner. The prisoner said it might be so, but that he had forgotten it.

Cornelis Faber also persisted in his said answer.

Andries Meijer likewise persisted in his above-quoted answers to the Interrogatories to his first Examination.

Theunis de Klerk being called into Court, said that he was not any longer in the house when the letter was signed, but only when it was written.

21.

Do you still persist in saying that before you signed the letter you were threatened by representing to you the cruel punishment of the Caffers?

Answer: Yes.

D. J. Muller to be called in, and to be asked if this statement of the prisoner is agreeable to truth; Cornelis Faber to be also called in, and his answer to the 44th Interrogatory of his first Examination to be read to him, and to be asked if anything of that sort had been said by him. Theunis de Klerk, Andries Meijer, and Stephanus Bothma to be also successively called into Court, and to be asked separately what each of them knows of the circumstances.

The witness, D. J. Muller, being questioned on this point, said that he knew nothing of it, and that no such thing was said in his presence.

The prisoner said he did not know whether this witness was present at the time.

The witness said that he could not judge the prisoner, but that he believed he was also a cause of Faber having rode to Cafferland.

Cornelis Faber said he did not know of having said any such thing, and that the statement of the prisoner is false and an untruth.

The prisoner said that Faber said it was a lie, and that he (prisoner) had not any witness for his statement.

Stephanus Bothma also said that he did not hear anything of the kind said.

The prisoner said that he did not know if they had said so. The prisoner, on Steph^s. Bothma saying to him that "he must not any longer conceal the truth from the Court, for that it would notwithstanding appear," further said that Faber did not say any such thing to him.

The further confrontation therefore falls away.

22.

Must you not acknowledge that on delivery of the letter to C. Muller, you gave him directions to take it to Jacobus Krugel, and to tell him that after he read the same he should burn it in your presence?

Answer: Yes; but I gave the letter and message to C. Muller in the name of Bezuidenhout, but I was not the person who previously ordered him to keep himself in readiness.

D. J. Muller to be called in and to read to him that part of his Deposition beginning with *but which was afterwards, &c.*, . . . to presence of Deponent's said brother, and to confront him thereon with the prisoner; also J. C. Muller, and to read to him that part of his Deposition beginning with *upon which the Deponent, &c.*, to . . . and the Deponent's brother, *Diedrik*; likewise Johannes Hartsenberg, and to read to him that part of his Deposition beginning with *which letter, &c.*, . . . to gone to his work, and further to examine this letter with respect to the message sent; Theunis de Klerk to be also called and examined on this point.

J. C. Muller persisted in his Deposition that the prisoner had previously ordered him to keep his horses in readiness, and that he afterwards gave him the letter and message without speaking of Bezuidenhout.

The prisoner said that this statement of the witness is untrue.

The witness, D. J. Muller, said he was present at the delivery of the letter, and that he heard the message as stated in the Deposition, but not in the name of Bezuidenhout.

The witness, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, persisted in his Deposition in this respect, but said that Prinslo, as far as he heard, did not speak of Bezuidenhout.

The prisoner said that he merely greeted this witness when he stood at the screw.

Theunis de Klerk, being questioned, said that he also heard Prinslo say that the letter should be delivered by Christiaan

1816.

Muller to Jacobus Krugel, and that he should burn it after he had read it; but that he did not hear that the message had been given in the name of Bezuidenhout, but that Bezuidenhout had caused the letter to be written.

The prisoner thereupon said that they must have misunderstood him, as that he had delivered the letter to C. Muller in the name of Bezuidenhout.

23.

What was the reason of having selected Jacobus Krugel as a man to whom such a letter should be written?

Answer: Because Bezuidenhout said he was the only man whom he knew there.

24.

Do you also know him?

Answer: Yes.

25.

Did you suppose him to be a person who could promote the object mentioned in the letter?

Answer: No, so far I did not know him, but Bezuidenhout said he was the only one we knew in that district, and therefore that we should write to him. I had not seen him for five or six years, nor heard of him; the last time I saw him was when the Commissary-General de Mist was here.

26.

Do you persist in your answers to the 22nd and 23rd Interrogatories of your first Examination, that you did not say to W^m. Krugel that Faber was gone to Cafferland, and likewise that the one brother should tap the blood of the other, and that you could also do so as easily as one pulls the spile out of a cask?

Answer: Yes.

W. F. Krugel to be called in, and to read to him in face of the prisoner his answer to the 130th Interrogatory of his Examination, also Cornelis van den Nest, and to read to him his Answers to the 27th and 28th Interrogatories, likewise Cornelis Faber, and to read to him his answers to the 53rd and 55th Interrogatories of his Examination, as also Theunis de Klerk to be examined on this point.

W. F. Krugel said that he persisted in his said answer to the 130th Interrogatory, but said that he had heard the first report from the wife of Opperman.

The prisoner said that he first heard from W. F. Krugel that Opperman was gone.

W. F. Krugel said "no, that I first heard from you," and further persisted that Prinslo made use of the words mentioned in this question, but that he did not know what the prisoner meant thereby.

Cornelis van den Nest's said answers being read to him, he persisted therein, and said that he had heard Prinslo say so, but that it appeared to him as if Prinslo had been drinking.

The prisoner said it was true that he had drunk something, but that he does not know of having seen Cornelis van den Nest there, or of having spoken with him.

Cornelis Faber's answers to the 53rd and 55th Interrogatories of his Examination being read to him, he persisted therein, and said, *Who otherwise would have done it?*

The prisoner said that he had not sent the horses, and also that he did not know that Willem Prinslo, Jochem's son, had been with them, which he now heard for the first time, and that it was not Bezuidenhout, but Faber, who gave orders to Theunis de Klerk to send the horses of Hendrik Bezuidenhout, that Faber wanted to have three of them himself, but that Theunis de Klerk said there were only two horses to be got there.

C. Faber denied this, and persisted in his statements, and said that it was since the coming of Prinslo to the Tarka that Bezuidenhout became so bold.

Theunis de Klerk, being called in and asked who gave him the message for the horses of H. Bezuidenhout, who was not at his place? said it was Johannes Bezuidenhout, who also gave me a letter to Coenraad Bezuidenhout, and that Volkert Laport, and Stephanus Marais also read a letter which was written for those horses. (Further) Bezuidenhout said that he would take care for the horses, and that he had received the letter from Bezuidenhout, and a message from Faber also. Being further asked if the prisoner Prinslo was present at the commanding of those horses, he answered No.

27.

Do you persist in your answers to the 28th and 29th Interrogatories of your Examination, that you did not relate anything of what was going forward to your brother Klaas, or any of your family?

Answer: I told my father and brother that Bezuidenhout intended something of the kind, but I did not speak to anyone else about it.

1816.

Nic^s. B. Prinslo, M^s. son, to be called in and to be confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 5th Interrogatory. The Deposition of Martinus Prinslo to be also read to the prisoner.

Nic^s. B. Prinsloo persisted in his answer to the 5th Interrogatory. The prisoner acknowledged the contents, wherefore the Deposition of M. Prinslo, sen^r., was not read.

28.

Did you not make an agreement with Bezuidenhout to meet together at the Tarka, on one side the Post of Rossouw, at the Wilgebosch or Kromme River?

Answer: No. but he sent me word that he should let me know when he came to Baviaan's River, but he did not appoint a fixed place, but the time was past.

D. J. Muller to be called into Court and his answers to the 12th, 13th, and 14th Interrogatories to be read to him in presence of the prisoner, and to be confronted thereon, also Theunis de Klerk to be questioned on this circumstance.

The witness, D. J. Muller, to be called into Court, and his answers being read to him, he persisted thereby, and further said that Bezuidenhout told him that he should not take upon him the Chief Command, from which the witness supposed that Prinslo was to do so, and that if he had not come to the Tarka nothing would have happened.

The prisoner said that he never said any such thing to Bezuidenhout.

Theunis de Klerk said that he believed they were to have met at the place mentioned, because he heard that Bezuidenhout had appointed Faber to come there with the Caffers. H. Prinslo was also present there.

The prisoner, Prinslo, having asked Theunis de Klerk where the Caffers were to meet, the latter answered at *Kacha*.

Theunis de Klerk, being further asked where Bezuidenhout and F. Prinslo were to meet, he said he did not know.

29.

Must you not acknowledge by your conduct to have practically encouraged Joh^s. Bezuidenhout in his revengeful intentions with respect to the death of his brother Frederik, and thereby to have disturbed the tranquillity of the Colony?

Answer: It is true I spoke with him, but did not encourage him, he was already so; the tranquillity of the Colony was disturbed thereby, but they had that business already going on when I came there.

Cornelis Faber to be called in and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 62nd Interrogatory of the examination. D. J. Muller to be likewise called in, and again to read to him, in

presence of the prisoner, that part of his deposition where he states what was said by Bezuidenhout, namely, "that he had now got help, for that Hendrik Prinslo had told him that the inhabitants of Bruintjes Hoogte and Zuurveld were all united;" as also his answers to the 5, 13, 14 and 15 of the Interrogatories after his Deposition. Johannes Hartsenberg to be likewise called in, and to read to him, in presence of the prisoner, his deposition to the words, *with his own hands*, to *Jacobus Krugel*. As also Christiaan Muller, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with *Because he had understood from H. Prinslo, &c., to people together*, and his answer to the 25th Interrogatory, and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

C. Faber persisted in his answer to the 62nd Interrogatory, and asked the prisoner, *How came it then that four Caffers were already at Steph^s. Bothma's when I came there?*

The prisoner said he knew nothing of the Caffers.

The witness, D. J. Muller, persisted in the above-mentioned part of his deposition, in face of the prisoner, and further said that Joh^s Bezuidenhout and Faber were already prepared to remove to the Zeekoe River, in the Nieuwveld, but that that was at once given up when H. Prinslo came there.

The witness, Joh^s. Hartsenberg, being called into Court, and said part of his deposition being read to him he persisted therein.

The prisoner hereupon said that all this may be, but that when he came there the four Caffers were already with Steph^s. Bothma.

The witness J. C. Muller persisted in the above-mentioned part of his deposition in the face of the prisoner.

The prisoner said that the business was already going forward when he came there, and that they had also already the four Caffers at Stephanus Bothma's.

30.

Did you not see those Caffers after you had the conversation with Bezuidenhout, which has been stated by the different witnesses, namely, *that Bezuidenhout had been too late regarding the death of his brother, and the like?*

Answer: That business had been already spoken of before I saw the Caffers, but the expressions imputed to me I did not make use of.

31.

Must you not acknowledge by assisting in dictating the letter to Jacobus Krugel, and by signing it and sending it away, and by the knowledge you now confess to have had of the intended rebellion, to be highly criminal and deserving of punishment?

Answer: Yes, there I have done wrong.

32.

Have you anything more to say in your defence or excuse? Answer: No.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 8th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 79.

Y.2. MINUTES, 8TH JANUARY, 1816.

Second examination of the prisoner, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, confined in the public prison at the Uitenhage Drostdy.

1.

Whether Hendrik Frederik Prinslo and Joh. Bezuidenhout were not at the prisoner's at the end of October or the beginning of November?

Answer: Yes! I had ridden to the cattle at the Commando Drift, and there they were. And then they accompanied me home.

2.

Whether there were not then four Kafirs with him, the prisoner?

Answer: "Whether there were three, four, five, or six I do not know. But there were Kafirs, but these had come from the direction of Bezuidenhout."

3.

Whether those four Kafirs had not immediately been sent back with a message to their chiefs?

Answer: "They were sent back."

4.

Who sent them back, Prinslo or Bezuidenhout?

Answer: "I think one of the two. I was not personally present there."

5.

(This article drops), viz.:—
"If not! to call in Cornelis Faber, and to read to him the end of Art. 14 of his first examination, and for that reason confront him with the prisoner. Also to call in D. Muller, and to read to him that portion of his deposition, beginning with "After which the said Prinslo" . . . to . . . , "returned," and to ask him whether he also remembers whither Prinslo and Bezuidenhout had gone at that time?"

Drops.

6.

Whether there was not a maidservant present, who acted as interprestress?

Answer: "I do not know whether she served as interprestress; but she is a Kafir woman, named Anna, who speaks good Dutch. But I was not present there."

7.

Whether he did not hear from others with what message those Kafirs had been sent away?

Answer: "That the chief, Jalouza, had to come there to Bezuidenhout."

8.

What had he to come and do there?

Answer: "I do not know; I think in order to come to an agreement."

9.

Why do you think that?

Answer: "Because I had already heard there that Faber had been twice in Kafirland; and that Bezuidenhout intended to incite the Kafirs."

10.

Was Prinslo present at that conversation with the Kafirs?

Answer: "I believe that he was."

1816.

11.

Whether the Kafirs had not been asked by one or another whether they were already ready?

Answer: "I do not know; it may be so."

12.

Whether he did not also hear that it was asked by those Kafirs why none of the Christian people came to them with that message?

Answer: "Yes! so I heard from Christiaan Botha."

13.

What answer did the Kafirs thereupon receive?

Answer: "I do not know."

14.

Did the Caffers thereupon immediately leave you?

Answer: The next day, and they stole sheep out of our kraal.

15.

Did you not say to the Caffers that they should drive the flock of sheep which were coming on, farther, and that then they might take one?

Answer: No, that is an accusation.

16.

How long did Bezuidenhout and Prinslo remain with you that day?

Answer: At the most an hour.

17.

What further conversation had they with you then about the rebellion which afterwards took place?

Answer: There was spoken about the rebellion and about writing letters to the Field-Cornets; it was a commotion about making a conspiracy in consequence of the death of Fredrik Bezuidenhout, and that the Hottentots enjoyed too many privileges from Government, but I don't know everything that they contrived.

18.

Who were present at that conversation?

Answer: Christiaan Botha and H. Prinslo; I don't know if Bezuidenhout was there; they spoke with the Caffers behind the straw hut.

19.

When did you hear of those people afterwards?

Answer: Not with my knowledge, before the time that they sent for me by a little Hottentot.

20.

Were you not present on the 29th October last, at the place of Diedrick Muller, when the Field-cornet, Van Wijk, Barend Jacobus Bester and Johannes Bezuidenhout were there?

Answer: Yes, but I do not know whether it was just on the 29th October.

21.

Was it not there proposed in compliance with the desire of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to write a memorial or letter?

Answer: Yes.

22.

What was the reason it was not done?

Answer: That I don't know.

D. Muller to be called in and that part of his deposition relative to this point being read to him, to be confronted with the prisoner. The depositions of the Field-Cornet Van Wijk and Barend Bester in connection with this to be also read to the prisoner.

D. J. Muller being called in, and said part of his deposition read to him, he declared to persist thereby.

The prisoner said that he did not know why the writing of such a memorial did not take effect.

The depositions of the Field-Cornet Van Wijk and of Barend Bester as far as relative to this circumstance, being read to the prisoner, he said it was the truth, but that he did not know any other reason why the memorial was not written.

24.

When you were afterwards sent for in the night to Bezuidenhout, as you have stated in your answer to the 10th Interrogatory, did not Andries Meijer go with you?

Answer: Yes, and Adriaan Engelbrecht also, who immediately rode to his father-in-law, Diedrick Geere.

25.

When you were with Bezuidenhout, did you hear him reproach Hendrik Fredrik Prinslo that he was to act as Under Sheriff at Bruintjes Hoogte?

Answer: It may be, but I did not hear it.

1816.

26.

Did you not thereupon say,
*Is he the Under Sheriff, then he
is perhaps come to take me, for I
have been summoned twice?*

Answer: No.

27.

H. F. Prinslo to be called in, and that part of his answer to the 19th Interrogatory of his first examination relative to this point being read to him, to be confronted with the prisoner.

H. F. Prinslo being called into Court, and that part of his said answer being read to him, he declared to persist thereby in presence of the prisoner.

The prisoner persisted in his denial.

28.

Did you not on the same occasion, when H. Prinslo, on a question of Bezuidenhout, answered, *I don't know, I shall see; thereupon say, what will you see; does the Judge act according to God's law; he tramples the law under his feet?*

Answer: No, never.

H. F. Prinslo to be called, and that part of his answer on the 19th Interrogatory of his first examination to be read to him, and confronted thereon with the prisoner.

H. F. Prinslo, being called in and questioned on this circumstance, persisted in his statement, and said that Bezuidenhout, Stephanus Bothma, and he were present at that time, and that it was in this manner he was dragged into the misfortune.

The prisoner persisted in the denial.

29.

Do you still persist in what you have said in your answer to the 24th Interrogatory of your first Examination, that you were forced by Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout and H. Prinslo to write the letter to Jacobus Krugel, and did you not on the contrary voluntarily write that letter?

Answer: Yes; I was forced, and did not write that letter voluntarily.

H. F. Prinslo to be called in and confronted with the prisoner on this point. Cornelis Faber to be also called and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 40th Interrogatory of his first Examination.

H. F. Prinslo said that the prisoner Bothma wrote the letter voluntarily and then gave it to him to sign.

The prisoner persisted that he was forced, that they sent for him in a deceitful manner and dictated the letter to him word for word.

Cornelis Faber being called in, said that he did not see any force made use of to make Bothma write that letter.

The prisoner, Bothma, having thereupon asked Cornelis Faber "if he did not know that Bezuidenhout once said to him he would get him, because he had refused to write a letter for him?" Faber answered that he knew that Bezuidenhout once said to his wife that he did not know what reason Steph^s. Bothma had, not to write a letter for him.

30.

Did you on that occasion hear Cornelis Faber explain to H^k. Prinslo the manner in which the Caffers punish with death? If not, H. F. Prinslo to be called in, and his answer to the 19th Interrogatory being read to him on this point, to be confronted with the prisoner.

Vide in this connection the third Examination of H. F. Prinslo held this day.

31.

After the letter was given to Christiaan Muller to be delivered, did you not say to H. Prinslo "*Now you must take care that you do not inform against us, for we are situated near the boundaries, we shall flee, but then you will have to suffer, and further, if it be found out and we may be taken, then you shall pay for it, for we shall throw all upon you, and have sworn an oath to one another to be faithful, and that what the one says the other will say too, and further, I know an Englishman better than you, I have had to do with them; if we hold together with us five, and I stab one of them, and we all bear witness against you, even if I still have the knife, and my hands are bloody, they will believe us and hang you up, and we are free, for the more you swear and lie to an Englishman the better he believes you?*"

Answer: No, I know nothing of such a thing.

1816.

32.

H. F. Prinslo to be called into Court, and that part of his answer to the 19th Interrogatory of his first Examination to be read to him and confronted thereon with the prisoner.

H. F. Prinslo persisted in his statement of this circumstance, and said that Stephanus Bothma said this to him at the corner of the house, and that it fully appears they had arranged the business. The prisoner Bothma said that he was falsely accused.

33.

Do you know when you were on the move down, about the 11th or 12th November last, with Bezuidenhout and his followers, that the Field-Cornets Van Wijk and Van Heerden endeavoured to overtake and speak with you?

Answer; Yes, they sent Muller.

34.

Did you not send word to the Post of Pieter Venter that you would be at Barend Bester's, and that if the Field-Cornet Van Wijk wanted to speak to you he should be at Barend Bester's at sunrise, where you would wait so long?

Answer: I recollect that Bezuidenhout said Van Wijk should come there, and that he would there speak with him.

35.

Did you not, however, without waiting the result of your message, leave that place long before sunrise?

Answer: Yes.

36.

Confrontation on this point.

Unnecessary.

37.

What was the reason of your going away so suddenly without waiting for the Field-Cornets?

Answer: Because Bezuidenhout would not wait, for he said that it was better they should ride after him than that he should wait for them.

38.

While you were at Barend Bester's, did not Bezuidenhout endeavour to take the two sons of the former with him?

Answer: That I don't know.

39.

Did not Bezuidenhout on receiving a negative answer say, *Those who do not go willingly, I do not press?* Answer: That I did not hear.

40.

Barend Bester's answer to the 3rd Interrogatory of his evidence on oath to be read to the prisoner, and to be asked "whether he must not acknowledge that those who at that time rode down the Tarka with Bezuidenhout, and, therefore, the prisoner also, accompanied him entirely of their own free will?"

The widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on her answers to the 3rd and 39th Interrogatories of her Examination.

The said evidence being read to the prisoner, he said that it had not been voluntary on his part, but that he was frightened by the threats, and the terrible oaths which were made use of.

The widow Bezuidenhout being called into Court and her answers to the said Interrogatories being read to her, she declared to persist thereby, and said that as it appeared to her, the prisoner went voluntarily, and that she had not heard otherwise.

The prisoner said that he did not go of his own accord.

41.

Did not the Field-Cornet Van Wijk come to speak with you some days afterwards, at the place where you lay with your cattle? Answer: Yes, he was with me there.

42.

Did not the Field-Cornet Van Wijk speak to you on that occasion about a report which you were said to have spread, that a man who had been requested by the gang to assist, but who refused, had been immediately shot, and also that there had been a column of Caffers already seen from the Daggabosch Neck to near the place of D. Erasmus? Answer: Yes, he did ask me about that.

43.

What did you thereupon say to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk? Answer: That it was not true, and that I was not the spreader of any such report.

1810.

44.
Confrontation on this point.

Unnecessary.

45.
Did you not on the same occasion promise the Field-Cornet Van Wijk that you would do everything in your power to dissuade them from their intention, and to induce them to return home?

Answer: Yes, that I did promise.

46.
How could you promise such a thing in case you lay under such restraint?

Answer: One does as much as he can.

A letter, without date, beginning with *Field-Cornet Van Wijk*, &c., and signed *S. C. Bothma*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked:—

47.
Do you know this letter, and if so, what is the meaning of it?

Answer: Yes, and the meaning is that I endeavoured to dissuade them, as I did Bezuidenhout and Krugel, and after I had done so, I wrote this letter in the house of Wentzel Koetzer, and sent it away with his son, but when it was done, I do not know.

48.
Do you know anything of a warning or notice from the Landdrost Stockenstrom, dated the 13th November, tending to bring the rebellious inhabitants back to their duty?

Answer: Yes.

49.
Was that warning not delivered by Barend Bester in order to be circulated?

Answer: When I got information of it, it lay at Jan Jordaan's, who lies nearer in this direction than B. Bester's.

50.
Did you not take away that warning, and bring it back to the Tarka?

Answer: No, where Jordaan left it I do not know.

51.

Were you not at that time again in the Tarka to collect people, and did you not for that purpose bring a commanding letter from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Yes, by orders of Bezuidenhout; but I did not bring it there.

A commanding letter, signed *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout*, and dated the 13th November, 1815, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked if he knew it, and answered yes, and that it was brought away by Adriaan Engelbrecht; that he had written it at the Kromme River, and subscribed the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout to it by his order; that almost all the people were present, but that he was not now able to name any one of them excepting Joh^s. Hartsenberg, Andries Meijer and his brother, Abraham Bothma, as far as he could remember.

Also a letter, signed *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout*, without date, and beginning, *Friends, you are ordered*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he said that he had also written and signed it, for what could he do; and that Andries Meijer and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Frederik's son, were present.

Another letter, dated 12th November, 1815, addressed to the Field-Cornet Greijling, and likewise signed *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he gave the same reply as to the last preceding part of this Section, and that Bezuidenhout had so dictated it, that Andries Meijer and Joh^s. Hartsenberg were present, and that it was brought away by Jordaan.

Finally a letter, dated the 9th November, without signature, and beginning *Good Friend, Stephanus van Wijk*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he said he did not know it.

52.

What was the reason that the persons mentioned in those letters were to be present just at the place of Th^s. de Klerk?

Answer: Because that was the appointed place.

53.

Was the place fixed on before you rode away with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: That I do not know.

54.

Did Theunis de Klerk expect you?

Answer: I believe so.

55.

That part of the deposition of the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, beginning, *That the Landt. Stockenstrom, &c., to for the purpose*, being read to the prisoner, he said that he did not know what had become of the warning of the Landdrost Stockenstrom, but that he had had it in his hands, and read it.

56.

Do you know of Hermanus Potgieter having been afterwards sent with an invitation to the rebels, from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff?

Answer: I heard it; that was after me.

57.

What was the consequence of that invitation?

Answer: That I don't know I was not present at it.

58.

Did you not afterwards receive a letter from the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, saying that you should come to him?

Answer: Yes, but I was not at home then.

59.

Did you not send word to the said Deputy Landdrost by the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, that you wished to speak with him at Barend Bester's?

Answer: No, but the Field-Cornet said that he should come to Barend Bester's with the Deputy Landdrost.

60.

Did not the Deputy Landdrost thereupon send you for answer, that you should come to him?

Answer: No, but I heard from Bester that Mr. Van de Graaff had sent a letter for me, although I did not see that letter, but Bester said that it was Mr. Van de Graaff's desire that I should come to him.

61.

That part of the deposition of the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, beginning with *That the Deponent thereupon, to should come to the Deponent*, being read to the prisoner, he persisted in the answers he had already given.

62.

When you were trekking with your brother and Abraham Bothma to Zacharius de Beer, as you have stated in your former examination, did you not meet Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and Cornelis Faber, who were moving away, and did you not go with them on the report of Zac: Vrij that there was a large Commando gone to the Tarka to apprehend them?

Answer: Yes, but I had not any inclination or fancy thereto; and I did not speak with Jac^s. Vrij himself, but heard of his report from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout.

63.

Was it not your intention to have removed with Bezuidenhout to the Great River?

Answer: No, that I never lent any ear to.

Cornelis Faber to be called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 101st Interrogatory of his Examination.

Cornelis Faber persisted in his answer to the said 101st Interrogatory in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner persisted.

Cornelis Faber said that the agreement between Bothma and Bezuidenhout was so.

The prisoner persisted.

64.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 35th Interrogatory "that you heard an engagement under oath between Faber and Bezuidenhout not to surrender themselves"?

Answer: Yes, he said rather death than give themselves up.

65.

Do you also persist in that part of your answer to the 34th Interrogatory of your first Examination, "that you had found the tracks of soldiers and of horses, and that you told Faber they were only the tracks of your brother Abraham and of Andries Meijer, and that the horse which Faber thought he saw, was a stone"?

Answer: Yes.

⁸² Cornelis Faber to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on this point.

Cornelis Faber being called, said that the prisoner told him there were fresh tracks of horses and the track of a shoe, for the road was trodden soft. We thought they were the tracks of Andries Meijer and Abraham Bothma, and when we were going to look at the other tracks I saw a yellow horse standing. I said to him that it looked like a horse, and thereupon the people sprang out and fired at me. Whether the prisoner said it was a horse I don't know, neither do I know anything of an oath not to surrender ourselves.

The prisoner persisted.

66.

When the soldiers advanced did not Faber dismount from his horse, present his gun, and fire, but which, however, did not go off, but burnt priming, as there was a bit of rag in the pan?

Answer: There was a bit of rag in the pan, for he always kept that there, but if he presented, and if the gun burnt priming, I do not know, for I did not look behind me.

67.

Must you not now acknowledge from what has been represented to you, and from all that has been declared against you, both by different witnesses and accomplices, that you have had a part from the beginning in the projected rebellion, and assisted therein as far as was in your power, and therefore to be highly criminal and culpable?

Answer: I must say yes, but that I did it with a voluntary mind is not so.

68.

Did not the conviction hereof cause you lately to escape out of prison?

Answer: No, but my affection for my sickly wife.

69.

What have you further to say in your defence?

Answer: That I not only request, but beg and pray for fatherly forgiveness for what I have done, and that I came thereto by compulsion and seduction, and that it never shall happen again.

70.

Were you not once before in the hands of justice, and a sentence pronounced against you? Answer: Yes; in an unlucky manner.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 8th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Sec^y

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 79a.

U.U.U.

COURT OF JUSTICE.

Whereas Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, twenty-four years of age, born in this Colony, and now confined in the public prison, has voluntarily confessed, and it having also evidently appeared to the Court of Justice from the documents exhibited,

That the prisoner, residing in the district of Graaff-Reinett, having in the latter end of the year 1798 come to the Drostdy in order to pay some vendue money to the secretary, Samuel Veijt Oertle, which he was indebted, he on that occasion gave in part of the payment a butcher's note, dated the 9th March, 1798, and subscribed with the name of Jacob Hamel, a butcher's rider, thereby acknowledging to have purchased from the burgher Gerrit Voslo, one hundred and fifty wethers, at two rix dollars each, for account of Nicolas Gulde, butcher in Cape Town.

That the abovementioned secretary, Oertel, having received said butcher's note, signed Jacob Hamel, he immediately suspected the same, and on comparing it with some other notes in his possession, actually discovered that the signature under the note given him by the prisoner by no means corresponded with the name of said Hamel which was subscribed to the others; which the secretary having remarked to the prisoner, the latter answered that he had received it from Gerrit Voslo in order to change it.

That Secretary Oertel having delivered the said note, in consequence of the forgery he discovered, to the Landdrost, on an

1816.

official examination it was found that not only the said note was never written by Jacob Hamel, but also that he did not arrive in the district where Gerrit Voslo lives till the 12th March, 1798, and therefore three days after the date of said note.

That the prisoner being in consequence summoned after a decree of the Court had been obtained for that purpose to appear in person in order to answer thereon, accordingly did so, and on the 31st December last did not hesitate openly to confess before Commissioners of the Court that he had fabricated the said butcher's note, and given it in payment to said Secretary Oertel in the abovementioned manner, and only alleging in his defence that he did not commit that forgery from a dishonest heart.

And whereas such crimes cannot be tolerated in a country where justice prevails, but on the contrary should be vigorously punished towards the amendment of the perpetrator:

So it is therefore that the Worshipful the Court of Justice having on the day of trial read and deliberated on the criminal claim and conclusion exhibited on behalf of Frans Rijnhard Bresler, Esq^{re}, Landdrost of Graaff-Reinett, *nomine officii*, contra the prisoner; and having taken into consideration the prisoner's confession and everything relative to this case which could move the Court, administering justice in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, condemns the prisoner, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, as he is hereby condemned accordingly, to be brought to the usual place of execution, and there being delivered over to the executioner, to be exposed to public view with a paper attached to his breast bearing the word *Forger*, and thereupon to be banished from this Colony and the dependencies thereof for the term of the next ensuing five years; with condemnation of the prisoner in the costs and expenses of the prosecution, and rejection of the further or other claim made by the prosecutor.

Thus done and sentenced at the Cape of Good Hope, the 28th March, 1800, and pronounced and executed on the 3rd May following.

Fiat Executio.

(Signed) GEO. YONGE.

(Signed) { O. G. DE WET.
W. S. VAN RYNEVELD.
C. MATTHIESSEN.
H. A. TRUTER.
J. P. BAUMGART.

In my presence,

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER,

Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

B.B.B. MINUTES, 9TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down in each of the same: —

1.

What is your name, age, birth place and dwelling place?

Answer: Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg, twenty-one years of age, born behind, and residing at Sneeuwberg.

2.

Where did you reside two months ago?

Answer: At my father-in-law's, Christoffel Botha, along the Fish River, under the Field-cornetey of Zwagershoek.

3.

How came you among the armed Rebels?

Answer: I heard from a Hottentot whom I did not know, who came to the place of my father-in-law, that there were people assembled. I thereupon rode to old W^m. Krugel's, and there they said that Bezuidenhout had said that we should ride for Hendrik Prinslo. I told them that they must let it alone and that I would not have anything to do with it, but would ride home.

4.

Where did you meet that Hottentot?

Answer: Behind the kraal, where I had brought the lambs.

5.

Did you see or speak to Tho^s. Andries Dreijer that day?

Answer: Yes.

6.

Did you see or speak to him before or after the Hottentot?

Answer: Before.

7.
Did not Thomas Dreijer say that H. Prinslo was taken up? Answer: Yes, he said so to my brother-in-law, Abraham Botha. I was present off and on, and then went again to the lambs.
8.
Did Tho^s. Dreijer remain there long? Answer: No; he rode away again immediately.
9.
Had you any conversation with your brother-in-law, A. Botha, about it, after Dreijer was gone? Answer: No.
10.
Did you ride with Abraham Botha to W. Krugel's? Answer: We came there together, but he set out a little before me.
11.
Did you arrange together to ride there? Answer: No.
12.
Did you then so casually both ride to the same place without any previous agreement? Answer: We had not agreed upon it.
13.
Did you ride to the place of W^m. Krugel with intention to hear why Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended? Answer: To hear what the people wanted to do.
14.
How did you find it when you came there? Answer: I did not know the people; it was dark when I came there, and it is a part of the country with which I am unacquainted.
15.
Was Johannes Bezuidenhout also there? Answer: That evening I did not know him, but the next morning he was there.
16.
With whom did you speak? Answer: With W^m. Krugel; I asked him what he was about, and on his saying that he would go and hear what Hendrik Prinslo had done, I said that it was impossible, and that what our Government did was well done, and that I would ride home.

17.
Who prevented you in that intention of riding home?
Answer: Bezuidenhout, who threatened to shoot me, for he was now in the business, and did not care anything about it.
18.
Where did you then ride to?
Answer: We rode to the Post of Captain Andrews in the morning early.
19.
Were you armed?
Answer: Yes; the same as I am always.
20.
What did you do at the Post of Captain Andrews?
Answer: Bezuidenhout and the other people sent to ask for Hendrik Prinslo, but I always said to them that they must let it alone.
21.
Who went with the message?
Answer: First a Hottentot, and then Claas Prinslo; the others I do not know.
22.
Did they get Prinslo?
Answer: No.
23.
What was then further done?
Answer: The Commandant, Nel, came there to the people, but what he came there for I do not know, for I did not interfere, because it was against my will and conscience that the people acted in that manner.
24.
What took place after his departure?
Answer: They then took an oath among one another, but I would not do so; I stood behind; I could not act with them, and I told Krugel so.
25.
What did W^m. Krugel thereupon answer?
Answer: That I should but remain there.
26.
Was every one at liberty to take the oath or not?
Answer: That I don't know, but on the saying of Bezuidenhout the others came, but I would not do so and they could not force me.

1816

27.

What took place after the oath was taken ?

Answer : We then rode to the upper side of Louw Erasmus, where we slept that night, and the next day we moved down to the river, when in the afternoon I rode away and bade farewell to my brother-in-law.

28.

With whom did you ride away ?

Answer : With Rudolph Botha, Rudolph's son, and Jacobus de Wet.

29.

Whom did you ask for permission to ride away ?

Answer : W^m. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout. The latter would not allow it at first, but W^m. Krugel spoke with him, and then he was silent.

30.

Could you not in the same manner have rode away before from the place of W^m. Krugel ?

Answer : Yes, but then Bezuidenhout would not hear anything of it, and spoke of nothing but shooting.

31.

Must you not acknowledge by having been with an armed mob for the purpose of demanding the release of a prisoner, to have acted criminally ?

Answer : I do not conceive to have done amiss thereby, because I rode there to instruct the people not to do any such thing, and as soon as I had an opportunity I rode away, for Bezuidenhout had become somewhat calmer.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 9th January, 1815, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELEAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 81.

X.X. 2. MINUTES, 9TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *second* examination to be administered at the Requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to Warrant from His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Abraham Ludovious Botha, confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same:—

1.

Did you not, before your departure from home, see Thomas Dreijer there?

Answer: Yes.

2.

What conversation had you with him?

Answer: He told me that Hendrik Prinslo was apprehended.

3.

Was Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg there?

Answer: No, I was alone when Dreijer said so.

4.

Did you not ride that evening to the place of W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did Hendrik Johannes Liebenberg ride with you?

Answer: No, I rode alone, but Liebenberg rode after me, and then we came there together.

6.

Was he at the house when you rode away?

Answer: Yes.

7.

How far were you from home when he overtook you?

Answer: About half an hour.

8.

Did you tell him or send him word that you were riding thither?

Answer: No.

1816

9.
Why then did he ride after
you?

Answer: He rode thither of
his own accord in consequence
of the business.

10.
Who told him of it?

Answer: I think it was
Dreijer, but I was not present.

11.
What did you speak with
him on the road?

Answer: We talked together
about our riding thither, and
that we did not know what
business it was.

12.
Did you not ask him how he
knew of it?

Answer: No.

13.
How long did you remain
there?

Answer: Liebenberg rode
away in spite of us when we
were at the upper side of Louw
Erasmus'; he rode away with
Jac^s. de Wet and Rudolph
Botha, but I could not ride
away.

14.
Was Bezuidenhout at W^m.
Krugel's before you came there?

Answer: No.

15.
Where did you ride to with
Liebenberg?

Answer: We only rode to
ask for the release of Hend^k.
Prinslo.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 9th January, 1816,
before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the
Special Commission holding Session at the Drostly of Uiten-
hagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor
and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me
the secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

A.A. 3. MINUTES, 9TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* examination and confrontation of Theunis Christiaan de Klerk, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy.

1.

Do you persist in your answer to the 14th interrogatory of your first examination, that H. Prinslo, when riding to the Tarka, told you that he was going to buy wheat?

Answer: Yes, that he said.

2.

Had you not any other reason for riding to the place of Muller than to fetch the saw?

Answer: I should not then have gone to fetch the saw, but H. Prinslo plagued me to ride with him.

Cornelis Faber to be called and examined on this point, and the letter produced by Theunis de Klerk on his first examination, to be exhibited to him, and to be asked if he knew the writing.

Cornelis Faber said that he knew nothing of it, for that he was not at home when Volkert Delpert was there.

The prisoner said that he wrote a letter by Volkert Delpert to Cornelis Faber for the saw, and that he received back the letter which he produced on his first examination by the same Volkert Delpert.

Cornelis Faber said, on the letter being exhibited, that it is not from him, for he cannot write or even sign his name.

3.

Do you also persist in that part of your said answer to the 4th interrogatory, in which you say that you met Faber, who was going to Hend^k. Prinslo on the road, and that he turned back with you?

Answer: Yes.

C. Faber to be called in and his answers to the 30th, 31st, and 32nd interrogatories to be read to him. H. Prinslo also to be called into Court, and that part of his answer to the 19th interrogatory, beginning, *When I rode there . . . to . . . you must go with him*, to be read, and these three prisoners to be confronted together hereon.

1816.

Cornelis Faber's said answers being read to him, said that it was true he had met Theunis de Klerk and H. Prinslo on the road, but that he was not riding to Prinslo, but to Theunis de Klerk for iron.

The prisoner said that Faber had not spoken to him about any iron before he was with him under the Winterberg.

H. Prinslo said on that part of his answer being read to him, that such is the truth, and that Faber did not say anything of riding to him Prinslo.

The prisoner persisted.

4.

Were you not present at writing the letter by Stephanus Bothma, which was afterwards signed by Hendk. Prinslo?

Answer: Yes.

5.

Did you not on that occasion say that you would shoot those who did not assist, even were it your own father, or as some say, your own brother?

Answer: No, I only said, that I would also assist.

D. Muller to be called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner on this part of his Deposition. Also, Stephanus Bothma to be confronted on his answer to his 13th Interrogatory. H^k. Prinslo likewise on his answer to the 17th Interrogatory of his examination.

D. Muller being called into Court and said part of his Deposition being read to him, he persisted, and said that Theunis de Klerk said so in the house, and that he further added "*fight to the last man.*"

The prisoner acknowledged to have spoken these last words, but for the rest persists in his denial.

Stephanus Bothma persisted in his answer to the said 13th Interrogatory, and said that such words were spoken, but that he does not know by whom.

The prisoner said that he did not at all hear any such words made use of.

H. Prinslo persisted and said that the prisoner did say, he would shoot those who would not assist even were it his own brother.

The prisoner said he did not know of having said any such thing.

6.

As you have also stated in your answer to the 4th Interrogatory, that you rode to the Field-Cornet Opperman to acquaint him with what you had heard of Faber's journey to Cafferland, and as you have further said that you were informed at Jan de Lange's, that the Field-Cornet Opperman had fled, and that W^m. Krugel was now Provisional Field-Cornet; and further that you heard at Jacobus Klopper, that W^m. Krugel was not at home and therefore, that you rode home; and as you have also further stated that Johannes Bezuidenhout sent for you twice the following day, and sent you with a message to W^m. Krugel saying that he should keep the people there whom he had assembled, and which message you have acknowledged to have delivered to W^m. Krugel; what was the reason then that you did not communicate your above-mentioned knowledge of Faber's journey to Cafferland to the said W^m. Krugel, whom you then knew to be your Provisional Field-Cornet?

Answer: Because W^m. Krugel knew of it already by the letter from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, which letter was then read there for the purpose.

7.

Do you likewise persist in having delivered the above-named message to W^m. Krugel, and that Krugel thereupon answered you, that Bezuidenhout was nothing to him, and that he had commanded the people there to keep guard against the Caffers, and that you should ride with him to the Deputy Landdrost at Cradock?

Answer: Yes, W^m. Krugel did say so.

1816.

8.

Do you also persist in saying that you actually did ride with Krugel that evening?

Answer: I rode away that evening for home, and Krugel was to come the next morning, but on the road I received the news that Prinslo was apprehended.

9.

Do you also persist in saying that you met on that journey H. van den Nest, and that you heard from him that H. Prinslo was taken up by the Dragoons, and that there were ten Dragoons ready to fetch you?

Answer: Yes.

10.

W^m. Krugel to be called, in order to be examined on this point and confronted with the prisoner. H. van den Nest to be also called in, and his answer to the 15th Interrogatory of his first examination to be read to him, in which he says that he met the prisoner with P. Erasmus, and several other persons; and also his answer to the 18th Interrogatory, in which he says, that Krugel overtook him on the road, and to be confronted with the prisoner respecting these circumstances.

W^m. Krugel said that he saw Theunis de Klerk only at the place of Daniel Erasmus, and that he does not recollect anything of that message. The prisoner said he brought the message into the house of Daniel Erasmus to all the people who were there, and that he said so again, after the letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff was read.

W^m. Krugel said it was possible, but that he did not hear it.

H. van den Nest said, that he did not say to the prisoner Theunis de Klerk, that there were Dragoons on the road to take him.

The prisoner said he did not know to a certainty whether he heard this from H. van den Nest, but that he had heard such a thing, and that he was then still in company with the other people, because the road did not as yet lead out to the way home.

11.

Do you persist in that part of your answer to the 4th Interrogatory of your first examination, that you with P. Erasmus, Piet's son, and H. Kloppe Hend^{ks}. son, rode by

Answer: I had not any other message from Bezuidenhout than that to W^m. Krugel which I have stated before. I did not then know that the letter of Prinslo was discovered.

order of W^m. Krugel to H. Prinslo's father, only to be informed what H. Prinslo had done; and if you did not on the contrary ride by order of Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to bring people with you from Bruintjeshoogte to assist, and which people were in such case to assemble at a bush at the other side of Van Aard's place?

12.

H. van den Nest to be called, and his answers to the 27th and 28th Interrogatories to be read to him and confronted thereon with the prisoner. W^m. Krugel to be examined on this point and confronted with the prisoner, as also with H. van den Nest on his answer to the 29th Interrogatory; likewise H. P. Klopper, Hk's son, to be called and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 12th, 13th, and 16th, Interrogatories. Also Joh^s. Prinslo, M^s. son, on his answer to the 2nd Interrogatory of his first examination, and W^m. Prinslo, W^{ms}. son, on his answers to the 2nd and 3rd Interrogatories of his first examination; likewise Andries van Dijk to be confronted with the prisoner on his answers to the 2nd and 3rd Interrogatories of his first examination; H. van den Nest being called said that his answer to the said Interrogatory contains the truth.

The prisoner said, that Bezuidenhout only said that we should ride there and say that he was there; but Bezuidenhout did not then know that Prinslo was apprehended.

W^m. Krugel said that he knew well that De Klerk, P. Erasmus and H. Klopper had rode to Bruintjeshoogte, and that they said Bezuidenhout had told them to do so, and that they should come to the Ridge at the other side of Van Aard's place, but that he did not know if they were to collect people from Bruintjeshoogte.

The prisoner said that Bezuidenhout was not there.

H. van den Nest and W^m. Krugel said that Bezuidenhout was there.

H. P. Klopper being called in, and his answers to the said Interrogatories being read to him, he declared fully to persist therein, and that Theunis de Klerk said that Bezuidenhout was at Kromme River.

Joh^s. Prinslo, M^s son, repeated his answer to the 2nd Interrogatory of his first examination in face of the prisoner, and said that H. P. Klopper was present, and that Theunis de Klerk, on his saying that he had not a horse, told him to take a mare, and that he must ride as well as he could.

1816.

The prisoner said he had only said that Bezuidenhout was at Kromme River, and that his fellow prisoner would not ride with him at first, but that he said to him that he must go in order to hear what Hendrik Prinslo had done, but that he did not make use of any threats.

Joh^s. Prinslo said that the prisoner, De Klerk, induced him to do so by the threats of the Caffers.

W^m. Prinslo repeated his answer to the abovementioned interrogatories in face of the prisoner, and said to persist thereby.

The prisoner said he had only said that Bezuidenhout was at Kromme River.

Andries van Dijk persisted in his answers to the abovementioned interrogatories of his first examination, and further said that he wanted to ride home, but that the prisoner said he must not do so, for that his father would certainly not let him go.

The prisoner said that this was not true, but that his fellow prisoner still lay on the bed with H. Prinslo, Willem's son.

Andries van Dijk acknowledged that he had already come back from delivering his message, and was in bed at the place of H. Prinslo, W^m's son, and that he had been taken away from there by Theunis de Klerk, P. Erasmus, P's son, H. Klopper, Hk^s. son, and Joh^s. Prinslo, M's son. That Theunis de Klerk said to him he came by order of Bezuidenhout, and that he must ride with him. The gun I received for the use of that night from the old Widow Prinslo.

The prisoner said that he did not speak a word about Bezuidenhout to him.

13.

Do you still persist that you received for answer from old Martinus Prinslo, that they knew nothing of it, namely, the reason of H. Prinslo being apprehended? Should he persist, the deposition of M. Prinslo, sen., to be read to him, and asked if it be probable that he received such an answer?

Answer: Yes, they said so, and on the said deposition being read to the prisoner, he still persisted in his answer.

14.

Did you not the same evening take with you from the place Joachim Prinslo, M's son, and that even with threats, that if he did not do so, he must expect the consequences?

Already answered and confronted at Art. 12.

15.

After you rode from your brother's to the widow, Martha Prinslo, did you not meet Andries van Dijk and order him to go with you ?

Already answered and confronted at Art. 12.

16.

Did you not the same night and in the same manner fetch away W^m. Jac^s. Prinslo, Willem's son ?

Already answered and confronted at Art. 12.

17.

Did you not bring the above-mentioned persons armed to the gang where Bezuidenhout was ?

Answer : Yes, they rode with me, but I did not bring them there.

18.

Do you still persist in saying that W^m. Krugel appointed you and the others to wait at the kitchen ?

Answer : Yes.

W^m. Krugel to be called in and confronted with the prisoner on this point. Likewise H. P. Klopper, Hk^s. son, and to be confronted with the prisoner on his answers to the 20th, 21st, and 22nd Interrogatories of his examination.

W^m. Krugel acknowledged, and said that it was done on the question of Theunis de Klerk where he should come to, and that Bezuidenhout was present.

The prisoner denied that Bezuidenhout was there when he rode away, and appealed in this respect to the evidence of P. Erasmus, P^s. son, Cornelis van den Nest, H. Klopper, Jac^s. son, Jan Klopper, and Jan Bronkhorst.

H. P. Klopper repeated his answers to the said interrogatories in face of the prisoner, and declared to persist thereby. Being thereupon asked if Joh^s. Bezuidenhout was at the place when he and Theunis de Klerk rode away, he answered *No*.

The Defendant, P. Erasmus, P^s. son, being also questioned on this point, said that he did not know to a certainty, but thinks that Bezuidenhout must have been already there, and that he recollects having seen Johannes Hartsenberg there, who had come with Johannes Bezuidenhout.

Cornelis van den Nest said that Bezuidenhout was not yet there at the time that Theunis de Klerk and P. Erasmus rode away, as he heard, but that he does not know it himself, as he was lying down with a headache.

H. Klopper, Jac's son, said that Bezuidenhout was there when De Klerk rode away, as he believes, but that he does not rightly know, there was such a noise.

Jac's Klopper said that he believed Bezuidenhout was not then there.

Joh's Hartsenberg being examined on this point, said that he did not know, but that he had not seen Theunis de Klerk and P. Erasmus.

Abraham Bothma and Andries Meijer said that they did not know, for that it was already dark when he came there with Bezuidenhout.

H. van den Nest said that when he rode away to call W^m. Krugel, Bezuidenhout was not yet there, but that when he met P. Erasmus with Theunis de Klerk, he rode with him, and went away after Bezuidenhout came there.

Nicolaas Balthasar Prinslo, M's son, being questioned on this point, said that he did not see Theunis de Klerk, Piet Erasmus, P's son, and Hen^k. Klopper ride away, but that he heard they were gone before Bezuidenhout came there, and that he had also heard that Bezuidenhout had sent them.

The prisoner persisted in saying that Bezuidenhout was not there before he went away.

19.

What do you mean by the word *kitchen*, and where is it situated?

Answer: That is an old abandoned place at the upper side of the post of Lieutenant Rossouw, between the same and the post of Lieutenant McKay.

20.

After you brought those armed people with you, did you not accompany the whole of the rebellious gang to the post of Captain Andrews?

Answer: Yes.

21.

After you had repeatedly, but fruitlessly, demanded the release of Hen^k. Prinslo, did not the Field Commandant, Nel, come from that Post to you?

Answer: Yes.

22.

What did he do there?

Answer: We sent for him, and he advised us to leave such things alone and return home.

23.

Did you speak to the Commandant, Nel, there?

Answer: Yes.

24.

Did you not say to him that you had heard that you were also to be taken up, and at the same time ask him what Prinslo had done?

Answer: Yes.

25.

Did not the Commandant, Nel, answer you that in case he had not done anything wrong, he should not have been apprehended?

Answer: Yes.

26.

Did you not say to the Commandant, Nel, in reply, that H. Prinslo must be delivered up, and that if he was found to have done anything bad, he should be given back again?

Answer: Yes, and that they all said.

27.

In case of denial, or unsatisfactory reply to the three preceding articles, to call in the Field-Commandant Nel and confront him with the prisoner on that portion of his evidence beginning with, "Whereupontoto surrender?"

Confrontation unnecessary.

28.

Did not you, together with Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, hinder the Commandant, Nel, when he wanted to ride away, by laying hold of his horse's bridle?

Answer: No, Bezuidenhout laid hold of him by the arm, and I spoke with him; Bezuidenhout said that Nel betrayed the people because he got so much money, and I therefore said, *Let him get it, he earns it.*

29.

Was such not done, notwithstanding that W^m. Krugel warned you to let Nel depart?

Answer: Bezuidenhout would not let him ride, but I did not hear W^m. Krugel warn them to let him go.

30.

The Field-Commandant Nel to be called, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with *after which the Deponent, &c., to . . . let the Deponent depart*, and to be confronted with the prisoner; Th^s. Andries Dreijer to be also called into Court and confronted on his answers to the 24th and 25th Interrogatories of his examination; H. P. Klopper to be confronted on his answers to the 26th and 27th Interrogatories of his examination; W^m. Krugel likewise to be confronted on his answer to the 76th Interrogatory, and P. Erasmus, L. son, on his answer to the 14th Interrogatory of his examination.

Willem Nel being called into Court, and said part of his Deposition being read to him, he declared to persist thereby, and said that he could not positively state that the prisoner seized his horse by the bridle, but that he and Johannes Bezuidenhout were there, and further, that he did not hear the words above stated by the prisoner in his 28th answer; further persisting in what he had already deposed with respect to W^m. Krugel having warned them to let him depart.

The prisoner persisted.

The said answers of J. A. Dreijer being read to him, he declared to persist thereby, and said that Theunis de Klerk held the horse fast by the bridle.

The prisoner denied it.

H. P. Klopper's abovementioned answers being read to him, said that he plainly saw Theunis de Klerk lay hold of the horse by the bridle, but that he did not hear what he said.

W^m. Krugel persisted in his answer to the 76th Interrogatory of his first examination, that Theunis de Klerk laid hold of the Field-Commandant Nel by the arm.

The prisoner persisted in the denial.

P. Erasmus, L. son, said that he persisted in his abovementioned answer, but that he did not know any further circumstances about it.

C. van den Nest said in face of the prisoner that he also saw Theunis de Klerk lay hold of the horse by the bridle, agreeably to what he had already stated in his answer to the 69th Interrogatory of his examination.

The prisoner said that he did not know, and that he does not recollect, but that it may be possible, as so many people say so.

31.

Did you not want to force W^m. Nel to take an oath that he should come back?

Answer: That Bezuidenhout did, and I said to Nel that he should come back again, but I did not speak demanding an oath.

W^m. Nel to be called, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with, *they wanted to force, &c., to . . . should return,* and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

W^m. Krugel to be also called and confronted with the prisoner on what he stated in the latter part of his answer to the 76th and 77th Interrogatories of his first examination. Also Hendrik van den Nest to be confronted on his answer to the 45th Interrogatory.

W^m. Nel persisted in this part of his Deposition, and acknowledged that the prisoner did not speak of the oath.

W^m. Krugel said that Johannes Bezuidenhout said that Nel should take an oath to come back.

H. van den Nest's answer to the 45th Interrogatory of his first examination being read to him, said that he did not know who it was that wanted to force an oath from the Commandant Nel.

32.

Do you know that W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, said on that occasion to Commandant Nel, *Hold your fingers up and swear;* and that Nel refused, saying that Prinslo was not a Magistrate, and therefore incompetent to administer an oath?

Answer: That I did not hear, but it may be; but I heard the Commandant Nel say that he would truly come back.

Commandant Nel to be called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner on that part of his deposition, "*said W. Prinslo having, &c., to . . . administer an oath.*"

Commandant Nel persisted in this part of his deposition in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner likewise persisted.

33.

Did you not during that conversation say, among other expressions, to W^m. Nel, *I will shoot you, or you shall shoot me?*

Answer: Yes; that I said.

Confrontation consequently unnecessary.

34.

For what reason did you say so?

Answer: Because the burghers were rising up against one another.

35.

Was not a ring formed shortly after the departure of Commandant Nel, and an oath of fidelity taken there?

Answer: Yes.

1816.

36.
To whom was that fidelity sworn ?

Answer: All among one another, and W^m. Krugel took an oath; it was to remain together, because we had then done so much harm, and not to let one another be apprehended.

37.
Did you also take that oath ?

Answer: Yes.

38.
While you were at the other side of the Post of Captain Andrews with the other rebels, did not Fredrik Touchon come there with a letter from Major Fraser to warn you ?

Answer: Yes.

39.
Were you not on that occasion the first who took up the word, and asked what Fredrik Touchon wanted ?

Answer: It may be, but I don't know.

40.
When Touchon said that he had a message but did not know to whom to deliver it, as it appeared as if they were in arms against the Government, did you not answer that Touchon must but say what it was ?

Answer: No.

41.
Did not Touchon thereupon say that he had a letter which he must read to the head, and that he therefore wished to know who the head was ?

Answer: I don't know that Touchon asked me that.

42.
Did you not thereupon say, pointing to W^m. Krugel, there sits our Provisional Field-Cornet ?

Answer: That I don't know.

43.

Did not Touchon then read a letter from Major Fraser two or three times ?

Answer : Yes ; that I know.

44.

Did you not in consequence call some people apart, among whom was Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, to consult, and after the consultation, did you not say to Touchon in answer that they had not anything against Government, but that they would have H. Prinslo released, and that he must be immediately delivered up ?

Answer : Yes ; I called them together, and said that it would not do, and that we had better turn back ; the people then said among one another that they only wanted to have H. Prinslo.

45.

Fredrik Touchon to be called, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning *that when the Deponent came to them, &c., to . . . must be delivered to them immediately,* and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

The witness Fredrik Touchon persisted in this part of his Deposition in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner said that it must then be so, but that he did not recollect anything, for death stood before his eyes every day, on which, having asked the witness if there was not once a letter written to the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff to ask for pardon, but which was not sent away, the witness answered yes, and that that letter was not sent off, because they, having all consulted together, would not insert in it that they acknowledged that they were guilty.

46.

Did not Touchon afterwards come back and read you a copy of the letter from H. F. Prinslo, and say that that was the cause of Prinslo being taken up ?

Answer : Yes.

47.

Did you not thereupon protest not to know anything of it, and that the letter was a forgery, and did not Joh^s. Bezuidenhout in particular and you say that you could take an oath that Prinslo had not written the letter ?

Answer : I did not say I would take an oath, but I did say that H. Prinslo had not written that letter.

1816.

48.

F. Touchon to be called in and to read to him that part of his Deposition beginning with the words *with which message, &c.*, to . . . *must be false*, and confronted thereon with the prisoner. Likewise W^m. Krugel to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner, on his answer to the 80th Interrogatory of his first examination.

The said part of F. Touchon's Deposition being read to him he declared to persist thereby.

The prisoner acknowledged it to be the truth.

W^m. Krugel persisted in face of the prisoner in his answer to the said Interrogatory.

The prisoner said he had not spoken of an oath.

W^m. Krugel persisted.

49.

Did you not see Zacharias Prinslo ride off with a message from Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, to fetch the Caffers?

Answer: Yes.

50.

Do you not also know that Abraham Bothma and Hend^k. Klopper, Jac^s. son, were also sent off by Bezuidenhout, the former to Zwagershoek and the latter to Bruintjeshoogte, to command more people?

Answer: I know that they rode to fetch more people, but I do not know who sent them.

51.

Who brought the letter from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, of which you have spoken in your answer to the 6th Interrogatory of your first examination?

Answer: Hermanus Potgieter.

52.

Was there not a letter sent from the other side to Major Fraser, to direct him not to send the prisoner H. Prinslo further for the first four days?

Answer: Yes.

53.

Was that letter written previous to the arrival of the above-mentioned letter from Mr. van de Graaff, or afterwards?

Answer: After Mr. van de Graaff's letter came.

The letter containing this message being exhibited to the prisoner he was asked :

54.

Do you know of this, by whom has it been written, and by whose order ?

Answer : Yes, it is the same letter ; it was written by David Malang by order of W^m. Krugel and Johannes Bezuidenhout.

55.

What was the reason of prescribing four days in that letter ?

Answer : Because we wanted first to have M^r. van de Graaff there to speak to him about giving back H. Prinslo.

56.

Were you not sent, with another person, by W^m. Krugel to W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, to call him to come to the rebels, and for what purpose ?

Answer : Yes, because great W^m. Prinslo was a little clever to ask pardon.

57.

When you were at Slagters' Nek did you not see said Touchon come there from the Landdrost Cuyler and read a letter from him ?

Answer : Yes.

58.

Did not W^m. Krugel thereupon answer that Touchon must come the next day to the place of Louw Erasmus, where two of your people should be to speak with him ?

Answer : Yes.

59.

