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**The Tribes
of the Districts of
Taung and Hebert**

by

P.-L. Breutz

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<https://familyhistorytreasures.com/pdf/taung1.pdf>

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Abbreviations:

@	"also known as"
hdm.	Headman

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1 Boundaries

1 The Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, which was established by a proclamation of 1885, consisted of the districts or "electoral divisions" of Mafeking, Vryburg, Kuruman, Taung and Gordonia. The magisterial district of Taung was first established by British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 2 of 1885 and first defined by British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 3 and later by British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 60 of 1889, sect. 3. After the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland had been transferred to the Cape Colony by Act 41 of 1895, dated 11.11.1895, the district of Taung was liquidated by Cape Proclamation No. 149, Government Gazette dated 28.4.1896. It became part of the fiscal Division of Vryburg and comprised Field Cornetries 7 and 8 of that Division. The Native Reserves were included in the field cornetries and the Field Cornet's powers were vested in the Inspector of Reserves. In 1907 the Natives protested against the inclusion of the reserves in the field cornetries. By Proclamation No. 68 of 1899 Taung was re-established and declared an independent magisterial district and the district boundaries of Taung were redefined in this Proclamation. Field cornetries no longer existed according to Act 16 of 1914. Taung was included in the district of Barkly West according to Gov. Notice 2041 of 27.11.1927. In terms of Act No. 27 of 1935, sect. 2, land was exchanged, namely a portion of the Native Reserve, Voorspoed (11 379 morgen valued at £22 758) was exchanged for certain farms (11 386 morgen valued at £ 32 962). By Government Notice 2275 of 1948 and Government Notice 2233 of 21.10.1949 certain parts were excluded from Taung district.

2 According to the Proclamation No. 68 of 1899 the boundaries of Taung Magisterial district were as follows: "An area extending from the north-eastern beacon of the Taung Native Reserve, common to that Reserve and the farm Rosenberg, on the Transvaal Border, eastwards and southwards along the Transvaal

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Border to the southernmost beacon of the farm Trinidad, on the Griqualand West Border, to the south-western beacon of the farm Doornfontein; thence in a northerly direction, along the western boundaries of and including the farms Doornfontein, Nyatsi Fontein, Middelfontein, Knoffelfontein, Latlakani, Karee Boom, Wilde-Als-Fontein, and Graspan, to the north-western beacon of the last named farm; thence in an easterly direction, along the Northern boundaries of and including the farms Graspan, Mochuie, Theka, Steekdoorns, Ghain, Karikia, Mayong, Letsilabelung Kgatsang, and the Taung Native Reserve, to the point first named.

3 After 1949 and the above mentioned Government Notice effecting changes of the boundaries, the local limits of the magisterial district of Taung are as follows: "From the northernmost beacon of the farm Middelrand (Vr.Q.8-34) in a south easterly direction on along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them within this district, viz. the said Middelrand, Vygeboomsvlakte (Vr.Q 8-24), Verona (Vr.Q. 6-24), Taung Native Reserve, Highlands (Tau.F. I-2), Modimo (Tau.F. I-1). Pendermer (Tau.Q. I-1), Killarney (Tau.Q. I- 2), Home Rule (Tau.Q.I-3), Tweeling Plan (Tau.F. I-4), Panmure (Tau.F. I-5), Kokuming (Tau.F. I-6), Kopje Enkel (Tau.Q. I-4) and the said Taung Native Reserve to the middle of the Harts River; thence in a southerly direction down the middle of the Harts River to the point where it meets the northeastern boundary of Majeng Location (Act No. 27 of 1913), common to it and Lot No. I, Vaal Harts Settlement B (Diagram No. 2342/43); thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them within this district viz., the said Majeng Location (Act No. 34 of 1927) , Mamutla Location, Driefontein Location, Kook Fontein (Ba.W.Q.I-3), Nooitgedacht (Ba.W.Q. 22 -18) , 16 n O (Ba.W.Q.16-23), 15 no (Ba.W.Q.14-35), 15 o p (Ba.W.Q.5-39), 15 p q (Ba.W.Q.14- 2) , 16 p q (Ba.W.Q.6-10), Hoekplaats (Ba.W.Q. 23-15), the said Taung Native Reserve, Sterkfontein (Vr.Q.6-1), Baviaans-Kloof (Vr.Q.8-38), Roodepoort (Vr.Q.8-33), and the above mentioned Middelrand to the beacon first named.

4 By Proclamation No.2027 of 7.10.1955 the local

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limits of the District of Taung were decreased by the exclusion therefrom of farms No. 22 (Cornforth Hill), No. 23 (Anthorn), also known as Thompson's Farms, No. 33 and No.34. These farms became part of the neighbouring district of Warrenton.

5 The Native Reserves were defined by British Bechuanaland Act No. 41 and Proclamation No.220 of 1895. A preliminary description of the reserves and claims to land is also given in the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to determine land claims and to the effect of a land settlement in British Bechuanaland" in 1886 (London). In October 1885 this Land Commission under Captain Levenson visited all the Native villages and European farms and also had its headquarters at Taung. The area for the investigation comprised a block with 10 Native areas in and around Taung, Kuruman and Bothithong (Vryburg). In this block were the natural areas of the Tlhaping and Tlharo tribes. The area is now artificially cut into three districts, namely Taung, Kuruman and Vryburg. This area was then bounded by the Transvaal in the east, Griqualand West in the south, the Republic of Stellaland in the North and stretches to the Kuruman mountains (Langeberg) in the west. At this time Phokwane was still part of the Tlhaping country. The ten Native reserves then covered 1183 sq.miles and had a population of 27,265 souls (Tswana), which gave an average of 14 morgen (27.8 acres) per head of population. At Taung residential erven had been granted to a white population by the chief.

6 The present Native Reserves of Majeakgoro, Sekging, Seeding, Mamutla, Driefontein, Shaleng and Majeng, which for some time were part of the district of Barkly West, and the Schmidtsdrift Reserve in the present District of Herbert were formerly Griqua country and belonged to Griqualand West. By Griqualand West Proclamation No.67 of 1871 (27 Oct.) Chief Nicolas Waterboer and the Griqua tribe were declared British subjects and their territory British Territory. The boundaries of the Territory or Province of Griqualand West were set forth by Proclamation No. 20 of 1873. By Cape Act No.39 of 1877 Griqualand West was annexed to the Cape Colony. By that time some baTlha ro and baTlha ping had moved into the Griqua country, married Griqua

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women, and other tribesmen followed them into their new settlements. This movement had started with the Tlhaping Chief Mothibi (1816-1835) and later some relatives of the house of the baTlharo chief

7 The following Locations in the former Barkly West District were created and defined in Schedule A of the Native Land Act No. 27 of 1923: Majeakgoro Location incl. Sekhing, Shalen, Seoding, the Farms NW 45, NW42, NW43, i.e. incl. Driefontein, Mamutla and Majeng (HV 32, HV 39). Under the Schedule of Act No. 34 of 1927, par. 3, the following farms in the former district of Barkly West were added to the beforementioned farms: HV 60, HV 62, and a portion Highland of HV 63.

8 The area of the Schmidtsdrift Location was created and defined as a Scheduled Area by Act No. 27 of 1913. The area consisted of the Locations: Baviaanskrantz, Boomplaats, Schmidtsdrift, Plaatsdrift and Sehunelo ("Sivonel") farms R30, R31, and R25. By Schedule to Act No. 18 of 1936 the farm Sehunelo (Sivonel') R24 was added as Released Area No. 11. The local area of the Schmidtsdrift Reserve was vested in the South African Native Trust in terms of Section 6 (1)(b) of Act No. 18 of 1936. The Schmidtsdrift area of the magisterial district of Herbert is attached to the Native Commissioner Kimberley from 1.12.1948 by Proclamation No. 287/48, dd. 23.9.1948.

2 Extent

9 The district of Taung as defined above in 1955 covers an area of 1178 sq. miles. The extent of the Native area is 280,624 morgen and individual Reserves is given in par. 107-120. The district of Taung stretches about 60 miles from North to South and 50 miles from West to East.

10 The district of Kimberley is 1764 sq. miles and the district of Herbert 2960 sq. miles in extent. The Native area in the district Herbert viz. the Schmidtsdrift Reserve, is 38,642 morgen or 128 sq. miles in extent.

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3 Control

11 The magistrate's court was established by British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 2 of 1885 and its jurisdiction was defined by British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 60 of 1889 and par. 11 of Act 41 of 1895. The laws of the Cape Colony were made applicable to British Bechuanaland by Act 19 of 1896, however, the laws of the above mentioned Act 41 remained in force and, especially various sections of the Schedule to Proclamation 2 of 1885 dealing with Native jurisdiction (sect. 31 and 32) were not abolished by the new Act. According to Proclamation No. 2 of 1885, Native chiefs in British Bechuanaland have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases between Natives of their own tribes respectively; but in all civil cases between Europeans, or between a European and a Native or between Natives of different tribes the resident Magistrate of the District has jurisdiction, subject always to the right of appeal as provided in the Proclamation. In British Bechuanaland, and which is not the case in the Transvaal, the chief's jurisdiction according to the mentioned Act is "personal" and not "territorial". Native Chiefs in British Bechuanaland, acc. to Proclamation No. 2 of 1885, shall have criminal jurisdiction according to the Native laws of their respective tribes, other than cases of rape, murder, culpable homicide, pretended witchcraft and theft from other tribes; provided, always, that such chiefs shall in no case be permitted to inflict any punishment involving death, mutilation or grievous bodily harm. Other sections of the Proclamation No. 2 of 1885 subsisting after the annexation of British Bechuanaland dealt with circumcision (sect. 8) procuring same without consent of parents (sect. 9), witchcraft (sect. 10 and 11), prohibition of compulsory marriages (sect. 41) registration of marriages (sect. 42 and 44), issue of passes to Natives leaving the Territory (sect. 48), passes to Natives entering the Territory (sect. 50) etc.

12 Act No. 38 of 192, as amended by Act No. 9 of 1929, confirmed the right of Native chiefs having jurisdiction in British Bechuanaland, with the exception of section 12(1) saying that a Native chief shall not have power to determine any question

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of nullity, divorce or separation arising out of any marriage. The right to appeal as provided in Proclamation No. 2 of 1885 was amended by Act No. 7 of 1924, saying that the appeal from the decision of a Native chief to a court composed of the magistrate of the district and of such chief shall lie to the court of the magistrate of the district from whose decision there shall be a further appeal to the Griqualand West Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In the district of Taung two chiefs of the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana and the ba ga Maidi had civil and criminal jurisdiction by virtue of section 21 of Act No. 38 of 1927. The headmen in the district had no jurisdiction under this section 21 until the establishment of the Bantu Authorities, when those headmen who are the chairmen of communal tribal authorities received judicial powers, i.e. since 1958.

13 Taung district originally fell under the jurisdiction of the Chief Native Commissioner of the Ciskei (King Williams Town). By Government Notice No. 501, dated 7.2.1936, a Chief Native Commissioner's post was approved for the Northern Areas and all the districts of British Bechuanaland were included in his area. In 1940 the office of this Chief Native Commissioner was suspended by the War Economy Office. About 1947 the office of a Chief Native Commissioner for the Western Areas, to which the districts of the former British Bechuanaland now belong, was opened in Potchefstroom.

14 The following Magistrates were stationed at Taung, appointed on the following dates (some names are not clearly readable in the district's records):

John Smith Moffat	16.11.1890
Stanley Lowe	(died 11.8.1893)
C.R. Chalmers	12.8.1893
J.A. Ashburnham	8.2.1894
Charles Ranstone	1.7.1896
P. Bradshaw	1.2.1903
G. Tennent	2.6.1903
J.B.N. Miles	22.12.1904
E.N. Gnyason M.A.	12. 5 .190 5
W.M. Roberts	19.12.1905
F. Kings	22.12.190 5
E. Middleurck	4. 12. 1907
T.H. Roux	date not recorded
P. Wilton	9.9.1908
M.J. Lyne	13.11.1908
D.A. Swart	20.4.1908
J.T. Harpen	18.3.1911

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S.P. Court?	4.9.1911
V.I. Harpen	16.3.1912
D.A. Steward	23.2.1912
V.I. Harpen	16.3.1912
W. Harmer	5.5.1912
C.E. Kidges	11.11.1915
Sidney Charles Brown	1.10.1928
J.B. Muller	1.5.1929
Winstanly	1.9.1929
J.B. Muller	1.9.1931
Henry Jac. Wolfaard	1.3.1933
A.A. Burge	1.7.1933
J. Boysen	1.5.1934
F.H. Ferreira	1.11.1935
G.B. Cunningham	17.11.1937-31.3.1943
J.M. Rothmann	1.4.1943-28.7.1945
A.I. Turton	29.7.1945-6.1.1947
W.J.M. Norton	7.1.1947-1.1.1952
R.A. Boisen	1.1.1952-1.4.1955
O.G. Gold	1.4.1944-1.1.1958
A.M. Blakeway	1.1.1958--29.4.1959
V.S.S. King	30.4.1959-28.9.1959
V.R. Zietsmann	1.10.1963-30.4.1965
F.H. de J. Brownlee	1.10.1963-30.4.1965
P.I.M. van Wyk	1.5.1965-30.6.1966
M.J. Verkuil	1.7.1966.

15 On 1st May, 1934, the control of the district Taung was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Native Affairs, with a 1st grade Native Commissioner. On 1st November 1935 this grade was changed to 2nd grade Native Commissioner, and from 1.2.1936 Taung was controlled by an Assistant Magistrate or Assistant Native Commissioner. Since 1959,, Taung has been administrated by a Senior Grade Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

16 From the beginning of the administration, as also mentioned in the Report of the Land Commission of 1885, four chiefs were officially recognised as chiefs, namely: Botlasitse, Jantjie, Mankuroane and Kgantlapane. The chiefs were asked by the administration to submit the names of their headmen for recognition, similar to the system of appointed, headman of the Transkei. In British Bechuanaland they were mere clan heads with the functions of

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Chief's councillors. This type of headman was not recognised in the Transvaal. The system of recognising headmen may have weakened the authority of the chiefs. However, in a "Memorandum in the Administration of Native Affairs in British Bechuanaland" of 1908, the functioning of the chieftainships in the district of Taung was described as very doubtful even for the most elementary administration and jurisdiction, and especially since chief Molale drank himself to insanity and chief Kgantlapane was a bed-ridden syphilitic. When the Cape Laws were made applicable to British Bechuanaland the Tswana chiefs and their advisers insisted in keeping their administrative laws unchanged as laid down in Procl. 2 of 1885. They were suspicious of the policy which Sir George Grey had recommended in 1856. This policy commended itself to the members of the Commission on Native Laws and Custom which reported in 1883 and had broadly speaking been adopted in the Transkeian Territories, except that Parliament still further restricted the powers of Chiefs.

17 A Tswana tribe of the olden days usually had natural clan-headmen (dikgosana) who held hereditary posts and formed the main body of the tribal council being the chief's advisers. In 1815, when all Tlhaping tribes were still united in one tribe, such a clan-system had existed at Dithakong (district of Vryburg) and John Campbell mentions "perhaps 50 wards having each a headman". However when chief Mothibi (ruled 1816-1835) had enlarged the tribal land to such an extent that one chief could not control it anymore, he subdivided his land and gave the portions to his sons and brothers. The tribe did not live long enough at Taung that real clans could have developed in the course of history and therefore we find territorial subdivisions prevailing. If a tribe has territorial subdivisions, the heads of such divisions are usually relatives of a chief, as is also customary here. Parts of other Tlhaping sections had also migrated into the Taung area, such as the ba ga Marumo and ba ga Molehe, who had their own hereditary heads. For the two larger chieftainships headmen were officially recognised, i.e. 13 for the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana and 4 for the Tlhaping ba ga Maidi. Besides such official headmen the Phuduhutswana chief appointed a further 23 unrecognised tribal

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headmen, most of them now sub-ordinate to the official headmen. Through official recognition the Government headmen gained in importance and the tribal headmen were degraded to sub-headmen. These Government headmen were, however, not "elected under supervision of the Native Commissioner by a vote of all taxpayers", as can be read in literature. Such procedures for appointments may have happened in the Locations of the former Barkley West district, but are not the rule, because here the chieftainships ended with the Langeberg Rebellion of 1896. Here most of the headmen were appointed by the administration regardless of who ruled over people who were not even of the same tribe. Foreigners who were appointed to control the local population had naturally no authority over people who were not interested to follow them.

18 Nowadays in Taung the Tribal Authority council is asked to consult the public as to who must become headman, and where possible the hereditary system is followed or the headmanship reverts to lineages of the chief's house. The Tribal Authority Council should only recommend a headman where the tribes have no chiefs or where the council is composed of advisers with the traditional standing of Chief's councillors, otherwise the recommended headman's authority may be meaningless. According to custom it is a matter for the chief to decide who should become headman and certainly not for the public. Government headmen have no jurisdiction, unless they take the place of a chief as chairman of a Communal Tribal Authority. Government headmen should approach the Bantu Affairs Commissioner through their chiefs or chairmen of the Tribal Authority, unless they have purely technical office matters to discuss. Some headmen may not have followed this procedure because the late chief at Taung was disinterested in tribal affairs, as erroneously described as a rule in Literature.

19 In 1958 Bantu Authorities were established in this district: the Baphuduhutswana Tribal Authority under Government Notice No. 376 of 1958. Theba ga Maidi Tribal Authority under the same Gov. Notice, the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority, the Mamutla Tribal Authority, both under Government Notice No. 1592/58.

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20 The four Tribal Authorities are united in a Taung Regional Authority, consisting of a council of 16 members. The chairman was the late Chief Thapama Tabodigelo Mankuroane. However, William Mogorosi (with the official consent of the Minister of Banti Administration) was appointed as the depute of the Chief to perform the Chief's duties. The councillors of the Regional Authority are as follows:

for Phuduhutswana Tribal Authority:

- 1) Chief Kg. Scotch Mankuroane
- 2) Eapile William Mogorosi, acting as deputy Chairman of the Regional Authority.
- 3) Headman Tsbipo Stanley Mangwegape
- 4) Headman Brown Lekula Kg. Mahura
- 5) Headman Stanley Kebalepile Ntokwe
- 6) Headman John Theio Ganoke
- 7) Mosimanekgosi Lucas Jebetle
- 8) Lawrence Dimbazana

for Baga-Maidi Tribal Authority:

- 9) Chief Walter Letsie Motlhabani
- 10) Headman Hezekiel Kgantlapane
- 11) Headman Benjamin M. Kgantlapane
- 12) George Ntlhoisang Kgatlapane
- 13) Frank Senwedi

for Majeakgoro Communal Authority:

- 14) Headman Elias Lechute Pampier, Chairman
- 15) Headman Galotlhomelwe Nathaniel Babuseng From Seoding

for Mamutla Communal Authority:

- 16) Headman George Kgame Mothibi, Chairman
- 17) Headman Tanaka Solomon Marumoagae, of Driefontein.

21 Since the establishment of the Tswana Territorial Authority (Gov. Notice No. 585, dated 21.4.1961) the district of Taung is represented on the Territorial Council with 5 members: Chief K.S. Mankuroane, chief W. Motlhabani, Headman Stanley Ntokwe, Headman Pampier and Headman Marumoagae.

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4 GEOGRAPHY

22 The Harts River valley contributes most to the Geographical character of the dry district of Taung. The river enters the district in the Northeastern corner, and cuts a narrow gorge in the plateau which has an altitude of 4000 feet above sealevel. The Valley, several miles in width, runs from North to South through the district at an altitude of 3500 feet. Along the middle of this valley below 3500 ft. altitude runs the Mokgara, also called Dry Harts, or Leeuw Spruit, which is a tributary to the Harts river joining it 3 miles West of Taung. Along the foot of the hills in the east runs the Vaal-Harts-Canal conducting water for irrigation purposes from the Vaal River Dam. Below Taung the waters of the Harts River are used for the Taung Irrigation Scheme. On the western side of the district an unbroken escarpment rises gradually to the Plateau with an altitude of 4000 ft. above sea level and more. The names, mostly Tswana Names, of many small spruits running towards the Harts River system are given in the description of the various tribes and indicated on the accompanying map.

