

KING	HIS WIVES	HIS CHILDREN
TAU	1. Kgamaanae dr. Morakile	Ratlou, Modisa
	2. Kabasana dr. Mabule	Tshidi
	3. Motshwabangwe dr. Mabule	Maleme, Ganakgomo, Masetlha, Makgetla.
	4. Moswaana dr. ?	Seleka, Rapulana, Ramhitshana.
	5. Mhudi dr. ?	
TSHIDI	1. Maetswana	Mojanku, Tlhutlwa, Mokgothu, Mojankunyana.
	2. Khukhu	Leshomo, Mabina.
	3. Khukhwana	Thatane, Mangwegape.
TLHUTLWA	1. Morwa dr. Makgetla	Tau
	2. Morwanyana dr. Makgetla	Tawana, Koto, Kotonyana.
	3. Motshidisi dr. Makgetla	Moshwela, Mmamorema, Mmalorol <u>e</u>
	4. Mmu dr. Maetso	Masetlha.
	5. Serai dr. ?	Lekgetho
	6. Kefalotse dr. Motlhaku	Legae, Lekone.
	7. Masukutswane dr. Nthufa	Matsheka.
TAWANA	1. Dikgang dr. Leshomo	Morwanyana, Motshidisi, Mmamorema, Manca.
	2. Mosela dr. Molekane (Rapulana)	Seetsela, Tlala, Motshegare, Molema, Phetogane, Majang.
	3. Sebudio (for Tau) dr. Phetlhu Makgetla	Montshiwa, Marumulwa, Selere, Seru.
	4. Leshane dr. Dingoko	Montshiwane.
	5. MmaSefera dr. Makaba (Ngwaketse)	Saane, Rabodietso.
	6. Senaanye dr. Molekane (Rapulana)	Keethufile.
	7. Mojanku dr. Marumulwa (Makgetla)	Makgetla. <i>nil</i>
	8. Mojankunyana dr. Marumulwa (Makgetla)	Makgetla. <i>nil</i>
MONTSHIWA	1. Motshidisi dr. Mokgwetsi Phetlhu	Sekgoro
	2. Majang dr. Tawana	Buku f.
	3. Tshadinyana dr. Tshosa (Makaba) (Ngwaketse)	Kebapeli, Besele, Tawana.
	4. Onyana dr. Nce Dingoko (Mofhaken)	Makgetla
	5. Motseokae dr. Mutla	Koto
	6. Gaeshele dr. Motshegare	Badirile, Moledi, Ketshedile, Bakolopang.
	7. Keseilwe dr. Mere Leteane (Makgetla)	Makgetla nil.
	8. Metse dr. Mutla	Koakae.
	9. Maphunya dr. Motlhware Moroka (Thabancho)	Morobela.
	10. Gadibusanye dr. Senthufi Sebego (Ngwaketse)	Mosarwa, Tafele, Sefularo.
	11. Mosidi dr. Bopalamo (Tlhaping)	Barolong.

Lieutenant Governor Richard Southey: Great Chief, I write to acquaint your Excellency of the great trials that I am subjected to from the chief Matlaba being brought to Polfontein to reside there by the instructions of the Boers. In consequence of the repeated threats of the Boers, my nephew Israel Molema and my brother Saane and their followers have been compelled to leave those places and their ^{reposing} corn to the mercy of strangers at Polfontein and Vleyfontein respectively.

5
And to W. Owen Lanyon: 6/5/1876 Administrator of Griqualand West;

"Encroachments are taking place daily regardless of the Keate Award and in open defiance of the same.....The Boers are strengthening their position with the hope of having their claims confirmed by the British Government. This is entirely at variance with my wish."

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3
Thus on the 2nd of October 1875, Richard Southey Lieutenant Governor of Griqualand West writes, for example:

"My Friend Montshiwa,

It had given me much pain to hear of the trouble and annoyance to which you have been subjected, and at the same time to feel that I was powerless to render you effective assistance.

