

Later (14th August 1876) by way of reminder, he wrote to Administrator Owen Lanyon; "As always so now I beg to assure your honour of my attachment to Her Majesty's Government, and with patience await the welcome time when it may please her to accept my oftentended allegiance to British rule and law."

On the 20th August 1875 while President Burgers was in Europe raising loans for his Delagoa^{bay}/Railway scheme a letter was addressed "Aan Montshich" by S. Swart State Secretary of the South African Republic instructed by Piet J. Joubert acting President to warn Montshiwa against interfering with Matjavi's (Matlaba's) people who are subjects of the Republic.

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.

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."

These letters of Montshiwa to the officials of the British Government evoked uniformly courteous expressions of sympathy with him in his troubles, appreciation and esteem of his friendship to the British Government and hope of its endurance, and finally the bright prospect of compliance with his request to be received under British protection.

Thus on the 6th March 1876 W. Owen Lanyon to "My Good Friend Montshiwa,

I am grieved to learn that any of your subjects have been maltreated.

I accept with pleasure your assurances of confidence in, and love you bear for the British Government. I can assure you that Her Majesty highly esteems the friendship of the native tribes in South Africa, and I trust that the Barolong and the English may always be amicably related to each other.

I...../

6/3/1876

I have sent a copy of your letter to Sir Henry Barkley the Queen's representative High Commissioner. I am sending you a small present of a saddle and bridle steel. I hope you will accept as a token of goodwill with expressions of esteem I remain

③

lovingly Yours

6/6/76 Letter of W.D. ^{your friend W.D.} ^{is attached to and taking place daily regarding of the Real}

24/6/76
I have the letter of June 1876 Hochstetler again I write your names to acquaint you of fresh troubles which have occurred in my country respecting the line - Landdrost Scholtz - of (celebrity) came down to meet my people by force (sic) from my gardens at Rooigrand and Durand's staff

I am also subjected to annoyances from the Chief He has made a raid upon my people, killed many men and taken others.

He is a transvaal subject and is used by them as a tool to provoke me to do something by which war may be brought about. But I will want to hear what is to be done for me by the British Government

5 - Letter (14th Aug 1876) by way of reminder he wrote again to Adm. Gannet: "As always, so now I beg to assure your Honor of my attachment to His Majesty's Govt and with paternal regard let me express my off. bonded allegiance to British rule & law Removal from Modderer"

6 - About the same time (10th Aug 1876) Month address a dignified protest to Gen. Burgis

Down to desperation Month on the 16th Dec. 1876 dispensed with intermediaries & the journal. Thence letters
Burgis Answer 18th Dec. I met in the morning

Some of Chief Montshiwa's common expressions.

1. Bo boruru, motho ga eke ere a robilwe a otlelwe,
Jegofa O tie a sotle batho
Mme le rona Jegofa o ka tla a re tlogela.
2. Legone lo ne lo ipaya fa pele gaga Jegofa pele
Lo ise lo lebagane le baba;
Mme fa baba ba tla,
Lo tseny~~e~~ marapo dinameng.
3. Legone pitse ga eke e sliwa ke motho:
Mme fa dipitse tsa baba di tla di lo lebile,
Lo itatlhele fa fatshe mme lo lebe korolo feia.
4. Gatwe motshitshi go gama o mmotlana
O montsi o tlo o lebane
5. Legone bo-boruru, gatwe yare ntihammo
Mma-montsi o sa leleleng, go lele Mma-mmotlana
6. Boboruru lo tsenye marapo dinameng

*It is not like hunger which takes
destruction and eats the flesh
It is shot & shell which pierces the flesh
bones and blood of ground*

Translations.

1. A wounded person should not be wilfully slain,
Else Jehovah will punish the offenders.
If we thus err, Jehovah will forsake our cause.
2. Also you must always place yourselves before God
before you face your enemy
And when the enemy comes to you
Put bones in your flesh (i.e. 'pick up courage)
3. Remember also that a horse cannot be outrun by a man,
So when the enemy's horses (cavalry) rush you
Lie flat on the ground and take aim at them.
4. It is ~~said~~ said a small swarm of bees makes honey
While a large swarm just buzzes merely.
5. Also my brothers, it is said
The day a parent of a large family does not cry
Is the day a parent of a small family cries.
6. My brothers, put some bones in your flesh
Have some backbone, be strong, have courage.

Sephamolau = camera

*This repeated advice of the chief became comically famous when
one of his men Mkatolane Maeliso by name, was wounded in the leg.
The man who helped him said it was because he did not obey
the chief's orders, that instead of putting his bones inside his flesh, he
exposed them with the result that they were broken by the enemy's
shell. If he had only obeyed, the shell would only have cut the
flesh and not broken any bones.*

*It is not, hunger which did not eat
ago of the feet
It is shot & shell which pierces the flesh & blood
of the ground*

It is now a proverb misused & perverted by easy women can recover? never!

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