23 For this district place names are often spelt wrong and therefore the following list of places names is given here.

Place name	Old spelling or wrong spelling
Dikguting	Dikoteng
Dipuding	
Itireleng	
Kgantsang	
Kgibitswane	Kebetwane
Kgobadi	
Kokomeng	
Longaneng	
Loselong	
Maditung spruit	
Maganeng	
Majeng	Mayeng
Majeakgoro	Mayeakgoro
Malapitse	
Maphoitsile	
Marubising	Marubiseng
Modimong	
Modutung	
Mogopela	Mogopella
Mokasa	Mokassa
Molale	Molala
Molelema	
Mothanthanyane	Matantanyane

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Motlhabeng (in Mokgareng area)

Motlhwane

Motsweding

Pitsong

Pitswane

Pudumong

Sedukung

Molelema

Sekging

Setlhabeng

Setlheng

Seweding, Seoding

Shaleng

Thamasikwa

Thomeng

Tlapeng (stone)

Tshobay

Tshokonyane spruit

Tshoseng

Tshowe (pan)

Mocweding

Picong

Pudimoe

Sekin

Setlhong

Seodin

Shalen

Thabasikwa

Thoming

Tlhaping (fish)

Chobeng

Choseng

Choe, Chew

24 The district gets summer rains, although the rains often come later than in the Transvaal. The average annual rainfall, measured since 1898/1900 at Taung for 36 years was usually about 17 inches. In the north the annual rain is slightly less and in the west it is slightly more than 17 inches. 85% of the total are thunderstorms between November and April. These are succeeded by dry and hot periods. Dry and hot winds from the Kalahari i.e. from the NW, are responsible for a strong evaporation. The following figures may indicate how different the annual average rainfall is:

1948 17.48 inch		
1949 17.57 inch	1954 15.34 inch	1959 13.00 inch
1950 23.08 inch	1955 24.30 inch	1960 21.83 inch
1951 16.42 inch	1956 26.60 inch	1961 21.85 inch
1952 19.77 inch	1957 24.90 inch	1962 16.34 inch
1953 18.88 inch	1958 18.86 inch	1963 22.75 inch

25 If the average annual rainfall for these years is higher than over a longer period before, namely 19.93 inch, this is due to a few years with very high rainfall and should not be regarded as an average, though it appears that the rainfall has increased slightly if we take the whole period of 60 years. For the average monthly

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rainfall see table No. 1. The rain fall is irregular and droughts frequently occur. Temperatures are extreme in summer and winter. Summer temperatures sometimes Reach 106°F. In Winter frost often occurs during the nights while day temperatures are moderate.

TABLE NO. I
Rainfall

Station No	2306	2298	2285H	3620*	Taung, 1959 dry year.
Altitude in ft.	3598	3668	4450	-	
Period of years before 1935	34-36	21-23	10-11	5-7	
October	0.90	0.75	0.83	0.75	0.41
November	1.60	1.64	1.63	1.31	0.63
December	2.25	2.26	2.67	1.46	3.83
January	3.01	2.63	3.37	2.26	2.84
February	3.15	3.06	2.53	4.81	1.76
March	3.25	3.54	3.74	3.37	0.89
April	1.37	1.39	1.29	0.82	1.62
May	0.48	0.67	1.29	0.31	0.43
June	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.10
July	0.14	0.22	0.12	0.52	0.31
August	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.52	-
September	0.49	0.43	0.62	0.61	-
Annual	17.00	16.90	17.59	16.57	12.82
Total No of days	45	47	54	40	

Key to rainfall station Numbers

2306	Taung
2298	Dry harts or Pudumong
2285H	Bawood, West of the District
3630*	Dunbarlow do.

the district is proclaimed as drought stricken.

26 The railway line from the Cape to Rhodesia runs through the Irrigation Scheme of the district and parallel to this line runs a tarred road down to Warrenton and Kimberley. From Taung a private railway line of the Northern Lime Company branches off to Norlim and the lime works in the Tomeng area. The railway grants were made in British Bechuanaland to the B.S.A. Company in 1892 (B.B. Proclamation No. 199) and the railway contruction to Mafeking was planned in 1894 (B.B. Proclamation No. 199). The station Pudumoe is the junction for the railway line to the Transvaal and the Reef.

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Several roads run eastwards into the Transvaal and to the west a road runs to Reivilo and Kuruman. The Road from Taung to Schweizer Reneke runs through the Manthe area of the Native Reserve and from Taung there is a road running south through all the Native Locations of the magisterial district of Barkly West.

27 For soil conditions and flora see under agriculture paragraph 122-125.

28 Limestone and diamonds are the principal minerals obtained in the district. Limestone deposits occur all over the western parts of the district and in Majeakgoro. On the farm Thomeng lime is exploited by the Northern Lime Stone Company with a compound for the workers at Buxton. In these lime stone deposits the famous scull of the prehistoric Taung man was found.

29 Diamond operations were opened in the district of Taung by the Act No. 48 of 1882 and further regulations about diamond mining were laid down in Proclamation No. 35 of 1909. In 1914 alluvial diamond diggings were proclaimed for some farms in the district (Procl. No. 41 dd. 27.1.1914). From 1913 (the year the Land Act was passed) to 1924 prospecting for diamonds was prohibited in the Native Reserves. Regulations about prospecting for precious stone in the Taung Native Reserve were laid down in Proclamation No. 115 dd. 29.5.1924.

30 Regulations governing the mining of base metals are found in Proclamation No. 238 of 1934 according to which permits for the right to prospect can be issued by the Minister of Native Affairs. By proclamation No. 12 of 1936 the same conditions were extended to the S.A. Native Trust, land concerning all metals and minerals. People who know the Taung area assume that there are also deposits of gold, coal and mica.

5 Early European explorers and historical events

31 In the 18th century many European explorers made contact with the Griqua and Korana. The Tlhaping were known from unrecorded sources during the middle of the 18th century, but were mentioned in print for the first time by Hendrik Hop and Brink in 1761 ("Tagebuch Über die Reise des Kapitäns Hendrik Hop nach dem Gross-Namalande"). The missionaries visited the baTlhaping, who were then still one tribe, they found them at Dithakong

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the southern boundary of the present district near Vryburg) but later, in about 1819, the aged chief Molehabangwe and his ruling son Mothibi moved to Kuruman under influence of the London Mission. During this period, Taung was not important enough to be visited, because it was only an occasional outpost for grazing. It appears, however, that in the beginning of the 18th century a "chief Tau" lived at Taung (which means: the place of Tau) or only fought a war there. This could have been the Rolong chief TAU (son of Tibela) who died at Mosita (district of Mafeking) in 1730/40 or Tau, the younger brother of the Tlhaping chief VI MOKGOSI, who was born about 1700. Most of the tribal historians suggest the first Tau. Long before this time, the Modimong area had been inhabited by the chieftainess Mohurutshe and her following for 10-20 years, before her sons, Motebele and Motebeyane, settled at Tshwenyane (present P.O. Enzelsberg, Distr. Marico). Some Hurutshe still live at Modimong.

32 The first visits of Europeans to the Tlhaping tribe at Dithakong ("Laatakoon") and later Maruping, Kuruman, also called "New Lattakoon" are mentioned in the book "The tribes of the Districts of Kuruman and Postmasburg" (Ethnological Publications No. 49, Gov. Printer, Pretoria 1963, paras. 26-33). Many others may have visited this part of the country, but only the following have been recorded in literature, viz. Pieter Jan Truter, Dr. William Sommerville and the missionary Anderson (1801), the landdrost of Tulbagh, Henrich Lichtenstein and the missionary and trader John Matthias Kok who settled at the Eye of Kuruman about 1800, Dr. Cowan (1807/8), Lichtenstein again (1812), W.J. Burchell (1812 when chief MOLEHABANGWE died at Dithakong), the missionary John Campbell (1816 and 1822), Rev. Hamilton and Evans (1816). Rev. Robert Moffat (1820), Andrew Geddes Bain and Biddulph (1826), Dr. Andrew Smith (1834) on his way to visit Mzilikazi, Capt. W.C. Harris (1835), A.A. Anderson (1863-88), J.Chapman (before 1878), C.S. Horne, Emil Holub (1860/80) and others.

33 Rev. Robert Moffat and George Thompson gave a description of the "Mantatee hordes" who attacked the Tlhaping in 1823/4. Manthatasi was a chieftainess of the baTlokwa in Basutoland, and several of the marauding hordes from Lesotho were therefore called Mantatees. They had followed the example of the Zuli hordes who had devastated large parts of Natal and the present Free State under Chaka. The invaders who attacked the baTlhaping were, among others, some baPhuting and baTlhakwane under

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their chiefs Tshwane and Nkarahanye. Before Mzilikazi devastated the Transvaal (1828-1832 he occupied the land until 1836) there were several hordes fighting their way through the country, among them the baFokeng and others of Sebetwane 1823 who went to Northern Rhodesia, conquered the Lozi, and formed the baRotse State. There were also the baTaung from Basutoland who attacked the baRolong and were beaten off at Pitsane in 1824. Most of these hordes passed the Tlaping country and had fights with their non Tswana neighbours, such as the baThamaga or baTsatsing, and the Korana Hottentots.

34 The Tlhaping history was much influenced by the southern neighbours, the Griqua, who are a race mixture of Hottentots with Europeans. The Griqua attacked and robbed other Hottentot tribes. Even Mothibi the Tlhaping Chief, had to abandon his capital twice because of their attacks. Several Chiefs, such as Mothibi, and chiefs' relatives, married Griqua women however, and were therefore allowed to settle in Griqua country. Mothibi spent his old age in the Griqua country near Douglas. A description of the Griqua and their history is given in the above mentioned "Tribes of the districts of Kuruman and Postmasburg" (paras. 52-65 or pp. 31-37), In between the Tlhaping grazing outposts there were still hunting grounds of the Bushmen and Vaalpens, as can also be seen from Bushman place names in the westernmost part of the Phuduhutswana country e.g. Thale, Qoo etc. The last Bushmen in the area were killed by the baTlhaping, who invited them to a feast and then killed them in the cave at Taung (after c. 1870) There was also a Bushman chief, Uil, who was a neighbour of the baTlhaping in the north and north-east.

35 From 1825/30 onwards, the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, under Gasebone and Mahura and also the Tlhaping ba ga Maidi began to settle near Taung after temporary periods of occupation before that time. Missionaries of the London Missionary Society accompanied them to Taung from Kuruman and Rev. Ross was their first missionary. After the Korana and baTsatsing had been decimated by the attacks of marauding tribes in the decade after 1820, country in Schweizer Reneke (Mamusa) became open. Also Phokwane was baTsatsing country originally. Other Tswana tribes had also taken refuge from marauding hordes near the Vaal River at places such as Maquassi, where Methodist Missionaries were working. This mission station was burnt down by these hordes in 1824.

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36 In 1857 the Boers of the Orange Free State clashed with Chief Gasebone, who was acting for Phehuetsile, and Chief Motlhabani of the Tlhaping ba ga Madi, because of cattle raids and stealing. The cattle thieves fled to chief Mahura who refused to return the stolen cattle. Mahura was attacked and defeated by the Boers.

37 The first diamond was discovered in Hope Town in 1866. This and further discoveries along the Orange river attracted many European adventurers. Tlhaping labourers joined them in the diggings. During this time the land in and around Taung still abounded with game and lions. In 1875 Mr. D.A. O'Reilly, a medical practitioner and trader, was asked by the chief to exterminate all the lions in the Taung area. After having done this, the tribe presented him with 10000 morgen of farm land at Thomeng, where the lime works now are. The family has had close ties with the tribe ever since, and sons of the first O'Reilly still live at Taung, Modimong and Mogopela. In 1900 there was so much game in the Taung area that on one occasion 35 bucks were shot in half an hour. In 1932 the Government handed most of Thomeng back to the tribe.

38 After the discovery of diamonds some Europeans moved into the vacant country between the Tlhaping, Griqua and Korana. Stock thefts and small land disputes led to constant difficulties, especially between the baTlhaping and the Korana. In October 1881 the Tlhaping chief Mankuroane prepared for a war against David Massouw, the Korana chief at Mamusa (Schweizer Reneke), on the border of the Transvaal. Messrs. Agenor Daumas and Cecil H. King, who were the Government agents at Taung and Phokwane respectively, wanted to bring the hostilities to a peaceable settlement but were not allowed by the High Commissioner and Colonial Government to "proceed on marauding expeditions with Natives". Mankuroane at the head of a force of Natives and a few white settlers in his country, advanced to the attack of Mamusa. Many Korana were away assisting chief Moshw of the Rolong boo Ratlou in his operations against chief Montshiwa of the Rolong boo Ratshidi. On 21 Nov. 1882 Mankuroane unsuccessfully attacked Mamusa, whence he was compelled to retreat to Taung. The Korana however, failed to capture Taung.

39 Chief Massouw, following the advice of the secretary Theodor Doms, enlisted 300 white volunteers on condition that each of them should receive a farm of 3,000 morgen in extent and a share

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of the booty. In February 1882, the volunteers moved out to the Harts River and formed a laager. Mankuroane also endeavoured to enlist volunteers from the Cape Colony, but the Colonial Government issued a proclamation dictating neutrality, and hindered this. As a result ammunition could not be brought in from Griqualand West and became scarce in Taung. Botlhasitse Gasebone, a sworn enemy of Mankuroane and a few White men were at last compelled to give up, and on 26 July 1882 a peace treaty was signed. A Commission was appointed to beacon off boundaries between Taung, Mamusa, and Phokwane. It was found difficult to determine which was to separate the territory that Massouw was supposed to have conquered, from that which remained to Mankuroane. In the end (Dec. 1882) a commission appointed by Massouw, beacons off a line which Mankuroane consistently refused to recognise. After this the village of Vryburg was established. From here men rode out to demarcate 3,000 morgen farms. Chief Massouw designated the conquered country Stellaland and appointed a chairman and administrator for the committee of management of the white volunteers to whom Mankuroane had also promised farms in Stellaland.

40 When a Cape Commission was appointed to report upon the northern boundary of Griqualand West (which adjoined the present Taung Native Reserve, While the present Reserves in the former district of Barkly West belonged to Griqualand West), Mankuroane addressed a petition to the Governor of the Cape Colony asking for annexation. Thereupon the Stellalanders and Chief Massouw requested the Transvaal Government to annex the country.

41 Along the Morokane range and Dry Harts Valley, up to 10 miles from Vryburg, baTlhaping still lived scattered over the country. In February 1884 Massouw's Korana and South Sotho started raids again and captured cattle of these baTlhaping. On 4 February 1884 the Boers formed a laager with the intention of attacking Taung. On 27 February 1884 the London Convention was signed and a British Protectorate was established west of the new Transvaal boundary line. Rev. John MacKenzie was appointed British Resident. Capt. R.N. Bower, the Private Secretary of the British High Commissioner, was sent to Taung to support Mankuroane. At Commando Drift he met the Administrator

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of Stellaland, G.J. Van Niekerk, who promised to preserve peace, and by his authority, 1300 Korana and Basuto, who were on the way to attack Taung, were sent back.

42 Under influence of Rev. Mackenzie a section Of the Stellalanders pleaded to come under British Authority. A Volks-Committee of 25 members was Elected to decide about the future of Stellaland. They demanded recognition of their land titles by the British Government, and desired not to be ruled by the British Resident, Mackenzie. Under these conditions the Stellaland Administrator, Van Niekerk, approved of the annexation of Sellaland to the Cape Colony in May 1884. Two factions, one in favour of the Transvaal and the other in favour of the British, created a state of affairs in Stellaland which became critical. Rev. Mackenzie was recalled to Cape Town and C.J. Rhodes was appointed acting Deputy COMmissioner. Together with Capt. Bower they had a meeting with Administrator Van Niekerk about modifications of the terms. The position came to the brink of a war, and Capt. Bower was sent to Taung to prepare the place for defence. After long discussions, a Committee of the Stellalanders on one hand and land, on the other, signed the acceptance of the terms on 3 September 1884, by which the land titles issued by the Government of Stellaland were recognised. Hereby the northern boundary of the Taung Native Reserve remained the southern boundary of Stellaland, and the later district of Vryburg.

43 Before the arrival of Europeans settlers the land did not mean much to Native Tribes, especially to the Hottentots. According to Bantu custom, a chief was more a chief over people than over land. Since more Europeans became interested in acquiring farm land, it was felt from the beginning (i.e. in 1884) by the administration of British Bechuanaland that the land titles should be investigated in order to protect Native land by law. After the administrative system had been established by Proclamation No. 2 of 1885, the next step by the Governor of British Bechuanaland, Sir Hercules Robinson, was to appoint a Committee to investigate the land titles of all Europeans and all Native tribes (Oct. 1885). Consequently in 1886 a Land Report was presented to both houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty. For this purpose even the huts of every Native village were counted. The Tlharo and Tlhaping population between the Transvaal and the Langeberg Mountains ("Kuruman Hills"), of the present Taung, and the

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districts of Kuruman (excl. the Crown Reserve) and Southern Vryburg, was recorded to be 27,265, and an area of 1183½ sq. miles was reserved for them, thus allowing 27.8 acres (=13 morgen) per person. The Taung Native Reserve was then fixed at 690 sq. miles which had a population of 19,330 persons (23.4 acres per person).

44 Before this Committee started work, Gen. Charles Warren had appointed a Committee (in August 1885) to enquire into "cases of coercion and flagrant injustice in connection with the occupation of the Batlhaping and Barolong territory by people of Stellaland". The result was that 25 farms of 3,000 morgen each were earmarked for restoration to the Natives. Not all were restored, but in the Pudumong and Dry Harts Valley in the Taung area 21,000 morgen was restored. Of Mahura's land in the district Vryburg, Klein Chwaing and Kaukwe were restored to the baTlhaping. In addition certain farms, such as Groot Vaaltyn (now the area of headman Seoloseng) Vlakfontein and Konong in Kuruman, and others, have been reserved for the baTlhaping.

45 The annexation of British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony (in 1895) did not bring important changes to the Native population and their administration, mainly because they insisted on being administered according to the British Bechuanaland laws. This was granted to them. The area of British Bechuanaland had been extended by proclamation No. 106 of 5.5.1891.

46 A year later the Rinderpest broke out over the whole of Southern Africa, and all the tribes lost the greater proportion of their stock. In Taung District the epidemic broke out on 30.9.1896. The only way to bring this epidemic to an end, was to shoot infected stock, which would have died anyhow. But this was not understood by the Natives. At Phokwane the chief killed a soldier for shooting cattle, and the Langeberg Rebellion of the Tlharo and Tlhaping against the authorities broke out. Chief Galeshiwe, Thokwe (baTlhaping ba ga Marumo) and Toto (baTlharo) were imprisoned and Phetlhu was executed. The Native Reserve at Phokwane was also consequently confiscated by Act No. 17, dated 25.8.1897. Further Proclamations dealing with this reserve were No. 339 dated 30.8.1897 and No. 1016 dated 21.4.1898 which provided for the establishment of a forest reserve in this area. In 1903 farms were set aside for occupation in the Phokwane area by Government Notice No. 919, dd. 12.10.1902. In the same year Exchief Galeshiwe was released from prison. In the

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next year the township of Taung was established (Government Notice No. 69 of 6.8.1904).

47 The principal historical events as remembered by the baTlhaping are as follows:

- 1866 Discovery of first diamonds.
- 1869 Death of Mahura; Mankuroane assumed the Chieftainship.
- 1870 Botlhasitse, son of Gasebone, died.
- 1871 Conference with baTlhaping at Bloemhof.
- 1874 Total eclipse of the sun.
- 1876 Great frost and snow; Cetywayo's war 1876-9.
- 1878 Griqualand West war; Phokwane expedition.
- 1879 War of Latela (Latela had stolen Tlhaping cattle). 1880 War of Korana Chief Pharatthatlha from Mamusa with baTlhaping.
- 1881 Military expedition to Bechuanaland.
- 1883 Death of Dr. Robert Moffat.
- 1884 British Protectorate over British Bechuanaland, C. Rhodes appointed Deputy Commissioner, expedition of General Charles Warren ("Rra-digelasi"). 1885/6 Land Commission at work.
- 1886 Discovery of Gold on the Witwatersrand.
- 1899 Bogosing, son of Mahura, died.
- 1891 Mamokawa, a plant that came up after heavy rains; Death of chief Mankuroane.
- 1896 Rinderpest, in October.
- 1897 Langeberg war of the chiefs Toto and Galeshiwe.
- 1899 Magistrate's court established at Taung; Outbreak of Anglo-Boer War.
- 1901 Death of queen Victoria.
- 1902 Anglo-Boer war ended.
- 1905 Regulations for dog tax applied to Taung (Government Notice No. 846 of 11.8.1905)
- 1909 Regulations for hunting in British Bechuanaland (Government Notice No. 421 of 19.4.1909).
- 1910 Halley's Comet.
- 1912 Earthquake at Taung; Census of Native Population.
- 1913 Taung Native Reserve surveyed and defined as Scheduled Area (Native Land Act No. 27 of 1913); Railway Strike.
- 1914 Alluvial diamond diggings proclaimed on Certain farms (Proclamation 41 of 27.1. 1914)
- 1915 Donation of 339 head of cattle by baTlhaping to war fund.
- 1918 End of world war, great influenza epidemic.
- 1920 Chief Molale II died.

