

and whose plans to include Bechuanaland in the Transvaal he had so ~~thoroughly~~ spoiled, <sup>in self pity</sup>  
 On the 18th of July, the High Commissioner already groans and moans that "great pressure is brought to bear upon him to remove Mackenzie from his post." <sup>It is hard not to sympathise with him, as his position was one of extreme difficulty</sup>  
 It was no wonder therefore, that after assiduous misrepresentations by Rhodes, who offered to replace Mackenzie as Deputy Commissioner in Bechuanaland, and hostile criticism by Sir Thomas Upington, the High Commissioner, and on the 30th appoints Rhodes as Deputy Commissioner, and on the same day, in a wire which shows conscious and deliberate subterfuge calls Mackenzie to Cape Town "to come down here at once to confer with me. I have asked Mr Rhodes to proceed from Kimberley to Vryburg and he is authorised to act as Deputy Commissioner in your absence." (C.4213 13).

July:

It had been decided jointly by the High Commissioner and Mackenzie to enrol a force of 200 police to maintain order on the Bechuanaland border and Major Stanley Lowe had been appointed to raise and organise this force. This duty could have been completed in a few days because there were many applicants, but instead, it was deliberately made to drag on for weeks and weeks by the intrigues, plots and counter-plots that developed among the leading politicians with a view <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>some</sup>

1. To hinder the development of Imperial interests, abrogate the Imperial ~~protection~~ and remove the imperial officer from Bechuanaland. Or as Rhodes happily put it "to eliminate the Imperial factor."
2. To extend the Cape Colonial interests by increasing the say of Cape Colony and bringing about its annexation of Bechuanaland.
3. To extend the authority of the Transvaal over Bechuanaland, and bring about its annexation of that country in spite of the clear terms of the London Convention and the proclamation of British protection.

The alignment of forces was (1) John Mackenzie for the Imperial factor

- (1) John Mackenzie for the Imperial factor, against
- (2) Cecil Rhodes, Sir Thomas Upington (Prime Minister) Graham Bower (Imperial Secretary) and Sir Hercules Robinson (High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony) for Cape Colony, and
- (3) President Kruger (and the Transvaal Deputation to the Colonial Office) and Jan Hofmyer (and the Afrikaner Bond) for the Transvaal.

The contest was at first concealed, and was as two to one in favour of the Cape Colony and the Transvaal factors or interests as against the Imperial factor, <sup>apparent</sup> but after the elimination of the Imperial factor the contest became one against one, or a straight fight between the Cape Colony and the Transvaal for the possession of the prize.

From these controversial, mysterious moves and double crossings, Sir Hercules Robinson has ~~not~~ emerged with his lance and armour rather damaged as a man of feeble will power, a pliant administrator, or as some one has said, "a lath painted to look like a steel rod," while Rhodes the early signs of what was to be his characteristic feature as a man totally devoid of scruples. His great rival Paul Kruger says of him "He found bribery as useful ally when fine speeches were insufficient for his purpose, and he was not the man to spare money if some object was to be obtained.... Rhodes was capital incarnate. No matter how base, no matter how contemptible, be it lying, bribery or treachery, at all and every means were welcome to him if they led to the attainment of his objects." (Memoirs pp 218-219) <sup>Rhodes & Kruger</sup> Rhodes deceived <sup>a leader by name but follower by nature</sup> all Europe and Africa into the <sup>with his apparent demonstration of love for the Afrikaners</sup> Dutch-Afrikaner, and that he <sup>in reality</sup> acted as against the Imperial interests nearest to his heart.

