

Accompanied by their messengers, <sup>67</sup> Rhodes, McWilloughby and Edwin Lloyd as well as

The Bechuana Chiefs- Sebele, Khama and Bathoen, respectively of the Bakwena, Bangwato and Bangwaketse tribes of the Bechuanaland Protectorate had in the meantime, on the 20th of August (1895) gone to England to personally protest to the Colonial Office (~~to Joseph Chamberlain~~) against the intended transfer of their countries to the Chartered Company. Arrived in London they saw the Secretary of State (Joseph Chamberlain) on the 25th of September and made their protest and request. In simple, quaint and picturesque language they told the great Minister: "We come to England to ask the Government of the great Queen to continue her protection over us. We pray you therefore not to throw us away... Our people have been alarmed at the words which say that we are to be given to the Chartered Company... We fear the Company because we think they will take our land and sell it to others... We fear them also because we hear the words of the Makalaka and the Matebele who live under the Company. The Government will not give us away without asking what we think about it." The Chiefs made their representations to Chamberlain verbally, and repeated their words and fears in writing. Somewhat impatiently, Chamberlain told them that the matter of transfer of their countries had long been settled, and that the administration of Bechuanaland Protectorate was definitely promised to the Chartered Company by his predecessors in office. The ~~matter was~~ decision was now irrevocable; they must just make the best of it and arrange the best terms they could with their new masters. He also made his answer to them by word of mouth and by document.

~~In the meantime, Rhodes was not asleep~~  
Unabashed and mercifully unsnubbable, the Chiefs ~~return~~ after an arranged recess of a few weeks returned to the charge with old-world courtesy but steel firmness, and almost word for word, ~~repeated their~~ rehearsed their ~~own~~ apprehensions to Chamberlain. "The Company wants to impoverish us so that hunger may drive us to become the white man's servants and dig in his mines and gather his wealth. If you will keep us under the protection of the Queen, we will give you a part of our country, and we are willing also to give you land for the railway."

The Chiefs received tremendous help from many influential bodies and persons, ~~and this coupled with their reasonable~~ British public opinion, always sympathetic to the under-dog, and this, coupled with the reasonableness of the Chiefs and their readiness to compromise, assured for them a large measure of success. Their offer of land was accepted and Rhodes got a strip of land along the Transvaal border to build his railway, which also acted as a buffer between the Baswana and that state. The Chiefs obtained their main request, namely the continuance of the direct protection of the Imperial Government. Finally, agreeably to their request, they were honoured by being presented to the Queen Victoria by Mr Chamberlain, and they were able to return home to Bechuanaland in November feeling that their visit to England had not been in vain. In fact they had triumphed.

Receiving thereport of the negotiations, Rhodes wired <sup>balefully</sup> to Rutherford Harris, the Secretary of the Chartered Company; "It is humiliating to be utterly beaten by these niggers." **C.E. Vulliamy: A Study of Imperial Expansion**).

Before leaving England to return home, a farewell meeting was arranged for the Chiefs at Queen's Hall, Langham Place on the night of the 21st November. After many felicitous speeches, Khama replied on behalf of himself and his brother chiefs. In thanking the British people and their Queen for their hospitality he ~~was~~ referred to the august lady as "Mosadinyana". This word literally means "little woman", or "old woman", but ~~is~~ idiomatically means "dear or grand lady". The interpreter, good as he was, had however not drunk deep enough of the rich well of Tswana idiom, and shockingly rendered the word mosadinayana by its literal meaning of "old woman" thus occasioning dissatisfaction, and turning the meeting into a muttering fiasco. His interpretation in fact became interruption, which nearly translated a friendly meeting into a war between the British public and the Bechuana people. (~~Infam~~ Miss Daniels - born in Thaba Ncho and present at the Meeting).

<sup>Comparing</sup> While the three Chiefs Sebele, Khama and Bathoen were thus subduing empires and <sup>winning</sup> winning continents <sup>overseas</sup> overseas, their brothers at home were doing the diametrically opposite.