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*Ethnological Publications No. 51 The Tribes of the Districts of Taung and Hebert
by P.-L. Breutz*

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- 1922 Miners' strike.
- 1924 Prospecting for precious stones permitted in Taung Native Reserve (Proclamation No. 115 of 29.5.1924).
- 1927 Taung included in District of Barkly West (Government Notice No. 2041 of 27.11.1927).
- 1929 Mashwe, son of Bogosing, died.
- 1933 Great drought.
- 1934 Great rains; Visit of Prince George; Regulations establishing the Vaal River Development scheme; Visit of Minister of Native Affairs to the Reserve.
- 1938 First school at Taung established
- 1940 First Native Cattle Show at Taung; eclipse of the sun.
- 1943 Irrigation scheme plots allotted to Natives (Proclamation No. 4 of 1943); Official opening of the Native Hospital in Taung.
- 1945 Visit of Minister of Native Affairs after cement furrows for irrigation were completed; End of World War II.
- 1948 Outbreak of Typhoid epidemic; Milk Scheme started at Mokgareng; Harvesters brought home 40,000 bags of mielies.
- 1948 New Native Affairs offices occupied; new district of Warrenton was established
- 1949 Area C was excised from Vryburg and added to Taung (88 sq. miles); Reserves and Released Areas in Barkly West were added to Taung (733 sq. miles); New area of district of Taung 1725 sq. miles in extent.
- 1950 Locations of former Barkly West became Betterment Areas (Government Notice No. 290 of 10.2.1950).
- 1956 Tribal Authorities established.
- 1957 Foot and mouth disease with quarantine for Taung, July-October. Main road from Pudumong to Warrenton completed.
- 1958 In Majeng unrest caused by agitation of African National Congress; Kaukwe Native Reserve handed over to Department of Lands; Regional Authority for the district established.

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6 Early and present inhabitants

48 One of the oldest skulls ever discovered was found at Thomeng (present lime works) in the Taung Native Reserve. It was that of a juvenile with a dental age equivalent to that of a sixteen year old human being. Prof. Raymond Dart described this specimen, which is of *Australopithecus Plesianthropus* in February 1925. Dr. Broom then made a drawing suggesting what the skull of an adult of this race might look like. His suggestion was proved to be right when the discovery of the first adult *Plesianthropus Transvalensis*, also known as Miss Ples", was made Sterkfontein, near Krugersdorp in 1947. The weight of the brain of this ape-man was about half of that of a modern European. The teeth of this skull were similar to human teeth. This race lived before the period when stone implements were made, but may have used bones, horn, wood, and occasionally, stones in their natural form.

49 People of ancient palaeolithic hunter cultures inhabited the banks of the Harts River. I have no information about the types of stone tools and historical layers or groupings of such cultures near Taung. These cultures were, however, of the same general pattern as that found in the Vaal River Basin, especially that of the sites on the Vaal below Warrenton. (In this connection see "Early Man in the Vaal River Basin" Archaeological Survey, Series No. VI, Government Printer Pretoria 1948.)

50 In the district of Taung there are no rock paintings (which are usually known as Bushman art), although the country was inhabited by Bushmen. There are, however, numerous rock engravings of older cultures in the area. They are to be found at the following places:

- (i) In the Taung district on the farms Home Rules, Killarney, and Modimong, and in the Hartz River Valley at Dikwana near Tlapeng (Manthe area).
- (ii) In the Herbert district on the farms: Atherton No. GW 13-1, Backhouse GW 3-59, Blaauwbos Drift GW 21-37, Bucklands GW 3-48, Carnavon GW 3-38, Driekops Eiland GW 24-74, Grange, Katlani OH 402, Lovedale GW 15-19, Mierkraal GW 23-15, St. Clair GW 3-60, Smithfield GW 3-44, Torquay GW 3-39, and also at Beeshoek Manganese Mines, Kheis, Kogelbeen,

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Nie-Kerks Hoop, Rocklands, Rooilaagte, and Sandfontein.

- (iii) In the Kimberley district on the farms: Bushmans Fountain near Graspan, Christian's Drift K 4, Grasbult K 109 (Warrenton), Klipfontein K 135, Nooitgedacht K 71, Rietpan K 98, Rietputs K 120 (Windsorton), Schanzkop, portion of Slypklip Sout's K 150, K 7-11, Schoolplaats K 108, Vaalpan K 59, Van Aswegens Hoek K 18, K 19, K 20, Wildebeestkuil K 55, Zandkopje, and Zoutpansfontein K 91 (River ton and Morris Draai).

51 I visited the engravings in the Harts River Valley at Dikwana near Tlapeng in the north-eastern corner of the Manthe Area of the Taung Native Reserve. Most of these engravings are outlines of animals chiselled with stones into vertical and horizontal rock faces. In the case of zebra and a few other animals the whole body is depicted. Animals such as rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra and several kinds of buck are very well done but the engravings of many species are of inferior quality. The engravings of most animals are about 12 in. long, but those of giraffe are larger. The artists of this period were more concerned with animals connected with their hunting occupation than with people. Drawings of people appear at a later stage in what is known as Bushman paintings. It is usually assumed that these artists had little sense for the artistic observation of people and were more interested in the magic for hunting and procreation ("Mahalbi cult" by L. Frobenius), and the phenomenon of life and death in animals. One cannot assume that the artists were unable to outline people. If they were able to draw animals well, they must also have been able to draw people. Possibly there were ritual reasons or taboos that prevented them from drawing people. The few exceptions at this site of drawings are done so badly that they could as well be renderings of what the artists imagined ghosts and human monsters would look like (see accompanying sketches). The outlines of the drawings of people are given here because they are unusual for this period of rock engravings. Engravings of leguans are also unusual (see accompanying sketch). The style of the engravings of leguans is exactly similar to that of drawings which seem to belong to a more modern period, such as the engravings at Mahakane (Vryburg cf. "The Tribes of Vryburg district" Ethnol. Publ. No. 46 page 11-14). At the latter site assegais with large blades are depicted, and even one camel.

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52 Stone kraals of a pre-Bantu megalithic culture are described in several publications of the Ethnic Survey for the Tswana area, but principally in the books: "The Tribes of Marico District" and "The Tribes of Vryburg District". My informants mentioned various sites of ruins of ancient stone kraals in Taung district, but I have not visited these sites. They are said to be mainly in the Taung Native Reserve. The present population does not take any interest in them, and when the forefathers of these Tlhaping were asked in 1818 about the ruins at Dithakong (which means "place of the ruins"), they replied that it was not their custom to build in stone and that they had no idea as to who built the stone kraals. As is usual, these kraals were built on hills so that the inhabitants could look out onto the plains. In the Taung Native Reserve they are along the 4000 feet altitude line on either side of the Mokgara or Leeuw Spruit which runs south into the Harts River at a distance of 5 to 8 miles from the river. i.e. south of Loselong down to Mothlhabeng on the Nkabang Spruit on the western side of Leeuw Spruit, and on the eastern side, from the farm Zwartkoppies down to the elevated land about 8 miles north-east of Taung. They are also to be found on the farms Modimong and Killarney. More stone kraals are said to be on the higher eastern parts in the Magogong and Modutung areas, and others west of Pampierstat and the Berlin Mission Station in the Lower Majeakgoro Location, and also in the south-eastern corner of the Seweding Location.

53 At the time when the builders of the stonekraals lived in South Africa, the Hottentots or Khoikhoi and the related Bushman or San race had already been in Southern Africa for a long time. When the Bantu arrived at Inyanga in Rhodesia some time between 1000 and 1450 A.Chr. the megalithic culture was long already established in the area (300 A.Chr.) from Lake Victoria and Uganda southwards through Kenya and Rhodesia. It is known to-day that the bearers of the Megalithic or stone builder culture in the eastern half of Africa came in several waves, originating from forefathers of Cushitic tribes that still have agricultural irrigation and are still stonebuilders (cf. also G. P. Murdock, "Africa, Its Peoples and Their Culture History" 1959). In later periods the Bantu made contact with them here and there, as was the case in the north-eastern Free State and Southern Rhodesia. They may also have been workers for these more advanced people. In the Tswana area it is not possible to trace contact with the stone builders. In recent archaeological literature there

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is a tendency to attribute stone structures to the Tswana because European travellers and Missionaries of (1829-1836) believed that there was a connection. In this period baTswana may have used stone kraals as occasional shelters, but historically there is no connection. Most of the stone kraal sites are situated far from the old Bantu homelands. It seems that the stonebuilders have died out very suddenly, possibly through epidemics, much in the same way as the Hottentots disappeared. So far no excavations of the graves and investigations into the race of the stonebuilders in West-Transvaal and the northern Cape have been made. It is possible that they were a mixture of northeast African Cushites and Hottentots or Boskop people, though an ancient nigritic type of darkskinned people also lived in southern Africa in Pre-Bantu times.

54 It would appear that the Vaalpens and Makgalagadi did not live as far south-east as the district of Taung. This area was Bushman and Hottentot country until the middle of the last century. In 1819-1820 when the Griqua chief Andries Waterboer succeeded Adam Kok, his first official action was to subdue the still unconquered Bushmen of the country to the east and north-east of Taung. The Bushmen had a Chief "Owl", "Uil" in Afrikaans, who is also mentioned by the first European travellers. He had kept peace with the Griqua for 20 years, but when he found that his hunting grounds were fast being curtailed, he decided to fight the Hottentots. He attacked the Korana and drove their cattle away. When Waterboer attacked the Bushmen, he killed chief Owl, and took 70 prisoners. But when Owl's sons promised to keep the peace, they were given their freedom. After this the Bushmen remained on friendly terms with their neighbours for many years. Shortly after 1860, however, they took cattle from the Tlhaping at Taung again, and chief Mankuroane decided to kill all the families in his neighbourhood.

55 About 60 miles north and north-east of Taung, Rev. John Campbell found the baThamaga or baTsatsing tribe (in 1820). They were shorter people than the Tlhaping and lived in primitive huts that were hardly more than windscreens. They were under their chief "Reebe" (Dibi). They may have been a mixture of some ancient people with Tswana. During the time of the Tlhaping chief MOLEHABANGWE, they were his allies and joined their neighbours in commandoes to capture cattle. They were well known because of their courage and fierceness. They have disappeared since the time

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of Mzilikazi's attacks, but it is not known whence this tribe, which lived in several "towns" (villages) and at cattle posts, disappeared. Other names of their chiefs were "Mooshwene" (Motshwene) and Thekiso, who lived on the banks of a tributary of the Vaal River, possibly the Harts River. Rev. Robert Moffat was the last to see baThamaga, which means "The redspotted" or baTsatsing: "People of the place of the Sun". For further particulars about this tribe see "The Tribes of Vryburg District" (Ethnological Publications No. 46, par. 26-31 or page 15-18). Nowadays the surviving Tsatsing have become Tswana in culture and language and live as small clans among the Tlharo and Tlhaping. They already spoke seTswana in Campbells' time. It should be noted, however, that ancient people easily gave up their language, as e.g. did the Bergdama, the Kattea and the Vaalpens in southern Africa.

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THE KORANA HOTTENTOTS

56 Originally the Korana lived at Cape Town under their chief Khora . It appears that they were not long at the Cape when Jan van Riebeck arrived. The next generation, under their chief Eikomo, trekked to the Orange River near Griquastad some time between 1661 and 1686. Part of the tribe probably remained at the Cape where "Chorachoqua" are mentioned as having lived in 1690. The Korana led a nomadic life with large stock and sheep grazing along the Vaal and Oranje Rivers. They were also hunters and traded with the "Brigqua", i.e. the baTswana. The Hottentots called the Tswana "Briqua", i.e. people of the goat, because goats were unknown to the Korana. Their headquarters was a place called "Chei amoaub", not far from the junction of the Orange and the Vaal rivers.

57 The Korana give a different version of the historical background to the Rolong chief Taung's war. This version was given by two Korana chiefs before the Bloemhof Commission in 1869 when one of them, chief Rijt Massouw, was over 100 years old. They said that Tau lived at Taung and sent a commando to the Orange River where the Korana lived on both sides of the river. The Korana, slaughtered sheep as a token of friendliness. The Rolong, however, broke their assegais and hid them under their cloaks. When they arrived they started a fight and stabbed chief Massouw's grandfather, Gaauw Gauw, to death. The Korana, who had bows and arrows and could fight at a distance, pursued the Tswana and killed many. Chief Tau retreated to his ancient home land, Setlagole Molopo and Mosita. Subsequently, in about 1740/50 he fell ill, and died in Mosita (distr. Mafeking). The Korana informants also said that the Rolong and Tlhaping did not live together.

58 The early Tlhaping chiefs, among them Maswe (born between 1720 and 1735), lived at Nokaneng in the Langeberg, halfway between Kuruman and the confluence of the Nokana and Orange rivers. There Maswe also had an uncle with the name Tau. The Nokana flows parallel to the Langeberg on the western side of the range . At this time, i.e. the middle of the 18th century, the Tlharo also lived at the Langeberg mountains.

59 In a report to Governor van Plettenberg by a certain German from Wurtemberg called Wikar, a small tribe of about 250 souls, Gysikwa or Tweelingsvolk, is mentioned, and is said to be a mixture of Korana and Tswana. These Korana-Tswana or Tweelingsvolk

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lived further down on the Orange River to the west of Nokaneng, while the Korana lived south of it. The Tswana component of the Tweelingsvolk need not have been Tlhaping, they could likely have been Tlharo who moved from the Nossob River down to the Orange River in about 1700, and were also a very small tribe at that time. Later the Tlharo became neighbours and guests of Tlhaping chiefs such as Molehabangwe and Mothibi. The fact that the goat was the characteristic animal of the Tlhaping and that the Tlhaping ate fish and leguans, which was not the custom of any other South-Eastern Bantu people, points to a similar type of culture as the Kgalagadi had. For this reason and the fact that the Tlhaping have no record of their earliest migration to southern Africa, as the other tribes have it, one may conclude that they originated through intermixture of early Pre-Bantu with the Hottentots on the Orange River. Further particular in this respect are given in L.F. Maingard, "The Briquea and the ethnic origin of the Batlhaping" in South African Journal of Science, Vol. XXX, 1933, p. 597-602.

60 From about the middle of the 18th century onwards, a Korana group lived near the confluence of the Hartz and Vaal rivers, and at Taung. Between 1813 and 1820. This branch split again, this time into the Links or //are m//ais and the Taaibosch (Kei !Korana). They had occasional fights, but remained neighbours and intermarried, e.g. the Links chief took a Taaibosch wife. The Links were to be found at various places, but mainly where the Donkin River runs into the Vaal. After the split, Rijt Massouw Taaibosch moved to Patuni or Nukuni, northwest of Kuruman, where Rev. John Campbell encountered Korana in 1820.

61 In about 1823, when the time of unrest began, with wandering tribes marauding all over the country, Massouw's people came into contact with the first Wesleyan missionaries and the Rolong boo Seleka. They met them on their annual trek to fresh grazing. After fights (in 1823/4) with the marauding baTaung chief Moletsane, a lasting friendship began between the two chiefs (from 1826 on) which, however, contributed much to the later destruction of Massouw's tribe, especially as a result of a war between Mzilikazi and the baTaung in 1829.

62 After about 1830 the Taaibosch tribe trekked up the Vaal river, lived at Sterkfontein near Bloemhof, then at Mamusa (Schweizer Reneke), and also near Maquassi (South of Wolmaranstad), in mixed settlements with the Tlhaping baPhuduhutswa

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na and (further east the Tlhaping ba ga Maidi under chief Motlhabani who seems to have been the most powerful chief in this part of the country. Rijt Massouw was, however, chief of all the Korana north of the Vaal River, except during periods when Jan Bloem's influence was extended. In 1834 Massouw visited Rev. Moffat in Kuruman. After Mzilikazi has been driven out with the assistance of some Korana in 1837, Massouw withdrew with his people to Zendelingsfontein between Kerksdorp and Wolmaranstad, where he was encountered in 1846 when chief Motlhabani removed to the Vaal, and in 1850 when regent Mahura returned from Mamusa to Taung. In 1861 Massouw's people appropriated cattle belonging to Mahura, who then became an enemy of Massouw. Rijt Massouw, who was born before 1769, was already very old at this time, and his son David seems to have ruled for him.

63 By a treaty in 1872, chief David Massouw ceded his territorial rights to the South African Republic, reserving for himself and his people certain portions of the territory as a location. Owing to continual stock theft a war was fought against chief Mankuroane in 1882 and the Transvaal Republic in 1885.

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THE TLHAPING

64 The district of Taung is inhabited by the baTlhaping and small groups of other people who are now part of the Tlhaping tribes. There are some baTshweng who form the majority of the population under Headman Seoloseng in the Vaaltyn Location, but lived mixed with the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana. The baTshweng were originally Hurutshe, with the totem tshwene (baboon), and left the Hurutshe together with the Tlharo, Probably about 1650.

65 On the irrigation land at Moss there are a number of Xhosa who live under headman B. Smous of the baTlhaping. In Majeng there is a mixed population of Xhosa, Zulu and southern Sotho, who joined the baTlhaping tribe some years back, when they were removed as squatters from farms near Kimberley. They are much detribalised and undisciplined. At Modimong there are some Hurutshe and Kgatla ba ga Manaana under Headman Stanley Mankuroane. They lived in this area long before the Tlhaping arrived.

66 At the beginning of the last century the only Tlhaping centre was the southernmost part of the present district of Vryburg. Though they say that they are a branch of the Rolong, their real origin is unknown, and it is doubtful whether they were proper Rolong. They have the same totem as the Rolong, viz. the kudu (Tholo). Their Bantu Authority emblem, the yellow fish, is a modern design to distinguish them from other tribes. The "tlhapi" (fish), is not their totem. The tribal name, "people of the place of the fish" was given to them by the Rolong, because the Tlhaping resided on the banks of the Vaal River where they lived on fish during a famine. Eating fish is not customary for the Bantu. However, the country abounded with game and economically the Tlhaping were not in a different situation to the Rolong who did not eat fish at that time. Therefore it is possible that fish-eating comes from another culture, especially since the Tlhaping lived in a country where remains of various ancient races can be found, as well as forerunners of the earliest Tswana and Sotho.

67 The Rolong also say that the Tlhaping were a Rolong branch which separated from the Rolong during the time of the Rolong Chief TAU. It is furthermore related that Tawana, TAU's brother, was the first Tlhaping chief. The Maidu branch especially originated from a chief Tawana. About

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14 generations of Tlhaping chiefs until today should reach back to about 1600 to the time of chief Phuduhutswana . Therefore for over 100 years they must already have been a separate branch of the Rolong under their own chiefs, before separating during the rule of chief TAU, who died about 1730.

68 It is true that in about 1650 there was a great famine in southern Africa, and it was during this time that the Kwena tribes scattered and many of them moved to the present Basutoland . During this time the Tlhaping may have trekked south in search of a river. It is said that they lived at Dikgatlong ("junction of rivers"), i.e. where the Vaal and Harts Rivers meet. All the larger Tswana tribes know their earliest migrations, but the Tlhaping do not. No facts about them can be traced in the early Rolong history. They may have intermixed with Hottentots, early Sotho, Digoja etc. All the earliest negroid populations intermixed to a greater or lesser extent with the original population in the country, viz. the Hottentots or their racial relatives. It is generally known and also confirmed by my Tlhaping informants that the present country up to Mafeking district was "baKgothu", i.e. Hottentot, country. They also say that their first headman who settled in this country was Tselayakgothu ("road of the Hottentot"), who married a Hottentot girl. The same process about took place with the Tlharo at the same time, i.e. about 1800. Another pointer to contact with an early people in South Africa is that the Tlhaping and Rolong dialect, i.e. southern Tswana, has many affinities with the Kgaagadi dialect of the Sotho- Tswana language group, which may also not be the original language of the Kgalagadi.

69 In old historical sources dates during which chiefs lived, calculated from geneological data, can be found. These are unreliable because brothers and uncles are taken as separate generations. Historical dating before the time of the Tlhaping chief VI MASWE (born between 1720 and 1735) is only approximate by correct. The Tlhaping chiefs' genealogy begins with I PHUDUHUTSWANA or with II MMILE. The latter was a son or brother of the former. In a praise poem we hear "Mmile a Phuduhutswana" which means that MMILE was probably the son. The name PHUDUHUTSWANA suggests that there was also an elder brother Phuduhudu. My informants explained that PHUDUHUTSWANA was a very active leader and famous warrior and thus became more important than his elder brother. There are two Tlhaping ba Phuduhudu

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tribes at Dithakong and Logobate which, it is assumed, have descended from this Phuduhudu. According to other sources this branch originated from Molehe who had a second and symbolical name, Phuduhudu. It is not known where the first chiefs lived.