As I always told you, nothing could be done without the authority of Her Majesty's Government in England, and I also stated that Her Majesty did not wish to extend her jurisdiction in South Africa, and now feel it is useless to hope for any.

I am sending you a few articles by Israel (Molema), which you will use in remembrance of me, and I received, with thanks, the kaross you sent me."

B
These letters of Montshiwa to the officials of the British Government...../

sufficiently acquainted with the question (i.e. dispute about Vleyfontein and Polfontein) and does not consider himself able to arrive at a just conclusion in regard to it. Viewing the uncertainty of the absolute rights of both parties, His Excellency would prefer that an arrangement equitable to both should be arrived at through the mediation of the Commissioner at Lichtenburg, pending ultimate action by the High Commissioner.

In his persistent way Montshiwa followed up the second paragraph which he did not admit, and in answering it the following day whilst in Pretoria wrote: "His Excellency must have been misinformed if he thinks that I would ack in any way in opposition to Her Majesty's Government. I have always felt, and do yet feel the most sincere regard for Her Majesty's rule in South Africa, and as far as I can, will endeavour to support her rule. I believe what I have done has been with the concurrence of Her Majesty's representative at the Diamond Fields." I am placed in a most unsatisfactory position. I wish to do right, but I hear nothing I have received no acknowledgment to my letters."

Montshiwa returned to Mafikeng without having received satisfaction. As soon as he knew that Sir Thiophilus Shepstone had returned to Pretoria from the Zulu border, he addressed a letter to him inquiring "when he might except the honour of His Excellency's promised visit."

"Your Excellency as chief must see the way your people treat mine. They look upon us as game or wild animals. I wish to honour the law of peace.... but these people who are creating disturbance and beating others, under which law do they live? Make things right as chief: Remove these people from amongst us: Turn out these evil doers. I have been most patient and long-suffering in trying to honour Your Excellency's Government, but nothing is being done (for me)."

In two weeks' time (30th March 1878) a reply came that "the existance of serious questions on the Zulu border had prevented His Excellency from visiting Montshiwa's neighbourhood, but that he had resolved upon sending a qualified commissioner to examine into the questions pending and report, so that His Excellency could make a final decision."

Shepstone later wrote to Montshiwa, regretting that he had not as yet been able to procure a man sufficiently qualified to inquire into Montshiwa's difficulties and the trouble in the border. He intimated, however that he had requested his son Henrique Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs in Pretoria to visit the chief to have open discussion with him, so that from him His Excellency may learn more of Montshiwa's position, country and wishes.

Such...../

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

Colonel 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; assured him 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 a little to show him that he appreciated his help and friends and so that he could defend his posts; adjured him to be quiet and faithful, and to defend the loyalists; Thanked him again for his goodwill to the English, and assured him again that they would not forget him."

A letter in identical terms had been addressed by Colley to Mankurwane Chief of the Bathaping at Taung.

Shortly after the outbreak of his transvaal loan of independence, Montshiwa convened a large meeting of the Molebo chiefs at Mabelela, near his village of Schuba. There were present the three Rafter clan chiefs namely Mosheki from Mankurwane, Bonokane from Mookwa and Makgobi from Phutshane; also the Rapulana chief Matlaba from Bodibe (Peltaria). Each of these had a large following of lesser chiefs, and counsellors and warriors. Montshiwa was accepted by all the fighting men of his Tludi tribe. There was great expectancy when he stood up and ~~proposed~~ after reviewing recent events proposed unity of the border of clans and common policy of all the Basuto chiefs of clans in regard to the war now raging in the Transvaal and Natal between the SA Republic and the British Government. He favoured and proposed ~~offer~~ and ~~the~~ the tendency of support assistance to the British. There was no approval among the chiefs in his proposal. Mosheki and Matlaba said openly that they were children of the Transvaal, that is to say allies or vassals of the SA Republic, while Bonokane and Makgobi said they elected to be neutral. Then a young man Mogosi Mordua headman of the Rapulana clan and nephew of chief Matlaba stood up and declaimed vehemently against Montshiwa necessary him of ambitious greed of power & leadership, and expressed love for everything British. This was confusion. Mogosi's speech was applauded by Matlaba's brothers & men of the Rapulana clan. His words were shared by the authorities of the SA Republic who had been keeping an eye on Montshiwa & who resented their vigilance.

