



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

*War Office, January 15, 1880*

**D**ESPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Secretary of State for War from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the troops in South Africa :—

*Army Head Quarters, Camp,  
Sekukuni's Town, Transvaal,  
South Africa, December 1, 1879.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information the enclosed report from Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, commanding the Transvaal Field Force, of the action fought here on the 28th ultimo, the successful result of which I communicated to you by telegram on that same evening.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and volunteers, was everything that could be desired. The steadiness of Her Majesty's young soldiers in action, their fire, discipline, and the dashing manner in which they assaulted the "Fighting Koppie" showed they were as well capable of sustaining the military reputation of the British army as any men who have ever served in it.

The skill and gallantry with which the Volunteer Corps worked over those scarped and difficult mountains was most conspicuous, and I have great pleasure in bringing especially to your notice the invaluable services performed by Commandant Ferreira, of Ferreira's Horse.

The action began at 4.30 A.M. and lasted until 10 A.M., when the "Fighting Koppie" was stormed by a general charge of all the corps engaged, the assault being led by Colonel Russell in person.

Of Colonel Russell, who had his horse shot under him, I cannot speak too highly; the force under his command, which may be roughly estimated as consisting of about 2,200 British and about 10,000 Natives, was hastily collected from all sides, and where native levies are concerned, it is no easy matter to plan and carry out an extensive operation extending over some miles of a very difficult mountain country with the skill, accuracy, and success which have characterized **Colonel Russell's operations here.**

The Chief, Sekukuni, who did not personally take any part in the action, is now in a cave about fifteen miles from this. The cave is closely surrounded by troops, and I hope that want of water will soon compel him and those with him to surrender.

In a few days more I hope to clear out all the robber chiefs living in these Zulu mountains, when the Transvaal Field Force will be broken up.

I believe that the success which has attended this little campaign will confer lasting benefit upon the Transvaal by securing peace to a district where neither life nor property has been safe for many years past.

The destruction of Sekukuni's stronghold and of his power, and the breaking up of the robber clans who looked up to him as their King, cannot fail to have a quieting effect upon the native mind generally in South Africa, and will, I am sure, go far towards settling all native difficulties in the Transvaal.

In the organization and concentration of the forces engaged in these operations, and in all the many complex arrangements required for supplying them with stores, food, &c., &c., during the campaign, I have received the most efficient and able assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, who is acting as my chief of the Staff.

Surgeon-Major Jackson, C.B., who is attached to my head quarters did good work during the action in attending to the wounded, many of whom he dressed under fire.

Captain Maurice, Royal Artillery, my Camp Commandant, acted as Staff officer to one of the attacking columns, and did excellent service until he was unfortunately wounded.

My Aides-de-Camp, Major McCalmont, 7th Hussars, and Lieutenant A. G. Creagh, Royal Artillery, both performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Honourable  
the Secretary of State for War,  
War Office, London.

A.  
To the Chief of the Staff,  
Head Quarters, Fort Alexandra,  
November 28, 1879.

SIR,

THE Transvaal Field Force having been concentrated upon the night of the 27th instant, opposite to the eastern and western faces of the spier of the Zulu mountains, upon which Sekukuni's town is situated, I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your orders, I attacked the town this morning.

The troops, as per return marked "A" attached, were employed.

The following plan of operations was carried out:—

- (1.) An attack against the town itself from the western side, subdivided into a right, central, and left attack.
- (2.) An attack against the eastern face of the mountains, with the object of crowning the heights overlooking the town, moving down the ridges, and acting in combination with the western force.

With reference to (1), the right attack was led by Commandant Ferreira. The troops placed at his disposal consisted of his own corps, Mapoch's Native Contingent, and two Companies Rustenberg Contingent.

Commandant Ferreira experienced the usual difficulties that are to be anticipated in the employment of native levies in this country, Mapoch's Contingent failing to render him any assistance. Regardless of this, he led his men to the assault, and, his volunteers promptly responding, he succeeded, without a check, in carrying out the object I had intimated to him, namely, the seizure of Sekukuni's kraal and the heights bordering the south of the town.