In September 1895, Administrator Sidney Shippard and Col. Frank Rhodes paid Chief Ikaneng of the Ba-MaLetse and Chief Montshiwa of the Barolong a treacherous visit, and somehow, after many blandishments got them to cede their lands in Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company

*and allowing themselves to be shifted like dominoes*

Over

More remarkable still is the fact that the unwilling and suspicious Montshiwa should have succumbed to these blandishments. Montshiwa who had just recently addressed a petition to the Queen, and sent two men to protest against the contemplated transfer of his country in the Protectorate to the Chartered Company. Subtle indeed must have been the argument of Shippard and Col Frank Rhodes, and the result was a proclamation, issued by Sir Hercules Robinson and dated the 18th October 1895:

"Whereas Ikaneng, Chief of the Ba-Malete, did, on the 23rd September, 1895, at Ramoutsa, with the consent of his council and people, cede to Colonel Francis Rhodes, D.S.O in his capacity as representative of the British South Africa Company, jurisdiction over the Ba-Malete Territory,

And Whereas Montshiwa, Chief of the Tshidi Barolong, did on the 1st October 1895 at Mafeking with the consent of his Council and people, cede to the said Colonel Francis Rhodes D.S.O, in his said capacity, as representative of the said British South Africa Company, jurisdiction over so much of the Barolong Territory as is situate within the Bechuanaland Protectorate ...

And Whereas it is expedient to withdraw the laws operation of the laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate from the said Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories respectively, and to substitute for the same the laws of the British South Africa Company, and to authorise the said Company to appoint such officers, establish such administration, and make such provision as may appear to be necessary in the interests of peace, order and good government therein :

Now therefore, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known as follows :-

- 1. Within and in relation to the Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories in the Bechuanaland Protectorate... all other Proclamations or laws at variance with the provisions of this Proclamation, shall be, and are hereby repealed.
- II. Within the Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories aforesaid, the laws and regulations of the British South Africa Company shall henceforth have full force and effect.
- III. It shall be lawful for the British South Africa Company to appoint such officers, establish such administration, and make such provision as may appear to be necessary in the interests of peace, order and good government and for the said Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories respectively provided
  - 1. That the Chiefs Ikaneng and Montshiwa and their respective successors shall be allowed internal jurisdiction in their tribes
  - 2. That no direct Taxation shall be levied on them by the B.S.A Company
  - 3. That no land shall be taken from them for public or private purpose without the previous consent of the Secretary of State
  - 4. That all laws existing laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives remain in force.

On the same date as the Proclamation Dr L. Starr Jameson was appointed Resident Commissioner of these tiny territories in Southern Bechuanaland Protectorate and immediately proceeded thither to exercise his authority.

Sidney Shippard's negotiations and Sir Hercules Robinson's telegrams and recommendations on this chapter of history reflect their servile devotion to the Chartered Company interests, and conversely their total lack of sympathy with Batswana rights and welfare. Occasionally emphasising the fact of being the Queen's representatives and occasionally beating the Imperial drum, they were in fact playing a Rhodesian rhapsody.

Over

More remarkable still is the fact that the unwilling and suspicious Montshiwa should have succumbed to these blandishments. Montshiwa who had just recently addressed a petition to the Queen, and sent two men to protest against the contemplated transfer of his country in the Protectorate to the Chartered Company. Subtle indeed must have been the argument of Shippard and Col Frank Rhodes, and the result was a proclamation, issued by Sir Hercules Robinson and dated the 18th October 1895:

"Whereas Ikaneng, Chief of the Ba-Malete, did, on the 23rd September, 1895, at Ramoutsa with the consent of his council and people, cede to Colonel Francis Rhodes D.S.O in his capacity as representative of the British South Africa Company, jurisdiction over the Ba-Malete Territory,

And Whereas Montshiwa, Chief of the Tshidi Barolong, did on the 1st October 1895 at Mafeking with the consent of his Council and people, cede to the said Colonel Francis Rhodes D.S.O, in his said capacity, as representative of the said British South Africa Company, jurisdiction over so much of the Barolong Territory as is situate within the Bechuanaland Protectorate ...