Montshiwa said he had been persecuted & was fleeing to the British for safety. He said he was a white ox for safety before the war.

At the end of 1836, when tranquillity seemed to be restored, Tswana and his clan left their hide-out in the vicinity of Phitshane and went by a circuitous road along the Molope, first to Metlagole, then to Tlaakgameng, and then turned south to Taung, and finally to Khunwana, where they built their village next to that of the Ratlou people of Gontse. (1837).

It would be interesting to see the picture of the mental impressions of young Montshiwa at this impressionable age. He was about twelve years old and had lived every minute of these troubled years, cradled in the wilds under most inhospitable conditions of nature, nurtured in distress and recurring panic, and in constant company of ^{alarums} alarms, battles, blood-shed, death, migrations, hunger, thirst and all manner of hardships.

The Barolong in common with other Batswana tribes now entertained a fair prospect of peace. The turmoil that had received its impetus from Zululand seemed to have subsided with the death of Tshaka, in 1828.

The movement of tribes seemed to have died down by nerve exhaustion or the natural failure of the human ^{factor, by mutual} exterminations, by exposure and by famine. About 28 whole tribes representing anything between one and two million souls are said to have disappeared from the face of the globe, leaving not a trace of their former existence. (Theal 1798-1828 p.388).

For a few years there was a reasonable hope for peace, but no sooner did this hope seem to be realised than it prove vain, and dark clouds of a desolating pestilence appeared on the eastern horizon.

About the year 1823, Mzilikazi, one of the high ranking generals of the Zulu tyrant Tshaka ^h lived off with a large following of about ^{6,000} 60,000 warriors. After crossing the Fongola River, the source of the Vaal River near the present district of Ermelo, and then the affluents of the Olifants River about the present ^{el} site of Middleburg, he settled at Ntsabothoko on the Apies River a few miles to the north of where Pretoria now stands. He was

a man of Tshaka school of blood, and he immediately commenced his career of violence and played havoc with the Bapedi and other tribes between the Vaal and the Limpopo Rivers. His trail from Zululand was littered with a skeleton and ashes.

In 1831 about the 7 month of September, the Griqua chief Barend Barends of Boetsap sent about 300 armed men to attack Mzilikazi on the Apies River and to capture his cattle. This expedition was joined by several Barolong of Moroka from Platberg and by many Bathaping from Kolong. As it passed northwards its fame, size and prospects grew, and its laudable purpose of capturing cattle was a bait which the Barolong of Tawana at Khunwana could not resist, and so many of them joined it to improve their fortunes. On its return with an immense booty of ~~xx~~ about 5,000 cattle, the over-confident Griquas and Hottentots were overtaken and surprised one night by ~~xx~~ the Matebele who had followed them up, ^{they} and butchered nearly all of them as they slept after feasting and carousing, ~~xx~~ ^{carousing and captured most of their cattle.} ~~xx~~ ^{Nearly all the Barolong, however,} ~~xx~~. Nearly all the Barolong, however, much more alive to the chances and dangers of forays had already left with their share of the booty, thus escaping the general massacre.

