

On the 25th of November, Botlhasitse Gasebone<sup>w</sup> and his two sons and brother were captured by Mankurwane as they emerged from ~~AXXANA~~ their hiding in a cave near Taung and were handed to Warren. About the same time Luka Janye was captured by Montshiwa and Christopher Bethell at ~~Kan~~ Kanye among the Bangwaketse people. These leaders were all taken to Kimberley for trial, sentenced and imprisoned till May 1880.

In December 1878 Col Charles Warren was appointed Special Commissioner for Griqualand West, to settle land disputes between African tribes and Europeans. In January 1879 he succeeded Col. W Owen Lanyon as Administrator of Griqualand West. He visited several Tswana chiefs in southern Bechuanaland to ascertain ~~their~~ how far they were disposed to place themselves under British protection, and <sup>on his advice</sup> he received petitions from all to be taken under British rule. Morwe, chief of the Batlharo, Mankurwane chief of the Batlhaping, Motlhabane, chief of the Ba-Maidi, David Taaibosch Mossou chief of the Korannas, Bonokwane chief of the Ratlou Branch of the Barolong at Morokweng all expressed their desire to be annexed. More than all these Montshiwa had long and consistently longed for British protection and he at once addressed a petition to Charles Warren:

"I Montshiwa, <sup>Chief</sup> Tshidi of the Tshidi branch of the Barolong tribe having heard that the British Government is about to take the nations of the Barolong, Batlhaping, Batlharo, Korana etc under its rule state that I am the first of the ~~Batswana~~ Bechuanas who has spoken about the country. On the 4th of May 1874 I wrote to His Excellency R. Southey, Lieutenant-Governor of Griqualand West as follows:-

"The time has now come that the Boers have made up their minds to destroy us, and I now do humbly place myself under your care and protection. I wish Great Chief that you would ask the great Queen of England to ~~take me~~ and my people to be her's. I trust in you, and because the Boers are doing their work so quickly, I pray Great Chief, that you will send me your agent to take over my country as soon as possible."

I ought to get all my country according to Keate's Line. I have been in many troubles and waiting to get my right from you-the English. I shall be glad if you leave me to rule my people. My people obey my commands. The Boers tried to get my country and I appealed to the Queen at that time. I called all the chiefs together at Bloemhof to speak about the country.

I do hereby and most humbly again request Her Majesty the Queen to take me, my people and my lands under her sway, and my desire is that the waters named Vleyfontein, Polfontein and Bultfontein, and the ground on the Molopo adjoining Vleyfontein may be allotted to me and my people together with arable and grazing lands etc, which have been most unrighteously claimed and taken from us, and that land and water be allowed to my people for our flocks and herds and for purposes of agriculture at the other places wherever the people may be located, and further that my people shall enjoy the rights, as now existing, to the hunting ground belonging to us in the Kgalagare, and to respectfully request that justice be done us by Matlaba, Hans Coetzee and others for their unlawful seizure of cattle and appropriation of ~~some~~ our lands and corn etc." Warren was strongly of opinion that if left to themselves, the Batswana tribes would soon be dispossessed of their lands by the Boers. He therefore made a strong recommendation to the High Commissioner Sir Bartle Frere that "all those lands within the limits of the Molopo from the Kgalagare Desert on the west to Lichtenburg on the east including the district of Bloemhof as delimited by Lt-Governor Keates in 1871, should be proclaimed ~~as~~ British territory and annexed to Griqualand West. Warren detailed his proposal to the High Commissioner, and the whole scheme was forwarded to the Secretary of State for consideration.

About this time (1878 and 1879) Chief Montshiwa made the acquaintance of an active and capable young Englishman of good birth and education, Christopher Bethell by name, who was a ~~lieutenant~~ <sup>lieutenant</sup> in the Intelligence Department of ~~Charles Warren's~~ Field Force and also a relation of Warren himself, and whom he stationed at Montshiwa's village of Sehube in that capacity from 1878 to 1879. After the demobilisation of Warren's Field force, Bethell remained in Montshiwa's country to hunt and trade. During that time he won Montshiwa's <sup>entire</sup> full confidence and became his principal confidential adviser, while the Chief had, at the same time another European gentleman Henry Frazer as his agent and secretary. In 1882 Bethell married a Barolong spinster- ~~the~~ Tepo Boabile by name, according to Christian rites, and now completely identified himself with the Tshidi Barolong at this dangerous time of inter-racial conflict.