Did not Touchon then ask W^m. Krugel if he would not come himself ; and did not W^m. Krugel say that they must first consult about it ?

Answer : That I don't know.

60.

Did you not thereupon take up the word and say that W^m. Krugel, as being the head, could not come himself ?

Answer : Yes.

1816.

61.

Confrontation on this point unnecessary.

62.

Had you not continually a part in the consultations of the heads of the rebels?

Answer: Yes.

63.

When the Landdrost Cuyler advanced to Slagters' Nek with his commando did not the rebels move upwards?

Answer: Yes.

64.

By whose order was that?

Answer: By the orders of W^m. Krugel, who said it was a good place.

65.

Was that not done in order to enable you to put yourselves in a better posture of defence?

Answer: Yes.

66.

Did not the Landdrost then send up a letter in which, among other names, yours was mentioned, with orders to come down?

Answer: Yes.

67.

When you were at Slagters' Nek, did you not see some people coming up on the other side of the mountain, and who were they?

Answer: Yes; they were Cornelis Faber, W^m. Prinslo, Volkert Delpont and Louis Fourie.

68.

Where did those people come from?

Answer: They came from Cafferland, except Louis Fourie.

69.

Were not those people C. Faber and some others from Cafferland?

Already answered.

70.

What message did they bring from Cafferland?

Answer: There was too great a hurry there. I caught my horse and rode away, and did not greet Faber till we came to the Ford.

C. Faber to be called and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 77th Interrogatory of his examination.

Faber said it was true that the prisoner greeted him at the Ford, but that there were many people present when he brought the message, although he could not positively say if the prisoner was there.

71.

Did not Hendrik Lange come twice up the mountain from the Landdrost to speak with you?

Answer: Yes.

72.

When H. Lange came the second time did not you, W^m. Krugel and great W^m. Prinslo come forward and prevent said Lange from speaking with the other people?

Answer: He was not with me when he came the second time. The first time I spoke to him, but did not prevent him from speaking to the other people.

73.

Did not H. Lange sit down with you at a little distance off, and represent to you the proposal of the Landdrost?

Answer: Yes.

74.

Did you not say that you would be d—n'd before you would surrender; for that you well knew you should never get loose and should be punished?

Answer: No, but when he said I should come down I said *that I would not do so*, for I saw the dragoons on horseback, and that I was afraid of.

75.

H. Lange to be called into Court and that part of his Deposition given before the last Commission of Circuit respecting this point being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner. W^m. Krugel to be also called, and being examined on this circumstance, to be confronted with the prisoner. Likewise W^m. Prinslo, Claas'son, to be confronted on the same point.

H. Lange being called, and said part of his Deposition being read to him, he persisted in the same in face of the prisoner, and said that W^m. Krugel was ready to come down, that great W^m. Prinslo shook his head without saying anything, but that the prisoner said *he would not as yet go down, and that he'd be d—n'd if he would*, and also that this prisoner was the principal cause that W^m. Krugel did not then already come down.

The prisoner thereupon acknowledged that he had spoken with H. Lange the second time, but for the rest persisted in his answers.

1816.

W^m. Krugel being questioned on this point, said that when he wanted to go down, Bezuidenhout threatened to shoot him if he did so, and that when he spoke with H. Lange, Theu^s. de Klerk said he must not go down.

The prisoner said that he spoke of himself when he said he would not go down, for that he would never be released, but that he did not swear to it.

W^m. Krugel acknowledged that T. de Klerk did not swear; and said that the sentiments of the Great W^m. Prinslo were to go down.

W^m. Prinslo, Claas' son, being examined on this point, said that W^m. Krugel was willing from the beginning to go down, and that he heard Theunis de Klerk say he was afraid to go down, but that he did not hear anything else.

76.

Did not some of the gang, notwithstanding the Landdrost called to them to come down, beckon with their hats, and call out that the burghers must remove from before the soldiers, and who were they?

Answer: I did not see that, but one of them beckoned with his hat. that was Bezuidenhout; but what he meant thereby I don't know; W^m. Krugel and Jac^s. Klopper also beckoned with their hats and said that the Landdrost should send away the troops, and that they would then come down.

77.

When Jac^s. Potgieter went up by order of the Landdrost, was he not embraced and greeted for the last time by a number of the rebels, and did they not wave a farewell to the inhabitants who were with the Landdrost; and who were they who did so?

Answer: I did not see Jacobus Potgieter, neither did I see any farewell waved.

78.

H. Lange to be called and to read to him that part of his above mentioned Deposition relative to this point, and also his answer to the 5th Interrogatory after his said Deposition, and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

H. Lange being called into Court, and said part of his Deposition being read to him, he declared to persist thereby, but that he did not see the prisoner on that occasion, and therefore supposes that he was with the left wing, where Bezuidenhout and the heads were.

79.

Did you not, after you first came down a little way, again go up, and say that you had now bid your brother farewell for ever?

Answer: Yes.

80.

Were you not on the left wing of the rebels, where Bezuidenhout was?

Answer: No

81.

Did not three of the rebels sit down and present their guns; and who were they?

Answer: That I did not see.

82.

After W^m. Krugel and some of the rebels went down, partly with the Commandant Nel and partly with H. Lange, in order to surrender themselves, did not the others, among whom you were at the other side of the mountain, take flight?

Answer: Yes, as soon as the first went down.

83.

Were you not at the head of those who fled?

Answer: No.

84.

H. Lange to be called, and that part of his Deposition relative to this point being read to him, to be confronted with the prisoner.

H. Lange persisted in said part of his Deposition, and said that his supposition arose from having heard Theunis de Klerk say before that he should not go down, and had seen him exercise much authority.

The prisoner said that there were but two with him when he fled, namely, Ockert Brits and W^m. Prinslo, Joch^{'s}. son.

85.

Where did you go to after you fled from Slagters' Nek?

Answer: To my house.

86.

Did you afterwards meet Joh^s. Bezuidenhout, Cornelis Faber, Stephanus Bothma and Abraham Bothma?

Answer: Yes.

1816.

87.

Where did you meet them, and where were they going to?

Answer: I met them under the Winterberg, where they were trekking.

88.

How long did you remain with them, and what did you do there?

Answer: I came there in the afternoon, and rode away the next day; they said they were trekking to near Cafferland, as they were afraid of being apprehended by Government, on which I said to them that they must not do so, for I was afraid they might tempt the Caffers to plunder and steal; they then promised that they would only go and lie near them, saying that I should ride and see if they could get pardon, and bring them an answer. I then took the road to Graaff-Reinett, but Stoffel Klopper advised me to ride to the Field-Cornet Greijling, to request him to go and ask pardon, which I accordingly did, and which he promised to do; and thereupon I rode home.

89.

Did you not during the time of your flight, on the 29th November, write a letter to the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, and what were its contents?

Answer: Yes, and in which I requested pardon.

A letter, dated *the 29th November, 1815*, and signed with the prisoner's name, being exhibited to him, he was asked: —

90.

Is that the letter you alluded to in the preceding answer?

Answer: Yes.

91.

Did you not, on the 22nd Nov^r before, also write a letter to the Deputy Landdrost, Van de Graaff, in the name of the frightened burghers, whereby they requested pardon?

Answer Yes.

A letter, without signature, but ending with the words *Your obedient frightened Burghers*, and dated *Biviaans River, the 22nd November*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked :—

92.

Is this the letter you alluded to in your preceding answer ?

Answer : Yes.

93.

Must you not acknowledge by the whole of your conduct, both before and after the rebellion, and now confessed by you or of which you have now been convinced to be highly criminal and deserving punishment ?

Answer : Yes, but I have a great repentance for it, and only request that my life may be spared, even should I be obliged to let my hands and feet be chopped off.

94.

What have you further to say in your defence or excuse ?

Answer : That I allowed myself to be led away when I came to Bezuidenhout.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 9th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 83.

R. 10. MINUTES, 10TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815 :—

Philip Rudolph Eotha, twenty-four years of age, born and residing at Zwagershoek, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuijler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

1816.

That he, Deponent, having perceived from a letter, which Johannes Bezuidenhout had sent to Zwagershoek (a letter dated the 12th November, 1815, signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, and beginning *Field-Cornet Greijling*, being exhibited to the Deponent, it was identified by him for the same he alluded to,) that some people were assembling, he repaired to the Field-Cornet Greijling, and said that he wished to ride thither, to which the Field-Cornet answered that he did not send him, but that if the Deponent wished to go he might do so provided he came speedily back again; upon which the Deponent, accompanied by Jacobus de Wet, Jan Breet, Philip Plessis, Johannes Koetzer, and Hercules Malang, having rode thither, they met the said people at the other side of the river, when the Deponent discovered something which was not good, namely: that there were so many armed people together, and also as Abraham Bothma, who had overtaken the Deponent on the road, had told him, Faber had gone to Cafferland to fetch the Caffers, whither Johannes Bezuidenhout had sent him, and that they had assembled in order to see if they could not get Hendrik Prinslo, who was apprehended, released again.

That the Deponent and his Company, having gone to the side of the river, in order to eat some biscuit with water, they agreed among themselves to ride directly home again, which they accordingly did, namely: the Deponent, Jacobus de Wet, and Johannes Koetzer immediately, and the three others shortly afterwards, they having been obliged to remain a little behind, as Jan Breet had a young horse which was somewhat tired.

That the Deponent and his company rode that evening to the place of Frans Plessis, and the next morning early to Field-Cornet Greijling, to whom they reported what they had seen.

That the same evening they rode away, they were overtaken on the road by Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, and Hendrik Liebenberg, who having left the assembly, did not, as they said, intend to return.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Prosecutor:

1.

Were you prevented in riding away from those assembled people?

Answer: We got off by a lie, saying that we would come back again.

2.

Who had the most to say there?

Answer: That I don't know rightly, but there stood a parcel of people together, with whom Bezuidenhout was. I was too uneasy to remain long there.

3.

Are you ready if required to confirm your evidence on solemn oath?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge, that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 10th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Philip Rudolph Botha, to whom his above Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same. In confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners, Abraham Carel Bothma, Hendrik Liebenberg, and the defendant, Pieter Erasmus, who declared not to have any questions to put to the witness.

(Signed) PHILIP RUDOLPH BOTHA.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 84.

R. 9. MINUTES, 10TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815:—

1816.

Jacobus Albertus de Wet, thirty-five years of age, born at the Brand Valley, in the Goudine, and residing under the Field-Cornetcy of Zwagershoek, in the District of Graaff-Reinett, who at the requisition of J. G. Cuijler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth that a report having arisen that a great number of Caffers had made an incursion, and that two men, namely: Lucas van Vuuren and Ockert Brits, had been shot, because they would not assist those who had assembled the people, the Deponent informed his Field-Cornet, A. Greijling, that he should ride thither to see whether such was the case, on which the Field-Cornet said he could do so, but that he did not send him, and that if the Deponent did ride thither, he should return quickly.

That the Deponent with Jan Breet, Philip Rudolph Botha, Hendrik's son, Joh^s. Koetser, Jac^s.-son, Philip Plessis, and Hercules Malang, having thereupon rode towards the assembled people, they met them at the other side of the place of Louw Erasmus, when having asked them what the meaning of the abovementioned report was, they answered that Cornelis Faber and Zacharias Prinslo were gone to the Caffers, and that they lay there in order to go and ask for Hendrik Prinslo, and at the same time asked him, the Deponent, to assist, to which the Deponent having answered *yes*, merely to get away, he afterwards consulted with them, promising to return and bring more people with him, whereupon he, the Deponent, having rode home with his companions, gave notice that the report was false.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Requirer :

1.

With whom did you speak there?

Answer: I don't know that myself rightly, but on the road I spoke with Abraham Bothma, and he said that one Bezuidenhout was at the head of them.

2.

Where was Abraham Bothma coming from?

Answer: From Zwagershoek. He had been at the Field-Cornet Greijling's, but we knew nothing of him before we met him on the road.

3.

With whom did you return home?

Answer: With Rudolph Botha and Johannes Koetser. The others delayed a little because Jan Breedt had a young horse which was tired, but I believe they came home the next day.

4.

Did any of those assembled people return home again ?

Answer: Yes; P. Erasmus, Piet son, and Hendrik Liebenberg, who rode away with me, Botha and Koetser.

5.

Did those two easily get away from there ?

Answer: That I don't know. We were a little way before when they rode after us. They said they would not any longer have anything to do with them. P. Erasmus rode to his brother Johannes, and Liebenberg to his father-in-law, old Christl Botha.

6.

Did it appear to you that those people were assembled there with an intention to do mischief ?

Answer: That I do not know anything particular of, but it seemed to me not to be anything very good that they were all there so armed and assembled to demand H. Prinslo, who certainly must have done something for which he was apprehended.

7.

In case more people wanted to get away, do you think they would have been hindered ?

Answer: I don't know. I only made fair promises to return. I dared not say much for I had heard that Bezuidenhout was an angry fellow.

8.

Do you know anything more of this affair ?

Answer: Nothing else than that before I rode away a letter came to a house in which David Malang was also required, which letter Rudolph Botha and I brought to the Field-Cornet Greijling together with a sealed letter from the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff.

A letter dated the 12th November, 1815, signed *Johⁿ. Bezuidenhout*, and beginning *Field-Cornet Greijling*, being exhibited to the Deponent, he was asked :

9.

Is this the letter ?

Answer: Yes.

1816.

10.

Are you ready, if required, to confirm your deposition on oath? Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at and experienced all the above-mentioned, being further ready to confirm the truth as in the text whenever required with solemn oath.

Thus done on the 10th January, 1816, before Mess P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh constituting the special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who together with the Deponent and me the Secretary have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Commissioners,
(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Jacobus Albertus de Wet, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, in confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me, God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners Abraham Carel Bothma and Hend^k. Joh^s. Liebenberg, and the Defendant Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, who declared not to have any cross-questions to put to the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, 11th Jan^y, 1816.

(Signed) JAC^s. ALBERTUS DE WET.

In my presence,
(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,
Signed { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

Z. 2. MINUTES, 10TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a second examination and confrontation of Cornelis Johannes Faber, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :

1.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 4th Interrogatory of your first examination that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout said at the funeral of his brother Fredrik “ that he would revenge it, even “ if it lasted ten years, and “ that said Bezuidenhout “ wanted to kill Lucas van “ Vuuren because he would not “ consent to help him ” ?

Answer : Yes.

Lucas van Vuuren to be called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner in this respect.

Lucas van Vuuren confirmed the statement of the prisoner, and said that being about to mount his horse to ride away, he was called to by Jacobus Vreij in the name of Bezuidenhout, and that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout then asked him to ride with him, in order to hear why his brother was shot, and that he would revenge the death of his brother, and that he would see to get more people to assist him, which he having refused, Bezuidenhout held up his finger, and said that he might then expect the consequences, but that he thereupon rode away.

2.

Do you still persist in saying that you were compelled by Bezuidenhout to ride to Cafferland, as you have stated in your answers to the 16th and 17th Interrogatories of your first examination ?

Answer : Yes.

The Widow Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to be called and confronted with the prisoner on her answers to the 39th and 42nd Interrogatories of her first examination. Adriaan Engelbrecht to be also called, and his answer to the 3rd Interrogatory of his examination

. 1315.

to be read to him and confronted with the prisoner thereon. Likewise Diedrik and Christiaan Muller, as also Joh^s. Hartsenberg, to be successively called in and confronted with the prisoner in this respect.

The Widow Bezuidenhout said that she was not always present, and that she had answered as far as she knew, and that for so far as she had been present, she did not see any force made use of.

The prisoner persisted that he was compelled, and that Bezuidenhout said he would revenge the death of his brother by the black nation.

The Widow Bezuidenhout said she knew nothing of that, but that her husband was comfortless about the death of his brother.

Adriaan Engelbrecht being called, stated that the prisoner came to him and said he must ride, and that Bezuidenhout had sent him, but that he did not know whether Faber had been forced by Bezuidenhout, but that he himself was ordered by Bezuidenhout to ride with Faber.

The prisoner persisted in his statement, and said that Bezuidenhout said he would shoot those who did not assist.

D. J. Muller being questioned hereupon, said that he did not know of Faber having been forced by Bezuidenhout, but that Bezuidenhout had signified his intention to send Faber off.

The witness C. J. Muller being examined on this point, said that he well knows Bezuidenhout had said that he would send Faber to Cafferland, but that he knows nothing of any compulsion.

Joh^s. Hartsenberg being questioned, said that he knew nothing whatsoever about it.

The prisoner persisted in his statement, and said that notwithstanding he had said he could not ride, he was, however, obliged to do so.

3.

Do you also persist in your answers to the 22nd and 23rd Interrogatories of your first examination that you informed the Bothmas that you were commanded to go to Cafferland ?	Answer: Yes ; to Steph ^s . Bothma.
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Stephanus Bothma to be called and confronted with the prisoner in this respect.

Stephanus Bothma said that the prisoner told him that he must ride to Cafferland, and that he would do so, although it was not convenient to him, as he was troubled with the piles, but he did not say anything about being forced.

The prisoner persisted in saying that he was commanded and forced by Bezuidenhout.

4.

Did you not know the day before that Bezuidenhout had spoken with four Caffers at the place of Bothma ?

Answer : No ; (further), Bezuidenhout told me that he had already sent a message with a Caffer, as I have already stated in my former examination (17), and this must have been the Caffer *Zwartbooy*.

Stephanus Bothma and Hendrik Prinslo to be successively called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on this point.

Stephanus Bothma said that he did not know to a certainty, but that he believes that the prisoner must have known of it, as he had lived with Bezuidenhout at the same place, and Faber rode two days afterwards.

The prisoner persisted in saying that he did not know what they spoke with the Caffers there.

5.

Did you not say to H. Prinslo, *I am keeping an eye on your Landdrost also, for I know how he had me at the Vendutie of the late Greijling ?*

Answer : No.

H. F. Prinslo to be called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner on this part of his answer to the 19th Interrogatory of his first examination.

This part of H. F. Prinslo's answer being read to him, he persisted in the same in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner said that this was a falsehood only invented by his fellow prisoner to excuse himself, and demanded that he should produce evidence.

H. F. Prinslo persisted, but said that he did not know if there were any witnesses present.

6.

Do you persist in your answer to the 24th Interrogatory of your first examination, that your message was only to call the Caffers to assist to attack the Posts of Opperman and Rossouw ?

Answer : Yes.

Adriaan Engelbrecht to be called into Court, and his answer to the 6th, 8th, and 9th interrogatories of his examination to be read to him, and confronted thereon with the prisoner. Said answers of Adriaan Engelbrecht being read to him, he declared to persist thereby.

1816. The prisoner said that it was not true, for that Engelbrecht was not even present at the conversation with *Jalousa*.

7.

Were not the Caffers promised as a reward the cattle of the soldiers and their iron and brass, as well as the Zuurveld? Answer: No, not that I know. Bezuidenhout did not tell me so, but only the cattle of the two Posts.

Adriaan Engelbrecht to be called, and to be confronted on his answers to the 10th and 11th Interrogatories of his examination with the prisoner. Hendrik van den Nest to be also called and confronted on his 4th answer of his Interrogatories with the prisoner. W^m. J. Prinslo, W^m's son, to be confronted with the prisoner on his 18th answer. Likewise S. C. Bothma to be called into Court, and to be confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 62nd Interrogatory of his first examination.

Adriaan Engelbrecht persisted in the truth of his said answer in face of the prisoner, and said that Faber promised it in the name of Bezuidenhout.

H. van den Nest said that Bezuidenhout told him so, but that it was not in the bush, but afterwards when the people were assembled together.

The prisoner said that what was asked was the truth, and that Bezuidenhout ordered him so, but that others, namely, Steph^s. Bothma, Theunis de Klerk, and Joh^s. Bezuidenhout told him he should not say all this in that manner, but that he should only speak of the Posts of Opperman and Rossouw.

Stephanus Bothma said he knew nothing of having said to the prisoner that he should conceal it, but that he well knew that the prisoner was sent with a message to cede the Zuurveld as far as the Boschjesman's River.

The prisoner said that this message was true, but that he was not the author of it, and that Stephanus Bothma instigated him not to make it known, for that Bezuidenhout, Steph^s. Botha, Christiaan Botha and Hendrik Potgieter had been the movers of the whole business.

Steph^s. Bothma said that he did not know that Hendrik Potgieter had ever been present at the place, but that Christiaan Botha was.

Theunis de Klerk being examined on what the prisoner above alleged, said that he knew nothing of it, for that he had only greeted the prisoner at the other side of the Fish River's Ford, and then rode on.

The prisoner said that Theunis de Klerk told him so at Slagters' Nek.

Theunis de Klerk said he did not speak with him there.

Further confrontation on this point unnecessary.

8.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 61st Interrogatory of your first Examination, that you neither heard, nor spoke of it that Johannes Bezuidenhout had said that he should come down the Tarka with one party, and you from the Baviaan's River, and that you would kill the wives and children of those who did not assist, and that the men would then spring forward?

Answer: Yes; I never said any such thing.

H. Prinslo to be called and to read to him that part of his answer to the 19th Interrogatory of his first Examination, beginning *and that he would march one body . . . to . . . country to the Konap*, and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

H. Prinslo persisted in said part of his 19th answer, in face of the prisoner, and further added that it is all truth, and that it was the intention of Bezuidenhout that Faber should go with the first four Caffers who were to show him the way, from which he deduced that Faber must have already known it, although he was not present at the conversation with the Caffers.

The prisoner said it was not he, but Prinslo, who made use of those words, but that he wanted to wash his hands in his blood.

H. Prinslo, after describing how he and Faber had sat, said that he knew well that Faber had said so in presence of Theunis de Klerk and Stephanus Bothma.

Theunis de Klerk being questioned hereon, confirmed the statement of H. Prinslo, and said that he and Prinslo were present, and that he doubted if D^k. Muller was not also there, further adding that the prisoner also said that if all the Caffers came, they could not stand in Baviaan's River.

The prisoner said that this was at another time, and that they but endeavoured to load everything upon him, and wash themselves in his blood, and that he therefore must put himself in God's hands.

Stephanus Bothma being thereupon examined, likewise confirmed Prinslo's statement, and said that he was present at the conversation, but that he does not recollect all those who were there.

The prisoner persisted that he knew nothing of it.

9.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 80th Interrogatory of your first Examination, that when you were at Slagters' Nek

Answer: Bezuidenhout made use of those words, but I did not present my gun.

1816.

and a letter came from the Landdrost Cuyler, in which, among other names, yours was mentioned, desiring you to come down, you did not say *damned*, *not go down*, and at the same time present your gun in order to fire?

Christoffel Rudolph Botha, Crs.' son, to be confronted on his answers to the 11th, 12th and 13th Interrogatories of his Examination. Said C. R. Botha persisted therein, in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner said that it is all lies, and that they threw everything upon him.

C. R. Botha persisted.

10.

Do you persist in your answer to the 104th Interrogatory of your first Examination, that you did not present at the soldiers, in order to fire?

Answer: Yes; I did not think of it, for I was too much frightened.

W^m. M^c Kay to be called into Court, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning *whereupon Faber . . . to . . . with his gun presented*, and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

Stuurman Platje, Corporal of the Cape Regiment, to be also called and confronted with the prisoner on that part of his answer to the 4th Interrogatory of his examination, beginning *Faber let his horse stand . . . to . . . he was taken prisoner*.

Matthew McInnes to be likewise confronted with the prisoner on that part of his Deposition, beginning with *but that Faber having dismounted . . . to . . . wounded*.

The witness W^m. McKay said, that that part of his Deposition was the truth and persisted therein in the face of the prisoner.

The prisoner said that he did not know of having done it, and therefore that it must remain so. The witness Matthew McInnes being questioned on said part of his Deposition, affirmed to the truth thereof in face of the prisoner.

The prisoner persisted in not knowing of it.

The witness Stuurman Platje being thereupon called into Court, said that the prisoner having dismounted from his horse, stopped before him, and presented his gun, on which he went through a little Kloof and then presented again, but that he the Deponent took the gun out of his hand, when he saw that there was a bit of rag on it.

The prisoner persisted that he did not know of having presented his gun.

11.

Must you not now acknowledge to be convinced of having shared in the whole plan of Bezuidenhout, for a rebellion against Government, and further both by your mission to Cafferland, as by your armed resistance against His Majesty's troops, to be highly criminal and deserving of punishment?

Answer: I do not know that I have been so criminal, everything is now thrown upon me, but I do not know of having presented my gun, or it must have been through fright.

12.

What have you further to say in your defence?

Answer: Nothing more, my greatest fault has been that I went to Cafferland through the compulsion of Bezuidenhout, but I managed it so that none of the Caffers came out.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 10th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 86.

D.D. 2. MINUTES, 10TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a second examination and confrontation of Frans Marais, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy

1.

Do you persist in your answers to the 21st and 29th Interrogatories of your first examination, "that you were forced by Bezuidenhout to ride to Cafferland with C. Faber"?

Answer: Yes, but I only made a mistake when I said that I had my own gun with me the first time I went.

D. J. Muller being questioned hereon, said that he did not know how it actually was, but that he believed the prisoner came there to bring Hartsenberg shoes, or to take his measure for shoes, but that he does not know whether the prisoner was forced by Johannes Bezuidenhout or not.

Joh^s. Hartsenberg being called into Court, and questioned in this respect said, that the prisoner came to him to bring shoes, in payment of which he had given him tobacco; and that when he was there Bezuidenhout sent for him, to say that he should call there on his return, for he had been there before.

The prisoner said that he came immediately to the witness, and that he had not been before with Bezuidenhout.

The witness said that he only thought so, because he came from that side, and that he was obliged to pass by there before he came to him.

2.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 24th Interrogatory of your first examination, that having unsaddled your horse on a hill near a valley, you said to Engelbrecht that it was not good to ride to Cafferland, and that it was better to turn back?

Answer: Yes.

A. Engelbrecht to be called into Court and examined on this point.

A. Engelbrecht being questioned hereon said *yes*, that the prisoner had said so, and that he himself said he was afraid they should get into trouble, because he had never been in Cafferland, and he did not know what the business meant.

3.

Did not the Caffers say that the farmers should first fight, and that they would also come?

Answer: Yes, as I heard there in Cafferland.

4.

Did you not tell the Hottentot, *Hendrik Kees*, so?

Answer: I don't know that I told him so.

5.

Did you not say to the said *Hendrik Kees*, that you should then get the powder and ball and other things from the farmers?

Answer: No, that I know nothing of; (further) I did tell him I had heard that the *Caffers* said that the farmers must but fight.

6.

Hendrik Kees to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on his answer to the 14th and 15th Interrogatories of his examination.

Hendrik being called and his said answers read to him, said it was the truth, and that the prisoner said he would take another gun from the English, because the stock of his was broken.

The prisoner denied this.

The witness said the prisoner did say so after he came home.

7.

What did *C. Faber* promise the *Caffers* in case they came to assist?

Answer: That I don't know; but when we were in *Cafferland*, I asked *Faber* what we had to do there, to which he said that it was to call the *Caffers* to come and help to attack the Posts of *Opperman* and *Rossouw*, and that *Joh^s. Bezuidenhout* had sent him on that business; but what he further said I don't know.

Hendrik Kees to be called, and his answer to the 19th Interrogatory of his examination being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner. Likewise *C. Faber* to be called and questioned whether the prisoner knew anything of the reward which had been promised to the *Caffers*.

Hendrik Kees, on his answer to the 19th Interrogatory being read to him, said that it was true, and that the prisoner had told him so the following morning when he had brought back a blanket, and also before, on the road to *Cafferland*.

The prisoner persisted.

C. Faber being called into Court and questioned thereon, said that he did not know, not having heard anything about it.

1816.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 10th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) ({ P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 87.‡

S.S.S. 2. MINUTES, 10TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a second examination and confrontation of Pieter Erasmus, Piet's son, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :—

1.

Were you not among those people who were commanded by W^m. Krugel at the place of Daniel Erasmus?

Answer: Yes.

2.

Was there not a letter read there from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff?

Answer: Yes.

3.

Did not W^m. Krugel there-upon ask, *Men, what do you say; I am with Government?*

Answer: Yes.

4.

What did the people answer?

Answer: That they were with him.

5.

Were there not a couple who said, I not ?

Answer : Not that I heard.

6.

Were not you and Theunis de Klerk the persons who said so ?

Answer : Such a thing never came out of my mouth ; and if Theunis de Klerk said so I do not know ; but I hear it said of him here.

7.

Did W^m Krugel ask that question once or more ?

Answer : Three times.

8.

Theunis de Klerk to be called into Court and his answer to the 8th Interrogatory of his second examination being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

Theunis de Klerk said that his answer to the said 8th Interrogatory is the truth.

The prisoner denied it, and said that Theunis de Klerk must have misunderstood him, or else he had made a mistake in what he said, for that he himself had read the letter from Mr. Van de Graaff by order of Krugel.

Theunis de Klerk acknowledged that the prisoner had read the letter, but that he so understood it that the prisoner had also said he was not with Government.

9.

W^m. Krugel to be likewise called into Court and confronted with the prisoner in this respect.

W^m. Krugel said that the letter was read by Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, and that on his question, whether the people were with Government, he had heard Theunis de Klerk say that he was not with Government, but that he did not hear this prisoner say so.

W^m. Krugel being thereupon asked, " In case Piet Erasmus, Piet's son, made use of that expression, must you not have heard it ? " answered, " I think so, for he stood close to me." Being further asked, " What reason he had, after the reading of that letter, to ask the people if they were with Government ? " he answered, " I wanted to know if I could depend on my people in case of an attack by the Caffers, in consequence of what Upperman's wife had told me."

10.

W^m. Prinslo, Klaas' son, to be also called into Court, and to be asked if he could recollect who it was besides Theunis de Klerk who said that he was not with Government.

1816.

Being further asked who read the letter from Mr. Van de Graaff, he answered, Piet Erasmus, Piet's son.

Likewise asked if he knew whether or not Piet Erasmus said so, he answered, "It was not he, and who said so, I do not know."

Thus interrogated and answered on the 10th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 88.

Z. 3.

MINUTES, 11TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a third examination and confrontation of Cornelis Johannes Faber, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy:—

1.

Do you persist in saying that you had not any other conversation with the Caffer Chief, Geika, than about the posts of Opperman and Rossouw, and that you did not make him any other promises than what you have already stated?

Answer: Other people told me that I should not disclose too much, but I told the Caffers by order of Bezuidenhout that he would attack all the Posts, because his brother had been murdered, and the second time he and Hendrik Prinslo sent word by me to Geika that he must come to assist to fight all those Posts which lay along the Fish River, and that they then would give all the cattle to the Caffers, as also the brass, beads, and pots, and the Zuurveld, if

they would have it, and that if he would not come to assist, he should let them know. On this, Geika sent word that he had not yet spoken to all the seven captains, who would do a great deal of mischief if they came out. On his question what Field-Cornets and what gentlemen were with them, I said that there were not any Cornets, but that they were to make Cornets, among whom Steph^s. Bothma, Hendrik Prinslo, and Michiel Delpont were to be, and which was according to the conversation of Bezuidenhout, and that all the people from Bruintjes hoogte were also ready. But to all this Geika only said that if they would fight they might do so, for I had told him secretly that I did not hear anyone speak about it excepting those two.

The witness, Hendrik Nouka, to be called into Court, and his deposition being read to him in face of the prisoner, the latter to be asked if he is not now convinced of having had more transactions with the Caffers than he had as yet acknowledged.

Said deposition being read to the prisoner, he said that he must acknowledge that the substantial contents of the same were conformable to truth, but that he had forgotten a great deal about it, and that what he had said of the land at the *Konap* was out of a joke and of himself, without having, in fact, any orders thereto, but that he had said all the rest in the name of Bezuidenhout and Prinslo.

The witness, Hendrik Nouka, said that the prisoner did not speak in the name of Prinslo and Bezuidenhout, but in that of the *people*.

The prisoner further said that there was a man in the Tarka with merchandise, with whom Bezuidenhout had spoken, and from whom it was said he had heard that there were people in the upper country as far as the Cape of the pressed people (although the prisoner did not know what was meant thereby) who were ready to assist if it came so far, but to which Bezuidenhout said that if rebellion took place, one must not think it was about anything else than the death of his brother.

1816.

2.

How came Bezuidenhout to speak with that trader about the business?

Answer: That I don't know; so far he did not tell me.

3.

Who was that trader?

Answer: I don't know; I think that my sister may know him; she purchased some things from him.

4.

Hendrik Prinslo to be also called into Court, and confronted with the prisoner with respect to what he said above in his first answer regarding him.

H. Prinslo said that he never joined in giving the message to Faber to the Caffers, but that Faber was the person who had spoken of the Caffers' cattle at the Kakantoria, and that the Caffers would have those, and that Slambie wept every day for the Zuurveld, that the mischief he had done was confined among his fellow inhabitants, but that he never wanted to call in the black nations.

The prisoner persisted in what he had stated.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 11th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the Minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 89.

R. 11.

MINUTES, 11TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission, appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief dated the 27th November, 1815:—

Maurits Herman Otto Krugel, twenty-five years of age, born at the Vogel River, under Graaff-Reinet, and residing at Zwagershoek, with his father-in-law, Frans du Plessis, who at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq., Landdrost, declared to be the truth,

That on a certain time in the month of November last, without the Deponent being able to state the precise date, a report having arisen respecting an incursion of the Caffers, and also a very bad letter being brought to the Field-Cornet Greijling, six persons, namely: Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha, Johannes Koetzer, Jan Breet, Hercules Malang, and Philip du Plessis, rode to the place where the people were assembled, in order to see what was the matter, and which six persons, as the Deponent understood, went, with the previous knowledge of the said Field-Cornet Greijling, who said that in case they wished to ride, they might do so, but that he did not send them.

That of these six persons, three, namely: Jacobus de Wet, Joh^s. Koetzer, and Rudolph Botha, immediately returned, but that the three others having remained behind, he, the Deponent, of his own accord rode thither to see what had become of them, as the three first had returned, and had also said that Deponent's brother-in-law, Philip du Plessis, was sick, and that Jan Breet's horse was tired, and also that they dared not all ride away together, and that therefore only three rode first under a pretext, and that the other three should shortly afterwards follow.

That the Deponent having come the same evening to the place of W^m. Krugel, there found Joh^s. Bezuidenhout and only a little Hottentot with him; that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout having rode with the Deponent to the people, they found them assembled on a "Krans" on this side of Slagters' Nek, most of whom were asleep, excepting a few, among whom he recognised W^m Krugel, and as the Deponent thought also C. van den Nest, whom, having asked after the three above mentioned persons whom he had come to look for, the Deponent's brother-in-law, said Philip du Plessis, at the moment came up to him, to whom having said that he should immediately ride away with him, he saddled his horse, and, together with the two others, accompanied the Deponent.

That while the Deponent was on the road thither with Johannes Bezuidenhout, the latter asked him what he (the Deponent) was going there for, and on the Deponent saying that he rode there by order of the Field-Cornet, Greijling, to fetch those three persons, as they were commanded by said Field-Cornet to be present the following day (but which the Deponent only told Bezuidenhout in order the better to get the people away), Bezuidenhout acquiesced therein without saying anything against it.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Prosecutor:—

W^m. Prinslo appearing in Court answered in the negative

1816.

1.
Whom did you conceive to be
at the head of that assembly ?

Answer: According to the
letter which was sent round in
our District I conceived Joh^s.
Bezuidenhout to be the head.

A letter signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, dated the 12th November,
1815, and beginning *Field-Cornet Greijling*, being exhibited to the
Deponent he was asked :

2.
Is this the bad letter you
allude to at the beginning of
your deposition ?

Answer: Yes.

Questions by the Commissioner.

3.
What did Bezuidenhout fur-
ther say to you that evening ?

Answer: Not much; he said
that Faber was gone to fetch the
Caffers, but that he did not see
them coming.

4.
Did he not say what Faber
was to do with the Caffers ?

Answer: No.

5.
Did he not ask you to assist
him ?

Answer; No.

6.
Did you perceive or hear from
others that he compelled people
to co-operate ?

Answer: No; only that I
heard that Hartsenberg had
been forced.

7.
Did you on that occasion see
or speak with Abraham Bothma ?

Answer: No: if he saw me
I do not know.

8.
Are you ready if required to
confirm your evidence on oath ?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reason of his
knowledge that he had seen, been present at, and experienced all
the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and
willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 11th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel

and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Maurits Herman Otto Krugel, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same. In confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words,

So help me, God Almighty.

In presence of the prisoners W^m. Fredrik Krugel and Cornelis van den Nest, who declared not to have any cross-questions to put to the witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) MORITS KRUGEL.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,
(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,
HEN^y. MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 90.

R. 8. MINUTES, 11TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

App^{ed} appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815,

1516.

Philip Jacobus du Plessis, twenty-six years of age, born at the Goudine, and residing with his father Frans du Plessis, at the Zwagershoek, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r., Landdrost, declared to be the truth,

That the Deponent having heard of an intended incursion of the Caffers, and a bad letter, which Joh^s. Bezuidenhout was said to have written, having been brought to the Field-Cornet Greijling, in which letter although the Deponent did not see it, it was said that there was a rebellion to drive away the troops, he the Deponent together with Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha, Jan Breed, Joh^s. Koester and Hercules Malang rode away in order to see what was the matter, when they found that a great number of Christian people, but not Caffers, were collected together at the other side of the Fish River, near the place of Louw Erasmus, and which people were assembled for the purpose of trying whether they could not get *Hendrik Casteel* (the Deponent believing that Hendrik Prinslo was meant thereby) released, but which people however were quiet and appeared to the Deponent to be sorrowful.

That some of the Deponent's company, namely, Rudolph Botha, Jacobus de Wet and Johannes Koetzer immediately rode away, but that he the Deponent, having a very severe pain in his back, Jan Breed, whose horse was tired, and Hercules Malang remained there to the following evening, when they also rode home with the Deponent's brother-in-law Maurits Krugel, who having heard from Jacobus de Wet, that the Deponent was sick and Jan Breed's horse, tired and that they had remained behind, had come to fetch them, on which they rode away without meeting with any hindrance from any person.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent by the R. O. Prosecutor:—

1.

During the time you were with those people did you see or remark who was the head?

Answer: I did not see any person there as the head, but from the letter I should think that Johannes Bezuidenhout was the head.

2.

Do you know whether other people could also have rode away if they wished to do so?

Answer: I believe so; I do not know why they did not do so.

3.

Did anybody ask you to remain?

Answer: No.

4.

Whom did you hear say that they would have H. Prinslo removed?

Answer: I heard the people saying something of the kind among one another, but I did not know them.

5.

Had your Field-Cornet sent you there?

Answer: No, I only rode to see how it was, and the Field-Cornet said that he did not send anyone there, but that we might go and see what was the matter, and then return.

6.

Did he tell you to endeavour to dissuade the people and then to go to Major Fraser?

Answer: No.

7.

Did you see and speak with Abraham Bothma on the road?

Answer: Yes, he came to us at the Widow Botha's, and then rode with us to those people.

8.

What did he say to you?

Answer: I did not speak to him, for I am not acquainted with him.

9.

Did you see while you were there Johannes Bezuidenhout exercise much authority or use any compulsion?

Answer: No, that I did not see.

10.

Are you ready, if required, to confirm the truth of your evidence on solemn oath?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 11th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission

1816.

holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the above-mentioned Philip Jacobus du Plessis, to whom his Deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, In confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words.

So help me, God Almighty !

In presence of the prisoner, Abraham Carel Bothma, who declared not to have any cross-question to put to the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, 12th January, 1816.

(Signed) PHILIP JACOBUS DEU PLESIE.

Commissioners,

Signed { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

No. 91.

B.B. 3.

MINUTES, 11TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* examination and confrontation of Abraham Carel Bothma, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :- -

1.

Do you persist in your answers to the 3rd and 4th Interrogatories of your first examination, that Joh^s. Bezuidenhout forced you, and drove you on before, to W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes, my horse became faint a little at the other side of Wentzel Coetzer's.

Andries Meijer and Johannes Hartsenberg to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on this point.

Andries Meijer said that the prisoner wanted to ride home again as his horse was tired, and that the prisoner was therefore obliged to walk.

Johannes Hartsenberg being questioned hereon, said that it was true that the prisoner's horse was tired and that he was therefore obliged to walk, but that he neither heard nor saw that the prisoner was driven on before by Bezuidenhout, or that he attempted to turn back; that he could not judge whether the prisoner went voluntarily or not, but that he did not see that he was ever forced.

The prisoner said that it may be that he was not driven on before, and retracted that statement, but that he went with them.

A. Meijer said that he had also said so but that he had been frightened by Bezuidenhout.

2.

Do you persist in your answers to the 30th, 31st and 32nd Interrogatories of your first examination, and in that part of your answer to the 33rd Interrogatory to the words *gave it to his wife*?

Answer: No, I was requested in a little note with a couple of lines to write such a notice. That note was delivered to me by one of the Bosjesmen in my service.

The prisoner being asked if anyone assisted him in drawing up that notice, he said no, there was not anybody present, but that he knew beforehand how they wished to manage the business, other wise he could not have written it so. Being further asked how knew it, he answered that he had so heard it from Bezuidenhout.

3.

Did you read that notice to any one for their approbation?

Answer: No.

4.

What was done with that notice then?

Answer: When I rode away I left it with my wife to be sent round in the neighbourhood.

5.

What did you understand by the words in that note *heavy burdens* and *injustice*?

Answer: By the *heavy burdens* Bezuidenhout understood the *quitrents* as he said, and by the word *injustice* I conceived that he meant the shooting of his brother, for he said that his brother was shot innocently.

6.

Did you receive that note of two lines from Bezuidenhout the same day or before?

Answer: The evening before.

7.

How long before you wrote that notice had you seen Bezuidenhout the last time?

Answer: That I don't know.

8.

Do you persist in your answer to the 8th Interrogatory of your second examination *that Andries Meyer among others was present when Bezuidenhout gave you the order to write the letter mentioned in the 1st Interrogatory of your said second examination, and that also W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, was present when Bezuidenhout sent you away with it?*

Answer: Yes.

Andries Meijer, W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, and A. H. Klopper, Jac^s son, to be called into Court and examined on this point.

Andries Meijer said that he was just coming from the river and only heard Bezuidenhout order the prisoner to ride to Zwagershoek but nothing else.

The prisoner persisted and said that Andries Meijer did not hear the whole of the message, for that he was not present.

W^m. Prinslo, W^m's son, being questioned said that he knew and heard that the prisoner rode away, but that he was not present when he was sent off.

A. H. Klopper being likewise questioned, said that Bezuidenhout sent the prisoner Bothma to the Field-Cornet Greijling at Zwagershoek, and himself to Brintjes Hoogte, but that he did not know with what message Bothma rode to Zwagershoek.

The prisoner said that on riding away he had told his fellow-prisoner that he was obliged to write a letter to the Field-Cornet Greijling to request assistance.

A. H. Klopper said that it might be so, but that he must then have forgot it.

9.

Did not Bezuidenhout, while you were at Barend Bester's, endeavour to get his two sons with him?

Answer: Yes, he asked for them.

10.

Did not Bezuidenhout, on receiving a negative answer, say, *those who will not go willingly I do not press?*

Answer: That I cannot with truth say, for I had then just gone out, and when I came in again I heard the wife of Barend Bester say that she could not let the children ride, and Bezuidenhout was thereupon silent, and rode away.

11.

The answer of Barend Bester to the 3rd Interrogatory of his sworn deposition being read to the prisoner, he said that it might be so, for he had gone outside.

12.

Must you not therefore acknowledge that those who at that time rode down the Tarka with Bezuidenhout, and consequently he, the prisoner also, acted quite voluntarily?

Answer: Yes; I cannot say otherwise.

13.

Do you persist in your answer to the 17th Interrogatory of your second examination "that Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha, Hercules Malang, Jan Breet, and two others, were sent to make report to Major Fraser, but with orders first to call at Bezuidenhout's to dissuade him, and that having come there, they were prevented by Bezuidenhout from

Answer: Yes; when I was at Greijling's he said that he had commanded six men to ride there, and he also wanted to send a letter to Major Fraser, but his wife said that he had better let it alone, for that Jacobus de Wet was already gone with the message.

1816.

“ riding to Major Fraser, and
 “ that three of them then turned
 “ back, but that the three others
 “ were kept by Bezuidenhout till
 “ the Field-Cornet Greij-
 “ ling sent for them the next
 “ day by Maurits Krugel ” ?

Jacobus de Wet, Rudolph Botha, Philip Plessis, and Maurits Krugel to be called, and their Deposition being read to them, to be confronted with the prisoner on the abovementioned circumstances.

The witness Jacobus de Wet said that he was not sent, but that the Field-Cornet Greijling had said to him in case he should see the Field-Commandant Nel, he (the witness) must say to him that if he wanted him, Greijling, he should but write for him, and further, that Bezuidenhout did not hinder him, for that he had not spoken a single word with him, but that it was true that he made use of a pretext to come back.

The prisoner said that he had made a wrong statement, and begged pardon.

Further confrontation therefore unnecessary.

14.

Must you not now acknowledge by your own voluntary conduct to be highly criminal and deserving of punishment ?

Answer : Yes.

15.

What have you further to allege in your defence ?

Answer : That I was not one of the leaders of the business to set it a going, and that I did not intend any great mischief against Government, and that I am already very sorry for the harm I have done, and which I have evinced by desisting from further guilt, and going to Major Fraser and the Field-Commandant Nel; and I request mercy.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 11th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen

by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

1816.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 92.

T. 3. MINUTES, 11TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815,

Hendrik Nouka, Gonaqua Hottentot, interpreter in the service of the Caffer Chief Geika, who, at the requisition of the Landdrost here, declared to be the truth,

That some time past the Deponent not being at home was sent for by Geika to come immediately, which having complied with, he was present when Cornelis Faber with two other persons (the one a young, tall person, and the other a *European fellow, short and broad*, who had already previously wandered about in Cafferland, and another (but who was now said to be apprehended), were in Cafferland, when said Faber had said to the Caffer Chief Geika, that the people had sent him, and that the whole of the Baviaans River were united and all the people through Graaff-Reinett as far as the Cape, and that there were six hundred Hollanders who were also ready, and that there was but a handful of English here; that he had further asked for assistance to drive the English into the water again, and said that if the Caffers did not help, the English would first attack them and then the Caffers. That Geika having thereupon asked who were their Field-Cornets, Faber answered that they had not any Cornets, but that they would choose their own, to which Geika having replied that such was not good, for that it would not go well without

1816.

officers; and he had further asked if the common people would make the Cornets, and that if he should send any message to the English, they must not think that it was to inform against them.

That C. Faber had further said that Hendrik Prinslo, the son of Marthinus, was to be one of the Cornets, and two in the Tarka, but whose names the Deponent does not know; that Michiel Delpont was also to be one, to all which Geika at last said that he should let Slambie know of it, and assemble his Caffers together.

That, further, Faber had complained that the English made the places so small, and that if the people said that the cattle eat one another dead, the English only answered, *sell the cattle and make them fewer*; and that Faber had further complained of the English saying, *formerly they apprehended us, but now they shoot us*, upon which Geika having asked, who then was apprehended or shot? Faber had said *he apprehends without ceremony*, and Frederik Bezuidenhout is shot.

That Faber had further asked Geika to let the Caffers of Hinza come, and also *Claas Loggenberg*, who stopped with Hinza; upon which Geika having sent word of all this to Slambie, the latter sent for answer that it was good that Geika had sent him news.

That Faber thereupon rode away, and said that the people were not yet assembled together, but that when such was the case, he would come back.

That said Faber accordingly afterwards returned with Volkert Delpont, Willem Prinslo, Jochem's son, and the abovementioned short, broad European fellow, but without the young, tall person, whose wife having made it known to her father and he to the Field-Cornet, Opperman, he ran away as Faber, on Geika asking him where the tall young man was, had said, further saying, that the people were now together, and that Hendrik Prinslo was also there, and that the Caffers now must come, for that the people were entirely ready, and that they should meet together at W^m-Krugel's, on which Geika said that they then must but fight; and that the common Caffers asked if the English had cattle, which Faber answered, saying that they had a great deal, for that they went round to all the venduties to purchase, and that there was a large herd of Caffers' cattle at Kaukatarie.

That Faber said he had been sent by all the people who were united, excepting those who lived along the coasts, who were all with the English, and who had put up their fingers (sworn) to be so.

That during those conversations, the short, broad man was very lively, and spoke a great deal, but that the tall young man, who was first there, kept himself silent, which Geika having remarked, afterwards said that that man must certainly have been compelled to come with them.

That Faber had the first time said to Geika that Slambie and the children of Conga should again get back the Zuurveld, as also

the cattle of the English and of the farmers who would not help, and further, the beads, brass, iron and pots, but that the guns, powder and shot were for the burghers who assisted, and that Faber further asked, when all was over and that it was again peace, to go and live on the veld of the Gonab, to which Geika answered that it was good.

That both the first and the second time when Faber came to Geika, he had brought with him the son of the Caffer Captain, *Jalousa*, and that the second time *Keino*, who had heard of Faber, was also there.

That when Faber was the last time with Geika, a Caffer came there from Zacharias Prinslo, whom he had met at the woods at Baviaan's River, and which Caffer then related that Hendrik Prinslo had been apprehended by the English, and that the people were now ready to release him, and that Faber thereupon had said that Geika should come speedily, for that there was now not much time; further asking for the two Captains *Keino* and *Jalousa*, but to which Geika answered that he could not send these Captains, and that Faber must but ride and fight, on which Faber was disgusted and rode away.

The prisoner Frans Marais being thereupon pointed out to the Deponent, as also the prisoner Adriaan Engelbrecht, and being asked whether he meant by the former, *the short broad European fellow*, and by the latter *the tall young man*, the Deponent declared to identify them for the same persons abovementioned; but that the former, on the occasion of the first visit to Geika had stopped with *Jalousa*, as his horse was tired; the said two prisoners also acknowledged the Deponent to be the same person who had interpreted in the conversation with Geika; on which occasion the prisoner Frans Marais likewise acknowledged that he had formerly been six months in Cafferland with Hinza together with another person named *Jan*, who was then still at Zwagershoek.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, been present at, and experienced all the above, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing if required further to confirm the same.

Thus done on the 11th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes thereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
 { W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.'

Appeared before the said Special Commission, the above-mentioned Hendrik Nouka, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, on which the following questions were put to him by the R. O. Requirer :

1.

Did Faber say anything else ?

Answer : Yes, he said that the Landdrost would come with a parcel of people or soldiers, with good horses, and that he would come to speak to Geika, and unexpectedly shoot him, and then immediately ride away again; so Faber said he had heard. This Geika was very much surprised at ; he also related, on the question of Geika, how it was at present between the English and the Dutch ; that the Dutch had exchanged this country with the English for another country on the other side, and that the papers thereof went round.

The prisoner Faber being heard on this point, said that he had not spoken to Geika of the Landdrost, but that he had said that Great Willem Prinslo (as Johannes Bezuidenhout told him) had been asked by a gentleman, if he saw any chance of making away with Geika in such a sudden manner.

The Deponent hereupon said that such was true, but that Geika as well as himself could not suppose from the discourse of Faber that anybody else was meant but the Landdrost.

The prisoner Faber acknowledged the remainder of the Deponent's answer to this Interrogatory, but said that he had spoken so by order of Bezuidenhout who had contrived it with Hendrik Prinslo, Stephanus Bothma, and Theunis de Klerk.

Willem Prinslo, Nic^s son, being heard on that part which related to him, said that he did not know anything about it ; that he had not been spoken to by anyone on the subject, neither had he any such conversation with Bezuidenhout.

Hendrik Prinslo, Stephanus Bothma, and Theunis de Klerk being heard, denied what was stated by Cornelis Faber.

The prisoner Cornelis Faber persisted, and said that the above-mentioned conversation did take place with Joh^s Bezuidenhout, previous to the death of his brother Fredrik.

2.

How has it been with the stealing of cattle by the Caffers since Faber was there?

Answer: They now steal too much.

3.

In how far does Geika know of it?

Answer: That I don't know; he keeps it quiet, but still I have heard it.

4.

What does Geika do when he hears of cattle being stolen from this side?

Answer: He punishes the Caffers by taking the cattle away from them.

5.

What does he do with that stolen cattle?

Answer: He sends it off, and takes away the cattle of those Caffers.

6.

How do those Caffers then get victuals again?

Answer: They share with their friends, or they again fetch others.

The prisoner, A. Engelbrecht, being hereupon asked if he had seen any of the cattle of the Colony on his journey to Cafferland, said, "Yes, that among others it appeared to him there was an ox which seemed to bear the mark of W^m. Krugel."

The Deponent said, "Yes, that is a white ox which Geika got from the son of Kurada."

7.

Is not the stolen cattle driven back to Hinza and exchanged with him for other Caffer cattle?

Answer: That I have not exactly seen, but I will not deny but what it may be true.

The Deponent thereupon declared to persist in all the above, as containing the real truth, in presence of the prisoners, C. Faber, A. Engelbrecht, F. Marais and H. Prinslo, who declared not to have any cross-questions to put to him.

Done at Uitenhagen, 13th January, 1816.

This is the + mark of Hendrik Nouka, who declared not to be able to write.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Q.Q. 2. MINUTES, 12TH JAN., 1816.
UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a second examination of Pieter Willemse Prinslo:—

1.

Do you still persist in your answer to the 18th Interrogatory of your first examination, “that you did not demand an “oath from Commandant Nel,” and did you not, on the contrary, say to the Commandant on that occasion, *Hold up your fingers and swear?*

Answer: Yes; I only said to him, give me your hand thereon that you will come back; I said so only with a good intention to save the soldiers.

The Field-Commandant Nel to be called in, and that part of his deposition relative to this point being read to him, to be confronted with the prisoner thereon.

W^m. Nel declared to persist in the deposition he had given in this respect.

The prisoner said that this witness was a credible man, and therefore that he should believe it, but that he only did so to get him loose from Bezuidenhout; and that for the rest, being a travelling man, he did not trouble himself with the matter.

2.

Do you persist in your answer to the 40th Interrogatory of your first examination, that you did not prevent Touchon in his intention to persuade the people to turn back; and that you did not hinder Commandant Nel in his conversation with W^m. Krugel?

Answer: Yes.

F. Touchon to be called into Court, and that part of his evidence on the 3rd Interrogatory relative thereto to be read to him, and confronted with the prisoner. Likewise the Field-Commandant, W^m. Nel, to be confronted with the prisoner on that part of his deposition beginning, *That during the conversation . . . to . . . with insignificant expressions.*

F. Touchon said that it was this prisoner who always interrupted him.

The prisoner said that it was not true, and that he had only asked him something about old *Geere*.

The witness said that the prisoner interrupted him with all manner of discourse; that old *Geere* was said to have killed two wives; then about his little bullets; then again about his medicines, and that he did not make any other rebellion than in the belly, and the like.

The prisoner asked the witness if he did not hear that he had said it was a pretty letter.

The witness said it was possible, for that he had spoken a great deal, although he did not hear him say so, but that *W^m. Prinslo*, nicknamed the *Little*, said that if he had known that *Hendrik Prinslo* had written such a letter, he never would have come there.

The witness *W^m. Nel* persisted in said part of his deposition, and said that the prisoner interrupted him, among other talk, with a discourse about old *Diedrik Geere*, to whom the prisoner had imputed something.

The prisoner said that he did speak, but it was with a good intention.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 12th January, 1816, before Messrs. *P. Diemel* and *W. Hiddingh*, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of *Uitenhagen* by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) *G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND*, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { *P. DIEMEL*.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 94.

F.F. 3. MINUTES, 12TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* examination and confrontation of *Andries Meijer*, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy:—

1.

Do you persist in your answers to the 7th and 20th Interrogatories of your examination, that you were
 Answer: Yes; I saw no chance of getting away from him; I was afraid of the *Caffers*.

1816

taken away by Bezuidenhout with force, and that you saw no chance of getting away from him?

2.

While you were at Barend Bester's, did not Bezuidenhout endeavour to take his two sons with him?

Answer: Yes; he asked for them.

3.

Did not Bezuidenhout say, on receiving a negative answer, *Those who will not go willingly I do not press?*

Answer: Yes.

Confrontation unnecessary.

Must you not therefore acknowledge that those who at that time rode down the Tarka with Bezuidenhout did so voluntarily, and consequently you also?

Answer: He said that if those who promised to accompany him did not come, he well knew what he should do with them.

The Widow Johannes Bezuidenhout to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on her answers to the 3rd and 39th Interrogatories of her first examination.

The Widow Bezuidenhout's said two answers being read to her, she said that as far as she knew, those people were not compelled.

The prisoner said it was true he went voluntarily, but that he was afraid of the Caffers.

6.

As you are now convinced of having gone voluntarily, must you not acknowledge to be therefore criminal and deserving of punishment?

Answer: Yes; but Bezuidenhout said that the Caffers would come and destroy the Tarka wherever they came.

7.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: Nothing more than I have already said, and when I was afterwards found at the Winterberg by the commando

of Major Fraser it was casually, as I was there looking for the horse of Daniel Erasmus, which was at Bothma's, as I have already stated on my first examination, and I therefore went immediately to Major Fraser.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 12th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 95.

J.J. 2.

MINUTES, 12TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *second* examination and confrontation of the widow of the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, prisoner at this Drostdy:—

1.

Do you persist in your answers to the 60th and 68th Interrogatories of your first examination? Answer: Yes, as far as I know, for I was frightened myself.

Lieut. McInnes to be called into Court, and that part of his deposition beginning with *when the Deponent ordered, &c., to . . . lying there dead*, to be read to him and confronted thereon with the prisoner. Ensign W^m. McKay to be also called, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning with *he heard something on that side, &c., to . . . they discontinued*, and to be confronted

1816. — thereon with the prisoner. Also Stuurman Platje, Corporal of the Cape Regiment to be confronted on his answer to the 4th Interrogatory.

Matthew McInnes persisted in that part of his deposition, and said that he well knew that Bezuidenhout had fired two or three shots.

The prisoner said that she did not know of her husband having fired more than one shot, and that he was not lying on his belly at the time, but standing up.

William McKay coming into Court persisted in his evidence respecting the different shots which were fired from the wagon.

The prisoner said that she did not know of her husband having fired more than one shot, and that it was with slugs; but that she did not know if her son had fired a shot, and that she did not see the waving of the hat.

Stuurman Platje said that his statement was true and persisted therein.

The prisoner said it was true that she had tied her neckerchief round her husband's arm, but that she did not know of his having fired more than one shot, and then the gun went off immediately, without having burnt priming.

The witnesses all persist.

2.