In 1832 with a view to be well beyond the reach of ~~x~~ the punitive expeditions of his Zulu masters, Mzilikazi moved further to the west, establishing ^{two} ~~two~~ military camps right among the Bahurutshe whom he systematically robbed, enslaved, dispersed and destroyed. The first one was at Ga-Mosiga which was originally a village of the Bahurutshe of Mokgathe. It is a rocky terrain (Buffleshoek) overlooking the fertile valley in which the Marico River rises between the village of Ottoshoop and the town of Zeerust. The railway between Zeerust and Mafeking passes through the site of this military camp at Zedelingspost, the former of the

rights, it cannot allow Montshiwa, a petty chief under Moshete to infringe on such rights by deeds of aggression. Montshiwa's people must therefore leave those farms before 9 a.m. on Tuesday next. If not, then Montshiwa will ~~will~~ be considered as wishing to provoke hostilities and his people will be forcibly driven from those places if still found on them after the expiration of the said time."

1875

① On the 12th of January 1875, Montshiwa again wrote to the Lieutenant Governor Richard Southey: Great Chief, I write to acquaint your Excellency of the great trials that I am subjected to from the chief Matlaba being brought to Polfontein to reside there by the instructions of the Boers. In consequence of the repeated threats of the Boers, my nephew Israel Molema and my brother Saane and their followers have been compelled to leave those places and their ^{the} ^{ripe} ~~corn~~ ^{ripening} to the mercy of strangers at Polfontein and Vleyfontein respectively.

Montshiwa writes again to

1874

⑦ And to W. Owen Lanyon, ^{on} 6/6/1876 Administrator of Griqualand West; "Encroachments are taking place daily regardless of the Keate Award and in open defiance of the same.....The Boers are strengthening their position with the hope of having their claims confirmed by the British Government. This is entirely at variance with my wish."

1875

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③ The personal relations that existed between the chief Montshiwa and the representatives of the British Government at Kimberley were those of mutual esteem, respect and friendship that took the chill of officialdom and formality from their intercourse.

1875

⑤ Thus on the 2nd of October 1875, Richard Southey Lieutenant Governor of Griqualand West writes, for example:

"My Friend Montshiwa,
It had given me much pain to hear of the trouble and annoyance to which you have been subjected, and at the same time to feel that I was powerless to render you effective assistance.

As I always told you, nothing could be done without the authority of Her Majesty's Government in England, and I also stated that Her Majesty did not wish to extend her jurisdiction in South Africa, and now feel it is useless to hope for any.

I am sending you a few articles by Israel (Molema), which you will use in remembrance of me, and I received, with thanks, the kaross you sent me."

④ These letters of Montshiwa to the officials of the British Government...../

the same arrangement, whether a people were governed by a monarch
 against immoral pleasures, larger than Germany + France.

Empire + Commonwealth

Louis XIV x Maria Theresa

1715	1743	1743
1638	1643	1638
77	72	5

Look at the...
 all other people were...
 of a business...
 credit and...
 of...

Montaigne
 His public acclamation he received the title Father of the People - a great
 most... to the people was appreciated by them more a permanent place
 to a man he had no exceptional qualities, but as a chief he
 was... He expressed himself upon his time & contemporaries
 as no chief has done since. He is distinguished as the ideal type
 of order. His private life... set held up for imitation by...
 his frequent messages chiefly because his... were...
 needed... in their pleasures & choice of...
 people were of... in the kitchen... looking in political...
 He might... Louis XV - after in the...
 Montaigne

...and in...
 ...their position with the hope of having their claims...
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 On the 20th August 1875 while President...
 relating to...
 "Ann..."
 Republic...
 Montaigne...
 are subject of the Republic.
 The personal relations that existed between the...
 and the representatives of the...
 those of mutual esteem, respect and...
 of... and...
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 Governor of...
 "My friend Montaigne,
 It had given me much pain to hear of the trouble and
 annoyance to which you have been subjected, and at the same time to
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 As I always told you, nothing could be done without the
 authority of the... Government in... and I also...
 that her Majesty did not wish to extend her jurisdiction in...
 affairs, and now feel it is useless to hope for any.
 I am sending you a few articles by... which
 you will use in remembrance of me, and I received with thanks, the
 yours very truly..."

Burgers: President of Transvaal). I wish to ask you - Why do you encroach on my territory as you are doing at Bodibe? Bodibe as well as the country adjoining is my territory."