The central force was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 94th Regiment, and was composed of—

Detachment Royal Engineers.  
2nd Battalion 21st Regiment Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
Detachment 80th Regiment.  
94th Regiment.  
Transvaal Artillery and Small Arm Ammunition Reserve.

The object to be held in view was the attack and seizure of the "Fighting Koppie," an isolated mass of irregular boulder rocks, intersected with caves, and strongly defended with stone walls, opposite to the centre of the town.

It was manifest, that if the right and left attacks were successful, the defenders of this position would be cut off. Consequently Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was directed to carry on a delaying action until the progress made on the right and left could be ascertained.

This was done with great steadiness, skirmishers having been thrown out to hold the enemy's fire in check, whilst the artillery at the same time prepared the way for the final assault.

Major Carrington, 24th Regiment, commanding the left attack, was ordered to move with the Mounted Infantry, Border Horse, Transvaal Mounted Rifles, Rustenberg Contingent, and Zoutspansberg Contingent against a point of the town some 800 yards to the north of the "Fighting Koppie," and to seize the defensive positions to the north of Sekukuni's kraal. This attack, successful in its outset, was somewhat checked by the retreat of Zoutspansberg Contingent. These men were, however, speedily rallied and the orders issued to Major Carrington successfully accomplished.

With regard to the eastern attack Major Bushman, 9th Lancers, commanded the entire

force moving against the hill upon that side. Shortly after 6 A.M. this force, after considerable opposition, gained the top of the ridge.

This being done, the ridge was held by the European Infantry, and the Swazies, benefitting by the previous success of the right and left attacks, pushed down the hill and through the town. By the above operations the "Fighting Koppie" had become completely surrounded.

At 10 A.M., a general assault was made against this position.

After an obstinate defence, the Koppie succumbed, and thus the town, the surrounding country, and a large number of prisoners were in our hands.

A return of the casualties amongst the European troops is attached, marked "B" showing 2 officers killed and 6 wounded, and 5 non-commissioned officers, rank and file killed, and 41 wounded.

The approximate loss of native allies was 200 killed and wounded, but it is difficult to estimate this exactly, owing to their reluctance to bring forward their wounded, but all troops received the same medical attention.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was very heavy, the latter including amongst others the whole garrison of the "Fighting Koppie," of which some 500 have already appeared, and others are still coming out of their caves.

I am much indebted to all ranks, both of the Regular and Colonial forces, nothing could exceed their gallantry and steadiness.

I would venture to bring to your notice the names of the following Officers, all of whom rendered me most valuable assistance:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 94th Regiment, commanding the central column, rendered me the greatest aid, and showed a power of commanding men that was most marked.

Commandant Ferreira, commanding the right column of attack upon the town, exhibited an energy and determination in leading men that I cannot too highly praise.

Major Carrington, 24th Regiment, commanding the left column of attack, who maintained his position against large numbers of the enemy with the greatest coolness, when his native allies fell back.

Major Carrington speaks in the highest terms of the assistance he received from his Staff Officer, Captain Maurice, Royal Artillery.

Major Bushman, 9th Lancers, commanding the eastern column of attack, who though much hampered by the dilatory unpunctuality of the Swazie Contingent under his command, yet topped the mountain in good time, and did excellent service.

Lieutenant Macgregor, commanding Royal Engineers.

Captain Knox, Royal Artillery, commanding Transvaal Artillery, who handled his guns, manned by troops trained to this branch of the service comparatively but a short time, with a skill that was as creditable to himself as to his men.

Major Hazlerigg, commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Major Anstruther, commanding 94th Regiment.

The medical arrangements were excellent, and I am deeply grateful to Surgeon-Major Kerr, Principal Medical Officer, as also to Surgeon-Major Hector, in charge of Bearer Company, and Surgeon-Major Johnston in charge of first dressing station, for the great celerity with which all wounded were removed, and for the care bestowed on them on arrival.

Veterinary-Surgeon Moore, who attended to wounded horses on the field with great coolness.