The rapid success of these unfortunate events peaked Montblanc's  
 complaints & protests & the question of Beechnacaland, as well as  
 the outbreak of the Transvaal war of independence  
 were in the background. In 1895-1896, indeed, Montblanc  
 and his Barolong to his land of forgotten

in due course

→ and a proclamation embodying it was solemnly adopted  
→ but the matter went no further because firstly the Secretary  
of State was unwilling to place increased responsibility  
upon the Imperial Government; secondly, Charles  
deposition transfer of power to the Imperial Government.

③ Warren Bacon (Oct 1879) left his post as Indian Commissioner on account of illness, suddenly because of the disaster.

(3) to British arms at Sandhurst (Lynn) and  
(4) and jewellery because Sir Keble-Tre was recalled (1st Aug 1914)  
The rapid succession of these unfortunate events pushed forward the date of the outbreak of war. The death of the Duke of Cornwall and the death of the Duke of Devonshire were also noted with the death of the Duke of Devonshire.



1879-1880

Bethell's position was made even more dangerous by his being directed by Warren on the 1st of July 1879 "to try and make such arrangements as would enable Montshiwa to sow his corn in the lands in dispute" which meant trying to displace the Boer farmers from the lands they were deliberately digging themselves into at Vleyfontein, Rooigond and Polfontein.

The Annexation of the South African Republic was deeply resented by the burghers of that state, and after protesting against it by discussions, declarations, demonstrations and deputations, by mass meetings, memorials, supplications, petitions and passive resistance, by boycotts, refusal to pay taxes, non-cooperations and more deputations to the Colonial office in London, they declared their independence in December 1880, threw down the gauntlet and besieged the English at Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Marabastad, Lydenburg, Marthinus-Wesselsdroom and Standerton, and after a brief and sharp campaign in which of a few engagements in each of which they defeated the British, they finally overwhelmed them at the Majuba Mountain on the 27th of February 1881, and killed their commanding officer Sir George Colley. This practically brought the Transvaal War of Independence to the end.

When this war broke out, many British subjects in the Western Transvaal had taken refuge in Montshiwa's country, and were welcomed by the chief, always partial to the British.

~~On the 4th of March 1879~~ Sir Theophilus Shepstone ~~was named as~~ Col he had been called to London by the Secretary of State, and was succeeded on the 4th of March 1879 by Col Owen Lanyon as Administrator of the Transvaal. Shepstone was not loved more, but Lanyon was loved much less by the Transvaal burghers.

As soon as the war broke out, Montshiwa wrote to Col. Charles Moysey (31st Dec 1880) Kimberley ~~and to ask~~ to ask for a permit to purchase firearms "as not only my safety but that of the English subjects who live with me, and who have fled to me depends on my getting some ammunition. I shall also be glad to hear from you what I am to do. I am ready to help the Government if they wish it, but must at least help myself."

At the same time he wrote to the Civil Commissioner, Kimberley "I write to ask you to help me. The Boers in the Transvaal are fighting against the English, and have also invaded my country and commandeered from my people. They have been to ask me to give up an Englishman who lives with me, and as I will not, they are going to fight against me also. Further all the loyal people have come to me for protection which they need against the Boers and I have helped them. I have many people and do not fear the Boers at all, but now I have no ammunition, so I am writing to you to ask you to sign the permit when I shall either be able to help the Government or defend my country."

The rebels have taken Lichtenburg and Zeerust here, and are only waiting for some more men to attack me. I have written to Col. Moysey, who, if he is in Kimberley, will be able to assure you of my loyalty.

200 lbs Gunpowder, 100,000 Large & 500,000 Small P. Caps  
10,000 W.R. Paper & 8000 Winchester  
2,000 Snider & 1,000 M.H. 1,000

Please give permit for them, as I get no ammunition, and cannot protect my country and my friends. I have also opened my country to all troops that may come, and I shall help them as much as I can."

Col. Moysey answered to convey ~~Governor~~ Sir George Colley's thanks to Montshiwa for his loyalty to the British Government, as well as for his offers of help; that the British Government will not forget him or his wants after the war; said large forces were coming from England, wherefore Montshiwa's help would not be required; said it would not be right to give him so much ammunition, as the Boers would hear of it and make trouble, but the Governor was willing to give him a little to show him that he appreciated (Montshiwa's) friendship, and so that he could defend his posts; Adjured him to be quiet, and faithful and to defend the loyalists. ~~xxx~~ Thanked him again for his goodwill and to ~~xxxxxxx~~ the English, and assured him they will not forget him.