To this, President Burgers replied from Polfontein on the 18th in Hollandsch: "Aan Kapitein Monsua:

Ik moet u thans... kennisgeven dat ik iut kracht van eene concessie aan mij Gouvernement gedaan door het groot opperhoofd Moshette en eige andere kapiteins die alleen onderdamen van die Republiek zijn geworden zoowel als uit kracht van de regmatige aanspraken van mijn Gouvernement op territorial gezag in een gedeelte van dit land volkomen aanspraak maak op het oppergezag in dit gewest."...

Ik behoef ~~u~~ niet te zeggen dat daar volgens uwe eigen verklaring zoowel als die van Moroko te Bloehof, Moshete het hoofd aller Barolongs is, en dat ik en bezit het ⁿval al zyn regten niet erkennen kan dat gij of iemand anders heteenig hoodd van dit land zijt."

(2) In the ^{latter half} ~~summer~~ of 1876 Montshiwa had his tribe at last left Moshaneng and returned to their traditional home on the Molopo River after an absence of 23 years. It had been Montshiwa's intention to make his capital at Phitshane on his relinquishing Moshaneng, but he had been forestalled by Makgobi who had settled there in 1872.

Leaving Moshaneng in September 1876 in many wagons, and driving large herds of cattle, the tribe, about 10,000 strong passed by Selokolela, Tsoaneng, Majaneng, and crossed the Ramatlabama spruit close to its confluence with the Molopo and halted at Manawana - a sandy plain a little to the east of Disaneng where resided the Bathware of Masibi. From here heralds and officers of wards were sent forward to make allocations at Sehuba according to previously arranged plans. After tarrying for about six weeks at Manawana, Montshiwa completed the journey of 20 miles to Mafikeng and another 6 miles beyond it to Sehuba, where he made his capital about halfway between Molema's town of Mafikeng and the Rapulana village of Lotlhakane. Sehuba is a flat and stony terrain devoid of trees or shelter of any kind. It is in every way unsuitable for the settlement of a large population such as Montshiwa's was, and one wonders why it was chosen in preference to so many more beautiful sites.

Montshiwa was now in a position to exercise his authority at close range upon his recalcitrant subjects at Lotlhakane. This attempt was

A few days after, M. Pretorius and Paul Kruger led an army to invade the Free State to force the issue of union. In this Transvaal force numbering three hundred men, and with Paul Kruger as one of the commanding officers, one would naturally expect Piet Cronje, thirsting as he was for a baptism of fire and military distinction, to be one of the first and most enthusiastic volunteers. But Cronje had conscientious scruples which decided him against joining. He refused to take part in what he considered a fratricidal war (Herinneringen, Brandwag 15/8/1913).

On the opposite banks of the Rhenoster River the Transvaal and the Free State forces faced each other, but at the critical juncture, neither fired a shot. Pretorius and Kruger, doubtful of their kinsmen's blood, and seeing no useful purpose in fighting and less hope for their side, hoisted a flag of truce, re-crossed the Vaal, and returned to Potchefstroom.

The Story bears a remarkable resemblance to an incident in the "Great War" in the Mahabarata - the great Hindu epic, when the Pandavas and the Kuaravas, facing each other for battle on the Kurukshetra field were siezed with mutual dread, and each army trembled at the sight of their opponents, and dismayed at the thought of slaying their kinsmen, desired reconciliation.

At the beginning of the year 1857 Piet Cronje had made the acquaintance of Hester Susana, daughter of Johannes Hendrik Visser popularly known as Jan Boomplaas because of his distinguished bravery at the Battle of Boomplaats (1848) one of the neighbouring farms. After the philandering of the usual "op sit" and courting at the girl's home, the lovers submitted to the ceremony of "confermasie", or admission to full membership of their church, and were then formally engaged to be married.