Lieutenant Hutchinson, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, in charge of small arm ammunition train, showed the greatest foresight and common sense, in supplying the different attacks with ammunition, the supply of which he never allowed to slacken for a moment.

To my Staff Officer, Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, my thanks are most especially due.

The energy and power of hard work displayed by him were marvellous, and the skill, tact, and good temper he showed in dealing with the very various and conflicting elements of which the force under my command was composed were beyond praise.

I attribute, in great measure, the complete success of the battle of the 28th instant to the invaluable aid I received from Captain Stewart.

My Orderly Officer, Captain Fraser, 60th Rifles, displayed great gallantry and zeal throughout the day.

My acting Orderly Officers for the day Commissary Reeves, Captain Spratt, 29th Regiment, Captain Lawrell, 4th Hussars (killed), and Captain Christian, Frontier Light Horse, rendered me most valuable assistance, and carried my orders to the different parts of the field under a very heavy fire with the greatest coolness and accuracy.

I deeply regret the death of Captain Lawrell. The service has to deplore the loss of a most promising cavalry officer.

I much regret to say that Mr. Campbell, attached to the Swazie Contingent, is missing. One of the Swazies, through an interpreter, states that he saw Mr. Campbell shot dead in a cave on the mountain. As the Swazies never remove their killed, the body was not brought away, and I am sorry to say I have been unable to discover it, I will make further search, and trust I shall be successful.

I have, &c.,

BAKER RUSSELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Transvaal Field Force.

A.

TRANSVAAL FIELD FORCE.

Field State.

November 28, 1879.

Transvaal Artillery, on Parade, 2 officers, 22 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 2 officers, 22 men, Colonial Troops, 35 men, Native Levies, 57 horses, 2 men left in Laager, 2 Krupp guns, and 2 7-pounder muzzle loading guns.

Royal Engineers, on Parade, 2 officers, 19 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 2 horses; 1 man left in Laager.

2nd Battalion 21st Regiment Royal Scots Fusiliers, on Parade, 18 officers, 444 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 6 horses; 11 men left in Laager.

80th Regiment, on Parade, 21 men, Her Majesty's Troops.

94th Regiment, on Parade, 15 officers, 556 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 5 horses; 11 men left in Laager.

Mounted Infantry, on Parade, 3 officers, 34 men, Her Majesty's Troops, and 37 horses.

Ferreira's Horse, on Parade, 6 officers, 103 men, Colonial Troops, 109 horses; 2 men left in Laager.

Border Horse, on Parade, 6 officers, 68 men, Colonial Troops, 74 horses; 2 men left in Laager.

Transvaal Mounted Rifles, on Parade, 6 officers, 81 men, Colonial Troops, 87 horses; 2 men left in Laager.

Small Arm Ammunition Reserve, on Parade, 1 officer, 5 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 3 men, Colonial Troops, 60 men, Native Levies; 3 horses.

Army Hospital Corps, on Parade, 6 officers, 53 men, Her Majesty's Troops; 6 horses.

Bearer Company, on Parade, 1 officer, 50 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 74 men, Native Levies; 1 horse.

Rustenberg Contingent, on Parade, 6 officers, 219 men, Native Levies; 6 horses.

Mapoch's Contingent, on Parade, 1 officer, 651 men, Native Levies; 1 horse.

Zoutspansberg Contingent, on Parade, 4 officers, 611 men, Native Levies, 8 horses; 200 men left in Laager.

Army Service Corps, 1 officer and 18 men left in Laager.

51st Light Infantry, 1 man left in Laager.

Total, Western Side, 48 officers, 1204 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 20 officers, 277 men, Colonial Troops, 11 officers, 1650, Native Levies, 402 horses; 1 officer and 250 men left in Laager.

80th Regiment, on Parade, 3 officers and 91 men, Her Majesty's Troops.

94th Regiment, on Parade, 3 officers and 167 men, Her Majesty's Troops.

Lydenberg Rifles, on Parade, 4 officers, 40 men, Colonial Troops; 44 horses.

Eckerley's Contingent, on Parade, 2 officers, 250 men, Native Levies; 2 horses.