*A letter on identical terms had been addressed to Marabastad.*

A few days short time after the outbreak of the war Montshiwa convened a large meeting of the Mopopo chiefs at his village of Sehuba. There were present Moshete from Khunwana, Bonokwane from Morokweng, Makgobi from Phitshane, and Matlaba from Bodibe (Polfontein) each of them with a large following of lesser chiefs and commoners. Montshiwa proposed unity and a common policy with regard to the war raging in the Transvaal and Natal between the South African Republic and the British Government. He favoured lending assistance to the British.



There was no agreement between the chiefs. Moshete and Matlaba said they were children, ~~ixxvassals~~ *vassals* of the Transvaal, that is to say *vassals* of the South African Republic, while Bonokwane and Makgobi said they elected to remain neutral. A man, Mogotsi of the Rapulana clan of the Barolong declaimed vehemently against Montshiwa in this meeting, accusing him of ambition and ~~agreed~~ *agreed* for power, and excessive love for everything English. *applauded Boer by his men of his Rapulana clan and* Mogotsi's views were ~~shared~~ *shared* by the ~~authorities~~ *authorities* of the Transvaal; ~~and~~ *the latter* they had been keeping an eye on Montshiwa for many years ~~now~~ and now redoubled their vigilance. *Spectacular hero*

On the 29th of Decemehr- a fortnight after the outbreak of the war, Gen. Piet Cronje, Commandant of Potchefstroom wrote to Montshiwa - "Monchua: Take notice that as soon as you, or any of your people are found armed fighting against the burghers of the South African Republic, which Government is again restored, and whereof Paul Kruger, Marthins Pretorius and Piet Joubert form the government; or lend assistance to our enemies-the English Government, whom we have nearly worked out everywhere, we will consider you and your people as our enemies and treat you as such. We have always considered you and your people as friends of the Boers, and we are willing to treat you as our friend that is if you ~~remain~~ remain peaceable, because we alone are able to work out the English. But you can send your people to help us work our corn and our farms, and for which we will pay ~~them~~ your people well. (B.V.26. Briewe afgestuur deur Generaal P.A.Cronje 30 Des ~~xxApril~~ 1880 - April 1881). To this letter Montshiwa replied, rather curtly on the 4th January 1881 :

" My dear Friend : I have received your letter of the 29th Dec 1880. I want to inform you that I found some of the burghers of the S.A. Republic going about in my country armed, and I was astonished about that because I am not fighting with any one. But about the work, I may say that I cannot force anyone to go and get employment.

I do not know who are your enemies, but I consider all the people as your friends. Tell your people not to come to my country with arms."

About the same time, Montshiwa had frequent disputes with Commandants Snyman, Botha and Jan Viljoen of Marico, not to mention the nearly daily squabbles between his people and the residents of Vleyfontein and Rooigrond, the ground which Montshiwa continued to claim as his, both by inheritance and by virtue of the Keate Award. *and Hendrik Greeff of Lichtenburg*

On the 21st of January, General Cronje wrote again to Montshiwa :- "Aan Monchua, Kapitein der Barolongs, Sehuba" My Friend, I have your letter of the 4th January, and Commandant Viljoen has reported to me that you have made peace with our people of the S.A. Republic, and that you sent a boy as a token of security.

I am sending you our Government Gazette and a copy of a Proclamation to keep you informed. Write again and let us know if the (English) refugees have gone back to their homes. "

Montshiwa answered on the 21st of January :

" P.A.Cronje: General, Potchefstroom. Sir, Your letter of the 18th duly to hand. With regard to peace repeatedly made by J. Viljoen I do not understand for at the same time Hendrik Greeff and Hans Coetzee are collecting a large armed force this side of Lichtenburg, and on good authority I learned that it was to make war with me. It got so bad that the white people were coming in from all quarters for protection, and last Sunday the Boers living in the district had written orders to trek to the camps in Marico at once, all to be there not later than Monday night. This finished it for now we have not a single white man living between here and Marico or here and Lichtenburg. This is peace Carl Weyers and M. Joubert are to keep.