<p>Do you persist in your answer to the 63rd Interrogatory of your first examination, that you did not tell your husband not to surrender?</p>	<p>Answer: Yes; but I asked him if he would leave me and my children, and fly, and leave us there alone.</p>
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Abraham Carel Bothma to be called into Court and confronted with the prisoner on that part of his answer to the 35th Interrogatory of his first examination, beginning *and his wife said, &c, to . . . under the wind*; also Corporal Stuurman Platje to be confronted with the prisoner on that part of his answer to the 4th Interrogatory relative to this point.

Abraham Carel Bothma appearing in Court, and said part of his answer being read to him, he persisted in saying that he heard her say so.

The prisoner persisted that what she had said was as she had stated above; and asked A. C. Bothma if he did not see that her husband mounted his horse to ride out.

A. C. Bothma said it was true that Bezuidenhout had mounted his horse and wanted to fly, but that the soldiers intercepted and turned him, and that he heard what he said, and that the soldiers also heard it, but that it was possible that she also said what she had stated.

The prisoner persisted.

The witness Stuurman Platje declared to persist, and that he plainly heard such said.

The prisoner persisted in her statement.

3.

Do you persist in your answer to the 67th Interrogatory of your first examination, that you also did not fire a shot? Answer: Yes.

Abraham Carel Bothma to be called, and to read to him his answer to the 36th Interrogatory of his first examination, and to be confronted with the prisoner thereon face to face.

Abraham Carel Bothma declared to persist in his said answer, further adding that she fired the gun at the bugler.

The prisoner denied such, and said that if she had done so she would willingly acknowledge it, for that in such a case she should have done so from heartsore, and to assist her husband, but that she did not do anything else than give the gun into her husband's hand.

A. C. Bothma persisted.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 12th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENY. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 96.

J.J.J. 3.

MINUTES, 12TH JAN. 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* examination and confrontation of Willem Prinslo, Klaas' son, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :

1816.

1.

When Hendrik Lange was at Slagters' Nek, and endeavoured to dissuade the people from their intention and urged them to give themselves up to the Landdrost Cuyler, who was also there under the mountain, did you not negatively shake your head to W^m. Krugel, who was willing to do so, and asked your advice?

Answer: No; I always advised him to return, and even said to Bezuidenhout that if he would not, he should then go away, and let the others come down.

2.

Did not H. Lange seriously reprove you for this conduct?

Answer: No; he said, *Come, my dear brothers, down; I swear to you that no harm shall be done*; upon which I requested him to speak to the other people, as he need not trouble himself about me.

3.

Hendrik Lange to be called into Court, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning *while Krugel, &c., to . . . come down*, and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

The witness, H. Lange, persisted, and said that this W^m. Prinslo, Nic^s son, was at first willing to come down, but that afterwards, when the witness was speaking to W^m. Krugel and endeavouring to persuade him to come down, Prinslo shook his head in a negative manner, whereupon the witness having asked him why he prevented Krugel from coming down, Prinslo answered, *I do not prevent him; he can go down if he will*; to which the witness replied, you do so by shaking your head.

The prisoner said that this was not the case; that he was always willing to come down, and had endeavoured to persuade others to do so likewise; that for himself he was not afraid, because he had been once already with the Landdrost; and that he also now desired to go down with the witness.

The witness said that this latter was the truth, but that he then wished to have the prisoner with him.

The prisoner said he knew nothing of this.

The witness being asked for what reason he would not have the prisoner go down with him, said, because he shook his head to Krugel, and he therefore imagined that he wanted to go down himself and prevent Krugel, and because he (Prinslo) said that he would go down while Krugel should go up

and endeavour to persuade more of the people to come down, and that such was the only reason why the witness would not have the prisoner with him.

The prisoner said that he certainly could not have had any reason to dissuade Krugel from going down, as he was sent for by Krugel himself to persuade the people to come down and for which purpose it also was that he came there.

4.

When you were coming down the mountain, did you not say, *Brothers, you see that I am not the first, as some have already surrendered before me?*

Answer: No; I said, *Men, let us go down and lay down our arms, for Lange swears that no harm shall be done to us; and I also said, Men, go down; you need not trouble yourself about me.*

H. Lange to be called into Court, and that part of his deposition beginning with, *while the Deponent, &c., to . . . surrendered before me*, being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

The witness persisted in this part of his deposition, and further added that the prisoner, on the Deponent saying to him *that the burghers would fire at one another*, had said that he would not fire at his fellow-burghers, and that on the Deponent further saying to him that he must follow his duty with his Landdrost, and at the same time pointing to the red handkerchief which he had round his neck, the prisoner had further said, yes, that is a good sign.

The prisoner denied this circumstance, and persisted in his statement.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 12th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator

BBB 2

C.C. 3. MINUTES, 15TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *third* examination of Willem Fredrik Krugel, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :

1.

Do you persist in that part of your answer to the 8th Interrogatory of your first examination, beginning with *he said, &c.*, to . . . *taxes too heavy?*

Answer: Yes.

Theunis de Klerk to be called in and confronted with the prisoner on this point.

Theunis de Klerk having appeared and said answers being read to him, he denied the circumstance alleged therein.

The prisoner said that his statement was the truth, and further added, that Theunis de Klerk said that he should be their Field-Cornet in the place of Opperman, who, he said, was a traitor; on which he the prisoner said that he was too old to be Field-Cornet.

T. de Klerk said that he only said to great W^m. Prinslo, that Faber had said that old Labuscagne and he Prinslo should also be shot.

The prisoner appealed to the evidence of W^m Prinslo, Claason; who having thereupon appeared said, that the statement of the prisoner Krugel was the truth.

Th^s. de Klerk said that he did not recollect, but as these two say so, he was willing to believe it.

2.

Do you know of Abraham Bothma having had orders to affix your name to one or more letters, calling on the people to assemble?

Answer: No, he had not any order from me, and if he had from anyone else I do not know, but I did not give directions to any one to sign my name.

A letter without date beginning *The general Burgher voice, &c.*, and signed with the names of the prisoner and of Johannes Bezuidenhout being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked :

3.

Do you know this letter, and was your name affixed to it with your previous knowledge and consent?

Answer: It is entirely unknown to me, I know nothing of it, and the signature is neither with my previous knowledge nor consent.

4.

Was not Joh^s. Bezuidenhout during the time of the armed assembly at Slagters' Nek, once absent to your house to fetch victuals; and did he not come back in the night with Maurits Krugel?

Answer: Yes, his brother Wijnand was there; he went to fetch victuals and said to me, *you must remain here with the men, I shall come back again directly.*

5.

Confrontation

Unnecessary.

6.

Was not the whole of the Commando then under your direction and orders?

Answer: Yes, as he said.

7.

For what reason did you not avail yourself of the absence of Bezuidenhout, to return to your duty and cause the others also to do so?

Answer: I dared not ride away, and I could not see into those people's hearts.

8.

At the time that the Landdrost Cuyler, after your surrender and that of the other rebels at Slagters' Nek, placed you two and two in charge; did you not express yourself in the following or similar words: *Had I but followed the advice of Hans Bezuidenhout and defended myself to the last, as he threatened to shoot my guts out if I left him?*

Answer: No.

The witness H. Lange to be called, and to read to him that part of his deposition beginning *That having all rode, &c., to . . . if I left him,* and to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

The said part of H. Lange's deposition being read to him, he declared to persist thereby, but that he did not know with what intention the prisoner said so.

The prisoner said that he did not know anything of having said so.

The witness said that the prisoner did not in fact call out so loud, but that he said so.

1816.

The prisoner persisted and added that when he was coming down he said, *I recommend my soul to God and my body to Government.*

Thus interrogated and answered on the 12th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs} P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELEERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 98.

R. 7. MINUTES, 13TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815,

Hermanus Potgieter, fifty years of age, born at Grootvaders Bosch, at Zwelldam, and now residing behind Sneeuwberg, in the district of Graaff-Reinet, who at the requisition of the Landdrost, J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r declared to be the truth:

That being sent for by the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, in the month of November last, he despatched him to the assembled rioters with a written warning or invitation to return. (The said warning or invitation, dated the 14th November, 1815, and beginning, *Burghers, taking into consideration, &c.*, being exhibited to the Deponent, he declared it to be the same.)

That the Deponent having sought for the said rioters, at last found them at the other side of the Great Fish River, close to the place of Louw Erasmus; on which the Deponent having delivered and read said message to them, and wishing to speak with

Willem Krugel, Theunis de Klerk prevented him, saying that what was spoken must be said publicly before them all, to which the Deponent answered that he had not anything against it, as what he had to say might be heard by everyone.

That after the rioters had understood the message, and after the schoolmaster, Touchon, who had also come there, had read a letter which he brought from Major Fraser, they declared their satisfaction with the invitation of the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, and said that it was very good, and that they did not wish for anything else than the release of Hendrik Prinslo, and that they wished that Mr. Van de Graaff would come there himself to speak with them, and that they would wait for him, on which, having delivered a written answer to the Deponent (being a letter dated the 15th November, 1815, subscribed *in the name of all*, and which was identified by the Deponent for the same he alluded to), the Deponent said that he did not believe the Deputy Landdrost would do so, but that if they turned back and sent three of their men to an appointed place—for example, *Van Staden's Dam*—he would in that case propose to the Deputy Landdrost to come there and speak with them; whereupon the Deponent, having previously gone to Major Fraser at the Post of Captain Andrews, from whom he received a copy of a certain letter from H. Prinslo, again went to the rebels with the same, which having also read to him, he then rode away.

Whereupon the following questions were put to the Deponent :

1.

Did you see Stephanus Bothma also there with a message from Mr. Van de Graaff, and did he ride with you to him?

Answer: No; there were not any of the Bothmas there at that time.

2.

Whom did you conceive to be the head of the rebels there?

Answer: I did not hear anybody speak but Johannes Bezuidenhout and Theunis de Klerk; for the rest they all stood together, but when anything was read they went up to Bezuidenhout, so I think he was the head.

3.

Did you remark that any of them were inclined to turn back?

Answer: Yes; there were many of them whom I heard say that one should now turn back, but I don't know who they were, as they are not of my part of the country.

1816.

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4.

Did you hear anything further of them afterwards?

Answer: When I crossed the river back again to the place of Louw Erasmus, Theunis de Klerk came to me there, and said that I should ride to Major Fraser and tell him to take care that Hendrik Prinslo should be still there the following morning, and that if he was not there I might expect the consequences, saying that I was warned and ordered so to do in the name of them all, to which I only answered that it was now dark and rained, but on his saying that this was nothing to the purpose, I, having previously fetched Commandant Nel from Van Aard's, went with him to Major Fraser, and informed him of the abovementioned, on which he said that he did not intend to send Prinslo away as yet, and also that they should not have him.

5.

Did you perceive that the people there stood much under the control of Bezuidenhout?

Answer: No; but I perceived that the men were afraid, and dared not ride away.

6.

What was the reason that you wished to speak with W^m. Krugel separately?

Answer: Because the Deputy Landdrost said to me if I found any of my friends or acquaintances among them, I should endeavour to get them on one side and dissuade them.

7.

Did you see David Malang there?

Answer: No; I did not see him there then, and if he came, he must have come after me, for I know him.

8.

Are you ready, if required, to confirm the truth of what you have deposed on solemn oath?

Answer: Yes.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving his reason of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 13th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Hermanus Potgieter, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same. Whereupon the following cross-question was put to the Deponent by the prisoner, Theunis de Klerk :

When I gave you the message you have mentioned, did I not say to you that I delivered it, as I was sent with it ?

Answer : Yes, as I have already deposed.

Cross-question by the prisoner, W^m. Krugel :

When you wanted to speak to me alone did I not immediately leave the others and go on one side ?

Answer : Yes ; but I could not speak with you alone.

In confirmation of the truth whereof he spoke these solemn words :

So help me God Almighty !

In presence of the prisoners, Theunis de Klerk and W^m Krugel, who declared not to have any further cross-questions to put to the Deponent.

(Signed) HERMANUS POTGIETER.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secy.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

UITENHAGEN.

Appeared before the Special Commission appointed to hold a Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815,

Christiaan Martinus de Beer, thirty-three years of age, born at the Zwarte Ruggens, under the District of Graaff-Reinet, and residing in the Tarka, who, at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost, declared to be the truth :

That on a certain Saturday in the month of November last the Deponent, having come to the place of Diedrik Muller in order to have his wagon repaired, on the day following Johannes Bezuidenhout, whom the Deponent only knows by sight, also came there ; who having said to the Deponent that he must ride with him, the Deponent answered (without asking where he was to ride to, because he had been already informed by his Field-Cornet, Steph^s. van Wijk, that there was something of an insurrection going forward), saying that he could not do so, because his wife was sick, having hurt her arm, which had happened some time before, but was now nearly well, and which circumstance the Deponent aggravated only the better to get rid of the impotency of Bezuidenhout, and for which reason he (the Deponent) made his wife again wear her arm in a sling ; that Bezuidenhout having thereupon said that the Deponent notwithstanding must ride with him, and that he could leave his wife with his brother Zacharias, the Deponent, however, continued to refuse, and said that Bezuidenhout had then better propose to his brother to ride with him, although the Deponent knew very well that his brother would be equally averse, and who accordingly absented himself when the Deponent gave him the message which he had received from Bezuidenhout.

That Bezuidenhout having said that if the Deponent could not go himself he should pay expenses, and give the Hottentot who was in his service to accompany them, and the Deponent not seeing any other chance of getting free, promised to give the Hottentot, who was afterwards accordingly fetched away by said Stephanus Bothma, and whom the Deponent the more readily allowed to go, because he every moment expected the Field-Cornet Van Wijk, and therefore flattered himself that he could then easily overtake the Hottentot and get him back again, but which Field-Cornet having come a couple of hours later, the Deponent, by his order, removed to the place of Barend du Plessis.

That the said Hottentot, named *Paul*, afterwards told the

Deponent that they had left him in the river, and took away his horse from him, and that when the people returned back from Slagters' Nek, he got his horse again at the place of Barend Bester, and with which he rode home.

The Deponent declared nothing more, giving for reasons of his knowledge that he had seen, heard, been present at, and experienced all the above, and further, as set forth in the text, being ready and willing, if required, to confirm the same on solemn oath.

Thus done on the 13th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Judicial Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, who, together with the Deponent and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

COPY OF THE REVISION.

Appeared before the said Special Commission the abovementioned Christiaan Martinus de Beer, to whom his deposition being clearly and distinctly read, he declared to persist thereby, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from the same, excepting only "that Stephanus Bothma did not come purposely to fetch the abovementioned Hottentot, but that having come to him, he allowed said Hottentot to go with him according to the promise he made."

In confirmation of the truth of which, the Deponent spoke these solemn words:

So help me God Almighty!

In presence of the prisoner, Steph^s. C^s. Bothma, who declared not to have any cross-question to ask the Deponent.

Done at Uitenhagen, 15th Jan., 1816.

(Signed) CHRIST^s. MARTINUS DE BEER.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL,
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELARTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

A.A.A.

MINUTES, 13TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r. Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission, holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to Johan Theunis Mulder confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto, as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth place, and dwelling place ?

Answer: Johan Theunis Mulder; twenty-four years of age, born at the Warm Baths under Swellendam, and residing with Jan de Lange at the Baviaan's River.

2.

How came you among the armed rebels ?

Answer: I went to Willem Krugel's to work, and there Johannes Bezuidenhout said to me, and forced me, that I should ride with him, for he told me that he would have me killed by the Caffers.

3.

Was Johannes Bezuidenhout then alone ?

Answer: No, he was with fully thirty people who were assembled; some who came there, were commanded by W^m. Krugel.

4.

For whom did you work at that place ?

Answer: For Hend^k. Liebenberg; I had a couple of wagon sides to make for him.

5.

Where did you then ride to ?

Answer: To Slagters' Nek; where I wanted to ride away, but Bezuidenhout would not allow it, and on my asking him what we should do, he said that we must go to fetch Hendrik Prinslo.

6.
Where was Hend^k. Prinslo ? . Answer : At the Post of Captain Andrews.
7. *
Did they ask there for H. Prinslo ? Answer : I think they did, but I was on one side with Frans van Dijk, And^e. van Dijk and others.
8.
Who asked for him ? Answer : I first saw a Hottentot ride there, and then P. Erasmus, P. son.
9.
Did they get H^k. Prinslo ? Answer : No.
10.
Who came from the Post ? Answer : Field Commandant Nel.
11.
Did he ride away again ? Answer : I believe he did, but I was not present.
12.
Was there not a ring made afterwards ? Answer : Yes.
13.
What was done there ? Answer : They wanted to make us take an oath ; Willem Krugel said that they should faithfully stand by him as long as he lived.
14.
Did you take the oath ? Answer : No, I did not say *yes*.
15.
Did you take off your hat ? Answer : Yes.
16.
What did that taking off of the hat mean ? Answer : I did not intend thereby to swear an oath.
17.
What did you further do ? Answer : We rode through the Fish River to the place of Louw Erasmus, and two days afterwards we rode again to Slagters' Nek.

18. Were you not one night on guard? Answer: Yes.
19. Were you not to relieve Steph^s. Grobbeler? Answer: I think so.
20. Did you relieve him? Answer: Yes.
21. How did you relieve him? Answer: I went up to him, and he then went to sleep.
22. Did you see him the next day? Answer: Yes.
23. Were you more than one night on sentry? Answer: Yes.
24. Did you relieve him more than once? Answer: That I don't know.
25. What happened at Slagters' Nek. Answer: I rode with the others, when Joh^s. Bezuidenhout ordered us to ride up towards the Nek.
26. Did he not order you to make resistance? Answer: I did not hear it, if he said so to others, I don't know.
27. Did you see Faber and some others up there? Answer: I saw him there the last day.
28. Where came he from? Answer: As the people said, he came from Cafferland.
29. What had he been doing there? Answer: As I heard he went there to fetch the Caffers who were to come to us.
30. What were the Caffers to come for? Answer: That I don't know.

31.

Were not the people called to at Slagters' Nek to come down?

Answer: Yes.

32.

Why did you not come down?

Answer: Because I was afraid.

33.

Where did you then go to?

Answer: To the place of Jan de Lange.

34.

Must you not acknowledge by your having been, and by remaining with that armed mob to the last, to be criminal and deserving of punishment?

Answer: Yes, I must acknowledge to be to blame, but I was compelled thereto; I did not do it of my own accord.

35.

What have you to say in your defence?

Answer: That I was forced, and wanted to ride away, but I could not do so.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 13th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary have duly signed the minutes thereof.

Quod Attestor,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation.

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 101.

K.K.

MINUTES, 13TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories to be administered at the requisition of J. G. Cuyler, Esq^r, Landdrost of Uitenhagen, before the Special Commission holding Session at said Drostdy, agreeably to warrant

1816.

from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 27th November, 1815, to David Malang, sen., confined in the public prison here, who answered thereto as is noted down against each of the same :

1.

What is your name, age, birth-place and dwelling-place?

Answer: David Malang, sen., sixty-four years of age, born at Drakenstein, and residing at Zwagershoek.

2.

How came you among the armed rebels in the month of November last ?

Answer: I was called upon by a letter from Bezuidenhout to the Field-Cornet Greijling. That letter passed my place, and it was said on it that I should be present on the 14th without any opposition, and thereupon I rode thither.

3.

Did you read that letter ?

Answer: Yes.

4.

And therefore you know the contents of it ?

Answer: Yes; that the people should assemble to drive out the English, and that I should be present on the 14th; the rest of it I have forgotten.

A letter signed *Johannes Bezuidenhout*, dated the 12th November, 1815, and addressed to the Field-Cornet Greijling, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked :

5.

Is this the letter ?

Answer: Yes.

6.

What authority had Joh^s. Bezuidenhout to order you ?

Answer: I knew very well that he had not any authority to do so, and I did not ride there with any other intention than to dissuade the people from the improper step they had taken, as they must declare.

7.

Did your Field-Cornet know of your having rode there ?

Answer: No; but it appeared to me that the business was too critical to admit of delay.

8.

What did you then meet with among those people ?

Answer : I only rode to the place of Louw Erasmus when the people who lay not far from there came to ask my advice.

9.

Who came for you ?

Answer : Theunis de Klerk and Gerrit Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son, who said that the people sent to request that I would come over to them.

10.

Did you thereupon go to them ?

Answer : Yes, and I was there with them about an hour.

11.

How did you find them ?

Answer : It appeared as if they all repented of what they had done.

12.

Which of them did you conceive to be the head ?

Answer : They all spoke there together, but as Bezuidenhout had written such letters, I thought that he was the head.

13.

What did you further do among them ?

Answer : They asked me what they should do ; Theunis de Klerk was the first who spoke, and I said that I did not know how to advise them, for that I knew nothing of their affairs. They continually asked me what they should do, on which I answered that I would tell them my intention, and what was in my opinion the best for them, and I thereupon said that I thought it would be the best way for them to see and settle it with the Government.

14.

In what manner should they settle it with Government ?

Answer : To apologise and as far as possible to get the business out of the way.

1816.

15.

What had they then done that they were to make an apology?

Answer: I saw them assembled there with guns and arms, and from that I could easily conceive that it was not good.

16.

Did they not tell you what they were doing there?

Answer: I did not inquire about that; but when they asked for advice I said that I did not know what to advise them now that they had involved themselves.

17.

Did you do anything further there?

Answer: Nothing else than that I gave them that advice when I rode away, when they promised me to see and get the business out of the world.

18.

How could you say to De Klerk that you knew nothing of their affairs when you say you rode thither in order to dissuade them from the improper step they had taken?

Answer: It was only for the purpose of getting them to speak, and discourse with them.

19.

After your return home did you inform your Field-Cornet of what you met with?

Answer: Yes; I went to him and informed him of it.

20.

Did you not, during your stay with those people, write a letter for them to Major Fraser?

Answer: Yes, at their request, about Hendrik Prinslo, that he should not be brought away, but that letter was not in my words; I only wrote that they requested that Prinslo should be still kept there for four days, and that they then would further agree; but the rest I wrote as they dictated to me.

21.

Who dictated to you what you were to write?

Answer: I don't know to a certainty whether it was Theunis de Klerk, Bezuidenhout or Krugel, for they were present.

A letter without signature, beginning *Honourable Mr. Fraser, we understand, &c.*, being exhibited to the prisoner, he was asked:

22.

Is this the letter?

Answer: Yes.

23.

What was the meaning of the last words, *not necessitate us to anything else?*

Answer: I don't know what they meant thereby; I only intended to dissuade them, and to induce them to forbearance; I was there alone, and represented to them that it was not good to stand up against Government, and that the longer the business continued the worse it would be.

24.

What did you see of them afterwards?

Answer: Nothing more.

25.

Must you not acknowledge to have written this letter willingly and without compulsion?

Answer: Yes; compelled I was not, but I did it that Major Fraser should know what their meaning was.

26.

Must you not acknowledge, by having repaired to the armed rebels on an order from their head, and by writing a letter in their name in a threatening tone to Major Fraser, to have acted criminally?

Answer: I think that I went there with a good intention to take care for Government that it did not become worse. I do not conceive to have done anything bad thereby, because I did it with a good intention.

27.

Have you anything further to say?

Answer: Nothing, excepting that I certainly would have remained away in case I had thought I should do wrong thereby.

1816

Thus interrogated and answered on the 13th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y

Commissioners,

(Signed) } P. DIEMEL.
 } W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HENRY MURPHY,

Sworn Translation.

No. 102.

C.C. 4.

MINUTES, 15TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *fourth* examination and confrontation of Willem Fredrik Krugel, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy:

1.

Do you know of a letter having been written by David Malang to be sent off to Major Fraser?

Answer: There was a letter written, but by whom I do not know, for Stephanus Bothma had a paper, and Malang also, but who wrote it I cannot say.

2.

Who dictated the contents of the letter?

Answer: I said, answer the letter properly, for I have no knowledge of ^{his} writing style.

3.

Did you not sit on one side of David Malang while he was writing the letter?

Answer: No; I went to eat something, and when the letter was ready I asked if it was proper, and D. Malang answered yes.

D. Malang to be called into Court and his answer to the 21st Interrogatory of his first examination to be read to him and confronted thereon with the prisoner.

D. Malang said that the prisoner sat close by him while he wrote the letter on a saddle, and that the saddle leaned against Krugel.

The prisoner persisted in what he had asserted.

D. Malang persisted, and said that it was otherwise not possible, for that he also knew nothing of their affairs, and asked the prisoner if he (Malang) did not always advise them to make an end of the business and return home?

The prisoner replied to this in the affirmative.

The letter in question being read to the prisoner, he was asked :

5.

Do you recollect this?

Answer : I cannot now recollect the contents.

6.

The prisoner having in his answer to the 1st Interrogatory of this examination, mentioned the name of Steph^s. Bothma with respect to this letter, said Bothma is to be examined thereon.

Steph^s. Bothma said that he knew very well that David Malang wrote the letter on a saddle flap while he was going past to the water, but that he knew nothing else of that letter than that he saw a Hottentot ride away with the same, and that having thereupon asked where the letter was going to, he heard that it was going to Major Fraser.

Said Bothma being questioned whether he heard W^m. Krugel ask if it was a proper letter, he replied, *No*.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 15th January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

Q. Q. Q. 2. MINUTES, 15TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *second* examination and confrontation, Stephanus Grobbelar, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :

1.

Do you persist in your answers to the 20th, 25th, and 28th Interrogatories of your first examination, that being placed on guard with orders to awaken Theunis Mulder, you quietly took your horse and rode away while the others were asleep?

Answer : Yes.

Theunis Mulder to be called into Court, and his statement being read to him, to be confronted thereon with the prisoner.

Theunis Mulder said that he had once relieved the prisoner.

The prisoner said that Theunis Mulder had once relieved him, namely at the place of Louw Erasmus, but not at Slagters' Nek, when he secretly rode away, while the others were asleep.

Theunis Mulder said, that this might be the case, for that he did not relieve the prisoner at Slagters' Nek.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 15th January, 1816, before Mess^{rs}. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,
HENRY MURPHY,
Sworn Translator.

A. A. 4. MINUTES, 15TH JAN., 1816.

UITENHAGEN.

Interrogatories for a *fourth* examination and confrontation of Theunis de Klerk, confined in the public prison at this Drostdy :

1.

When Hermanus Potgieter brought the letter from the Deputy Landdrost Van de Graaff, did he not endeavour to speak to W^m. Krugel alone?

Answer: Yes.

2.

Did you not hinder him therein by saying what was spoken must be said before everyone?

Answer: Yes.

3.

What was the reason of this your conduct?

Answer: Because I also wanted to hear what was said about that letter.

4.

Did you not do so, in order to prevent him from dissuading others from their purpose?

Answer: No, I then already wished that I was not there.

5.

Did you not assist in dictating to Daniel Malang the contents of the letter mentioned in the 54th Interrogatory of your third examination?

Answer: When that letter was written, I was not present, but when it was finished W^m. Krugel gave it me to deliver to the little Hottentot.

6.

What advice did David Malang give you?

Answer: That we should speak nicely, and see to get home again, but I did not even speak with him.

The prisoner saying not to have been present at the writing of the letter, D. Malang to be called into Court and confronted with him on his answer to the 21st Interrogatory of his examination.

David Malang appearing said, that the prisoner was present at the beginning, but that it may be that he then turned away, but that Krugel sat on one side.

Thus interrogated and answered on the 15th January, 1816,

1816.

before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh constituting the Special Commission holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the prisoner and me, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^y.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

A true Translation,

HEN^y. MURPHY,

Sworn Translator.

No. 105.

No Letter (see page 22).

Appeared before the Special Commissioner of Justice, holding Session at Uitenhagen, &c., &c.

Willem Prinslo, Nic. son, 53 years old, born in Kogman's Kloof and residing at the Baviaans River, who, at the requisition of the Landdrost of Uitenhagen, J. G. Cuyler, declared to be the truth: That on the day when he, Deponent, had, at the request of Willem Frederik Krugel, arrived among the multitude collected at Slagters' Nek, he, Deponent, had also found there Christiaan Botha, and had heard that the latter had said to Johannes Bezuidenhout that he must not expect that more people would join him but convinced him of the contrary; and further had advised the people rather to return home, as he also knew that before the other people who were ready to unite with him, Bezuidenhout, they had declared, that when necessity required it, they would come forward and fight for the Government against their rebellious fellow burghers.

That he, Deponent, had at the time not known how long the aforesaid Botha had been there already, but had afterwards heard that he had arrived there the same day.

Nothing more, &c.

Thus done at the Drostdy, Uitenhagen, on the 22nd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, constituting the

Special Commission aforesaid, holding Session at the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, together with the witness aud^rme, the Secretary, have duly signed the minutes hereof.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec^r.

As Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

REVISION.

Appeared before the Special Commission aforesaid, the said Willem Prinslo, Nic. son, who, after his evidence had been clearly and plainly read to him, declared to adhere to it, not wishing that anything should be added to or taken from it. In confirmation of the truth of which, he spoke these solemn words :

“So help me God Almighty !”

In presence of the prisoner, Christiaan Botha, who declared that he had no cross questions to put to witness.

Done at Uitenhagen, the 22nd January, 1816.

(Signed) WILLEM PRINSLO, Klaas' son.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec.

A true Translation,

H. C. V. LEIBBRANDT,

No. 106.

MINUTES, 22ND JAN., 1816.

Articles, on which, at the requisition of the Landdrost of Uitenhagen, J. G. Cuyler, has been examined before the Special Commission of Justice in Session at the Drostdy, Uitenhagen aforesaid, by virtue of the mandate of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the 27th day of November 1815, Christiaan Botha, detained in the public prison at Uitenhagen, and who has answered as is noted down in the margin :—

1816.

1.
What is your name, age, birth place, and residence?

Answer: Christiaan Botha, 37 years old, born at Bruintjes Hoogte, and residing in the Tarka.

2.
Did you not, a month or three ago reside at Commando Drift?

Answer: Yes. I was there about a few months, for I trekked so, to and fro.

3.
Were you not about three months ago, or the last of October on the farm of Did. Joh. Muller?

Answer: Yes.

4.
Did you not there see Joh. Bezuidenhout, and speak with him?

Answer: Yes.

5.
Did he not on that occasion express to you his displeasure at the death of his brother?

Answer: Yes. He told me that it was such a strange thing that his brother had been shot dead.

6.
Did he not say that he wished to collect men to demand satisfaction for the death of his brother?

Answer: Yes.

7.
Did he not invite you to co-operate?

Answer: Yes. But I told him that I could not possibly do it, and on his saying that he would compel me, I again replied that I could not do it.

8.
Did he not also tell you that he would call in the Caffers in order to attack the post of Lieutenant Rossean, and destroy it?

Answer: Yes. To investigate this matter at Rossean, and because they would then do him no harm.

9.

Were you not three times on the farm of D. J. Muller, in that time? In the space of three weeks?

Answer: Yes. It may certainly have been three times. I do not exactly remember it.

10.

Did you not on each of these three occasions speak with Bezuidenhout about the afore-said matter?

Answer: Twice I know he spoke to me about it.

11.

Did not, shortly afterwards, J. Bezuidenhout and Hendrik Prinslo come to you?

Answer: Yes. When I was busy working at a dam they sent to call me.

12.

What did they speak with you?

Answer: H. Prinslo asked me, "How it was?" And on my question "What?" He said "That!" and then I still understood nothing.

13.

What then were your thoughts regarding his meaning?

Answer: That I do not know.

14.

Did not, whilst Bezuidenhout and Prinslo were there, Stephanus Bothma also come?

Answer: Yes. He was also there, but who came there first I do not know, as I was at work.

15.

Is it known to you that Stephanus Bothma came there with a message that there were Caffers on the farm of Louw Bothma, from which he had come?

Answer: Yes.

16.

Did you not then with Bezuidenhout, Prinslo, and Steph. Bothma, ride to Louw Bothma where the Caffers were?

Answer: Yes. For H. Prinslo had taken a horse of mine with him, and therefore I rode with.

1816.

—

17.

Were you then not present at a conversation between those persons and the Caffers ?

Answer: Yes Joh. Bezuidenhout spoke alone.

18.

Who were present ?

Answer: Hendrik Prinslo, Stephanus Bothma and I.

19.

What did Bezuidenhout tell those Caffers ?

Answer: That they had to go and hear whether the Caffers were willing to help him.

20.

To what Chief did those Caffers belong ?

Answer: That I do not know.

21.

What answer did those Caffers give ?

Answer: That they would go, and they also went.

22.

Did you not hear them ask why a Christian did not come into Cafferland in order to speak with the Chiefs ?

Answer: Yes.

23.

Did not Joh. Bezuidenhout say that he would send Cornelis Faber the next day ?

Answer: He said that he would send some one, but whom, and when he would send I did not hear.

24.

Did you not hear or know that C. Faber had ridden to Cafferland to call the Caffers ?

Answer: Yes. A short time afterwards I knew it.

25.

Can you not now remember what it was, about which Prinslo addressed you ?

Answer: No, it will not occur to my mind.

26.

Do you not know that afterwards Joh. Bezuidenhout, with some others went down from the Tarka to the Baviaans River ?

Answer: Yes. But I was then not at home. But when I came home I heard that he was away.

27.

Did you not hear that letters had been sent out to the people to invite them to co-operate?

Answer: No. But I did hear of a letter which Christiaan Muller had to take away.

28.

How long a time elapsed between the time that you first spoke with Bezuidenhout, and the time when he first went down to Baviaans River?

Answer: I think ten, twelve, or fourteen days.

29.

Why would you not co-operate with Bezuidenhout?

Answer: Because it was a business for which I had no liking.

30.

Did you then make it known to your Field-Cornet?

Answer: No. There I did wrong, but afterwards, after a letter had arrived from Landdrost Stockenstrom, I rode to those people in order to dissuade them. I found them on Slagters' Nek. I had also written a letter to Field-Cornet Van Wijk, in order to speak with him, but I did not find him.

31.

How long did you remain at Commando Drift after H. Prinslo and Bezuidenhout had been there?

Answer: About a month.

32.

Where did you then move to?

Answer: To Jan Beukes.

33.

Did you give notice to your Field-Cornet of your change of residence?

Answer: No.

34.

Did not Landdrost Stockenstrom, already a long time ago, order you to come hither?

Answer: Yes; but my horse was lame, and therefore I remained away so long.

1816.

35.

Must you not acknowledge, through your knowledge of the abovementioned plan of Bezuidenhout and his negotiation with the Caffers, that by not giving information you have offended, and deserve punishment?

Answer: Yes; that I acknowledge.

36.

What have you to adduce for your exculpation?

Answer: I was afraid of the might of the Caffers with which Bezuidenhout had threatened to destroy everything, and I have a number of small children.

Thus asked and answered on the 22nd January, 1816, before Messrs. P. Diemel and "Magister" W. Hiddingh, forming the Special Commission aforesaid, who have properly signed the minutes of this, besides the prisoner, and myself, the Secretary.

(Signed) CHRISTIAAN BOTHA.

Commissioners,

(Signed) { P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

A true Translation,

H. C. V. LEIBBRANDT,
Sworn Translator.

ANNEXURE A.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

1815—1816.

No. 1.

Uitenhage 16th Jan : 1815.

To Landdrost Fischer,
Graaff-Reinet.

Dear Sir,—“A report prevails among the inhabitants that C. D. Buys should have again got over in among the Kafirs. I do not know whether you know him; he is a very dangerous character; he was one of the beginners of the revolt of the Boors in 1801 and 2; and at that time escaped, and took up his residence with Geika, whose mother he had as his wife, and had considerable influence with the Kafirs. The (?) got him separated from the Kafirs, and gave him a place under Zuurveld near a part of George to reside; and Col. Collins, when Commissioner, banished him from ever coming into Uitenhage. He is married to a Kafir woman, and has always been noticed as being an enemy to Government; in fact, the late Van der Kemp, who was with him in Kafirland, told me he was not satisfied with the English Government. He is a character that may influence the Savages to commit great depredations, and should, if possible, be separated from them. It is added that an inhabitant and his family should have left the Colony to go with him, but that the man returned and his family is now with (C.) D. B(uys). I am told that he last resided in Nieuwveld, from whence he entered or passed to Kafirland. I conceive from what I hear, that it is probable that some of the Bezuidenhouts at the Baviaans Rivier, will, if questioned so as to prevent their suspecting our design, be able to give some information about the certainty of Buys's being in Kafirland. Should you hear anything of his being there, you will greatly oblige me by giving me a hint on the subject.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Cape of Good Hope, 9th March, 1815.

To His Excellency

General Lord C. H. Somerset,
Governor and Commander in Chief,
&c., &c.

My Lord,—A letter from the Deputy Colonial Secretary, dated the 7th instant, to the Chief Justice, containing Your Excellency's acquiescence in Mr. Jennings' request for leave of absence, having been this day laid before the Court, Mr. Beelaerts van Blokland has in consequence acquiesced in a proposed arrangement by which he would act for Mr. Jennings on all such occasions where his attendance would be required as Commissioner.

As we conceive this arrangement will prevent all impediment or inconvenience to the public business of the Court collectively, as well as additional duty falling on any of the members individually, we beg, leave to submit the same for Your Excellency's approbation.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most
Humble Servants,

The Chief Justice and the Members of the Court,

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

By order of the same,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

Uitenhage, 1st June, 1815.

To the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—The person accompanying this letter, and calling himself Frans Marais, has been sent to me, and appears to have first been sent by Field-cornet Opperman, of Graaff-Reinet, to the Captain of the Cape Regiment, by whom he was first sent to Graham's Town and afterwards to me here. But as it appears that this man has already had his residence for a long time under Graaff-Reinet, I cannot but imagine that if the Field-cornet had

any reason or grounds for apprehending him, he might have sent him to his own Landdrost. Under this impression I am moved to transmit the said person to you, so that you may act as the case may seem to require.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 4.

Precis of Letter from Chief Justice J. A. Truter to His Excellency the Governor, dated 28th July, 1815.

That it was now Messieurs C. Matthiessen's and P. Diemel's turn to take the Circuit. That Mr. M. is of an advanced age and weak constitution, and that he would with difficulty endure the fatigues of the journey. Moreover he has been a member of the Court since 1786, and in consequence of his large practical experience peculiarly qualified to act as Chief Justice, in case of the illness, &c, of the latter.

Regarding Mr. Diemel, according to Dr. Hartley's statement, he is almost every day under his treatment, being in a very valetudinary situation. He would therefore not be in a fit state to go on Circuit, but at his request Mr. Bresler would be quite prepared to take his place, without afterwards making it an excuse for remaining at home when his regular turn comes.

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

No. 5.

Precis of Letter from Chief Justice J. A. Truter and Members of the Court, to His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset.

Cape of Good Hope, 3rd August, 1815.

Acknowledges communication from His Excellency that the Commission of Circuit is to be composed this year of Messrs. Jennings and Bresler, and that the Court has selected its Deputy Secretary, H. Cloete, L's son, to accompany the Commission as Secretary. It also prays that this may be approved of, and that the Session, at Tulbagh Drostdy may be opened on the 6th September, 1815, and at the other Drostdys in succession.

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

And by order of the Court,

(Signed) G. BEKLAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

DDD

No. 6.

Letter from the Chief Justice and Court to His Excellency.

Cape of Good Hope, 10th August, 1815.

Represents that "the gentlemen proceeding on the Circuit this year have requested us to provide for the payment of the indispensable articles for their accommodation and conveyance.

As the wagons and the utensils are in need of considerable repairs, the Court requests His Excellency to issue a warrant for Rds. 7,000, to be accounted for afterwards in the usual manner."

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

„ G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

No. 7a.

Uitenhage, 23rd August, 1815.

To Major Fraser, Deputy Landdrost.

Dear Fraser,—I send you enclosed the copy of a letter I have got from the Rev. Mr. Herold, the parson from George, who, as you will see, intends us the honour of a visit. He does not appear certain of the time, but of course we shall hear further from him. I hope you will make the necessary arrangement with your Field-cornets respecting the two spans of oxen, driver and leader, he will require. This expense will, of course, be a charge against the District's chest.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 7b.

Uitenhage, 28th August, 1815.

The Rev. Herold, George.

Reverend and highly esteemed friend,—Your kind letter of the 18th instant I have received in good order, and with the greatest pleasure read in it your intention to honour us with a visit in November next. I have given notice of this to the Deputy Landdrost Fraser also, and shall take care that the necessary relays, &c., are ready for you. Please let me know by next post whether the 10th November is the day fixed by you on which you intend to preach the preparation service at this Drostdy, and whether I may notify this to my people. Awaiting your safe arrival, I remain with friendly greeting and true regard

Your sincere and humble Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Circular to the Field-cornets.

Uitenhage, 8th September, 1815.

Field-cornets,—For your information and guidance I notify to you that the Rev. Mr. Herold intends, on the 11th November next, to preach a preparation sermon in this village, and in the afternoon accept new members. On the 12th, (Sunday) in the morning, he will administer the Holy Sacrament to the congregation, and in the afternoon, after the thanksgiving sermon, baptize and marry. Should his Reverence not be prevented, he wishes to preach at Bruintjeshoogte or the neighbourhood on the 5th (? 15th) November. I request you to notify this to your people.

Signed J. G. CUYLER.

No. 8b.

Extract from letter to Major Fraser.

“I enclose you a copy of a letter I am writing to my Field-cornets respecting Mr. Herold’s coming to preach, &c., which you should also make public among your people.”

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 9.

Uitenhage, 20th September, 1815.

To the Gallant (Manhaften) T. C. Senekal.

Field-cornet,—You will be pleased to be so good to inform G. F. Marx, Stephanus Bekker, Jacob Olivier, J. H. (? Dugmore) and others, who wish to obtain from the Government perpetual quitrent farms, that they must memorialize for them to Government by Petition. That I, as Landdrost, may not permit them to occupy Government Lands without their having previously obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor, so that the said persons shall not on any account occupy Government Lands before their memorials have been transmitted by Government to Landdrost and Heemraden. This you will have carefully to attend to, as the Field-cornets are held responsible by me that no Government Grounds are occupied, or in any way made use of, without permission having beforehand been obtained from the Government.

You will further be pleased to order Johannes Carelse to repair at once to me, in order to account for his stay in your Field-cornetey without attestation. . . . (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

ORDINARY COMMISSION OF CIRCUIT.

Reporting their arrival and proceedings at Graaff-Reinet.

Graaff-Reinet, 6th of October, 1815.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable
General Lord C. H. Somerset,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.,
Cape of Good Hope.

My Lord,—We have the honour to inform your Lordship that having arrived at this Drostdy on the evening of the 3rd instant, we yesterday opened our sessions when were laid before us the Roll of Criminal and Civil Cases to be tried by us during this session, copies whereof we beg leave herewith to transmit for your Lordship's information,

The number and importance of these cases have prevented us hitherto from fixing any precise time for our departure from hence to Uitenhage; but we will not fail to give your Lordship due notice thereof.

We have the honour to remain with the highest regard and esteem,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and most faithful Servants,
(Signed) W. D. JENNINGS.
„ F. R. BRESLER.
By order of the Court,
H. CLOETE,
Secretary.

No. 11.

State of such Criminal Cases as are to be prosecuted by the undersigned Landdrost for the Commission of Circuit, during their session at Graaff-Reinet, this year 1815.

The Landdrost R. O. Prosecutor,
Contra.

No. 13.

Frederik Corns. Bezuidenhout, on a charge of ill treatment to the Hottentot boy, and disobedience to the Magistracy.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

Graaff-Reinet, the 5th of October, 1815.

The Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, Andries Stockenstrom, having heard to his great regret that some of the inhabitants have been so imprudent as to assemble together in order to avenge the death of Frederik Bezuidenhout, takes this opportunity to assure them that he feels too great an interest in their peace and welfare, not immediately to represent to them that they will plunge themselves into the greatest misery by persisting in such conduct; at the same time pledging to them his word and the oath by which he has bound himself to support the just rights of the inhabitants placed under him, that, should they have any ground of complaint against anyone, whosoever it may be, he will represent the same in their names to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in Chief, when they may rely on obtaining impartial justice, provided they do immediately return peaceably to their respective homes without committing any further irregularities.

The abovementioned Landdrost expects then also that that justice will be awaited from the hand that is able to dispense it, instead of by taking the Law into their own hands to violate the Law.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

Cradock, the 13th of November, 1815.

Agrees,

J. H. ECKARD,
Clerk.

No. 13.

Burghers,—Having taken into consideration that the misconduct you are now guilty of originates in the mistaken notions that no Justice will be done to you, where you are really in the right, I will, at the request of the different Field-cornets of this district, who, as much as myself, take interest in your situation, once more recommend to you, before it be too late, to return to your duty, and let every one remain peaceable in his house, until an answer shall have been received from Government to such representations as you may think necessary to make. Consider what would be the consequence to your future peace and welfare if the Government determined to repel force by force? It is still time for you to recede. I tell you in the name of the Field-cornet and of all the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, that it is their desire that the decisions of the Government shall be patiently waited for, who alone can

1516.

decide between you and those who may have offended you, and I shall not fail to make an application in your favour to the Government provided you submit to the unanimous wish of the Landdrost, Field-cornets, and Burghers.

I represent these matters to you only in consideration of the dreadful misfortunes into which you are about to plunge your wives and children.

I remain,
Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) J. H. VAN DE GRAAFF,
Dep. Landdrost.

Cradock, the 14th November, 1815.

Agrees,

J. H. ECKARD,
Clerk.

No 14.

Letter from Commission dated 15th November, 1815, (Wednesday), stating that they had arrived at Uitenhage on the Saturday previous (11th), and that judging from the Rolls laid before them, they believed they would be able to leave for George on the 20th instant.

(Signed). W. D. JENNINGS.
F. R. BRESLER.

By order of the Court.

H. CLOETE, L.'s son.
Secretary.

N.B.—According to the Roll there were only 5 criminal and 10 civil cases.

No. 15.

Cradock, the 18th Nov., 1815.

To the Burghers of the District of the Baviaans River.

Burghers,—I have learned with the greatest satisfaction that there are but very few amongst you who have joined the lawless conspiracies which lately have made every effort to cause your ruin.

I have therefore thought it necessary, as good and peaceable subjects of a just Government, to state to you that you need not be alarmed, and turned from the right path by any threats, since I have collected a strong force to protect you against all attacks from the Caffers.

It is allowed to all such as through ignorance or fear have joined the lawless gang, to return peaceably to their homes, and they will also be protected against every insult; and in particular parents are cautioned to guard against the misfortune of their children lest they be seduced through inexperience.

In the expectation that every one will fulfil his Christian duties,

I remain,
Your true Friend,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

Agrees,
J. H. ECKARD,
Clerk.

No. 16.

From the Court of Justice to His Excellency the Governor.

Cape of Good Hope,
27th November, 1815.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report to Your Excellency that the Chief Justice, having communicated to us a letter from Your Excellency, desiring that a Special Commission be appointed to proceed to Uitenhagen in order to take cognizance of, and to pass judgment in the case of some rebellious subjects, actually taken into custody in that District; and the Court, convinced of the necessity that a crime of that magnitude should be investigated at the spot without loss of time, having acquiesced in Your Excellency's desire, our members, P. Diemel and W. Hiddingh, were nominated and appointed for the discharge of this arduous and important duty. At the same time the Secretary of the Court, Mr. G. Beelaerts van Blokland, was appointed to accompany this Commission as Secretary under Your Excellency's approbation.

We have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration and respect,
My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servants,
The Chief Justice and Members of the Court.

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

And by order of the Court,
(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

Court of Justice,
the 29th November, 1815.

To H. Alexander, Esq., Col. Sec.

Sir,—I have the honour in compliance with His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief's desire, contained in your letter of the 27th instant, to enclose for His Excellency's consideration the report of the medical and professional gentlemen which induced the court to depart from their original appointment of Messrs. Berrangé and Neethling to go as Commissioners to Uitenhage.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. A. TRUTER.

No. 18.

The undersigned does hereby certify that Mr. Berrangé has lately been much indisposed from a catarrhal fever, sore throat, &c, which left him in a state of great debility, that on Saturday last he had a relapse, as his brother Mr. A Berrangé informs, and that in (our) joint opinions his present state of health will not admit of exposure to fatigue.

Cape Town, 27th Nov., 1815.

RICHARD HUSSEY, Surgeon.

A. BERRANGÉ, M.D.

No. 19.

Cape Town, 27th Nov., 1815.

The undersigned having during a length of time consulted upon and attended to the physical state and continued indisposition of J. H. Neethling, Esq., and in consequence of said consultations repeated, seriously advised him, namely, that the said J. H. Neethling, Esq., is subject to a complete dispositio ad phthisin from a constant deranged digestion proceeding from an immediate debility of the intestine organs of digestion (*Debilitas directa systematis digestionis*), wherefore he ought never to expose himself to unusual fatigue, which must more and more affect the already injured parts, and increase a scorbutic disposition occasioned by the debility of the solid parts (*debilitas partium solidarum*), and consequently endanger life.

(Signed) L. G. BICCARD, M.D.

From the C. of Justice to His Excellency the Governor.

Cape of Good Hope, 29th November, 1815.

My Lord,—As the Special Commission which is to proceed to Uitenhage has represented to us that a certain sum of money would be requisite for defraying the necessary expenses of their journey for which the fees at the Court's office actually at hand are insufficient, we beg leave to request that your Excellency may be pleased to issue a warrant of one thousand five hundred Rixdollars to be accounted for in the usual manner.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, Secretary.

No. 21.

From the Chief Justice to H. Alexander, Col. Secretary.

C. of Justice, 29th Nov., 1815.

Encloses at the Governor's request of the 27th instant, the report of the medical men which induced the Court to depart from their original appointment of Messrs. Berrangé and Neethling to go as Commissioners to Uitenhagen.

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

N.B.—The report, signed by Drs. R. Hussey and A. Berrangé, states that Mr. Berrangé had been suffering from a catarrhal fever, sore throat, &c., and is very weak in consequence, and unable to endure fatigue.

Another, signed by Dr. L. G. Bicoard, states that Mr. J. H. Neethling is subject to a complete "dispositio ad phthisin" from a constant deranged digestion proceeding from an immediate debility of the intestine organs of digestion (Debilitas directa systematis digestionis), so that he should not expose himself to fatigue, which would more and more affect the already injured parts and increase a scorbutic disposition, occasioned by the debility of the solid parts (debilitas partium solidarum), and consequently endanger life. (See Nos. 18 and 19).

Extract from the Uitenhage Prison Roll for the month of November, 1815.

Prisoners:

W. Prinslo, C. son,
 W. F. Krugel,
 Corn: van den Nest,
 Claas Prinslo, W. son,
 W. A. Nel,
 W. J. Prinslo,
 C. R. Botha,
 N. Balth: Prinslo,
 Johannes Prinslo,
 H. P. Klopper,
 Jan Bronkhorst,
 Jac: Klopper,
 P. L. Erasmus,
 Thos: And: Dreijer,

} Apprehended by the Landdrost
 (Cuyler) on the 24th November,
 1815, for High Treason.

Hendrik Frederik Prinslo, apprehended by the Landdrost because suspected of High Treason.

No. 23.

Uitenhage 2nd December, 1815.

Circular to the respective Field-Cornets.

Field-Cornets,—With this you receive a Proclamation from his Excellency the Governor, authorizing me to declare, if necessary, Martial Law in the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage. Also an address from me to the misled and deceived residents, lately gathered under arms on the borders of both Districts. Both Proclamation and address I request you, without loss of time, to circulate among your people. I would advise you to collect them all together, and summon one of your ablest men to read to them the aforesaid Proclamation and address, and to explain both as clearly as possible. I also request you by all possible means to bring them to the notice of such rebels that may still be in your ward or are fleeing, and report to me all whom you have heard as in any way associated with these rebels.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhage, 2nd December, 1815.

To His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset (Private).

My Lord,—As your Excellency has been pleased to place so great and so responsible a confidence in me which circumstances have, thank God, prevented my exercising, I feel bound explicitly to avow to your Excellency the steps I should have taken had I been called upon to declare Martial Law.

I should have selected the most daring of the ringleaders for public execution; the next in degree I would have imprisoned for a limited period, and the remainder of those who had been active in the rebellion, I would have fined so as to have reimbursed to Government all extra expenditure. Those who had been proved only to have joined from threats or persuasion of others, I would have pardoned. I only state these intentions that in case of any future events seeming to require in your Excellency's opinion similar steps, your Excellency may be enabled to judge whether I might be found worthy of so unlimited a power.

With sentiments of the greatest respect,

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 25.

Uitenhage, 2nd Dec., 1815.

To His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset.

May it please your Excellency,—I was honoured with your Lordship's letter of the 25th ult. last evening at 7 o'clock, as also by the same opportunity the Proclamation of the same date, authorizing me, if need may demand it, to enforce Martial Law in this and the Graaff-Reinet district.

From the result that has followed the military operations, viz: of having first broken the neck of this murderous plot, by the surrendering of 18 prisoners, at Esterhuisen's poort, as already reported by my letter to the Military Secretary of the 26th ult., and the subsequent exertions of Major Fraser, (who I am extremely sorry to say has unfortunately met with a serious accident) as contained in despatches this morning received, a copy of which I

1815.

have the honour of enclosing for your Excellency, it will appear that the principal Ringleaders have fallen into our hands which may perhaps supersede at the present moment the necessity of proclaiming Martial Law, on which subject I had the honour of soliciting Messrs. Jennings' and Bresler's opinion, which I have the honour to enclose.

The civil law can now I trust have sufficient effect with your Excellency's approbation, and which I believe the gentlemen of the Court are at present waiting for.

I have not as yet been able to find out any further cause for the assembling of these deluded people, than that contained in the examination of some of them, transmitted in my last letter to Major Rogers. As circumstances may afford more information, I shall have the honour of communicating such as I may obtain at any future period for your Excellency's information.

I have circulated the address as transmitted.

With the Greatest Respect,

I remain, &c., &c.,

J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 26.

Circular to the respective Field-Cornets.

Uitenhage, 2nd Dec., 1815.

Field-Cornets,—With this you receive a Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, authorizing me, if necessary, to proclaim Martial Law in the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage.

Also an Address from me to the misled and deceived residents lately assembled in arms in the boundaries of both Districts; which Proclamation and Address I invite you to circulate without loss of time among your residents.

I would recommend you to call them all together, and call upon one of your ablest residents to read, and as clearly as possible explain, to them the aforesaid Proclamation and Address.

I also invite you to endeavour by all possible means to bring both to the notice of those who are still rebels, or fugitive rebels (should there still be any), and report to me all that you have heard, have been or are still associated with these rebels.

I remain, &c.,

J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

Uitenhage, 2nd December, 1815.

Landdrost Stockenström.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you under this cover several proclamations from his Excellency the Governor authorising me in case I may see proper, to proclaim Martial Law; as also an address from me to the inhabitants, which I shall feel obliged by your causing to be circulated through your District, as it appears to be the intention of Government they should be. By the advice of the gentlemen of the court, I shall not at present suspend the civil authority; the court is now only waiting for instructions to proceed in the trial. Two companies of the 83rd are coming round with two pieces of artillery, they seem a good deal alarmed at Cape Town.

I regret the accident that has happened to our friend Major Fraser, I hope sincerely that no danger will attend him.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 28.

Uitenhage, 4th December, 1815.

Major Fraser.

My dear Fraser,—I have not heard from you since my last to you of the day before yesterday. I sincerely hope you are doing well, and have, or will before this, get to Andrews' Post.

A despatch arrived last night from town, and I have the pleasure of sending you a copy of the letter I received from Government, and must now request of you to lose no time in forwarding down here such prisoners as may have been taken, in order that they may be brought to trial before the Special Commission, which are expected here on the 11th or 12th. They are vested with the full power to try and condemn, subject only to the Governor's fiat. It will be necessary that evidence be also sent to prove the last business—I mean of those you followed, particularly of the wounding, &c., &c., of Bezuidenhout and Faber, say Mc Innes and another officer or non-commissioned officer who were actually present, and the Veld Commandant Nel, if there. The Veld Commandant and Touchon will be required against those now here, and if your health will admit of it, yourself, but do not put yourself to any inconvenience, as I will try to get sufficient evidence without you. Do send Broekhuisen down to aid the Commission so as to arrive here on the 11th or 12th.

(Signed). J. G. CUYLER.

1815.

No. 29.

Uitenhage, 4th December, 1815.

Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your information the copy of a letter just received per extra post from Government. The Special Commission I expect will arrive here on the 11th or 12th of the month. Mr. Beelaerts comes as Secretary, who, in a letter to Mr. H. Cloete, says the Landdrost or Acting Landdrost of Uitenhage is to be the public prosecutor. I believe I will be required as an evidence, so the Acting Landdrost of this District will have to be the prosecutor.

May I beg the favour of you to send such of the rebels who have been in any way directly or indirectly concerned, at least such as you can get hold of, so as to be here by the opening of the court. I hope you have been able to trace the intercepted letter of H. F. Prinsloo, the evidence in which case will also be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 30.

Graaff-Reinet, 8th December, 1815.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Dep. Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—With the deepest regret I have to report that I have been this day under the disagreeable necessity of apprehending the person of Pieter Prinsloo, an inhabitant of this district.

Arriving here yesterday from the Great Visch Rivier, from where I had the honour of writing you last, I was informed that said Prinsloo had passed this village in my absence and was still in the neighbourhood. Knowing that he had been principally concerned in the late mutiny, I sent for him and intend to have him escorted to Uitenhagen to-morrow morning.

Nothing can be more painful to my feelings than to be obliged to take such serious steps, but to put a final stop to all disturbance it is necessary to quell the principal sources of disaffection and bad example in order to enable Government to act with the more clemency towards those which have been misled, and really did not know the crime which they were compelled to commit.

Everything in my power was done to prevent the necessity of such violent measures. This His Excellency the Governor will perceive by the addresses, copies of which I take the liberty to enclose.

When the plot began I sent the men who had collected in arms, the remonstrance contained in my address of the 13th ultimo, and thinking that it might have been intercepted by some person or other concerned in the plot, I composed the other dated the 14th; but being informed by the Field-cornet Van Wijk that the ringleaders of the mutiny were so much exasperated against me that he feared no argument of mine would have any influence. I requested Mr. van de Graaff to sign the same. Afterwards again coming to Cradock and hearing that most of the party were prevented from attending to my advice, and returning to their homes from fear of the principals among them, and that even those who had till then remained peaceable, were afraid that they would be forced to join, I sent them the letter dated the 10th ultimo. How little I effected with these gentlemen, and what steps we were obliged to pursue afterwards, His Excellency has already been made acquainted with.