70 The third chief was III MODUKANELO (other spelling: Morakanelo) who had a son IV MOLOKEDI, born sometime between 1625 and 1660. The separation of the Tlhaping from the Rolong must have taken place during his time, i.e. about 1700. MOLOKEDI is not an important chief, and possibly did not rule. His sons were V MAMAE, Motlole and Mosakga. According to older unpublished genealogies in files of the Department of Native Affairs and the Magistrate's office, Vryburg, and also according to old informants, MOLOKEDI is an elder brother of MAMAE. But in traditional praise poems we hear of MAMAE A MOLOKEDI, which means that MAMAE is the son. MAMAE was born some time between 1660 and 1685. MAMAE had the following sons: VI MOKGOSI, Tau, Marumo, Moduana, Molehe, and Masetlwane. Some of these sons are the forefathers of headmen and branches of the Tlhaping (cf. tables of chiefs' genealogy, page 42A) According to John Campbell (Travels in South Africa 1815, p.206) the father of MOKGOSI was "Koola", but Motlola is probably meant.

71 VI MOKGOSI was born about 1690-1710. This would also be the period during which the Tlhaping ba ga Maidi and several other Tlhaping branches originated. The father of their first chief MAIDI was Tawana, possibly the younger brother of the Rolong chief TAU (born about 1620 - 50, died 1730-40). If this is true, then the Maidi would be nearer related to the Rolong than the Tlhaping, who had their own chiefs for several generations before this time. The Rolong chief TAU is, however, sometimes confused with Tau, the son of the Tlhaping chief V MAMAE, who lived one generation later, and also fought a war near Taung. This Tau was regent for VII MASWE. According to some sources Tau is the first-born, but according to others chief VI MOKGOSI is the first-born.

72 The ba ga Marumo branch are usually regarded as the highest-ranking of the Tlhaping. They are descended from Tau, though various sources and informants differ as to whether Marumo was a brother or a son of Tau, or even Tau himself.

73 Marumo had an elder brother Mphele whose descendants are, however, not acknowledged as a

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separate group. Although it is said that Maruping and Moduana were his younger brothers. It is not sure whether they belong to this generation, or were brothers of his father. i.e. of Tau. The descendants of Maruping are unknown and, as those of Senokwane, who do not form a separate group. They live scattered under various headmen in Schmidtsdrift No. 5, Thamasikwa, and Bothithong in Vryburg. Usually the бага Maruping and бага Moduana are counted as one group with the бага Marumo. It is related that a "Marumo chief" with the name Thokwe was taken prisoner in the Langeberg Rebellion in 1897.

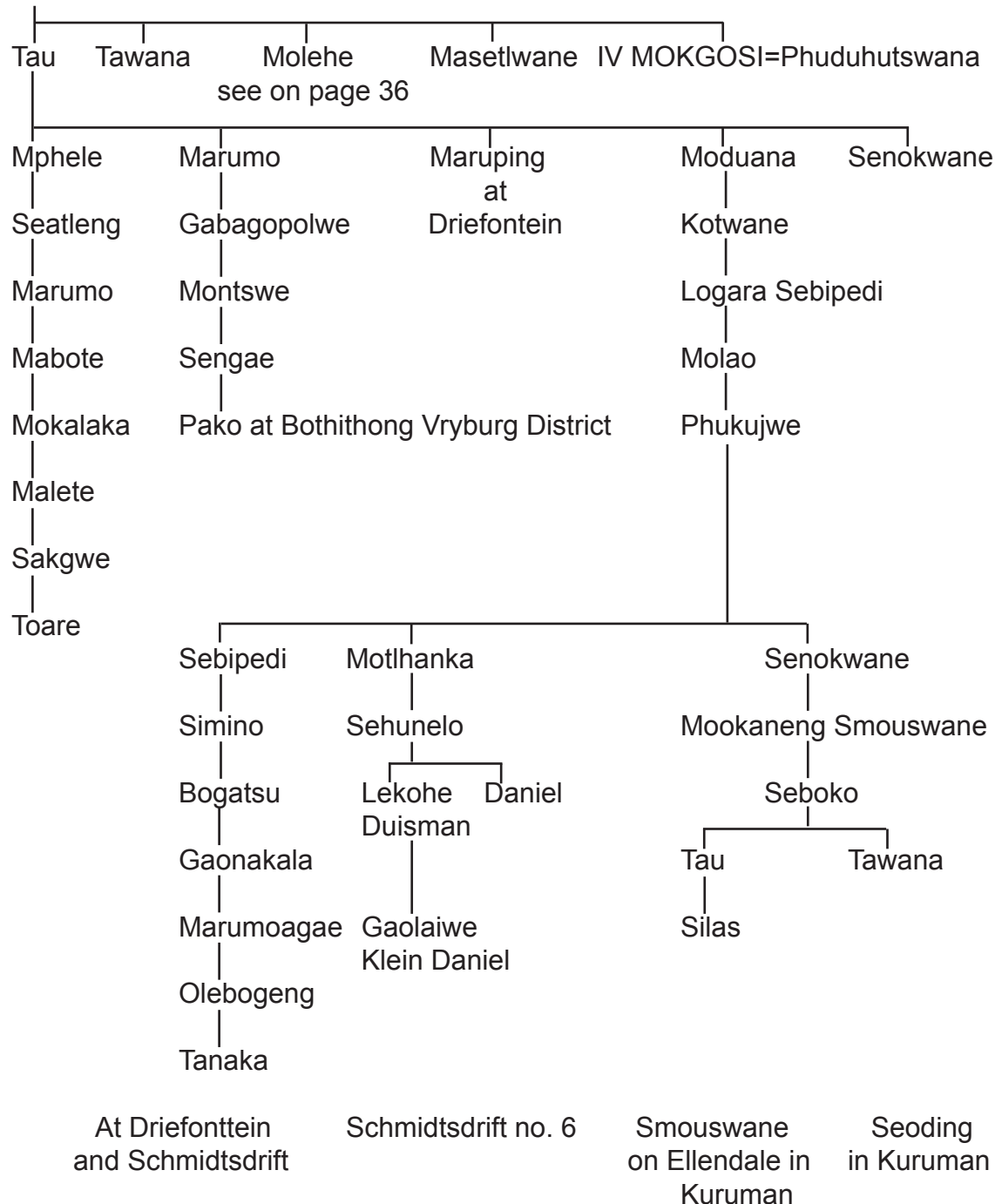
74 The genealogy which includes branches of the Tlhaping, reads as follows:

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V MAMAE



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75 The ba ga Molehe or ba Phuduhudu as mentioned descended from Molehe, a younger brother of Tau and older brother of IV MOKGOSI. According to some sources they come after MOKGOSI, but this is probably a wrong rendering given by old missionaries at Kuruman. The Tlhaping ba ga Phuduhudu form an independent tribe at the ancient home of the baTlhaping, viz. at Dithakong in the Bothithong Reserve, in the district of Vryburg. Another branch, the genealogy of which cannot be linked with theirs, lives at Logobate in the district of Kuruman. In the district of Taung the ba ga Molehe or ba ga Phuduhudu live at Mokgareng, Majeakgoro, Vaaltyn, Sekhing, Mmamutle, and at Bavianskrantz No. 1 and 2 in the district of Herbert. The chiefs' genealogy at Dithakong reads as follows:

Molehe

Makokwane

Madithong ————— Tselayakgothu separate clan

Mabogole

Motshabi

Molawa

Mere

Gaseemelwe ————— Mabogole

Ditso ————— Oomang

two sons left Gaseemelwe at Bothithong

the tribe Vryburg district

76 One of the junior brothers of V MAMAE was Motlole, which is still a clan name. V MAMAE had the sons Tau, Molehe or Phuduhudu, MOKGOSI or Phuduhutswana, and Mashetwa. According to another source the sons were MOKGOSI in the third hut, Phekwe, Mosakga, Madito, Matlholane and Le-teane. VI MOKGOSI was born in the second half of the 17th century, possibly at Taung, from Where Rolong, but possibly also Tlhaping with

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them, were driven out by the Korana Hottentots in about 1730-40. Another ancient home of the Tlhaping was Nokaneng in the centre of the Langeberg Range, not very far from the Oranje river, where the Links and Taaibosch Korana were their neighbours.

77 VII MASWE, the only known son of MOKGOSI was probably born about 1700-30. He moved back to Taung at the invitation of Tau, chief of the Rolong, who intended to attack the Tlhaping. F.J. Language describes this event in "Herkoms en geskiedenis van die Tlhaping" Bantu Studies vol. 1, 1942, p.120-122. MASWE pretended to be deaf and foolish, but attended the kgotla meetings daily, until he learnt Tau's plan to attack the village at night. The Tlhaping moved out quietly with their stock, only leaving a few animals to make noise. When the Rolong came they found MASWE left behind alone, and the village deserted. They followed the Tlhaping in the direction of the Buxton lime works, where they were ambushed in the slightly hilly formation further west, and defeated. Tau is said to have left for the north. It is known that the Rolong chief Tau died at Mosita after he had left Taung. This must have occurred about 1730-40. All Rolong and Tlhaping tribes know about this Rolong-Tlhaping war. Therefore Tau who was driven out of Taung by the Korana must have been another Tau. Or if the above story is true, MASWE must have been born earlier.

78 MASWE had the sons MOLEHABANGWE and Mosake by his first wife, and Lekwe who seems to be older than his half-brothers, by the second wife. The descendants of Lekwe, among them Isaak Lekwe, still live at Manyeding in Kuruman. The sons of Morake were: Maribe, Seokoro, Dipheku and Diso banyane. Maribe's descendants are still found in Schmidtsdrift. According to Language the Tlhaping ba ga Maidi were with Tau for some time, and broke away later. MASWE died before the first European travellers had contact with the Tlhaping probably towards the end of the 18th century. However, Rev. John Campbell, still met some of MOLEHABANGWE's brothers, and a sister, and mentions the names Salakoot prob. Molehabangwe's son Saku, Munnameets (Monnametse, who is not remembered any more) and the sister Leappa (Leepo). According to Andrew Smith's Diary (p.406), MASWE and his son MOLEHABANGWE moved north from Dikgatlong and settled in the Taung area and at Phuduhutswe near Langeberg towards the end of the 18th century.

79 MASWE's son, VIII MOLEHABANGWE, born 1740-55, succeeded to the chieftainship. Many early travellers

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who visited the Tswana met and described this chief, who was an old man when he died in 1812. The placename Dithakong, where the first Europeans visited the Tlhaping, means stone ruins. These have no connection with the Tswana, and the Tlhaping assured the first visitors that they did not know who built these stone kraals, and That it was not Tlhaping custom to build in this way. For further particulars about stone Kraals see "The tribes of Vryburg district" Ethnological Publication Series No.46, par. 23, 24. In 1811 the Old Dithakong was moved to the present place Dithakong. MOLEHABANGWE had the following sons:

1st hut: Mogamupelo, MOTHIBI, MOLALE, MAHURA;

2nd Hut: no sons

3rd hut: Mosakga

4th hut: Saku, Maditiwe, Matlolane.

According to Rev. John Campbell (p.207) MOTHIBI Had the following brothers and sisters, ie. children of MOLEHABANGWE:

Brothers:

Sisters

Malema (=Molema)
Malaala (=Molale)
Mahoora (=Mahura)
Mapraeeha (=Moepadira)
Maperera
Kannakamora
Heekane

Setezoo (Seteiso)
Koe-e-e
Karoweetz
Marei (=Marei)
Shuai
Marujanee (=Mareinyane)

80 IX MOTHIBI, born 1770-75, succeeded to the chieftainship in 1812, but may have ruled for his Father before that, and was chief over all the Tlhaping. He fought many wars and carried out cattle raids, even as far afield as the Ovambo in S.W.A. He also had several encounters with the Hottentots and Griqua and, once slaughtered many of them. He changed his headquarters frequently. The principal places were Dithakong and Lotlhakeng (Batlharos, Kuruman). Part of the tribe lived in Taung. For short periods he lived at Phuduhutswe (Langeberg) and even near Mamusa (Schweizer Reneke) to the north-east of Taung. Towards the end of his life he went to Philippolis to live with the Griqua under Adam Kok. This contributed much to the breaking up of the tribe. His followers did not go with him, and his halfbrother Saku returned back on the way.

81 After the time of MOTHIBI, who died about 1838-40 at Gabodigelo in the Griqua country, the Tlhaping were broken up into several sections. MOTHIBI's country was so large that he subdivided it among his sons and brothers. We therefore now find the following Tlhaping sections:

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(1) That which had authority over the Phokwane, Magogong, Majeakgoro, and Modutung areas in the Taung district, and was headed successively and by lehe, Gasebone, Botlhasetse, Galeshiwe, and Phetlhu (Phetlhu did not rule). This section had the smaller area.

(2) That which had authority over the largest area, reaching from Dikgatlong at the Vaal-Hartz confluence to the west of Kuruman, and comprising the former Dikgatlong (Schmidtsdrift), the following Locations in Taung district: Majeng, Mmamutle Shaleng, Driefontein, Seoding, Seking, and in Kuruman district: Manyeding, Bothetheletsa, Vlakfontein (Metsi Matswe), Smouswane, Konong, Logobate, Seoding and Maruping. The last three areas were transferred to the Tlharo chief Toto (in 1945) and the other areas were put under the newly created chieftainship of chief O. Phetlhu (in 1944) in Kuruman. The functions of Jantjie Kgosienewang were reduced to those of a headman by error. This section was headed successively by Jantjie, Luka, DeVolk, and Kgosienewang.

(3) That which had authority over the Taung area north of Magogong around the present town Taung and was headed successively by Molale, Mankuroane. Nothing is known about this Molale, Kgosietsile, and the status of the ba ga Maidi neighbours, who probably were semi-independent, because they lived with the Rolong previously.

(4) That which later was in charge of the northern part of Taung and the Dithakwaneng area in Vryburg district, and was headed by Mahura, Maswe, Tholotitane, Gaobakwe, and Lekwe in succession.

(5) That which had authority over the area around Klein Chwaing in the Vryburg district, and was ruled successively by Saku, Thaganyane, Pulelo, and K.A. Thaganyane.

82 IX MOTHIBI had the following wives and sons, as far as my informants remember:

1 Mahuto daughter of a Korana chief

a lehe m (who is said to have had the sons Phetlhu and Gasebone)

b Bojang

c Kgame

d Madibotoka (who was killed by the people)

2 Kegogile, a favourite wife, Griqua Hottentot

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- a Jantjie (whose son was Luka)
- b Molema
- c Telekelo

3 Kelemekae (some informants regard her as a substitute wife for the first hut)

- a Molale (father of Mankuruane who had a son also named Molale)

4 name of wife unknown (some informants regard her as a substitute wife for the first hut, but for this there is no reason according to Tswana custom)

- a Mahura

5 name unknown (some informants say she was of the 4th hut)

- a Saku

it is said that lehe died long before his father, and that his son Phetlu was insane. According to John Campbell (p.207) MOTHIBI's wives living in 1815 were "Mahootoo" (Mahuto) and "Keebehelee" (possibly Kelemekae). He says MOTHIBI's sons were: Pechee (Phetlu), Peaabooran (Gasebone?), Jangee (Jantjie), Mozebee (Mesebe?) and his daughters were: Matjaragee (Batswaregi), Matzetyanee (Matsitsane), and Maharree.

83 The tribe in Kuruman gives X PHETLHU as the successor of MOTHIBI. Possibly he and his descendants never ruled. Petlhu was born some time between 1795 and 1810, and probably lived at Phuduhutswe (near Langeberg). When MOTHIBI died in 1836-8 were and PETLHU might have succeeded, the tribes were still in a state of unrest as consequence of the Matebele raids. Therefore PETLHU could not have gained much importance, and nothing died. He must have died early, because his only son Phehuetsile was still a minor at the time of his death. Phehuetsile died at Rooidam, north of Majeng (Langeberg).

84 Phehuetsile had a son Phetlu, born about 1839-40 near Langeberg. Also this Petlhu did not become chief, as the regents (see paragraph 378/9) held the power in their hands. He is well remembered, because he was executed for committing murder in the Langeberg Rebellion in 1897. He lived at Phokwane in Taung where Molale had lived. He married one wife, and had the following issue by her:

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- a PELOKGOSI m
- b Foro (Furrow)
- c Masetlhokiwa f
- d Konong f

85 XI GASEBONWE, the younger brother of X PETLHU, born about 1800-15, succeeded as a regent at Pokwane in the Taung district, and was in turn succeeded by his son XII BOTLHASITSE. He again was succeeded by his son XIII GALESHIWE, who also resided at Pokwane in Taung. He was born about 1840, married Makwalakwala, and had the following issue by her:

- a Botlhasitse m born 1910, died c.1960
- b Mosadiwatshabo f
- c Galeishiwe m
- d Motselapala m.

86 Chief XIII GALESHIWE was deposed by the government and imprisoned because he had taken part in the Langeberg Rebellion of 1896. The Langeberg Rebellion was an armed uprising against the Government, due to the killing cattle in the Rinderpest infested areas. As a punishment for the Rebellion the Native Reserve at Phokwane was confiscated by the Cape Government (Act No. 17 of 25.8.1897) and proclaimed Forest Reserve (Proclamation No. 1016 dd, 21.4.1898). In 1903 GALESHIWE was released from prison, and settled with his followers at Magogong under Chief Molale, where he died in 1927.

87 Since 1910 the Government had been planning to give GALESHIWE another farm to live on. In 1927 application was received, asking the Government for land with better grazing and water conditions, but Galeshiwe's successor refused the farms offered. In 1938 the Government offered the farm Roodepoort and in 1942 an area in Kuruman district, but the chief's son Botlhasitse Galesiwe turned down the offers again, and remained at Modutong, where he died about 1960, after having been blind for many years. The eldest of his three sons, Nganaphuti, now lives in Kimberley Location No.2.

88 The chieftainship of Phetlhu and Galeshiwe thus came to an end during the Langeberg Rebellion The tribe became scattered, and the clan system was broken up and lost its importance for the tribal government.

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89 It is not clear whether the tribe at Phokwane had a chief by custom after the official recognition was cancelled in 1897. XIV PELOKGOSI wanted to become chief, and asked Rev. Jennings to support him. He also went to Majeng, hoping for recognition by the people, but they wanted a son of their original chief, Jantjie, to become their chief. According to custom PELOKGOSI, born about 1860 and son of the second Phetlhu could have succeeded at Phokwane in 1935, but he died at Phokwane in 1936. He had the following wives and issue:

1 Matsitsi (all her children died young)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a Tsitsi | f |
| b Petlhu | m |
| c Gaelebangwe | f |
| d Tlhaheseng | m |

2 Mosadiamontswana

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a Phillip | m (born about 1870-8, died) |
| b-k | died young |
| l OLEBOGENG | m (present chief). |

90 It is said that PELOKGOSI and his sons spent most of their lives in the diamond fields. Between 1936 and 1944 no chief was appointed for the areas of Phetlhu and Jantjie.

91 About 1944 the Government wanted to appoint Chiefs for the Tlharo and for the Tlhaping in Kuruman. After an investigation into the genealogy, it was assumed that XV OLEBOGENG PHETLHU was the rightful chief, but the tribe was not sufficiently consulted, and might have favoured Jantjie. OLEBOGENG grew up at Fourteen Streams in Kimberley, where he also worked for many years.

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7 Urban Locations and industrial compound

92 The district of Taung has no urban Location, because the chief's village is near the small European town of Taung. In this town the Bantu employees live on the premises of their employers, and the labourers of the railway station have their houses on Railway ground near the station. In 1960 nearly 600 Bantu lived in the European village of Taung.

93 The lime works of Norlim have a compound for their labourers. Of the 570 labourers and employees of the lime works, 420 live in the compound, while the rest live at home in the nearby reserve.

94 Plans for the establishment of two Bantu villages in the district have been approved. These are Majeakgoro and Magogong. Majeakgoro will be situated West of the post office Greefdale. It will be 409 morgen in extent. Of this area over 35 morgen are reserved for sports grounds and parks. Provision is made for 14 Church sites, 5 lower primary schools, 3 higher primary schools, one secondary school, and 5 creches. A business centre will provide for shops, a market, light industrial establishment, a garage, a clinic, Government offices, offices for municipal administration and police station, a beer hall, cinema, and a hotel. A site is reserved for a hospital, although there is a large hospital at Taung. The roads and streets of the town will have a total length of 30 miles.

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8 Numbers and distribution of the Bantu population

95 In May 1946, August 1951, and September 1960, population censuses were held throughout South Africa. The figures for the individual tribes and sections under headmen are given in sections 5 below. Roughly 15 to 20% should be added to the totals to account for persons missed by the census. It may also be assumed that the Bantu population has increased by 1.8% to 2% per year (average for South Africa) before 1960. According to the census the population figures for the reserve did not increase between 1946 and 1951. This was due to the fact that the census was taken during the harvesting time, when over 10,000 of baTswana were away for 3-4 months on European farms working as harvesters. For this reason the 1960 census was fixed to take place after harvesters had returned to their home villages.