Having arrived at Cape Town on the 13th of August and after several discussions with the High Commissioner, Mackenzie found the latter's views so completely changed since the Conference of the London Convention and its programme to which he had pledged himself that it was clear the High Commissioner had given an undertaking directly to the Cape members of Parliament and indirectly to the Transvaal officials to have Mackenzie removed, on any pretext from his office, because he was unpopular with them, and therefore to punish him for his stubborn opposition to the Transvaal delegates to the London Convention. Thus in compliance with a letter addressed to the High Commissioner by the Government of the Transvaal in which Mackenzie's withdrawal is urged.



and though he might make a stand in Mackenzie's favour when he was in London, in expectation surrounded as he was by <sup>powerful</sup> violent politicians, independence of thought and action became almost impossible at least to a man of his nature". (A. P. Hyatt: The Northward Trek p 37)

→ After the fall of ~~the~~ Scanlen's ministry in 1884, Upington w<sup>o</sup> succeeded as Prime Minister did not continue Scanlen's policy of cooperating with the Imperial Government in Bechuanaland, and some of his ministers <sup>to wit</sup> openly advocated that Bechuanaland should be given to the Transvaal irrespective of the wishes of Montshiwa and Mankurwane or the inclinations of th Colonial Office. Mr Jan Hofmyer, voicing the views of the ~~Afrikaner~~ Bond or Afrikaner party strongly advocated this course.

I was supported by Mr. Wagon

<sup>same the fact</sup>  
 In 1884 the ~~proceeding~~ good  
 after the fall of the ~~seceder~~ Ministry, in 1884 which favoured the Imperial  
 factor in the land <sup>only</sup> formerly <sup>quarrelled</sup> by <sup>late</sup> Mr.  
 H. & M. <sup>like Bland & the Treasurer</sup> <sup>who was the</sup>  
 Those <sup>who</sup> <sup>belonged</sup> <sup>to the</sup> <sup>seceder</sup> <sup>party</sup> <sup>did not</sup> <sup>cooperate</sup> with the  
 Seced. Govt. in B. <sup>the</sup> <sup>point</sup> of his <sup>unwilling</sup> <sup>favoured</sup> the <sup>last</sup> Govt.

Yours truly

The year 1884 saw the fall of the Sauterne monopoly because the  
French government had decided long before to  
promote the development of Alsace by transferring other countries  
formerly granted by the Imperial Court of

[illegible]

This vessel & I  
have shown of the results, especially advertised that B.R.D. should  
be given by the General 1850 Protocol of Hanks & Hark at no the  
such were the ways  
in addition of the Col. Officer as keeper of the Federal Case  
& Major Piers Kreeger, Red district, New York City, Genl. V. R.

[illegible]



Under these circumstances, Mackenzie/tendered his resignation as Deputy Commissioner.

Rhodes who succeeded him Mackenzie reversed his policy completely in his desire to conciliate the burghers of Stellaland, and at the same time assumed an unsympathetic attitude towards the Bechuana whom he was supposed to protect, and from hearsay evidence blamed Mankurwanex who had lost 40,000 cattle for cattle thefts, while that chief had actually lost 40,000 cattle.

On the 8th of August Rhodes wrote to Gey van Pittius to notify him that he had been appointed Deputy Commissioner, and that he intended to visit Rooigrond with a view to effecting some reconciliation between the Goshenites and Montshiwa. He also wrote to Montshiwa in a similar strain, sending the letter, however, through an Pittius for reasons only known to himself. When Rhodes messengers reached Rooigrond they were put under ~~xxxx~~ surveillance for a day, brought before the war council and forbidden free movement and communication, and finally shown the way by which to return, and no answer was vouchsafed to the message they brought. **accompanied by Matabele Thompson**

Leaving Barkly West Rhodes/went to Lichtenburg, met Commandant-General Piet Joubert who had been appointed Special Commissioner for Bechuana land. With him he proceeded to Rooigrond, arriving there on the 25th. To his dismay no notice was taken by the Goshenites of Her Majesty's Deputy Commissioner. There was actually a battle on against Montshiwa and it was carried on uninterruptedly, but he was also treated with Rhodes and Joubert could not agree on the terms of peace between the Goshenites and Montshiwa because Joubert wanted the claims of the Goshenites to Montshiwa's country recognised in spite of the ratification of the London Convention by the Volksraad on the 8th August. He pointed to Joubert that the Goshenites were nothing else than Transvaal burgher and yet the Commandant-General made no attempt to restrain them. During the whole night when the two commissioners were at Rooigrond, Gey van Pittius and his men kept up a bombardment of Montshiwa's town. Matabele Thomson, who was present says that Gey's attacking force consisted of "500 Boers and 1,000 natives." (**Autobiography p 75**) and that a wagon load of rifles and ammunition under Joubert's men was brought from Lichtenburg for use against Montshiwa.

