

Suggestion of federation of the State between Orange & Orange R. with Cape  
Gardens came because his land was beached off into farms  
paper annexation between 1868-70. He had also been invited  
to 1870 meeting.

Krugger told him that as long as he paid taxes, his all beacons  
would be rectified.

Krugger: whenever the Matabele had trodden upon his ground"  
& if the taxes were not paid the Matabele would make a raid  
then bequeath Beqaqakota to them.

H. J. M. M. of Bismarck since 1839. Gortia was close by  
H. J. M. M. accused Gortia of stealing a good, collected  
Commodore of 70, & imposed fine of 6 cattle + expenses.  
is 1000 cattle. 1 beast per man of Commodore, & Gortia  
left (P. 76)

X Coetassie Makurais representative in Conference with Matabele 1860-51  
English & Matabele, possessed by Scholtz to have foto of Makurais  
deceitful for years in Matabele lands. They were afterwards killed  
The Matabele on Scholtz to surrender Matabele text only on Scholtz  
Matabele & also the

Attack on Lethalwood east Borchg 1-2000 cattle.

There was an obstinate belief in the inferiority of the white  
men while his violent personal prejudices both pro & contra  
frequently interrupt the flow of his narrative 184

He says Makurais was rich of high birth

Keate Award: Now as now, the white men's word was expected  
to be believed before the Matabele & the white to be given  
all the wanted of black property (p. 88)

See Keate Awards p 258 on Keate Award

Die Zuid Afrikaan: censured the Rep for repudiation of Award  
Burgess had poor some cases in Court.  
Baskby ignored complaints from Matabele. Had it should appear  
that I was interestedly working for the further extension of  
Brit. territory (E.O. 48/464 17th Jan. 1874)



In March 1870, the authorities of the S.A. Republic on its western borders again called upon Molema, who was now permanently at Mafikeng to pay taxes to their government. Again he refused and was supported by Montshiwa in the formula that the Barolong were independent *and* in no way liable to taxation by the S.A. Republic. "If, said Montshiwa, "there is not soon made an end to this lawless matter, I shall be obliged to hand it over to Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Philip Wodehouse, with the *er*nest request *to* arbitrate between <sup>me</sup> and my most noble allies. || Shortly after this (Sept) Montshiwa and Pretorius had an interview during the course of which each saw a chance of receiving further proof of his right to the diamondiferous district to which the desire of the world was now turned, and as the question of ownership of the diamond fields between the Harts and Vaal rivers had given urgency to boundaries they agreed that a conference between a commission of the S.A. Republic and all the chiefs concerned should be convened near Mafikeng with a view to coming to a final settlement.

P/

In July 1870 Montshiwa gave a wide publicity to the demands of the S.A. Republic, his <sup>refutation</sup> ~~repudiation~~ of their authority to tax him, and his claim <sup>to</sup> his country the limits whereof he again ~~defined~~ <sup>refuted</sup> ~~repudiated~~.

repudiation

The conference was duly held at Buurmansdrift on the 15th of November 1870. The S.A. Republic was represented by Pres. M.W. Pretorius, Comm-Gen Pual Kruger, Hendrik Greef, Jacobus Snyman and five others, while the African chiefs <sup>sent</sup> ~~present~~ were Montshiwa, Moroka, Molema, Izaak Motlhabane, Makgobi, Phoi and Matlabe of the Barolong; Moilwa of the Bahurutshe at Marico; Gaseitsiwe of the Bangwaketse at Kanye, and <sup>Andries</sup> ~~Adries~~ Rey representing chief Dav <sup>Mosioen</sup> id Massow of the Korana at Mamusa, and the Rev. J. Ludorf as interpreter, besides about twenty counsellors.

In the conference, Montshiwa claimed for all the Barolong clans the territory bounded on the North by the Molopo River in the whole of its course and also from its source to the source

X 7



3. junction with the Harts River. This territory immediately acquired enhanced value and new importance, and the S.A. Republic at once claimed <sup>it</sup> in terms of the Sand River Convention. It was probably in pursuance of this claim that President M.W. Pretorius issued his proclamation of April 1868.

There were, however five other claimants besides the S.A. Republic to the territory above the confluence of the Vaal and Harts Rivers in which diamonds had been discovered. These were (1) the Barolong, (2) the Bathaping, (3) the Griquas of Waterboer, (4) the Koranas, (5) Orange Free State.

p. 59 About this time ... in Matieland (1)  
 59 on the Hartebeets route a view to goldfields (57) on the Hartebeets  
 p. 62 In 1867 - one Schalk of Vanderkolk foodhouse (2)  
 In 1869 ... 50 miles above it (3)  
 p. 63 Junction ... Orange Free State in postcard (4)  
 61 As already stated - Langbeek (5) (6)  
 62 The Orange Free State ... reserved its claims (7)

(1) (p. 59) About this time - Matieland  
 2 A { 59 route a view to goldfields  
 62 In 1867 - above it - Orange Free State (6)  
 3 D 61 As stated - Langbeek  
 4 E 62 The Orange Free State - importance Postcard (E) Hfs  
 5 F { 59 On the Hartebeets ... pretty letter  
 Receiving no reply - Hfs protection  
 6 G 61 May it please you, etc - to protect us  
 7 H 60 It was just about ... amended



trek gear, a horse with a saddle, bridle and saddle cloth, a rifle and 800 sheep. Van Niekerk sold the diamond for £11,250 to Lilienfeld Bros. of Hopetown, they in turn sold it for £18,000 and it was again sold for £30,000, and is today known as the *Star* of South Africa and constitutes one of the Royal Crown gems, and would now probably fetch more than a million pounds (R.H.Henderson: *An Ulsterman in Africa* pp.38,39). By the end of 1869, it was proved that the northern bank of the Vaal was rich in diamonds, for about 50 miles above its junction with the Harts River. This territory immediately acquired enhanced value and new importance, and the South African Republic at once claimed it in terms of *the* Sand River Convention.

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As stated in a previous paragraph, the Sand River Convention (1852) guaranteed the independence of the emigrant Dutch north of the Vaal River but did not worry to define the boundary of their territory on the north, east and west. Nor, indeed, could the British authorities define such boundary in as much as they had no right in those latitudes. The Transvaal authorities therefore conveniently assumed that all territory on these points of compass was open to them for expansion. To put the matter beyond question, and immediately to gain control of the Tati gold, the Missionaries road and the Vaal River diamonds for the South African Republic just now in the throes of financial depression, President M.W. Pretorius immediately sent messengers to Macheng, chief of the Bangwato at Shoshong, and to Mzilikazi the Matebele potentate at Inyati in whose respective districts these discoveries were made, inviting them to become subjects or allies of the South African Republic. Without waiting for their answers, however, he on the 29th April 1868 issued a proclamation extending the western boundary of the South African Republic ~~just now in the throes of financial depression~~ <sup>along</sup> to a straight line from Lake Ngami on the north to the Langenberg on the Orange River at a point where the 22° East Longitude crosses it, to include nearly the whole of British Bechuanaland, while the northern boundary swept from Lake Ngami in an arc to Limpopo River where it is crossed by the border of Portuguese East Africa, to include the newly discovered goldfields. One cannot but admire the alertness and energy of this man.

ORANGE RIVER

Sir...../

DIAMONDIFEROUS DISPUTES

ON THE ORANGE RIVER, FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, NOTHING HAD BEEN



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