The hurry in which I have been obliged to send off my former report on this subject, prevented me from complying with a request which I found so reasonable that I would think it unjust to postpone doing so any longer. The Field-cornet Van der Walt, of the Seacow River, joining the force which I had ordered to the frontier during the disturbance, and hearing that H. F. Prinslo in his letter to J. A. Krugel had particularly directed said Krugel to inform him of the conspiracy, he, Van der Walt, addressed me with the greatest consternation, and said that he was too proud of the reputation he had always had among his superiors and equals, and too well aware how much the inhabitants under him disdained the proceedings of the mutineers, not to do himself and them the justice to beg that I would in the most respectful manner declare to Government in his name that he disclaimed any knowledge of the said H. F. Prinslo, or ever having had any communication with him or his adherents, with respect to their plot, and that the whole of his subdivision was so averse to their diabolical plans that he found the greatest promptitude in every man to counteract them.

I have no doubt but you will agree with me on the propriety of the Field-Cornet's conduct in this instance;

And have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,

Landdrost.

1815.

No. 31.

Uitenhage, 15th December, 1815.

Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—The Special Commission having arrived and commenced business, they will require in the course of the trial the following persons to be present. viz. :—

The Field-Cornets Opperman,
Greijling, and
Van Wijk.

Joachim Prinsloo, Joach. son, } who were permitted to go by the
Johs. Botha, Christl. son, } Landdrost Cuyler.

Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Christn. Botha—who wrote the letter to the Field-Cornet Van Wijk—are to be here as soon as possible; also please send the original letter of Field-Cornet Greijling, covering the notes or letters written by the Rebels to yourself. I have again further to request of you to send down with as little delay all such inhabitants, as have in any way aided or joined directly or indirectly in the mutinous plot, in order to be tried or discharged by the court now in session here.

The court have resolved that I shall be the prosecutor, and in case your presence shall be required as an evidence, you shall receive due notice.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 32.

Uitenhage, 15th December, 1815.

Major Fraser.

My dear Fraser,—I have to acquaint you that the Special Commission arrived here yesterday, and commenced business to-day by arranging the mode of trial &c., &c. I am to be public prosecutor, a serious task put upon me. I believe we shall begin with H. F. Prinsloo.

The Field-Cornet L Nel of Bruintjeshoogte, the Field-Cornet Duran of Boschmansrivier, and Jacs. Potgieter. Hans Jurie's son, will be required to give their evidences; may I therefore request of you to direct these people to proceed here as soon as possible and report themselves on their arrival to me.

I hope you are mending, pray let me hear often from you. In haste,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 33.

1815

Uitenhage, 17th December, 1815.

A. Stockenstrom, Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you, Extract of the proceedings of the Special Commission, where you will see *the Decreet* respecting *Theunis de Klerk*.

In case you may find that he, Theunis de Klerk, is protected or aided by any of the inhabitants, so as to prevent or oppose your apprehending him, or that you may deem military assistance requisite to seize him, please let me know, and no time shall be lost in affording you every aid and, if necessary, enforcing Martial Law for the purpose.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 34.

Uitenhage, 18th December, 1815.

Adjunct Landdrost Van de Graaff.

Sir,—I request of you so speedily as may be, to order th^e Hottentot Cobus in service of Diedr. J. Muller, Barend Bester, and the Bastard Hottentot Paul of C. de Beer, down here, to give their evidence before the court of circuit.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 35.

Uitenhage, 18th^e December, 1815.

To His Excellency

General Lord Charles Henry Somerset,
Governor and Commander in Chief, &c.

My Lord,—We have the honour to inform your Excellency that we arrived here on the 14th instant, and that the previous examinations held by the Commission of Circuit in the case of the late Rebellion have been laid before us, and examined by us the next day. We have opened our Sessions on the 16th instant.

We enclose herewith a list of the prisoners actually in detention,

EEE

1815.

and beg leave to report that we have (in the persuasion that your Excellency will approve of it) authorized the Landdrost of Uitenhage to carry on the whole of the prosecution without distinction, whether some of the accused may belong to the District of Graaff-Reinet, the case of all being so connected together that the prosecution and trial cannot well be divided ; and it having also appeared to us that it would not be advisable to take the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet from his residence.

We have also the satisfaction to add that all the ringleaders are secured, with the exception of Johannes Bezuidenhout, who was shot, and Theunis de Klerk, who seems still to be vagrant, and against whose person a rule of commitment has been issued by us.

We have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and respect,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servants,

The Special Commission at Uitenhage,

(Signed) P. DIEMEL.

W. HIDDINGH.

By order of the said Commission,

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

No. 36.

List of Prisoners at Uitenhage :—

Hendrik Frederik Prinslo.
 Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, M.son.
 Willem Jacobus Prinslo, W.son.
 Nicolaas Prinslo, W.son.
 Willem Prinslo, N.son.
 Johannes Prinslo, M.son.
 Willem Krugel.
 Hendrik van den Nest.
 Cornelis van den Nest.
 Stoffel Rudolf Botha.
 Willem Adriaan Nel.
 Thomas Andries Dreijer.
 Johannes Bronkhorst.
 Hendrik Petrus Klopper.
 Jacobus Klopper.

Petrus Lourens Erasmus.
 Cornelis Faber.
 Frans Morian (? Marais).
 Abraham Bothma.
 Stephanus Bothma.
 Andries Meijer.
 Piet Prinslo, Claas' son.
 Andries van Dijk.
 Frans van Dijk.
 Hendrik Klopper.
 Stephanus Grobbeler.
 Adriaan Engelbrecht.
 Piet Erasmus, Pieter's son.

No. 37.

Uitenhage, 20th December, 1815.

Major Fraser.

My Dear Fraser,—I have much pleasure in being the channel of communicating to you His Excellency's high approbation of your conduct, as you will see by the enclosures just received. You will see by them, that I applied to have a portion of our corps mounted, and I also requested to have their strength increased to 1,000.

As the Commandant Nel is here, I shall mention to him His Excellency's approbation of his good conduct, but I conceive you ought to write him a letter to that effect. I hope you are mending. Let me hear from you often how you get on.

Yours most truly,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

P.S.—Theunis de Klerk and guard just arrived.

No. 38.

Uitenhage, 22nd December, 1815.

Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—I am favoured with your letter of the 18th instant. I have the honour to enclose to you a list of all the names of those who have been concerned, as far as has come to the knowledge of the Court, in the Rebel Plot. These are actually now present here. You will by it be enabled to judge of those wanting, as the Court is determined to have every one, *if possible*, before it.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 39.

Uitenhage, 22nd December, 1815.

Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—The Court have requested me to say that they conceive the presence of Mr. Van de Graaff, Deputy Landdrost of Cradock, necessary; will you be pleased, if he can be spared, to request him to come down here as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

P.S.—Gt. Bezuidenhout, Sr., is also wanted.

Mr. v. d. Graaff should bring a copy of the letter he wrote to the Rebels, with all other papers relative to the case.

 No. 40.

Uitenhage, 22nd Dec., 1815.

To Major Fraser.

My dear Fraser,—I duly received yours per Veld Cornet Duran. I am myself sorry that it has been found requisite to confine D. Erasmus, but *rest assured* your recommendation in his favour shall not be thrown away, and I promise you to bring it forward in mitigation when sentence may be awarded. The whole lot of the rebels will first have to be tried before sentence on any one can be passed. This is done with a view to see exactly how far each individual has dipped himself in the stream of foul water.

The gentlemen of the Commission are of opinion that it would be of the greatest utility if *Hendrik Nuka*, Geika's interpreter, could in any way be brought down here, to elucidate what may have passed when Faber was with the Kaffirs, &c., &c.

I am informed by Commandant Nel, that there is a Ghona Hottentot man *Piet*, who is or *was* lately at Dr. Mackrill's, and is a proper person if he could be got to go with the message. Do try if you can effect it, and perhaps a few cattle as a reward as well to the messenger as to the interpreter would have its influence. I am happy to hear you are doing so well, and hope soon to hear of your being quite restored.

I enclose you a sketch for your opinion, and let me know your ideas on the same regarding the stationing of the several companies, &c.

1815.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

P.S.—Be so good as to order Marthinus Prinslo, C.'s son, and Jochemus Prinslo, C.'s son at Marthinus Prinslo, Sr., down here as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 41.

Uitenhage, 29th December, 1815.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—The gentlemen of the Court wishing to send some of the proceedings to the Chief Justice in order to have them translated so as to forward the business, has induced me to send their despatch per Dragoons and will accompany this letter. I believe Mr. Louter will be solicited to show His Lordship these documents. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo.

The late Court of Circuit suspended the Under Sheriff (Rietmuller) of this District for malpractices, until His Excellency's pleasure. I have no doubt the proceedings of the Court will be laid before His Lordship in due course of time; but as I am at the present moment put to great inconvenience for the want of a good person to take charge of the Tronk, shall esteem it a favour if a fit man could be appointed and sent up here. Rietmuller's conduct has been such, not only in the matter he was brought before the Court for, but his general infamous conduct before, as that I cannot but say he is not worthy of the situation, and that I cannot possibly entrust the charge of the Tronk to him. I have at present a sergeant of the Garrison company provisionally in charge of the Tronk. I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of the sentence of the Court in Rietmuller's case,

And have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,

Landdrost.

1815.

No. 42.

Extract from the Judicial Notes of the Commission from the Court of Justice at the Drostdy at Uitenhagen.

Monday, the 4th of December, 1815.

Presentibus ut supra.

For the Investigation, &c.

Whereupon having deliberated, is resolved to reject the prayer of the petitioner contained in his memorial of the 19th of November last, and after mature consideration of the provisional instructions for the Under Sheriff and inferior Police officers in the Country Districts, published on the 24th of October, 1805, and more particularly the 322nd Art. of the same, to suspend provisionally the Under Sheriff of the District, A. Rietmuller, in the discharge of his office, and is done by these presents, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor be further known respecting it. An Extract of these presents will be transmitted to the Landdrost of this District for his information and direction.

Done at the Drostdy, Uitenhagen.

Die et Anno ut supra.

Present :

(Signed) H. CLOETE, L.Z.
Secretary.

1816.

No. 43.

Uitenhage, 2nd January, 1816.

Landdrost A. Stockenström.

Sir,—In your letter to me of the 15th November last, you state those Rebels gave as the cause of their desperate steps, the different grievances to which they have been of late subject. “As the Hottentots were protected and supported, and the Burghers oppressed, and principally that Mr. Bresler was sent as a Member of the Commission of Circuit, to break up old sores and punish crimes which had been committed during his Magistracy.” As your letter (as here alluded to) with all the others that have passed on the subject of this business, is inserted in the Records of the Proceedings of the Court, the Court is of opinion that you should state from whom you received the information here quoted, in order that the necessary enquiry may be gone into on that head. May I, therefore, beg the favour of your answer per extra post? Should this information have come direct to you, and the person who informed you of it, can speak positively as to the fact, it will in that case be necessary he be sent here immediately.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhage, 5th January, 1816.

To Lt.-Col. C. Bird,
Deputy Colonial Secretary,
Cape Town.

My dear Sir,—By communicating with the Chief Justice, you will have been acquainted with the arrival of the Special Commission at this place, and with their daily occupations. I have sent by every post to Mr. Truter the most interesting parts of the Examinations in order that he might be informed himself of the nature and circumstances of the cases of the different prisoners, and might also be enabled, in his communications with Government, to afford the desired for informations, without His Excellency being held in suspense, until we would be in the opportunity of transmitting the result of the trial in an official shape, which would have caused a great delay on account of the necessity of translations. The present courier is again despatched to leave with some further documents, so that, when the translating keeps not too much time, the whole of the trial will be in the possession of the Government towards the period when the sentence will be submitted to His Excellency's sanction. I am sorry to say this will require many days more, as (although the crimes committed, in a general point of view, is of a very simple nature) the enquiry into all the circumstances, and the participation of each individual, is of a most complicated nature, and the going into which particulars cannot be avoided, as well for the Court itself in order to find a verdict adequate to every man's degree of guilt, as for the better enabling His Excellency to determine upon the granting his *Fiat*, or the extending of mercy, or the mitigation of punishment. Some of the prisoners, not being very candid in their answers, cause us a great deal of trouble, and take up much of our time. Of course, all the blame is thrown on Johannes Bezuidenhout, whom they know to be shot in the act of his resistance at Winterberg.

As to the cause of this late rebellion, we cannot trace anything further than the death of Frederik Bezuidenhout, which having excited a spirit of vengeance in the mind of his brother Johannes, this man did succeed in forming a party by seducing and even forcing (so they say) a great deal (of) young and ignorant people, who ran headlong into the abyss. But it is partly evident that there were some ill disposed and disaffected people, who, instead of submitting their grievances, if they had any, to their Magistrates, or to Government, have taken advantage of the affair of Frederik Bezuidenhout and inflamed the minds of the people. What else had the Prinslos to do with Bezuidenhout's

1816.

concerns? And it appears that Hendrik Prinslo, the writer of the intercepted letter, was one of the chief conspirators, and that, without his aid, Bezuidenhout would not so well have been encouraged to carry his design into execution. The intercepting of this letter, and the immediate arrest of the writer, for which we are indebted to the loyalty of two inhabitants, Diederik Muller and Christiaan Muller, and to the great activity and fidelity of the Field-Cornet of Tarka, Van Wijk, not less than to the promptitude and good judgment of the Deputy Landdrost van de Graaff, caused the sudden explosion of the rebellion, at the time when they were not sufficiently prepared. Of the support of the Kafir people they were still uncertain, but they could in all probability reckon upon it, those savages being, as all others, anxiously desirous of plunder, and looking for an opportunity to revenge their late expulsion; but they were prudent enough not to commit themselves before they saw what party was the strongest, and therefore Geika's answer was evasive, that he would consult the other chieftains, that he was still unprepared, and ultimately, that the Boers were first to commence fighting, and then sending him a message. He did not trust the first solicitations, and looked to the possibility of a compromise between the Boers and the Military to entrap him. The Kafirs in the meanwhile held up their correspondence, so much that the arrest of H. Prinslo was three days afterwards known at Geika's, while Faber was there. Since the rebellion their depredations are continuing with more audacity than ever, and besides a great deal of cattle stolen from different farmers, two boys have been murdered, which lot has also happened to two young men of the British families, as was reported yesterday.

The list of prisoners lately transmitted to His Excellency, having undergone some changes, I enclose herewith for His Excellency's information a list of the prisoners so well in confinement as released on bail, as it actually stands. You will perceive that besides this, some also implicated in the crime, have as yet not been found, and that one man has escaped and is still vagrant. He is one of the principal culprits; but more dangerous by his ability to write than by his audacity to act.

We are happily all in good health, and anxiously looking for an end of this unpleasant part of our duties. The gentlemen of the Court, as well as the Landdrost and myself, request you to offer our respects to His Excellency the Governor, and I have the honour to be,

Your very faithful Servant,

(Signed). G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

P.S.—Allow me the liberty of conveying my best wishes to Mrs. Bird.

January, 1816.

MEMORANDUM.

Requisition for the Special Commission of Justice.

The Field-Cornet J. J. Kok shall, on the 19th January, have present at the Drostdy, a wagon and its belongings, and a span of oxen with drivers, leaders, &c.

The Field-Cornet Salomon Ferreira shall have a conveyance with oxen ready on the 20th at Gamtoos River.

The Field-Cornet Stephanus Ferreira of the Langekloof, another similar conveyance, &c., on the 22nd, at the Kromme Riviers Hoogte.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 47.

Graham's Town, 6th January, 1816.

Lt.-Col. Cuyler, Landdrost, &c.,
Uitenhage.

Sir,—In conformity to the 9th Article of the Instructions under which I am to act as Deputy Landdrost, and agreeable to instructions from His Excellency the Governor as contained in the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 17th April, 1812, it was my intention to have gone my annual circuit about the latter end of November or beginning of December last, but being at that time unexpectedly employed on other duty and having received a compound fracture of the right arm, I have since been unable to perform the circuit alluded to; however, when I am able to undertake the journey will lose no time in going my rounds in strict conformity to instructions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

G. F. FRASER,
Deputy Landdrost.

1816.

No. 48.

Uitenhage,
8th January, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in compliance with the orders contained in your letter of the 17th April, 1812, I have personally made a tour through the several Field-Cornetries of Uitenhage, under my immediate superintendence (with the exception of the Field-Cornetcy of Under Boschmans River, which the unfortunate disturbance that took place in the Interior prevented, although I rode through it, but had not time to give the necessary previous notice, &c.), and have the satisfaction to report that no one complaint of any importance whatever has been brought forward. I have the honour to transmit herewith Major Fraser, the Deputy Landdrost's, report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 49.

Uitenhage,
Sunday, 14th January, 1816.

Capt. Andrews.

Dear Andrews,—This will be handed to you by Mr. Hendrik Noeka, Geika's interpreter, who has given his evidence before the Court: a pretty tale it was, and every tittle of which Faber acknowledges to be true, but endeavours to shelter himself by saying Bezuidenhout sent him. Had I time I would send you a copy of his statement. I enclose an order on Gert Victor for two heifers, which please send for and give to Hendrik Noeka, as a present for himself. I have also given him

12 plated buttons

3 knives

3 tinder boxes,

and each of his three companions a knife and tinder box, and have sent in a parcel for His Majesty Geika,

11 fancy pictures, one for each of his wives and
one for himself

6 tinder boxes

16 knives,

3 dozen handsome buttons.

I would have sent some other articles of more use to those savages but can't, at present, get any here. I have given him some wholesome language to convey to Geika, &c., &c., &c.; but I am well aware this will as usual have little effect. Pray send off Noeka as soon as you get the heifers for him.

With many thanks to you for the assistance you have and shall continue to render upon these occasions,

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 50.

Uitenhage,
22nd January, 1816.

Henry Alexander, Esq., Cape Town.

My dear Sir,—The trial is now finished, and the sentences of the Court will, I believe, go by this post for His Excellency's *fiat*. My situation as Public Prosecutor afforded me only the painful duty of claiming against the unfortunates what in Justice the Law demands, but as an individual, I have been so daring as to intercede with His Excellency the Governor in behalf of one of the unfortunates who, in my public capacity, I claimed to suffer death, William F. Krugel, the sixth upon the Roll. You may perhaps be spoken to upon the subject. I hope I have not done wrong by addressing His Lordship. If so, I have only the excuse to offer of fellow feelings for an unfortunate man, whom before I knew personally to be a good, mild man, and from want of resolution to withstand the arts of designing men, has suffered himself to be led into the scrape. His Excellency's clemency is the only hope left.

With sentiments of esteem,
I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhagen,
22nd January, 1816.

H. Alexander, Esq., Col. Secretary.

Sir,—The Tronk of this District being extremely crowded, I request that you will be so good as to solicit His Excellency to order to be removed the prisoner Christoffel Botha, who has been sentenced to six months' confinement in the Tronk at this Drostdy, to that of Graaff-Reinet.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

Van Aards,
Great Fish River,
5th December, 1815.

To Lieut. Col. Cuyler.

Received, 11th December.

Sir,—This letter will be handed to you by Piet Erasmus, accompanied by Hendrik Klopper and Frans van Dijk.

These young men have been of the greatest service to me, and I beg leave to recommend them strongly to your consideration.

Piet Erasmus in particular (has) been chiefly instrumental in the capture of the prisoners, and being decidedly of the most eminent utility in the late affairs, is highly deserving of your clemency.

In full assurance that they will be permitted to return in peace and security to their respective homes,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) G. S. FRASER,
Major Cape Regiment.

Signed by order of Major Fraser,

W. W. HARDING,
Captain Cape Regiment.

List of Persons who were concerned in the Rebellion, and surrendered themselves over to a Detachment of His Majesty's Forces under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler at Slagtersnek.

Number on the Trial.	Names of the Persons.	Remarks.
6	Willem Frederik Krugel .. ..	..
11	Nicolaas Balthazar Prinslo, Mart. son ..	..
14	Hendrik Petrus Klopper, H. son ..	..
15	Johannes Bronkhorst .. ..	..
16	Thomas Dreijer .. ..	..
17	Pieter Laurens Erasmus, L.'s son ..	..
18	Hendrik Andries Gustavus van den Nest ..	..
21	Willem Jacobus Prinslo, W.'s son ..	..
22	Johannes Fritslo, Mart's son ..	..
23	Cornelius van den Nest .. ..	..
24	Philip Rudolf Botha, Christoffel's son ..	..
28	Jacobus Martinus Klopper .. ..	..
25	Christoffel Rudolf Botha, Christoffel's son ..	..
31	Johannes Frederik Botha, Christoffel's son ..	..
32	Joachim Prinslo, Joachim's son .. ..	..
33	Willem Adriaan Nel, W.'s son*	*Discharged by the Court from all further prosecution in this case. (Signed) J. G. CUYLER.
39	*Claas Prinslo, W.'s son .. ..	..
47	Wiliem Prinslo, Nic's son .. ..	..

No. 54.

Uitenhage, 22nd January, 1816.

His Excellency Lord C. Somerset,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c.,
Cape Town.

My Lord,—This post conveys to Cape Town the sentence of the Special Commission on the trial of those unfortunate and misguided people, which have caused the late disturbance in the Interior.

I feel it my duty to embrace this opportunity to lay at your Excellency's feet a letter from Major Fraser to me, speaking in strong terms of the services rendered the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops under his command when following the fugitives of the rebels, by

Pieter Erasmus, Piet son, No. 46	} On the list of Prisoners.
Frans. Johs. van Dijk, ,, 37	
and Andries Hendrik Klopper, ,, 10	

1816.

I am not aware at present of the sentence of the Court on Van Dijk and Klopper—P. Erasmus having been acquitted. Major Fraser having mentioned these people as having joined him, and rendered him services. I hope your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take their case into your most gracious consideration and clemency.

In the situation in which I had been placed as Public Prosecutor, nothing was left to me but to draw a conclusion from the sum of the evidence adduced, and in that painful duty was compelled to claim the punishment of Death for Willem Krugel, the sixth on the Roll.

From my former knowledge of this unfortunate man, who faithfully discharged the toilsome duties of the late Caffre Commando, and was formerly one of my people (but now belongs to Graaff-Reinet), which affords me the opportunity of knowing his character, which was that of a good and mild man, but of that easy temper, too liable to be influenced by designing men, I hope your Excellency will be pleased to pardon my intercession with your Excellency for mercy in his behalf, as also to draw your Lordship's attention to as many of the eighteen who surrendered themselves to me at Slagters Nek, and may lie under the sentence of the Court, and humbly hope those may meet a mark of your Excellency's most gracious favour, as their separating from the party at that instant, broke the neck of the plot, and in all probability spared the effusion of blood, which at the very moment previous to their surrendering appeared unavoidable. I have the honour to submit a list of their names.

Another circumstance on which, with all due submission I hope to be honoured with your Excellency's orders. Those eighteen rebels who surrendered themselves to me, delivered up their arms and ammunition, which consequently were taken in charge of by my order, and are now deposited here; these are the only arms except the ten stands taken with the fugitives when followed by Major Fraser, and captured near Winterberg, which were also deposited at this place. The other rebels who have been brought to trial, were simply summoned by their Landdrost and appeared accordingly, but left their arms at their homes . . . ? Out of the eighteen who surrendered at Slagters Nek ? have been acquitted by the Court, but their arms are still in the Depôt here.

With the greatest respect,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servant,

J. G. CUYLER,
Lt.-Col. and Landdrost.

Uitenhage, 22nd January, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—The Trial of the Rebels being now finished, affords me time to address you for His Excellency the Governor's information, on behalf of those inhabitants whose conduct in the late unfortunate disturbances appears to have some claims of acknowledgment from Government.

That of the Field Commandant, W. Nel, has been most loyal and meritorious throughout. He was, on the first outset, sent for by Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, when he immediately collected some of his most trusty inhabitants to aid in the Government cause. He was (afterwards) ordered by Captain Andrews to conduct the prisoner Prinslo from the Heemraad de Klerk to his Post. Afterwards, at the request of Major Fraser, he went to the Rebels to enquire the cause of their assembling in arms, and would have been detained by the Rebels, had he not shown a determined and resolute conduct. He accompanied me to Slagter's Nek, where his conduct was most exemplary, by endeavouring to incite those of the inhabitants of his detachment to a steady and loyal attachment to their Government, to persuade the Rebels to embrace the offers made to them by their Magistrates of giving themselves up, &c. He afterwards accompanied Major Fraser in command of a detachment of his own inhabitants in pursuit of the fugitives, where his knowledge of the country, and sterling good conduct, were of the greatest aid. I believe in a former communication to Government the Commandant's name was mentioned, and I had much satisfaction to find, has drawn His Excellency's notice, as had that of Hendrik Lange.

I hope I may further be permitted to recommend the Commandant to His Excellency's most gracious consideration, to obtain a grant in property of the Farm, on which he lives, called "Brakkefontein" (Folio 85 on the Books), situated on the "Bruintjes Hoogte."

The Field Commandant, Johan Durant, of Upper Boschman's Rivier, deserves my best thanks; and I beg to mention the conduct of Jacobus Potgieter, an inhabitant of "Bruintjes Hoogte," as most exemplary.

A man of the name of Frederik Touchon, a schoolmaster, was of the greatest use to Major Fraser in writing his Dutch communications to the rebels, and being the bearer of several messages to them, and afterwards was employed by me to convey messages and letters to them. This man, being extremely poor, had to attend the trial for several weeks at considerable expense, and was compelled to hire horses for his conveyance. I was induced

1816.

to advance him Rds. 200, as a reward for his services, and to aid in defraying his expenses, which, I hope, may meet His Excellency's approbation.

In my capacity as public prosecutor at the trial, the conduct of the Field-cornets Stephanus van Wijk of Tarka and A. C. Greijling of "Zwagershoek," has been very exemplary, particularly (that) of the former, and I cannot omit mentioning the names of the brothers, Diderik and Christiaan Muller of Tarka, through whose loyal and good conduct the original letter, giving the first information of the intended rebellion, was intercepted.

Also an inhabitant of Sneeuwberg, Hermanus Potgieter, who appears to have volunteered to be the bearer of a letter from Mr. Van de Graaff to the rebels with an invitation to them to return to their homes. These are inhabitants of other Districts, but their conduct upon the face of the trial appears to me to deserve some mark of His Excellency the Governor's acknowledgment, and for which I beg to recommend them.

I have the honour to cover herewith two letters addressed to me by the wives of two of the unfortunate people which I shall feel pleased at your laying before His Excellency.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 56.

(Translation).

Mr. Landdrost Cuyler!

I come in an oppressed state and with a sorrowful heart to make a very humble request in the most friendly manner; that you may, Sir! if you please, say a kind word for my husband, that he may be mercifully punished. He has been seduced to that evil, and I stand as security that it will never happen with him again to do such. Sir! I do not doubt your integrity, and that you will endeavour to be merciful and compassionate to me I have three little children, one is sickly and a cripple; I see no way out, and no other refuge here on earth than to you. Oh! Sir! I hope that you will not take it amiss in me. Oh! Sir! I pray you for mercy, mercy, this once. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy.

I remain your obedient Servant,

M. E. PRINSLO.

(2) No. 57.

The same as above until the words "compassionate to me." (Then follows) "I have five children, one is sickly and one is a cripple," and then the memorial continues as above, "I see no way out," &c.

(Signed) J. P. PRINSLO,

(wife of Teunis de Klerk).

No. 58.

Uitenhage, 28th Jan., 1816.

(Circular to)

To the Field-cornets

C. Kok.

T. J. Muller.

P. Maré.

G. L. van Nieuwkerk.

J. H. Combrink.

Gentlemen,—As the sentences passed on the unfortunate prisoners in the Public Prison here, received by me this day from His Excellency the Governor, will be carried into execution within a few days, I request and invite you to appear without fail, and in good time, here at the Drostdy on Saturday next, the 2nd March, that in your presence as Commissioners, the sentences may be heard pronounced.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 59.

Uitenhage, 29th January, 1816.

Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the Court of Special Commission have at length closed their proceedings and the gentlemen departed for Cape Town. The sentences except on those acquitted will not be public till after receiving His Excellency's *fiat*. I also send you a copy of the sum of my 'Eijsch' and I am fearful the most unpleasant duty still awaits both you and me,—

FFF

1816.

to see the sentence carried into execution. God grant I may never again witness another trial of the kind. The Court having left another copy authentic of the decret, or summons against the absentees, which be so good as to send to your Deputy Landdrost. The Court I believe sent you one.

Your letter of the 25th just arrived. I shall answer when more at leisure.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 60.

Uitenhage, 14th February, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom !

Sir,—Your Field-Cornet, Opperman, has this moment delivered to me the three following persons :—

1. Volkert Delpert.
2. Willem Prinslo, Joachim's son, and
3. Zacharias Prinslo,

being of those named in the Summons by Edict, which I hope to forward to Cape Town. He has also with him

Frederik Brits.
Cobus de Groot, and
Willem Meinhard,

but as I have now no further instructions regarding these latter, I recommend your prosecuting them in the usual way of offenders, and have therefore not detained them.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

N.B.—Here follows a letter from Landdrost Cuyler to Fiscal Denyssen that he was sending him the three first mentioned prisoners, cited by Edict of the Special Commission of Circuit, dated 23rd January, 1816, to surrender. He had written to his agent, Mr. J. P. de Wet, to proceed against them in the usual manner.

A similar letter was sent by him to Mr. Beelaerts van Blokland, who was to afford access to Mr. De Wet to all papers required for the trial. He further informs him that he had sent the three last

mentioned prisoners back to Landdrost Stockenstrom, to be tried in the usual way before Landdrost and Heemraden.

Another letter he forwards to Mr. J. P. de Wet on the same subject, and requests him to proceed against the individuals named, before the Court of Justice.

Finally he writes to Landdrost A. G. van Kervel of George (15th Febr.) that he forwards to him the three prisoners and requests him to send them with the packet of letters to the Swellendam Drostdy, in order to be transported thence to His Majesty's Fiscal.

No. 61.

Extract from letter of Landdrost Cuyler to Major Fraser.

Uitenhage, 16th Febr., 1816.

“Some time ago you wrote me about the mode of payment for the cattle you purchased to pay for the Kafir shot by Sergeant Botha. I shall direct the commissariat to repay you. I settled, or rather satisfied Hendrik Nouka through Captain Andrews (not knowing of your arrangement on that head). I gave this interpreter a number of trinkets for *His Majesty*, and an order for two Kafirs (? Cattle) on Gert Victor; each of the other two Kafirs, who were with Nouka, I gave some trinkets, &c.; and I had arranged it with the Commandant Nel to give one heifer each to the two Hottentots who went to invite the interpreter in, for which I shall pay the Commandant Nel. I have some time back, written to Major Rogers to enquire privately what is His Excellency's intention about the unfortunate Botha.”

No. 62.

Extract from letter of the same to Commandant W. Nel.

17th Feb. 1816.

“Please be so good as to let me know what the cattle cost, viz.: the two cattle delivered by Gert Victor to Captain Andrews for Hendrik Nouka, and the two which you were to buy for the Hottentots who had gone to fetch Hendrik Nouka, as I wish to enter them without delay in the Government account. I will send you the amount by first opportunity.”

1816.

No. 63.

Uitenhage, 20th February, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom, Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that
 Coenraad Bezuidenhout, C.son,
 Hendrik Bezuidenhout, W.son,
 Hendrik Bezuidenhout, G.son,
 Martinus Christoffel Barnard, and
 Ockert Brits

called on me this day, as they said, by desire of their Field-Cornets. As the trial is now finished at which I was the Public Prosecutor, I desired the above persons to report themselves to you as their Landdrost.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 64.

Uitenhage, 29th February, 1816.

To the same.

Mentions the names of the five prisoners condemned to death; further that Krugel and F. Marais have been banished for life from the Districts; A. Engelbrecht and A. Meijer for seven years; Ns. B. Prinslo, M son, D. Malan, and P.W. Prinslo, N.son, for ever from the Districts of Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, and George; A. v. Dijk, C. R. Botha, A. L. Botha and P. J. Delpont are each to pay a fine of Rds. 200; and G. C. Bezuidenhout, F.son, one of Rds. 50. The rest are to be set free after having witnessed the execution, which will take place on Saturday, the 9th March next, near the Post of Captain Andrews at Groot Visch Rivier. "As I have not a sufficient number of police Kafirs (justitie kaffers) to render the necessary assistance at the execution, I request that one of your judicial servants with three Kafirs may in the evening of the 8th March be present at the Post of Captain Andrews."

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
 Landdrost.

Uitenhage, 28th February, 1816.

To the Field-cornets.

C. Kok,
F. J. Muller,
P. Maré,
G. L. Van Nieuwkerk, and
J. H. Combrink.

Gentlemen,—As the sentence passed on the unhappy prisoners in the Public Prison here, has been this day received by me from His Excellency the Governor, and will be carried into execution within a few days, I request and invite you to appear, without fail, here at this Drostdy early on Saturday morning next, in order to hear the sentence pronounced in your presence as Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 66.

Van Aardts, Bruintjes Hoogte,
Capt. Andrew's Post,
9th March, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the sentence of the Court of Justice Fiated by His Lordship on the Rebellious Boers was this day morning carried into execution. The Landdrost and Heemraaden will on their return to the Drostdy report the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 67.

Uitenhage, the 17th March, 1816.

To the Hon. Magister J. A. Truter, Chief Justice, and the Councillors of Justice, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Hon. Gentlemen,—We have the honour to report to you by this that the criminal sentences in the case of the Landdrost of this District, R. O. Prosecutor *contra* Hendrik Frederik Prinslo, *c. s.* prisoners and defendants, have with such remission and mitigation as are more fully mentioned in the aforesaid sentences, been pronounced on the 2nd March last, and carried out on the 9th following on the farm of Willem van Aard.

We have, &c.,

For Landdrost and Heemraden,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER, Landdrost.

By order of Landdrost and Heemraden,

(Signed) C. ALLEN,
Secretary.

No. 68.

Uitenhage, 18th March, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Sir,—I have the honour to communicate, that on my recommendation, I have to-day received from His Excellency the Governor, a double barrelled gun as a present to the Field-Cornet S. J. van Wijk, for his good conduct during the time of the late rebellion; with the request that you will be so good as to send for it by a trustworthy messenger.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhage, 23rd March, 1816.

To the same.

My dear Sir,—By the Post, just arrived, I am favoured with yours of the 21st, and agreeably to your request, I send the gun for Van Wijk to Grahamstown with a note to Major Fraser, whom

I have requested to deliver it to your Field-Cornet Hartzenberg. I hope no accident may happen to it. It is now perfectly good and sound in every respect. There is a card on the gun, "*To the Field-Cornet Van Wijk at the recommendation of Landdrost Stockenstrom.*" I shall attend to your request in giving you an answer to yours of the 25th January last.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 69.

Uitenhage, 25th March, 1816.

To Major Fraser, Graham's Town.

Dear Fraser,—By the *Thomas* three guns were sent, one of which I send herewith. It is for Field-Cornet Van Wijk, of Tarka, Graaff-Reinet. Mr. Stockenstrom has requested me to send it to Graham's Town, where the Field-Cornet, Ferdinand Hartzenberg, who expects to be at Graham's Town about the 27th or 28th of this month, will call on you for it. I, therefore, send it per orderly Dragoon from here to-day with your address on it. The other two guns were for the Commandant W. Nel and Hendrik Lange, both of which are delivered. Not a line came with the guns, nothing but a card on each with the names of the persons whom they are for. Perhaps we may now see something appear in Public Orders or in the Gazette on the subject of the late rebellion.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 70.

Uitenhage, 18th March, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I had the honour to forward to you a hasty report from Bruintjeshoogte of having carried in execution the sentence as *fiated* by His Excellency the Governor on the inhabitants concerned in the late rebellion. By this opportunity the Board of Landdrost and Heemraaden report the same to the Worshipful the Court of Justice. The melancholy finish of the transaction was attended with every precaution and effected with the deepest feelings on all present. An occurrence however took place which made the scene more horrid and distressing, and no doubt will more impressively mark its example on the minds of those inha-

1816.

bitants who saw it, as well as those who may come to hear of it. On drawing the fall from under the prisoners four of them fell to the ground in consequence of the rope (notwithstanding a precaution was taken of having it doubled) snapping. They, all four, got up, one attempted to leave the spot and rush towards the place where the Collegie of Landdrost and Heemraaden were. They all four spoke, and at this moment some of the spectators ran to me soliciting pardon for them, fancying it was in my power to grant it. I cannot describe the distressed countenances of the inhabitants at this moment who were sentenced to witness the execution. The executioner came with rope only for one. I was consequently put to my shift to get cord, and none was to be bought; was therefore obliged to use some that was in the Government store here, although of sound appearance proved rotten. It will perhaps be a satisfaction to His Excellency to hear the prisoners one and all died fully resigned to their fate. About three hundred military were present, as were the Landdrost and Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet; and the Reverend Mr. Herold attended the unfortunate people. After he had prayed for them at the place of execution they requested to sing a hymn jointly with their late companions and friends, and it was done in a most clear voice, and was extremely impressive; after which Stephs. Bothma addressed his friends, advising them to be cautious of their behaviour, and take an example by his unfortunate fate; and I am convinced the example made will have the desired effect of preventing a similar occurrence, and completely shown those unfortunate ignorant people that it will at all time be their duty to obey and support their Government. So fully am I persuaded of this that I once more beg to intercede in behalf of the unfortunate three, viz.:—

Willem Frødrik Krugel,
Adriaan Engelbrecht,
Andries Meijer,

that it may most graciously please His Excellency to pardon them. By a note received from the Military Secretary I find the Governor's intention to resume the Loan place of old Martinus Prinslo, and where a Detachment of the 83rd Regt. are to be stationed. I should feel honoured at receiving the proper authority from your office to carry this into execution previous, if possible, to the posting the troops there. This place lies immediately adjoining Somerset, and is from the account of the inhabitants supplied with a more constant stream of water than the farm occupied by Dr. Mackrill. It also lies adjoining the place of the Heemraad Barend de Klerk, which in one of my former despatches I had the honour to recommend as the residence for the Magistrate. Prinslo's farm, although it lies more under the Bushberg, is especially well calculated for a

similar purpose, and in two respects better, having more water and wood, which latter article De Klerk's place is extremely bare of. I hope I may again be permitted to intercede my opinion, that taking the situation of this frontier part of the Colony in its present state, that the residence of a Civil Magistrate would be more advantageously placed at Bruintjes Hoogte than at Graham's Town, and that the Field-cornetcies of Swagers Hoek and Baviaans River, of the District of Graaff-Reinet, should come under the superintendence of the Magistrate residing at the Hoogte; and on the settlement becoming more populous, Graham's Town might hereafter become a Deputy Drostdy to the Drostdy at Bruintjes Hoogte.

I have the honour to be,
 With the greatest respect,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. G. CUYLER,
 Landdrost.

P.S.—As considerable expense has taken place in provisioning the prisoners, &c., &c., which have hitherto been supplied through the Military Department, and also wagons employed on account of the late Rebellion, may I request to be informed in which way the same is to be settled for?

No. 71.

Graaff-Reinet, 22nd March, 1816.

Lieut.-Col. Bird, Dep. Col. Secretary.

Sir,—The late unfortunate commotions made me particularly anxious to find out whereabouts Coenraad Buys, a well-known restless character who fled from the Colony a year ago, had taken up his retreat, for knowing that he would certainly have taken an active part in the mutiny, if he was aware of it, I was in hope of finding an opportunity to take him up; but all my inquiries were in vain, until last Sunday, the 17th instant, when a Hottentot, called Jan Jacobs, belonging to the Bethelsdorp Institution, who returned from the school at Klaarwater, beyond the Orange River, and whither he had accompanied the Missionary, Mr. Evans, gave me the following information, which I think it my duty to communicate to Government. Said J. Jacobs stated, that during his stay at Klaarwater, having accompanied some of the Bastards there about a day's journey beyond

1816.

their abode, he met with the said Coenraad Buys, who was hunting, and made many inquiries of him about the Colony, particularly asking whether he knew of any Boors being on their way to join him, as he expected some; to which he (Jacobs) replied in the negative. He farther stated that the people of Klarwater informed him that said Buys lived about three hundred yards from their kraals, having a number of Korranas and Bosjesmen with him—that he had done everything in his power to persuade the people of the School to join him, assuring them that the missionaries were only settled among them to assemble them in order to be able to betray them into the hands of the Government, who wanted them for soldiers, and would send them out of the country—that said Buys had by this artifice, created so much uneasiness in the institution that many had been on the point of leaving it, though none were as yet gone; further that he (Buijs) had sent to the missionary Anderson to ask for ammunition to sell, but had not succeeded in getting any, and lastly that Mr. Anderson thought it too dangerous for Mr. Evans and his companions to proceed to Leetakoo, on account of the impression made by Buijs on the Savages; that he strongly recommended them to stay, but that they were however ready to go on when he left Klarwater.

The only reason there could be to doubt any part of this statement would be our not having received any communication from Mr. Anderson on the subject, who certainly must have seen the necessity of the case, being known to the neighbouring magistrate. As it is I think it very apparent that said Buys is in that quarter, and would encourage all those disaffected like himself to follow his example. Experience has unfortunately shown how much the ignorance of some of the farmers renders them susceptible of imposition, and it is surprising how much influence the false representations of a few crafty persons have on the minds of those, far distant from the seat of authority, and consequently cut off from a true knowledge of the views of Government. I have often taken the liberty of verbally giving my opinion with respect to the institution at Klarwater, and the present instance obliges me to repeat that that place falls directly in the eye of every bad intentioned person as a proper instrument to be used in a wicked design. Plausible and praiseworthy as the objects of the missionaries are, yet I fear that they have too little control over their pupils, who, being restrained by nothing but the exhortation of well meaning men, would soon prove these ties to be too weak when the artifices of an enterprising vagabond should have seduced them to mischief. I do not intend to insinuate by these remarks that any vestige of the late disorders still remains, or that the firm measures of the Government have not had the proper effect, and should even any attempt be made to disturb

tranquillity, every one has seen how easily the aggressors are checked, but I only wish, if possible, to prevent crimes rather than punish them; and it is with this view that I take the liberty to make an observation which would otherwise appear presumptive. By the late respected sentence against the mutineers, Pieter Willemse Prinslo, David Malau and Nies. B. Prinslo, were banished the districts of Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage and George. The two former having belonged to this district, and known to me as the most dangerous characters, have declared their intention of settling in the Tulbagh Koup; but men who are least inclined to conduct themselves with due submission to the laws, will naturally retire as far from the eyes of the Magistrates as possible, consequently the two persons just mentioned may find in those remote parts, a number of people not altogether reluctant to the principles, or ignorant enough to believe their deceptions, and their contiguous situation relative to Coenraad Buis above alluded to can be productive of little good. I hope that His Excellency will excuse this remark, that he will not think it altogether unworthy of his consideration.

Not having been honoured with any commands from Government during the late mutiny, in which unfortunately my District was so deeply concerned, nor with any answer to the representations contained in mine of the 4th December last, I would not have presumed again to give my opinion on the subject if so many concurring circumstances did not induce me to repeat that a detachment of troops stationed at this place, another at Cradock, and a third at Baviaans Rivier might be found requisite; at the two former stations certainly cavalry only could be useful, and also provisions at a very reasonable expense: and at the latter infantry could be well supplied and would not be far detached from the line of Posts already established.

As I had the honour to inform you in mine of the 1st instant, I was on the point of making a tour to the Koup and New Veld, but was prevented by the information from Lt. Col. Cuyler, that the sentence against the mutineers was to be executed on the 9th, at which I thought it my duty to attend. I am however only waiting till the meeting of Heemraden and that of Churchwardens shall be over to accomplish that circuit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

Landdrost.

Colonial Office,
29th March, 1816.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive and to lay before His Ex. the Governor your despatch No. 258, dated the 18th inst. It has been with the greatest grief that His Ex. has read your account of the unfortunate occurrence which took place at the execution of the misguided individuals who have suffered the pain of the Law for their conduct in the late rebellion, but His Excellency trusts, with you, that the example thus made, will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of any similar atrocious attempts, and convince the inhabitants of the borders that if a knowledge of what is due to society will not restrain them within their duty, yet that the severity of the law will reach to any distance for the protection of the general interests of the community. His Excel: relying upon your knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants of the two Districts, has, in consequence of your recommendation, had great pleasure in communicating to the Court of Justice his pardon of the three undermentioned persons, viz., Willem Frederik Krugel, Adriaan Englebrecht, and Andries Meijer, upon condition, however, of their quitting the Drostdy of Uitenhage and of their not settling in either the Districts of Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet or George. His Ex. trusts that this act of clemency will not be misconstrued, but that the future conduct of these men and the effect of their liberation upon their friends and comrades may be such as to realize the hopes His Ex. has entertained in coming to this favourable resolution in their behalf. His Ex. has also, in consequence of your communication of the 22nd Jan., No. 252, had great satisfaction in directing a grant to be made in Perpetual Quit Rent, at a nominal rent, to W. Nel, of his loan farm the Brakke Fontein, but it is necessary that a diagram should be transmitted thereof to this office in Duplicate, in order that the necessary deeds of grant shall be made out. The names of the other individuals mentioned by you in the same communication, have been noted for the purpose of extending to them such marks of His Ex. favour as may be possible, as opportunities occur. It is H. E. desire that notice may be forthwith given to Marthinus Prinslo, whose loan place adjoins the Somerset farm, that his place is reassumed, and you will be pleased to take the same measures for ascertaining the value of the opstal as was done in the former instance, apprising Prinslo that he will not be allowed to hold any loan land in the three frontier districts, and that no grant of new land will be made in his favour. It is therefore

recommended to him to withdraw with his family either into Swellendam or Tulbagh. You will be pleased to put a steady person in possession of Prinslo's place, as soon as he shall be able to quit it, until further orders from H. E. on this point. His Excel: having it in contemplation to make a new arrangement in the division of the Frontier Districts, is under the necessity of postponing the consideration of your proposition of appointing additional Heemraaden in the Deputy Drostdy at Graham's Town; but as it is possible that Graham's Town, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, will continue to be a considerable military station, H. E. approves of your directing that a permanent Barrack for two companies with a regimental storehouse and Staff-Sergeants' Quarters shall be built on the spot recommended in your letter of the 22nd October, 1814, but although H. E. recommends that this work shall be constructed so as to be permanent, yet he entreats that you will pay the strictest regard to its being effected with the greatest possible economy consistently with strength and durability. In reply to the postscript of your letter of the 18th inst., I am directed to say that the sentence against the prisoners implicated in the late rebellion, condemns them in all the costs and expenses attendant upon the transaction, and that therefore it is to their property in the first instance, that you should look for reimbursement of what has been expended, and should that prove insufficient, it will be necessary to have recourse to a special assessment upon the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage to cover the deficiency. and H. E. will, upon your ascertaining the amount thereof, give the necessary authority for the levy of the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 73.

Colonial Office,

29th March, 1816.

To the Chief Justice and Members of the Worshipful the Court of Justice.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by H. E. the Governor, to acquaint you that he has been pleased to pardon the 3 undermentioned prisoners implicated in the late rebellion, viz. :

Willem Fredrik Krugel, Adriaan Engelbrecht, and Andries Meijer,—upon condition however, of their quitting the Drostdy

1816.

of Uitenhage, and of their not settling in either of the Districts of Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet or George.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

—————
No. 74.

Colonial Office,
29th March, 1816.

J. J. L. Smuts, Esq: Receiver of Land Revenue.

Sir,—I am directed by H. E. the Governor, to transmit to you herewith for your information and guidance, an extract of a letter written to Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, from which you will perceive that it is H. E. pleasure that the loan place held by Marthinus Prinslo, senior, in the District of Uitenhage, shall be reassumed, that he will not be allowed to hold any loan land in the three frontier districts, and that no grant of new land will be made in his favour.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

—————
No. 75.

Uitenhage, 3rd April, 1816.

To H. M.'s Fiscal D. Denyssen, Esq.

Sir,—I have the honour, agreeably to the sentence of the Commission of the Court of Justice, as *fiated* by His Excellency the Governor, to forward to you

1. Willem Frederik Krugel,
2. Frans Marais.
3. Adriaan Engelbrecht, and
4. Andries Meijer,

the four prisoners sentenced to transportation. They leave this, this day under a sufficient escort of a Field-Cornet, and are furnished with an open order from me to be escorted from Field-Cornet to Field-Cornet, (in order) to be delivered to you with this letter.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhage, 10th April, 1816.

To Major Fraser, Deputy Landdrost.

Requests him to desire Martinus Prinslo, senior, to come to him at Uitenhage, when he (the Landdrost) will settle with him for the "upstall." Should he (Fraser) know of a steady man willing to take charge of the place, he should mention his name to him (Cuyler).

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 77.

Uitenhage, 13th April, 1816.

To Colonial Secretary.

Transmits letter from Secretary Allen (of Uitenhage) covering one from Heemraad Nel requesting to be informed regarding what is to be done with the Estate of the late and unfortunate Hend. Fred. Prinslo, he having left a wife and three orphan children.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 78.

Uitenhage, 16th April, 1816.

To Mr. James Swan, Landsurveyor.

Has recommended Will. Nel for his place "Brakkefontein" that he may have it in ownership. He is likely to obtain it. Swan to make out the Diagrams to expedite the matter. This letter sent by (Lieut. J.) Shaw of the 83rd Regt., who will be stationed at the Doctor's (Mackrill's) farm. Major Brunt with one Company, goes to Martinus Prinslo's, the lease of which place will be cancelled, and the old tenant recommended to seek a residence in another part of the Colony. Not so near the Kafirs . . .

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Uitenhage, 15th April, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom, Graaff-Reinet.

Mentions that he had by Post received a sentence of Execution from the Insolvent Estates' Chamber against the late Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, but as the Widow and Estate are under his (Stockenstrom's) jurisdiction, he transmits the sentence, &c., to him.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 80.

Same date.

To the Secretary of the Insolvent Estates' Chamber.

Acknowledges receipt of his letter with annexures, and repeats what is mentioned above.

No. 81.

Uitenhage, 23rd April, 1816.

Circular.

Field-Cornet,—With this you receive a pamphlet and address from His Excellency the Governor to the inhabitants of this Colony, together with the sentences of the Special Commission of Justices passed on the unhappy residents who had been implicated in the late rebellion. It is the wish of His Excellency the Governor that they shall become known to every resident.

You therefore receive three of the pamphlets mentioned, one for yourself, one for your Provisional Cornet, and one to be circulated from house to house in your Field-Cornetcy.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Landdrost.

Extract from the Uitenhage Prison Report for the month of
April, 1816.

Prisoners	}	Imprisoned by the Landdrost for Rebellion and sentenced to be banished from the District.
Francis Marais,		
Adriaan Engelbrecht,		
Andreas Meijer,		
Willem Frederik Krugel,	}	Sentenced to be confined in the prison here for six months, reckoned from the 20th January, 1816. Crime also Rebellion.
and Christiaan Botha,		

Certified by

J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 83.

Uitenhage, 1st May, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I had the honour at the closing of the sitting of the Special Commission here, on the 22nd January last, to address you a letter on the subject of obtaining His Excellency's sanction to remove Christiaan Botha, sentenced to be confined in the Tronk at Uitenhage for six months, to that of Graaff-Reinet, to which District he belongs.

Not having been honoured with an answer, I beg to renew my application and hope it may please His Lordship to sanction the same. The Tronk is certainly not so crowded as it then was, but so much of the burthen of the unfortunate Rebellion having been thrown upon my District, I wish, if possible, to obtain all the relief I can, and more particularly as the prisoner belongs to Graaff-Reinet, where there is an ample Tronk.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. G. CUYLER, Landdrost.

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1816.

No. 84.

Uitenhage, 5th May, 1816.

To G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Esq.,
Cape Town.

Received your letter of the 12th ultimo, and also 70 copies of the sentence of the Special Commission that tried the rebels, which copies have been circulated and by which means he (Cuyler) trusts that the whole history will be faithfully dispersed for general information and satisfaction.

“I was somewhat hurt that so illiberal and ungenerous a construction should have been paid to my *Humanity*, for I really, upon my honour, can say I was actuated by no other motives to soften poor Krugel’s lot. He is no nearer relation to Mrs. Cuyler than, I believe all the children of Adam are to each other. Be that as it may, I feel gratified to my utmost feelings at having succeeded in my endeavours to obtain a full pardon for him.

In regard to those persons who were concerned in the late rebellion, and who absented themselves, and have since been sent to Cape Town; I feel disposed to intercede for them, but not immediately, for should (which God forbid) anything again happen, those who can, will keep themselves scarce till all is over, and by such means, should the three now at Cape Town be pardoned immediately, I fancy they will get off better than those who gave themselves up at once.”

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 85.

Uitenhage, 6th May, 1816.

Doctor Mackrill.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of the 2nd April, I received only yesterday. In reply I have to say that when you so particularly solicited Major Fraser and me to allow Lieutenant MacInnes to be stationed in charge of the military at Somerset, you were informed by both the Major and myself of the sacrifice the young man would make, to lose the payment of the Company for which he was at that moment next in succession; and particularly on account of his orphan sister, to whom he so kindly remitted annually a part of his income to educate (? for her education), when you promised to make good any allowance he would be deprived of by coming to Somerset.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 86.

1816.

Uitenhage, 7th May, 1816.

To Major Fraser.

Sir,—As Martinus Prinslo, senior, has not yet appeared here to settle for the Opstal of his Loan place, I request you to be so good as to order your messenger to go to him and direct him to appear here on Monday, the 20th of this present month, for that purpose. Also to see and enquire if any of the fixtures have been disposed of by said Prinslo since he received your first order to come here. I am informed he has sold a mill.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 87.

Extract from letter to J. Swan, Landsurveyor.

Uitenhage, 8th May, 1816.

“The Diagrams for the Commandant Nel’s dwelling place I have transmitted to the Colonial Office and hope that he may soon obtain the grant for the extent in *property* (freehold).

I am happy to find the people at the (? Brintjes) Hoogte so unanimous to have their places measured, and on perpetual quitrent. It has always, in my opinion, been one of the finest divisions of my district, and, I fancy, will continue to be the flower of the frontier . . . I fancy it is probable that the Moravians will establish a branch of their institution on the ‘Witte Rivier,’ between old and young Jacobus Scheepers, under the Zuurberg. I really hope they may, as it will be a protection to that part of the country so much troubled with Kafirs, and set the lazy fellows of the London Missionary Society an example of Industry.”

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 88.

To His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Henry Somerset,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Cape Town, 13th May, 1816.

My Lord,—Since the special Commission appointed by your Excellency for the trial of those inhabitants, who in the months of October and November last, had been guilty of armed rebellion in the districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, have passed

1816.

sentence on the delinquents, and since these suffered their well merited punishment, as investigated by your Excellency, some individuals more or less concerned have successively been taken into custody, while some others, having left their dwellings, are still fugitives.

All these persons, the former immediately, and the latter on their being successively apprehended, are liable to a criminal prosecution, and must be tried from time to time, and punished according to the greater or lesser degree of their guilt. This, considered in the abstract, is nothing unusual in the common course of things, but when viewed in connection with the public circumstances of the Colony, considerations then arise, which I have conceived it my duty to submit to your Excellency as charged with the Supreme Government of this settlement.

As no more persons can be tried at once than are actually in the hands of Justice, it, in the first place, speaks of itself, that there must be as many trials as the successive apprehensions of the different accomplices require. This circumstance not only renders it entirely uncertain when the last trial can be effected, but also requires, during all that time, that the witnesses, who are to be examined, must repeatedly be absent from their homes in the districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, and repair, as long as the Commission of circuit continues, to those Drostdys, and afterwards even to Cape Town, to the great neglect and injury of their domestic affairs. From this two important inconveniences arise. The one is that it is incalculable how long the districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage will remain in alarm, before they can be completely cleared of all those concerned in the late riots; and the other is, that the greatest number of the witnesses, entirely innocent of the crime, suffer an actual grievance by the difficulty there exists to ascertain the damage which must be sustained from so long an absence from their wives, children and property, so as to be able to obtain an adequate indemnification for the same; to which is to be added the personal trouble and inconvenience that the witnesses must be repeatedly exposed to by such journeys, and which admits of no calculation at all.

The natural consequence of all this is that those districts must continually remain in a state of unquietness; that by mutual reproaches disunion will be kept alive among the inhabitants, and that, should the last trial not be speedily effected, such disunion is apt to root by having a sensible influence on the education of children.

And as these consequences not only require extraordinary measures on the part of the Government, and would have a tendency to impede the prosperity of the districts, but are also of themselves, always of a very alarming nature from the neighbourhood of the Kafirs, and their known inclination to avail themselves

of troublesome circumstances, to commit plunder and devastation; I have, with due submission, conceived it by no means an indifferent consideration for your Excellency, "whether and how far all those consequences could be prevented by the interference of Government, without an infringement on the administration of justice."

Had I any reason to suppose that in the present case a disservice would be rendered to justice by a political measure, I should not have considered myself justified in offering this suggestion to your Excellency, but as by the carrying into execution the punishments awarded by the Special Commission, and approved of by your Excellency, a most impressive and deterring example has been made, and as none of the accomplices in the crime, who have not yet been tried, had, for as far as has come to my knowledge, any principal part in the rebellion, but some of them, even at the utmost, are not guilty in a higher degree than those to whom your Excellency's clemency has extended, it is my humble opinion, that a political measure, corresponding with the act of grace already shown, cannot be said to be an infringement on the administration of justice, especially as such measures would be attended with the prevention of those very consequences which justice, contrary to its aim, must in this singular case give rise to. For I have adopted as my maxim, "Fiat justitia, ne pereat mundus," and think the reverse, "Fiat justitia, et pereat mundus" diametrically destructive of the ends of social administration.

At the same time it has appeared to me that all political measures, to be adopted in this case, should contain such modifications as not to render the conduct of those who have already given themselves up, worse than of those who are yet fugitives, and at the same time that these latter should not be left at liberty to continue so as long as they please, and notwithstanding have a claim to the privileges of the measure, which last, I think, could be prevented by a liberal limitation of time.

I trust that this suggestion will not be deemed improper by your Excellency, and submitting the same to your Excellency's judgement, I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
My Lord!

Your Excellency's most faithful, obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

N.B.—In lead pencil on the back of this letter, and in the Governor's handwriting, is written, "I entirely coincide with opinion expressed by Mr. Truter, and wish this to be notified to all concerned by Proclamation." (N.B.—The latter part is very indistinct, but the above gives the meaning.)

Friday, 7th June, ? 1816.

Letter from Chief Justice J. A. Truter to Lt. Col. C. Bird, Dep^y Col. Secretary.

My Dear Colonel, - If there is the least doubt respecting Lord Charles's instructions, I think it very proper to refer the matter home, liberating in the meantime, upon bail, such individuals as have been confined subsequent to the trial of those apprehended in the act. I beg leave however, to say, with respect to Krugel, that as your description of treason is as applicable upon him as upon all the rest, it will be difficult to exempt him from the construction of the English law, by his having been convicted of a crime less than treason by the Dutch Colonial Law.

(Signed) J. A. TRUTER.

No. 90.