Gey van Pittius next drew up conditions ~~xxxxxxx~~ which he asked Rhodes to agree to preliminary to discussing peace terms. These were (1) A joint protectorate by the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony over Bechuanaland. (2) Rhodes to acknowledge the independence of Goshen Republic, (3) Montshiwa to receive a small portion of the land and to pay a war indemnity of £25,000, (4) Montshiwa to move from his stronghold of Mafeking and to destroy all his defences and fortifications, (5) The Transvaal and the Cape to guarantee the good behaviour of Montshiwa and his allies.

Rhodes characterised these conditions as preposterous, but said he would submit them to the High Commissioner, asked for a truce of fourteen days, but being asked ~~xxxxxxx~~ to agree to further conditions here rejected the lot as inadmissible.

~~xxxxxxx~~ Before he left Rooigrond Rhodes received a letter by a messenger from Montshiwa in which the Chief informed him that he was reduced to the last extremity, but having reposed faith in the promises made to him of Her Majesty's protection he had refused every overture made to him by the Boers, that he still relied on the pledges of Her Majesty's representatives, and that if he should be compelled to submit to his enemies, which he only do in order to save the lives of the women and children of his tribe, he wished him to understand that any treaty to which he might offer his name would be wrung from him under the circumstances herein detailed and would in his opinion have no binding effect. "

In reply Rhodes told Montshiwa that Her Majesty's Government were determined upon fulfilling the obligations towards him into which they had entered, and although it was not in his power to afford him immediate succour and make the Queen's protection effective at that moment, he must not consider himself abandoned. (**C.4213.107**)

In anger Rhodes left Rooigrond the next day towards evening, but not before he expressed his disappointment at Joubert's failure to cooperate with him, and warning Gey van Pittius that he and his Goshenites were at war with Her Majesty and ~~xxxxxxx~~ he would advise the British Government to ~~xxxx~~ turn them out by force. (**C 4213.117**)

**Soon after Rhodes'** departure from Rooigrond, Montshiwa wrote to Gey van Pittius to ask for peace. Van Niekerk who had come from Harts River to meet Rhodes, but missed helped van Pittius and Joubert in drafting the peace terms for Montshiwa "to prevent further bloodshed."



Montshiwa is said to have agreed that General Joubert was to be the arbiter mediator and arbiter between him and the Goshen Government. In other words, ~~Monts~~ Joubert was the final adjudicator between Montshiwa and Joubert, and each party was to forfeit ~~£10,000 to the other~~ the sum of £10,000 to the other for any breach of the agreement, the judges to be the administrator of Goshen and the Transvaal Government. Montshiwa was not to be represented. The Transvaal authorities were the sole and best judges in a matter in which they were vitally interested. The terms submitted to Montshiwa were

1. That the boundaries of the Republic of Goshen were to be as proclaimed in the ~~treaty~~ <sup>Snyman</sup> treaty of the 24th October 1882, which ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> to be re-affirmed 30,000 morgen

2. Montshiwa was to be allotted ten farms/without prejudice to Moshete or his white volunteers.

Montshiwa had to acknowledge that he had broken the terms of the Snyman treaty ~~of 1882~~ formerly made with him in October 1882, and that he now agreed to surrender himself, his people and his lands unconditionally to the government of the Land of Goshen. in & around Mafikeng

4. Montshiwa to break down all fortifications and defences, and vacate them, and ~~hand~~ surrender to the Government of the land of Goshen all his was material, on pain of renewal of hostilities, expenses for ~~his~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~country~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~which would be levied upon him~~ <sup>which would be levied upon him</sup>

5. Montshiwa had to give thanks that no ~~tax~~ further levy of reparations or war indemnity was made upon him beyond that stipulated in the treaty of October 1882.