And Whereas it is expedient to withdraw the laws operation of the laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate from the said Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories respectively, and to substitute for the same the laws of the British South Africa Company, and to authorise the said Company to appoint such officers, establish such administration, and make such provision as may appear to be necessary in the interests of peace, order and good government therein :

Now therefore, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known as follows :-

- 1. Within and in relation to the Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.... all other Proclamations or laws at variance with the provisions of this Proclamation, shall be, and are hereby repealed.
- II. Within the Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories aforesaid, the laws and regulations of the British South Africa Company shall henceforth have full force and effect.
- III. It shall be lawful for the British South Africa Company to appoint such officers, establish such administration, and make such provision as may appear to be necessary in the interests of peace, order and good government and for the said Ba-Malete and Ba-Rolong Territories respectively provided
  - 1. That the Chiefs Ikaneng and Montshiwa and their respective successors shall be allowed internal jurisdiction in their tribes
  - 2. That no direct Taxation shall be levied on them by the B.S.A Company
  - 3. That no land shall be taken from them for public or private purpose without the previous consent of the Secretary of State
  - 4. That all laws existing prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives remain in force.

On the same date as the Proclamation Dr L. Starr Jameson was appointed Resident Commissioner of these tiny territories in Southern Bechuanaland Protectorate and immediately proceeded thither to exercise his authority.

Sidney Shippard's negotiations and Sir Hercules Robinson's telegrams and recommendations on this chapter of history reflect their servile devotion to the Chartered Company interests, and conversely their total lack of sympathy with Batswana rights and welfare. Wholly emphasising the fact of being the Queen's representatives and occasionally beating the Imperial drum, they were in fact playing a Rhodesian rhapsody.

The territory of the Tshidi Barolong lies between that of the Batlhaping on the south, the Bangwaketse on the north, the Transvaal in the east, and the Batlharo on the west. It is traversed in its northern parts by the Molopo river and its Ramatlabama tributary. These water courses were made the boundary in 1885 between the erstwhile Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate when the latter was created in 1885. In this way the Barolong territory was arbitrarily divided into two parts - the ~~southern~~ British Bechuanaland Crown Colony (subsequently Cape Province, and finally South African Union) portion on the south, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate portion on the north. It was thus subjected to "a dual mandate" or double administration. The southern portion which was first created a Crown Colony as British Bechuanaland in 1885, subsequently annexed to the Cape Colony in 1895, and finally became part of the union of South Africa in 1909 has ~~not~~ been administered one way, while the northern portion has to a great extent shared the vicissitudes of the Batswana countries north of the Ramatlabama and Molopo rivers, and come in common with them under the direct control of the Imperial Government.

In primitive Tswana life, <sup>land</sup> life had no intrinsic value, and land proprietorship was a vague conception, <sup>while</sup> its occupancy or residence were fitful and precarious, its limits and boundaries shifty and vague. Anywhere that you or your vassals pitched a wattle-and-daub shelter for however short a season, anywhere you grazed or watered your stock, or raised melons or hunted for game, or had your relative or vassal buried was your land. Thus the land for miles north ~~of~~, south, east and west of Mafikeng was Montshiwa's land, as much as anybody ~~land~~ else's land. Even today, the Vaal and Orange Rivers, and the ~~limits of the~~ Kgalagare (desert) are regarded as ~~falling within~~ the limits of the land of Tau, the ancestor of Montshiwa if perchance his shadow ever fell there, until definite boundaries were laid down between him and his neighbours in the south, ~~south and west~~ (Ratlou Barolong) east Transvaal) and west (Ratlou Barolong and Batlharo). There remained the north where the cattleposts, garden lands, waterpits and hunting grounds of the Barolong and the those of the Bangwaketse ~~waterpits~~ overlapped, where the old stations and the graves of their vassals and relatives were dotted haphazardly among each other's. In such localities, each tribal chief claimed the land as his but there was no actual dispute until such a thing as a boundary line came to be recognised with the advent of European ideas of individualism, and territorial, as distinct from personal jurisdiction about 1885. Then quickly, the question of demarcation between the Barolong of Montshiwa and the Bangwaketse of Bathoen assumed a foreign importance and ~~came~~ became a dispute which ~~continued until~~ <sup>reached</sup> its culmination in 1892. The High Commissioner, representing the Protecting Power then appointed a Boundary Commission under <sup>the</sup> Assistant Commissioner - ~~the~~ <sup>Rev</sup> John Smith Moffat to define the line between Montshiwa and Bathoen. The decision ~~was~~ in favour of Montshiwa's claim, being a line from Mahura Pan (Mabete) westwards beyond Matsheng pans, very much to the indignation of Bathoen at whose instance the Commission had been appointed. When the beacons were ~~to be~~ erected, both ~~chiefs~~ contending chiefs were invited to send representatives. Montshiwa sent his son Besele, and his nephews Lekoko and Silas Molema, while Bathoen came in person, accompanied by several counsellors. The beacons were no sooner put up than Bathoen ~~sternly~~ ~~protested~~ ~~and~~ ~~left~~ vehemently, washed his hands of the whole boundary-making business and ~~left~~ the astounded boundary makers in high dudgeon.