Swazie Contingent, on Parade, 3 officers, 8000 men, Native Levies; 3 horses.

Total, Eastern Side, 6 officers, 258 men, Her Majesty's Troops, 4 officers, 40 men, Colonial Troops, 5 officers, 8250 men, Native Levies; 49 horses.

Grand Total, Transvaal Field Force, 54 officers, 1462 men, Her Majesty's Forces, 24 officers, 317 men, Colonial Forces, 16 officers, 9900 men, Native Levies, 451 horses; 1 officer and 250 men left in Laager.

B. C. RUSSELL, Colonel,  
Commanding Transvaal Field Force.

B.

TRANSVAAL FIELD FORCE.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the Storming and Capture of Sekukuni's Town, November 28, 1879.

Officers Killed.

4th Hussars—Captain Lawrell.  
Transvaal Mounted Rifles—Commandant Maccauley.

Officers Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Captain Maurice, slightly.  
King's Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Dewar, severely.  
2nd Battalion 21st Foot—Captain Willoughby, slightly.  
2nd Battalion 21st Foot—Captain Gordon, slightly.  
94th Regiment—Lieutenant O'Grady, severely.  
Rustenberg Contingent—Captain Beeton, severely.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.  
2581 Private William Watson.  
2236 Private Henry Donohoe.  
739 Corporal Peter McNally.  
Border Horse.  
Quartermaster-Sergeant Norman McLeod.  
Corporal Edward Mitchell.

## [Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.]

## 2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

- 1982 Colour-Sergeant George Finch, slightly.  
 2208 Corporal James Leedham, slightly.  
 450 Private Thomas Britten, slightly.  
 Private Baron Barnett, severely.  
 2406 Private Arthur Dale, slightly.  
 1913 Private William Durham, severely.  
 800 Private Patrick Farrell, slightly.  
 1763 Private Peter Gray, slightly.  
 901 Private William Law, slightly.  
 865 Private Samuel Morrison, slightly.  
 1785 Private James Rennie, slightly.  
 825 Private James Robertson, slightly.  
 2473 Private Alexander Wilson, slightly.  
 2230 Private Henry Witty, slightly.

## 94th Foot.

- 2215 Private John Woods, dangerously.  
 221 Private John Robinson, severely.  
 311 Private John Mulloy, slightly.  
 259 Private Joseph Wylie, dangerously.  
 Private Edward Lyons, slightly.  
 1000 Private Thomas Finn, dangerously.  
 2222 Private William Griffin, severely.  
 2198 Private Henry Higgins, slightly.  
 2206 Private Henry Bingham, severely.  
 2422 Private Eli Hart, severely.

## 80th Foot.

- 287 Private Caleb Chair, slightly.

## Army Hospital Corps.

- 3426 Private Arthur Lovell, slightly.

## Ferreira's Horse.

- Trooper Henry Summerlee, severely.  
 Corporal Frank Windham, severely.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant Arthur de St. Croix, severely.  
 Trooper Emil Loessher, severely.  
 Trooper Henry Henrichsen, severely.  
 Trooper Peat Buys, severely.  
 Sergeant-Major Washbourne, dangerously.  
 Trooper Henry Blackie.

## Border Horse.

- Trooper George Chasey, slightly.  
 Trooper Joseph Masters, dangerously.

## Transvaal Mounted Rifles.

- Trooper Antonio Mento, slightly.  
 Trooper Isaac Ferro, slightly.  
 Trooper Carl Adams, severely.  
 Trooper John Julius, dangerously.  
 Trooper Andrew Gunas, severely.

The above injuries were gunshot wounds.

B. C. KERR, Surgeon-Major,  
 Senior Medical Officer,  
 Transvaal Field Force.

True Copy.

HERBERT STEWART, Captain,  
 Staff Officer, Transvaal Field Force.