6. That the Land of Goshen should be acknowledged as free and independent, and so guaranteed by the ~~Transvaal~~ <sup>Transvaal</sup>, South African Republic and by Great Britain.

In this sadly humorous way Montshiwa was made to sign his death warrant (C.4213 94). This was in September 1884, just three months after Montshiwa's ~~country~~ and his country were supposed to be under British protection. *it was almost a monomania*

Montshiwa's faith in the British Government was prodigious, but the queer and crushing events that so rapidly succeeded each other since 1880, discreditable to the British Government and injurious to those who had allied themselves with it shook even that faith to its foundations. Was the British Government after all so powerful? was it honest, was it in earnest, or were the British officials ignorant just like himself or were they just stupid? Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Henry Barkly, Sir Bartle Frere, Richard Southey, William Owen Lanyon, Theophilus Shepstone, Sir George Colley, Sir Garnet Wolsley, Charles Warren, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Hercules Robinson, Major E. Buller, John Mackenzie and Cecil Rhodes. One and all they had fed him with gorgeous promises of redemption. One after another they had fled like shadows across the stage and vanished, each one leaving him ~~than~~ worse than before, more compromised with his enemies, poorer in men, money and land because of his implicit trust in their futile words and more futile government which kept on feeding him with empty promises

**September:** From Rooigrond Joubert proceeded to Stellaland where he again met Rhodes ~~and~~. Here he also found Graham Bower, the Imperial secretary. The two British officers repudiated Joubert's ~~arrangements~~ with that Montshiwa. They told him "They could not possibly recognise in any way his peace agreement with Montshiwa <sup>and</sup> or the so-called 'Land of Goshen'." Joubert was suddenly called to Pretoria to attend to his portfolio and was succeeded as Special Commissioner on the western border by the Rev Stephanus duToit a fast and hard worker, a Cape colony man, one of the founders of the Bond, ex-editor of Die Patriot, now Director of Education in the South African Republic, a member of the 1884 Deputation to the Colonial Office, no one knew just why and how, and now on the 16th September he issued a proclamation signed by the President Kruger: "Whereas it has appeared desirable and necessary to put an end to the discontent and bloodshed on the western borders of this Republic, and whereas special commissioners have been dispatched by the government of this Republic and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and whereas it has appeared that the parties concerned namely Montshiwa and Moshete have with all their subjects and rights voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the government of the South African Republic, so do I, Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, President of the South African Republic in the interests of humanity, and for the protection of the public, order and safety, and with a view to establishing a permanent peace on the said western boundaries of this Republic, hereby proclaim, ordain and make known that the chiefs Moshete and Montshiwa, with their subjects and rights, shall be regarded



→ 'an agile ecclesiastic dignitary'  
founder of The Afrikaans Cultural Society  
→ editor of Die Republiek  
as Special Commissioner for the Western Transvaal



It is a clumsy and ludicrous attempt at imitating Bechuana thought processes. 574

regarded as standing under the protection and control of the government of the South African Republic.

This Proclamation is made provisionally and subject to the terms contained in Article IV of the Convention of London.

God preserve Land and People. "

With this Proclamation was published a fantastic and ludicrous letter alleged to have been written by Montshiwa, but vehemently denied by that chief.

• Mafeking

August 30th 1884

To Mr Joubert from Chief Montshiwa:

Greeting. When I the chief saw yesterday evening that you had listened to me and had agreed to make peace my heart was very thankful. I then said I will be under your arms. I will be under the government of the Transvaal with my people and my land and my country. When I met you this morning I thought the peace will now be allright. I and my people and my country will come under the Transvaal, and I was grieved to hear you ask about the work of Mackenzi for I know now that that work is fraud which has brought me into the war, and therefore my heart was sore to hear that that work will hinder you from receiving me with my country and people under you. Where is Mackenzie now? Will he help me if I am dead? No. I will hear nothing of him. I see that there is but one thing to bring peace into my land and give my people rest. Therefore I reject the ill word of Mackenzie and I pary you to bring under the protection and law of the Transvaal South African Republic, also not to abandon me without making peace between me and ~~Mackenzie~~ the volunteers. I put myself in your hands. I have called you in as mediator, and I am content with what you do. I desire but one thing, that is to come under the protection of the Republic' law with my people and country; and now Mr Joubert, you must bring me under it, and this letter of mine is my heart, and these words I shall speak so long as I live in the world, and here is my name. I will never again be without the protection of the Republic.