Uitenhagen, 20th May, 1816.

To the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that I have this day given Martinus Prinslo, senior, an order on you for Rds. 3,000, being the value set upon the upstall of his former Loan place called *Naude's River* (Fol. 345, Gr. Rt. Roll), a copy of which I enclose.

I was under the necessity of posting a company of the 83rd Regiment at that place, previous to settling with Prinslo for the upstall, and by so doing have not as yet placed any other person on the farm to take the charge of it, and therefore now beg to be informed whether I am still to do so.

The farm lies very convenient to Dr. Mackrill, and will greatly enlarge it in arable ground, and that with the addition of a sufficiency of water, should he require it.

I have given Prinslo one month's time to settle his affairs, and then to retire to either Zwellendam or Tulbagh.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

Uitenhagen, 20th May, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—Agreeably to His Excellency's instructions, contained in your letter of the 29th March last, I request you will be pleased to pay, or cause to be paid, unto Martinus Prinslo, senior, or order, the sum of three thousand Rixdollars, being the value of the upstall of the Loan place, *Naude's Rivier* (Folio 345, Gr. Rt. Roll), the lease of which being hereby reassumed to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

The original of this has been received by me :

(Signed) MARTINUS PRINSLO.

No. 92.

Uitenhage, 5th June, 1816.

To the Burgher G. S. Scheepers, Senior.

Good Friend,—I invite and order you to appear before me on Tuesday morning, the 11th of this month, in order to account for certain expressions uttered really to the injury of the Government, viz. : "that the Subscription for the Waterloo fund lately sent round was not for the poor wounded, or widows and orphans, who have suffered from (the results of) that excellent battle, but for a Hottentot soldier who had been wounded on the occasion of the Rebellion."

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Extract from Letter to His Excellency.

Uitenhage, 27th June, 1816.

Lord C. H. Somerset.

“I hope your Excellency will permit me to express my sincere thanks for your Lordship’s acknowledgment of my conduct having met your Excellency’s approbation, and that I hope to make it my study to merit a continuance of the same.”

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 94.

Cradock, 17th June, 1816.

Circular to Field-Cornets.

Field-Cornet,—Having to my very great satisfaction, in visiting your ward, perceived the good order and tranquillity which prevail amongst the individuals, and having from your own mouth received the best testimonies of their proper behaviour, I cannot refrain from assuring you that I shall consider it an agreeable task on my part, forthwith to report to His Excellency the Governor, how worthy these people show themselves of the favours bestowed on them, and how deserving they are of the further protection of a government which is always ready to sacrifice everything for the welfare of its subjects. But in order to save these reconciled people from future calamities, it will be particularly necessary against all subtile seducement; and to this I principally beg to call your zealous attention. It will be one of your main duties to make yourself more and more acquainted with the wants of the persons in your Field-Cornetcy and not to fail in duly apprising me or the Deputy Landdrost thereof, in order that the situation may be facilitated as much as possible, and all obstacles to their happiness and comfort surmounted.

The principal of these obstacles consists particularly herein, that the greatest part of the inhabitants of your Field-Cornetcy have no legal title to the land which they occupy, and as it is directly contrary to the existing laws of this Colony, as well as to their own interest, it should be signified to them, that such cannot be tolerated, and that those who do not endeavour to obtain such lawful right, according to the well known rules of this country, will have no claim or protection whatever to what had been built or cultivated by them on Government ground.

Everyone will by this prolongation feel the indulgence of the Government ; as according to the repeated Proclamations, all such places which have not been applied for, are already forfeited, and they may all rest assured of my care so long as they consider the Laws as their sacred duties.

And in this expectation I remain,

Good Friend,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

No. 95.

Cradock, June 18th, 1816.

Lt.-Col. Bird, Dep. Col. Secretary.

Stating the orderly and tranquil state of the Field-Cornetcy of the Baviaans River.

Sir,—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have to communicate to you the orderly and tranquil state in which I found the Field-Cornetcy at the Baviaans River in passing through it, which convinced me that its inhabitants were become really sensible of their late errors, and opened the best prospect of their future good conduct. My own experience in this instance, added to the favourable account given to me by the Field-Cornet of that division, induced me to write the letter of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, and which I trust will have some good effect, in showing those it alluded to, how much it is the wish of Government to bury the past in oblivion, and make them useful to themselves and the public, and in convincing them of the necessity of obtaining a legal right to the land they occupy, by which means they must soon find the utility of the laws which they at first thought useless and oppressive

I had also great pleasure on my arrival at this place in finding the new drain out of the Great Fish River, which I had undertaken with the sanction of the Government, in such a state of forwardness that I hope soon to be able to forward to His Excellency a plan of an extensive village, and after its approval, begin to dispose of the lots, for which there are already many speculators, so that I have no doubt but that this spot will thrive prosperously

1816.
= as the above drain cut for some distance with the greatest difficulty through a solid rock, ensures the command of a strong stream of water, which it throws over a large piece of land eligibly situated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

No. 96.

Copy.

Uitenhage, 28th June, 1816.

To Major Fraser,
Deputy Landdrost, Graham's Town.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a letter from the Colonial Office of the 14th instant, wherein His Excellency the Governor is pleased to grant his pardon to such persons as are still implicated in the unfortunate tumults of November last, as you will find more minutely detailed in the said letter with its enclosure to the Chief Justice and Court of Justice. I believe there are only two of the description of persons intended by this indulgence who belong to our District, viz.: - Martinus Prinslo and Joachim Prinslo, Claas' son. Will you be so good as to use your endeavour by means of your Field-Cornets or others to make His Excellency's most gracious intention known to these unfortunates?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

Uitenhage, 29th June, 1816.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

Sir,—I was by last post honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant covering a copy of yours to the Worshipful the Chief Justice and members of the Court of Justice relative to His Excellency the Governor having granted His most gracious pardon to certain persons concerned with the revolt of November last. Two of those unfortunates, viz:—Martinus Prinsloo and Joachim Prinsloo, Claas' son, who may be considered as coming within the meaning of this most gracious mark of His Lordship's benevolence, are inhabitants of my Drostdy, and had their abode under the Deputy Drostdy, and have now written to Major Fraser on the subject, as per enclosed copy. There were three others, viz. Volkert Delport, Willem Prinsloo, Zachs' son, and Zacharias Prinsloo, who were named in the summons by Edict, apprehended and sent on by me to His Majesty's Fiscal as the public prosecutor after the Special Commission had left this. These three persons belong to Graaff-Reinet District, and should I suppose come within the latitude granted by His Excellency, and should hope they will be released at Cape Town.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. G. CUYLER,
Landdrost.

No. 98.

Uitenhage, 15th July, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom,
Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I am honoured with yours of the 12th instant, and (now) transmit to you the original sentence of the Court against C. Botha, which I shall thank you to return to me. Had your letter of the 5th been more explanatory, I would have given you this information before.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

Graaff-Reinet, 26th July, 1816.

To Lieut.-Col. Bird, Dep. Col. Secretary.

Sir,—Upon the receipt of your letter of the 14th of last month, enclosing a copy of another addressed by you on the day before to the Worshipful the Court of Justice, I instantly had its contents communicated to such of the inhabitants of this District as it concerned, who availing themselves of the gracious offer made by His Excellency the Governor, to procure them pardon for the part they had taken in the unfortunate tumults of November last (though not in a primary degree), and humbly submitting to the conditions upon which that mercy was tendered, appeared before me on the 23rd and 25th instant; and stated that they had altogether fixed upon the District of Tulbagh as their future residence, if it would please His Excellency to allow their repairing thither.

The persons so situated are Marthinus Christoffel Barnard; Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Coenraad's son; Jacobus Petrus Delpont; Oekert Brits; Frederik Brits; Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son; Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wijnand's son.

I have consequently sent them back with the assurance that they would not be disturbed in their occupation, which they might pursue with confidence, and I must do them the justice to say that their conduct subsequent to their giving themselves up, convinced me that they are truly repenting of the rashness they had been guilty of.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

Uitenhage, 2nd August, 1816.

The Landdrost of George (A. G. van Kervel).

Dear Sir,—I was by yesterday's post favoured with your letter of the 28th ult., soliciting that the Rev. Mr. Herold might receive some reward for his journey when up here to perform the distressing and unpleasant part of his duty to the unfortunate sufferers in the late rebellion.

In reply I have to inform you that I wrote on the subject to Cape Town, and received for answer "that all expenses for wagon hire might be repaid according to the sentence, recoverable from the people condemned to pay costs. But no other remuneration, as our personal services are considered a point of duty." Therefore, all that I can see that can be done for our friend, Mr. Herold, is, his forwarding to me a statement of the number of days' journey he travelled with his own wagon and oxen, &c., from George to perform the service, &c. On receipt of which I shall try what can be done for him.

I dare to say Mr. Herold will, with myself, wish such calls of duty may not come often.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 101.

Uitenhage, 26th August, 1816.

G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Esqr.,
Secretary to Court of Justice.

My dear Sir,—I have only now been able to get the account of expenses incurred on account of the Rebellion in November last. Mr. Damant, the Military Commissioner here, has advanced the several payments. I take the liberty of requesting you to peruse the account. I also enclose the extract from a letter I got from the Colonial Secretary on the subject of this business. I enclose a paper from the Rev. Mr. Herold, in which he charges vacation. I had informed him (upon the strength of your letter of 29th March last) that our personal services were looked upon as a duty, and that nothing would be allowed in the account but expenses, such as wagon-hire, &c., actually incurred. If Mr.

1816.
— Herold's account is paid, should not the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden also expect to be paid? After hearing your ideas of the account, I shall report the circumstance to Government agreeably to the enclosed letter from the Colonial Secretary. I shall therefore feel particularly obliged to you for any hints you may give me on this subject, and hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

You will oblige me by naming those who are to pay costs, for from the *Fiat* of His Excellency he says, "the 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 37th, and 39th, shall be released, and all further punishment remitted." Is this to exclude them from any costs and fines? I am not sure whether the fines which Lange has received, amounting to Rds.1300 (as per list) have to go towards defraying any of the expenses, as here alluded to.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

No. 102.

Graaff-Reinet, 17th August, 1816.

Lieut. Col. Bird, Dep. Col. Secretary.

Sir,—This morning delivered himself up to me, Jacobus Vry, the last of those persons of the District who were concerned with the tumults in November last, and who had not undergone a trial. I consequently made known to him the contents of your letter of the 14th June last, in the same manner as I had done to those mentioned in mine which I had the honour to address to you on the 26th of last month, upon which said Vry, availing himself of the gracious offer of His Excellency the Governor, declared it to be his intention to settle in the District of Swellendam should the amnesty proposed be granted by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

Graaff-Reinet, 19th September, 1816.

Lt.-Col., Bird, Dep. Col. Secretary.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to state that having since my first entering this District in an official capacity, from time to time heard of visits paid to the Northern Divisions of this District, the Koup, and Nieuwveld, by parties from the Missionary Institution at Klaarwater, bringing with them cattle of different descriptions, which they exchanged with the colonists for everything they found useful, principally horses, I made many inquiries into the system upon which that traffic was carried on, but could not obtain sufficient information to act upon, before the many complaints I got of runaway slaves and Hottentots having followed those parties to, and being harboured in their kraals beyond the Boundary, together with several other circumstances, induced me to visit that remote quarter in April last. I then perceived that not far from the very limits of the Colony there are several kraals of Bastards living along the Zak River in a perfect state of independence of any authority whatever, possessed of some cattle; that these as well as those from beyond the Orange River, at several seasons of the year drive considerable numbers of oxen and cows into the Koup and Nieuwveld and other frontier Divisions as well of Tulbagh as Graaff-Reinet, which they exchange for horses, goats, wagons, saddles, iron, and a number of other articles of the kind, which traffic is publicly avowed and has never been prohibited or checked, and which in itself, I allow, could be attended with no prejudicial consequences to the Colony if carried on with an orderly race of people subservient to some restraining power present to watch, and strong enough to call them to an account for their actions; but with a community in which every man is entirely his own master, guided only by blind interest, consequently ready to join any party whose objects are congenial to their own, viz., to promote indolence and independence, I am humbly of opinion, those exchanges, especially where horses are given, can only tend to arm the one party against the other, the more so now as we have seen Mr. Anderson's statement that there actually has been and still exists a rupture, which will naturally be formed by Coenraad Buis, the well known author thereof.

Let us add to this the impossibility of preventing such traffic from degenerating into a serious evil (admitting even of its being harmless). It is well known that a number of the itinerate merchants with licences from His Majesty's Fiscal, often advance a considerable distance among those kraals on the Zak River; those merchants we know to be in general men of the worst character,

1816.

forsaking some useful kind of trade to obtain an easy livelihood by any sort of imposition; their object is of course to collect as much cattle as they can to bring back towards Cape Town. Arms and ammunition find the best market among the opposite dealers, who will give anything to procure the same, and as of late gunpowder has been publicly disposed of as any other common article of commerce, we may easily imagine whether any is carried beyond the boundary in the manner just described. For this reason I lately issued an order that as those licences only authorised the proprietor to bring his merchandise to the District, the whole of the same should be brought to the village for my inspection before any permission to dispose thereof should be granted; but as many of those licences were afterwards made out for more than one District, the mischief I wished to prevent could be done before the offender reached me.

Another class of people which I have reason to suspect as being concerned in barter of this nature are some of the butchers' servants, sent to purchase cattle, and best able to convey them on without detection.

Another point to be considered is that those Bastards, not having flocks considerable enough to support such a trade, will try to augment them by procuring cattle from the black tribes further up the Interior for trinkets or other trifling articles, or even by taking them from those savages by force, and what the consequence thereof must be we have learnt from the result of the same irregularities formerly carried on between the colonists and Caffers.

I should therefore propose with due submission to His Excellency the Governor's better judgment, not to abolish the traffic with the Bastards altogether, but that it be strictly forbidden to give them anything else in return for their cattle than absolute necessaries of life, as clothes, provisions and corn, sheep, goats, &c., and such implements of husbandry as shall be considered requisite for the cultivation of their lands or the carrying on of their trades (if any are carried on); that horses be on no account admitted as an article of barter, and that ammunition, and all sorts of arms, be prohibited under the most serious penalties; that the Field-Cornets be authorised and even enjoined to seize any wagon crossing the boundary with all its contents, and forwarding the same to the Landdrost of his district on pain of being prosecuted for neglect of duty if he should have passed over, or agreed to such a trespass; that such wagon with its contents be confiscated whether seized by the Field-Cornet or otherwise detected in the traffic forbidden; and lastly that no person be allowed to barter with any of those parties entering the Colony without the Field-Cornet of his district shall have ascertained that the visit of such party is accompanied with no evil intention, on pain of confiscation of whatever was exchanged, which

Field-Cornet is also to be answerable, whilst they remain in his district, that nothing improper takes place, and when they leave it that no one from the Colony accompanies them without a special permission from Government.

Under such restrictions I am in hopes that a little vigilance in the Field-Cornets would keep up a proper communication with the missionaries and prevent any dangerous abuse.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

— — —
No. 104.

Letter from Messrs. W. D. Jennings and F. R. Brestler, Members of the Commission of Circuit.

Cape Town, 20th September, 1816.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable
General Lord Charles Henry Somerset,
Governor and Commander in Chief, &c.

My Lord,—It having pleased your Lordship by written mandate of the 7th August last (? year) to appoint the undersigned as Commissioners out of the worshipful the Court of Justice in order to administer Justice in the Districts of Tulbagh, Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, George and Swellendam respectively, in such manner and with such authority as are more particularly pointed out by a Proclamation bearing date the 16th May, 1811, the said Commission proceeded from Cape Town on the 3rd September following, and conformably to a proclamation of the 10th August, opened their sessions at that Drostdy on the 6th of the said month of September. Having there taken cognizance of several criminal and civil cases brought before them, they left that Drostdy on the 14th of the same month, and proceeded through the Karroo, the Beer Valley, and the Camdeboo to Graaff-Reinet, which Drostdy they reached on the 3rd October, having been detained five days owing to the neglect of two Field-Cornets in providing the necessary relays in the Karroo.

Having opened their sessions at the said Drostdy on the 5th October, and closed the same on the 21st of the same month, they proceeded by Bruintjes Hoogte to Graham's Town, and having

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1816.

crossed the Zuurveld, and passed the Sunday's River at the Adow Ford, they reached the Drostdy of Uitenhage on the 11th November last, and opened their session at that Drostdy on the 13th of the said month.

That despatches arrived during their sitting, addressed to Lt. Col. Cuyler, the Landdrost of Uitenhage, and Commandant of the Forces upon the Frontier, with the alarming intelligence of an insurrection having broken out amongst the inhabitants of the Baviaans Rivier and Brintjes Hoogte districts, which induced Lt. Col. Cuyler to proceed to the place where the insurgents were assembled, in order to quell the disturbance. These circumstances having been communicated to your Excellency, the undersigned considered it their duty to remain at Uitenhage until they should receive your Excellency's commands. On the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Secretary (H. Alexander, Esq.), stating that it had pleased your Lordship to appoint a special commission, with full authority to try and pass sentence on the Rebels, the undersigned proceeded in the execution of the further duties imposed on them by the warrant of the 7th August last. They accordingly left the Drostdy of Uitenhage on the sixth of December, and having arrived at that of George on the 16th, continued their session until the 21st of that month; and on the following day left the said Drostdy on their route to Swellendam, where they arrived on the 26th, and having opened their session on the 28th, closed the same on the 8th January; and after having visited the Deputy Drostdy of Caledon, and examined the various Records and Acts passed at the Drostdy, returned to Cape Town on the 16th of the said month, having in the course of this circuit (besides attending to a multiplicity of verbal complaints) taken cognizance of 47 criminal and 27 civil cases; of all which the undersigned had the honour of transmitting brief statements to your Lordships, from the several Drostdys, and they have, conformably to the 36th and 55th Arts: of the Proclamation of the 6th May, 1811, caused extended records in duplicate to be made, one of which has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of the worshipful the Court of Justice.

During the course of this Circuit, a few observations suggested themselves to the undersigned respecting the Administration of Justice, morality, and general state of the further districts, which they request briefly to lay before your Lordship.

(1) In reference to the 43rd Art: of the instructions for the commission of Circuit, we respectfully suggest that much delay might be avoided in such supposed cases of disagreement, (Pencil note of the Governor, "A communication to be made to the Court on this head.") if the Commissioners, instead of reserving the same for the opinion of the

full court, were directed to transmit the proceedings with their respective opinion in writing to the Chief Justice for the time being, who might be authorized by your Excellency forthwith to decide thereon, unless in his opinion, the decision of the full court should be necessary. The undersigned are of opinion that such cases as are reserved for the full court should be immediately brought forward, as prisoners are often detained many months in custody, although afterwards acquitted of the crimes laid to their charge.

(2) That although the greatest regularity and exactness exist in the several Secretaries' offices, so far as the present Secretaries are concerned, yet, the undersigned found in the offices of the respective Secretaries of Graaff-Reinet and Swellendam a great many original documents (of dates prior to the appointments of the present Secretaries) in such a confused and unarranged state, as to prevent any reference being made thereto. That upon a slight inspection of them, several appeared to be of importance, and when the undersigned enquired why the same had not been regularly filed and indexes made for the purpose of reference, the said Secretaries said that they had found the papers in the state they then were upon their going to the said Drostdys, and that they had not had time to examine and arrange them; and further, that it was impossible for them so to do without assistance, unless they neglected the daily increasing duties of their situations. (N.B. pencil note of the Governor in the margin.—“ I believe the Landdrosts do not assist the Secretaries, this must be enquired into.”) And as the Landdrosts of the said two districts confirmed these representations of their respective Secretaries, your Commissioners feel it their duty to recommend to your Excellency to grant the temporary assistance required for the attainment of an object so desirable

(3) That no residence, or even any office is provided for the district clerks for the despatch of public business. That they are expected to preserve a respectable appearance. That they officiate for the Secretary in case of illness or absence. That house-rent is expensive at all the Drostdys, and their salaries very moderate. That under such circumstances the undersigned beg leave to submit to your Excellency's consideration, whether a residence, or at least an office, should not be provided for them. (Marginal Note of the Governor:—“ As since this the District Clerks have had a great addition made to their incomes, it appears to be incumbent upon them to appropriate a room in their residence to a decent office; or the Landdrost should be instructed to appropriate a room to their use in the Secretariat of the District.”)

With regard to the Under-Sheriffs, jailers, and other officers of lower rank, attached to the administration of justice, their general conduct at the different Drostdys, has been such as to merit the

1816.

approbation of their superior Magistrates, excepting only in the instance of A. Rietmuller, late Under-Sheriff of Uitenhage, who, in addition to a very insolent and improper behaviour to his Chief Magistrate, was convicted upon a regular investigation of having transgressed the instructions laid down for the conduct of Under-Sheriffs, in selling bread to several prisoners for more than the price regulated by Government, for which act the undersigned, conformably to the 322nd Art. of the said instructions, suspended him from his office, and qualified the Landdrost of that district to appoint some other person to act provisionally in this capacity until your Lordship's pleasure should be known. (Marginal of the Governor:—"He has since been suspended.")

(5) The undersigned venture to suggest for your Excellency's consideration, the propriety of giving directions that whenever Police Kafirs are applied for by the different Landdrosts, but more particularly by those of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, that such persons shall be selected as have been brought up as masons and carpenters, or have some knowledge of those trades, as they might then be occasionally employed on the Public Works, which cannot now be completed for want of workmen of that description. (Governor's marginal:—"There will be difficulties.")

(6) Having said this much relative to the different branches attached to the administration of justice, and immediately belonging to the attention of the Commissioners of Circuit, the undersigned beg leave, conformably to the 62nd Art. of the Proclamation of the 6th May, 1811, to lay before your Lordship a few observations made by them respecting the *morality, general character and circumstances* of the inhabitants of the further Districts, and which they feel themselves bound to submit to your Lordship's consideration.

(7) The first point, more immediately affecting the future welfare and improvement of this Colony, is the present Lancastrian system of instruction, and the state of the schools in the interior, which every impartial observer must allow has already produced a very favourable change, and which must of course continue to improve the morals of the people as they more and more concentrate themselves at the different Drostdys, from which their influence gradually extends throughout the surrounding places.

The missionary institutions likewise attracted the undersigned's particular attention, and they feel happy in being able to report to your Lordship that they have found that habits of cleanliness and industry are beginning to be visible in their various establishments, and that at Bethelsdorp, where Mr. Read presides, some neat and comfortable houses are built, and that others are building to supplant the miserable huts formerly erected by them.

The infant establishment at Theophilus, immediately connected with Bethelsdorp, is improving, and the institutions of the Hooge-

kraal, near the Drostdy of George, under the direction of Mr. Pacalt, and of the Zuurbraak near Swellendam, under the care of Mr. Siedenfaders (by which the plan of the celebrated Institution of Genadendal is more particularly adopted), seem well calculated to be of ultimate advantage to the Colony, by instilling into the minds of their adherents some idea of the advantages of sobriety, industry and cleanliness, as forming a part of the first rudiments of a Christian Education.

With respect to the inhabitants of the further Country Districts, the undersigned in recalling to your Excellency's consideration the unhappy events made known to your Excellency by the Report of the members of the Court of Justice, who formed the Special Commission for the trial of the rebels, have much satisfaction in assuring your Excellency that they feel fully justified in asserting that the cause of the rebellion may be clearly traced to a few discontented inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Baviaans River, the relatives and friends of F. C. Bezuidenhout, whose uniform disobedience to the laws for years past, and at last, violent resistance to them, led to his own destruction. That those who joined them were deceived by misrepresentation, and compelled by threats, but that the most respectable, and by far the most numerous class of the inhabitants of the outer districts beheld with indignation the resistance of a part of their fellow subjects to the wise and efficacious regulations of your Excellency's Government; and this detestation was most openly manifested by the promptitude with which great numbers, in obedience to the call of their Magistrates, assembled in arms to suppress rebellion, and support the laws. The undersigned consider it their duty to represent to your Excellency the zeal with which Colonel Cuyler, the Landdrost of Uitenhage, the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, A Stockenstrom, Esq., the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, and his Deputy J. v. d. Graaff, co-operated to restore tranquillity. To their efforts, but more immediately to the firmness and activity of the Magistrates of Uitenhage, who were upon the spot and aided by the military, it is owing that the rebellion was so soon suppressed, the ringleaders apprehended, and their misguided associates dispersed.

The undersigned conceive that they should not do justice to Mr. Ignatius Muller, the Acting Landdrost of Uitenhage in Colonel Cuyler's absence, if they did not represent to your Excellency the ardour with which he afforded every assistance in his power; neither can they omit to name Mr. H. O. Lange, who, at the hazard of his life, became the messenger of Colonel Cuyler to the rebels; nor Mr. Read of the Missionary establishment at Bethelsdorp, who, as their Head, stood forward with great alacrity in aid of your Excellency's Government.

(9) In drawing your Excellency's attention to the Eastern

1816.

Frontier of the Settlement, the undersigned regret that the want of population still renders a Military Force indispensable there, to check the inroads of the Kafirs.

The want of a market for grain and other agricultural produce, which might otherwise be reared with little labour in great abundance throughout the district of Albany, leave the inhabitants no mode of obtaining a livelihood but by breeding of cattle, for which purpose large tracks of land are necessary, and it even becomes requisite to hold two or more farms, in order, by a change of pasturage to prevent disease and mortality, and often too from the circumstance of many of these farms being, but for a few months during the year, provided with water.

Amongst the many other vicissitudes of fortune which the inhabitants throughout the Eastern part of this Colony experience, and which, as falling on the most valuable part of their stock, affects them most severely, is the distemper which almost yearly, from the month of December until the month of March or April following, rages among the horses, and carries off the greatest proportion without any effectual cure having ever been found against that disorder, notwithstanding, as the undersigned have been informed, it has often been the subject of enquiry of many medical men and others; although it is observable that in those very districts the zebra and quagga, which, until this moment are in some places met with in very large flocks, have never been found to die victims to that or a similar distemper, and seem therefore destined by Providence to occupy the place of that noble animal.

It is however proved by long experience that although the above-mentioned two species of animals (the zebra and quagga) may, by perseverance, be so domesticated as to be rendered useful in some purposes, yet their nature is so stubborn and headstrong that they can never be entirely depended upon.

The undersigned would beg leave therefore to submit to your Lordship's consideration whether it would not become an important object to Government and to this Colony if it were ascertained whether mules were at all subject to a distemper similar to that of horses, as, if this point were satisfactorily proved, and made public, it might possibly open a source of greater traffic and intercourse between the Eastern and Western Frontier of the Colony, as that distemper rarely if ever rages in the latter District, and where consequently a considerable number of mules might be bred.

(10) The undersigned feel themselves compelled to represent to your Excellency the hardships which they consider that several of the inhabitants labour under, respecting the allowance made for wagons, horses and oxen impressed for public service. It not unfrequently happens that a Boor is compelled to attend at a distance of two or three days from his own residence to meet the

persons he is to assist at a particular spot (often an uninhabited place), and is sometimes detained there for several days. For all this, according to the present system, he does not receive any recompense; he is only permitted to charge *for the time he is actually occupied in transporting the persons or baggage*, so that he does not receive more for an absence from his house, family, and concerns, of 12 or 14 days, than the Boor living by the side of the high road obtains for an absence of 2 or 3 days, independent of the difference in wear and tear of wagons and cattle, and the loss of the labour of the persons in attendance, always two, and sometimes three to each wagon, including the leader, and provisions for them.

(11) Another object to which the undersigned are desirous of drawing your Excellency's attention, is the existing arrangement respecting applications for Lands on Quitrent. The fees of inspecting and measuring are calculated and paid before the Landdrost and Surveyor commence their operations. These charges which necessarily vary in their amount from Rds. 100 to Rds. 700, and upwards, often occasion excessive inconvenience to the applicant, and frequently compel him to part with a portion of his stock to raise (the amount). But this is not the worst, if his application is rejected, *no payment is returned*, but as the undersigned are informed, in some Districts he loses the whole! (A marginal in pencil refers to the Proclamation on this head). They also beg leave humbly to submit to your Excellency's consideration whether if any alleviating arrangement could be made in favour of applicants, such as paying by instalments, where the amount exceeded a given sum, and returning a proportion of the fees where the Petition should be refused, might not be likely greatly to increase the number of applications for grants of that nature.

(12) With regard to the Political Situation of the Eastern Frontier, the last unfortunate circumstances, hereabove alluded to, which have lately taken place in that quarter, seem to justify a supposition that the District of Brintjes Hoogte, from its central position, greater abundance of water, and stronger population, will in course of time prove a more eligible situation for a Drostdy or Deputy Drostdy than the present one at Graham's Town, which latter station, although presenting a very desirable focus for the different surrounding Military Posts, stationed along the great Fish River, for the protection of that Frontier from the Kafirs, does not however afford that capability for a concentration of population, which the neighbourhood of the Farm, called Somerset, or the place of Barend de Klerk, situated on the banks of the Little Fish River, at almost equal distances from the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, and the Deputy Drostdy of Cradock and Graham's Town, and surrounded by a most fertile country, would offer.

1816.

(13) Respecting the mortality and diseases peculiarly affecting this Colony, the undersigned have perceived with great concern the alarming progress which that dreadful distemper (the Leprosy) has within a few years made throughout this Colony. This gradual increase seems to lead to a supposition that this disease is contagious. (N.B. Governor's Marginal says:—"The faculty say no"), and if so, every precaution becomes necessary to guard against the further communication of it.

It might therefore, perhaps, be beneficial if the Landdrosts and Deputy Landdrosts of the different country Districts were cautioned to prevent, as much as possible, any intercourse between persons labouring under that unfortunate disease, and others not so afflicted, as an Institution has been established for the reception of these unfortunate beings, under the district of Caledon. Although the present regulations thereof do not seem to have been made on a plan sufficiently general, to admit objects from other districts, yet, perhaps that might be effected by your Excellency's order, or a small place set apart at each particular Drostdy for the reception of such cases.

(14) The roads leading direct from one Drostdy to the other throughout this Colony, which the undersigned passed, are, generally speaking, in such a state as not to require any further attention or repair than is yearly laid out on them by order of the different Field-cornets, and a regular requisition on the different inhabitants. The intercourse between the Western Districts of this Colony and the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet would however be materially benefited if the different stages through the desert of the *Karoo*, in all other respects presenting so excellent a road, were provided with habitations, where single travellers could find assistance and comfort, as under the present circumstances it is absolutely necessary for travellers, intending to cross these deserts, to assemble in caravans, and carry with them every requisite for a fortnight's journey, independent of foreign aid.

The spots called "Uitspan" places, named 'Constabel,' 'Buffels Rivier,' 'Groote Riet Fontein,' 'Hartebeest Fontein,' 'Slachtersfontein' and 'Wolvenfontein,' could all, with a very little care and precaution in preventing cattle from destroying the dams or reservoirs, yield a sufficient supply of water during all the seasons of the year, and at the same time afford some convenience to persons travelling through that desert at almost regular stages. (But they) are however surrounded by a soil so barren and forbidding that they do not seem likely to attract the notice of any settler, unless held out to them under favourable terms.

The new road lately completed near George's Drostdy, by which the difficult and dangerous passes of the 'Duivelskop,' 'Traka de Kouw' and 'Kaijmans Gat' may be avoided by all

persons going to and from that Drostdy, will remain a lasting memorial of your Lordship's earnest desire to remove or improve as much as possible those difficulties under which this Colony labours.

(15) The good effects resulting from the Commission of Circuit are too generally acknowledged to require the undersigned to say much upon that subject. They cannot however conclude without assuring your Excellency that they consider the following advantages to have arisen, chiefly from the substitution of that Commission (viz. :) The regularity which now prevails in the offices where records and documents are preserved at the respective Drostdys. The willing co-operation of the various civil officers with their Chief Magistrate, and a greater intercourse between them. The good management of the district Schools, and the consequent improvement in the morals of the people. The improved condition of Hottentots and slaves in their food, clothing and treatment. A greater facility of communication than formerly amongst the Boors, who now meet together in numbers at the different Drostdys during the sessions. A better arrangement in the internal state of the public prisons, and lastly as resulting from all these, a considerable progress in civilization amongst the inhabitants most distant from the seat of Government. The undersigned beg leave humbly to submit these considerations to your Lordship's attention, wishing that your Lordship may consider some of these suggestions as not unworthy of notice, and have the honour to be with the highest respect, My Lord !

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servants,

(Signed) W. D. JENNINGS,
F. R. BRESLER.

By order of the Commission,

(Signed)* H. CLOETE, L. son,
Secretary.

Cape of Good Hope, the 21st September, 1816.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

My Lord,—It pleased your Excellency by Mandate of the 27th November last year (1815), to nominate and commission us, the undersigned, to proceed to the Drostdy of Uitenhagen, and there constitute ourselves into a Special Commission for the examination and trial of all such persons as were involved in a certain Rebellion which had burst out in the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhagen, as well as on the borders.

In consequence of this respected Mandate, after having made some necessary preparations, we left Cape Town on the 1st December, and in the afternoon of the 14th of the same month, we arrived at the Drostdy Uitenhagen.

On our arrival we not only learnt that the rebels had already, on the 18th November previously, been overtaken by the Landdrost, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler with a Military and Burgher Commando at the so-called Esterhuijspoort, on a hill named *Slachtersnek*, and that eighteen of them had there surrendered themselves, and been placed in confinement, whilst the rest had escaped, but that some of them had afterwards either been overtaken, or had voluntarily surrendered; and also that the head, and leaders, who had moved away, in order to cross the borders had on the 24th November, in a kloof at the Winterberg, been surrounded by a commando, led by the Deputy Landdrost, Major Fraser, when Johannes Bezuidenhout, who had offered armed resistance, was shot dead, and the others, namely, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, Cornelis Faber, Abraham Carel Bothma, and Andries Martinus Meijer, besides Martha Faber, the wife of the aforesaid Bezuidenhout, were taken prisoners with their families, wagons, cattle, and a large quantity of ammunition, all of whom had accordingly been incarcerated, and of whom the aforesaid Cornelis Faber, the wife of Johannes Bezuidenhout, and her little son, thirteen years old, had been wounded during the aforesaid armed resistance.

On the day immediately after our arrival, we made a beginning with the task confided to us, and accordingly opened our sessions on the 15th December, and continued them uninterruptedly day after day, Sundays and holidays only excepted, with the result that we were able to close them on the 22nd January this year (1816), and after having transmitted to your Excellency for your sanction the sentences finally passed that day on the guilty

persons, we commenced our return journey to Cape Town the following day, where we arrived on the 6th February following.

We have now the honour to submit to your Excellency the minutes containing the daily doings of our Commission, and the various resolutions adopted by us, to which we also add all the evidence and information constituting the whole procedure in this weighty case, to all which we take the liberty to refer, without it being necessary as regards the trial itself, to enter into any further details, as far as our own judicial functions are concerned.

But aware that your Excellency is desirous to receive from us some observations, which we might have been able to make on the occasion of the trial, which formed the subject of our commission, we shall, readily complying with the wish of your Excellency, seize the opportunity for transmitting the official report, to communicate to your Excellency that which, considered in connection with it, has mostly drawn our attention.

In the first place we are naturally led to the cause of the rebellion which has taken place. This appears from the statements of the different condemned, to have been no other than the desire of vengeance on the part of Johannes Bezuidenhout for the death of his brother Frederick Bezuidenhout, which incident happened thus: The last mentioned, named Frederik Bezuidenhout, a resident in the Field-Cornetcy of the Baviaans Rivier, had been accused before the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet of ill treatment and injustice. Having for that reason been repeatedly called on to defend himself before the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden, he had not thought fit to appear, and even treated the Field-Cornet Opperman as well as the messenger in a very impertinent manner. He was therefore summoned by the Landdrost before the Commission of Circuit, which had been sitting at Graaff-Reinet last year (1815) in order to account for his improper conduct towards his magistrate. There also he did not appear, and by default he was condemned to one month's imprisonment. The Landdrost having to carry this sentence into execution, found himself obliged to appeal to the assistance of the Military Power, when Lieutenant Rousseau of the Cape Regiment and some men, assisting the under Sheriff, proceeded to the place of Frederik Bezuidenhout aforesaid, but on their arrival there, at once found that he had placed himself in a posture of defence, and notwithstanding the said Lieutenant endeavoured to convince him of his error, and persuade him to surrender and submit, he persevered in his refusal, and having nestled himself for that purpose in a 'krans,' accompanied by a certain Jacob Erasmus, and a Bastard Hottentot, and being there provided with arms and a considerable quantity of gunpowder, had there offered armed resistance in such a manner that one of the men of the detachment had finally been obliged to shoot into the cave, and thus shot him, the said Frederik Bezuidenhout, dead.

1816.

This incident, though the deceased had himself brought it upon himself, could not fail to create much sensation, and seems in particular to have filled the mind of his brother, Johannes Bezuidenhout, with wrath and the desire for vengeance, who in consequence, on the occasion of the burial of his brother sufficiently openly expressed the emotions of his mind, and not long afterwards, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, *Cornelis Faber*, and of *Hendrik Frederik Prinslo*, *Stephanus Cornelis Bothma*, *Theunis de Klerk*, and *Abraham Carel Bothma*, forged the armed rebellion, and virtually put it in motion.

But though the said incident formed the cause of rebellion for Johannes Bezuidenhout and his relatives, and as such seems to be generally understood, it has nevertheless appeared to the undersigned that among some of the heads and chief participators in the rebellion, another cause must have existed, and that among such persons what happened to Frederik Bezuidenhout was merely seized as a pretext, and as a favourable opportunity to carry out the criminal intentions which possibly they had cherished for a long while.

This appeared to us as most highly probable, both from the circumstance that what befell Frederik Buizenhout could not very well have been the reason why *Hendrik Prinslo* took such a particularly active part in this rebellion. Yea! was even the principal instigator of it, as he was no relative of the Bezuidenhouts, and lived in quite a different District, and had no particular intercourse or connection with him, so that, far from having been requested by, or on behalf of Johannes Bezuidenhout to render his assistance also in the rebellion, he had on the contrary, voluntarily and unasked, gone to Bezuidenhout, who had already begun to abandon his revengeful intentions, or at least to postpone them, and not only encouraged him, but also concerted the means for the collection of a large following, in order to cause a widely extended rebellion, the terrible execution of which was only frustrated by the timely discovery of the letter of him, H. Prinslo, which became so well known during the trial; and his apprehension which followed immediately thereupon, as well as from what took place between *Cornelis Faber* and the Kafir Chief *Geika*, which was revealed at the trial by the ample and impromptu evidence of *Hendrik Nauka*, the interpreter of the aforesaid Kafir Chief, from which it has appeared that an existing dissatisfaction with certain measures of the Government, amongst others, with the present existing laws connected with the possession and obtaining of lands, had been communicated to *Geika*. This, however, had merely served as a pretext, as will at once be seen when it is considered that the persons implicated in this rebellion, or the chief participators in the same, were no owners of land, but either resided with others, or without a fixed residence

wandered about with their cattle, and consequently had no reason to complain of oppressive burdens, so that their dissatisfaction must be sought in nothing but malice and a wrong imagination, to which must be added that most of them, having grown up in an almost savage state, and without education, have with difficulty been able to accustom themselves to any discipline or subordination, and could thus easily have been seduced to set themselves against everything that might stand in the way of giving a free rein to their passions.

This becomes more evident when one remembers that the household of *Martinus Prinslo*, senior, the father of the aforesaid Hendrik Prinslo, had, the one more, the other less, a share in this rebellion, and that in the commotions which in former years (1799-1800) took place in the interior, the same *Martinus Prinslo* had been a prominent leader, and sentenced to death, which punishment he had escaped only under a general pardon proclaimed in the year 1803 by Commissioner General de Mist after the Batavian Government had taken over this Colony. This family and its adherents may therefore be considered as animated with a hostile disposition toward the Government, and as cherishing a continuous spirit of opposition; but one would deceive himself, by believing that this spirit of opposition is specially directed against the English Government, or that it originated in a so-called attachment to the *Old Motherland* of Holland, to which supposition some expressions in the letter of the 9th November 1815, written by H. Prinslo appear to lead, for one must not lose sight of it that already in the years 1794 and 1795 in those same districts, a certain spirit of dissatisfaction with, and direct opposition to the Dutch Government existed, and which had burst forth into serious hostilities, in which the aforesaid *Martinus Prinslo* had played a prominent part, so that we can consider the expressions in the above mentioned letter, to which we have referred, as nothing else than a mere pretext, and only embodied in it to mislead the ignorant, and to disguise the criminality of the objects of the instigators of the rebellion, whilst moreover, during the whole trial not one of the prisoners dared to appeal to an attachment to the former Motherland, and not even to an erroneous conception regarding the binding force of the relation to it.

We may however with the greatest satisfaction add to this that it is far from it that among the residents in general any disaffection or hostile disposition exists against the Government. No! we have observed everywhere that the well-to-do farmers are animated with a good spirit, and, taken on the whole, are very well satisfied, and speak of the Government with reverence and gratitude, and when their ideas regarding any public measure do not coincide with those of the Government, they make them known with civility and the perfect confidence that their real

1816.

interests are objects of care with the Government. This is even apparent in the negotiations of the rebels with Geika, to whom they could not give the assurance, and not even dared to pretend, that the chief landowners were participators in their schemes, whilst he, on the other hand, expressed his full conviction that the people along the coast (by which in general all the well-to-do (? permanent) residents, and not the vagrants along the borders must be understood) were faithful to their oath.

From all this we may therefore draw the conclusion that there is every reason to hope that the punishment which the heads of the rebellion have suffered, joined to the remission granted by your Excellency to others, and the general pardon to the rest, which your Excellency has proposed to His Majesty's Government, will have the most blessed results in guarding this Colony for the future against those scenes of disorder and ruin which have resulted from this rebellion, which, had it not been checked in time, would have produced the most fatal consequences.

In the *second* place we cannot withhold the well deserved praise from the Magistrates of the Districts under whose immediate jurisdiction this rebellion took place and whose loyalty and exemplary zeal have been so particularly serviceable to check the foreseen results to which the first beginnings of the rebellion might have led. What has been done by the Landdrosts Cuyler and Stockenstrom, and the Deputy Landdrosts Fraser and Van de Graaff, each in his own sphere, will appear more detailed from the documents hereunto annexed, and Your Excellency will certainly not with less pleasure than ourselves perceive from them that a faithful discharge of their duty, untiring zeal for the Public Service, and unanimity in purpose, have directed all their measures, and that, to the union of those qualities and tendencies the speedy suppression of the rebellion is especially to be ascribed.

With no less praise can we make mention of the zeal, kindly disposition and clever work of various other principal residents, and more particularly of the Field Commandant and Heemraad of Uitenhagen, Willem Nel, as well as of the Field-Cornets Stephanus Johannes van Wijk, Abraham Carel Grijling, Willem van Heerden, (? J. or A.) Venter, Jan Jonathan Durand, (and P. J.) Fourie, who all by their tried loyalty have made themselves worthy of the attention of the Government, but especially both of the first named, namely the Field Commandant and Heemraad, Willem Nel, from whom the Landdrost Cuyler, and Deputy Landdrost Fraser, in tracking the rebels to the Post of Captain Andrews, as well as in the further pursuit of them at Winterberg enjoyed the most excellent services; and the Field-Cornet Stephanus Johannes van Wijk to whose sensible and calm measures (after he had already made use of everything

in his power to smother the evil in its birth, it is principally owing that the seeds of rebellion did not spread themselves further through the Districts of Tarka and Achter Sneeuwberg, and that many young men have not only been saved from the infection, but on the contrary assumed an attitude which completely frustrated the hope of the rebels who had certainly reckoned on more support. We therefore hope that Your Excellency will not take it amiss in us, that we have taken the liberty to commend these two persons to the favourable consideration of the Government, both as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by them, and as an encouragement for them and others hereafter. At the same time we also take the liberty to request Your Excellency's favourable attention to the services rendered by the burghers Hermanus Potgieter and Hendrik Lange, and the schoolmaster Frederik Touchon, who have spared no pains to admonish the erring multitude to submission, and the abandonment of their foolish enterprise; the last-named especially deserving some reward, because on account of the loyalty he displayed, he has suffered losses, and dwelling as a stranger among the country people, had no doubt been exposed to the temptation of allowing himself to be dragged along by them into participation of the crime, or at least, influenced by his own interest, he might have become a (passive) participator, and as such awaited quietly what the result would be for the people, on whom his means for subsistence depended, so that we may safely conclude that a true sense of honour directed his conduct.

A youth, whose good faith and disposition as shown by him, we may not pass by unobserved, is Gerrit Pieter Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son. Though in the commencement he had been included in the charge and procedure, because he had also been a short time with the rebels, he has been acquitted by us, not only because as soon as he could, he had withdrawn from the rebellion, but also, because from the commencement he had shown in an unmistakable manner his aversion to it, and so much so, that having had his suspicions aroused regarding the intended rebellion long before its bursting out, and having learnt that his brother-in-law, Adriaan Engelbrecht, had, with some others, gone to Kafirland, he had not scrupled to inform the Field-Cornet of his District of it, notwithstanding his uncle, now the late Johannes Bezuidenhout, was one of the authors of the conspiracy, and many of his relatives had a part in it.

We must also invoke Your Excellency's attention to the good faith and zeal displayed by the brothers Diederik Johannes Muller and Christiaan Muller, through whose good management and honesty the rebellious letter of the 9th November, 1815, which had been written by Hendrik Frederik Prinslo in consultation

1816.

with Johannes Bezuidenhout, Stephanus Cornelis Bothma, Cornelis Faber, and Theunis de Klerk, came into the hands of the abovementioned Field-Cornet Van Wijk, and through which the apprehension of the said Prinslo was caused. It grieves us that we cannot speak with the same praise of the Field-Cornet of the Baviaans River (the District in which the rebellion had its chief seat), Philippus Albertus Opperman. This person, warned by the before mentioned G. P. Bezuidenhout in time, was thus enabled to be on his guard, but far from taking any measures either for the admonition of his fellow citizens or the preservation of peace, it appeared that in a cowardly and inconsiderate manner he left his District, and with his family, chattets and goods retired to the village of Graaff-Reinet, and by an indiscreet revelation of the name of the just mentioned G. P. Bezuidenhout most likely brought it about that the latter was purposely dragged away with them by the rebels, so that the coercion to which all the accused appealed has, in the case of this youth, been no idle pretext. Further, this Field-Cornet Opperman transferred his duties to an old and weak man, Willem Frederik Krugel, without giving him any scrap or shadow of information regarding what was going on, so that naturally he left his District entirely as a prey to the rebels, and exposed the said Krugel to the danger of being taken at a disadvantage by the rebels, and thus dragged into the crime with them, of which circumstance, as appeared in the trial, the heads of the rebellion knew how to make a masterly use.

In the meantime it may somewhat tend as an excuse for this Field-Cornet Opperman that he was aware of the unfavourable sentiments of many residents towards himself, being considered by many as the cause of the death of Frederik Bezuidenhout, so that he might easily come to cherish the idea that his presence in that District could do no good, and might perhaps cause more evil, as it was not possible for him to overcome the existing prejudices. Nevertheless we believe that it was his duty to speak of it confidentially with his magistrates, and as much as possible unobserved,—and request their guidance and instructions, by which they would have been enabled to issue the necessary orders for the preservation of the peace in that District.

A third subject to which we believe we may take the liberty to draw your Excellency's attention, is the weight which in this trial appeared to be attached by the residents to an oath. This Johannes Bezuidenhout knew so well, that when Hendrik Frederik Prinslo was under arrest at the Post of Captain Andrews, and had fruitlessly been demanded by the rebels, who were accordingly compelled to retire, without having effected their purpose, he, Johannes Bezuidenhout, deemed it necessary to bind the collected multitude with an oath to remain together, as

he otherwise foresaw that the failure of this first attempt might easily have the effect that the multitude would have dispersed, and most of those, to whom the object was unknown, would have retired. He therefore had a circle formed, and an oath of fidelity sworn, more particularly by the provisional Field-Cornet W. F. Krugel abovementioned, making the others repeat it with that understanding that this oath, sworn by the said W. F. Krugel, would be binding for all his men because they had come together by his orders. Some accordingly expressly repeated that oath, others gave their adhesion to it by taking off their hats, or by other signs, and others again conducted themselves merely passively, so that on the arrival of Landdrost Cuyler at Slachters Nek with his Commando, this oath was for a long time a hindrance, in consequence of which he had had much trouble to bring them to subjection.

However much this oath, demanded and taken for a criminal purpose, may therefore not be considered binding, it has nevertheless appeared to us not improbable that a binding power *was* ascribed to it in accordance with the conception of simple but deluded country people, which caused conscientious scruples in them; and from this supposition we believe we may draw this conclusion that this pledge on oath was considered sacred by them, and had it been demanded and given in a lawful manner, would have run no danger of being violated. For that reason we have endeavoured to inform ourselves whether all the residents of those country districts had been brought under the oath of loyalty to His Majesty's Government, but to our questions on this point, we have not been able to obtain a satisfactory reply. The Field-Cornets certainly do, when appointed, take the oath connected with their office, and the Landdrost of Uitenhage has also informed us that *now, all* youths who are entered on the burgher rolls, which is done when they are sixteen years old, are made to take the oath of loyalty, but we have much reason to doubt whether this has been done in the case of residents who had already previously reached that age, and whether the swearing in of the residents on reaching that age is also effected on a unanimous and general footing in all the districts with the necessary accuracy.

We therefore thought, especially as pledges on oath are in general viewed with reverence, that we should submit for Your Excellency's consideration, whether it would not be expedient, as the uncertainty regarding the lot of this Colony has ceased, to make use of the present time to bring all the inhabitants, and especially those of the Country Districts, under the oath of obedience to His Majesty of Great Britain, and to order the respective Landdrosts to observe such in future most carefully in the case of all youths, as soon as they have reached those years

in which they are usually entered on the Burgher Rolls, whilst it might also be demanded from every stranger settling in the Country Districts, that he should bring with him evidence of that oath, whether he has taken it in the Capital or in the District from which he came.

Fourthly, we consider that we should communicate to Your Excellency our thoughts regarding the relations with the Kafirs. From what happened in the case of Frederik Bezuidenhout, and what came out at the trial above referred to, in spite of the existing orders of the Government against it, an understanding is maintained by some resident with the Kafirs, which is extremely injurious, and leads to all kinds of irregularities. Under the name of *Visiting Kafirs* (Kuijerende Kaffirs), some of that nation visit the residents dwelling along the borders, and are sometimes received there in a friendly way, but they always make these visits serviceable to their purposes to spy out the state of the country, and from time to time to make incursions and commit robberies. This especially took place on this side of the Baviaan's Rivier and the Tarka, whose boundaries were not protected, and where the residents did not dare to offer resistance, whilst others favoured them in order to show their imaginary independence. Such visits therefore were the first inducement to Cornelis Faber to undertake his mission to the Kafir Chiefs, without any fear, and whose conduct in the requests made by him has appeared to us to be very ambiguous. It is certainly true that *Geika* has never given any positive promise of assistance to the Emissaries of the rebels, but it is also equally true, that far from refusing his aid without any subterfuge at the first request, he, on the contrary, instilled so much hope in them, that when the rebellion was on the point of breaking out, C. Faber had made no difficulty to go to them once more in order to continue the negotiations which had been begun, and that *Geika's* refusal of immediate help, or rather his evasive answer must not be ascribed to his friendly disposition towards this Government, but much rather to his rightly formed conception of the folly of an enterprise, from which, from the informations received from the emissaries, he saw little reason to expect a good result; whilst it also in every way deserves attention that the breaking off of the negotiations between *Geika* and the emissaries of the rebels occurred when he received the news that Hendrik Frederik Prinslo, who was also known to *Geika* as one of the leaders, had been apprehended, from which he would thus very naturally conclude that the whole design had been discovered, and its execution could no longer be so easy. From these and all other circumstances it has appeared to us that the Kafirs, though they did not comply with the request of the rebels for immediate assistance, nevertheless rather encouraged the rebellion, with the

object, when the residents were in combat with the troops, of making good use of it, as thefts and murders committed shortly afterwards, and even during the time that we were at Uitenhage, have proved but too much. For all these reasons we believe that it is of importance to the peace of the land strictly to maintain the prohibition of intercourse with the Kafirs, as we cannot foresee the least advantage, but on the contrary nothing but injury from any association with them.

A *fifth* observation which we permit ourselves to make in connection with this matter, touches the condition of the ownership of land in the district of the Baviaans Rivier. According to the information given us, by far the greatest number of the residents dwelling in that neighbourhood do so without any lawful title, and without paying any recognition to the Government. From this it certainly follows on the one hand, that it would ill suit them to complain of the oppressiveness of costs, but also on the other hand that they feel no attachment to the ground which they do not possess in any lawful manner, and that therefore, having no knowledge of any mutual combination for the protection of their properties against the inroads of the savages, they care but little about defending the grounds occupied by them, but on the contrary, rather continue to maintain a certain understanding with the Kafirs, which would enable them when occasion required—for instance—should any disaffection or a wrong conception of their interests seize them, to cross over the proclaimed boundaries, and settle down in one or other portion of Kafirland, which already appears to have been the purpose of some of the rebels, viz. : to take possession of the territory at the Gonap in the form of an independent Union. It therefore (subject to correction) seems to us that in the ownership of the lands of the inhabitants of those districts more regularity should be observed, whilst we also believe that we may recommend that the taxes or recognitions which they shall be bound to bring up to the Government, shall be placed on a much lower scale than anywhere else, in consideration of the danger of losing their cattle and other possessions, to which they are continually exposed. We dare not decide whether it would be advisable to introduce the Quitrent system into those Districts also, or whether for the present it would not be better to give out the farms there, whether in larger or smaller areas, on the loan system of the year 1809, or as grants for some years, because, though it is a truth, that the surer any one is of his property the more attachment he acquires to the ground, it may nevertheless be safer that the Government shall reserve to itself the power to let such residents quit without form of process, whose stay on the borders may appear inadvisable, by simply withdrawing the loan or grant. This however cannot very well be

1816.

done on suspicion in the case of quitrent proprietors, without at least incurring the risk of appearing to be unjust.

These, my Lord, are the observations to which the trial which was the object of our Commission led us, and whose communication we believe will comply with Your Excellency's wish. By extending them further we fear that we would trespass on the duties of the ordinary Commission of Circuit, which visiting, in accordance with the Proclamation of the 16th May, 1811, all the Districts, and collecting the necessary informations at all the Drostdys, will no doubt in its general report touch on all subjects which are worthy of Your Excellency's attention, whilst we further judged that we should merely confine ourselves to general observations, and leave the different details to the local Magistrates, who by their unremitting attention to whatever happens under their jurisdiction will not fail to inform the Government of all particulars.

We hope thus to have complied with Your Excellency's desire; and submitting the ideas suggested by us to the superior judgment of Your Excellency, we have the honour to remain with all respect and the highest esteem, Your Excellency's very obedient and very humble Servants,

(Signed) P. DIEMEL.
W. HIDDINGH.

In my presence :

(Signed) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND,
Secretary.

No. 106.

Uitenhage, 7th December, 1816.

To Landdrost Stockenstrom,
Graaff-Reinet,

Sir,—The inhabitants of Uitenhage, being desirous to have a visit from a clergyman twice a year, I beg to propose, if it meets your approbation, that the Rev. Mr. Schutz should come once a year, and Mr. Herold, to whom I shall write on the subject, once a year, so that by these means we should be favoured with two visits in a year.

If agreeable to you, I should wish Mr. Schutz to visit this Drostdy in February next, to preach two Sundays. I have

written to him to that effect, provided it meets your approbation ; and (I) shall intercede with Mr. van Kervel to allow Mr. Herold to pay us a visit in July next. On hearing from you, (I) shall notify the precise Sundays, on which Mr. Schutz will preach here, to my inhabitants.

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

1816.

No. 107.

Uitenhage, 7th December, 1816.

To the Rev. J. A. Schutz,
Minister at Graaff-Reinet.

Rev. Sir,—The inhabitants of Uitenhage longing very much for a visit from one of the neighbouring ministers, I take the liberty to propose to you to be pleased to grant us that favour once a year. I shall also address the Rev. Herold with a similar request so that, by such an arrangement, so long as we have not the pleasure to see an ordained minister of the Divine Word in our midst, we may at least twice a year be able to enjoy the favours of the neighbouring ministers. Should you be inclined to comply with our request, I would also kindly ask you, if possible, to honour us during the month of February next, with a visit for a couple of Sundays in order to conduct the Public Divine Service, when I shall have the pleasure to accommodate you under my roof, and endeavour to secure lodgings for those accompanying you, with one of the villagers.

Trusting that you will grant my request, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. CUYLER.

1816.

ANNEXURE²B.

LETTERS DESPACHED.

1815—1816.

No. 1.

Colonial Office, 7th August, 1815.

To the Chief Justice and Members
of the Worshipful the Court of Justice.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant to signify to you H.E. the Governor's approval of your nomination of Mr. H. Cloete, L'son, to act as Secretary to the Ensuing Commission of Circuit, which H.E. also approves of being opened at Tullagh on Wednesday, the 6th of September next, as you suggest.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

1816.

No. 2.

Colonial Office, 21st September, 1815.

A. C. Van Kervel, Esquire,
Landdrost of George.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 11th July last, recommending that some allowance for travelling expenses may be made to the Rev. T. Herold during the time he is on the journey to perform Divine Service, that a charge of 10 stivers an hour will be allowed on these occasions for the use of his oxen and wagons, and that he is to receive 6 Rds. per diem, while out, from the District Chest.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Colonial Office, 25th Nov., 1815.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler,
Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., with its enclosures, upon this melancholy occasion, I have only to observe that by Proclamation bearing this day's date I have vested in you a power of declaring Martial Law. It is a painful trust to repose in you, but I am convinced you will feel the distance of the seat of Government and the emergency of the case renders it necessary. Whenever men are not actually caught in arms and a doubt arises to the quality or extent of the crime, I think it would be wise to try to find in Mr. Jennings or any other person, you think most intelligent, an adviser to the Courts-Martial, provided they think proper to apply for such aid.

Your high character and long experience induce me to hope everything from your exertions, and provided you conceive a reward for the apprehension of any eminently distinguished traitors necessary, I authorise you to offer it. You will have the goodness to write me precisely what you think are the causes of this sedition or rebellion, whether the ostensible pretences or anything interwoven more deeply in the people, and particularly whether their being amenable to Law after having been so many years almost independent of Law, has contributed to it.

However mistaken or misguided our people may be, the natural object of a good Government is to reclaim rather than to punish, and if the motives and reasons on the grounds of error of a people are once known, they will be more easily undeceived and satisfied as to the extent to which their complaints are remediable.