Army Head Quarters, Pretoria, Transvaal,  
 SIR, South Africa, December 12, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the morning of 2nd instant the Chief Sekukuni surrendered himself to Major Clarke, R.A., Special Commissioner, the cave in which he was taking refuge having been closely surrounded by troops under Commandant Ferreira, since the morning of the 30th November. Sekukuni was brought into my camp as a prisoner, and as the objects for which the Transvaal Field Force had been formed were now accomplished, as Sekukuni had been captured, his army defeated and dispersed, and his town and stronghold utterly destroyed, I issued orders breaking up the Transvaal Field Force, and

the troops commenced their march on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The 2nd Battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, the two Companies 80th Regiment, and the Transvaal Artillery are now on their march here, and may be expected at Pretoria in three or four days. The Border Horse is at Middleburg. The two companies of the 94th Regiment, which advanced from Leydenburg, returned to that place, arriving there on the 8th instant. The Lydenburg Mounted Rifles are at or near Kruger's Post.

The Swazi Native Contingent passed through Lydenburg on its return to Swaziland, on the 8th instant.

The Zoutspansberg Native Contingent, after proceeding to Mapashlela's, and conveying to him my orders to pay a fine of 500 head of cattle, has returned to Zoutspansberg for the contingent to be disbanded.

The Rustenberg Native Contingent is on its march to Rustenberg to be disbanded.

Ferreira's Horse, after proceeding to the north of the Oliphant's River, and taking 1,100 head of Sekukuni's cattle which had been sent there for safe custody, has returned to and encamped upon the high ground above Fort Weeber.

Mapoch's Native Contingent has marched from Sekukuni's Valley over the Zulu Mountains by Mamolubes to the Mpanama Flats, and thence to Mapoch's town near Fort Weeber.

The smaller Native Contingents have been disbanded.

I have formed a post, named Fort Victoria, upon the Zulu Mountains immediately above Sekukuni's Town, on a healthy plateau well supplied with water and grass. It is garrisoned by two companies 94th Regiment, 50 of Eckersley's Native Corps, and a detachment Transvaal Mounted Rifles. A similar post, to be named Fort Albert, with a similar garrison, is to be established on the southern half of the Zulu Mountains. These posts will be supplied by pack transport, the former from Fort Burgers, the latter from Fort Weeber. It is desirable to retain them both for a time; but I hope that before long one post upon Lulu Mountains will be sufficient for all requirements.

As soon as these posts are established, and the arrangements for supplying them are complete, Forts George, Albert Edward, and Oliphant's will be cleared out and dismantled.

The following troops were left in Sekukuni's Valley, and formed into a flying column under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 94th Regiment:—

Detachment 2nd Company Royal Engineers, Head Quarters and 4 companies 94th Regiment; Detachment Mounted Infantry, Head Quarters Eckersley's Native Contingent, Head Quarters Transvaal Mounted Rifles.

To this column I attached Major Clarke, R.A., Special Commissioner, as Political Officer, and I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Murray to carry out the wishes of Major Clarke, to whom I have entrusted the settlement of the district.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was directed to move the remainder of his force to Lydenburg after establishing the post on the southern half of the Zulu Mountains, as soon as in the opinion of Major Clarke the presence of his column on the Zulu Mountains should be no longer necessary.

I have reports from the Zulu Mountains up to the 7th instant. All is proceeding most satisfactorily. Mapashlela has paid the fine demanded within the time given to him, and has expressed his gratitude for the leniency shown towards him,

Xluka, Sekukuni's eldest brother, Sebas, his principal councillor, Mankopani, and other important head men, have surrendered and brought in arms. They have been told that they will be allowed to retain their position as heads of kraals, that no native chief would be appointed in place of Sekukuni, but that each petty chief should be held directly responsible for his acts and those of his people, that they must pay taxes to Government, that there must be no more killing of men, and that disputes must be brought to our Commissioner of the district to be dealt with. They express complete submission, and gratitude for being relieved from the chieftainship of Sekukuni.

Sekukuni has stated that his two eldest sons and Umsot were killed during the fight on the 28th ultimo. Umsot, a renegade Swazi, next to Sekukuni, was the greatest disturber of the peace in the Lydenburg District. His people are now coming into Major Clarke. Mapethla, also a renegade Swazi, son of the late Swazi King, was taken prisoner, after he had remained for four days in the Fighting Koppie. He was one of Sekukuni's worst advisers. It may now, therefore, be said that every chief or headman of importance of Sekukuni's followers has either been killed or taken prisoner.