Signed:

Mark X of Chief Montshiwa

X

Jesaiga

X

Motshegare

X

Saane

X

Moloking

This letter is perfectly ludicrous and clumsy in its attempted mimicry of Tswana thought processes and expression, and from internal evidence it can be confidently asserted that it was never written by Montshiwa or any other Motswana (Moochuana). It a brazen fraud.

On the 3rd of October, the energetic ecclesiastic Stephanus du Toit hoisted the Transvaal ~~fi~~ Vierkleur flag at Rooigrond, addressed a motle crowd, and declared that Montshiwa's country had always belonged to the Transvaal by right of conquest over Mzilikazi. Now it was doubly so because Montshiwa and Moshete, the occupying chiefs had both ceded it to the Transvaal. He had come there in the interests of humanity and civilisation.

President Kruger, the keen student of human nature, being rather uneasy about this annexation implied in the Proclamation and the hoisting of the flag, and alarmed at the large meetings of protest against these measures at Cape Town, sent one telegram after another to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to assure him of the compelling need, humane and peaceful intentions of the steps he had taken. The first telegram ~~was~~ he sent on the 6th of September, the second on the 17th, and then a third on the 1st of October. At long last - it seemed an eternity - on the 7th of October a wire came to say: "You will receive a communication from the High Commissioner."

For months, the relations between President Kruger and Commandant-Gen. Joubert, the highest officers of the South African Republic had been strained. The two were hardly on speaking terms. When Joubert was recalled from the western border, and Du Toit was made to supersede him, he immediately suspected sabotage and treachery, and his arrival in Pretoria confirmed his suspicions. But when Kruger allowed Du Toit so/ to lead him by the nose as to commit what Joubert considered the grave mistake of issuing the Proclamation above-mentioned, Joubert ~~and~~ could tolerate no longer. ~~In a moment of passion~~ At first he sulked, and then in a tempest of emotion he threw up all his offices and honorary positions and retired to his farm at Wakkerstroom.

The communication that President Kruger was told to expect from the High Commissioner was not long delayed, and it left the Transvaal in no doubt as to its meaning. It was a demand by the High Commissioner of the immediate abrogation of the annexation of the 30th August.

It read



- while on the other hand Dutoit was very much in the President's good books - but only for a while. He favoured Kruger but at a later day turned right round and denounced Rhodes - Kruger's bitterest and most lifelong enemy.
2. "I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to call upon the Government of the Transvaal to disallow the recent acts by which the S.A. Rep has assumed jurisdiction over Moshwore as a violation of the Convention of 1884."



84- which the Colonial Office could not recognise. To this unequivocal order the Transvaal Government bowed immediately, and in ten days the offending proclamation was withdrawn. But the 'volunteers' continued at Rooigrond and carried out their plans of dividing Montshiwa's country among themselves. Probably at the suggestion of Rhodes, the High Commissioner went further. He recommended the expulsion of the Goshen 'freebooters' by force of arms if necessary, and that Sir Charles Warren should be placed in charge of a military expedition for this purpose. The Colonial ministers received this news with consternation. There was now hysteria and panic among ~~the~~ them resulting in half-baked plans to prevent the military expedition by arranging matters peaceably in Bechuanaland.

Mackenzie was vindicated. His policy ~~in~~ with regard to Bechuanaland <sup>was upheld</sup> and his vision ~~was~~ now seen to have been prophetic. He was triumphant. He was on the crest of the wave, and in the mammoth meetings he addressed he "laid the whole situation bare, baldly and mercilessly." (Hoad p 44) Very different were the feelings of his opponents - the Afrikaner Bond and the Transvaal ~~party~~ officials and the Cape Ministry. They went with a forlorn hope of succeeding where the keener brains and deeper knowledge of Mackenzie and Rhodes had failed.