For the newspaper I thank you. The affairs of the little kaffir I never gave one. It was J. Viljoen's doings. He pointed out one and said that child must grow up and have children before we should fight again each other. The child is still here ..."

Montshiwa was still in correspondence with Lieut-Col C. Moysey, who supplied him with hopeful news of approaching British victory under Sir George P. Colley, and adjured him not to take up arms against the Boers. On the 27th of March, wrote again to tell Montshiwa that peace was declared. *Montshiwa had of course already heard the news with dismay.*

The war had been a brief and sharp campaign of few engagements in each of which the British were defeated, and finally overwhelmed by the Boers at the Majuba hill on the 27th of February 1881, and the commanding British officer Sir George Colley killed.



→ On the 17th of January 1881, he wrote to Commandant Hendrik Gericke of Lichtenburg:

"Sir, I hear from very good authority that you are making ready to begin war with me, this after J. Nelgen repeatedly visiting my station to inform me that the Boers mean peace and are only making war with the English."

I should wish to know what I have done, and if this news is true."

→ Thus on the 7th February 1881; "At the beginning the Boers killed and captured a good many of our soldiers. They were taken by surprise and were not ready. Now we know what the rebels are doing, and our soldiers are safe in their forts."

Sir George Colley tried ~~to~~ on the 28th January to take more troops up the Berg out of Natal to help the Transvaal, but he only got 900, and the Boers on the hill were too strong, and our troops could not get up. Both sides fought well and we lost many men and the Boers also. The General will now wait till the other troops which have come from England and India arrive near the Transvaal ~~border~~ border.

We do not want you to fight for us because we know we are strong enough and we do not want the Barolong to have trouble, but we want the Barolong to be our friends.

I am sorry this war will delay settling the land, but perhaps it will be easier settled afterwards.

If Moshete and Matlaba believe what the Boers say, they will be sorry bye and bye. I do not think Moshete will do much harm, but Machabie (Matlaba) is so near the Boers, he is perhaps afraid of them.

Do not believe all the stories you hear. The Boers spread untruths. "







→ Among its terms of reference which concerns us was  
the determination of a boundary line in the territory  
known as the Keabi Amdid"

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He wrote in the same strain "To Sir Evelyn Wood and other Members of  
the Royal Commission :  
My Friends: I am sending my son Kebalepile to you. He will tell you  
that we are all very <sup>much</sup> grieved that the English Government are going to  
give the Transvaal back to the Boers ;;;... and troubles will soon begin  
again. For however much the present Boer leaders may desire to have  
peace and do right, we know from long experience that those who should  
obey them will try and break their orders .... You must not give the  
land back ~~to the Boers~~ until the Boers can make a strong government  
... My son will also ask you when you will settle the case about my  
land. .... I am sending my son first. .... but request that you send for me  
when this case I would have come to you now, myself, but as I do not know  
where I may find you, and as I am an old man, I send my son first  
but request that you send for me when my case is to be decided."



36 their insulting language had milled and grilled in his mind all these weeks and he

2 Montshiwa had never forgotten or forgiven the insolence of the Rapulana clan at the meeting he had called in December, and was determined to chastise them. Early in February 1881, therefore, he gave notice to Motuba, a brother of Matlaba and his representative at Lotlhakane (Rietfontein) ~~xxxxxxwithxxxxhisxxxxRapulanaxxxxpeoplexxxxfromxxxxthatxxxxlocality~~ six miles to the south-west of Montshiwa's village of Sehuba, to move with all his Rapulana people from that locality. Montshiwa averred that Lotlhakane was his and that they were intruders, or at any rate undesirable tenants who were contemptuously and seditiously undermining his authority by being in friendly alliance with his enemies, the South African Republic.