But Sir! Your conduct cannot too strongly impress upon those deluded people this truth, however anxious Government may be to accommodate itself to their prejudices and redress their complaints, if any exist, that the sword of justice is put into my hand by my Sovereign not to be wrested out by any power whatever, as long as I can wield it, and that it is equally my duty to use it for the maintenance in obedience of His Majesty's subjects as well as for their defence against a public enemy.

I enclose you an address, to be signed by you and distributed in your name, if you approve of it, and to add anything you think requisite, and to issue the orders alluded to, to the Field-Cornets and other Magistrates so as to ascertain who are absent from their usual residences.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHAS. HENRY SOMERSET.

Proclamation by His Excellency, General the Right Honourable Lord Charles Henry Somerset, &c., &c.

“Whereas it has been reported to me that certain turbulent and rebellious subjects of the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage have assembled in arms upon the most frivolous pretences, and have proceeded to acts of violence, to the disturbance of the Public Peace and Tranquillity of the Districts aforesaid: And whereas such daring outrages and rebellious conduct render it necessary, for the safety and protection of the Magistrates and of the well disposed Inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, that the Officer Commanding His Majesty’s Troops in those parts, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, of the Cape Regiment, should be vested with full power to suspend the Civil Authority (if need shall continue) and enforce Martial Law in all such parts of the Districts aforesaid, as shall appear to be concerned in any Act or Acts of Rebellion, or hostile to the Public Peace: I do, therefore, hereby authorize the aforesaid Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Cuyler, of the Cape Regiment, Commanding on the Frontier, as well as all and everyone of His Majesty’s Officers, who have, or shall have, separate Commands, to punish, after a conviction before a Court-Martial, all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting, in any rebellions act, according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to him or them shall seem expedient for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels, of which all His Majesty’s subjects are required to take notice.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Cape of Good Hope, this 25th day of November, 1815.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By His Excellency’s Command,

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

No. 5.

Colonial Office, 27th November, 1815.

J. A. Truter, Esq., Chief Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose to you a letter from the Commission of Circuit, from which it will appear to the worshipful the Court of Justice, that certain insurgents concerned in a very dangerous and criminal insurrection and rebellion have been arrested in the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, whose

cases for the sake of prompt example should be investigated on the spot by a commission empowered to take full cognizance thereof, and, pass judgment thereon, subject to my fiat—I am therefore to require you to nominate such a Special Commission in order to proceed forthwith in His Majesty's Ship *Bucephalus* to Uitenhage for this purpose, it being, after full consideration, deemed expedient that the Commission of Circuit, now at Uitenhage, should proceed on its usual duties, so that the public service should not be impeded by the occurrences which have taken place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

No. 6.

Colonial Office, 27th Nov., 1815.

The Members of the Commission
of Circuit, Uitenhage.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has this day signed a warrant for the appointment of Special Commissioners to take cognizance of, try, and pass judgment upon the prisoners who shall be brought before them, charged with offences connected with the late dangerous and unnatural insurrection. It is, therefore His Excellency's desire that you, Gentlemen, shall proceed upon the duties pointed out to you by His Excellency's warrant dated 7th August last, lest the public service should suffer by the delay which would occur from your longer detention from the ordinary duties of the Circuit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY ALEXANDER.

No. 7.

Colonial Office, Nov. 27th, 1815.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to express the great satisfaction that he has received in the perusal of your letter of the 19th to Mr. Jennings.

1815.

But His Excellency still observes there are numbers in arms, and he, therefore, perseveres in sending up the force he has determined upon, viz. :—2 companies of the 83rd, about 80 rank and file each, 1 three-pounder gun, 1 howitzer, with 22 horses and 30 men.

His Excellency has directed a Special Commission of the Court of Justice to be made out, and wishes the present Commission of the Court of Justice to be made out, and wishes the present Commission now at Uitenhage to proceed to its ordinary duties. His Excellency highly approves of your considerate remonstrance to a misguided people, and trusts your next despatch will contain an account of the termination of this unhappy business.

But if unfortunately the Rebellion continues you will proceed by Court-Martial. His Excellency by no means intends this Special Commission as a revocation of your authority to declare and act upon Martial Law, but to mark his anxiety on every occasion to proceed by the Civil authority if the preservation of the public tranquillity admits thereof. Consequently His Excellency considers that only in case of strong and continuing necessity you should have recourse to Martial Law.

The Court of Justice have appointed Messrs. P. Diemel and W. M. Hiddingh, and particularly recommend them to your support, and, if necessary, trust you will protect them by an escort.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY ALEXANDER.

No. 8.

Colonial Office, 27th Nov., 1815.

To the Chief Justice and Members
of the Worshipful Court of Justice.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you will be pleased to forward to me, for His Excellency's consideration, the report of the Medical and Professional gentlemen, which induced you to depart from your original appointment of Messrs. Neethling and Berrangé to go as Commissioners to Uitenhage.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY ALEXANDER.

Colonial Office, 16th December, 1815.

Lieut.-Colonel Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—His Excellency directs me again to express his high approbation of your conduct and his respect for your experience and your opinions, but he feels himself bound by a high sense of duty to adopt for the future such measures as are likely to produce a softened and mitigated neighbourhood with the Kafirs, and possibly permanent tranquillity founded upon gradual civilization. His Excellency relies upon a strong military force for the protection of the Colony and its inhabitants, but is not inclined to pass by so favourable an opportunity of treating with the Caffre Chiefs. His Excellency is of opinion that after pointing out the great strength of the British Government and the rapidity with which its resources are brought into action, that you should praise them for their late good conduct in refusing friendship and intercourse with the late Rebels, and to mark his satisfaction at their conduct, presents, in his name, should be made to them, principally of articles of consumption, such as brandy, wine, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, and which may be easily distributed amongst their women and other of the Chief's favourites; that a few ornaments and other articles of essential utility, such as hoes, saws, axes and files should be given to the Chiefs in small quantities, with an intimation that if the Chief pleased, two or more annual meetings may take place for barter. His Excellency wishes them to point out what articles would be most agreeable to them in exchange for their cattle, skins or wild beasts, and that ivory of different kinds, and gold dust should be pointed out to them as articles most desirable by us; and His Excellency is most anxious to learn how far their knowledge of the interior extends, and what are the articles of its commerce. His Excellency at first thinks such commerce should be carried on by Commissioners appointed by Government and confined to the Caffre Chiefs on their part. Such a monopoly would be less abuseable on the part of the Government, and become a powerful bond upon the Chief, as his reputation and rank would soon depend upon our intercourse. His Excellency is not sanguine enough to expect the Caffres would bring at first property to any considerable extent to barter, yet he is inclined to believe that the distribution of consumable presents and an exchange of what is valuable, would gradually work its way to a great extent. His Excellency is of opinion that no advantage should be taken of the ignorance of the Caffres of the value of their articles, either of produce or acquisition, so as to induce them to seek purchasers in private adventurers; but that every inquiry and any knowledge they may hereafter acquire,

1816.

should convince them of the fidelity of its agents, and the good faith and fairness of the dealings of the British Government. His Excellency trusts that you will not lose this opportunity of demanding redress for the depredations lately committed. He recommends that your language should be strong and set forth your power, and declare your determination, provided the chiefs either will not or cannot punish the offenders, of executing severe retaliation.

You will, however, treat these outrages and robberies as the acts of individuals and not of the Governments of the Chiefs, and take all the possible means in your power to ascertain, both from motives of police and of commerce, how far the limits of these Chiefs' Territories and influence extend, and the site of their cultivated Land.

In submitting these, His Excellency's views, of the subject, he is most anxious to profit by your good sense and experience as to the times, the places, and the manner of conducting the experiment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY ALEXANDER,
Colonial Secretary.

P.S.—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., from the measures above stated, His Excellency wishes, in the first instance, if retaliations shall be judged absolutely necessary, it should be directed against the property and houses of the offending kraals, but not against their lives, except in the case of resistance.

He requests you to authorise Major Fraser to thank the Field-Commandant Wm. Nel, and his party, in His Excellency's name for their zealous services.

His Excellency will take the earliest opportunity of sending up two guns; one for Field-Commandant Wm. Nel, the other to H. de Lange as an immediate proof of his approbation.

1816.

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No. 10.

Colonial Office, 12th February, 1816.

The Rev. Mr. Herold, Clergyman at George.

Sir,—The Commission from the Worshipful the Court of Justice, having returned to this place, and having reported its proceedings to His Excellency the Governor, it appears that there are in the prison of Uitenhage six persons under sentence of Death. It

is therefore H. E.'s desire that you may be pleased to proceed without delay to Uitenhage, in order to render to these unfortunate individuals that spiritual assistance which their unhappy circumstances call for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 11.

Colonial Office, 23rd Feb., 1816.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler,
Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—In forwarding the enclosed letters from the Worshipful the Court of Justice, and from the Military Secretary, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that the Revd. Mr. Herold was written to on the 12th inst., directing him to proceed forthwith to Uitenhage to assist the unfortunate prisoners there who are under sentence of death, and on the 19th inst. His Majesty's Fiscal wrote to the Landdrost of George directing him to send to Uitenhage the Executioner who resides at that Drostly; both these communications were forwarded on the days specified, by express.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 12.

Colonial Office, 29th March, 1816.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive, and to lay before H.E. the Governor, your despatch No. 258, dated the 18th inst.

It has been with the greatest grief that His Excellency has read your account of the unfortunate occurrence which took place at the execution of the misguided individuals who have suffered the pain of the law for their conduct in the late rebellion; but His Excellency trusts with you that the example thus made will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of any similar atrocious attempts, and convince the inhabitants of the

1816.

borders that if a knowledge of what is due to society will not restrain them within their duty, yet that the severity of the law will reach to any distance for the protection of the general interests of the community,

His Excellency, relying upon your knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants of the two districts, has in consequence of your recommendation, had great pleasure in communicating to the Court of Justice his pardon of the three undermentioned persons, viz. :—

William Frederik Krugel,
Adriaan Engelbrecht, and
Andries Meijer,

upon condition, however, of their quitting the Drostdy of Uitenhage, and of their not settling in either the districts of Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet, or George. His Excellency trusts that this act of clemency will not be misconstrued, but that the future conduct of these men, and the effect of their liberation upon their friends and comrades may be such as to realise the hopes His Excellency has entertained in coming to this favourable resolution in their behalf.

H.E. has also, in consequence of your communication of the 22nd January, No. 252, had great satisfaction in directing a grant to be made in perpetual quitrent, at a nominal rent, to W. Nel of his Loan farm, the "Brakkefontein." But it is necessary that a diagram should be transmitted thereof to this office in duplicate, in order that the necessary deeds of grant shall be made out. The names of the other individuals mentioned by you in the same communication have been noted for the purpose of extending to them such marks of H.E.'s favour as may be possible as opportunities occur.

It is H.E.'s desire that notice may be forthwith given to Marthinus Prinslo, senior, whose loan place adjoins the Somerset farm, that his place is re-assumed; and you will be pleased to take the same measures for ascertaining the value of the "Opstal," as was done in the former instance, apprising Prinslo that he will not be allowed to hold any loan land in the three frontier districts, and that no grant of new land will be made in his favour. It is therefore recommended to him to withdraw with his family either into Swellendam or Tulbagh. You will be pleased to put a steady person in possession of Prinslo's place, as soon as he shall be able to quit it, until further orders from His Excellency on this point.

H.E. having it in contemplation to make a new arrangement in the division of the Frontier Districts, is under the necessity of postponing the consideration of your proposition of appointing additional Heemraden in the Deputy Drostdy at Graham's Town; but as it is probable that Graham's Town, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, will continue to be a considerable military

station, H.E. approves of your directing that a permanent Barrack for two companies, with a regimental storehouse, and Staff-Sergeants' quarters, shall be built on the spot recommended in your letter of the 22nd October, 1814; but, although H.E. recommends that this work shall be constructed so as to be permanent, yet he entreats that you will pay the strictest regard to its being effected with the greatest possible economy, consistently with strength and desirability.

In reply to the postscript of your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to say that the sentence against the prisoners implicated in the late Rebellion condemns them in all the costs and expenses attendant upon the transaction, and that, therefore, it is to their property, in the first instance, that you should look for reimbursement of what has been expended; and should that prove insufficient, it will be necessary to have recourse to a special assessment upon the Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage to cover the deficiency, and H.E. will, upon your ascertaining the amount thereof, give the necessary authority for the levy of the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 13.

Colonial Office, 29th March, 1816.

The Chief Justice and the Members of The Worshipful the Court of Justice.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by H.E. the Governor to acquaint you that he has been pleased to pardon the 3 undermentioned prisoners, implicated in the late Rebellion, viz. :—

Willem Frederik Krugel,
Adriaan Englebrecht, and
Andries Meijer,

upon conditions, however, of their quitting the Drostdy of Uitenhage, and of their not settling in either the Districts of Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet or George.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

880

No. 14.

Colonial Office, 29th March, 1816.

J. J. L. Smuts, Esq.,
Receiver of Land Revenues.

Sir.—I am directed by H.E. the Governor to transmit to you herewith. for your information and guidance, an extract of a letter written to Lieut.-Colonel Cuyler, from which you will perceive that it is H.E.'s pleasure that the Loan place held by Marthinus Prinslo, senior, in the District of Uitenhage, shall be re-assumed; that he will not be allowed to hold any Loan land in the three Frontier Districts, and that no grant of new land will be made in his favour.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

CIRCULAR.]

No. 15a.

Colonial Office, 11th April, 1816.

To the Landdrosts of Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, Tulbagh and George.

Sir.—I am directed by H.E. the Governor to forward you herewith printed copies of the sentence pronounced upon the persons who were concerned in the late Rebellion in the Interior, and to request that you will cause the utmost publicity to be given thereto throughout your district.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 15b.

Newlands, 10th April, 1816.

Mr. J. Osmond, Simon's Town.

Sir,—My Military Secretary duly laid before me your letter of the 22nd of last month, concerning your apprehensions of having soldiers and officers billeted upon you. I notice it, merely to state, that in my situation I cannot anticipate my conduct by explanations. The necessity which forces billeting must ever be its apology when it occurs, but I have done all in my power to avoid that necessity at Simon's Town.

It is natural for you to feel great attachment to a colony and a people amongst whom you have acquired so ample an independency as that which you state yourself to be possessed of, and such means of retiring in affluence to your own country; that attachment must of itself impel you to attempt to serve that people. It is from this view of your letter of the 8th that I am induced to enter so far into the subject of it, as to state to you, that an elective Magistracy, in its effect upon the electors, those who preside at such elections, the extent of district in which such elections take place and the extent of such Magistrate's Jurisdictions, balanced against the probable advantages of such a measure, render its success both difficult and dubious.

I admit that in this and in every other country power is liable to abuse, and where the seat of Government is remote, and the people in general ignorant, that liability may be increased, but you are mistaken in supposing the magistrates in the interior of this settlement are warranted in any arbitrary acts; their rule of conduct is prescribed by Law, and to the Laws they, with every other member of the community, are amenable for misconduct, and nothing more clearly proves this than the instance you have alluded to.

In attributing the late unhappy disturbance in the interior to an hostile feeling towards an obnoxious Magistrate, it is a justice I owe to that person to state to you unequivocally that you are misinformed. I pass from this individual fact to say that general assertions of the maladministration appear to me calculated to create real uneasiness, and to be one great source of discontent, such assertions are equally applicable to the best or to the worst officers, and are injurious to the reputation of H. M. Government, and particularly so to those who administer it. My first duty here is to protect the people, and this can only be done by upholding and supporting their Magistrates when right, and punishing and dismissing them when they abuse their trust, but to prove such abuse, specific charges are necessary, and an open and avowed accuser is liable to the legal consequences of his representations and assertions if unfounded or erroneous. I enter not into the conduct of my predecessors, or the extent of your influence upon it, but I own that I naturally look for local information to the principal civil servants of this Government whose experience and employments must of course qualify them to afford it, but I am nevertheless extremely happy upon every occasion to receive information from any respectable individual.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

Colonial Office, 19th April, 1816.

A. Stockenstrom, Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I had the honour to receive and lay before H. E. the Governor your letter of the 22nd of last month, and it is with peculiar gratification that I embrace the earliest opportunity of communicating to you H. E. entire approbation, not only of the vigilance which you have shown in the observations you have made with regard to the retreat of Coenraad Buys, and to the probable intentions of the Prinslos, who will have to quit the frontier districts on the eastern side, but also of the whole of your conduct throughout the late distressing commotions. Your letter of the 4th December came to hand duly by post and nothing could be clearer or point the views of the misled individuals with greater accuracy or precision than that communication, but as H. E. had prior information on the whole subject through the Landdrost of Uitenhage, by means of the Military expresses, and as the measures requisite to have carried into effect, necessarily both civil and military, were made known to Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, H. E. did not seem it essential to make any particular communication to you, reserving himself so to do when the whole unfortunate business should be brought to a termination. H. E. has referred to Lieut.-Col. Cuyler the suggestion contained in your last with respect to stationing the dragoons at Graaff-Reinet, Cradock and the Baviaan's River; and H. E. does not at present see any room for supposing that the Lieut.-Col. will object to it, and in case he does not, immediate directions will be given on the subject through the Military Secretary. His Ex. has communicated with the Landdrost of Tulbagh on the highly important observations you have made with respect to the intention of the 2 Prinsloos and Malans in settling in Tulbagh Coup, and H. E. has directed Mr. Fischer's utmost vigilance to this point. There is only one subject to which His E. is desirous at the moment of calling your attention, and that is to the Settlers at Baviaans River; it is understood that many persons have settled there, without having either title to land or even possessing those temporary permissions (vergunningen) which heretofore were most irregularly granted by the provincial Magistrates; it is H. E. desire that you may be pleased to direct an accurate list of all settlers in the district to be framed with the view of ascertaining whether there be any under the circumstances alluded to, and should there be such, it must depend upon their characters (of which you must be the best judge) whether they will be permitted to continue there, or to be allowed to obtain legal title to the lands they may wish to become possessed of. In concluding this letter I have to add that H. E. the Governor will

feel the greatest pleasure at all times in receiving your suggestions and opinions upon the state of the interior, and that in communicating such for his information, His Excellency conceives that you fulfil a very important as well as delicate branch of the administration entrusted to your zeal and abilities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 17.

Colonial Office, 19th April, 1816.

J. H. Fischer Esq., Landdrost of Tulbagh.

Sir,—I was on the point of transmitting to you Extracts from a communication from the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet on the subject of the intention of certain of the persons sentenced to quit the Frontier Districts to proceed to the Coup in Tulbagh in order to establish themselves there, when your letter on the same subject came to hand; and I am directed by H. E. the Governor to inform you that in banishing these Individuals from the Frontier Districts, the object was to cut off from them the possibility of their entering into further communication with the Kafirs, or other restless persons on the borders, and that therefore the spirit of their sentence would not be followed up were they to be allowed to establish themselves in so remote a spot as the Coup of Tulbagh. It is, therefore, H. E.'s desire that you may be pleased to take the most rigid precautions for preventing their carrying such intention into execution; and this Instruction must not only be considered applicable to the Coup, but to the whole Frontier, where none of these individuals, nor any of those who may leave Graaff-Reinet in consequence of the recent disturbances, will be allowed to hold land on loan, nor to obtain any under any other titles. This last observation particularly alludes to the family of old Marthinus Prinslo, whose loan-lease having been directed to be resumed, it is probable he may attempt to settle in the Quarter alluded to.

With respect to C. Buys, all that can be done is, to watch his motions as narrowly as possible, and should he come within the boundary, and in any way attempt to disturb the public tranquillity, or infringe the lands, to cause him to be arrested, and brought before the proper tribunals.

Whenever you may have an opportunity of taking gunpowder into your district, the necessary orders for the issue of what you may require, will be made out; the district, of course, paying for what is obtained, at the usual rate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

1816.

No. 18.

Colonial Office, 21st May, 1816.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler,
Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—In reply to your Despatch No. 264, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to convey to you His approval of C. Botha, under sentence of confinement, being removed with a proper escort from the prison of Uitenhage to that of Graaff-Reinet. The Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet having been written to accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 19.

Colonial Office, 21st May, 1816.

A Stockenstrom Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to desire that you will give the necessary directions for C. Botha, now confined in the prison of Uitenhage, being received into that of Graaff-Reinet, to remain there until his term of confinement shall have expired.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 20.

Colonial Office, 13th June, 1816.

The Chief Justice and Members
of the Worshipful The Court of Justice.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that having taken into consideration the circumstances of the two frontier Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage, now reported by the respective Landdrosts thereof, to

be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and concurring in opinion with the respected Chief Justice that it would have the most beneficial effects were a veil thrown over the Past, and were such persons who are still implicated in the unfortunate tumults of November last (though not in a primary degree) pardoned, upon condition of their removing from the two Districts in question, and surrendering themselves to their respective Landdrosts to whom they shall make known the intended place of their future abode, it is H.E.'s intention, forthwith to represent the premises to H.M. in order that due authority for granting and making known such an entire amnesty may be obtained.

In the meantime it is H.E.'s desire that such persons as have been confined for offences connected with the commotions above mentioned, subsequent to the termination of the session of the Extraordinary Commission of Circuit before whom the ring-leaders thereof and others concerned therein, were convicted, may be liberated upon bail to be forthcoming, to take their trials in case His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, acting on behalf of H.M. shall not approve of the measure of amnesty recommended by H.E.

And in order, as speedily as possible, to give to the parties concerned the advantages which will result to them from this measure, it is H.E.'s intention to transmit copies of this communication to the respective Landdrosts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage in order that they may advise such persons as may not yet have been apprehended, or have not hitherto surrendered themselves, to put in bail for their appearance when called for, and thus enable themselves (with confidence) to pursue their several avocations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

— — —
No. 21.

Colonial Office, 14th June. 1816.

The Landdrost of Graaff Reinet, and
The Landdrost of Uitenhage.

Sir,—I am directed by H.E. the Governor to transmit to you herewith for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Worshipful the Court of Justice, from which you will perceive that H.E. taking into consideration the state of perfect tranquillity of the two frontier Districts of Graaff-

Reinet and Uitenhage, and being of opinion that it will have the most beneficial effects, were a veil thrown over the past, and were such persons who are still implicated in the unfortunate tumults of November last (though not in a primary degree) pardoned upon condition of their removing from the two Districts in question, and surrendering themselves to their respective Landdrosts, to whom they shall make known the intended place of their future abode, it is H.E.'s intention forthwith to represent the premises to H.M. in order that due authority for the granting, and making known such an entire amnesty may be obtained. And that it is H.E.'s desire that such persons as have been confined for offences connected with the commotions above mentioned, subsequent to the termination of the Session of the Extraordinary Commission of Circuit, before whom the ringleaders thereof, and others concerned therein, were convicted, may be liberated upon bail to be forthcoming to take their trials, in case H.R.H. the Prince Regent, acting in behalf of H.M., shall not approve of the measure of amnesty recommended by His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 22.

Colonial Office, 12th July, 1816.

A. Stockenstrom, Esquire,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive and lay before H.E. the Governor your two letters of the 16th and 18th June, the latter of which communicates for H.E.'s information the very interesting account of the peaceable and orderly conduct of the inhabitants of the Baviaan's River.

H.E. highly approves of the letter you addressed to the Field-Cornet of the Division, for you cannot more completely fulfil the wishes of H.E. than by using those means best adapted for convincing the deluded people of H.E.'s anxiety to throw an entire veil over the past, and to exert himself to the utmost in contributing to their future welfare.

Nothing will be more likely essentially to serve them than to excite an interest in them with respect to their possessions, and to point out to them the value and consequence of having their lands secured to them.

It is no secondary object to think that by your exertions a village of considerable extent is likely to be built in the contiguity

of this disturbed quarter; and as H.E. feels how important it is to encourage establishments of this nature, by which security from proximity is obtained, and all the benefits arising from constant habits of intercourse with persons whose education and principles must ever give them distinguished weight among their fellow-citizens, H. E. will look forward with impatience to the plan you have promised towards setting this very desirable object on foot.

With respect to your letter of the 16th, in which you detail the measures you had adopted with regard to the depredations committed in the "Tarka" and "Achter Sneeuwberg" by some straggling Boschmen and Caffers, H.E. cannot but approve of the precautions you have taken. Ignorant but crafty as these savages are, it must be by long perseverance in measures, firm yet tempered by forbearance and humanity, that they will be brought to understand the principles upon which civilized nations act; but by degrees their own security and interest will teach them the necessity of abandoning that system of plunder which, up to this period, is so distressing to the inhabitants of the Frontiers. H.E. therefore desires that every opportunity of encouraging peaceful overtures from the Chiefs may be sedulously embraced, and in order to show you more fully what his sentiments on this subject are, he desires me to enclose to you an extract of a letter from Major Fraser to Colonel Cuyler on the subject of a proposal of Geika to restore to the colonists a quantity of stolen cattle which he has secured for them, with copy of Colonel Cuyler's reply, and H.E.'s letter to the latter on the subject. That the Kafirs should be deaf to moral principles is not surprising, for the experience we have of all savage life shows it to be the necessary consequence of their ignorance and habits; but it cannot be doubted that when they shall have had long experience of the benefits to be derived to themselves from a different line of conduct, the predominant principles of self-interest will act upon them in the same manner that it does upon others, added to which H.E. expects the best effects from the reception the Missionaries under Mr. Williams have lately met with in Kafirland, and trusts that by forbearance and perseverance a great change will ultimately take place in our relations with that people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 23.

Colonial Office, 16th August, 1816.

A. Stockenstrom Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th of last month, communicating to me for H. E. the Governor's information the sentiments and intentions of the persons implicated in the late disturbances in the Interior, who were alluded to in my letter of the preceding month; and I am to express to you the gratification H. E. has received in finding the impression which the late events have made upon these misguided men.

By H. E.'s desire, I have communicated to the Landdrost of Tulbagh the intention of the persons in question to fix their future residence in that District, and it will be necessary they should report to Mr. Fischer the future places of their abode, which however will not be suffered to be in the Ghoup, or in any part contiguous to the Frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

No. 24.

Colonial Office, 30th July, 1816.

A. Stockenstrom, Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I am directed by H. E. the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from certain inhabitants of your District, praying that the widow of J. Bezuidenhout may be allowed to remain in the District of Graaff-Reinet, and I am desired to request you to explain to these persons how impossible it is for H. E. to comply with their request.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

Colonial Office, 20th September, 1816.

A. Stockenstrom, Esq.,
Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

Sir,—I am directed by H.E. the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th August last, and to acquaint you that there is no objection to Jacobus Vrij, who was concerned in the late rebellion in the Interior, settling in the District of Swellendam. It will, however, be necessary that he should report to the Landdrost of the District the future place of his abode.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BIRD.

ANNEXURE C.

CASE OF FREDERIK CORNELIS BEZUIDENHOUT.

No. 1.

*Extract from the General Minutes of the Commission of Circuit,
Drostdy, Graaff-Reinet.*

Thursday, the 5th October, 1815.

Present: Messrs. W. D. Jennings and F. R. Bresler, constituting the Commission of Circuit in the Country Districts, in accordance with the Proclamation dated the 16th May, 1811, by Mandate of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, appointed on the 7th August last.

In accordance with the Resolution of to-day, the Commission passed on to Case No. 13.

The Landdrost, R. O. Prosecutor,

Contra

Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, defendant, in a case of ill-treatment of a Hottentot, named Booy, and for disobedience to the Magistracy, beyond all bounds.

The R. O. Prosecutor, in submitting his case, says:—

“Hon. Gentlemen,—The Hottentot Booy, having resorted to me in the month of April, 1813, when I was Deputy Landdrost of this District, complaining of the ill-treatment suffered by him from Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, at that time his master, I succeeded in arranging the affair in a friendly way; but not long afterwards the said Hottentot, Booy, again visited me with complaints of a more serious nature, so that I deemed it necessary that the matter should be regularly investigated. However, notwithstanding all the means employed by me to terminate this dispute, I have hitherto not been enabled to give satisfaction to the complainant, which can only be ascribed to the boundless disobedience and stubborn resistance of the accused to all my admonitions and orders. Accordingly I once more had him summoned before you to account for this conduct, without his having deemed it proper to appear. All this will appear to you from the documents which I take the liberty to submit to your Honours with this.

“And whereas, as Magistrate of this District, I consider it my most sacred duty to guard its peace, which peace principally depends on a prompt execution of the orders which I have been obliged to issue from time to time for the maintenance of the Laws of this country, I have most humbly to request you to be pleased to consider what injurious results such conduct may bring in its train, and to pray that this case, notwithstanding the non-appearance of the accused, may be tried, and the Field-Cornet Opperman examined.”

He further exhibits the following documents:—

No. 1. Letter of the accused to the Landdrost of the District, Graaff-Reinet, dated Baviaan's Rivier the 28th June, 1813, as follows:—

Baviaan's Rivier, the 28th June, 1813.

To the Hon. the Landdrost of the Hon. Colony of Graaff-Reinet.

Mr. Landdrost,—This serves to inform you that on the 16th of this month, June, I heard from the Field-Cornet, Philippus Opperman that my Hottentot Booy was in Graaff-Reinet, and complained of me that he could get no more wages from me, and that with the wages which he had to get from me, I hired other Hottentots, which is far beyond the truth. But I borrowed a heifer from him, for which I was to give him another heifer which was better than the one I have of him; but he borrowed Rds. 10 from me, and himself asked me whether I would keep that heifer for that amount. This I did. I do not know that he has reason to complain of me, for he receives food in abundance, and besides his wages, which he earns from me, I also gave Rds. 10, of which the Field-Cornet is also aware, whilst all my neighbours cannot testify otherwise than that I live well with my servants, and that they have no reason to complain. Moreover, he and his wife still owe me 2 oxen, which they have borrowed from me. He has also caused me much loss. He has made away with 21 sheep of mine, and 1 new spade he has destroyed; another he broke to pieces, and my kitchen iron he broke in two in order to take out honey. Now, it is my friendly request that Mr. Landdrost may be pleased to be so good as to send the aforesaid Hottentot again to me with a letter. If he comes back, I do not care much about what he owes me, or the loss which he has caused me: of both I will forego a part. I would certainly come myself, but I cannot possibly leave home, as I have nobody with me except my son, of which the Field-Cornet also cannot otherwise testify; and I also hope that Mr. Landdrost will not take it amiss in me that I cannot come myself. I remain, with hearty greeting,

Your Honour's obedient Subject,
who signs himself with reverence,

(Signed) FREDERIK CORNELIS BEZUIDENHOUT.

1815. — No. 2. Letter from the accused, dated 20th November, 1813, to the Hon. the Landdrost Stockenstrom, of the following purport:— To the Hon. Mr. Landdrost Stockenstrom.

Mr. Landdrost Stockenstrom,—This serves to inform you that I have received orders from the Field-Cornet, Philippus A. Opperman, that I must send him the hire contract of the Hottentot man, Booy; but, Mr. Landdrost, I do not desire (to have) the Hottentot again, because he teases me much too much, and the few servants (volk) whom I still have, and who are faithful to me, he seeks to seduce also and instigate (against me). With the mouth of truth I can declare that in no thing have I illtreated him, as is also well known to my Field-Cornet and neighbours, and that I give him no cause to run away continually. But I think that, if Mr. Landdrost had had him given a sound thrashing the first time, he would not have run away the second time without reason. Hence my request is that Mr. Landdrost may send the Hottentot with the Field-Cornet to fetch his goods, for I lay claim to nothing of his property, but what he owes me I shall deduct. I remain, with much reverence, your Honour's obedient servant, who signs himself,

(Signed) FREDERIK CORNELIS BEZUIDENHOUT,

Baviaans (Rivier), the 20th November, 1813.

P.S.—I would certainly (wel) have come myself but I cannot possibly leave home, also I cannot endure riding so far.

No. 3. Letter from the accused to Field-Cornet P. A. Opperman, dated Baviaans Rivier, the 31st May, 1814, of the following purport:—

Baviaan's Rivier, the 31st May, 1814.

Esteemed Cousin and Good Friend, Philippus A. Opperman, Field-Cornet,—This serves to inform you that I have received your letter with the Hottentot named Booy, and understood from it that I must deliver to the Hottentot Booy his goods, which I shall certainly do completely, provided that he also pays me what he owes me. He has borrowed an ox from me, and that is already four years ago, and I wish to have payment for the ox, and that was a big ox; and for my trouble that I took care of his stock I also wish to be paid. I have also understood from your letter that Booy has accused me before the Landdrost of having killed wethers of his. I have asked Booy about this in the presence of three witnesses, and now he says that the servants (volk) had told him so. But my servants say they know nothing of it, except of one mad wether, which I am said to have killed; and this is the truth, as I do not know what otherwise to do with a mad sheep. Also I have, already long ago, written to the Landdrost of the loss caused me by Booy, and what he owes me, but of that

nothing is mentioned in your letter, and that wether I shall pay him for; and there was here at that time a heifer of Booy, and this heifer has in the meanwhile brought forth three calves, and this cow with the three calves I hold in pawn until he again gives me such an ox, but this he is not very willing to do, and hence my friendly request is that you may come over yourself to mediate in the affair, otherwise Booy may again vilify me before the Landdrost, and tell all sorts of lies. Well, I remain with good expectation of your coming, and after greeting, your devoted cousin and good friend.

(Signed) FREDERIK C. BEZUIDENHOUT.

No. 4. Letter from the Field-Cornet, P. A. Opperman, to the Landdrost Stockenstrom, dated Baviaans Rivier, the 31st May, 1814, as follows:--

Baviaan's Rivier, the 31st May, 1814.

To Mr. Landdrost Stockenstrom,—Sir, I have given to the Hottentot Booy a letter for Bezuidenhout, and he has been there and got nothing except a thrashing, as Booy says; and I also send you the letter which Bezuidenhout sent me. He wants it that I shall mediate in the affair, but I see no chance of it.

Your servant,

(Signed) PHILIP A. OPPERMAN, Field-Cornet.

No. 5. Letter from the Field-Cornet, P. A. Opperman, to the Landdrost, dated the 18th June, 1814, as follows:—

Baviaan's Rivier, the 18th June, 1814.

To Mr. Landdrost Stockenstrom,—With this I send you a report regarding Frederik Bezuidenhout. He has been with me, and I have read to him the notice that on the 5th of July he was to be present in Graaff-Reinet. He gave me as answer that he could not possibly be there, that he cannot be absent from home, and when he came to me, he narrated to me that a Kafir had come to him with 7 head of cattle which he (the Kafir) had brought out (of Kafirland). I therefore sent 2 men to bring the cattle to me, and the Kafir is again gone, otherwise it is still well here.

Your good friend and servant,

(Signed) PHILIP A. OPPERMAN,
Field-Cornet.

No. 6. Extract from the Judicial Roll kept by the Landdrost and Heemraden of Graaff-Reinet, dated Tuesday, the 5th July, 1814, as follows:—

No. 8.

The messenger having entered, reported that the accused is absent. The Prosecutor exhibits letter of the Field-Cornet, P. A. Opperman, dated the 31st May, and also letter of the defendant dated the 29th June last:—

Fiat Justitia.

And declared on the complaint of the Hottentot, Booy, that he had given to the latter, through the said Field-Cornet, a letter for taking away his cattle, as it was deemed best to release him from further serving the defendant; but that the latter, in spite of the order, had not hesitated to beat him. He therefore requested that both the Field-Cornet and the Hottentot, Booy, being present, might be heard on the matter, especially the first-named, to testify whether it was impossible for the defendant to be present, and as regards the second, to state whether he had given any reason to defendant to beat him. The prayer having been granted, the aforesaid Field-Cornet, P. A. Opperman, appeared, who, when questioned, deposed to be perfectly convinced that the defendant, had he been so inclined, might easily (genoegzaam) have appeared. But having asked the defendant why, instead of delivering to the Hottentot, Booy, his cattle, he had beaten him, he had replied that he had done so because he had come to him insolent, and had made him angry. The Hottentot, Booy,

The Adjunct Landdrost, Andries Stockenstrom, R.O. Prosecutor,

Contra

Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, defendant (in order to defend himself against disobedience shown to Prosecutor's orders, and further in consequence, to hear such a prayer for condemnation on such a claim as shall be laid against him, defendant, and such with costs:—

after having heard the above, altogether denied having said anything, and says, when he had given the "Baas" the letter of the Field-Cornet, he had at once beaten him.

Landdrost and Heemraden after reading the letter of defendant, and hearing the complaints of the Prosecutor, as well as the deposition of the Field-Cornet, and the Hottentot, Booy, have, after deliberation decided, at the request of the Prosecutor, to prosecute this case before the first Commission of Justice (in session here).

Thus resolved in Heemraads meeting in Graaff-Reinet, "Die et Anno ut Supra."

In my presence,

(Signed) THOS. MULLER,
Secretary.

No. 7. Extract from the Judicial Roll kept by Landdrost and Heemraden, of Graaff-Reinet, on Monday, the 2nd January, 1815, as follows:—

No. 11.

The messenger, after three summonses, having entered, reported that the defendant was not present.

The Prosecutor, because of the non-appearance of the defendant, claims the first and second default with the costs, and also principally a third citation.

Landdrost and Heemraden give *fiat*.

The Adjunct Landdrost, A. Stockenstrom, R.O. Prosecutor, in the case of disobedience,

Contra

Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, defendant, in case aforesaid, in order to purge his first default, and further principally to account for his disobedience shown to the orders of the Prosecutor, and consequently to hear the prayer for condemnation on such claim as may be made against him the defendant, and such with the costs.

Thus resolved in Heemraads meeting in Graaff-Reinet, "Die et Anno ut Supra."

Agrees (with the original) as far as this extract is concerned.

(Signed) THOS. MULLER,
Secretary

1815.

No. 8. Copy of report of the Messenger of Justice, T. B. Wiese, dated the 10th December, 1814, of the following purport :—

This day, the 10th December, 1814, I, the Undersigned, Messenger of Justice, (in consequence of the citation hereunto annexed) proceeded to, and in the presence of the burgher Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, properly summoned him.

His reply was "I shall be present without lawful hindrance."

Thus reported, &c.

Baviaans Rivier, date as above.

(Signed) T. B. WIESE,
Messenger of Justice.

Agrees.

(Signed) THOS. MULLER,
Secretary.

No. 9. Extract from the Judicial Roll kept by the Landdrost and Heemraden of Graaff-Reinet on Monday, the 3rd of April, 1815, as follows :—

No. 2.

The Messenger reported under Exhibition of Citation and report as above, that the defendant was absent.

The report having been read by Landdrost and Heemraden, it was decided, after deliberation, as the Landdrost was about to leave for Cape Town, to deliver to him copy of the citation and report, in order to submit both to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief and then further to request His Excellency's assistance in the matter.

The Adjunct Landdrost, Andries Stockenstrom, R.O. Prosecutor,

Contra

Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, defendant, in order to purge his first and second default, and principally to answer for (his) disobedience to the orders of the Prosecutor, and in consequence to hear the request for condemnation on such a claim as will be made against him, the defendant, and such with the costs.

Thus decided in the Heemraads meeting at Graaff Reinet, "Die et Anno ut Supra."

Agrees, as far as the extract is concerned.

(Signed) THOS. MULLER,
Secretary.

No. 10. Copy of the Report of the Deputy Messenger of Justice, J. Auret, dated the 18th March, 1815, which is as follows :—

“This day, the 18th March, 1815, I, the undersigned, Deputy Messenger of Justice, in accordance with written orders, proceeded to the farm of the burgher Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, and summoned him to appear on Monday, which will be the 3rd April, at nine o'clock in the morning, before the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden, and after having summoned him, he flew up, with the fist swaying to and fro, made use of all curses and invectives, and said, “What does the Landdrost think? What does Stockenstrom think? I do not care for my life just as much as for nothing.” I thereupon answered and said, “Father Bezuidenhout, I came not to quarrel, but only to summon you. Only tell me, whether you shall appear or not”? To this he replied as harshly as arrogantly, “I cannot appear.”

Which I report, &c.

Baviaans Rivier, “Die et Anno ut Supra.”

(Signed) JS. AURET,

Deputy Messenger of Justice.

Agrees.

(Signed) THOS. MULLER,

Secretary.

No. 11. Letter of the then Deputy Landdrost A. Stockenstrom to the Landdrost J. H. Fischer, dated the 15th November, 1814, as follows :—

Graaff-Reinet, the 15th November, 1814.

Sir,—As it appears that the burgher, Frederik Cornelius Bezuidenhout, continues with the greatest stubbornness to oppose himself to all gentle means adopted by me to bring him to a sense of his improper conduct, I am under the unpleasant obligation to charge the said F. C. Bezuidenhout in the most serious manner, and to request that you may be pleased to put into execution such means, or to inform me what course to adopt, to make him, in the first place redress his faults, and at the same time to prevent the consequences which such evil examples threaten. In order, therefore, to enable you to comprehend the circumstances, I shall give you a detailed narrative of them.

1816.

In the month of April, last year, the Hottentot, Booy, had already complained that his master, to whom he had hired himself, F. C. Bezuidenhout, had kept back his wages (consisting of cattle) and paid other hirelings with them, and now would not let him leave, although he had served the time for which he had engaged himself. Thereupon, the said Bezuidenhout was summoned to appear at Graaff-Reinet in order to answer these complaints, but pretending that he could not go too far from home, he sent his defence in his letter hereunto annexed, and dated the 28th June, 1813. Thinking that his reasons for staying away might be valid, I endeavoured to make the aforesaid Booy understand what his master had written, and to persuade him to return to the service of Bezuidenhout. In this I succeeded, Booy being satisfied with my arrangement, as you will see from the annexed.

Extract from the letter of the Deputy Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet to the Field-Cornet P. A. Opperman, dated Graaff-Reinet the 17th July, 1813:—

“The Hottentot, Booy, of Frederik Cornelius Bezuidenhout, having complained that his master had withheld his wages, and that he was suffering from want of food, he was kept here in the village until the said Bezuidenhout had arrived to defend himself, but as for reasons he could not appear, he sent me his defence in a letter dated the 28th June. I explained the whole case to the Hottentot, Booy. He, however, denies that he owes his master 2 oxen; and says that he did not do away with any sheep (of his master). He says that he did not break any spade, but acknowledges to have hid a new spade, which he will return to his master. He says never to have agreed with his master that the latter should keep his heifer for the Rds. 10 which he owed him, but is now satisfied with the settlement, and wishes now again voluntarily to hire himself for another year to the said F. C. Bezuidenhout, provided that he treated him well, which I hope he will also do. I therefore send the said Booy to you, in order to hire him for Bezuidenhout according to law.

With the above, Booy went back very well satisfied, and engaged himself before the Field-Cornet Opperman for a whole year in the service of Bezuidenhout. However, not long afterwards Booy again came to Graaff-Reinet, stating that he had run away through fear, as Bezuidenhout was continually threatening to seize the first opportunity to take vengeance on him because he had complained against him. It therefore became necessary that Bezuidenhout should in person come to submit his interests against these charges; he was therefore summoned, and at the same time ordered to show the contract of hire made with the Hottentot Booy. This was again not complied with, but a considerable time afterwards I received the annexed letter from Bezuidenhout, dated the 20th November, 1813, in which he declared that he did not wish to

have Booy any longer in his service, but that he would withhold of the goods left behind him by Booy as much as would satisfy him for what Booy owed him. Such arbitrary conduct I could not permit, as Booy denied that he owed Bezuidenhout what the latter stated that he did. Just at that time being sent with a commando to Kafirland, and afterwards again awaiting His Excellency, Sir J. Cradock, and accompanying him through the district, I was prevented from deciding this case. In the meanwhile Booy had gone to Graham's Town as a recruit for the Cape Regiment, and I had to wait until he had received permission from the Commanding Officer to come and settle his affairs before commencing his military service. It was in the month of May when Booy again called on me for that purpose, in which month I had just decided to visit the Baviaan's Rivier Ward. And in order to deprive Bezuidenhout of all protests, I sent Booy to the Field-Cornet Opperman, from whom Bezuidenhout does not live very far, in order to await me there. On my arrival at the said Field-Cornet's, I heard from him that Bezuidenhout had declared that of all that Booy owed him he desired nothing, if he would only give him a heifer for having had his cattle taken care of as long as he had been away. As Booy readily agreed to this, I instructed the Field-Cornet to take care that he got all the rest that was his, and to report to me, on my return from the Zuurveld (whither I was journeying), whether everything had been regularly adjusted, but some days afterwards Booy was already running after me, complaining that when he arrived at Bezuidenhout's with the letter which the Field-Cornet had given him, Bezuidenhout, even before he read the letter, broke his walking stick to pieces on his back, and sent him back with a letter to the Field-Cornet, which letter you will also find enclosed in this, dated the 31st May, 1814.

On my journey back I waited half a day at the Field-Cornet Opperman's (place), and summoned Bezuidenhout thither, but as he did not appear, I left a written order with the Field-Cornet to summon Bezuidenhout to appear on the 5th July last, before the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden. Bezuidenhout's answer, and the Field-Cornet's declaration have been minuted by the Secretary at the meeting, and as you know, the Field-Cornet was ordered once more to notify to Bezuidenhout that if he did not appear before me in order to answer for his disobedience, as well as the charges brought against him by Booy, he would be prosecuted before the Honourable Commission of Circuit. He has never been pleased to appear, and now, having again been summoned, he has not yet appeared.

The protection which I owe the Hottentot (he having been obliged to run to and fro more than a year, without being able to

1815

earn anything, and without having hitherto recovered his own, as well as the danger I see in overlooking all this, make me close this, with the observation that in my opinion such stubborn opposition to all lawful authority, should be punished in a very exemplary manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Deputy Landdrost.

To J. H. Fischer, Esq., Landdrost, &c., &c., &c.

Agrees with its original deposited in the Office of the Landdrost.

(Signed) J. H. ECKARD.
Clerk.

No. 12.—Report of the Messenger of Justice of Cradock, J. J. Schindehutte, dated 11th September last, as follows:—

Extract from the Report submitted by the Messenger of Justice, J. J. Schindehutte, dated the 23rd September, 1815, as follows:—

This day, the 11th September, 1815, on orders received by the Hon. J. F. van de Graaff, Deputy Landdrost here, in the name of the Hon. A. Stockenstrom, Landdrost of the District Graaff-Reinet, I proceeded to, and in the presence of the persons mentioned in the annexed list, properly summoned them all, and received from every one the answer, "I shall appear," except from the burgher Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, who replied that "it was impossible to appear, because my bodily constitution does not permit it."

Agrees as far as the extract is concerned with its original delivered to me.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM,
Landdrost.

The Council Fiat.

The Field-Cornet Philippus Adriaan Opperman hereupon appearing before the Board, replied to the following questions of the Commission:—

1. Your name, age, and birthplace?

Answer.—Philippus Adriaan Opperman, of this Colony, about 32 years old.

2. What is your office?

Answer.—I am Field-Cornet of the district, De Baviaan's Rivier.

3. When did you last see the defendant in this case?

Answer.—About eight months ago.

4. How old do you think the defendant to be?

Answer.—I consider him to be about 40 years of age.

5. How far does he live from you?

Answer.—About three hours on horseback.

6. When did you leave your farm to come hither?

Answer.—The 19th September last.

7. Did you, shortly before your departure thence, also hear anything about the health of the defendant?

Answer.—I heard that he was again sickly, and that he was supposed to have the gout.

8. Did you also hear that this had confined him to his bed?

Answer.—That I did not hear, but I have been informed that he walked on crutches.

9. Did you know that the defendant had been summoned to appear before this Commission?

Answer.—Yes.

10. Did you also on that occasion see the Messenger of Justice of Cradock, Schindehutte?

Answer.—Yes, he was riding to Bezuidenhout, but after having served the writ on the latter, I did not see him again.

11. Did you hear of the condition of the defendant from any one who had personally seen him?

Answer.—Only from persons who had also merely heard it.

12. Do you also know whether anyone, at present at this Drostdy, would be able to testify to the condition of the defendant?

Answer.—No, there is not one here.

13. Do you not know that since the 16th June, 1813, when the complaints against the defendant were laid, until now, his health had certainly permitted him to appear before the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden?

Answer.—Yes, I certainly think that he could have been here. (Further). When the Landdrost had ordered me to summon him, I saw him myself, and then he was hale and hearty.

1817

14. Witness having been shewn the letters of the 31st May, 1814, and 18th June, 1814, signed P. A. Opperman. he was asked, "Have these been written by you?"

Answer.—Yes.

15. The Witness having been shewn a letter dated the 31st May, 1814, and signed F. C. Bezuidenhout, he was asked, "Is this the letter received by you, and again forwarded by you to the Landdrost?"

Answer.—Yes.

16. Has the defendant any property?

Answer.—I think he is still in a good state, but I do not know whether he still has much cattle. (Further). He may still have about 500 sheep and 40 head of cattle.

To confirm the truth of the above, the witness spoke the solemn words,

"So help me God Almighty."

Upon this the R. O. Prosecutor says that from the submitted documents, it sufficiently appears that the defendant by his previous non-appearance, when he had been three successive times summoned before the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden, and even now still, when he had been ordered to appear before this Hon. Commission, and had again not been pleased to appear, has thus sufficiently revealed his contempt of Judicial Authority, and therefore, in accordance with the 48th Section of the Proclamation dated the 16th May, 1811, submitting his claim, concludes that the defendant shall be condemned to confinement, or such a money fine as your Honours shall, in good justice consider proper.

The Court having seen and examined the document submitted, having noted the obstinate non-appearance of the defendant, and doing justice in the name and on behalf of His Majesty of Great Britain, condemns the defendant because of his disobedience to the orders of his superiors, and contempt of the judicial authority, to be confined for one month in the public prison in this Drostdy, with condemnation of the defendant in the costs incurred in the case, and reserves to the R. O. Prosecutor his further action against the defendant for his illtreatment of the Hottentot Booy.

Thus done and pronounced by the Commission of Circuit at the Drostdy, Graaff-Reinet, "Die et Anno ut Supra."

In my presence,

H. CLOETE. L. son,
Secretary.

Saturday, the 14th October, 1815.

Presentibus ut Supra.

The Landdrost of this District notifies to the Commission that at that moment the Under Bailiff of this District, Johannes Londt, who had been despatched to execute the sentence of this Commission obtained by him (the Landdrost), in the case of himself, R. O. Contra Frederik Cornelis Bezuidenhout, and to bring the said Bezuidenhout hither, had returned and reported that the said Bezuidenhout, with the assistance of a certain Jacob Erasmus, Jacob's son, and a bastard Hottentot named Hans, had resisted him and the men who had accompanied him for his assistance, and had fired at them with bullets; and when all attempts to bring him with him had been found fruitless, he had been shot dead by a Sergeant of the Cape Regiment named Joseph, just when he was pointing his gun at the latter. Thereupon the two other persons surrendered at discretion, and had been brought hither by him as prisoners.

Hereupon appeared before the Commission, Johannes Londt, 38 years of age, a native of Amsterdam in Holland, and Under-Bailiff here, who declared it to be true and certain,

“That he, witness, left this yesterday eight days ago about six o'clock in the morning, in order, according to the order of the Hon. Landdrost of this District, and the decree of the Commission of Circuit, holding session here, to arrest Bezuidenhout. That he, witness, arrived that same morning about nine o'clock at the Field-Cornet, Cornelis Johannes Olivier, for whom he had orders from the Landdrost to assist him with some men for that purpose. He also delivered to him a letter addressed to him by the Landdrost for that purpose. After having read the letter he said to the witness that he would not expose himself to danger when it was not necessary, that the Ward in which Bezuidenhout lived did not fall under his Field-Cornetcy, and that the Field-Cornet Opperman had already himself told him that he had declared to the Landdrost that he wished to have nothing to do with this matter, and would therefore first ride to Graaff-Reinet to receive contra orders. Thereupon, he, witness, had sent a letter to the Landdrost, and subsequently had ridden (away), after Olivier had left the farm. Whilst riding away he had been informed by one Botha, son-in-law of the said Olivier, that the Field-Cornet Opperman would meet him, witness, on the farm of Christoffel Korf at the 'Buffelshoek.' That on the morning of the following

Saturday witness arrived at the place of the said Korf, where he, witness, waited for further orders from the Landdrost, as well as for the Field-Cornet Opperman, and where he also, about five o'clock that afternoon, received a letter from the Landdrost. But at that farm there also came one Cornelis Coetzee, C.'s son, and one Hatting, who informed him that the day before, the Field-Cornet Opperman had come to the place of another Cornelis Coetzee, where he had placed his saddle on another horse, and ridden on, saying that he would ride through, until he reached his home.

As he could obtain no horses that night, witness rode the following morning from there to the Field-Cornet, Abraham Greijling, and so further to the Military Post of Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, where he arrived on Monday morning, and delivered to him (Andrews) a letter from the Landdrost addressed to him, requesting him at the same time to grant to him (witness) Lieutenant Rousseau for his assistance. Thereupon he (Andrews) at once gave witness a letter to Lieutenant Rousseau, and another for the Landdrost.

Thereupon witness at once rode to the Post of the said Lieutenant Rousseau where the latter, who was out, only returned about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He (witness) delivered to him the letter of Captain Andrews, and about six or half-past six that same evening, witness, with Lieutenant Rousseau, a sergeant, corporal and ten men proceeded to the post of Lieutenant Mackay, who added four of his men to the company, and for his own pleasure decided to accompany them.

That having thus marched forward and approached the farm of (?) Erasmus, Lieutenant Rousseau made the men halt there, and witness with Lieutenant Rousseau with their servants and a mounted orderly rode on to the Field-Cornet Opperman, where they arrived about 10 o'clock at night. Having awakened Opperman, the latter, after the usual greeting, asked witness where the Field-Cornet Olivier was with his men, to which witness replied that there were none with him (witness) except the gentlemen named, whom he (witness) had requested to accompany him to Graham's Town, as he (witness) did not deem it advisable to reveal their purpose to him, which was only the true locality of the farm of the said Bezuidenhout, and the latter's Christian name, which were both unknown to him.

Having been informed that the Christian names of Bezuidenhout were Frederik Cornelius, and that his place was situated near that of Labuscagne, they made Opperman, when they were leaving, point out to them the road to Graham's Town, but having at a distance from the farm left it (the road pointed out to them), they rejoined their men, and, marching the whole night, they arrived the following Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock at the place of F. C. Bezuidenhout, when being there at a dung kraal, they

saw a person whom they supposed to be Bezuidenhout, immediately being followed by *two* others, all laden with guns, of which the one had even two in his hands, walking away from his house to a natural rampart formed by some large rocks, where he posted himself, pointed his gun at them and loudly addressed some words to them which he (witness), in consequence of the strong wind, did not hear, but from the other persons he heard "that they were not to come nearer, and that they were to depart again, as otherwise he would fire on them." Thereupon Lieutenant Rousseau ordered his men at once to spread out and with bayonets on their guns rush on, adding, however, "Don't fire."

That as the men were advancing, about 10 or 12 shots were fired at them, but when the firing became fiercer, the said Lieutenant had then called out "*Fire.*" That when accordingly the men had fired, the aforesaid persons had walked away from there, and as he (witness) and the others who were with him, believed, into the river, but they had in the meanwhile hidden themselves in a rocky ledge in the neighbourhood.

That when the men had crossed the river, and were searching there, they were fired on from this side, where he (the witness) was standing with Lieutenants Rousseau and Mackay, whereupon Lieutenant Rousseau commanded them to return and storm the rocky ledge on this side, but there was no possibility of doing so, because the opening of the cave or hole in which they had placed themselves was about 10 feet high and faced the bank, so that it could be entered only by one at a time.

The men, being posted round this hole, witness and Lieutenants Rousseau and Mackay betook themselves to the top of the ledge under which the hole was situated, and repeatedly called out to him, without, however, being able to see him, to surrender to them, as he was only called to answer for himself in a proper manner at this Drostdy, which he refused to do with the most cruel oaths, execrating them, and saying that he would not come out, as they would otherwise hang him or immediately shoot him dead there. On the contrary, they assured him that no harm would happen to him, and that he might take his wagon or horses to accompany him, provided that he did not dally about it. These requests lasted until about half-past twelve in the afternoon, and when Lieutenant Rousseau found that all his endeavours to invite Bezuidenhout to come out of his hiding-place were fruitless, he ordered his men, about half-past twelve, to rush the place, when a sergeant named Joseph had the courage to ascend that place, and when he had approached the hole to about the height of his chest, the other men from below called out to him, "Sergeant! he will shoot you," the gun being at the same time pointed at him from the hole; the sergeant thereupon at once discharged his piece, and with

the bullet hit Bezuidenhout through the left arm and chest, the bullet again going out at the back. Thereupon the Bastard Hottentot, Hans, who was also in the hole, prayed for mercy, which was granted to him provided that he came out and produced the arms and ammunition. He accordingly came out and surrendered his gun, when he was ordered to re-enter the hole, as we had no certainty that Bezuidenhout had been mortally wounded.

About half-an-hour previously, whilst he (witness) was with Lieutenant Rousseau on the rocky ledge, one of their men from below called out to stand aside, as (otherwise) they would be fired on. Having done so, they had then discovered that in the same ledge there was another hole immediately below them in which there was somebody to whom we called to come out, as mercy would be granted to him. He thereupon made his appearance and was found to be Jacob Erasmus, Jacob's son, who surrendered himself to them with his gun. Mistrusting the statement of the Bastard Hottentot, he was ordered beforehand to fetch the guns and ammunition from the hole, whereupon, re-entering it, he brought out two guns of an extraordinary calibre. After that the men, by order of their officer, entered the hole, and brought out of it the body of the said Bezuidenhout, as well as a bag containing 20 or 25 lbs. of powder and a number of bullets.

Having viewed the body, they left it covered there and departed from the spot, taking with them to this as prisoners the said J. Erasmus and the Bastard Hottentot Hans. When about a quarter of an hour's walk distant from the place six men on horseback, who were unknown to witness, met the detachment, five of whom appeared to witness to be Christians and one a Bastard Hottentot. Five of them were armed with guns. One of them asked them what the firing had been for, and whether they had fired on Bushmen or Kafirs, as they had heard the shooting at this place? But, by order of the said Lieutenant Rousseau, they had marched on without giving these persons any answer. After that they heard from the prisoners that these persons were Gerrit Bezuidenhout with four of his children and a Bastard in his service.

The mounted orderly, Gerrit Linque, having about this time remained somewhat behind, as his horse was done up, now again joined them, and told them that the six persons had met him also, and asked him whether the Bushmen or Kafirs had been there, adding that they regretted that they had not sooner been present. He had, however, left them without saying a single word to them.

Whereupon witness brought the two above-mentioned prisoners in his custody to this, where he arrived this afternoon.

The Court grants approbation of the apprehension of the persons of Jacob Erasmus, Jacob's son, and the Bastard Hottentot Hans.