Nov, On the 4th of November Prime Minister Upington and Cape Treasurer Gordon Sprigg left Cape Town for the north, practically on their own bat, and contrary to the general public wish to attempt compromise in a matter already over-compromised. They met Mankurwane at Taug, who complained that Rhodes had excised his country and given it to volunteers at Stellaland. Moshete at Khunwana also told them that he preferred the Pretoria Convention boundary to the one decided on by the London Convention which placed him in the Transvaal without consulting him, and positively against his wishes. When the ministers arrived at ~~the~~ Rooigrond, they found that the Goshenites had allocated themselves land according to their peace terms dictated by Joubert and Gey van Pittius on the 30th August. The findings and recommendations of the ministers speak for themselves: "It appears to the Cape ministry that the object of Her Majesty's Government can be secured by giving Montshiwa and his people who are not numerous the ground as formerly enjoyed by him and them at Mafikeng, ~~the~~ Selarix Sehuba, and Selere's with ample grazing grounds on the bank of the Molopo River. For this purpose the grounds at Mafikeng, ~~Selarix~~ Sehuba and Selere's must be vacated by all white settlers; but as certain four or five persons acquired before formal establishment of British protection, bona fide rights, by purchase or otherwise, to farms in the districts proposed to be cleared, land equivalent in value shall be granted to such occupiers elsewhere.

All rights to land enjoyed by white settlers under Government or transfer before formal establishment of British protection to be respected." If these proposals mean anything, it seems to be ~~that~~ the desire or intention to give the major part of Montshiwa's country to the Goshenit and only to secure to Montshiwa and his people the lands actually used by them for cultivation and grazing when this country was proclaimed a British protectorate by Mackenzie in May. All ~~land~~ <sup>Barolong</sup> land which was then already occupied by GeY van Pittius and his volunteers to be ~~forfeited~~ awarded to the latter.

The ministers stressed later to the High Commissioner, with the earnestness of briefed counsel <sup>by a cock-eyed prosecutor</sup> that Montshiwa would have ample ground by their arrangement which proposed to take part of his country, and also that his people were not numerous, and that the proposed settlement was better for Montshiwa than the former treaties.

These ravings were however disapproved by the British section of the population of Cape Colony, and dismissed by the High Commissioner, who characterised them as equivalent to recognition as a de facto government of freebooters who have made war on the British Protectorate and to acknowledgement of the bona fide character of the claims of the brigands to land in Montshiwa's country C.4275. 50)

On their return journey to Cape Town, the ministers suffered the indignity of being hooted and hissed along their route, and being burnt in effigy in front of the hotels in which they found accommodation in Kimberley and in the market place in Cape Town, while their activities were characterised as 'injudicious and unpopular'. <sup>the words they had applied to Mack</sup> Public meetings convened in Cape Town ~~xx~~ in connection with Bechuanaland and Montshiwa's affairs



Public meetings convened in Cape Town towards the end of September 1884 in connection with Bechuanaland and Montshiwa's affairs were attended by immense and enthusiastic crowds from all walks of life - the parliamentarian, the municipal employee, the professional man, the artisan, the tradesman and the labourer were unanimous in demanding the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in Bechuanaland for the maintenance of the trade route ~~xx~~ and the preservation of ~~native~~ Bechuana tribes to whom promises of Imperial protection had been given. The Boer attack on Montshiwa and the consequent annexation of his country in violation of the declared British protection was characterised as an insult to the British crown.