~~Mr~~ Moffat and W.H. Surmon were then sent to review the ~~line~~ boundary, and they moved it considerably south to appease Bathoen, but in so doing injured Montshiwa, who now sent three men - Josiah Motshegare, Silas Molema and Stephen Lefenya to protest to High Commissioner Henry Loch in Cape Town, but all in vain. That boundary line has remained virtually unchanged to this day, being a line from Mahura Pan at Mabete westward over Kgoro Hill and further westward until it strikes the Molopo River. The ~~transfer~~ included between that line and the Ramatlabama and then Molopo River represents the Barolong Territory in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. As far back as 1884, the Chief Montshiwa had in imitation of his nephew Tshipinare - Moroka's successor at Thaba Ncho - conceived the plan of dividing the lands of the Tshidi Barolong on both sides of the Ramatlabama into farms. On the south, High Commissioner Robinson and Administrator Sidney Shippard had consistently obstructed him, and explicitly prejudiced the issue when the chief's wishes were placed before the ~~land~~ Land Commission which sat at Mafeking in January and ~~by~~ 1886 the High Commissioner delivering himself of the statement that "he was" personally unfavourable to allowing natives to hold land on individual tenure" which has become axiomatic in South African "Native Affairs." on the untenable grounds that Africans are not sufficiently advanced for that right, as indeed for any right.

Hamilton Good Affairs

of 1892

Nov 1892

private

a view

and later, consisting of Ad. Kauder, J. Meffel, & R. Quatrec

It is a little enclave of 432 square miles. On the north of the Ramatlabama, the vagueness of the northern and north-western boundary of the Barolong territory and the chronic dispute with the Bangwaketse chief Bathoen about the demarcation tied Montshiwa's hands, but as soon as this ~~xx~~ dispute was settled, and a definite line drawn between the Bangwaketse and the Barolong~~xx~~ Montshiwa in 1892, Montshiwa set about to divide the Barolong territory into separate farms. He had the land carefully surveyed by H.P. Ashton and divided into 42 farms of about 3,000 morgen each. These he allotted in March 1895 to individual members of his tribe by Certificates of Occupation drawn up by Attorneys De Kock and De Kock of "afeking and approved by the High Commissioner Sir Henry Loch. The certificates ~~are subject to the condition that the grants cannot be alienated except to other members of the Barolong tribe~~ confer pastoral, agricultural and residential rights upon the holder, and are subject to the condition that these rights cannot be alienated except to another member of the Barolong tribe. They were registered in the Deeds Office at Vryburg.

The object of these grants was threefold, namely to prevent the land from being alienated to foreigners, especially Europeans, to reward men who had served the tribe with distinction, and to endow a heritage on Chief Montshiwa's own sons and near relatives. These grants were definitely and deliberately made to individuals as such, and not as trustees for the tribe or sections of it; <sup>invariably</sup> they are subject to the ordinary laws of inheritance and have <sup>so</sup> descended from father to son or next of kin in the male line for the last sixty years, even though, theoretically ~~the~~ farm reverts to the Chief on the death of the grantee  
 ("A. Sillery: The Bechuanaland Protectorate pp 174-175)  
 ( Lord Hailey: Native Administration in the British African Territories Part V. pp255-257)