Hereupon entered the prisoner Jacob Erasmus, Jacob's son, who answered the questions put to him by the Landdrost of this District in the manner as written down in the margin :—

1. Your name, age and birthplace ?

Answer.—Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, Jacob's son, 18 years old, and born in the Coup.

2. Where was your last place of residence ?

Answer.—I lived with my brother, Gerrit Frederik Bezuidenhout, but had now lately trekked with his cattle to the place of his brother Frederik Cornelis.

3. How long have you been with F. C. Bezuidenhout ?

Answer.—A month.

4. What did you do when the soldiers arrived at the place there to apprehend Bezuidenhout ?

Answer.—Nothing. I stood behind old Frederik (*viz.*, F. C. Bezuidenhout).

5. Why did you thereupon take to flight ?

Answer.—The old fellow (F. C. Bezuidenhout) wished to shoot me, and therefore I went with him.

6. Was Bezuidenhout armed there, when he saw these soldiers approaching ?

Answer.—Yes.

7. From where did Bezuidenhout first observe them ?

Answer.—He was then outside, before the door.

8. Why was he armed ?

Answer.—That I do not know. He stood already armed at the house, and called out to me, as I was busy leading water on the land, to come to him.

9. Where did you get the gun which you had in your hand ?

Answer.—His wife gave it to me.

10. Why did you fire on those soldiers ?

Answer.—No, I did not fire a shot.

11. Who then fired ?

Answer.—The Bastard Hottentot Hans and old Frederik Bezuidenhout.

12. Why then did you not surrender when Bezuidenhout fled to the ledge ?

Answer.—He walked alongside of me with his gun at full cock, and threatened me.

13. Why then did you aim, in order to shoot the officer of the party ?

Answer.—I did not point my gun. They called to us to come out, and when for that purpose I put out my gun, they called to them to stand aside.

14. Did not Bezuidenhout before that time tell you that he expected that he would be apprehended?

Answer.—Yes.

15. Did Bezuidenhout then make no arrangements to defend himself?

Answer.—Yes.

16. Did not Bezuidenhout then also tell you that in that case you must help him?

Answer.—Yes.

17. Did you not then already have an opportunity to leave him?

Answer.—No. I was alone there with the cattle of his brother.

18. Could you not have left the place with the cattle?

Answer.—I was quite alone with the cattle and could not drive that cattle away alone.

19. How did you then trek from the Melk Rivier so far as to Bezuidenhout's, at the Baviaan's Rivier, with the cattle?

Answer.—I had been at Dagga Boer's Nek with the cattle, which is near the Baviaan's Rivier.

20. What other persons were at the time on the farm of Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—There was no one else than his concubine and a little child of his, the bastard Hottentot Hans, and a son of Frans Labuscagne, of about my size and age, whom he had hired to mind the cattle.

21. Had you no reason to think that Bezuidenhout would be apprehended before you trekked to him?

Answer.—No.

22. Do (? did) you expect no help from other persons?

Answer.—No.

23. Where was that son of Labuscagne when the soldiers arrived there?

Answer.—In the veld with the cattle.

24. Did you not hear that the officer of these soldiers and the Under Sheriff called out to you to surrender?

Answer.—Yes. We did hear it.

25. Did you not hear it repeatedly?

Answer.—I only heard it once.

26. When was that?

Answer.—When we were already in the "Krans."

27. Did you not hear Bezuidenhout call out to the soldiers that he would fire on them?

Answer.—Yes.

28. Who of you fired the first shot?

29. Who of you carried two guns?

30. Who carried the bag with bullets?

31. What did those six persons come to do whom you met near the place after you had already been apprehended?

32. Where was the concubine of Bezuidenhout when he was taken dead out of the hole?

33. How many shots did Bezuidenhout fire?

34. How many shots were fired from the hole in which Bezuidenhout and the Bastard Hottentot Hans were?

35. How many shots had Bezuidenhout already fired before the soldiers fired on him?

36. How did the concubine of Bezuidenhout get into the hole?

37. Did you know immediately what men those were who were coming to apprehend Bezuidenhout?

38. Had this hole not been previously selected by Bezuidenhout in which to entrench himself?

39. When did the wife of Bezuidenhout leave the hole?

40. Did you at once recognise the Undersheriff, Londt?

41. Did you recognise Lieutenant Rousseau as his men were approaching the house?

42. Could you not from your hole hear what was spoken between Bezuidenhout, the officer, and the Undersheriff above them?

Answer.—The old Frederik Bezuidenhout.

Answer.—Old Frederik Bezuidenhout.

Answer.—His wife, who went with him into the cave.

Answer.—I do not know.

Answer.—She was then already away.

Answer.—I do not know, as they were shooting to and fro at each other.

Answer.—Four shots.

Answer.—That I do not know. He and the Bastard Hans shot very rapidly after each other.

Answer.—After Bezuidenhout had fired a shot she ran thither.

Answer.—Old Bezuidenhout said, "There the soldiers are coming, who come to fetch me."

Answer.—No.

Answer.—She brought the powder and bullets there, and thereupon went out again before we crept into the hole.

Answer.—No, not before I came out of the hole and surrendered myself.

Answer.—Yes, then I already knew him.

Answer.—No.

1816.

43. Had you been in those holes before ?

Answer.—No.

44. How long had you been sitting there already ?

Answer.—A good hour.

45. Did Bezuidenhout also arrange with Gerit Bezuidenhout, to come and assist each other in case he were fetched ?

Answer.—That I do not know. Father Gerrit Bezuidenhout was only twice with Bezuidenhout during the time that I was there.

The Bastard Hottentot prisoner Hans, having appeared, answered to the following questions put to him by the Landdrost, in such a manner as appears in the margin.

1. Your name, age and birth-place.

Answer.—Hans ; I do not know how old I am (about 22 or 24) and born in the Zuurveld.

2. Where did you live last ?

Answer.—With old Frederik Bezuidenhout, at whose place I was born and grew up.

3. What work did you do there ?

Answer.—Herding cattle and leading water.

4. What were you doing when the soldiers came there ?

Answer.—I was with the oxen, but my master had previously told me that if I saw any soldiers or such, I was at once to come to the house to inform him of it. This I therefore did that morning when I saw them on a ridge, but Bezuidenhout and his concubine had already discovered them.

5. What was your master doing when you came to him ?

Answer.—He was then standing with two guns in his hands, and Jacob Erasmus with one, at the house, when my master gave me one of them.

6. What were you to do with the gun ?

Answer.—My master said that I was to fire on the soldiers.

7. Did you then fire immediately ?

Answer.—No, when the soldiers came, and had approached the dung kraal, he called out to them to stand and not to come nearer, and that he would fire on them. The soldiers, not hearing this in consequence of the strong wind, advanced continually until he

aimed at them, when they spread themselves out, and he at once fired at them. He then said to me "shoot," and when I delayed somewhat, he said, "shoot, what are you waiting for?" Then I also fired off my gun, but he had previously told me that I was not to aim at them, but fire past them in order only to make them afraid. I had first said to him, "Master, wait until they have reached the rivulet, and let us then talk together." But he said "No, not nearer; shoot!"

Answer.—They came nearer and nearer, and when they came too near, he ran to the slope of the ledge near the river, through which the soldiers then also came, and when they came out on the other side he fired two shots without hitting them, and I fired one, whereupon they rushed at us, and firing at us we went down the Krans, to the hole where Jacob Erasmus afterwards remained. The soldiers beginning to shoot more rapidly, the old man said to me, let us go to the cleft where the honey hole is, ordering us at the same time to keep good courage and not to leave him in the lurch. Whereupon I went to that hole with the old man, where, having sat some time, the firing was discontinued, and they called out to the master, "Old Frederik, come out!" and that they would not shoot any more; whereupon he said that he would be d——d; that he would not come out. Then they begged him from above to come out, that no harm

8. What did the soldiers then do

would happen to him, and that he could inspan his wagon, or take his horses with him. Thereupon I also begged him which he stubbornly refused, saying, "Even if I come out, I shall for all that be hanged. Shoot me dead. If they shoot me dead, they will get me into their hands." Thereupon a sergeant came to a rock near this hole, whereupon the master asked, "Who are you?" He answered, "Joseph," and asked the master whether he might come to him, but he (the master) then said, "No, keep away from my muzzle!" Joseph then said, "Master Frederik, put your gun down; I shall put down mine, and let us talk together." Whereupon (the) master said, "I do not talk any more, keep away from me." I then also said "Master, if you please let us go out." He then said to him (? the sergeant), "I shall come out, but you (the soldiers) must go on one side, beyond the dung kraal; then I will have my horses fetched and ride with these three gentlemen only as far as Frans Labuscagne. To which I replied, "Master, let me fetch the horses," as I only wished to get away from him. But he said, "No, you remain here, not a step away from me." After that, Joseph asked him if he would swear that he would ride away with them, and this he did, and said that he would ride to Labuscagne, and there request two men to ride with him thence to Graaff-Reinet in company of

those gentlemen," adding "the gentlemen must also swear that they will not apprehend him." This Joseph repeated to the gentlemen, who said, "By my soul." Then he said, "'By my soul,' is to me no oath; they must swear as I have done." They then again said, "By my soul," when he replied, "No, I see it all. You wish to apprehend me, d—n it, I shall not come out. If you shoot me dead you can get me. Now I do not speak a word more." He then did not speak a word more with them. I then said to him, "Master, let us go out;" but he replied, "No I shall not go out," and after that remained silent notwithstanding they spoke to him. Then the soldiers began to come round (surround us) and a boulder rolled on my arm from the top of the kans. I then stood up and wished to get behind that boulder in order to shelter myself, when he also stood up to follow me, and a stone came down on his forehead, which made him fall down again, and when he stood up for the second time, he received a shot in his left arm through his chest, the bullet passing out through his right shoulder. He then called out, "Boy, my arm is off!" and thus fell down. I immediately ran out and asked for pardon, surrendering my gun to the soldiers, who afterwards took the corpse out of the hole.

9. When Bezuidenhout was in the hole, did he not aim at the Sergeant Joseph?

Answer.—He did not point the gun at him, but held the gun ready, and followed with his eye the bushes near us as

1815.

10. What did you (people) do with so much powder and lead in the hole?

11. Where was the son of Frans Labuscagne at that time?

12. Did he not, after that, come to you?

13. Had Bezuidenhout already long ago prepared himself to show fight?

14. How long before did he tell you to look out whether any men were coming?

15. Did not Bezuidenhout give the same order to the son of Frans Labuscagne?

16. As four guns were fired by you three, who fired with two?

17. What oath did Bezuidenhout swear?

they began to move, and thus holding the gun at his shoulder, he wished to get up to follow me when the stone fell on his head. After that he again raised himself, and by that motion, his body showed itself above the krans, and he received the shot.

Answer.—When I came to him from the cattle, his wife had already brought them there.

Answer.—He was with the cattle.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—Yes.

Answer.—Two days previously; he had come home from his neighbours, Frans Labuscagne and others whom he had visited, and he told me this.

Answer.—That I do not know; that I have not heard.

Answer.—The concubine of the old Frederik Bezuidenhout had brought the fourth gun with the powder and lead from the house to the hole.

Answer.—He said “truly” (waarachtig). (Further) he told us that if we ran away from him, he would immediately send a bullet into us.

Done at the Drostdy, Graaff-Reinet, “die et Anno ut Supra.”
In my presence,

H. CLOETZ, L. Son,
Secretary.

Monday, the 16th October, 1815.

Presentibus ut supra.

The Landdrost of this District requests to amplify his criminal charge with the case No. 15.

The Landrost R. O. Prosecutor,
Contra

Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J's son, and the Bastard Hottentot, Hans, prisoners in the case of firing on a detachment sent to assist the Under-Sheriff of this District in arresting of F. C. Bezuidenhout.

The Court. *Fiat.*

The Case was accordingly placed on the Roll.

No. 15.

The R. O. Prosecutor, in opening his case, says:—

The Landdrost, R. O. Prosecutor,

Contra

Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J's son, and the Bastard Hottentot, Haus, prisoners in the case of firing on a detachment sent to assist the Under-Sheriff of this District in arresting F. C. Bezuidenhout.

Gentlemen,—As it was necessary, in order to carry out your sentence of the 5th instant, to employ Military assistance, I have deemed it necessary to submit to you how such a course was unavoidable. Already more than two years ago (as will appear from the investigations of the Case No. 14, the Landdrost, R. O. Prosecutor, Contra Frederik Cornelius Bezuidenhout), every attempt had been made to make the said Bezuidenhout appear before Landdrost and Heemraden, or the Deputy Landdrost of this District, but all gentle means have been fruitless. Bezuidenhout, residing in such a situation near the borders, imagined himself to be altogether released from every authority of the law, and therefore refused, with the greatest stiff-neckedness to obey all orders which were given him by the Magistrate as well as the Field-Cornet, with the most violent threats against the latter, as I have been repeatedly told

by the latter. The Messengers of Justice who had been sent from time to time to summon him, were treated with the greatest insults, so that they considered themselves in the extremest danger whenever they had to go there, all which extravagances were committed with the full confidence that he could not be torn from his retreat, or would be able to flee beyond the boundaries of the Colony, should necessity demand it, until it was finally deemed necessary by me to show that the Government, however indulgent, would never tolerate that the laws should be dishonoured and trodden under foot in such a manner. For these reasons, I laid the case before your Honours, with the result that the said Bezuidenhout was condemned to be imprisoned for one month in the Public Prison.

I therefore immediately ordered the Under Sheriff to go to the Baviaan's Rivier in order to apprehend the culprit, but as I had been informed by the Field-Cornet Opperman that he had made himself ready to oppose all such measures with violence, I ordered the said Field-Cornet to accompany the Under Sheriff, and if necessary to assist him, whereupon with the greatest terror he declared that by doing so, he would endanger his life, as he was convinced that Bezuidenhout would revenge himself on him, as soon as he saw him, and without doubt shoot him dead. Though this seemed incredible to me, I, for prudence sake, ordered the Field-Cornet Johannes Olivier by letter, dated the 5th instant, and entrusted to the Under Sheriff, personally to accompany the said Under Sheriff with some of his men, and support him in the execution of his orders in case of necessity, but as there seemed to exist a general dread of the said Bezuidenhout, and his residence so near the borders and neighbouring Kafir kraals certainly made him dangerous, I moreover, gave the Under Sheriff a letter to Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, dated the 5th instant, which, with that addressed to the Field-Cornet Olivier, I have the honour to submit to you. The holder of the last letter (? Londt)

I ordered not to make use of the letter to Andrews, unless he had no other means to carry out his instructions, with positive directions to take good care that the object be not frustrated by weakness, by which all authority would fall into contempt.

The Field-Cornet Olivier, having received my letter, instead of immediately complying with the orders it contained, considered an enterprise of that nature so dangerous that he at once came to me, and prayed to be excused from it. I, however, gave him direct orders to return, and to do what he had been ordered, and which he then undertook to do; but on his return journey, in consequence of a fall from his horse, he was incapacitated from doing anything, so that the Under Sheriff had no other refuge than to proceed and make use of my letter to Captain Andrews. The result has been that I had to proceed criminally against the prisoners, Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J's son, and the Bastard Hottentot, Hans.

For the rest, I have merely to refer to the Report of the Under Sheriff and the investigation partly held on Saturday last, requesting that in this (case) the evidence of the mounted policeman, Gerrit Lemque, may still be taken in presence of the prisoners.

He further exhibits

1. Letter from him (Landdrost) to the Field-Cornet, C. J. Olivier, dated 5th October last, as follows:—

Graaff-Reinet, the 5th October, 1815.

Field-Cornet.

In consequence of a certain sentence given this day by the Worshipful Commission of Circuit, I am under the unpleasant obligation to send the Under Sheriff to the Baviaan's Rivier, in order to bring to this Drostdy the burgher Frederik Cornelius Bezuidenhout. I have, therefore, to order you to accompany the said Under Sheriff with four or five of your men, in order, in case of necessity, to assist him in carrying out the orders which I have given him.

In case Bezuidenhout voluntarily surrenders, you only shall remain with him, but should he show opposition, you shall have him attacked with force, and brought hither.

Your good friend,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM, Landdrost.

Agrees,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM, Landdrost.

To the Field-Cornet C. J. Olivier.

1815.

2. Letter from him (the Landdrost) to Captain Andrews of the Cape Regiment, dated 5th October last, as follows :—

Graaff-Reinet, October 5, 1815.

Sir,—In consequence of a sentence spoken by the Commission of Circuit at this Drostdy this morning, I am under the necessity of despatching the Under Sheriff of this District to the Baviaan's Rivier to seize an inhabitant of this District, called Frederik Cornelius Bezuidenhout; but as different informations have led me to suspect that the said Bezuidenhout would undertake to oppose himself to these legal proceedings, I am obliged to call upon you, and request that in case the said Under Sheriff should meet with such conduct on the part of the said Bezuidenhout, as would make him unable to execute the orders he has received, and he should apply to you for Military assistance, that you may be pleased to grant it in as far as you think necessary to co-operate with the civil power in this case of necessity.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM, Landdrost.

Agrees.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM, Landdrost.

Captain Andrews,
Cape Regiment.

The Court grants the request made.

Gerrit Lemke, 38 years old, born in Hungary, and a mounted policeman here, having entered, declared it to be the truth :—

That he, the witness, having accompanied the Under Sheriff of this District in order to arrest Bezuidenhout, now shot dead, and having approached to within 300 or 400 yards from his place, the latter (Bezuidenhout) began to fire on them, whereupon Lieutenant Rousseau, who commanded the detachment, called out to him, that he should not fire, as they had not come to shoot him. However, Bezuidenhout went on firing at them, so that Lieutenant Rousseau ordered the detachment to charge, whereupon Bezuidenhout fled to a krans along the river, whither the detachment having followed him, he continued firing on it, whereupon the latter returned the fire, and he retired into a hole in the krans. where that day from nine to half-past twelve o'clock, Lieutenant Rousseau called out to him to come out and surrender himself. This, however, he refused to do, saying that he would not surrender as long as he lived, that he knew that he would be fetched, and had therefore prepared himself, and that no one must come before the hole, as he would shoot them dead, one after the other,

whilst he also from time to time fired right and left out of the hole along the banks of the river. Finally he fired a shot upwards towards the krans on which Lieutenant Rousseau was standing, whereupon the men of the detachment, having gradually come nearer, just when he was pointing his gun, two shots were at the same moment fired at him by a Sergeant and a soldier, (named) David, of the Cape Regiment, whereupon everything being quiet in the hole, he (witness) said to Lieutenant Rousseau that Bezuidenhout must certainly be dead. Immediately afterwards the Bastard Hottentot Hans came out of the same hole, surrendered his gun and was taken prisoner, whereupon the corpse of Bezuidenhout and two other guns, a number of bullets and a large quantity of powder were taken out of it. The body had a wound through the right elbow and through the chest, and penetrating through the left shoulder-blade.

That some time previously they had observed the present prisoner, Jacob Erasmus, in another hole above that of Bezuidenhout, however, without his having fired on them, whereupon he, witness, recognising him, as he had known him since his childhood, prayed him to come out, as no harm would befall him. Whereupon he also unloosed his bandolier and delivered it with his gun to him (witness). He then came out and surrendered himself to them.

Questions put by the R.O. Prosecutor.

1. Did the prisoner Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J.'s son, also fire on you?

Answer.—At first he had stood near the house behind the rocks with Bezuidenhout, and went with the latter to the hole, where he afterwards surrendered himself; and when he gave me his gun I examined it and found that it had not yet been shot from.

2. Where were you when a shot was fired by Bezuidenhout on Lieutenant Rousseau?

Answer.—I stood next to him on the krans.

3. Could Bezuidenhout see you people?

Answer.—If he came just a little out of the hole he could see us, and he spoke with us upwards.

4. How many shots did Bezuidenhout and his man fire before the detachment fired on him?

Answer.—That I do not know, but many shots.

5. How many shots did Bezuidenhout fire from the hole?

Answer.—Also many, but I did not count them, as they were firing from both sides.

1815.

6. Where did the bullets strike which Bezuidenhout fired?

Answer.—At first, when we were in the hollow of the river, they flew over us, but afterwards they fell in various directions very near us, and one of them nearly hit the Under Sheriff.

7. How do you know that a shot had nearly hit the Under-Sheriff?

Answer.—I was then as far from him as from here to the street (about ten paces), and saw the bullet strike a ridge near by.

Further questions by the Court.

8. Did both bullets fired last at Bezuidenhout hit him?

Answer.—He had a shot right through the arm and his right chest, the bullet coming out at his left shoulder-blade, but whether this was caused by one or two bullets, I do not know.

9. In what position did you see the body?

Answer.—I went to the body, which was lying on its back, and then showed the wounds to the Under Sheriff, who was with me. After that, I myself covered up the body.

10. Where at present are the guns, bullets and powder which you found with Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—At Captain Andrews, whither we afterwards again returned.

11. Who accompanied you and the Under Sheriff from the place of the Field-Cornet Olivier?

Answer.—No one.

12. Who accompanied you both from the farm of the Field-Cornet Opperman?

Answer.—No one.

13. Did you examine the gun of J. Erasmus of your own accord, or at the request of Erasmus?

Answer.—When he surrendered, he said that he had fired no shot on us, whereupon I examined the gun, and also found that it had not been fired from.

14. Did you also examine the pan of the gun?

Answer.—Yes, and the pan powder was still in it, which I threw out and gave to Lieutenant Rousseau.

15. Did you on your way thither from this also hear that Bezuidenhout would defend himself ?

Answer.—No, for we told nobody on the way whither we were going, and when the farmers on the way asked us whither we were going, we said that we were out on patrol.

16. Did you or the Under Sheriff have guns with you ?

Answer.—Londt had only his little sword, and I had my sjambok.

17. Are you certain that everything was done that could be done to apprehend Bezuidenhout alive ?

Answer.—Yes, he himself said that he was first to be dead.

18. Did any stones also roll down ?

Answer.—Yes, the soldiers rolled two stones after each other to the hole.

19. Are you prepared, if required, to confirm this statement on oath ?

Answer.—Yes.

The R.O. Prosecutor now states that there were no other witnesses in this case present at this Drostdy, who might be heard on the subject, and requested to be allowed to proceed to the verification of the evidence.

The Court. *Fiat.*

The Under Sheriff, J. Londt, having thereupon appeared, his evidence was read to him, whereupon he declared to adhere to it with this addition that, after he had been some time on the farm of the Field-Cornet Olivier, the Field-Cornet Opperman, had also arrived there, who, after having spoken privately with the Field-Cornet Olivier, had come to him (witness) whilst he was busy writing a report to the Landdrost, and said that he did not think he would be able to assist him (witness), but that he (witness), might wait for him on the farm of Korf; and further, that the gun of J. Erasmus had, on his saying that he had not fired, been examined, and to all appearance of the barrel and cock, had not been discharged.

Whereupon witness also replied to the following questions:—

1. Did you hear on the way that Bezuidenhout would offer resistance ?

Answer.—No, except from the Field-Cornets Opperman and Olivier, the latter of whom said that the vagabond would not hesitate to send a bullet into his forehead, and he would leave behind him an unfortunate family; and the Field-Cornet Opperman said that night that

2. Are you certain that the wound in the corpse of Bezuidenhout was inflicted on the left arm?

The witness, Gerrit Linke, having been heard on this point, says that they were standing at the feet of the body, which was lying on its back, and that the wounded arm was right opposite his (witness's) right arm.

The prisoner, Hans, says that Bezuidenhout received the shot through his left arm, just when he was resting his gun upon it against his right shoulder.

3. What did you do with the weapons and ammunition of Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—We handed all that over to Captain Andrews.

4. Are you convinced that nothing was left untried to get Bezuidenhout alive into your hands?

Answer.—Yes, we waited so long until we became afraid that the night would fall upon us there, and he might obtain assistance from Kafirs or others of his friends.

5. Did you have any reason to think that he would obtain assistance from Kafirs or others?

Answer.—We only presumed it, and the men did not approach the hole for the purpose of shooting him dead there, but when the sergeant saw him aim at him, he fired in order to save himself.

6. Did you and the mounted orderly also have arms with you?

Answer.—With my horse I had a pair of pistols, but on the krans I only had my side arms.

7. Was the prisoner Hans the whole time with Bezuidenhout in the hole?

Answer.—I believe so, as he neither could get into or out of it without being seized.

The prisoners having declared that they had nothing to ask the witness, he spoke, in confirmation of the truth of the same, the solemn words:—

“So truly help me God Almighty.”

2. Gerrit Linke (mounted policeman) entering, and his evidence having been read to him, declared to adhere to it, with the alteration

it was not advisable to ride alone to Bezuidenhout, in which conversation I did not take a further part, in order not to reveal our object to him.

Answer.—Yes, it was through his left arm at the elbow, the bullet piercing the heart and coming out behind the left shoulder.

appearing in the verification of the Under Sheriff Londt; whereupon witness answered to the following questions of the Court:—

1. Was the prisoner, Hans, Answer.—All the time, as the whole time in the hole with long as the old Bezuidenhout Bezuidenhout? was alive.

The prisoners having declared that they had nothing to ask the witness, the latter, in confirmation of the truth of his statement, spoke the solemn words:—

“So truly help me God Almighty.”

The Court postpones the further investigation until the evidence of Lieutenant Rousseau shall have been obtained.

Done at the Drostdy, Graaff-Reinet, “Die et Anno ut Supra.”

In my presence,

(Signed) H. CLEOTE, L. son.
Secretary.

— — — —

No. 3.

Criminal.

Saturday, the 21st October, 1815.

Præsentibus ut Supra.

The Landdrost having declared that the witness Frans Rousseau in the case of him (R. O. Prosecutor) contra Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J.'s son, and the Bastard Hans, now prisoners here, was present, the continuation of the case was thereupon placed on the roll.

No. 15.

The witness, Frans Rousseau, 26 years old, born in this Colony, Lieutenant in the Cape Regiment, having appeared before the Court, declared how true it was:—

The Landdrost, R.O. Prosecutor,

Contra

Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, J.'s son, and the Bastard Hottentot Hans, prisoners, in the case of the shooting on a detachment sent to assist the Under Sheriff of this District in the arresting of F. C. Bezuidenhout.

That on the 9th of this month he had been commanded by Captain Andrews, of the same regiment, to assist the Under Sheriff in apprehending F. C. Bezuidenhout, at whose place he

1815.

(witness) arrived in the morning of the 10th following, about 8 o'clock. When having approached within 400 yards of the house, Bezuidenhout and the two prisoners left the house and proceeded to a stone ridge at some distance, whence they called out to him (witness) that they were not to come nearer, as they would fire on them. At the same time they fired. Witness, however, continued to advance with his men until 12 shots had been fired at them, when he (witness) also ordered his men to fire. Whereupon Bezuidenhout and the prisoners retired to a lot of rocks, whence they continued to fire; and when they perceived that the soldiers were continually getting nearer to them, they retired to a krans, shooting from there also continuously.

That witness then went to stand on a rock, below which the said Bezuidenhout was, and called to him in the most friendly terms to surrender, that he (witness) would not do him any harm, and that he would permit him to ride on horseback, or accompany them with his wagon. This offer was often repeated to him, when finally Bezuidenhout replied to witness that he was to go with his men to Labuscagne where he would come to them.

These offers were made him three times consecutively, and each time he was threatened that if he did not come out he (witness) would with his men take him out of it dead or alive. Whereupon he then answered that witness could do so, but that that would first cost the life of many another. That shortly after this a shot was fired at the present prisoner, J. J. Erasmus, upon which he had come forth and surrendered himself as prisoner. A little while afterwards witness made the same offer to the said Bezuidenhout, to which he replied that he would not give himself up, but would shoot dead the first soldier who came near him. After which he (witness) divided his men into two sections, and ordered them to enter the krans right and left from both sides. Sergeant Joseph, who was the first, was fired at by Bezuidenhout, who when he aimed at him again, a soldier, who was on the right side of the krans, shot him dead. Thereupon the prisoner Hans at once surrendered, and then four guns and a large quantity of powder were found there.

Thereupon witness further replied to the following questions:—

(Questions put by the R.O. Prosecutor.)

1. Were the shots fired at you from the side of Bezuidenhout also directed against you?

Answer.—Yes. They struck the ground about two, three, or four yards away from us.

2. Did the bullets strike (the ground) before you, or did they fly past?

Answer.—They struck between me and a soldier standing near me, and many in all sorts of directions.

3. Did you also see who fired?
 4. Have you the certainty that F. C. Bezuidenhout himself also fired?

Answer.—No.

Answer.—Yes; he and the Bastard Hans. Bezuidenhout *alone* had two guns, and the shots fell three at a time. (Further.) The soldiers told me that Bezuidenhout and the prisoner Hans were those who fired, as I did not know either personally.

5. Did you also call out to Bezuidenhout whilst you were advancing?

Answer.—No, immediately on his coming out, he ran to the stone ridge.

6. How many men had you with you?

Answer.—Ten.

7. Were orders given to your men to fire on Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—Yes, if he did not surrender, and if he fired at them, they were to do the same.

8. When was this order given by you?

Answer.—After he had already fired twelve shots at us.

9. Are you sure that it would otherwise have been impossible to get Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—It was impossible as the chance was such that only one soldier at a time could ascend it, and even then with great difficulty.

10. What did the orders received by you from Captain Andrews contain?

Answer.—To assist the Under Sheriff of this District in arresting this Bezuidenhout.

11. Did you see the body of Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—Yes.

12. Where did he receive the wound?

Answer.—He had 2 holes in the body, one near the left breast, and another in the left shoulder-blade, from a shot which he got just when he was pointing his gun at Sergeant Joseph.

13. Was one of his arms also injured?

Answer.—I did not carefully observe that, but as I have heard one of his arms was also hit.

14. Where at present are the guns and ammunition found by you there?

Answer.—I delivered them with the prisoners to Captain Andrews.

15. Had you any reasons to suppose that some Kafirs were in the neighbourhood at that time?

Answer.—I heard from my soldiers that the Bastard prisoner, Hans, had told them that he had been sent there, to

16. What reasons had you to suppose that this fire had been kindled by Kafirs?

17. Have you any reason to suppose that the prisoners in this case had been forced by Bezuidenhout to accompany him?

18. Did you also examine the gun of the prisoner, J. J. Erasmus, when captured?

19. Do you think that one of the prisoners could have surrendered to the detachment without incurring the risk of being shot dead by Bezuidenhout?

20. Did you or anyone see that the gun of the prisoner, J. J. Erasmus, had been discharged when apprehended?

21. Did the prisoners, J. J. Erasmus and Hans, conduct themselves quietly since their apprehension?

Further questions by the Court.

22. Did those shots that fell three at a time, fall in such a manner that it was possible to fire them from less than three guns?

23. Did you find anyone else at the place besides Bezuidenhout and the two prisoners?

24. What was your object in dividing your men into two parts?

25. Did you see Bezuidenhout pointing his gun at Sergeant Joseph?

tell them, in the name of Bezuidenhout, that on our arrival they were to retire, and I myself have seen the fire which they had made at a bush.

Answer.—I found two Kafir baskets at the fire, which was about 1,000 yards from the house.

Answer.—This both immediately declared, after they had been apprehended.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—They were with him, and he could have done so, if he had so willed.

Answer.—No, that I do not know.

Answer.—Yes, without giving us any trouble.

Answer.—They followed each other at such intervals that it was possible to fire those three shots from two guns, but then one had to load very rapidly.

Answer.—No one more, except a female servant (meid).

I hoped that when he saw that they were coming up from both sides at the same time, he would then deliver himself up.

Answer.—No. I was afterwards informed of it.

26. Were you so placed on the krans that you could see the places where Bezuidenhout and the the prisoners were?

Answer.—I could certainly see the places, but not the persons.

27. How then, did it happen that the prisoner, J. J. Erasmus, surrendered to you without being shot dead by Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—He was then in a separate hole.

28. Where were the Under Sheriff and the mounted policeman during this occurrence?

Answer.—At the beginning of the firing they kept back somewhat, but afterwards they came to me on the krans.

29. Were they also armed?

Answer.—No, not otherwise than with their swords.

30. Did one of them speak with Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—Yes, the Under Sheriff Loundt, who also requested him to come out, and accompany him.

31. Did this Under Sheriff and mounted policeman make every effort in their power to carry Bezuidenhout with them without violence?

Answer.—Yes, everything.

32. Did Bezuidenhout also swear, or make use of any passionate words?

Answer.—Yes. He said I will be d—d if I surrender.

33. Did you meet any persons on your return from the place?

Answer.—Yes, one Bezuidenhout, a brother of the one that was shot, whose Christian name I believe to be Gerrit, and 4 others.

34. Did you also speak to them?

Answer.—They asked me where there had been firing, whether Bushmen or Kafirs had been there, whereupon, without giving them an answer, I ordered my men to go on with the prisoners, whilst those persons pursued their way to the place of F. C. Bezuidenhout.

35. How long afterwards was Bezuidenhout killed, after he had called out to you not to approach?

Answer.—About 4 hours, but I cannot fix this exactly.

Further questions of the Court to the prisoner Hans.

1. Who had kindled the fire where the two Kafir baskets were found, about 1,000 yards from the homestead?

Answer.—The Kafirs.

2. What message did you take to them in the name of F. C. Bezuidenhout?

Answer.—He had told me to go and tell them, that they must take care to get away as quickly as possible, and this I carried out.

3. How long had the Kafirs been there?

Answer.—The day before they had come to me and the son of Labuscagne, when we were in the veld with the cattle. We then told them that they were to move away from the cattle, which they did, and that evening, when we brought the cattle home, we found them at the house, when my master ordered me to tell them in his name to go away from his house. Having done this, they said that they were hungry, whereupon I again in the name of my master, told them that he had nothing for them to eat, that they were not to remain at his kraals during the night. They thereupon left, and made their fire at a distance from the house on the other side of the river, and slept there.

4. When did Bezuidenhout order you to go and tell those Kafirs to leave the place quickly?

Answer.—Just when this officer and his men were crossing a brack river as far from our house as from here to the drift (about 600 yards) where we saw them coming on.

5. How many Kafirs were there?

Answer.—Six women, and five or six male Kafirs. (Further). There were also six male Kafirs

6. From whose kraal were those Kafirs?

Answer.—Of that of the Chief Olella; I knew those Kafirs.

7. Did you expect more Kafirs?

Answer.—They had not been with us for a long time, since we had fired at the men of the

son of the Chief Jaloesa, named Tielha, as one of them had been during the night in our sheep kraal, but many Kafirs are at present roaming about in that district, at our neighbours Labuscagne and on the farms of Fourie and Gerrit Bezuidenhout.

In order to verify and swear to the evidence given this day there appeared,

Frans Rousseau, who, his above given evidence and answered interrogatories having been clearly and plainly read to him, declared that he adhered to them, but with this alteration, that he, witness, could not rightly see whether the prisoner, J. J. Erasmus, had come out of a separate hole, or out of the same in which Bezuidenhout was, but that he came from the same rocky ledge.

After this, the witness still replied to the following questions of the Court :

How many shots do you surmise, have been fired by Bezuidenhout and his? Answer.—That I cannot determine, but as soon as a soldier came in sight he was fired on.

The prisoners having declared that they had nothing to ask the witness, he spoke, in confirmation of the truth of the same, the solemn words,

“So truly help me God Almighty.”

The Court declares the investigation in this to be closed, with orders to the Prosecutor immediately to submit his claim, and to conclude in such a manner as he may deem advisable.

The R. O. Prosecutor consequently said,

Worshipful Gentlemen.

Having heard the inquiry in this case, and what has been adduced by the prisoners for their exculpation, the R. O. Prosecutor is of opinion that it has appeared to be very probable that the prisoners were forced by Bezuidenhout, now shot dead, to assist him in his opposition, and that they would have exposed their lives to danger by withdrawing from him and surrendering to the detachment after they had once joined him; hence the R. O. Prosecutor is of opinion that though the first prisoner, Jacob Jacobus Erasmus, should beforehand have separated himself from Bezuidenhout, as he knew of his evil intentions, he, the prisoner Erasmus had been sufficiently punished for his imprudence by his apprehension and imprisonment, and the more so, as it has not appeared that he fired any shot, whereupon the R. O.

1815.

Prosecutor declares that he would have no objection that he should be released from confinement, and relieved of all further judicial prosecution in this case. But whereas the second prisoner, the bastard Hottentot, Hans, according to his own confession, notwithstanding he knew the intentions of the said Bezuidenhout, assisted him by informing him of the arrival of the detachment, and even seconded him with firing, the R. O. Prosecutor cannot consider his pretended fear of Bezuidenhout otherwise than as only preventing him (the Prosecutor) from making a much severer claim, but by no means can he consider him altogether as innocent, and therefore in consequence believes that he must conclude that the second prisoner shall be condemned by sentence of Your Honours, to be severely thrashed in the prison here, and after that for the period of three successive months to be confined, with condemnation of him, the prisoner, in the costs.

The first prisoner has nothing to say.

The second prisoner says that he had only fired through fear of his master, who threatened to shoot him if he did not do so, and that he could not run away from him without incurring the danger of being shot by him, and therefore requests that he may only be punished at the pole, and not remain confined in the prison.

The court, after consideration of matters, in accordance with Section 43 of the Proclamation, dated the 16th May, 1811, reserves the decision of this case for the full court, with the further disposition that the prisoners in this case shall, in the meanwhile, be kept in the public prison at this Drostdy.

Done at the Drostdy, Graaff-Reinet, "Die et Anno ut Supra."

In my presence,

(Signed) H. CLOETE, L. son,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Extract from Prison Report of Graaff-Reinet for the month of June, 1816.

No. 5.—The Bastard Hottentot, Hans, of F. C. Bezuidenhout shot dead, brought hither as prisoner from the Baviaans Rivier. Had left the latter place on the 10th of October, and arrived here on the 14th October. By order of Bezuidenhout, he had offered resistance to a detachment of soldiers, and the Under Sheriff.

According to sentence (of the Court) he was thrashed in the presence of the Landdrost and Heemraaden, and further imprisoned for 3 months on the 20th May.

N. B.—The name of Jacob Erasmus occurs for the last time on the Graaff-Reinet Prison Report for May, 1816.

The name of Hans does not appear in the September list.

ANNEXURE D.

Extracts from the COURT CALENDAR for the year 1815.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :

His Excellency the Right Hon. General, LORD CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's West India Regiment, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Cape Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the Same, Commander of the Forces, &c., &c., &c.

Lt.-Col. C. Bird	} Aides-de-Camp.
Major Rogers	
Captain A. J. Cloete	
Captain Wm. Underwood	

Lt-Col. C. Bird, Private Secretary to His Excellency.
H. Spencer, Esqr., Surgeon to His Excellency's Household.

Lieutenant-General, the Hon. ROBERT MEADE, Lieutenant-Governor.
Colonel Darling, Aide-de-Camp.

COURT OF APPEALS FOR CRIMINAL CASES.

His Excellency the Governor	..	..	Judge.
Henry Alexander, Esqr. }	..	..	Assessors.
George Kekewich, Esqr. }	..	..
Thomas Rowles, Esqr.	..	..	Secretary.
..	..	..	Translator.
Messrs. J. P. Serrurier, E. Bergh and	..	..	Clerks.
J. J. G. van Reede van Oudtshoorn	..	..
..	..	..	Messenger.

COURT OF APPEALS FOR CIVIL CASES.

His Excellency the Governor	..	} Judges.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor	..	
Thomas Rowles, Esqr.	..	Secretary.
Messrs. J. P. Serrurier, E. Bergh and	..	Clerks.
J. J. G. van Reede van Oudtshoorn	..	
Christiaan Velbron	..	Messenger.

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CHRISTOPHER BIRD, Esqr., Deputy Colonial Secretary.

H. P. Auret, Esqr., Assistant Secretary.

Mr. J. van de Graaff, Chief Clerk.

Mr. C. D'Eseury, Sworn Translator to Government.

Clerks.

Messrs. C. Allen.	Messrs. J. G. Brink.
„ S. V. Cloete.	„ G. Bergh.
„ J. W. van der Riet.	„ O. J. Truter.
„ P. J. Brink.	„ G. Dundas Baumgardt.

Messengers.

J. Tier and A. Jonker.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

J. A. Truter, Esqr., Chief Justice.

C. Matthiessen, Esqr.	W. Hiddingh, Esqr.
A. Fleck, Esqr.	D. F. Berrangé, Esqr.
P. J. Truter, Esqr.	W. D. Jennings, Esqr.
P. Diemel, Esqr.	Walter Bentinck, Esqr.

G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Esqr., Secretary.

H. Cloete, L. son, Esq., Deputy Secretary.

(H. Murphy, Esqr., English Assistant to the Secretary.)

Mr. J. C. Fleck., Head Clerk.

Ordinary Clerks.

Messrs. A. G. Muller, C. A. W. de Man, J. Le Sueur and J. T. Jurgens.

Supernumerary Clerks.

Messrs. J. de Wet, R. J. P. van der Riet, and C. Brand.

Messengers.

C. E. Ziervogel, A. Felix, J. Jacobsen, and H. Scheffers (Deputy ditto).

Physician and Surgeon.

Lodewyk Godlob Biecard, Esqr.

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D. Denyssen, Esqr.	Fiscal.
P. B. Borchers, Esqr.	Deputy Fiscal.
Mr. P. Auret, Chief Clerk and Translator to the Office.	
Mr. M. Fischer	2nd Clerk.
Mr. W. J. Smuts	3rd do.
_____	4th do.
J. F. Wildhagen	1st Under Sheriff.
J. C. Schultze	2nd do.
R. van der Schyf	3rd do.
S. J. de Groot	Jailor.

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Superintending Commissioners.

D. Denyssen, Esqr., J. W. Stoll, Esqr. and A. Brink, Esqr.
 Mr. E. B. Ziervogel, Storekeeper.

CHAMBER FOR REGULATING INSOLVENT ESTATES.

E. Bergh, Esqr., President.	A. Moorrees, Esqr.
J. F. Serrurier, Esqr.	R. van der Riet, Esqr., Secretary.
Mr. J. A. H. Falck	1st Clerk.
Mr. N. Orri	Vendue Clerk.
Mr. W. E. Bergh	Clerk.

J. Blore, Messenger and Auctioneer.

MEMBERS OF THE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

J. W. Stoll, Esqr.	President.
C. G. Höhne, Esqr.	Vice President.
Messrs. T. F. Dreyer. |	Messrs. F. Rossouw.
„ S. van der Spuy. |	„ D. F. Lehman.
„ C. J. Gie. |	„ F. W. Sappé
Mr. J. J. L. Smuts	Secretary.
G. S. F. Geyer, Messenger.	

MEMBERS OF THE ORPHAN CHAMBER.

J. A. Truter, Esqr.	President.
D. de Waal, Esqr.	Vice-President.
A. V. Bergh, Esqr. |	W. J. Klerck, Esqr.
A. J. van Breda, Esqr. |	C. E. Overbeeck, Esqr.
J. P. Faure, Secretary.	

Clerks.

Mr. G. A. Watermeyer, 1st Clerk.
 Mr. P. E. Faure, 2nd Clerk.
 Messrs. P. J. Poggenpoel. | J. J. Maynier.
 J. Serrurier. | K. N. van Breda.
 ” J. N. Rorich, Auctioneer and Messenger.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

F. Dashwood	.. ..	Receiver-General.
Mr. F. R. Bresler	.. ..	Deputy do.
<hr/>		
C. Brand, Esqr.	..	Collector of Inland Customs.
Mr. O. J. L. Hemmy	..	Bookkeeper.
J. A. C. Nöthling	.. ..	Collecting Officer.

OFFICE OF LAND REVENUE.

M. C. Gie, Esqr.	.. ..	Receiver-General.
Mr. H. F. W. Maynier	..	Deputy „
Mr. P. A. Roos	.. ..	Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE LOMBARD BANK.

J. Locke, Esqr.	.. ..	President.
A. V. Bergh, Esqr.	|	J. W. Stoll, Esqr.
C. Nelson, Esqr.	|	
Mr. H. C. D. Maynier	.. ..	Bookkeeper.
Mr. G. H. Maasdorp	.. ..	Cashier.
Mr. H. J. H. Azerond	.. ..	Clerk.

DISCOUNT BANK.

Mr. R. Crozier	.. ..	Cashier.
Mr. V. A. Schönberg, Jun.	..	Accountant.
Mr. J. C. Gie, M. son	.. ..	Assistant do.
Mr. S. V. van Reenan, Jun.	.. ..	Clerk.

Carel Meyer, Messenger.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judges.

George Kekewich, Esqr., A. M. of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and Barrister at Law of the High Court of Chancery of England.

The Honourable William Grey, Principal Registrar.
 George Cadogan, Esqr. . . . Deputy Registrar.
 Dennis O'Brien, Esqr. . . . Marshal.
 W. J. Birkwood, Esqr. . . . Deputy Marshal.
 Mr. E. B. Ziervogel, Interpreter and Translator.
 J. Williams, Messenger and Crier.

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David Pontardant, Esqr. } Proctors.
 Philip Landon, Esqr. }

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Charles Blair, Esqr. Collector.
 Wm. Wilberforce Bird, Esqr. Comptroller.
 Edwin Maude, Esqr. Chief Searcher.
 Mr. Thomas Ord 1st Clerk to the Collector.
 Mr. Joseph Day 2nd Clerk do.
 M. J. G. Aspelung, D. son, 1st Clerk to the Comptroller.
 Mr. Jacob Schultz 2nd Clerk to do.
 Mr. H. A. Truter, P. son Clerk to the Searcher.

Tidewaiters.

Messrs. P. de Roubaix. | Messrs. E. Miller.
 Thomas White. | L. Cornelissen.
 P. F. Petrie. | J. Redmond.
 Matthys van den Berg, Messenger.

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P. J. Truter, jun., Esqr. Collector.
 Mr. Thomas White, Tide Waiter and Acting Clerk.

BURGHER SENATE.

Andries Brink, Esqr. President.
 Johannes Jurgens, Esqr. | Andries Steph. Amyot, Esqr.
 Abraham Faure, Esqr. | Michiel van Breda, Esqr.
 Mr. Petrus Johannes Truter Secretary.
 Mr. Dirk de Jongh Treasurer.
 Mr. J. P. van Lier Head Clerk.
 Mr. Johannes Nicolaas Meeser Clerk.
 Nic. Hend. Smit and Hend. Andr. Smit. Messengers.

1815.

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 Joseph Luson, Esqr. .. Assistant do.
 Mr. J. E. Mestaer .. Clerk.
 Mr. S. Oliver. Storekeeper.
 J. H. Brand, Esqr. Government Resident at Simon's Town.
 Mr. C. M. Lind Clerk to do.

Wardmasters.

B. Langley, J. G. Aspeling, F. D. Rossouw.

Field-cornets.

J. A. Hurter, Noordhoek, N. H. Sertyn, Wildschutbrand.

T. P. Courtenay, Esqr., Agent to the Colony, residing in England.

Thomas Rowles, Esqr., Agent to the Receiver, Comptroller, and Solicitor of the Droits and Perquisites of the Admiralty of the Cape of Good Hope, and its Dependencies.

Major M. G. Blake, *ad interim* Colonial Paymaster.

Walter Bentinck, Esqr., Auditor of Accounts.

Mr. A. Lehman, Clerk to do.

C. Blair, Esqr., Captain of the Port.

Lieutenant T. Gardner, Harbour Master at Simon's Town.

Mr. W. Bridekirk, Deputy Port Captain and Tide Surveyor.

William Caldwell, Esq., Wine taster.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Assistant Examiner and Gauger of Casks.

J. Meres, Esqr., Agent for Transports and Prisoners of War.

Mr. J. P. Batten, Clerk to do.

Mr. J. Sinkantyn, Officer of Health.

L. M. Thibault, Esqr., Inspector of Buildings and Government Surveyor.

Mr. John Melvill, Assistant Surveyor.

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 Herman Schutte.

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 Ægidius Petersen.
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 — Tulleken.

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Mr. M. J. Onkruydt	Clerk.
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Mrs. C. Caldwell . . .	„ „ Stellenbosch.
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Mr. J. H. van Lelyveld,	Postmaster at Uitenhage.
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Richard Acton, Foreman	Cooper, and Pieter Pietersen,
Messenger.	

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Valentine Duke, Esqr., M.D. . .	Surgeon.
John Chenoweth, Esqr. . .	Agent.
Mr. Robert Smith . . .	Dispenser.
Mr. Richard Henry Ffeely . . .	Hospital Mate.
Mr. Richard Savary . . .	Clerk.
Mr. Andrew Inglis . . .	Steward.
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Peter Burrish,	Messenger.

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 G. Hicken, Messenger.

Mr. B. de Roos	Bookbinder.
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Collot D'Escury, Esqr.	Inspector.
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Mr. H. Abue	Mossel Bay.
Mr. J. Squire..	Plettenbergs Bay.

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W. S. Fend	Outeniqualand.

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N. C. Combinck, Porter.		

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A. Nederland ; J. M. Berthold ; and J. G. Langhoff.
 A. Hogenberg, Schoolmaster.

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Mr. J. F. Reitz	Deputy Master.
Mr. E. Buijskes	Book-keeper.
Mr. J. W. Hurter	Clerk.

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R. S. Alleman.		Nic Tyrholm.

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J. P. de Wet, Esqr.		R. van Burmania, Esqr.
J. H. Neethling, Esqr.		H. Cloete, L. son, Esqr.
G. Buijskes, Esqr.		J. J. van den Berg, Esqr.

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Messrs. D. P. Haupt.		Messrs. J. S. Merrington.
J. P. de Wet.		J. J. van den Berg.
J. H. Brand.		J. H. Neethling.
P. Landon.	|	G. Buijskes.
R. Beck.	|	J. J. L. Smuts.

ATTORNEYS, CAPE TOWN.

Messrs. J. D. Alders.	|	Messrs. J. P. Blommaart.
F. W. M. Ruijsch.	|	R. Cloete, jun.
P. J. Truter, jun.	|	

SWORN TRANSLATORS.

Messrs. B. de la Motte.	|	Messrs. J. H. Van Lier.
C. Winter.	|	P. Auret.
J. B. Hoffman.	|	A. Burnet.
H. Murphy.	|	

THE SUPREME MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

(Instituted by Government, 24th April, 1807.)

W. Hussey, Esqr., M.D.	President.
A. L. Emerson, Esqr., M.D. (absent)	} Members.
L. G. Biccard, Esqr., M.D.	
Mr. T. K. Deane, Secretary.	

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION.

(Instituted by Government, 23rd April, 1811.)

W. Hussey, Esqr., M.D.	Director.
R. Spencer, Esqr.	} Vaccinating
W. H. Lys, Esqr. (absent)	
Mr. T. K. Deane, Secretary.	Surgeons.

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His Excellency the Governor	President.
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T. Dreijer.		J. J. van Reenen, Joh.
W. Hussey, M.D.		son.
P. J. Truter, jun. M.D.		J. van Reenen, Seb. son.
M. van Breda.		G. Kekewich.
		C. D'Escury.

Mr. William Duckitt, Secretary.

Mr. Jan Willem Klerek, Treasurer and General Agent.

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 Rev. J. Hewett, A.M., Military and Acting Colonial do.
 James M'Donald Clerk.
 George Coles. Organist.
 Petrus Johannes Keeve, Sexton.

ENGLISH CHURCH—SIMON'S TOWN.

Minister: Reverend George Hough, M.A.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Wilhelm Buissonne, Esqr., Political Commissioner.

MINISTERS.

Rev. J. P. Serrurier	|	Rev. C. Fleck.	
(<i>Emeritus</i>).	|	„ J. H. Von Manger.	
Messrs. And. Brink, Sr., and J. Jurgens, Sr.,		Elders.	
Messrs. Paul Roux, P. son,	|	Messrs. P. J. Pentz,	} Deacons.
T. Smuts,	|	H. R. Moller,	
Mr. G. H. Massdorp	.. ..	Bookkeeper.	
Jacobus van Schie, and Jan Frijlinck,		Clerks.	
H. F. Grondeler	.. ..	Organist.	
Petrus Johannes Keeve, Sexton.			

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. C. H. F. Hesse Minister.
 Messrs. G. A. Watermeyer and L. Stockbroo, Elders.
 Messrs. G. A. Freislich, J. G. Steytler, J. F. Beck, and G.
 Lotter, Deacons.
 J. F. Voges Clerk.

 Organist.
 J. A. Brandt, Sexton.

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PATRON.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PRESIDENT.

Lt.-General the Honorable Robert Meade.

MEMBERS.

The Rev. Christiaan Fleck,
 Henry Alexander, Esqr.

The Rev. Johan Heinrich von Manger.
 „ C. H. F. Hesse (Secretary and Treasurer).
 „ Robert Jones, B.A.
 „ George Hough, A.M.
 „ A. S. Hewett, A.M.

P. J. Truter, Esqr., M.D.

Andreas Brink, Esqr.

J. W. Stoll, Esqr., Treasurer to the New Bible and School Fund.

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All the respective Clergymen of the Country Districts.

Clerk.

Petrus Johannes Keeve, Messenger.

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Mr. M. Bendall.

Mr. Thomas Wright Doughty.

School for Teaching Mathematics

Mr. Pieter Carstens Schonegevel.

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Willem Weijdeman.		Jan Frylink.
Cornelis de Kock.		Johan Wilhelm Neuhoff.
Bernardus Rijkheer		Willem Rijkheer.

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Mr. A. van Wageningen.	Employed to introduce Dr. Bell's system
William Banyard	English Master.
Michael Johannes de Kock	Dutch do.

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Messrs. George Willem Hoppe President.

Simon Stronck.		Roelof Afram Zederberg.
Gabriel Jacobus Vos.	|	Abraham Faure.
François Johannes de Necker.		Ægidius Benedictus Ziervogel.
Andreas Richert (Secretary.)		

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Kornelis de Kock, Sen.		Lukas Keet.]
E. Smit.		Jacobus Johannes Wiid.

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Mr. Johan Daniel Disandt. . . .	Director.
Mr. Oloff Godlieb de Wet. . . .	Weigh Master.
Mr. Jan Hendrik Lambert	Bookkeeper.
Christiaan Hendrik Maasdorp . . .	Assistant do.

Messengers.

Johannes Rippel and Jan Jansens.

WARDMASTERS.

Ward 1. Jacobus Johannes van der Berg. Marthinus Berg.	Ward 2. Johan Frederik Veyl. Paul Roux, P. son.	Ward 3. Dirk Jacobus Aspeling. Johannes Guillaume van Helsdingen.
Ward 4. Pieter Auret. Lucas Fischer.	Ward 5. Ernst Jacob Heckrath. Carel Hancke.	Ward 6. Lucas Stokbroo. George Frederik Stegmann.
Ward 7. Johannes Jacobus Louw. Johannes Jacobus Vos, J. son.	Ward 8. Johannes Josephus Jurgens. Frederik Nieuwen- huyzen.	Ward 9. Andries Willem Beck. Johannes Rocken- bach.
Ward 10. Gerhardus Lotter. Abraham Brink.	Ward 11. Johannes Hendrik Groenewald. Joh. Nicholaas Russouw.	Ward 12. Dirk de Jongh. Theunis van Schalkwyk,
Ward 13. Gerrit van Sittert. Petrus Johannes Pentz. Johannes Tromp.	Ward 14. Siewert Wiid. Hendrik Mellet.	Ward 15. Frederik Rossouw. Jan Peo.
Ward 16. Frans Lind. Abraham Theodorus Spengler. George Ferdinand Geyer.	Ward 17. Joseph de Kock. Tobias Smuts. Rudolph S. Alle- man.	Ward 18. Hendrik Loedolph. Frederik Arnold Heyneman. Andries Brink, Corn. son.

Ward 19. Valentinus Alexius Schönberg. Willem Adriaan la Cable.	Ward 20. Jan Fred. Meyer. Pieter Dusart.	Ward 21. Jan Hendrik Bam. Joseph Daniel Schmidt.
Ward 22. Jan Hendrik Falck. Pieter Carstens Schonegevel.	Ward 23. Frans Christoffel Muller. Albrecht Luning.	Ward 24. Joh. Albertus van Breda. Hendrik Pieter Moller.
Ward 25. Otto Luder Maas- dorp. Adriaan Jacobus Smuts.		

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRE WARDENS, CAPE TOWN.

*Committee from the Burgher Senate, and Superintendents over the
Fire Materials.*

Johannes Jurgens, Esqr. (President and Fire Warden General).
Mr. Abraham Faure, senior (Vice-President).

Members.

Messrs. Gerrard Ewoud Overbeek (Secretary).
Johan Gregorius Ludolph.
Hermanus Barend Keytel.
Christiaan van den Burgh.
Johan Samuel Frederik Botha.
Carel Christiaan Smith.
Carel Christiaan Koch.

Inspectors of the Fire Engines.

Casper Claasje Dekenah. . . (Chief Adjutant).
Johan Anthon Ferch . . . (Deputy Inspector).
Carel Muller (Assistant Inspector).

Adjutants.

Herman Schutte.
Christiaan Orffer.

Overseers of the Magazines.

Bartholomeus Henricus Schonken.
Pieter Woudberg.

Fire Engines.

No. 1.

Fire Wardens.

Christiaan van den Burgh.
 Nicholas Johannes Graaf.
 Nicholas Zeeberg.
 David Hendrik Mellet.

Sergeants.

Willem Boomsaayer.
 R. H. van Driel.

No. 2.

Fire Wardens.

Carel Christiaan Smith.
 Daniel Coenraad Luyt.
 Goris Leeuwenaar.
 P. Joubert.

Sergeants.

Johannes Jacobus Luyt.
 Hendrik Blad.

No. 3.

Fire Wardens.

Carel Christiaan Koch.
 Jan Bernard.
 Willem Muller.
 P. C. Berning.

Sergeants.

Barend Berning.
 Jan Kalmeyer.

No. 4.

Fire Wardens.

Joh. Samuel Fred. Botha.
 Jacobus Johannes Mellet.
 Hendrik Wolhuter.
 Matthias Lotter.

Sergeants.

Johan August Bresler.
 Willem Weydeman, junior.

No. 5.

Fire Wardens.

Johan Gregorius Ludolph.
 Christiaan de Jongh, J. son.
 Christopher Haylet Smith.
 Jurrie Jacobse.
 Jan Adam Zinn.

Sergeants.

Rynhard Jacobse.
 Hendrik Koster.

No. 6.

Fire Wardens.

Hermanus Barend Keytel.
 August Christoffel Koch.
 Fredrik Spengler.
 Michiel Hanssen.
 Casper Morgendahl.

Sergeants.

Henning Schreuder.
 Carel Hardwich.

FOR THE FIRE ENGINE AT THE REFORMED CHURCH.

1815.

Firewardens.

Johan Frederik Gilowy.
M. J. Smith.
Christoffel Garisch.

Sergeants.

Coenraad Wasman.
Christiaan Freislew.
Jacob Thijs.