96 I estimate that the district of Taung has a total population of between 56,000 and 63,000 persons in 1965 (not including those away from the district), and the district of Herbert between 13,000 and 14,000 persons.

Original Pages 45-98 are not included but can be found in the original book at

<https://familyhistorytreasures.com/pdf/taung1.pdf>

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

174 Taung, Cape Province

Tribe and totem:

175 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, including section of Tlhaping boo Marumo, boo Moduana, boo Molehe or ba Phuduhudu. Totem: tholo (Kudu). The tribe is No. 32-01 in the Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of S.A. by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Chief:

176 KGOSIKEEHE SCOTCH MANKUROANE, born 1938, appointed as chief with civil and criminal jurisdiction on 10 August 1966.

Language:

177 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana which is the dialect of the Southern Tswana group of tribes.

Land and strength of population:

178 The chief's area is the western part of the Taung Native Reserve with some adjoining trust farms in the north. The tribal land is defined as follows by the Bantu Authorities Proclamation No. 444 dated 29th March 1957: "From the beacon common to the Taung Native Reserve and the farms, Lowestoft (Vry.16.36) and Rockdale (Vry.16.35) on the boundary common to the Taung and Warrenton districts; thence in turn in a westerly, northerly, westerly and southerly direction along the said district boundary to the beacon common to the farms Witpan (Tau.F.1.9), Hartington and Lower Majeakgoro; thence along the boundary common to the farms Witpan (Tau.F.1.9) and Lower Majeakgoro, Thoming (Tau.1.15) and Lower Majeakgoro, Thoming (Tau.1.15) and Dingley Dell (CW.24.8), the Taung Native Reserve and Dingley Dell (CW.24.8); The Taung Native Reserve and Hoekplaats (B.A.W.23.15) to the beacon common to the Taung Native Reserve and the farms Hoekplaats (B.A.W.23.15) and Vaalbult (C.O.Tau.1.33); thence in a general northerly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Vryburg districts to the beacon common to Portion C of Middelrand (Vry.8.34), Remainder of Middelrand (Vry.8.34), and Zamenkomst (Vry.8.47); thence along the boundary common to portion C of Middelrand (Vry.8.34) and remainder of Middlerand to the beacon common to Portion C of Middelrand (Vry.8.34), remainder of Middelrand (Vry.8.34 and Langerand (Vry.19.8) on the boundary common to the

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Taung and Vryburg Districts; thence in a westerly and then in a general southerly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Vryburg Districts and in turn in a general southerly and easterly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Schweizer Reneke Districts to the beacon common to the farms Braklaagte No.151, Modimo (Tau.F.1.1) and Pendomer (Tau 1.1); thence along the boundary common to the farms Modimo (Tau.F.1.1) and Pendomer (Tau 1.1). The Taung Native Reserve and the farm Pendomer (Tau 1.1) to the point where the latter boundary intersects the centre line of the Harts River; thence downstream along the centre line of the Harts River to a point opposite a beacon on the southern bank of that River near the Kolong Hill; thence in a general southerly direction to the said beacon and along the line of beacons to the point of commencement."

179 The chief's headquarters are 3 miles from the Taung village. The chief's village is called Kolong, meaning the Harts River. The place names in seTswana are given in the map and the spelling of the place names is also given in par. 23. The tribal land is sub-divided into the areas of the individual official and in official headmen which are described in the chapters below on the individual headmen for their areas. For the average annual rainfall see par. 24 and Table No. I under para. 25. For the soils and vegetation see also the chapter on agriculture para. 122 ff.

180 The population census of 1951 and 1960 recorded figures for the areas of the headmen and for the total tribe which are given in Table VI, par. 101. These figures do not include absent workers. I estimate the total population of the tribe to be about 44,000.

Migrations and affinities of tribe:

181 About 1750 one of the earliest chiefs of the Tlhaping, Maswe, lived at Nokaneng in the Langeberg, halfway between Kuruman and the confluence of the Nokana and Orange Rivers. It is also said that in their early history the tribe lived at "Dikgatlong". This means "confluence of rivers" and it cannot be said which Dikgatlong was their ancient home: the one mentioned at Nokaneng or that of the Vaal and Harts rivers which would be near Taung. Once the Korana Hottentots had the Tlhaping expelled from Taung. When the first Europeans came in 1811 they found the baTlhaping together with baRolong at Dithakong, which means the "ruins" in the southern part of the present district of Vryburg. A few years later the Rolong had left. Later their country extended from here to the present Lower Kuruman Reserve and the Trust block to the east of it. After 1836 the tribe opened outposts for grazing in Taung and Schmidtsdrift. After the death of chief Mothibi, Mahura moved to Taung.

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Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

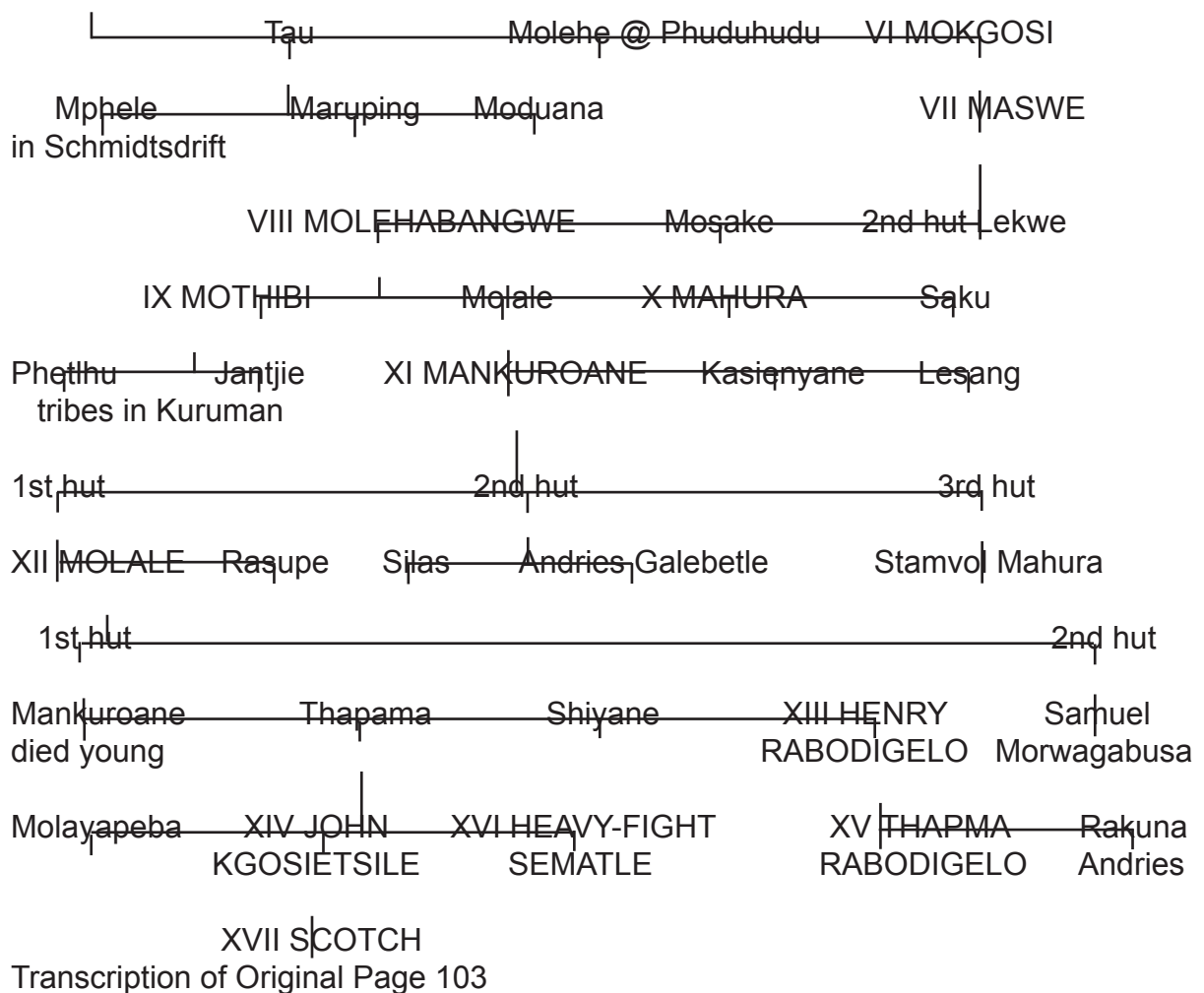
I imaginary chief Phuduhutswana

II MILE

III MODUKANELO

IV MPOKEDI

V MAMAE



History:

183 Down to the ninth chief MOTHIBI the Tlhaping history is described in the introductory part par. 64-90.

184 The Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana at Taung originated after the death of chief IX MOTHIBI in about 1838. While MOTHIBI was a son of the first hut of chief VIII MOLEHABANGWE, the sons of the second hut were Molale, MAHURA, Telekelo and Molema. Saku and Kgwasu were of the 4th hut and the daughter Marenyane was of the 5th hut. Molale and MAHURA were the forefathers of the Tlhaping section under discussion in Taung. Molale did not rule. He was born between 1790 and 1805 and died before his eldest brother, the chief MOTHIBI, after injuries caused by a lion on a hunt in the Kalahari in 1826.

185 Molale had the sons MANKUROANE, by his first wife and Kasienyane and Lesang by the second wife. Although the names of the wives are not known any more, MAHURA's wife was the younger sister to Molale's wife. Senior descendants of MAHURA claim today that MAHURA took over Molale's wife and adopted MANKUROANE when he was still a small boy. This can however not be proved as it would be customary in any case that MAHURA would have supported the widow and her children. X MAHURA acted for MANKUROANE and died in 1869. MAHURA had the following sons: in the 1st hut Bogosing, the grandfather of the present headman Brown Mahura, in the 2nd hut Maswe and Lephoi whose descendants are the headmen of the Thakwaneng Reserve in Vryburg, (see "the Tribes of Vryburg district" Ethnol Publications No. 46 par. 399) and in the 3rd hut Molema.

186 In 1836 Kaptain C.W. Harris met Mothibi and Mahura at an ancient stone kraal village near the sources of the Molopo River ("Wild Sports in S. Af." p,44). This was probably somewhere in the Molopo Reserve in Mafeking district and far away, from their home village. After having been a regent for over 40 years MAHURA is a well-known figure in Tlhaping history and some of his descendents have still an important status in the tribal administration. MAHURA and Saku originally lived with their brother and chief MOTHIBI at Dithakong (district Vryburg). MOTHIBI, however, was away at Philippolis, the capital of the Griqua under Adam Kok, for long periods and his brothers felt that he had let the tribe down in difficult times. There is also the fact that MOTHIBI had distributed his country among his sons and brothers before his death, which shows that the country had become too large to be controlled by one man

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MOTHIBI's eldest son died young, and also Molale had died before his father. Therefore MAHURA claimed the superiority over his and possibly over the other baPhuduhutswana sections. (cf. the subdivision of the baTlhaping in par. 81). MAHURA then moved from Dithakong to Taung and put his sister (probably of the 5th hut MOLEHABANGWE), Marenyane, in charge of the small section of his own tribesmen which remained at Kuruman.

187 At the time when the Matebele were driven out of the Transvaal, there was a rivalry in the chief's house of the Ngwaketse between Sebegu who lived at Lehututu at that time and Segotshane who was with his brother Bome. The Tlhaping who had horses and guns, joined the forces of Segotshane and attacked Sebegu successfully near Moshaneng in 1842. But in the same year Segotshane was attacked by Gasebone who robbed most of his cattle. Segotshane then sought refuge at Taung where MAHURA allowed him to build the village of Mokgara.

188 As mentioned in par. 62, soon after Mahura had begun to rule, the Taaibosch section of the Korana Hottentots trekked up the Vaal river and settled at Mamusa (Schweizer Reneke) and other places. In 1846, Mahura had also lived at Mamusa with the some of his followers, but the main body of the tribe had possibly stayed behind. Some informants say their place at Mamusa was Malelareng. A- about 1850 MAHURA moved back to Taung and later the Tlhaping and Korana became enemies, because as it is said the Korana stole some of their cattle in 1861. From then on the tensions between the two tribes grew until it led to a war later.

189 About 1857 Bushmen and people of chief Motlhabani and chief Gasebone plundered farms of the Boers while the men were away and engaged in a war against Moshweshwe in Basutoland. After returning from Basutoland the Boers pursued the stock thieves and some of them had taken refuge with MAHURA. This placed him in a difficult position because he wanted to live in peace with the Whites. MAHURA, however, refused to see that the stolen cattle was returned to the Boers. A battle ensued at Taung when the Boers, among them Adrian DelaRay, attacked the chief's headquarters. In this battle Saku who was the leader of the regiments, was killed. Mahura fled to another tribe in the west and his son of the second hut, Maswe, made peace agreements with the Boers, handed over a large number of cattle, and ten of the murderers. T.T. Brown, "Among Bantu Nomads," p.211, mentions particulars about this agreements of which the figures may be exaggerated.

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190 XI MANKUROANE, born about 1825 assumed duty as a chief in 1869. He had the following wives and issue:

1 Kelemekae, great wife and member of the tribe

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| a MOLALE | m (chief XII) |
| b Mmagaejangwe | f |
| c Rasope | m (see headman at Thamasikwa) |
| d Mmamorwa | f |

2 Mmakgolo, a member of the tribe at Taung

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a Lesobo | m, the father of Stoffel who died |
| b Ramagabane | m who had no son |
| c Mahura Stamvol | m, died 1909, he is the grandfather of headman Stanley Mahura of Modimong |
| d Kekeng | f |

3 Mmamatlhe, a member of the tribe from Taung

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a Silas | m, died in 1923, he is the father of the headman at Mokassa |
| b Galebetlwe Andries | m, died in 1923, his son August was also headman at Mokassa |

4 Madi had no children.

MANKUROANE ruled until his death in 1891.

191 In 1878 a rebellion of the Griqua and mixed groups of Korana started at Griqua town. This rebellion also affected the Tlhaping at Dithakong, Manyeding (east of Kuruman) and Qoo in the present Taung Reserve where Luka, the son of Jantjie led the regiments, which were beaten by the British.

192 In 1881/2 the cattle raids by the Korana in Mamusa under their chief David "Massouw" led to a war with the baTlhaping and later in 1884 with the Transvaal Republic. When MANKUROANE became chief and the meeting of the chiefs at Bloemhof took place, the father of David Mosweu, Riya Taaibosch Mosweu, was still living and about 100 years old. The territory of the Korana was acknowledged by the Transvaal Republic in 1872. Mosweu is the more correct spelling of the chief's name "Massouw."

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In 1881 MANKUROANE prepared for this war, which was fought with the assistance of European soldiers, and which led to the establishment of the Republic of Stellaland. For the description of this war and the origin of Stellaland see par. 38-44.

193 The Korana lost their land after another war with the Boers, which started after the refusal by the Hottentots to pay tax to the Transvaal Government. As mentioned before, the Tlhaping of Taung had occasional difficulties with the Transvaal Republic (see paragraph 41) and therefore MANKUROANE sought the assistance of the British, and placed himself under British protection and the rule of the British Bechuanaland after the intervention by Sir Charles Warren ("Radigelasi") in 1884. From then on there was a strong British influence through the agent Daumas and others which was also exercised at the same time at Mafeking, while the tribes in the Transvaal acknowledged the Transvaal Republic.

194 XII MOLALE succeeded his father in 1892. He was born at Taung in 1855, his regiment was Majatau, and he died on 16.4.1920. MOLALE had the following wives and issue:

- 1 Victoria or "Setoria", a member of the tribe of Taung
 - a Makuroane m, who died unmarried
 - b Thapama m, died in 1901
 - c HENRY RABODIGELO m (acting chief XIII)
 - d Shiyane m, died unmarried
 - e Raseetsele m, had a son who died
- 2 Tshano from Magopela
 - a Senewang f
 - b Morwagabusa Samuel m born 1895, died 1962 when he should become regent.
- 3 Gaainame, a member of the tribe at Taung
 - a Bontlhoetse m, born 1902, died 1935, he had no issue
 - b)) names not m
 - c)) remembered m

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Further historical events, such as the annexation of British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony and the Langeberg Rebellion which took place in connection with measures against the Rinderpest epidemic in 1896, are also described in paragraphs 44-46.

195 Thapama did not become chief because he died long before his father, MOLALE, in 1901. He had the following wives and issue:

- 1 Keipheleng
 - a Molayapeba m died young
 - b Gorileng f died

- 2 Matlhopo
 - a KGOSIETSILE JOHN m born 1906 (chief XIV)
 - b Bakaileng f died
 - c Gaokgorwe f

3 Seipone was probably not yet married with bogadi. After Thapama's death in 1901 she was married by Silasile Ramolale, the son of Lesang of MANKUROANE'S brother of the second hut,

- a Sholo m died
- b HEAVYFIGHT SEMATLE m (regent XVI) born 1908
- c Mankhane f

196 XIV JOHN KGOSIETSILE, born in 1906, was still too young to succeed his grandfather MOLALE. Therefore XIII HENRY RABODIGELO, became regent on behalf of JOHN. HENRY is a son of MOLALE and brother of Thapama (see paragraph 194) and was born in 1869. He had the following wives and issue:

- 1 Tlhapaneng, a member of the tribe
 - a Ehentse m died
 - b Thwesi f died
 - c THAPAMA RABODIGELO m (regent XV)
 - d Sebotseng f
 - e Keleleng f
 - f Khoane m, headman at Matlapaneng

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2 Seapei, a member of the tribe

- a Kealeboga f
- b Rakuna Andries m, died and was headman after Khoane
- c Stamp m, living in Klerksdorp

3 Tsetseemang

- a Luis m, living in Taung 4 Kelemisang, sister of chief Phoi at Madibogo (my informant) one child died in infancy.

HENRY ruled until his death on 10.6.1934.

197 In 1934, XIV JOHN KGOSIETSILE MANKUROANE succeeded as chief. He had the following wives and issue:

1 Ojwaemang, of the kgoro Modumo at Matlhapaneng

- a Mankuroane m, died
- b Kearabetse f
- c SCOTCH KGOSIKEEHE m (chief XVII)
- d Moendia Ernest m died

2 Aitsiwimang, came from another tribe

- a Boitumelo m
- b Storia f.

JOHN died on 30.11.1948.

198 XV THAPAMA RABODIGELO succeeded as regent On 23.12.1948. He was born in the same year as his predecessor, i.e. in 1906, and his regiment was Maakapula. He was the son of the regent XIII HENRY RABODIGELO (see paragraph 196). THAPAMA had the following wives and issue:

1 Mmabathobatho from Kolong

- a Gorileng f
- b Tlhapisebele Benjamin m, born 1930
- c Kelaegile f
- d Martins m, died
- e Nthai m, died

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- 2 Angelina Onewang, from Marubiseng
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a Madikgwa | f |
| b Setsego | f |
| c Partors | m] |
| d du Plessis | m] twins, living |

In the time of THAPAMA's regency the tribe accepted the Bantu Authorities Act and created a tribal Authority with an improved management of the tribal affairs. THAPAMPA died on 31.5.1962.

199 XVI HEAVYFIGHT SEMATLE MOLALE, born in 1908, was appointed acting chief on 12.10.1962. He has only one wife and the following issue:

- 1 Evelyn Kgakgamatso, from Morokweng in Vryburg. married in 1945
- | | |
|----------------|----|
| a Sipone | f |
| b Sebolaneng | m |
| c Mabatlhaping | f |
| d Baby | f. |

Heavyfight was a compound induna at the Stilfontein mine and tribal representative in Klerksdorp. In 1966 he handed over the chieftainship to the heir XVII SCOTCH MANKUROANE, born in 1939, regiment Manesapula, SCOTCH married Leonara Tshwaro Gaope who has the daughters Gometemo Lindagrace and Oitsile Benedictor by a previous husband.

9 Regiments

200 The initiation ceremonies for the boys (bogwera) and for the girls (bojale) are still held under the chief of the tribe. According to the usage of this tribe, occasionally the members who underwent the ceremonies in different years form one regiment (mophato) together. This is also the reason for several years' intervals between some regiments.