It was shortly after Montshiwa had thus disposed of the Barolong territory in the Protectorate into what was now called Barolong Farms that it fell into the tentacles of Rhodes and his myrmidons. To destroy Rhodes and his proteges, the gods played riotously and roguishly into his hands by providing that his representatives should inveigle Ikaneng, and especially Montshiwa to cede their territories to the Chartered Company in October 1895. The possession of Montshiwa's territory provided Jameson with a jumping-off ground at Mabete or Pitsana Photlhoko, three miles from the Transvaal border, for his notorious raid. Other fatally favourable circumstances were the Annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony at this time, causing more or less <sup>administrative</sup> disruption and confusion ~~inseparable from~~ at "afikeng, circumstances inseparable from any change-over, and favourable to any illegitimate risk, the eyes and mind of the administration being turned south. Then to complete making Rhodes and Jameson the darlings of the gods, the Bechuanaland Border Police were conveniently assembled at "afeking by Sir Hercules Robinson's orders to be there disbanded, and were at once snapped up by Jameson to enlarge his force which was being moved down from Bulawayo to Pitsana Photloko. This force consisted of 250 men with 293 horses, 168 mules, 6 maxims and 2 fieldpieces.

Jameson came down to Mabete (Pitsana Photloko) early in November, ostensibly and evendemonstrably to commence his duties as Resident Commissioner of Southern Bechuanaland Protectorate, but in reality to make final preparations for his incursion into the Transvaal.

On the night of the 29th December 1895, Dr Jameson, Sir J. Willoughby, Col. Raleigh Grey and Major Robert White at the head of a force numbering nearly 600 crossed the Transvaal border to raid Johannesburg. They were defeated and surrounded by Gen. Piet Cronje at Doornkop near Krugersdorp. Thier effort ended in "ludicrous fiasco.

The raid put the British Government in an awkward position with regard to the Transvaal, and made it reverse the intention and repudiate the promises to the Chartered Company who thus forfeited their prize, and the lands of Montshiwa and Ikaneng <sup>reverted</sup> to their owners. ~~It became~~ difficult, and even impossible for the officials of the Colonial Office to prove their ignorance of the plot, and non-complicity in it. Finally the <sup>Government</sup> had to

The Jameson-Rhodes scheme, launched so auspiciously ended most ignominiously. At the beginning everything went right. At the end "there was hardly a thing that failed to go wrong!" (Sarah G. Millin: Rhodes p.282)

Then, as if the gods had not allowed enough favours and their beloved Rhodes & Jameson

the strip of B.P. between the Orange & Tloko the border was between the Rail & the Transvaal

1896: At the end of March, Montshiwa's Prime Minister - Israel Molema died from a chronic bullet wound in the lung, received in the last battle

In New York, regarded a medical before as a calamity, prevention of epidemic which  
it was now a dangerous pest whose effects must be kept  
without delay 277. File: Jameson's

Reference. tells Sheppard to help the CC @ 7962 24

Exchange of notes with the File: Jameson's Road to 65-

The strip between Rts 7 & 7  
E of Rly to trail border

Johnston called the annexation of border strip  
to H. to Rly, there was no medical admin. between Jan 7 & 7th of 9 you were the  
border strip only

...  
the lands in the Beach Prot. em. it was intended to  
give them jurisdiction, including the broad strip of land  
between the railway and the western border of the  
transval about which <sup>the excellent</sup> Kitchener-Harris had raised the  
pleas - "There is no native administration between you (the  
the railway) and the transval, and you are the border  
authority."

At the same time, the Proclamation transferring the lands  
of Kamung & Mankhwa to the railway was  
withdrawn by an opposite proclamation.