These meetings were said to be the largest and most important held in Cape Town since 1849 to protest against the Cape being made a penal settlement. at the Exchange Hall (248b8)

From the famous Cape Town meeting, similar meetings sprang up all over the country at Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, in South Africa and at London in all of which the ~~xx~~ feeling was similar and the tone unanimous in approbation of John Mackenzie's ~~poli~~ policy. Mackenzie was triumphant. *But equally so would Rhodes be and even Robinson. It was their combined efforts and failures that ultimately brought about this crisis.*

### PACIFICATION OF BECHUANALAND

Sir Charles Warren was

Appointed on the 15th of October 1884 by Earl Derby as Special Commissioner for "Bechuanaland" to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to restore order in the territory, to re-instate the native chiefs on their lands, to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further depredations, and finally to hold the country until its further destination is known. *He was 44 yrs of age at this time*

With his staff he left England on the 14th of November 1884 and arrived at Cape Town on the 4th of December ~~among~~ amidst memorable scenes of great joy. Amongst the personnel of his staff were some men who were later to make history and stand high up on the national ladder of fame. Liut-Gen (Maj-Gen Sir) H.G. White, Liut ~~Gen~~ (later Field Marshal Lord) E. H.H. Allenby, Col. the Hon. (later Field Marshall Lord) Paul Mathuen, Col. (later Maj-Gen Sir) Fred Carrington and several others.

The main streets were decorated as for royalty, and the Special Commissioner was inundated with loyal addresses of welcome from various public bodies. His force of 4,000 men consisted of regulars and volunteers, some of whom latter had been selected and enlisted in England, while others were raised in the Cape Colony and the Diamond Fields, finally bringing the strength to 5,000, including a contingent of Africans and Cape Coloureds for pioneer work, as well as to guard the baggage, draught animals and supplies. The raising of this corps was viewed with great disfavour and adversely criticised by many colonials. In Cape Town, the High Commissioner made a frantic attempt to dissuade Warren from meeting Mackenzie or getting any advice from him, while at the same time foisting Rhodes on him. When Warren reached Barkly West however, he ~~wired~~ called up Mackenzie by wire, as he considered that "his presence there of great importance".

On the 24th of January 1885, Warren, accompanied by Rhodes and Mackenzie and an escort of 200 horsemen met President Kruger by appointment at Fourteen Streams. The President was accompanied by his State Attorney Dr Lleyds and others. *From Fourteen Streams, the Special Commissioner went to Phokwane and had an interview with Botihasitse Gasebone with whom he had crossed swords a few years before. On the following day Warren met Mankurwane on his way to see him at Barkly West. Later he also met the Koranna Chief Mossour. To all these chiefs he promised a return of order and peaceful settlement of their territorial boundaries.*

Warren arrived next at Vryburg on the 7th of February and spent three weeks there attempting to unravel the tangled affairs of Stellaland. During this time he and Rhodes had frequent ~~differences~~ quarrels owing to their different assessment and interpretation of fundamental rights and freedoms. Warren's specific orders were "to remove the filibusters and re-instate the native chiefs on their lands. Rhodes on the other hand had promised the Stellalanders volunteers of filibusters those very lands carved from Mankurwane's country. Their growing differences between the two men at last compelled Warren to complain to the High Commissioner that the presence of Rhodes was prejudicial to the peace of the district and the success of the expedition" and to insist on his recall.

*Warren held Rhodes & his followers view that his land belonged to the Boers & that all the Boers were his subjects. The Boers must remain in their land under British protection. Rhodes & his followers had no right to the land. The Boers must be removed to the Reserve. It must be a question of that. Subsequent history has proved Warren right.*



... sweet reasonableness ... to believe

The President had ~~strongly~~ <sup>just</sup> been to Roosevelt to warn the Senators  
to stop hostilities against Monroe & that the S.H. was not in a position  
to assist them if they had deep waters. He tried to persuade them  
one of the ~~stupid~~ <sup>stupid</sup> of their too deep involved was that

→ to open nominated kept 1901  
de Villiers to define boundary the Western Transvaal boundary in accord  
with the Convention. The committee also

with the degrees of the location  
circumstances ~~have~~ <sup>on the south</sup> ~~north~~ at Chrestonia working northward  
mi. S. P. Besides some dispute

*Ranallabana* super *Melano*  
between them at Khumacoo and Jothakane which  
is a very good space.

was decided by a referee, and the result was referred for August to the satisfaction of the Co.

parties.



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