Early marriages were the rule among Dutch Afrikaners of the time, and so on the 24th of December 1857, Piet Cronje, then twenty-one years of age was joined in matrimony to Mej. Hester Susana Visser, aged eighteen years, in the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk at Potchefstroom the ceremony being conducted by the Reverend Dirk van der Hoff, a leading personage and accomplished scholar, recently arrived from Holland. He was for many years the only clergyman in the South African Republic, till 1858.

Early in 1858, the unsatisfactory relations, and constant friction between Africans and Europeans once more manifested themselves in the recurrence of bloodshed. Members of the clan of Chief Mapela, living in the Zoutpansberg are said to have murdered a European hunting party and siezed their property. Commandant General Stephanus Schoeman of the Zoutpansberg at the head of a strong force went against them, but they retired behind their strong fortifications among inaccessible hills and mountain gorges. In April, Commandant Paul Kruger called out a strong commando to proceed against the people...../

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On the opposite banks of the Rhenoster River the Transvaal and the Free State forces faced each other, but at the critical juncture, neither fired a shot. Pretorius and Kruger, doubtful ^{whether any personal} of their ^{consideration could possibly justify the shooting} kinsmen's blood, and seeing no useful purpose in fighting and less hope for their side, hoisted a flag of truce, re-crossed the Vaal, and returned to Potchefstroom.

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D
P/

people of the Republic. The officials of the Republic who were willing to take ~~an~~ ^{the} oath ^{of} allegiance to the Queen of England were allowed to retain their posts. One of these was B.C. Scholtz Native Commissioner at Lichtenburg.// With the annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain, Montshiwa saw his prayers answered and his hopes realised. Thought he, thankfully, the Keate award would now be carried into execution, the Barolong boundaries according to the Award would now be recognised,; encroaching farmers from the Marico and Lichtenburg directions could now be safely given notice to quit and Matlaba's and Moshete's pretensions would now be silenced, ~~the~~ British officials, especially Lieutenant Governor Richard Southey and Administrator W. Owen Lanyon were quite right when they cautioned him to be patient and assured him that things would right themselves.

Bouyed up with enthusiasm, and radiant hope, Montshiwa wrote with a firm^e hand to his trusted friend Administrator Lanyon: "It has given me much pleasure to hear that Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to annex the whole of the TransvaalFeelings as I do now, that there can be no hindrance to moving into the country awarded me by Mr. Keate.....I wish to bring to Your Excellency's

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	2.Kabasana dr.Mabule	Tshidi
	3.Motshwabangwe dr.Mabule	Maleme, Ganakgomo, Masetlha, Makgetla.
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	7.Mojanku dr. Marumulwa (Makgetla)	Nil
	8.Mojankunyana dr.Marumulwa (Makgetla)	Nil
MONTSHIWA	1.Motshidisi dr.Mokgwetsi Phetlhu	Sekgoro
	2.Majang dr. Tawana	Buku f.
	3.Tshadinyana dr.Tshosa Makaba. (Ngwaketse)	Kebalepile, Besele, Tawana.
	4.Onyana dr.Nce Dingoko (Motlhaku)	Makgetla
	5.Motseokae dr.Mutla	Koto
	6.Gaeshele dr.Motshegare	Badirile, Moledi, Ketshedile, Bakolopang.
	7.Keseilwe dr.Mere Leteane (Makgetla)	Nil.
	8.Metse dr. Mutla	Koakae.
	9.Maphunya dr.Motlhwane Moroka. (Thabancho)	Morobela.
	10.Gadibusanye dr.Senthufi Sebege (Ngwaketse)	Mosarwa, Taufele, Sefularo.
	11.Mosidi dr.Bopalamo (Tlhaping)	Barolong.

I have much pleasure in accepting as a token of your friendship and good wishes towards me as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria.

In order that you may not be wanting anything, I take this opportunity of sending you the following articles:

- 12 Bottles of Sherry
- 24 Bottles of Brandy
- 1 lb of Snuff and
- 10 lbs of Tobacco, which I trust/you will find

acceptable W.O.L.