201 The following regiments formed during the history of this tribe are remembered:

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Regiment	Leader	Year
Lohaha lo lontswe	Kgosi Kaing ?	
Lohaha lo losweuyana	Molale XII	c.1877
Majaapo (probably incorporated under the next regiment)		
Maganela	Rasope	
Masitakgosi	Mahura Stamvol	
Majaatau	Molale	
Matlotlakgosi	Lesobo	
Mahenyakgosi	Mosimanephela Kasienyane, later Thapama	c. 1880/1885 i.e. Paratlhatle war
Maletakgosi	HENRY RABODIGELO	c.1890
Maakakgosi	Stoffel Mankuroane son of Lesobo	1904
Maakathata	Ehentse, after his death Samuel took over	1918
Maakapula	Thapama	1925
A bogwera held in 1939 first fall under the regiment Maakapula, but was transferred later to the next regiment Maakakgang.		
Maakakgang	Khoale, son of Henry	1940
Maakakantwa	Seile Kasienyane	1942
This regiment was later incorporated in Maakakgang		
Mashiela	Nku Kasientyane brother of Seile	1944
Malatelakgosi	Benjamin Thakwama son of Heavyfight	1950
Manesapula	Scotch Mankuroane	1957.
A bogwera held in 1965 was incorporated in the regiment Maakapula. A bogwera held in 1966 is not yet named.		

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10 Political organisation

202 Originally all Tswana tribes were composed of various dikgoro or clans. Such sections of the tribes were however destroyed by wars and by changing the tribal headquarters in the course of the history of nearly all southern Tswana tribes. The dikgoro in southern Tswana, also called "kgotla", of this tribe are still remembered, but do not function politically any more. The clans are as follows:

Clan	sub-clan	head of the clan
1 Bakgosing	1 Mankuroane	the chief
	2 Mahura	Brown Mahura, official headman
	3 Saku	Kobane Saku, official headman
	4 Lesakga	Toi
	5 Madito	Tshukuduyane
	6 Motlholane	Tikang
II boo Marumo		Mohatlha Tokwe at Motlhabeng
	1 ba ga Mokalake	
	2 ba ga Lekwene	
	3 ba ga Gabagopolwe	
III ba ga Molehe or Phuduhudu	1 ba ga o Thue	(independent tribe at Dithakong, Vryburg)
	2 ba ga o Thipa	Stanley Ntokwe, official headman
IV baRolong	1 ba ga Mokgopa	George Monewe
	2 ba ga Sehuba	
V baHurutshe, baTlharo, and baTshweneng		no headman
VI baKgatlā	1 ba ga Kgafela	no headman
	2 ba ga Manaana	

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203 The sections of the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana at Taung under chief Mankuroane are subdivided according to areas of the officially appointed Government headmen. Particulars about every headman are given below after the description of the tribe in general and in the same sequence, as given here:

Place or area	official headman
1) Taung Village	Tshipo Stanley Kasienyane, head councillor
2) Molale and Bogosing irrigation plots	Joseph Baisitse
3) Matlhapaneng	Rasope Singleboy Mankuroane
4) Mokassa I, II & Moteweding	Thatayatsile Smash Mankuroane
5) Modimong Lcn./Marubiseng and Pudimoe	Stanley Mahura Mankuroane
6) Magopela	Brown Lekula Kgosiebuang Mahura
7) Dry Harts: Kgobadi, Roodepoort, Vyeboomvlakte	Jerry Mahura
8) Magogong, Modutung, Maphoitsile	Kobane Kingsley Saku
9) Old Taung or Smous = Marope-a-tau Matolong or "Moss" and Rooival	Botlhasitse Stanley Smous
10) Banksdrift and Witpan	Frank Molema Mabatsane
11) Vaaltyn Location	Piet Olehile Seoloseng
12) Thamasikwa or Buxton	Theio John Ganoke
13) Mokgareng	Kebalepile Stanley Ntokwe.

204 Most of the official Government headmen are relatives of the chief's house. It is the Tswana custom to appoint chief's relatives for the supervision of tribal outposts. Furthermore the chief appointed sub-headman or "matona", some of these are directly subject to the chief while

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others are subject to official headmen. In a way they have the function of former clan-headman. These headmen and their areas are as follows:

Place or area	sub-headman	subject to official headman
1) Kolong	Piet Phatlhanyane	to the chief
2) Mathanthabe	G. Gaonnwe	Baitsitse
3) Motlhabeng Maswe-stat	R. Thekiso Jackson Gaserotse	Rasope
4) Choseng	G. Ntikang	Rasope
5) Mokgareng I	de-Beer Mankuroane	Rasope
6) Loselong	Stanley Mokolonkwane	Rasope
7) Mokassa II	Brophy Molale	Smash T. Mankuroane
8) Lokgabeng	White=Mosweu	Smash Mankuroane
9) Modimong	Barakanye	St. M. Mankuroane
10) Kgathumane	G. Moretlwe died, vacancy	St. M. Mankuroane
11) Mohoole	Wilson Rratampae Gonntshe	Stanley Mangwegape
12) Hospital area =Location No. 1	Leeuw Rakwena	Stanley Mangwegape
13) Makgwe-stat	Selekanyo Ntikang	Stanley Mangwegape
14) Mmatlhako	Frans Mothibedi	Brown Mahura
15) Pudumoe	Martins Lesowe	Brown Mahura
16) Maganeng	Nieman Mahura	Jerry Mahura
17) Magogong	Motosi Kake	Kobane Saku
18) Madutung	William Botlhasitse	Kobane Saku
19) Dikhuting	Flennie Gaobusi	Kobane Saku

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Place or area	sub-headman	subject to official headman.
20) Motolong	Cariot Sebinda (Xhosa)	B. St. Smous
21) Moeweding	Clement Tlabeng Daumas	Mabatsane
22) Bayer's Halt	Orekeng Booï	John Ganoke

205 Before the Tribal Authority was established the chief's council consisted of 16 advisers, some of which were chief's relatives, eight were official headmen and the others sub-headmen and elected traditional councillors.

206 The Phuduhutswana Tribal Authority was proclaimed by Government Notice No. 444 of 29.3.1957 and the number of tribal councillors was fixed from 21 to 27. At first 21 tribal councillors were nominated, but they did not represent all sections of the tribe. Therefore a new council was composed towards the end of 1963, comprising 27 members. They are:

Area

--	1) W.L.Mogorosi, "chief's Deputy" for the tribal and regional authorities
--	2) headm. Tshipo Stanley Mangwegape, head councillor = "Ntona"
Taung Stat	3) Johannes Puoethata Mangwegape, elected councillor
	4) Piet Patlanyane, sub-headman, elected councillor
Manokwane	5) Headman Joseph L. Baisitse
Matlapaneng	6) Headman Rasope Singleboy Mankuroane
	7) vacant post, will probably be filled by Jackson Mogotu or Jood Hanse

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Councillor

Area

Mokasa	8) Headman Smash T. Mankuroane
	9) vacant post
Modimong	10) Headman Stanley Mahura Mankuroane
	11) vacant post
Magopela	12) Headman Brown L. Kg. Mahura
	13) Godfrey Gaborone
Dry Harts	14) Headman Jeffrey Mahura
	15) Lukas Baepi
Magogong	16) Paul Matsieta, elected member representing headman K.K. Saku
	17) David Kgosing, do.
Old Taung	18) vacant for a deputy of Headman B. Stanley Smous
Tlapeng/Banksdrift	19) Clemens Dumas, sub-headman of Moeweding and deputy for Headman F.M. Mabatsane
Thamasikwa/Buxton	20) Headman Theio John Ganoke
	21) Lorenz Ndimbazana, a Xhosa, elected councillor
Mokgareng	22) Headman Stanley Kebalepile Ntokwe
	23) Looseboy Sisi, elected councillor
Vaaltyn	24) Headman Piet O. Seoloseng
additional members	25) Freddie Monnamorwa, elected councillor
	26) Lucas Jebetle, elected councillor
--	27) M. Makgothi, elected councillor.
Councillor	Transcription of Original Page 116

207 The Regional Authority of the district of Taung consists of 17 members representing the tribes and the Locations (see paragraph 20) of which 8 councillors represent the tribe under discussion. Five members of the Regional Authority represent the Region on the Territorial Authority (par. 21).

Sources

208 I visited the tribe at Taung several times in January and March 1960, in 1963, 1965 and May 1966. The material was obtained from Chief Heavy- fight Molale, his relatives, headmen, councillors and old people.

209 All other matters of general interest, such as social customs, beliefs, churches, schools, material culture, agriculture, health etc. are dealt with in the chapters of the general introduction.

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HEADMEN AT THE CHIEF'S PLACE IN TAUNG.

210 The chief of the Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana at Taung has a Government appointed headman for the management of local affairs at Taung stat. His functions are similar to those of a chief's head councillor (TONA KGOLO). It appears that the Government has recognised such a headman since 1910, although no exact date could be found in the available sources.

211 The first headman known of this area was (A) P. KALAMONE who died in 1917. He was succeeded by (B) PIET MAJABE who was appointed by the Government on 1st January 1918. His services were terminated because of old age on 1st June 1931, The next headman was (C) GEORGE MOLATLHWA, appointed on 1st June 1931. He married Alice Molatlhwa and lived in Magopela. Chief Mankuroane complained about his work and the headman was temporarily deposed. He was reappointed on 5th December 1940 on condition that he would live at Taung and obey the chief's orders. He died on 17th October 1941. The first three headmen were not related to the chief's house.

212 From now on the chief at Taung recommended that a member of the chief's family should become headman and the Government accordingly appointed a grandson of Chief MOLALE and son of Kasienyane namely (D) JIM TLHAPAETSILE MOLALE on the 1st October 1941. He was born in or before 1896, his regiment being Maakathata, JIM TLHAPAETSILE MOLALE had the following wives and issue:

- 1 Mohulenyane Sophie
 - a Mohutsiwa f
 - b SEILE m the present headman
 - c Maijakane f
 - d Kelebogile f
 - e Boareng m
- 2 Bontleeng, a moTlhaping who subsequently deserted her husband
 - a Pasele (Parcel) m
 - b name unknown f
- 3 Makoteng Died at an early age without issue
- 4 Mabebe
 - a Oarabile m born about 1950
 - b Onewang f.

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The headman died on 9th September 1955. His eldest son did not succeed immediately as he preferred to continue in private employment.

213 (E) JOHANNES MANGWEGAPE was appointed on 1st November 1955, in an acting capacity for the present headman. He was elected by the people and is not related to the chief's house. He married Siadimo Dorothea and had the sons Stanley, Frans and Robert.

214 (F) SEILE STANLEY KASIENYANE was appointed to the headmanship on 1.11.1955. He was born in 1923, and his regiment is Maabantwa (1941). He has no formal education. He married Oshupeng Edith and has the following children by her:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a Ontihetse | m, died in youth |
| b | f, died unnamed |
| c Ohitlhetsemang | f |
| d Busi | f |
| e Lesang | m born 1959. |

The headman had no personal advisers. He is a senoir headman of the tribe and one of the chief's principal councillors. He resigned on 1 January 1962.

215 The present headman Stanley Tshipo Mangwegape son of Johannes was born in 1905, married Gaonewe Emily, and has three children. He was appointed on 2.4.1962.

216 Another new post for a headman was created in 1962. Before a sub-headman was in charge of the inhabitants of certain irrigation scheme plots. The area of the new headman comprises the irrigation plots of Molale and Bogosing and the grazing, land of Mokake, Manokwane, Mathanthabe and Kolong.

217 The first officially appointed headman for this area is Lekgetho Joseph Baisitse who is not

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related to the chief's house and was appointed on 2.4.1962. L. Joseph Baisitse is a commoner of the Tlhaping tribe and son of Baisitse. His wife Mmagasesujwe. He still has a brother Wilson Gasegalale. Joseph was born in 1898, his regiment is Maakathata (1918). He has elementary school education and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married

- 1 Katiki Kobile, who has the following issue:
 - a Abel Moseikeseimang m born 1920
 - b Israel Ntwampe m born 1920
 - c Kelatilwe f died
 - d Mosihapula m born 1930
- 2 Mmapefe Susanna, married after death of Kobile in 1935
 - a Ntwaitsile m, died
- 3 Elizabeth Baisi, no children.

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BATLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

218 Taung, Cape Province.

219 baTlhaping ba Phuduhutswana including a section of baTlhaping boo Marumo. Totem: tholb (Koodoo). The headman's people are part of the tribes No. 32-01 and 32-04 as mentioned in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of S.A." by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo. New No. 32-01.2.

Present Headman:

220 Headman Rasupe Single Rasupe Mankuroane, born in 1925. The headman has no jurisdiction and is subordinate to the chief at Taung. He was appointed as headman by the Government on 1st February 1962. Residence: Matlapaneng.

Language:

221 Tlhaping dialect of Setswana.

Land and strength of population:

222 The headman's area adjoins the railway line near Pudumoe Station and the block of Trust farms to the North of his area, to the West his area is bounded by the district boundary, to the east by the road and railway line, and in the south the boundary between the headman and his neighbour, S. Ntokwe, is part of the Maditung spruit which runs from the south-west into the Mokgareng Dam, the Magopela spruit east of the Dry Hartz and further west the Nkabang spruit. The holders of the irrigation plots of Pudumoe are under supervision of a sub-headman Sebegile Mothibedi who is subordinate to headman Rasupe. Matlapaneng is 14 miles from Taung by road. The area is unsurveyed and forms a triangle of about 10 by 14 miles, situated in the North-western part of the district.

223 There are the following villages in the headman's area:

Matlapaneng (his residence)

Kgantsang on the western boundary of the district where the road enters the neighbouring farm Klipplaats.

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Loselong on the road from Pudumoe to the west where it enters the farm
Dwaalvlakte

Rapopinyane about 2 miles east of Loselong

Sedibeng 2-3 miles east of the latter

Tsoseng 2-3 miles further east where the Matlhao or Pudumong spruit joins the Dry
Harts River

Motlhaneng, formerly also called Mokgareng II (on old maps Mokgareng III) by the
inhabitants about 3 miles west of the Dry Harts (Mokgara) Dam.

The system of spruits is not yet surveyed. There are the Nkabang running west,
the Maditung running east into the Mokgareng near the Dry Harts Dam, and the
Matlhako or Pudumong spruit running from east to west into the Dry Harts River,
both forming part of the boundary of the headman's area. The average annual
rainfall is 17 inches.

224 The census of 1951 recorded a population of 2216 (972 m, 1244 f.). In 1958,
330 taxpayers were registered under the headman, the number of which is too low
compared with the Census, which was taken during the harvest time when many
people were away working on farms. I estimate the present population (1960),
including absent workers, at 4,000 to 4,500.

Migrations and affinities of tribe

225 No important migrations have taken place. It appears that early in the last
century the tribe lived at Dithakong in the South of Vryburg district.

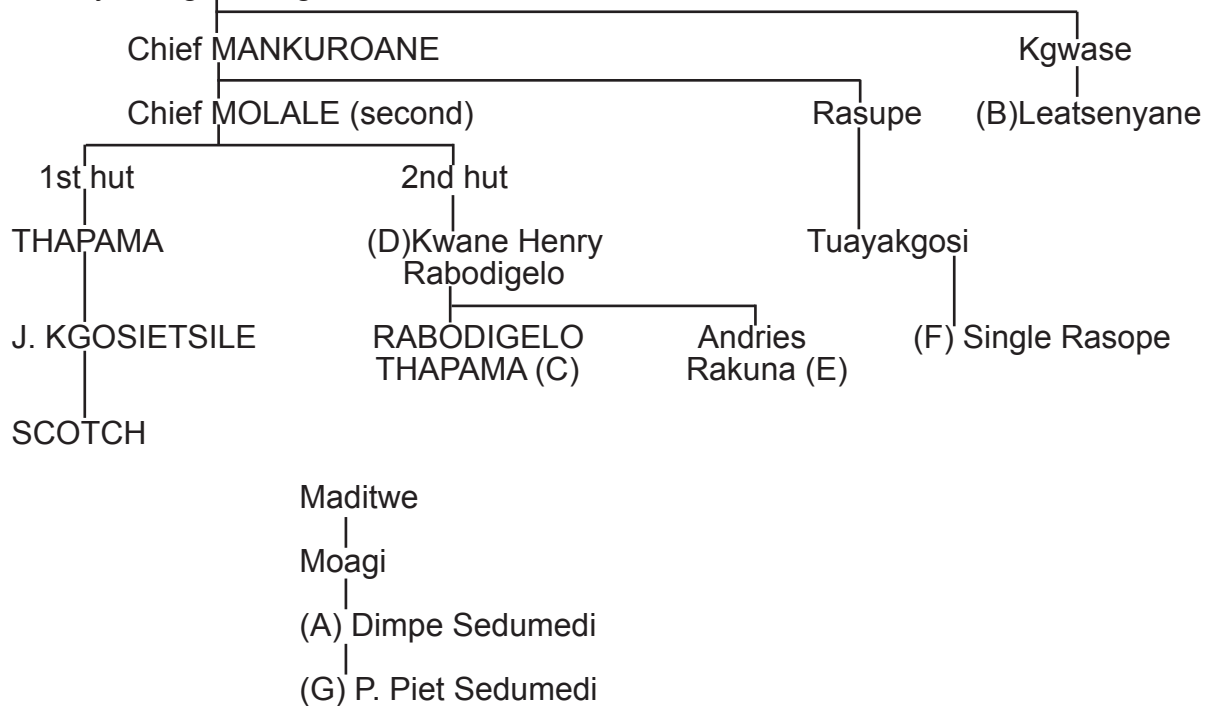
226 The main section, although not senior, of the baTlhaping boo Marumo lives
at Bothithong in Vryburg district under headman Pakwe Sengae. Others reside at
Thamasikwa (or Buxton Location) under headman S.M. Ganoke.

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Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

227

History and genealogy of chiefs:



228 The Matlapaneng area has a mixed population of baTlhaping boo Marumo and baTlhaping ba Phuduhutswana. The headmen of this area have always belonged to the baTlhaping ba Phuduhutswana section. Concerning the boo Marumo see paras. 72-74 and the book "Tribes of Vryburg district" (Ethnological publication No. 46 par. 444). In the olden days the area was used for grazing purposes only.

229 The first Headman of Matlapaneng was (A) DIMPE SEDUMEDI son of Moagi and grandson of Maditwe of the Dibere section of the chief's (Molale) clan. He became headman some years before 1894 and was headman until his death in 1920, being very old at that time.

230 The next headman was (B) Leatsenyane, a son of Kgwase (died 1914) who was a half-brother to chief MANKUROANE. This headman ruled from 1920 until he died in 1934.

231 (C) The acting chief Robodigelo Thapama was headman for the Matlapaneng area from 1934-1948. When he became regent he handed the headmanship over to (D) Kwane Rabodigelo, his brother of the same hut, born c.1915, who ruled until he died in 1951.

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232 He was succeeded by his half-brother of the 3rd hut (E) ANDRIES RAKUNA MANKUROANE, born in 1917 and appointed by the Government on 1st January 1952. He died on the 16th August 1958.

233 The next headman was (F) Single Rasupe, a grandson of Rasupe who was a brother of chief MOLALE and a son of MANKUROANE. He is not a younger brother to Andries as stated in official files. Because of a criminal offence he was deposed on 27th April 1959.

234 The headmanship thereafter reverted to the family of the first headman and his grandson, headman (G) PIET THATAEAKGOSIE SEDUMEDI, born 1894 regiment: Maakathata was appointed acting headman on 28.4.1959.

PIET had the following wives and issue:

1 Masekoti who died in 1940

- a Calehiwi f
- b Moepiemang m born 1921
- c Morwaotsile m born 1923
- d Mosha m

2 Mosipo, married after the death of 1),

- a Segomotse f.

Piet died on 12 August 1962. He was a maternal uncle to the present headman.

235 Headman (F) Rasupe Single was reappointed as official headman on 1st February 1963. He married Sapelo Rebecca according to Christian rites and has the following children:

- a Boingotlo f born 1951
- b Keamoitse f
- c Gaesi m
- d Gagoresepe m
- e Ketshwanetse f born 1963.

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Regiments:

236 See under Regiments of the parent tribe at Taung, par. 201.

Political organisation

237 The clan system does not play any part in the administration of this tribal section and the clans which are parts of the tribal clans residing in the headman's area no longer have clan heads.

238 The tribe is composed of the following sections:

- 1) Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, baKgosing ya ga Molale
- 2) Hurutshe, living at Matlapaneng
- 3) Tlhaping boo Marumo, at Matlapaneng and at Loselong
- 4) baKgatla ba ga Manaana at Matlapaneng
- 5) ba ga Matlholwana at Tsoseng

The headman has the following advisers:

- 1) Tsotse Rramathware supervising a subarea of Matlapaneng
- 2) Kgaotsang Kgaotsang for the southern part of Matlapaneng
- 3) Kokwe Gaseonale for the northern part of Matlapaneng
- 4) Bos Malete at Mokgareng
- 5) Selogilwe Mokgarongkwane for Loselong
- 6) Rraataeng Thekiso at Mokgareng.

The fact that the headman has advisers shows that he discusses matters relating to his area at his own place. Headmen who have no adviser call public Meetings only and are usually fully dependent on their chiefs.

239 I visited the tribe in January 1960 and obtained the material from the headman and some of his councillors.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA.