L Sunday

On the 19th of October 1895 the Chief Montshiwa died. The end was not unexpected. The royal circle and courtyard had been crowded with men of all ages groups or regiments for several days, while relays of women had assisted in the performance of domestic duties in and around the royal abode. But on this day, the numbers of men and women had increased considerably. *The royal place had been buzzing like a beehive and new ominous silence ruled and thought exchange was only by gesture, sign and chief.*

In the afternoon, the Rev Alfred S. Sharp, Methodist missionary stationed with the Barolong at Mafikeng had been summoned to shrive the Chief, and had administered the last sacraments, *manifestly under the stress of deep emotion.*

Around the dying Chief were his wives, his daughter Buku, his sons Besele and Badirile, his brothers Seru and Saane, his nephews Lekoko, Bathobatho and Moshwela, and his cousins Motlhwane and Setumo, most of them with their wives. The Chief was *as jocular as usual until coma supervened.* *peaceful and easy.*

It was in the late evening, about nine o'clock when the end came. Those who witnessed the events of that night could never forget them.

No sooner did the bells toll and the word go round that the old Chief had run his race than immense crowds of people trooped to the royal kgotla from every quarter of the town, until there was hardly standing room in the spacious forum and courtyards.

*The town was seized with panic which was soon followed by scenes of the wildest emotion.*

Like the Egyptians and the Jews of old, the Barolong of Montshiwa's time were notorious for the wild lamentations, the frantic wailings, the hysterical and demonstrative manner in which they mourned their dead. Tearful, sobbing and screaming women, tossing and tearing themselves, and blindly falling about as if bereft of their senses or via moaning, whimpering and speaking their misfortune in half-choking voice could not be comforted. Dazed and stunned men and grief-stricken men, sitting, standing, slouching or moving aimlessly about in utter bewilderment, or collected in little knots and speaking in undertones of bated breath. It was obvious that a major calamity had befallen the tribe. ~~for~~

They lay in heaps on the ground crying, gasping, rolling & struggling in agonising screams

Children had been born while Montshiwa was chief. They grew up to be men and women, and ~~Montshiwa was still chief~~ themselves begat children, and Montshiwa was still chief. Many of them grew old and died, and still Montshiwa was chief. Montshiwa seemed to be undying. It was almost incredible that he was now dead. He had become a legendary figure and *object almost of deification*

No wonder many unconsciously sang  
Kgaotsa, kgaotsa mowa wame  
Montshiwa o sa busa  
Nametsega, se rorome : ~~shat-~~ (1)  
Kgaotsa o tla go thusa instead of: Kgaotsa, kgaotsa mowa wame  
Montshi wa go o a busa  
(4) They sang.  
( Why art thou so full of heaviness; O my heart ?  
Be comforted, take courage, for Montshiwa still is chief.)

(3) instead of "Thy Redeemer still reigns."  
*reigns.*

~~Thxxxxrihe~~ All are depressed; consternation  
All are depressed; melancholy is written on every face; the tribe is half-paralysed with consternation and awe, and well it might, for

Fires were ~~lit~~ made at the kgotla according to an undying custom, and around blazing logs of wood, men sat, reclined or slept throughout the night and ~~during~~ were to do so for a fortnight to keep a ceremonial vigil over the resting place of the departed monarch.

These scenes were repeated at the funeral on ~~Tuesday~~ <sup>d</sup> 21st Oct in the royal cattle fold on Tuesday the 21st of October. From all parts of Bechuanaland immense crowds of people came to pay their respects to the memory of the great chief and warrior who epitomised Tswana thought and represented a definite era in Tswana history.

Present were <sup>all the chiefs of the Barolong section of the tribe</sup> Chief Molale Mankurwane, Chief Moshete, Chief Phoi, Chief Bathoen, Chief Ikalafeng, Chief Sebele. ~~New way~~ <sup>tribes</sup> ~~Barolong~~ Chief, Resident Commissioner Newton, Magistrate Boyes, Post master Flowers Attorney Minchin, Attorney De Kock, Town Mayor Winter and nearly all the Europeans of Mafikeng.

*a man who arose to raise a nation and his death recalled from the dull life of his barbaric foe*

By contrast, also, this was pilae... to day over this place which had  
been... like a...  
...

**Collection Number: A979**

**Silas T MOLEMA and Solomon T PLAATJE Papers**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

*©2012*

***LEGAL NOTICES:***

**Copyright Notice:** Copyright for all materials on the Historical Papers website is owned by The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and is protected by South African copyright law. Material may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a collection owned by the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and deposited at Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.

---