Overseer of the Waterpipes.

Christiaan Orffer.

Overseer of the Town Canals.

Jan van der Hoeven.

Overseer of the Pounds.

Johan Frederik Heydenrych.

Overseer of the Public Roads.

Jan van der Hoeven.

Town Postmaster.

J. P. van Lier.

Town Assizer.

Michiel Frederik Pentz.

Town Carpenter.

Christiaan Orffer.

Town Mason.

Hermanis Schutte.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

CAPE DISTRICT.

J. W. Stoll, Esqr. Landdrost.

Heemraden.

Messrs. C. G. Höhne.	Messrs. F. Rossouw.
T. F. Dreyer.	D. F. Lehman.
S. van der Spuy.	F. W. Sappé
C. J. Gie.	

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Mr. W. A. Wentzel, 1st Clerk, Mr. J. J. F. Roselt, 2nd do.

Mr. J. H. Brand, Clerk to the Secretary.

G. S. F. Geyer, Messenger.

J. Heyn, Overseer of the Van Camps Bay.

J. Blore, Under Sheriff.

Frans Schaak and Thomas Matthyse, Police Ruiters.

1815.

FIELD-CORNETS.

Johan George Stadler. Coenraad van Eyssen.	Papendorp. From the Lines to the Bridge at H. Cloete's at Rondebosch.
Jan Frederik Dreyer.	From Rondebosch to the Flag- staff at Wynberg and Zwart Rivier.
Willem Ferdinand Versfeld.	Wynberg, Constantia, Hout Bay, Steenbergen, to the Kalk Bay.
J. F. Thuynsma. H. O. Wilsenach. P. Stadler.	Kaapsche Duinen. Kaapsche Vlakte. Zoute Rivier, to the Post in Blaauwberg's Valley.
J. J. Uys. S. Malan	Tygerbergen. Tyger and Koebergen.
N. Mosterd. D. Verwey.	Koeberg and Dassenberg. Koeberg, Blaauwberg, this side of the Groenekloof, &c.
J. A. Basson. J. H. Rust. Nicolaas Lindes.	Zwartland. Zwartland to the Zoute Rivier. Behind the Groene Kloof and Zwart Water.
C. H. Laubscher. J. B. Bester.	Saldanha Bay's Veld. Zoute Rivier and St. Helena Bay's Veld.

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H. C. van Niekerk and J. M. Laubscher,		Deacons.
W. H. Louijssen, Clerk and Government Schoolmaster.		
P. A. Combrinck, Sexton.		

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Heemruden.

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A. Brink.	Paul Roux, Sr.
H. L. Neethling.	J. S. Marais.
Mr. P. C. van Blommestein,	Secretary.
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Mr. J. C. de Korte, Chief Clerk.	

Ordinary Clerks.

Messrs. M. J. Borchers, J. G. G. Lindenberg and J. G. Faure.
H. van der Horst and J. Knoop, Messengers.

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H. van der Horst, Messenger.

Mr. Johannes Wege Vendue Master.
,, J. W. M. Wege ,, Clerk.

J. W. Hauptfleisch, Auctioneer.

Mr. P. Stoel Under Sheriff.

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W. Herold and P. S. Rossouw . . . Elders.

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J. A. van der Byl,		P. Kuypers,	
J. J. Scholtz			Clerk.
J. Knoop			Organist.

A. van Coller, Sexton.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. Fick.	|	A. van Coller.
J. Hartog, sr.		A. J. Fabritius

CHURCH AT THE PAARL.

D. J. van Ryneveld, Esqr., Political Commissioner.
Rev. J. W. L. Gebhard Minister.
G. van der Byl and S. P. Jourdaan . . . Elders.

J. de Leeuw,	|	S. Malherbe,	} Deacons
P. S. du Plessis,		B. J. Bignonault,	
J. D. Hermans			Clerk.
_____			Organist.

J. J. Luttig, Sexton.

J. J. Luttig, Undertaker.

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Mr. W. Herold.	„ S. P. Jourdaan.

A. van Coller, Messenger.

G. M. Roms, District translator and teacher of the English Language.

G. van Coppenhagen, District Schoolmaster at Stellenbosch.

J. van Lindenbaum, District Schoolmaster at the Paarl

Fire-Wardens at Stellenbosch.

D. W. Hoffman ; J. D. Hugo ; F. J. Hauptfleisch.

Fire-Wardens at the Paarl.

J. H. Baard and A. J. de Villiers, P. son.

Mr. J. M. Endres, Practitioner, Accoucheur, & District's Surgeon.

Mr. C. Lyon, Practitioner.

Mr. A. Tardieux, Surgeon at the Paarl.

Mr. P. van Wyk, Surgeon at Hottentots Holland.

C. J. Hoffman, Ferryboat man.

FIELD CORNETS.

C. L. Neethling	Stellenbosch	D. J. van Dyk	Behind the
T. J. Roos, F. son	Moddergat	G. S. Hauptfleisch,	Paarl
J. Bosman	Bottelary's berg	D. Brink	Klein Drakenstein
D. H. Joubert	Eerste Rivier	R. P. van der Merwe	Wagonmakers Valley
H. R. de Vos	Hottentots Holland	R. E. le Roux, A. A. son	Groeneberg
C. A. Haupt	Groot Drakenstein	J. Coetzer	Paardeberg
P. D. de Villiers	Franschehoek	H. Brand	Riebeecks Kasteel
P. S. du Toit	Rivier Zonder End	G. C. Dreyer	Mosselbanks Rivier
J. E. Wagener	Paarl	M. M. Basson	Behind the Paardeberg Zwartland

J. C. Karstens, Zwartland ; J. H. Schreuder, Zoute Rivier, Zwartland ; S. C. Smith, Honigberg.

Field Corporals.

P. G. Neethling	Stellenbosch	G. S. Hauptfleisch	Klein Drakenstein
D. Roux, P. son	Moddergat		
G. J. Delpont	do.	D. J. Joubert	Wagonmakers Valley
J. P. Bosman	Bottelary's berg		
W. F. Immelman	do.	A. F. Bosman	do.
A. de Waal, T. son	Eerste Rivier	G. F. Marais, F. son	do.
D. de Villiers, H. son	do.	D. B. le Roux, P. son	do.
J. J. Marais, J. son	Groot Drakenstein	J. A. de Klerk	Groeneberg
A. P. de Villiers, D. son	do.	C. W. du Plessis	do.
S. W. van der Merwe	do.	J. Hendrikse	Paardeberg
J. J. Roux	Fransche Hoek	B. Stijn	do.
R. J. de Villiers	do	N. J. Laubscher, M. son	Riebeecks Kasteel
J. le Roux	Paarl	C. vander Westhuysen, J. son	do.
J. J. Minnaar	do.	N. G. Mostert	Mosselbanks Rivier
D. F. Luttig	do.	H. Niekerk, H. son	do.
S. G. Joubert	Behind the Paarl	F. Lombard, C. son	Behind the Paardeberg
T. G. Verster	do.	C. Krynauw, do.	do.
H. van Dyk, H. D. son	do.	J. E. Karstens, J. son	Zwartland
J. P. Minnaar, P. son	Klein Drakenstein	M. J. Karstens, J. son	do.
D. G. Malan	do.	J. D. Schreuder	Zoute Rivier, Zwartland
G. S. Malherbe	do.	P. J. Schreuder	do.
		J. J. van der Merwe	Honingberg
		H. Laubscher	do.

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W. Wessels.		J. Rossouw.
S. F. Strycher.		P. Human.
Abraham le Roe.		M. Steyn.
Mr. Jacobus Linde	Field Commandant.

Mr. D. J. Kuys, Secretary.
 Mr. G. C. Deneys, District Clerk.
 Mr. W. Koster, Surgeon.
 Messrs. W. C. Kuys and G. Vos, Clerks to the Landdrost.
 Mr. A. T. Kolver, Clerk to the Secretary.
 J. P. Koen and C. van der Lith, Messengers.

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 Messrs. P. J. Maree. | P. L. de Bruyn.
 M. J. de Kok. |
 H. A. Smith and P. Maas, Schoolmasters.
 C. Crog and C. van Graan, Messengers.

J. H. Frouenvelder, Esqr. Vendue Master.
 Mr. D. J. Kuys Do.
 „ G. C. Bergman Vendue Clerk.
 „ A. Kolver Do.
 C. Grabe and C. Vollenhoven, Auctioneers.

Mr. J. H. Behr Under Sheriff.

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 Minister.
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 D. Uys and R. Meyring Deacons.
 A. H. Smith Clerk.
 J. C. Krog, Sexton.

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Rev. Michiel Christiaan Vos Minister.
 P. L. de Bruyn and H. J. Laurens Elders.
 A. S. du Toit, | J. Maree, } Deacons.
 D. Roux, | B. Badenhorst, }
 D. de Vos. Clerk.
 J. C. van Graan, Sexton.

FIELD-CORNETS.

J. H. Crous	Zwellendam	W. Oosthuysen	Kafferkuils
H. Steyn	Klip Rivier		Rivier
Jacob Albert	Before Kog-	J. Holtzhausen	Vette Rivier
van Zyl	mans Kloof	P. Fourie	Duivenhoks
J. Viljoen	Bosjesveld		Rivier
P. Jourdaan	Behind Kog-	H. P. Gelden-	Potteberg
	mans Kloof	huis	
A. J. Joubert	Tradouw	C. J. Uys	Karsse Rivier
Christiaan Cloete	Langeberg	M. J. Laurens	Zoetendals
L. Breitenbach	Groote Rivier		Valley
F. Jansse van	Valsch Rivier	L. M. Maree	Uilenkraal
Rensburg		J. Wessels	Caledon
		P. H. Maree	Zwart Rivier

Nicolaas Swart, Palmiet and Bot Rivier.

POSTS.

H. Kuuhn	Palmiet Rivier
L. Marais	Bot Rivier
B. van Dyk	Caledon
J. Theunissen	Rivier Zonder End
L. Knobelauch	Do.
P. Human	Do.
D. Swarts	Breede Rivier
P. Lombard	Duioenhoks Rivier
J. la Granche	Hooge Kraal.

DISTRICT OF GRAAFF-REINET.

J. H. Fischer, Esq.	.. ..	Landdrost.
A. Stockenstrom, Esq.	.. ..	Deputy do.

Heemraden.

Messrs. H. A. Meyntjes.	Messrs. J. S. van Heerden.
J. B. Rabie.	J. B. van Blerk.
L. van Wyk.	G. F. Enslin.
Mr. T. Muller	Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Eckart	District Clerk.
Mr. O. G. Stockenstrom ..	Clerk to the Landdrost.
J. B. Wiese, Clerk to the Secretary and 1st Messenger.	
J. Auret and J. J. Schindehutte, Messengers.	

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J. H. Fischer, Esqr.	President.
Messrs. H. A. Meintjes and J. R. Rabie		Members.
Mr. T. Muller	Secretary.
J. Auret, Messenger.		

1815.

Mr. T. Muller	..	..	..	Vendue Master.
J. Auret	..	..	..	Auctioneer.
Mr. J. Londt	..	..	..	Under Sheriff.

CHURCH AT GRAAFF-REINET.

Rev. J. J. Kieherer	..	..	..	Minister.
J. S. van Heerder and J. P. Meintjes v. d. Berg				Elders.
L. Patenger,	|	C. van Niekerken		} Deacons.
F. Hennop,		D. Naude, J. son.		
Albert van Lingen,		Clerk.	J. Geel,	Sexton.
			Mr. C. P. Koning,	Surgeon.
			J. L. Olivier, senior,	Overseer of the Public Roads.

FIELD COMMANDANTS.

Messrs. C. D. Gerots.		Messrs. A. de Clercq.
J. P. van der Walt.	|	R. G. P. Pretorius.

Field-Cornets.

J. C. Boshof	At Graaff- Reinet.	N. T. van der Walt	Zeekoe Rivier
M. J. Pretorius	Before Sneeuwberg	C. Smit	Ghoup and Nieuwveld
A. Burger, B. son	On do.	S. de Beer J. Erasmus	Zwarteberg do.
H. J. Lieben- berg	do.	D. S. van der Merwe	Camdeboo
W. van Heer- den	Behind Sneeuwberg	J. C. Olivier A. C. Gryling	Buffelshoek Zwagershoek
B. C. du Plessis	Tarka	P. A. Opperman	Baviaans Rivier
J. van Zyl	do.		
J. Venter	Behind Rhenosterberg	W. D. Basson	Zwarte Ruggens
A. Venter	do.		

DISTRICT OF UITENHAGE.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Cuyler	..	..	..	Landdrost.
Major G. S. Fraser	..	..	..	Deputy do.

Heemraden.

Messrs. B. J. de Klerk.	|	Messrs. W. Nel.		
C. Viljoen.		J. J. Muller.		
C. Kok.		J. H. Combrink.		
Mr. J. C. Bergh	..	..	..	Secretary.
Mr. F. Auret	..	..	..	District Clerk.
Mr. J. H. Lange,	1st Messenger and Clerk to the Landdrost.			
	Mr. A. de Waal, Clerk to the Secretary.			
G. Broekhuysen,	Messenger, and Clerk to the Deputy Landdrost.			
Mr. J. C. Bergh	..	..	..	Vendue Master.
Mr. A. Rietmuller	..	..	..	Under Sheriff.

Schoolmaster and Teacher of the English Language.

1815.

Mr. J. H. van Lelyveld, at Uitenhage.

Mr. J. N. Beneke, Schoolmaster at Bruintjes Hoogte.

Willem Nell Field Commandant.

FIELD-CORNETS.

J. J. Kok	Zwartkops Rivier	J. J. Bekker	Riet Rivier
P. J. Fourie	Under Boschmans Rivier	G. P. Slabbert	Zwarte Ruggens
S. Nel	Albany	T. C. Senekal	Baviaans
L. J. Nel	Upper Bosch- mans Rivier	J. T. v. Staden	Kloof
L. Nel	Bruintjes Hoogte	S. Ferreira	Winterhoek Kromme Rivier

POSTS.

From the Cape towards Uitenhage.

Widow J. L. Rautenbach	.. ..	Wolvekraal.
H. de Vos	.. ..	Klipfontein.
J. S. van Nieuwerk	.. ..	Klarefontein.

Towards Graaff-Reinet.

J. Beytel	.. ..	Uitenhage
J. Strydom	.. ..	Wintershoek
D. Pietersen	.. ..	Hartebeesten Fontein
Widow W. Grobbelaar	.. ..	Riet Rivier
J. van Deventer	.. ..	Klipfontein
F. P. Greeff	Welgevonden

Ferry Boat.

T. Korsten at the Upper Drift, Gamtoos Rivier

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R. Oelofse	Do.		Hoogte
J. H. Combrink, jun.	Baviaans Kloof	D. Nel, L. son	Do.
P. Grobbelaar	Zwarte Ruggens	J. D. Bothma	Do.
B. D. Marais	Zwartkops Rivier	W. van der Vyver	Do.
		J. v. Deventer	Camdeboos Ruggens

Mr. J. F. Beck, Agent for the District of Uitenhage, residing
31, Wale-street, Cape Town.

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 Oloff Martinus Bergh, Esq. Deputy Landdrost.

Heemraden.

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P. Coenradie		J. de Bruyn
Jacobus du Toit, J.son		J. J. Moller
Mr. Jan Frederik Munnik, Secretary.		

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 Secretary.

Mr. W. de Vries, Clerk to the Deputy Landdrost.

F. Mong, Messenger.

G. Keet, Manager to the Deputy Landdrost.

Mr. J. F. Hesse Under Sheriff.

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 Messrs. P. Coenradie and J. du Toit, J.son . . Members.
 Mr. Jan Fredrik Munnik Secretary.
 E. Mong, Messenger.

Oloff Marthinus Bergh, Esq. Vendue Master.
 Mr. Jan Fredrik Munnik do.
 Mr. J. F. van de Graaff Vendue Clerk.
 Mr. W. de Vries do.

F. Mong and G. Keet, Auctioneers.

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		Sexton.

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 J. P. de Villiers, at Witzen and Schurfteberg.
 Christoffel Heynike, at Jan Mosterts Hoek.

Field Commandants.

Barend Pienaar, and Jacobus Nel, Abraham's Son.

Field Cornets.

D. J. Theron, D. son	At Tulbagh	E. H. Wolfaart	At the mouth of the Oli- phants Rivier
E. L. Marais	Brede Rivier	J. C. Hugo	Voorste omtrek van het
G. Hugo	Over the Brede Rivier		Koude Bokkeveld
J. S. du Toit	In the Goudiné	J. R. van der Merwe	Achterste omtrek van do. and the Karroo
P. J. de Vos	Behind the Hex Rivier		
P. van der Merwe	Voorste Bosjesveld	G. S. Wolfaart	Warme Bokkeveld
P. B. Marais	Middle do.	P. van der Westhuysen	Klein do.
J. F. Viljoen	On this side 24 Rivieren	G. Maritz	Voorste omtrek van Middel Roggeveld
B. F. Burger	Over the do.	A. van Wyk	Achterste do. van Onder Rogge- veld.
G. Russouw	Before the Piquetbergen	Jacobus Nel	do. do.
D. Lambregts J. N. Smit	Behind the do. do.	D. J. Kruger B. F. Lubbe	In the Coup Cederbergen and Bidouw
G. E. Smit	Berg and Ver- loren Valley	J. Louw, J. G. son	Onder Bokkeveld
W. Burger, Schalk's son	Oliphants Rivier	C. A. van der Merwe	Hantam
J. H. Nieuwout	do.	A. van Nieuwkerken	Klein Namaqualand and Kamies- bergen

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Heemraden.

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J. Meyer, N. Son		Adam Boshoff
C. van der Wat, sr.		Daniel Mareé
Mr. J. F. Bam	Secretary.
Mr. D. Coolhaas	District Clerk.

1815.

Mr. H. S. du Toit	..	..	1st Clerk to the Landdrost.
Nr. H. O. Acker	..	..	2nd " " "
Mr. A. van der Lith	..	..	Clerk to the Secretary.
H. J. van der Hoven	Messenger.
J. Bodensteyn	Deputy, do.
Mr. J. Stopforth	Under Sheriff.

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A. G. van Kervel, Esq.	President.
Messrs. P. R. Botha and J. Meyer, N. Son.	Members.
Mr. J. F. Bam	Secretary.
H. J. van der Hoven, Messenger.			

Mr. J. F. Bam	..	..	Vendue Master.
A. van der Lith	..	..	Clerk.
H. J. van der Hoven, Aucticneer.			

CHURCH AT GEORGE.

Rev. T. J. Herold	..	..	..	Minister.
M. A. Muller and J. C. Rademeyer	..	..	..	Elders.
M. C. Botha,	|	A. van der Lith,	}	Deacons.
T. J. Meyer,		G. van Rooyen,		
..	Clerk.
J. W. Paulsen	Sexton

SCHOOL COMMISSION.

A. G. van Kervel, Esq.	President.
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Members.

Rev. T. J. Herold		Mr. J. C. Rademeyer.	
Mr. M. A. Muller			
B. van Beek	Schoolmaster
J. W. Paulsen	Messenger.

Mr P. R. Botha	Field Commandant.
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FIELD-CORNEIS.

L. J. Botha		Cango		W. Voslo, W.		Voor aan Plet-
C. de Jager		Voor aan Oli-		son		tenbergs Baai
J. Oosthuizen	|	phants Rivier	|	H. v. Huisteen	|	Achter do.
L. Jordaan		Boven do.		J. Wolmarans		Attacuas Kloof
J. L. Botha	|	Gouritz Rivier	|	M. H. Janse van	|	Voor in de
J. de la Harpe		Mossel Bay		Rensburg		Lange Kloof
	|	Ouiteniqua-	|	S. Ferreira, sr.	|	Achter do.
		land				

Posts.			
E. E. Meyer, J. son	Gourits Rivier	M. Zondagh	Langekloof
H. Abue	Mossel Bay	S. Ferreira	Do.
C. van der Watt sr.	Groot Brak Rivier	P. H. Ferreira	Kromme Rivier
S. H. du Toit	George	Widow S.	Plettenbergs
R. Campher	Lange Kloof	Weyers	Bay
P. H. van Rooyen	Do.	G. Rex	Do.

TIME OF THE POST WAGONS STARTING
to and from Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

The wagons start on Wednesdays and Saturdays, viz. :—

In the months of November, December, January and February, at five o'clock in the morning.

In the months of March, April, September and October, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

In the months of May, June, July and August, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Cape Town Wagon starts from the Stadhouse in Cape Town, and the Stellenbosch Wagon from the Post Office at Stellenbosch.

They meet at Laurens Jansen's house at the Kuil's Rivier, where they remain one hour only.

LIST OF THE ARMY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

OFFICERS ON THE STAFF WITH THEIR ASSISTANTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHARLES
HENRY SOMERSET,

Commander of the Forces.

Military Secretary	.. ..	Major Rogers.
Lt.- Col. C. Bird,	} Aides-de-Camp.	
Major Rogers,		
Captain Cloete,		
Lt-General, the Hon. Robert Meade.		
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Buchan.		
Brigade Major, Capt. Gleadowe.		
Lt.-Colonel J. G. Cuyler.		
Major Watson (Lt.-Col.)		Commanding Royal Artillery.

1815
 Brigade Major, Captain Wilgress (Major).
 Dep. Adj.-Gen., Major M. G. Blake.
 Ass. do., Lieut. Jos. Hare.
 Deputy Judge Advocate, Lt.-Col. T. Bates.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS.

George Miles, Esqr. (in Europe).
 Major Rogers, Acting do.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Robert Hill, Esqr., Deputy Commissary-General.
 Ralph Rogerson, Esqr., Assistant do.
 John Damant, Esqr., Deputy Assistant do.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. Warre, Deputy Quartermaster-General.
 Lieut. William Underwood, Assistant do.

DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

John Falcon, Esqr., Deputy Paymaster-General.
 William Marshall, Esqr., Assistant and Acting Deputy Paymaster-General.

DEPUTY BARRACK MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

G. H. Denniss, Esqr., Deputy Barrack Master General.
 Lieut. H. Hansen, Assistant do.
 Lieut. W. J. Kent, Deputy do.

GENERAL HOSPITAL STAFF.

Wm. Hussey, Esqr., M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
 W. H. Lys, Esqr., Staff Surgeon.
 C. Clark, Esqr., Deputy Purveyor.
 S. Leeson, Esqr., M.D., Apothecary.
 Mr. T. K. Deane, Clerk to the Purveyor.
 Mr. W. J. Mackrill, Clerk to the Purveyor.
 Mr. J. T. Maharey, Hospital Mate.
 Mr. H. C. Carter, " "
 Mr. James O'Beirne " "
 Mr. John Coghlan, " "
 Mr. John Dempster " "
 Mr. George Simpson " "

GARRISON STAFF.

Lt.-Gen. Wm. Cockell, Commandant of Simon's Town.
 Major-Gen. Jos. Baird, Commandant of Cape Town.
 Lieut. Daniel Wiley, Town Major.
 R. Spencer, Esq., Garrison Surgeon.
 Rev. J. S. Hewett, Chaplain to the Forces.
 Lt.-Col. J. G. Cuyler, Com. Fort Frederick, Algoa Bay.
 Lieut. John Baird, Frontier Adjutant.

ORDNANCE.

Civil Department.

John Edwards, Esq.,	..	..	..	Storkeeper.
William Lawson, Esq.,	..	..	..	Clerk of Survey.
Benjamin Grayson, Esq.,	..	..	..	Clerk of Checque.
Mr. Owen Young	..	..	..	1st Clerk.
Mr. Timothy Caffyn	..	..	..	2nd „
Mr. Richard Penn	..	..	..	3rd „*
	..	..	..	4th „
Edward Lintott	..	..	..	Master Artificer.
Thomas Wicks	..	..	..	Armourer.

Royal Engineer Office.

Mr. J. Azerond ..	..	..	..	Draftsman.
Mr. C. Bestendig	..	..	..	Clerk of Works

LIST OF OFFICERS WITH THEIR DATES OF COMMISSIONS, ATTACHED
 TO THE REGIMENTS AT PRESENT IN THE COLONY OF THE CAPE
 OF GOOD HOPE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Major	Alexander Watson	Bt.L.C. June 4, 1814
Captains	Robert Thornhill	„ „ Jan. 1, 1812
	Francis Power	„ Maj., Jan. 1, 1812
2d Captains	E. P. Wilgress	„ „ June 4, 1814
	Matthew Lord	Feb. 1, 1808
	W. D. Jones.	May 8, 1811
	A. M'Laughlane	June 17, 1812
1st Lieutenants	Thos. G. Higgins	Febr. 1, 1808
	David Pattullo	Febr. 1, 1808
	R. S. Aitchison	May 22, 1809
	Robert Grimes	March 16, 1812
	J. C. Acherly	October 24, 1812
Ass. Surgeon	Henry Forster	February 2, 1813
	Thomas Jorden	August 23, 1806
	James Parratt	June 11, 1813

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Captain Commanding	Henry Smart	June 24, 1809

21ST LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Colonel	Banastre Tarleton	Gen., Jan. 1, 1812
Lieut-Colonels	James Wharton	L. G., June 4, 1811
	Richard Pigot	Col., June 4, 1814
Majors	Thos. Bates	L. C., June 4, 1813
	Edward Vicars	Col., June 4, 1811
	W. W. Higgins	Feb. 28, 1805
	Wm. Gleadowe	March 21, 1805
Captains	J. R. Crawford	April 13, 1807
	Abiathan Hawkes	May 21, 1807
	J. B. Ord	June 9, 1808
	R. J. Thornton	B. Maj., Jan. 1, 1812
	Alex. Lecky	July 27, 1809
	Thomas Jones	May 3, 1810
	John Grey	October 25, 1810
	A. A. O'Reilly	Jan. 21, 1813
	A. J. Cloete	Nov. 23, 1813
	Wm. Underwood	July 23, 1803
	W. J. Kent	October 25, 1804
	J. G. Whitaker	October 31, 1805
	James Dunbar	December 26, 1805
	William Williams	Feb. 12, 1806
	Joseph Hare	May 15, 1806
	William Proctor	Dec. 29, 1808
	Henry Elliott	June 1, 1809
J. A. Fehrzen	August 2, 1810	
William Hake	Nov. 1, 1810	
Walter Newton	Nov. 2, 1810	
Lieutenants	George Aitkin	March 19, 1812
	Joseph Leeson	October 6, 1812
	W. H. Boys	October 7, 1812
	Andrew Bond	October 8, 1812
	Francis de Visme	March 18, 1813
	C. Johnstone	April 1, 1813
	Robert Whaley	April 22, 1813
	James Heywood	May 27, 1813
	Henry Tomkinson	Sept. 23, 1813
	C. W. Hughes	October 21, 1813
	James Buck	Dec. 30, 1813
W. B. Stapleton	Jan. 6, 1814	

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Cornets	James Wood	Dec. 29, 1813
	A. A. M'Couchy	Nov. 19, 1812
	Samuel Carter	Dec. 2, 1813
	J. H. Loft	Dec. 30, 1813
	J. S. Porter	April 7, 1814
	C. T. Bishop	April 14, 1814
Paymaster	James Collier	August 22, 1805
Lieut. and Adjt.	William Williams	March 16, 1805
Rl. Qr. Mr.	A. F. Fortesquieu	March 5, 1812
Surgeon	Richard Spencer	May 22, 1806
Ass. do.	Thomas Price	Nov. 13, 1806
Vet. do.	Alex. Menzies	Oct. 4, 1810
	John Schroeder	June 25, 1812

60TH REGIMENT.

Colonel	Sir H. Clinton, K.B.	Lieut.-General (?)
Lieut.-Colonels	Thomas Austen	June 20, 1805
	William Marlton	May 31, 1814
Majors	Alex. Andrews	Jan. 17, 1811
	J. W. Aldred	May 31, 1814
	W. Battley, Bt. L.C.	April 25, 1808
Captains	Gal. de Reynaud	Dec. 11, 1806
	Henry Petrie	Oct. 11, 1809
	Philip Mayer	Nov. 23, 1809
	C. M'Kenzie, Bt. M.	June 4, 1811
	L. Gibbons, Bt. M.	Feb. 25, 1804
	Fred. Holmes	Sept. 19, 1811
	Dan. Page	Oct. 16, 1811
	Geo. F. Gibson	Jan. 9, 1812
	R. H. Hughes	Aug. 27, 1812
	Alexander Webster	Aug. 27, 1803
	William Simpson	Dec. 1, 1807
	J. R. d'Arcy	Oct. 2, 1809
	And. Lacht	Sep. 4, 1809
Lieutenants.	And. Ellison	Oct. 12, 1809
	Geo. F. Stern	March 1, 1810
	Peter Eason	Oct. 8, 1810
	Samuel Kerr	Oct. 14, 1810
	Samuel Sargeant	Oct. 17, 1810
	Mich. M'Namarra	Oct. 18, 1810
	Eugene Downing	Oct. 24, 1810

1815.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of C. mmissions.
Lieutenants	David Le Count	Oct. 26, 1810
	Fred. Larbush	Oct. 29, 1810
	M. Dawson Carr	Nov. 1, 1810
	Corn. B. Alcock	Dec. 6, 1810
	Edw. Burghaagen	March 28, 1811
	Lewis V. Fleischhut	Oct. 5, 1811
	C. W. Brethauer	Oct. 6, 1811
	R. H. L. Schoffer	Oct. 7, 1811
	Donald Drummond	Dec. 19, 1811
	John Humphreys	March 12, 1812
	James Fleeson	March 26, 1812
	Joseph Crowe	March 29, 1812
	Donald Urquhart	March 30, 1812
	D. Carmichael	March 30, 1812
	Wm. Taaffe	May 14, 1812
	Henry Molloy	Oct. 29, 1812
	Wm. Battley	Feb. 7, 1813
	Wm. Lupton	Feb. 9, 1813
	A. M. J. Durnford	May 5, 1813
	W. F. A. Gilfillan	May 6, 1813
Robert Pannell	Aug. 2, 1813	
Jero. Cochrane	Jan. 23, 1814	
J. H. Crawford	Jan. 25, 1814	
John Armstrong	April 19, 1814	
Ensigns	J. J. Hislop	Feb. 7, 1813
	James Lewis	March 3, 1813
	G. B. Symes	May 5, 1813
	Thos. Abeil	July 15, 1813
	F. G. Bartlett	Aug. 20, 1813
	Henry Semar	Aug. 25, 1813
	William Slater	April 20, 1814
	Joseph Robinson	April 21, 1814
	Andrew Lacho	April 23, 1807
	Wm. Maxwell	July 6, 1812
Surgeon	W. B. Morle	Nov. 2, 1809
Ass. do.	Leb. Mendorff	March 14, 1811
Paymaster	Fran. Murray	Jan. 31, 1811
	R. B. Fisher	July 19, 1810

THE 72ND REGIMENT.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Colonel	James Stuart	October 23, 1798
Lieut.-Colonels	Robert M'Farlane	September 13, 1798
	Henry Monckton	June 18, 1807
Majors	Ronald Campbell	Nov. 22, 1807
	Walter Leitch	July 20, 1809
	Wm. R. Lawrence	Aug. 1, 1804
Captains	Chas. Robertson	Aug. 2, 1804
	Wm. B. Nicolls	Aug. 3, 1804
	Thos. C. Martellie	Aug. 28, 1804
	John Black	April 4, 1805
	Henry Harris	Jan. 15, 1807
	John S. Jackson	Jan. 22, 1807
	R. K. Abbey	Aug. 10, 1804
	Robert Owen	May 29, 1807
	Henry Wilson	Nov. 22, 1807
	Whiteford Bell	Aug. 20, 1812
	Charles C. Webb	July 1, 1813
	D. Carmichael	Feb. 10, 1814
	John Grant	June 25, 1803
	Don. M'Clean, sen.	April 14, 1805
	A. M. M'Gachan	April 15, 1805
	J. M. K. Cameron	Jan. 14, 1807
	Peter Sutherland	Jan. 15, 1807
	Alexander Logie	May 21, 1807
	John Sharp	Oct. 29, 1807
	William Graham	April 21, 1808
Ogilvie Stuart	April 28, 1808	
Don. M'Lean, jun.	Oct. 13, 1808	
Lieutenants	Andrew Chisholm	Aug. 3, 1809
	William Steele	Sept. 28, 1809
	Chas. M. M'Lean	Dec. 21, 1809
	Walter Henderson	Oct. 18, 1810
	Moses Campbell	Feb. 13, 1811
	J. H. Atkinson	Feb. 14, 1811
	W. M'Kenzie	Feb. 15, 1811
	Patrick M'Dougall	Feb. 16, 1811
	H. W. Maxwell	Feb. 17, 1811
	James Burn	Feb. 19, 1811
	W. J. F. Wall	Feb. 20, 1811
	C. M'Donald	Feb. 21, 1811
	R. Coventry (adjt)	Aug. 20, 1812
James Gowan	Sept. 3, 1812	

1815.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Lieutenants!	David Manson	May 20, 1813
	Dugald Campbell	July 8, 1813
	Alexander M'Lean	Oct. 14, 1813
Ensigns	W. M'Kenzie	April 18, 1811
	J. Pickthorn	April 25, 1811
	John Goudie	May 23, 1811
	John M'Gachan	Dec. 5, 1811
	Henry Jervis	Dec. 19, 1811
	Joseph Evans	Jan. 28, 1812
	Hugh Rose	Dec. 31, 1812
Paymaster	William Frazer	April 1, 1813
Adjutant	John C. C. Irvine	Sept. 27, 1810
Quartermaster	Richard Coventry	Jan. 11, 1810
Surgeon	William Benton	Nov. 1, 1804
Assistant Surgeons	John Hume	April 21, 1803
	Charles Hamilton	April 20, 1809
	Alexander M'Kee	Oct. 27, 1808
	Thomas Clark	June 3, 1813

THE 83RD REGIMENT.

Colonel	Jas. Balfour (Gen.)	Nov. 12, 1795
Lieut.-Colonels	Joseph Baird	M.G. Jan. 1, 1812
	Jacob Brunt	June 13, 1811
Majors	John Napper	Bt. L C. June 4, 1813
	H. W. Carr	„ April 27, 1812
	Abraham Brunt	Aug. 19, 1813
	James Sullivan	Bt. Maj. June 4, 1810
	Allan Cameron	„ „ „
	Thos. Summerfield	„ „ „
	Francis Creagh	March 24, 1806
Captains	William Geddes	Bt. L. C. June 4, 1814
	Samuel Hext	Bt. M. June 21, 1813
	Fred. Strawbenzie	Oct. 8, 1807
	Robert Fraser	Jan. 1, 1808
	George Noleken	Bt. Maj. June 4, 1814
	Alex. Campbell	March 29, 1809
	John Terry	Jan. 31, 1811
	Donald Campbell	March 5, 1812
	E. C. Emett	June 4, 1812
	George Buchan	Feb. 11, 1813
	Benjamin Dorral	April 28, 1814

Ranks	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Lieutenants	Daniel Wily	March 13, 1806
	Charles Hardman	October 2, 1806
	Wm. Townshend	October 29, 1806
	Bodet Trydle	October 30, 1806
	Alex. M'Beane	Jan. 20, 1807
	John Shaw	Feb. 9, 1807
	William Phillips	Feb. 10, 1807
	James Cruttwell	Feb. 11, 1807
	J. J. Smith	March 26, 1807
	George Mee	Nov. 28, 1807
	Charles Abell	March 11, 1808
	William Cotter	March 12, 1808
	Henry Brahan	March 13, 1808
	Charles Baldwin	March 16, 1808
	Nicholas Colthurst	March 29, 1808
	Richard Holmes	March 30, 1808
	John Ramsey	April 14, 1808
	James Kingstone	April 21, 1808
	William Holland	Sept. 28, 1808
	Henry Vericker	Sept. 29, 1808
	James Smith	March 23, 1809
	T. B. Gargoine	March 25, 1809
	J. M. Cox	May 30, 1811
Richard Woodhouse	June 5, 1812	
William Wiley	Dec. 30, 1812	
Alex. G. Steven	March 3, 1812	
Christ. L. Wykard	April 28, 1814	
Henry Lattolech	March 16, 1809	
Ensigns	John Summerfield	June 5, 1812
	John Parnell	June 11, 1812
	William O'Niell	Aug. 12, 1812
	Luke Browne	Dec. 31, 1812
	William Maxwell	Feb. 11, 1813
	Thomas Young	April 15, 1813
	Charles Irwin	April 22, 1813
Adjutants	Joseph Swinburne	July 25, 1811
	George Dewsnap	May 12, 1814
Quartermasters	Samuel Holt	Aug. 1, 1809
	William Hall	May 12, 1814
Pay Master	Thomas Boulton	April 19, 1799
Surgeon	Charles Waite	Feb. 25, 1805
Asst. Surgeons	Walter Ward	Oct. 16, 1806
	John Glasco	Sept. 9, 1813

CAPE REGIMENT.

Ranks.	Names	Dates of Commissions.
Colonel	G. Mornerieffe, L.G.	April 27, 1811
Lieut.-Colonel	John Graham	Jan. 23, 1806
Majors	J. G. Cuyler	Jan. 23, 1806
	Geo. S. Fraser	Oct. 21, 1813
Captains	Patrick Craufurd	May 28, 1806
	J. T. Prentice, L.C.	Oct. 25, 1809
	John Souter	Dec. 15, 1808
	Clement Kirby	March 20, 1806
	Donald M'Niel, M.	June 25, 1803
	M. G. Blake, M.	Feb. 3, 1804
	M. Lynch	Oct. 3, 1811
	W. W. Harding	Oct. 12, 1809
	J. C. Andrews	Oct. 26, 1804
	Andrew Bogle	Oct. 21, 1813
	Lewis Ellert	March 22, 1806
	James Gair	March 24, 1806
Lieutenants	John Bell	March 25, 1806
	L. Schonfeldt	March 27, 1806
	George Ledingham	July 17, 1806
	Henry Hansen	Jan. 23, 1797
	John Devenish	April 27, 1809
	John Baird	Dec. 14, 1809
	Robert Hart (Adj)	Sept. 27, 1810
	Matthew M'Innes	March 5, 1812
	George Sutherland	Oct. 21, 1813
	Kenneth Forbes	Jan. 4, 1810
Ensigns	G. Patton	April 26, 1810
	— Laycock	May 24, 1810
	F. Rousseau	Sept. 5, 1810
	H. Fraser	Sept. 6, 1810
	D. M'Niel	Aug. 23, 1810
	A. Stockenstrom	Sept. 12, 1811
	Peter Rosseau	Oct. 29, 1812
Adjutant	— Gordon	Oct. 29, 1812
	Robert Hart, Lt.	Jan. 26, 1805
Surgeon	W. Milton	?
Ass. Surgeons	G. Glaeser	Sept. 11, 1806
	G. H. van der Meulen	April 12, 1810
Chaplain	A. A. van der Lingen	?

ROYAL GARRISON COMPANY.

1815.

Ranks.	Names.	Dates of Commissions.
Captain	F. Evatt	March 25, 1813
Lieutenants	W. Slater	March 25, 1813
	M. Fleischer	March 25, 1813
	W. Garduer	March 25, 1814

ANNEXURE E.

No. 1.

The following evidence is annexed to the original collection taken by the Special Commission of Circuit at Uitenhage, and given in the text.

Articles on which Volkert Delport, a prisoner in the public prison here, is to be heard and interrogated before Commissioners from the Hon. the Court of Justice of this Government, at the request of the Landdrost of Uitenhage, J. G. Cuyler.

1. Your name, age and birth-place ?

Answer.—Volkert Johannes Delport, 18 years old, and born at the Zwarteberg.

2. To what District and Field-cornetcy do you belong ?

Answer.—To the Field-cornetcy of the Baviaans Rivier, under the Field-cornet Opperman, belonging to the Deputy Drostdy, Cradoek.

3. Were not you also present among the assembled armed rebels in the District in which you reside ?

Answer.—No. I was not with those people; they only sent me with Faber to the Kafirs.

4. Who sent you with Faber to the Kafirs ?

Answer.—The late Johannes Bezuidenhout.

5. Where were you when Johannes Bezuidenhout ordered you ?

Answer.—I was on the farm of Jochem Prinslo, busy working at a wagon of my father, when in the evening Johannes Bezuidenhout and Faber came there, and forced me (threatening me with death) to accompany Faber and a son of Jochem Prinslo, named Willem, to Kafirland.

1815.

6. With what object did you go to Kafirland?

7. Whether he went with willingly, or was requested by any one to do so?

8. When did you first become acquainted with the purpose?

9. What is known to you of the negotiation with the Kafirs?

10. How long were you in Kafirland?

11. Where did you remain that day?

12. Did any one come to you to call you back from Kafirland?

13. Did not Faber, when you were riding back, tell you what he had done among the Kafirs?

14. Where did you go to on your return?

15. Did you not speak to any of the people gathered together there?

16. Did C. Faber or anyone else prevent you from leaving them?

Answer.—I know of that as little as the paper lying on the table. I do not know it unto this day.

Already answered.

Lapses.

Answer.—I was afraid, as I had never before been among the Kafirs, and, therefore, with young Willem Prinsloo saddled off about 400 yards away from the Kafirs, and remained sitting there, whilst Cornelius Faber went to the Kafirs.

Answer.—We came to the Kafirs in the morning, and there we remained the whole day, riding back the following morning.

Answer.—We remained where we had off-saddled.

Answer.—No. I saw no one.

Answer.—He merely said Bezuidenhout had sent him to speak with the Kafirs; but old Faber is an angry man, and does not converse with young people.

Answer.—We rode together to near the place of Daniel Erasmus, where we saw the people together, and whither Faber rode, whilst little Willem Prinsloo and I rode to my father's place, whence the said Willem Prinsloo rode on to his father's place.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—As soon as we saw those people we both raced on homewards.

17. Did you also take a part in the rebellion on Slachtersnek?

Answer.—No.

18. Is it known to you that a Commandeer note was written by Willem Krugel, to be present on a certain day at the place of Daniel Erasmus?

Answer.—No.

19. Was your person not searched for, to appear before the Commission at Uitenhage?

Answer.—Yes. The Messenger of Justice of Cradock, Johannes de Schutte, came to ask for me.

20. Why did you not appear before that Committee?

Answer.—Because I was afraid of those people, and my dirtyness.

21. What was the cause of that fear?

Answer.—Because they had forced me to join them to that extent. (Further) During the evening, after my return, I heard from my parents that Colonel Cuyler had arrived among the people, and that some had surrendered themselves to him, whilst the others had run back.

22. Where did you conceal yourself during that time?

Answer.—In the mountains around the house.

23. On what did you subsist?

Answer.—On game.

24. Did you then have a gun and lead with you?

Answer.—Yes.

25. Were you alone in your concealment?

Answer.—No. I was then with Willem and Zacharias Prinslo, Frederik and Okkert Brits, and Meinhard.

26. How did you fall into the hands of justice?

Answer.—We all waited until everything was quiet, and then we all rode to the Landdrost Cuyler of Uitenhage, and reported ourselves to him, who told us that the Commission had already left, and we had therefore to go to the Cape to be examined there.

27. Were you not brought to the Landdrost Cuyler by the Field-Cornet Oppermau?

Answer.—No. We first reported ourselves to him, and requested him to accompany us thither; and as he had no horse, little Willem Prinslo lent him one for the purpose.

1815.

23. In what manner, and where, did you meet the five other persons?

Answer.—After some of these people had surrendered to the Landdrost, these persons, I believe, arrived there over our place which was lying in their way, wherefore I returned with them to the mountains.

29. Has a certain Frans Marais also been with you in Kafirland?

Answer.—Yes.

30. Was there not also a Hottentot with you?

Answer.—Yes; a gun carrier of Faber.

31. Did the said Frans Marais mention what he had done in Kafirland?

Answer.—No.

32. How did the said Marais come to you?

Answer.—He came to the farm in company of Faber and Bezuidenhout.

33. From where did Faber, Bezuidenhout and Marais come, when you people arrived at the place of Jochem Prinslo?

Answer.—They came, I fancy, from the Tarka.

34. Did the Hottentot also not tell you what they had done among the Kafirs?

Answer.—No.

35. What means of compulsion did Bezuidenhout employ to force you to accompany Faber?

Answer.—He said that if I did not ride with him, I would have to suffer the consequences, and he also offered me a bullet through my brain.

36. Why had he to force you to go with Faber, as you say that you did not know what the intention of Faber was?

Answer.—Bezuidenhout merely said that I was to go with Faber, and threatened me if I did not do so.

37. Do you know that it is forbidden to the inhabitants to go into Kafirland?

Answer.—That must be so, as people never cross over (into it). (Further), I have heard from the people that there is such a prohibition.

38. How long were you with Faber on the way from the place of Jochem Prinslo to the Kafirs?

Answer.—The seventh day we again arrived at home. (Further). We rode thither in four days.

39. On what day of what month did you ride thither?

Answer.—That I do not know.

40. Why did you not try during that time to escape from Faber and Marais?

Answer.—Because I was a stranger to that veld, and feared to be alone in it.

41. Did not, when you people were in Kafirland, the news reach you that Hendrik Frederik Prinslo had been arrested?

Answer.—That I did not hear.

42. Did you not with Faber and the rest visit the Kafir chief Jaloeza?

Answer.—I do not know the names of those Kafirs, but Faber said that he had been with a Kafir chief.

43. Did you not also visit the Kafir chief Gaika?

Answer.—No; I was not with him.

44. Did not Faber, one evening, tell you people that the Kafirs would come to drive away the English who were lying at the Fish River?

Answer.—No; Faber does not converse with a young person.

45. Did the said Faber visit one or two Kafir Chiefs?

Answer.—That I do not know.

46. Did not Faber also tell you that the Boers were first to fight and then send to call for the Kafirs?

Answer.—No. He told me nothing whatever of what he had done among the Kafirs.

47. Did you hear the said Faber conversing with the Kafirs?

Answer.—No.

48. Did not a Kafir of Zacharias Prinslo come to call you out of Kafirland?

Answer.—No, I did not see that person.

49. What moved you people to report yourselves to the Field-Cornet Opperman?

Answer.—When everything was over, I felt in my heart that I had no guilt whatever, and thereupon I went to him.

Thus done, &c.

Mark of

Cape of Good Hope, the 13th of March, 1816.

×

Volkert Johannes Delport.

As Commissioners :

In my presence,

(Signed) W. HIDDINGH.
J. H. NEETHLING.

H. Cloete, L. son,
Secretary.

Articles on which Willem Petrus Prinslo, Jochem's son, a prisoner in the Public Prison here, is to be heard and interrogated before Commissioners from the Hon. the Court of Justice of this Government, at the request of the Landdrost of Uitenhage, J. G. Cuyler.

1. Your name, age, and birth-place?

Answer. — Willem Petrus Prinslo, Jochem's son, 16 years old, and born on Brunitjes Hoogte.

2. To what District and Field-Cornetey do you belong?

Answer. — To the Field-Cornet, Philip Opperman, of the Baviaans Rivier, falling under Graaff-Reinet.

3. Have you not been to Kafirland with C. Faber?

Answer.—Yes.

4. Who went with you?

Answer.—Faber, a Frenchman (Marais) and Delport. (Further.) They threatened us with death if we did not accompany them.

5. On what farm did Faber take you with him?

Answer.—On the farm, "De Daggaa Boer," belonging to Teunis de Klerk, on which, however, my father resided. Bezuidenhout and Faber arrived there, and Bezuidenhout ordered Delport and me to accompany Faber to Kafirland, threatening us with death if we did not do so.

6. Where did Marais come to you?

Answer.—We thereupon followed Faber, first to his place, where we found Marais, who then also went with us to Kafirland.

7. What had you to do in Kafirland?

Answer.—That I do not know. When Bezuidenhout threatened me so, my heart became sad, and I did not ask him about it, and tried to get away from them, but could not.

8. How long were you on the road?

Answer.—We were eight days out. I believe that we rode to the Kafirs in three or four days.

9. Why did you not, during that time, endeavour to escape?

Answer.—That I could not possibly do, as I was only a youth, and Faber a big, strong man.

10. What is known to you of the negotiations between Faber and the Kafirs?

Answer.—I was too sad to enquire, but only asked Faber for what purpose he took me with him, when he told me that Johannes Bezuidenhout had ordered him to bring the Kafirs with him.

11. When did Faber tell you this?

Answer.—On our way to the Kafirs.

12. Who was present at the time?

Answer.—I did not ask him. They were all present; but whether they heard it, I do not know.

13. How long were you in Kafirland?

Answer.—I think two days.

14. Where did you stay there?

Answer.—We saddled off some distance away from the Kafirs, and there Delport and I remained until Faber had spoken with the Kafirs.

15. Did any one come to you to call you back from Kafirland?

Answer.—No. Nobody.

16. Did Faber not tell you what he had spoken with the Kafirs?

Answer.—No; and in consequence of sadness, I did not ask after it or speak about it.

17. Whither did you people go after your return?

Answer.—We arrived at the Slachter's Nek just when Colonel Cuyler reached the people, among whom then a commotion was caused, of which Delport and I made use, and fled.

18. Did you speak with the people at the Slachter's Nek?

Answer.—No. Faber went to those people, whilst Delport and I, seeing the commotion among them, fled.

19. Did you hear what Faber said to those people?

Answer.—No.

20. Was Zacharias Prinslo also among the men congregated on the Slachter's Nek?

Answer.—That I do not know. I did not see him among them.

21. What share did you have in the rebellion on the Slachter's Nek?

Answer.—No. I know nothing else about it than that Bezuidenhout, when he threat-

22. Is it also known to you that a Commandeer Note had been written by Willem Krugel to assemble on the farm of Daniel Erasmus?

23. Was not your person searched for, in order to appear before the Commission at Uitenhage?

24. Why did you not then appear?

25. Where were you in hiding during that time?

26. On what did you subsist?

27. Did you have arms and lead?

28. Who was with you there?

29. Did you thus flee and always remain together?

ened Delpport and me with death, and ordered us to accompany Faber, said that he wished to avenge the death of his brother, and had a number of men on his side.

Answer.—No. Of that I know nothing.

Answer.—Yes. The messenger of Justice was there to say so.

Answer.—Because my heart was then still confused and heavy. But after that, I came to myself, and feeling that I was innocent of it, I came myself.

Answer.—In the mountains.

Answer.—On game.

Answer.—Yes.

Answer.—We were thirteen altogether, Volkert Delpport, Zacharias and Jochem Prinslo, Klaas' son, Frederik and Okkert Brits, Jakobus Delpport, Martinus Barnard, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Gerrit's son; and Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wy-nand's son, Cobus Vij, Coenraad Bezuidenhout, Martinus Prinslo, and myself.

Answer.—No. We gradually came together, and after having wandered about some time, we all agreed to deliver ourselves to our Government; and there-upon Frederik Britz and Cobus and Volkert Delpport, Zacharias Prinslo and I rode to the Field-Cornet Opperman, and reported

30. Was there also a Hottentot with you in Kafirland ?

31. Did the Hottentot tell you what Faber had been doing among the Kafirs ?

32. Did no tidings reach you people in Kafirland, that Hendrik Frederik Prinslo had been arrested ?

33. Were you people not with the Kafir Chief Jalouza ?

34. Were you not with the Kafir Chief Gaika ?

35. Was the said Faber with one or two Kafir Chiefs ?

36. Did not Faber tell you one evening, that the Kafirs would come to drive away the English who were stationed along the Fish River ?

37. Did he not also mention that the Boers were first to fight, and that the Kafirs would come after that ?

38. Did you not hear Faber speaking with the Kafirs ?

39. Did not a Kafir of Zacharias Prinslo come to you in Kafirland to call you back ?

ourselves to him, who advised us to go to Landdrost Cuyler, and having thereupon sent for Willem Meinhard, who had already previously reported himself to him, we thus together with the Field-Cornet rode to Uitenhage, where the Landdrost told us that as the Commission had already returned to the Cape, we were accordingly also to proceed thither.

Answer.—Yes. A small Hottentot, whom Faber had taken with him.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—No. I did not hear that.

Answer.—That I do not know. I am not acquainted with the Kafir Chiefs.

Answer.—Him also I do not know ; but I think that we were with him, as Faber told us when we started on our journey, that he was going to that Chief.

Answer.—That I do not know.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—No.

Answer.—No.

1815.

40. Do you know that it has been forbidden by the Government to go into Kafirland?

Answer.—Yes; I have heard of that.

Thus done, &c., at the Cape of Good Hope, the 13th March, 1816.

As Witnesses:

(Signed) W. HIDDINGH.

J. H. NEETHLING.

Mark of

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Willem Petrus Prinslo,

Jochem's son.

In my presence,

(Signed) H. CLOETE, L. son,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Articles on which Zacharias Prinslo, Nic.'s son, 40 years old, a prisoner in the public prison here, is to be heard and interrogated before Commissioners from the Hon. the Court of Justice of this Government, at the request of the Landdrost of Uitenhage, J. G. Cuyler.

1. Your name, age and birth-place?

Answer.—Zacharias Prinslo^o Nicolaas' son, 40 years old, and born under the District of Graaff-Reinet.

2. To which District and Field-cornetcy do you belong?

Answer.—To the Field-cornetcy of Philip Opperman, belonging to the Deputy Drostdy, Cradock.

3. When did you come among the rebels?

Answer.—I was lying with my wife and family in the forests to cut wood for the Adjunct Landdrost Van de Graaff, when during the night a Hottentot, named Isaac, came to me in the name of Johannes Bezuidenhout, ordering me at once to join the rebels assembled at Slachter's Nek, adding that if I did not do so immediately, Bezuidenhout would send a bullet through my forehead. Thereupon I accompanied that Hottentot, and about an hour after sunrise I arrived among them at Slachter's Nek.

4. What happened then when you had arrived among the rebels ?

Answer.--I at once reported myself to Bezuidenhout, who, with all the men, proceeded to the Post of Captain Andrews, whilst he despatched me alone to see where Faber tarried, whom he had sent to the Kafirs. And immediately after I had been separated from these men I fled back to the forest where I had worked, and where I remained until the Field-cornet Opperman had again returned to his farm, to whom I then reported myself, and whom I requested to accompany me to the Landdrost Cuyler at Uitenhage.

5. What message did the Hottentot, Isaac, bring you ?

Answer.—He said that he commanded me in the name of the Commandant, Johannes Bezuidenhout, to be with him the following morning early at the Slachter's Nek; and if I did not do so, he would give me the bullet.

6. Who was with you when the Hottentot, Isaac, brought you that message ?

Answer.—My wife, a bastard female, named Kaatje, and a small Hottentot leader, named David.

7. Was the Hottentot, Isaac, armed or not ?

Answer.—He was armed.

8. In whose service was this Hottentot, Isaac ?

Answer.—That I do not know. When I rode through the Baviaan's Rivier Poort, he departed from me.

9. What message had you for Faber ?

Answer.—I had to see where Faber was staying with the Kafirs, and to tell him to come on speedily.

10. Did you ride to Bezuidenhout armed ?

Answer.—Yes; I was to come armed.

11. Did Bezuidenhout tell you what his intention was ?

Answer.—No. That he did not tell me.

12. How far is the place in the forest, where you were cutting wood, distant from Slachter's Nek ?

Answer.—I think three hours on horseback.

1815.

13. Were you not also present before the Post of Captain Andrews to demand Hendrik Frederik Prinslo?

14. Did you not also take the oath of fidelity when William Krugel took it in a ring that had been formed?

15. Did you not immediately understand that the intention of Bezuidenhout was bad?

16. Were you not summoned by the Special Commission of Circuit to appear at Uitenhage?

17. Why did you not appear before the Special Commission at Uitenhage?

18. Did you report yourself to the Field-Cornet Opperman alone or with others?

Answer.—No. When Bezuidenhout and his men rode down from Slachter's Nek to the Post of Captain Andrews, he despatched me to Kafirland when he had passed the Post of Lieutenant Rosseau.

Answer—No.

Answer.—Certainly. When I came to them, I perceived that they had evil intentions, and therefore made use of the first opportunity to escape. During my first flight, I hid myself in the bushes through fear of Bezuidenhout.

Answer.—That I do not exactly know. I believe that the Commission had already left when the Messenger of Justice of my Deputy Landdrost came to summon me.

Answer.—I did not know that such a Commission had been there until after it had departed. (Further.) As I had been for a brief period with the rebels, I told it to my Field-Cornet, who advised me to go and communicate it to Landdrost Cuyler; and when I arrived at Uitenhage, Landdrost Cuyler told me that I was to go to the Cape to answer for myself there; and only when I arrived on the farm of Stephanus Ferreira in the Lange Kloof, I for the first time saw in the newspaper the Edictal Citation against myself and others.

Answer.—After that I returned from the forests to the place "Daggaboer", belonging to my uncle, with whom I lived. From there the thirteen

19. Who were those thirteen persons?

of us went to report ourselves to the Field-Cornet.

Answer.--Martinus Prinslo, Jochem Prinslo, Frederik Brits, Jacobus Delport, Willem Meinhard, Okkert Brits, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Wynand's son, Hendrik Bezuidenhout, Gert's son, Jacobus Vij, Willem Prinslo, Volkert Delport and myself. (Further.) From Opperman I again rode with Jacobus Delport, Willem Meinhard, Frederik Brits, Volkert Delport and Willem Prinslo, as well as the Field-Cornet Opperman, on horseback to Uitenhage, the others having said that they would follow in a wagon, and when we had come to Landdrost Cuyler, he ordered me, Volkert Delport and Willem Prinslo, because I had rode to meet Faber, and the two others had accompanied him to Kafirland, to ride to the Cape. The others, however, as they had taken a lesser share (in the disturbance), and because the Field-Cornet complained that his District was entirely denuded of men, were permitted to go back again.

20. Was Landdrost Cuyler already at the Post of Captain Andrews when you parted from Bezuidenhout and the rest for Kafirland?

Answer.—No. He was not yet there.

21. Must you not acknowledge that you are guilty by having joined those rebels?

Answer.—I went thither through compulsion and fear of the deed, and I seized the first opportunity to escape. (Further.) I did not see Faber, nor did I go to meet him.

Thus done, &c., Cape of Good Hope, the 15th March, 1816.

As Commissioners:

(Signed) W. HIDDINGH.

J. H. NEETHLING.

(Signed) SACHARIAS PRINS.

In my presence,

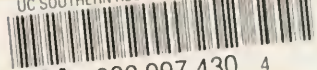
(Signed) H. CLOETE, L. son,
Secretary.





EASTERN FRONTIER
 of the COLONY of the
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
 (and part of Natal-land)
 FROM ALGOA BAY TO THE GREAT KEI RIVER
 (North from W. A. SUTHER'S Sketches
 communicated by L. Col. Mitchell surr. Genl of the Colony
 Compiled by
 John Arrowsmith

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