3 So far from quitting, Motuba, <sup>Matlaba's brother at Lotlh. & 1878</sup> (on instructions from Matlaba) brought more people from Bodibe (Polfontein) to Lotlhakane, and both Matlaba at Bodibe, and Moshete at Khunwana made preparations for war. Urged on, rather than deterred by these military preparations, Montshiwa also mobilised. He sought and obtained help from Chief Ikalafeng of the Bahurutshe at Lihokana, and from ~~Gasei~~ Chief Gaseitsiwe of the Bangwaketse at Kanye. Early on the morning of the 2nd of May he attacked Lotlhakane and utterly routed the Rapulana clan, killing 73 men including three sons of Matlaba and also Mogotsi, ~~whosxxxxinsultingxxxxlanguagexxxxhadxxxxmilledxxxxgrilledxxxxinxxxxhisxxxxmi~~ the provocative <sup>his nephew</sup> Montshiwa then committed Lotlhakane to the flames and sacked it. His <sup>own</sup> casualties were 11 men killed and 27 wounded. His purpose was to force Matlaba people from Lotlhakane because he said that was his country and they were disloyal. He succeeded for a time in driving them to their chief town of Bodibe, which by the way he also claimed. <sup>had previously</sup> Matlaba at once reported this matter to Commandant Hendrik Greeff of Lichtenburg, who in turn brought it to the notice of the higher authorities of the South African Republic who held Matlaba in high esteem. General Cronje no sooner received the report of the incident than he <sup>left</sup> ~~sent~~ a commando of 300 men to help Matlaba and punish Montshiwa, but when he reached the Molopo, hostilities had ceased temporarily.

5 A report of these disturbances reached the Royal Commission at New Castle, and Comm-Gen Piet Joubert and Col E Buller were sent to inquire into the sources of the dispute and to restore order. ~~They~~ <sup>their</sup> reputation They interviewed Montshiwa about the 21st of May and directed him to allow all Matlaba's people to return to Lotlhakane, and all the farmers ~~whomxxxxhadxxxxdrivenxxxxfromxxxxfarmsxxxxonxxxxthexxxxborder~~ to re-occupy their farms from which he had driven them on the border. Joubert pressed these directions and waived off all objections Montshiwa tried to offer. 6 Montshiwa was very indignant at this treatment and on the 28th May he sent a <sup>had</sup> protest to the Royal Commission that one member of the <sup>sub-</sup> commission pressed upon him in a manner that showed prejudice, "and I now send this protest against any such orders before the final settlement of my line. Further I must bring to the notice of the Royal Commission that Mr C. Ethell whom I brought to the meeting on purpose to watch my interests was not allowed to speak, explain or ask questions, while it was notorious that any Boer present, of whom there were many, was allowed to make what propositions and remarks he wished..... Although I am perfectly willing to submit my whole case to unprejudiced persons ... I must and do hereby enter my protest against any Boer sitting on a commission that may hear the case respecting my line. The quarrel is between myself and my people on the one hand, and the Boer Government and people on the other hand, and I would submit that any commission that has to settle this case should either be composed to exclude both claimants or to include both."

7 The quarrel was of course due to the dispute about the boundary line not so much between the chiefs or their tribes themselves, as between the chiefs of British sympathies and the Transvaal burghers. In other words the Transvaal burghers and Government in the name of their allies Moshete, Matlaba and Mossour sought to recover all the land taken from them by the Keate line, while Montshiwa and Mankurwane, whose still hankered after the Keate line resisted the encroachment. The fight was not for supremacy or for status, because each chief was totally independent of the others, irrespective of their hereditary position by descent.

8 <sup>Following the Report of Col Buller & Gen Joubert.</sup>  
9 (In ~~September~~ August and September) Col C. Moysey by direction of  
10 the Royal Commission came to mark off the western boundary of the Transvaal as amended by the Royal Commission, whereby a considerable part of the ~~country~~ territory awarded to the Barolong by the Keate Award was taken and included in the Transvaal.



1. On the 15th of April he addressed a letter to Sir Evelyn Wood:  
"The Boers are still very bitter against me and are inciting Matlaba and Moshete to attack me, promising to send them help in men. Matlaba's people are all in arms. I have remained still for four months, waiting for the Government (to act), but now I am obliged to attack them. Matlaba is living in my country having been placed there by the Boers and Moshete hate me because I hold to the English Government and because I received and protected many English people and loyal Boers against insurgents. I trust that we shall not be forgotten in the settlement of the country and that the Kete Award will be handed back to its rightful owners - the Bechnanas."
2. The latter sent two regiments (of about 200 men) under Sekgathanye and Keeménao Sekgathanye and

3. Sensational stories were circulated that Moutshun's people had committed atrocious brutalities and revolting barbarities such as mutilating and burning the wounded and skinning the slain. Careful inquiries afterwards however proved all this to be unfounded.