Major Clarke has sent the prisoners taken at Sekukuni's town and in the Fighting Koppie, to the number of several hundreds, to a vacant location where they will be settled under a friendly headman. They will be supplied with food by us until they have been able to raise their own crops, for which tools will be provided at once; and they will be allowed to build kraals on the flat ground.

I left Sekukuni's town on the 3rd instant and arrived at Pretoria on the morning of the 9th.

I have &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, General.

*Army Head Quarters,  
Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa,  
December 12, 1879.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward an amended return of killed and wounded in the action of the 28th ultimo, at Sekukuni's Town.

I have, &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Honourable  
the Secretary of State for War,  
War Office, London.

*Return of Killed and Wounded at the Storming  
and Capture of Sekukuni's Town, 28th November,  
1879.*

*Officers Killed.*

4th Hussars—Captain Lawrell.  
Mounted Rifles—Commandant Macaulay.  
Swazi Native Contingent—Assistant to the  
Political Agent, A. H. Campbell.

*Officers Wounded.*

Royal Artillery—Captain Maurice, slightly.  
Rustenburg Contingent—Captain Beeton, severely.  
1st King's Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Dewar,  
severely.

94th Regiment—Lieutenant O'Grady, severely.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

Captain Willoughby, slightly.  
Captain Gordon, slightly.  
Surgeon Wallis,\* slightly.

*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.*

Border Horse.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Norman McLeod.  
Corporal Edward Mitchell.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

2581 Private William Weston.  
2236 Private Bernard Donohoe.  
739 Corporal Peter McNally.

*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.*

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

1982 Colour-Sergeant George Finch, slightly.  
2208 Corporal James Leedham, slightly.  
450 Private Thomas Brittan, severely.  
Private Baron Barnett, severely.  
2406 Private Arthur Dale, slightly.  
1913 Private William Durham, severely.  
800 Stretcher Bearer Patrick Farrell, slightly.  
1763 Private Peter Gray, slightly.  
901 Private William Law, slightly.  
865 Private Samuel Morrison, slightly.  
1785 Private James Rennie, slightly.  
825 Private James Robertson, slightly.  
2473 Private Alexander Wilson, slightly.  
2230 Private Andrew Witty, slightly.

94th Foot.

2125 Private John Woods, dangerously.  
221 Private John Robinson, severely.  
311 Private John Mulloy, slightly.  
259 Private Joseph Wigley, dangerously.  
Private Henry Lyon, slightly.  
1000 Private Thomas Finn, dangerously.  
2222 Private William Griffin, severely.  
2198 Private Henry Higgins, slightly.  
2206 Private Henry Bingham, severely.  
2422 Private Eli Hart, severely.

Army Hospital Corps.

3426 Private Walter Lovell, slightly.

80th Foot.

287 Private Caleb Chair, slightly.

Ferreira's Horse.

Trooper Henry Summerlee, severely.  
Corporal Frank Windham, severely.  
Quartermaster-Sergeant Arthur De St. Croix,  
severely.  
Trooper Emil Loessher, severely.  
Trooper Henry Herreshsen, severely.  
Trooper Peat Buys, severely.  
Sergeant-Major Washbourne, dangerously.  
Trooper Henry Blackie, slightly.

Border Horse.

Trooper George Chasey, slightly.  
Trooper Joseph Masters, dangerously.

Transvaal Mounted Rifles.

Trooper Antonio Mento, slightly.  
Trooper Isaac Ferro, slightly.  
Trooper Carl Adams, severely.  
Trooper John Julius, dangerously.  
Trooper Andrew Gunas, severely.

\* Reported since the first list was sent in.

Number of Swazis killed and wounded not known; about 200 wounded were treated at Hospital.

B. C. KERR, Surgeon-Major.  
Senior Medical Officer, Transvaal.

True Copy.

H. BRACKENBURY, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