District:

240 Taung, C.P.

Tribe and totem:

241 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, totem: tholo (Kudu). The Survey Number of the tribe is No. 3201.3.

Present headman:

242 THATAETSILE SMASH MANKUROANE, born in 1905, regiment: Maakapula. He was appointed as headman by the Government on 1st April 1952, being subordinate to the Chief at Taung and having no civil or criminal jurisdiction.

Residence: Mokassa, Location No. 21.

Language:

243 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana.

Land and strength of Population:

244 The area of this section of the tribe is Mokassa I, Mokassa II and Motsweding. Motsweding is in the Released Area between the Vaal Harts Irrigation Scheme land and the Crown land farm Thoming. At Motsweding is an unrecognised subheadmen, Clement Daumas. Mokassa I is in the Released Area, north and south of Norlim while Mokassa II is in the Taung Irrigation Scheme area south of the Railway line from Taung to Thoming. In the northern part, the headman's area extends slightly to the west of this railway line. Location No. 21 is unsurveyed and no exact boundaries can be given. There is a small newly founded village, near Mokassa I, called Itireleng. The headman's residence is about 6 miles from the Magistrates office. The average annual rainfall is approximately 17 inches.

245 For the Population Census of 1951, the headman's area was not enumerated separately but was grouped with the neighbouring area of Vaaltyn. For the joint area 3 665 people were recorded (1 608 males and 2 065 females). The number of taxpayers registered under this headman was 911 (in 1957) which appears to be high. The proportion of taxpayers between this headman and the headman at Vaaltyn is 9 to 1. If this is applied to the Census Population figures the proportion would be about 3 300 to 372. For 1960, I estimate the total population, absent workers included, at 5 500 to 6 500.

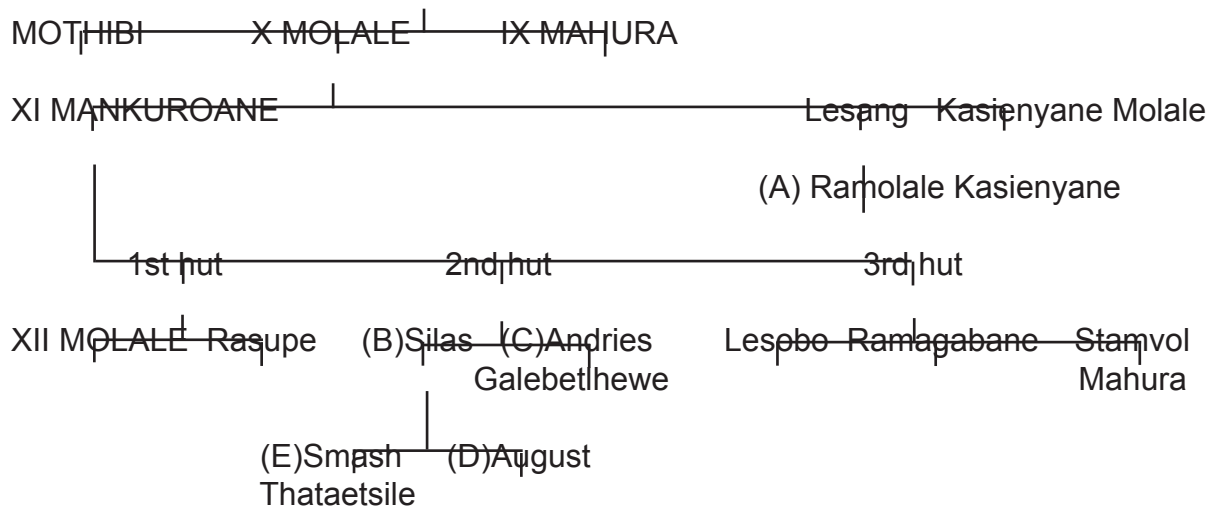
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Migrations and affinities of tribe:

246 The migrations and affinities of the tribal section is the same as of the main tribe paragraph 181.

Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

247 VIII MOLEHABANGWE



History:

248 The first headman of Mokassa II was (A) RAMOLALE KASIENYANE, a son of Kasienyane. It is not known when he was born or when he assumed the headmanship. He died in 1901.

249 The next headman was (B) SILIAS MANKUROANE (from 1901 on) who lived at Mokassa.I. SILIAS was born after 1850, his regiment being Mahenyakgosi, and died on the 17th June 1923. He had the following wives and issue:

- 1 Keipheleng
 - a Gaenamelemo m died
 - b Thebeeole m died
 - c Mahulenyane f died
 - d Polo f died
 - e Gaothusi m died
 - f Wetsoemang f died
 - g Mamai m died

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2 Kebitsang

- a Thataetsile Smash m present headman
- b Thatanyane m
- c Makoteng f died
- d Rekela f.

250 He was succeeded by his brother © ANDRIES GALEBETLHWE MANKUROANE, born 1859/60 and appointed by the government as headman on 18th June 1923. He died on 19th July 1932.

251 ANDRIES was succeeded by his eldest son (D) AUGUST MANKUROANE, born in 1885. He married Mmamakgobe Letti. AUGUST was pensioned on the 31st March 1952 and died on the 28.1.1961.

252 The present headman is (E) THATAETSILE SMASH MANKUROANE, who is a son of SILAS. Also cf. par. 242. He married Letara Lettie, who was first married by a brother of the first hut. However Smash gave bogadi for the wife and consequently all the children are his children. They are:

- a Keipeleng f
- b Sebatlwang f died
- c Sedigwang f died
- d m died in youth
- e Adam m born 1937
- f Matsie f
- g Kgosithebe m
- h Kgosithebe m
- i Mankuroane m
- j Mankiki f.

Regiments

253 For regiments see the parent tribe, paragraph 201.

Political system:

254 The followers of the headman belong mainly to the Mankuroane clan of the tribe.

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255 The headman has three advisers to assist him:

1) Isaak Khuduga, 2) Thekiswane Kenalemang, 3) Khanene Mosimanyane.

256 I visited the tribe in January 1960 and obtained the above material from the headman and his advisers.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

257 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe:

258 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, totem: tholo (Kudu). The survey number of the tribe is No. 32-01.4.

Present Headman:

259 STANLEY MAHURA MANKUROANE, born 1911, regiment Maakakgang. He was appointed as headman by the Government on 1st April 1952, being subordinate to chief MANKUROANE. Residence: Marubiseng in the Modimong Location No. 26.

Land and strength of population:

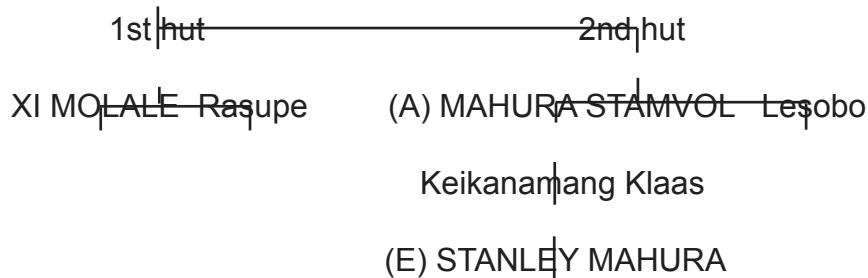
260 The headman's area is situated in the northern part of the district and comprises the following farms and villages: Zwartkoppies 173 with the villages Myra in the south-east and Malapitse in the west of the farm; Klein Pudimong; the village of Mogopela ; the farms Highlands and Modimong with the village Modimong South of the farm on the Modimong spruit; a village, Gamakwere situated west of Modimong and the Setlhabeng grazing area which is partly claimed by the ba ga Maldi tribe. The south-eastern boundary of the headman's area runs down the Harts River to where it reaches the hill Shwedintle and from there to the point where the Sekantsane spruit reaches the irrigation canal. The headman's residence, Marubiseng is 6 miles north of the magistrate's office between the spruits Sekantsane and Tsokonyane. The area is unsurveyed and its extent cannot be given. The place Kgatumanje also belongs to the headman's area.

261 The Census of 1951 drew no clear line between Headmen S.M. Mankuroane and S. Mahura. According to the sub-enumerator boundaries half of the population counted under headman Mahura belongs to S.M. Mankuroane, It is probable, however, that the people were enumerated according to headmen and regardless of sub-district enumerator boundaries, In the headman's Census sub-district a population of 3507 (1621 males, 1886 females) was recorded. Possibly 500 from the adjoining subenumerator's area must be added. In 1957, 916 taxpayers were registered under the headman of Marubiseng. I estimate the present population of the headman roughly at 4700 plus 2300 absent workers, i.e. a total of 7000

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Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

262 X MANKUROANE



History

263 The first headman for the Modimong and Marubiseng area was (A) STAMVOL MAHURA MANKUROANE, son of the second hut of chief MANKUROANE and born between 1850 and 1860. His regiment was Madisakgomo and he died in 1909.

264 The second headman, from 1909 to 30 September 1913, was (B) Kong Mahura. (The name Kan appears to have been misspelt in the departmental files and my informants did not know a man of this name). He lived at Pudumoe. According to departmental files again Kong Mahura applied for a resignation because he wanted to go away for a long period. The Magistrate thereupon recommended KANONO MASITO as his successor (dated 7th October 1913).

265 On 1st October 1913, the third headman (C) KANONO MASITO, a Tlhaping, was appointed by the Government. He was not related to the chief's house, and appears to have been merely chosen by the Department. He died on 26th June 1931.

266 The next headman, appointed by the Government on 1st December 1931 was (D) THUKUDE SERURUBELE, a Mangwato, who was not even a member of the tribe. He was born 1866, and was a herdboys in the Latela war. He was pensioned because of old age on 1st April 1952.

267 With the appointment of the headman (E) STANLEY MAHURA MANKUROANE, a chief's relative again took over. For particulars about him also see paragraph 259. He married Mogoditsane Bellina and has the following children by her:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a Keikanameng Klaas | m born 13th January 1939 |
| b Makholo Georgina | f |
| c Silas Oneboy | m. |

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The headman died on 2.2.1966 and his son Klaas succeeded on 1.9.1966.

Political organisation:

268 The tribal clans live scattered over the headman's area. There are also some baHurutshe and baKgatla in the area.

269 The headman is assisted by four advisors, some of them being sub-headmen:

1 Rapai Saku

2 Mokolopiemang Seeme

3 Morwa Mahura, died, lived at Myra.

The headman STANLEY MAHURA is a member of the Chief's council at Taung.

270 I visited the headman in January 1960.

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District:

271 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe:

272 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, totem: tholo. (Kudu) Section of tribe No. 32-01 according to "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of S.A." by N.J. van Warmelo. The survey number is no. No. 32-01.5 P

Present Headman:

273 BROWN LEKULA KGOSIEBUANG MAHURA, born 1907, regiment: Maakapula. He was appointed headman by the Government on 1st November 1939, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. according to tradition he is a senior headman in the tribe. Residence: Mogopela.

Land and strength of Population:

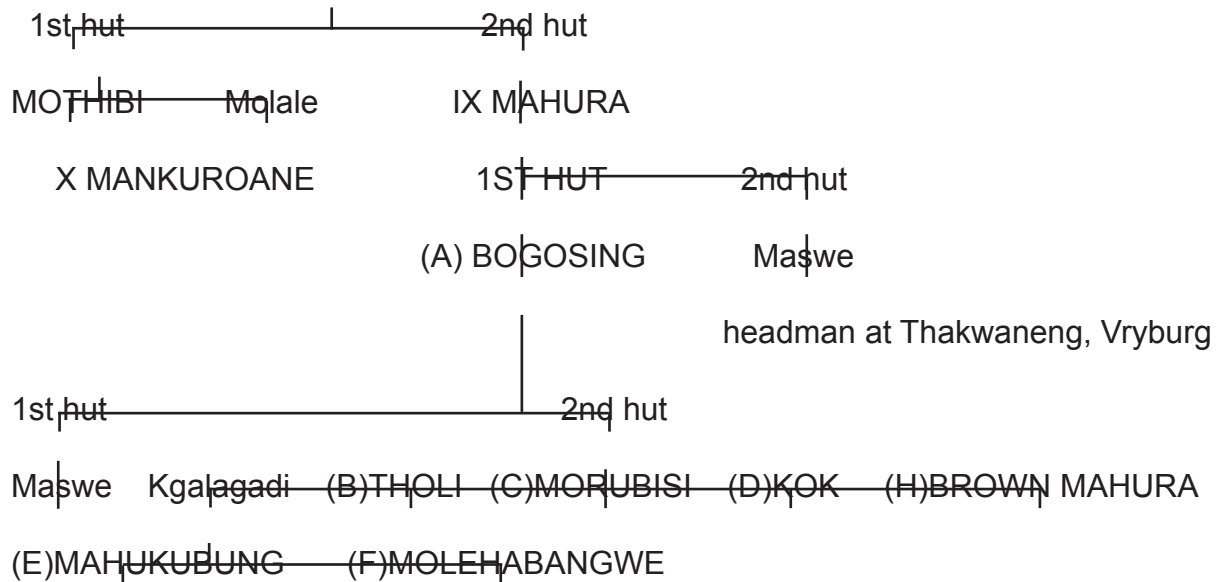
274 Mogopela is the name of a spruit which is also called Sekantsane in its upper reaches. The southern boundary of the headman's area is the Jim Molale Location of headman S.S.Kasienyane. The western boundary is the road and railway line to Vryburg and the Dry Harts or Mokgara up to Pudumoe or the Matlhako Spruit. The eastern boundary is formed by the North-Canal. A Location called Pudumoe between the railway line, the Mokgara and the Pudumoe Spruits is supervised by an unrecognised sub-headman under the chief at Taung with the name Sebegile Mothibedi. The village Mogopela which is 6 miles from Taung, is situated north of the Sekantsane Spruit and east of the railway line. For altitude and monthly rainfall figures see the general introduction. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

275 The 1951 Population Census recorded the population of the areas of two headmen in one subenumerator district and the figures are consequently of little use. In 1957, 500 taxpayers were registered under the headman. As some members of the tribe are registered elsewhere it can be assumed that the total population under the headman exceeds 2000.

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Skeleton Genealogy of chiefs:

276 VIII MOLEHABANGWE



History

277 The Mogopela area appears to have been old land of the regent IX MAHURA. His eldest son of the first hut, (A) BOGOSING was the first headman here. He was born about 1825, regiment: Lohaha, by his first wife, Bakaileng, he had the son Maswe, born 1850/5, died 1923; by his second wife he had the sons:

- a Kgalagadi, born 1960 who had the sons (E) MAHUKUBUNG MAHURA and (F) MOLEHABANGWE MAHURA
- b THOLI, headman (B), whose sons died
- c MORUBISI, headman (C), son Maloka
- d KOK, headman (D), father of present headman
- e Tigelo who died, his sons died
- f Moitsiemang Sekate who had the sons: Jerry Thibogang, Mahura, Charlie, Rasetha, Kenamile.

278 Some time between 1883 and 1890, BOGOSING and his sons Kgalagadi and Kok left Mogopela and settled on the Mashowing River. BOGOSING died after he had been taken prisoner during the Langeberg Rebellion (1897). After BOGOSING had left, his son (B) THOLI, born 1863, regiment: Mahenyakgosi, became headman, i.e. between 1883

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and 1890. THOLI had a son by the name Smart who Died. The headman himself died in 1914.

279 The next headman was THOLI's brother (C) MORUBISI, born in 1866. He had a son Maloka George who left the tribe. The headman died on 30th September 1919.

280 He was succeeded by his brother (D) KOK, born in 1869, regiment: Maletakgosi, who had come back from Moshaweng. KOK married Basadi and had the following children by her:

a Jane	m died
b Mmamathalo	f
c BROWN MAHURA	m born 1907, present headman
d Motlhakane	m died
e Kebitsamang	f died
f NIEMAND	m, born 1914, sub-headman of Dryharts
g Mosalasuping	m died.

KOK died in 1923.

281 The next headman was the son of Kgalagadi, (E) MAHUKUBUNG MAHURA, born in 1881. He became headman in 1923/4 and was officially appointed by the Government on 1st July 1926. He died on 9th November 1931.

282 The headman was succeeded by his younger brother (F) MOLEHABANGWE MAHURA, born in 1884 and appointed headman by the Government on the 1st December 1931. He died on 3rd December 1938.

283 The younger brother of the present headman (G) NIEMAND MAHURA, born 1914, was appointed as acting headman from 1st February 1939 until November 1939. NIEMAND is still living.

284 The present headman (H) BROWN LEKULA KGOSIEWANG MAHURA, assumed duty on 1st November 1939, also cf. paragraph 273. During his service in the Native Military Corps, (I) TSIKANG SAMONNE was acting for him from 1st May 1942 to October 1945. BROWN has the following wives and issue:

1 Georgina Maseganelo, married according to civil rites,

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a Ngaka | m born 1940 |
| b Lesole Soldat | m |
| c Dipeki | m |
| d Molehabangwe | m |
| e Kgong | f |
| f-g died in youth | |
- 2 Elizabeth Bošupang
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a-d died in youth | |
| e Madipego | f |
| f Mosadiwametse | f |
| g Bojane | f |
- 3 Selina Photane
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| a Segomotse | f |
|-------------|---|

Political organisation:

285 The headmanship of Mogopela is not only hereditary, it also has a distinct traditional council system. The reason is that the area has always been under the direct influence of the regent IX MAHURA who acted for his senior though younger, Brother Molale and his son X MANKUROANE.

286 The following clans are found in the headman's area:

1 boo Molale and

boo Mahura of the baKgosing clan, kgosana or head: Brown Mahura

2 ba ga Marumo, no clan head. This clan extends into the area of the neighbouring headman to the west.

3 ba ha Molehe, no clan head. This clan also extends into the area of the neighbouring headman to the west

4 boo Monyalenyane

5 boo Motlholakgotse

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6 Kgatla, Hurutshe and Rolong live scattered among the other clans.

287 The headman is assisted in the discussion of all local problems by a council of nine advisers. They are:

- 1 Tsikang Samonne
- 2 Sematlhe Abraham
- 3 Joseph Monnapula
- 4 Kok Samonne
- 5 Max Matlhe
- 6 John Manyoro
- 7 Mac Thipe
- 8 Richard Diphoko
- 9 Israel Mokwa.

288 For further information about schools, churches, etc. see the general introduction.

289 I visited the headman in January 1960.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

290 Taung, Cape Province, former British Bechu analand.

Tribe:

291 Tlbaping ba Phuduhutswana with few baRolong, Xhosa and baNgwaketse.
Tribal totem: Kudu (tholo).

Present Headman:

292 JERRY MOTLHAMARE MAHURA, born 2.6.1927 was appointed headman on 1 January 1964. He has no jurisdiction and is subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. Residence: Dry Harts (named after the railway station), village: Kgobadi.

Land and strength of Population:

293 The area of this tribal section called "Dryharts" Location No. 35 "Area C", consists of the three northernmost farms of the Taung Native Reserve, i.e. of Roodepoort (2 933 morgen 255 sq. rds.), Vygeboomvlakte (3 334 morgen at 116 sq. rds.) and the Kgobadi area, the extent of which I estimate at 3 000 morgen. The total area under the headman is about 9 270 morgen. The altitude of the area is between 3 500 and 4 000 ft. above sea lev el. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches. The Dry Harts (in Tswana: Mokgara) runs from north to south on the western side of the road and railway line through the headman's area.

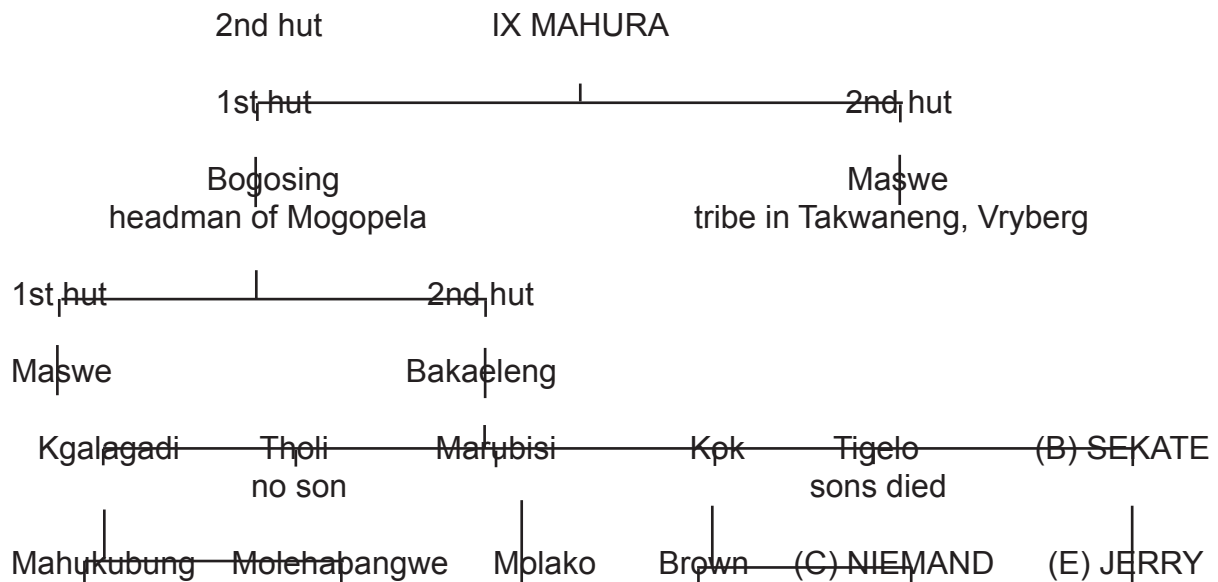
294 The main village, Kgobadi, is situated one mile east of the railway station Dry Harts and is 18 miles from Taung. In the western corner of "Dry Harts" there is a village Moretela situated on both sides of the Mokgara spruit. The farm Vygeboomvlakte has a village called Ntswanahatse, while in the south-western part of the farm Roodepoort there is a village, Maganeng.