1876 (10) Driven to desperation, Montshiwa at last on the 16th December 1876 dispensed with intermediaries, and the ritual of sending letters of protest through ascending stages of offices of the South African Republic. He wrote directly and in Tswana to "Motlotlegi Borogo-Mo-presitanta wa Transefala" (His Honour Burgers: President of Transvaal). I wish to ask you - Why do you encroach on my territory as you are doing at Bodibe? Bodibe as well as the country adjoining is my territory."

To this, President Burgers replied from Polfontein on the 18th in Hollandsch: "Aan Kapitein Monsua:

Ik moet u thans....kennisgeven dat ik uit kracht van eene concessie aan mij Gouvernement gedaan door het groot opperhoofd Moshette en enige andere kapiteins die alleen onderdamen van die Republiek zijn geworden zoowel als uit kracht van de regmatige aanspraken van mijn Gouvernement op territoail gezag in een gedeelte van dit land volkomen aanspraak maak op het oppergezag in dit gewest.

Ik behoef U niet te zeggen dat daar volgens uwe eigen verklaring zoowel als die van Moroko te Bloehof, Moshete het hoofd aller Barolongs is, en dat ik en bezit het van al zyn regten niet erkennen kan dat gij of iemand anders heteenig hoodd van dit land zijt." [Translation:

1877 B See overleaf (12) Disillusioned, frustrated and hurt and infuriated, he at the close of his retirement from the presidential office, President Burgers who (after all the initial promise and hope had after all not been a hot favourite with his burgers, had an open quarrel with his volksraad, and he launched out in a vehement tirade at them: "I would rather be a policeman under a strong Government that the president of such a State. It is you - you members of the Raad and the Boers - who have lost the country, who have sold your independence for a drink. You have ill-treated the natives, you have shot them down, you have sold them into slavery, and now you have to pay the penalty.

1878 See overleaf On the 12th of April 1877, the South African Republic was annexed to the British Dominions as Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepstone against the united will of the Executive council and

(A) In the summer of 1876 Montshuma 7 his ~~people~~ at last left Moshoesoo - - - for the Kapulama clan.

(B) In March 1877, disillusioned, frustrated, ^{impooverished} ~~heart~~ broken, worn-out, heart broken ~~and~~ ^{impooverished} frustrated In March 1877 at the time of his retirement from the empty presidential office of the Transvaal, Burggt disillusioned, frustrated, worn out, ~~impooverished~~ and head-broken, impooverished and frustrated, Burggt who after all the initial promise and hope had not been a hot favourite with his Burggtos launched out in a vehement tirade at them: - - - penalty

(C) Partly by coercion and caplog on the part of the British Government, partly because of anarchy and insolvency of the State, and partly owing to the threat of invasion by the adjacent African tribes and the fear of intervention by some European powers, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, on the 12th of April 1877, annexed the S.A. Republic to the British dominions against the united will of his Executive Council and the people of the ~~Republic~~ ^{Republic} that state. The officials of the Republic

D.

Partly by coercion and caplog on the part of the British Government, partly because of anarchy and insolvency of the State, and partly owing to the threat of invasion by the ~~adjoining~~ ^{adjacent} African tribes and the danger fear of intervention by some European powers Sir Theophilus Shepstone, on the 12th of April 1877 annexed the S.A. Republic to the British dominions against the united will of the Executive Council and the people ~~Partly by caplog and coercion on the part of the British Govt, partly because of insolvency and anarchy in the State, and partly owing to the threat of invasion by African tribes, and the danger of intervention by European powers.~~ The need of Burggt's withdrawal from the Transvaal was increased with great pleasure by the Dutch Bredary Montshuma referred to here as the Hesloguan who took the country while D Kuit-to pray closed my eyes, I Kuit-to pray. He thought however his Burggtos were still closed & Burggtos mistakes would be now made.

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