4. Gen. Joubert could not possibly have entered into this mission without prejudice, and his coming immediately filled Moutshun with doubts and a feeling that he would not receive justice.



In marking the line from Ramatlabama to Buurmansdrift, thence to Rooigrond, thence to Lotlhakane, thence to Mareetsane and thence to Madibogo Col C. Moysey was accompanied by Montshiwa's counsellors, who constantly brought to his notice the encroachment of the ~~new~~ new Convention line into their territory. Beyond Maribogo, Moshete's men also went with Moysey and protesting to the new line of beacons, their contention being that the line should be placed more westward. The same attitude was taken by Massou when the boundary was laid down in ~~the~~ his district at Mamusa. In the end the line ~~pleased~~ satisfied no one. It angered Montshiwa ~~against his British allies and Matlaba, Moshete and~~ and "ankurwane against their British allies, and provoked Moshete, Matlaba and Massou against their Transvaal suzerains.

On the 13th October (1881) Montshiwa addressed a letter to Mr. George Hudson, British Resident at Pretoria complaining that the Transvaal Boers were inciting Matlaba and Moshete to attack him, while at the same time allowing these chiefs to use the Transvaal as a base of operations. "I write to tell you that my neighbour Moshete has declared war against me. I do not complain against that; it is well, but what I desire to represent to you is that the Boers have allowed him to take his own and cattle across the line into the Transvaal where I may not follow them, moreover Moshete himself and his commandos cross and recross the Transvaal line and come out from that State to attack me. Should this be so? and should the Boers not prevent him? I know that they would at once attack me if I follow him in pursuit over the line for they seek a quarrel with me. I wish therefore that you would represent these things to His Excellency the Governor at Cape Town and to the Boer leaders, and explain to the latter the danger they are incurring of provoking a war with all the Bechuana tribes, by allowing Moshete to attack me from the Transvaal. Let them send him quite out of the Transvaal or else keep him quite within its boundaries..."

This letter had hardly been sent off when by way of answer or reprisal for Montshiwa's assault of Lotlhakane in May, Moshete and Matlaba attacked him at his principal village of Sehuba on the 17th October. Montshiwa, however, repelled the attack easily. But a fortnight later Moshete and Matlaba made a second and more determined assault. This time they were assisted openly by some Transvaal burghers. They approached and penetrated the village from the south-east, and forced its inhabitants to fly in the north-west direction towards Mafikeng. Montshiwa however, with his old guards took his stand in a high stone enclosure and successfully defied the assailants until his fleeing men were rallied and led back ~~to relieve him~~ not only to relieve him but to drive off the enemy. In his anxiety to complete the victory, Montshiwa's second younger brother - Selere - exposed himself unduly by riding far in advance of his regiment in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and was shot dead by a wounded Griqua in the enemy's ranks. Montshiwa's men surrounded him and literally ~~shot~~ him to pieces. Among the Montshiwa men killed were Mthoko Thwane, Mahube and Tsico Madibane. ~~Montshiwa's cattle captured~~

There was now quietness for three weeks, the ominous lull before the storm, and then in November hostilities were resumed. 300 men of Moshete and Matlaba openly assisted by 300 Transvaal burghers with three ships guns attacked Sehuba village in the early morning. This was the sharpest battle of the campaign, and heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. At this time, Molema, the founder of Mafikeng was taken seriously ill. He sent for Montshiwa and beseeched him to ~~remove~~ abandon Sehuba and make Mafikeng his headquarters, showed him that the place with ~~its~~ a perennial stream (Molopo) running through it, thickly wooded and with outcroppings of immense boulders and masses of rock (as its name Mafika indicates) along the valley was better suited for settlement of a large tribe such as Montshiwa's was, and also for defence than the open plain and waterless plain of Sehuba. It had been whispered in to ~~Montshiwa's~~ Montshiwa's ear that Molema intended to secede and found an independent tribe, and this invitation gratified him and reassured him of Molema's unswerving loyalty to him except in spiritual matters.

Montshiwa found it prudent to heed Molema's advice, and immediately made preparations to evacuate Sehuba and move to Mafikeng, six miles north-west, which hitherto had been an outpost or sub-station under the governorship of Molema, and was in fact known as Molema station. Mafikeng now became the principal town of Montshiwa and the Tshidi Barolong and acquired a great and growing importance.

23rd

BR  
15th

commenced



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