295 The Census of 1951 recorded a population of 705 (323 male, 382 female.) for the area of the headman. Only 28 taxpayers were registered under the headman in 1957, which means that the majority of this area are registered elsewhere. I estimate the total population of the Location to be 1200 including about 350 - 400 absent workers.

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Genealogy of Headmen:

296 VIII MOLEHABANGWE



(A) MASWE MOLALE and (D) MAKALELO LUCAS BAEPI have no genealogical connection.

History:

297 In about 1936, the farms of the Dry Harts area were added to the Taung Native Reserve in exchange for that portion of the Vaal Harts Irrigation Scheme which was then Native Area. The headmanship was in existence before this time, however, the headman living at Mokgareng III. The first headman according to departmental files was (A) MASWE MOLALE, who died on 21st October, 1929.

298 He was succeeded by (B) SEKATE MOITSEMANG BOGOSING MAHURA, born in 1883, regiment : Maakakgosi, who was officially appointed headman on 1st November, 1929. Until 1936 SEKATE lived at Mokgareng (=Motlhapeng). He then took up residence at Kgobadi. Previously his area comprised Matlapaneng, Tsoseng and Mokgareng. SEKATE died on 5th November, 1955 in a road accident. For the descendance of his family see the chief's genealogy.

299 Mahura had a son Bogosing, and Bogosing had the following sons:

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1 by the first wife, name unknown
a Maswe

2 Bakaeleng, a Kwena
a Kgalagadi
b Tholi whose sons died
c Morubisi who has a son Maloka
d Kok, the father of Brown Mahura
e Tigelo whose sons died
f SEKATE

300 SEKATE had the following wives and issue:

1 Tsitsane, a Tlhaping deceased about 1925 had no issue

2 Boijane, a Rolong boo Ratlou, deceased in 1929
a Jerry Motlhamare m

3 Budinyane, a Tlhaping ba ga Phuduhutswana
a Thibogang m born 1934
b Mangaka f married
c Mahura m born 1938
d Bogosing m died
e Tsonkane m
f female, died unnamed
g Maleuba f

4 Gobotsamang, a Kgatla
a male, died young
b Basetlha m
c Kitilwe f
d Kenamile m
e Lesego Gakeinee m.

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301 For a few months after the headman's death in November 1955, his councillor, LUCAS BAEPI, born 1896, administered tribal affairs. Since then SEKATE's eldest son, (C) JERRY MOTLHAMANE MAHURA born 1927, member of the L.M.S. church, has been done so. At that time he was the assistant principal of the Molale Memorial School at Matlapaneng. In 1963 he gave up his educational post and was Officially appointed headman on 1.1.1964. He was Married to Sophia Kgakgamatso who died in 1957. He Then married Molly Molemoeng by whom he had two sons who died.

302 No distinct clans exist in the headman's area, because part of the settlement is still fairly recent. After the Kaukwe reserve was transferred to Taung, it falls under the headman at Dry Harts. Sub-headmen are in charge of the sub-areas of Dry Harts. These are:

For Kgobadi, Popong, Moretêla, Njwanahatse: White Mothibi

for Moganeng or Roodepoort: Niemand Mahura

for Baviaanskloof or New Kaukwe: Guard Moncwe

for Pudumoe and Myra: Monyenyane Mahura.

The headmanship is assisted by the above mentioned sub-heads and by the following councillors: Sedumedi (a Tlhaping), Gaokae Mokasi, Taki, Morwa Bonokwane, Tabokgosibotsile, Seotaeng, Seleke (a Rolong), all elected at a public meeting of the tribe.

303 I visited Jerry Mahura in April 1960 and 1965.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

304 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe:

305 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, totem: tholo (kudu). The Tribe is a section of tribe No. 32-01 according to the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South-Africa" by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Present Headman:

306 KOBANE KINGSLEY SAKU, born 1911, regiment: Maakakgang. He was appointed headman by the Government on 1st January 1946 being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the tribal chief at Taung. Residence: Mapoitsile in the Magogong area.

Land and number of population:

307 The headman controls the Magogong area of the tribe which is situated in the southern part of the Tribal land between the ba ga Maidi country and the North (irrigation) Canal. The headman's village Mapoitsile is about 9 miles from the Magistrate's office by road. The headman's land comprises the areas of Magogong and Modutung in the Reserve. Modutung is the southernmost part of the headman's land. Magogong and the village Mapoitsile, on the Canal, are situated in the northern part. The village and area of Dikoteng (located in the north-eastern part) is shared half by the tribe under discussion and the ba ga Maidi. The village Mothanthanyane is already on the ba ga Maidi side. Until 1962 the Bogosing irrigation land fall under the control of the headman but was then placed under the control of the newly created post of Headman Baisitse (cf. para. 216). A Bantu Township will be established at Magogong.

308 The Altitude of Magogong and Modutung is below 4000 feet above sea level in the western half and above 4000 feet in the eastern half. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

309 Topographically the Magogong area in the south of the Taung Native Reserve is hilly with steep slopes in the east. Only towards the Irrigation Scheme and the railway line the country is flat. The soil is coarse sand which may have originated from basalts and quartzite. Here the land is not suitable for irrigation agriculture. The grazing in the dry land is sweetgrass and the Scenery is described as Kalahari thorn and bush veld, with blackthorn, camelthorn trees, haak-, steek- and other sweet

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thorn and also vaalbos is spread all over the area. The natural grazing capacity is ten morgen per cattle unit. The area is overstocked and only hard grasses remain. A change is expected by agricultural planning.

310 The planning in this part of land makes provision for four "wards", of which the southern three form the headman's area:

Ward	morgen i.extent	residential area, morgen	grazing morgen	No. of economical units	plantation morgen
Modutung	2469	15	2445	10	4
Magogong	3206	25	2910	12	6
do.township		+230			
"Bogosing"	2712	20	2684	11	4
"Molale"	2636	20	2608	11	5

Every "ward" has three grazing camps.

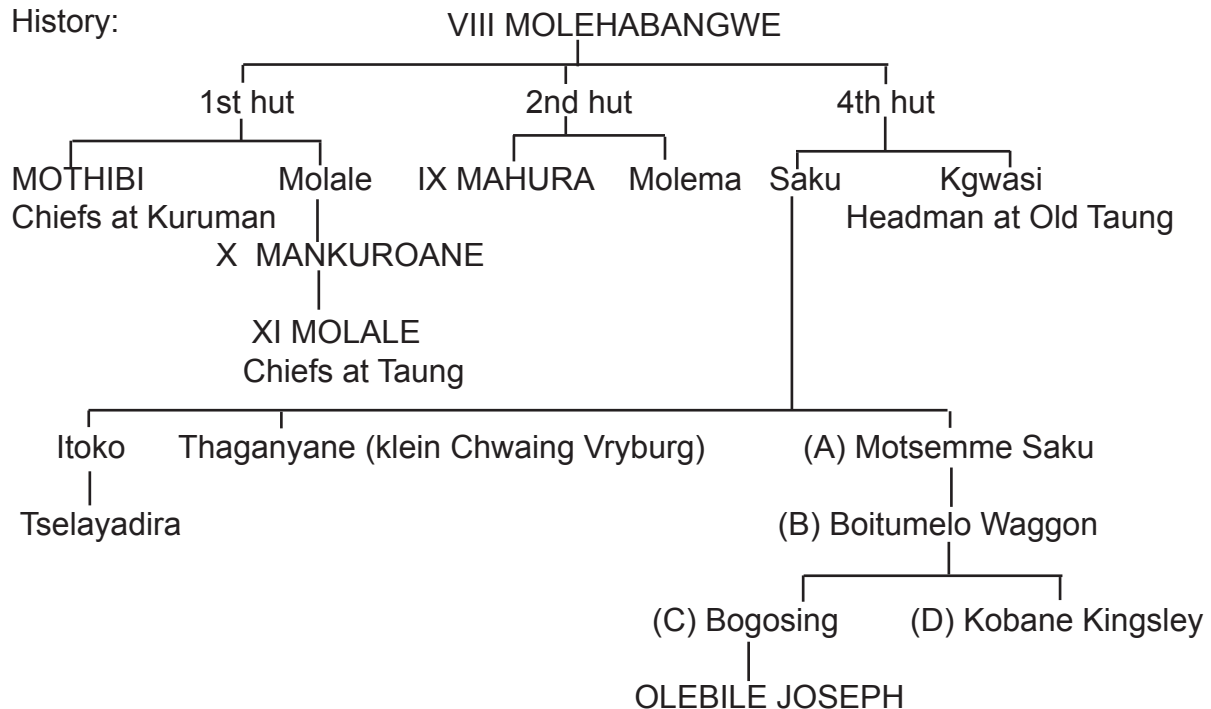
311 The 1951 Population Census figures do not indicate the strength of the tribe, as portions of three headman's areas were included in one census sub district. In 1957, 779 taxpayers were registered under the headman, but this figure is not reliable. It is possible that the section of the tribe consists of 3000 members including absent workers.

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Genealogy:

312

History:



313 The headmen of the Magogong area all descend from the house of Saku. Saku was a son in the 4th hut of chief VIII MOLEHABANGWE as shown in the genealogy of the previous paragraph. Saku's sons were Itoko, Thaganyane and Motsemme. Thaganyane and his descendants became the headmen of Klein Chwaing in Vryburg district. (A) MOTSEMME was the first headman for the Magogong area in the district of Taung. He died in about 1915 at a very old age.

314 (B) BOITUMELO WAGGON SAKU, his eldest son, succeeded to the headmanship. He became completely blind and as a consequence resigned from the headmanship on 31st May 1931. He died between 1940 and 1945. He had the following wives and issue:

1 Motlhabatshimo, died in 1925

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| a BOGOSING | m, |
| b Orenayamang | f |
| c KOBANE | m |

2 Maditlhosi, married after first wife had died

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a Merodi | f |
| b Morokaotsile | m deceased. |

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315 The next headman was (C) BOGOSING SAKU, the eldest son of the previous headman. He was born in 1906, regiment: Maakapula. He was appointed by the Government on 1st June 1931 and died in an accident on 14th May 1945.

316 BOGOSING was succeeded by his brother (D) KOBANE KINGSLEY SAKU, the present headman, also cf. paragraph 306. KOBANE has the following wives and issue:

1 Gasethata Elise

- a Mmoko m born about 1940
- b Kelebogile Flora f
- c Boitumelo m deceased
- d Udiheleng m deceased
- e Galaletsang f
- f Monnapule m
- g Mathagamo f
- h Mmaditlhose f
- i Bogosing m

2 Josephine Mmamoithui

no issue.

KOBANE died on 4 September 1966 and BOGOSING'S son (of paragraph 314), OLEBILE JOSEPH SAKU, born 1941, succeeded.

Regiments:

317 Regiments in an area of a dependent headmen are always those of his superior chief, c f. paragraph 201.

Political organisation:

318 Under headman SAKU there is only one complete clan or kgotla, namely the ba ga Saku. The remaining residents are scattered members of all the other clans of the ba Phududutswana.

319 The headman has two advisers who assist him in local matters. They are:

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1 Paul Matsietsi

2 Keseentse Motoke.

320 I visited the tribe in January and obtained the above material from the headman himself and from his advisers.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

321 Taung, Cape Province.

Name of Tribe:

322 Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, Totem: tholo (Kudu), including a Xhosa section. The Headman's people form part of the tribe Nr. 32-01 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of South Africa" by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Present Headman:

323 BOTLHASITSE STANLEY SMOUS, born about 1910, was officially appointed headman on 26.6.1960 to the jurisdiction of Chief Thapama at Taung. Residence: Smousstat or Old Taung or Marope-a-tau.

Land and strength of Population:

324 The area under the supervision of this headman is very small and is situated west and south of the present village Taung in the Taung Irrigation Scheme. The small portion of land west of Taung and the Kimberley-Vryburg railway line, and south of the Railway line to Norlim is called Old Taung or Smous, in seTswana Marope-a-tau. The latter is also the name of the village in which the headman resides. The other portion is called Matolong in seTswana, or "Moss" on certain departmental maps.

325 The 1951 population census is not taken on a tribal bases and can thus not be used to elaborate the number of souls of this tribal section. In 1957, 265 taxpayers were registered under the headman, which also gives no indication of the number of people residing in the headman's area. Some taxpayers may have registered themselves in towns and others may no longer exist. The tribal section probably consists of more than 1100 people, including absent workers. The size of the headman's area can only be estimated as follows, viz. Smous is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and Moss is 2 by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The annual rainfall and the altitude are the same as for Taung.

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329 The first Government appointed headman for the area was (B) JOSEPH MOSS who was headman until 1921. He is not known to the present population and it appears that he was not related to the chief's house at Taung. He was succeeded by the headman (C) COLLIN MOSS, appointed on 1st January 1922. He died on 19th September 1946.

330 The next headman was (D) BOSANE GEORGE SMOUS, born about 1887 (according to departmental files in 1895, but the headman said that he was about 10 years old in the time of Rinderpest 1896/7), regiment Maakathata, initiated in 1918. He was officially appointed Headman on 1st December 1946. He married Keamogetse Anna Mosebiemang and had the following children by her:

a Samuel Mosimanewakgotla m, born 1917, world as induna Dominion Reef

b Maetsho m born 1918, deceased

c Gabotlatlhoga Simon m born 1920

d Thebeitsile Solomon m born 1922

e Miemie f born 1924

f Piet Boatlhotswe m born 1926

g Morwagabusi Michael m born 1928

h Mosimanegape m

i Tholi m

j Botiti m

k Manene Bella f

l Makhonene f

Smous died on 26 June 1960.

331 The present headman (E) BOTLHASITSE STANLEY SMOUS is a son of BOSANE's elder brother Montso (also see paragraph 328). He married Elizabeth Matsukutswane and has the following children by her:

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a Smous m

b Barekwang m

c David m

d Keakabetse f

e Keneilwe f

Political system:

332 This tribal section consists mainly of one clan, or rather sub-clan, the ba ga Smous. The headman has no independent jurisdiction. He has one advisor to help him in tribal affairs. This section is represented in the Bantu Tribal Authority of the baTlhaping at Taung, established by Proclamation No. 444 of 1957. A group of Xhosa also live under this headman. They immigrated under the government appointed headman Moss.

333 I visited the tribe in January 1960 and obtained the above- material from the headman and some old men.

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District:

334 Taung, Cape Province, former British Bechuanaland.

335 Mixed Tlhaping of the branches ba Phuduhutswana, ba ga Molehe (= ba Phuduhudu), ba ga Moduana and few Rolong, Ngwaketse, and "Matebele" who are Xhosa, Fingo and Swazi. Tribal totem: Tholo (kudu).

Present Headman:

336 FRANK MOLEMA MABATSANE, born 1903, no regiment, member of the London Missionary Society Church. He was appointed by the Government on 1st December 1932, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. Residence: Letshajelesweu on the farm Witpan. The headman's area is also known as Banksdrift or Tlhapeng.

Land and number of Population:

337 Witpan and Banksdrift comprising the headman's area are situated between Thoming and the Harts River. Witpan is the translation of the Tswana village name Letshajelesweu. The village is situated between the farm Bankdrift and the road going through Witpan from NW to SE, about 18 miles from Taung. The farm Bankdrift is 400 morgen and Witpan 2635 morgen 178 rds. in extent. There is a difference of opinion about the area this headman controls. It appears that as far as the government is concerned, the Headman also controls the Motsweding (Mocweding) area between Witpan and Mokassa. Prior to 1939, however, (i.e. after the appointment of F. M. Mabatsane as headman) the chief at Taung appointed a sub-headman, Clement Daumas, for the Motsweding area being directly subordinate to himself.

338 Headman Mabatsane claims that the eastern portion of Thoming (i.e. east of the railway line and a ridge called Leropo), is part of his area, while headman J.T. Ganoke of Thamasikwa considers that the whole of Thoming falls under him. Headman Mabatsane submits that sections of Thoming including Motiweding (also called Lower Thoming) were originally in charge of three headmen. One section was controlled by Headman Ganoke's family, one by Modisakomo (later by his son Thomas) and one by his own predecessors. During the time of his

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predecessor Solomon Moeng Tshabaesele (before 1917) this eastern part of Thoming belonged to the present headmanship of Banksdrift/Witpan. Headman Ganoke on the other hand, states that Thoming was originally a grazing area of the European family O'Reilly on which the chief of Taung placed some people under Ganoke's father. Part of Thoming was then controlled by headman Ganoke and part by an elder brother of the chief. Later Ganoke's father allocated the western section to Ben Riet, a moTshweng. Subsequently the lime works at Buxton and Thoming were established but the former inhabitants continued to reside in the area. No decision can be made on traditional grounds about who is really the headman of the Thoming area. 339 The altitude of the headman's area is between 3500 and 4000 feet above sea level and the average annual rainfall is between 16 and 17 inches. In 1957, 100 taxpayers were registered under the headman. For the population figures see paragraph 101.

History:

340 The first headman over this area was (A) SOLOMON MOENG TSHABAESELE, who controlled it after the Langeberg Rebellion or Majeng-war, i.e. after 1897. He was a moRolong, who was not recognised by the Government and was probably in charge of the area until about 1917. Although appointed by his chief MOLALE at Taung, he was also headman over a portion of land which had belonged to chief GALBSHEWE who ceased to be a chief after 1897. According to the departmental files a certain (B) WILLIAM TEPE (or possibly THEBE) was the first Government headman. He was deposed on the 30th June 1917, after having been found guilty of stock theft. My informants and the present headman know nothing about a man of this name. His appointment of headmen in this early days of the administration.

341 The next headman was (C) MOLBMA MABATSANB, who was appointed by the Government with effect from 1st August 1917, He was a commoner of the Tlhaping ba Phuduhut wana section of the tribe who served as a policeman after the Langeberg Rebellion. This headman, born about 1870, was a son of Molema and a grandson of Gabaitumele. While serving at Dithakwaneng (Vryburg district) as a policeman he had an illegitimate son Podise("Police") born about 1900/01. By his lawful wife Moditsane, he had the following issue:

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- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| a Sannie | f |
| b Keatlholetswe | f |
| c Mantaotse | f |
| d Gakipopeng | f |
| e Mosetsanagape | f |
| f Moleme Frank | m |
| g Ogolotse | m died. |

The headman died on 17th September 1932.

342 He was succeeded by (D) his son, FRANK MOLEME MABATSANE, the present headman, see paragraph 336. FRANK married Motswamasimo Rebecca, a moTlhaping boo Marumo and has the following issue by her:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a Kgosietsile | m born 1930 |
| b Keatlholetswe | f |
| c Monteseng | f |
| d Opaletswe | m died |
| e Gobopamang | f |
| f Samane | m twins |
| g Samanyane | f |
| h Mosibudi | f twins |
| i Mosibutsana | f |
| j Motsusimang | m |
| k Muso | m |
| l Boabilwe | m. |

Political organisation:

343 The tribal section is composed of various Tlhaping and others as mentioned in par. 335. The Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana are of the Mosakga clan. The tribal section forms part of the Taung Tribal Authority. The headman discusses his local affairs with two advisers, a third having died some years back.

344 I visited the headman in July 1960, and obtained most of the above information from him.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA AND BATSHWENG

District:

345 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe:

346 Tlhaping ba Phuduhuttwana of the Kgosing ba ga Madilwe section and Tlhaping ba ga Molehe (32-05), totem: tholo (Kudu) and a majority of baTshweng, totem: Tshwene (baboon). This tribe is No. 32-01.10 in the Ethnological Survey, based on the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa". The number for the baTshweng is 32-19.

Present headman:

347 PIET OLEHILE SEOLOSENG, born 1920, regiment Leakakgang (1948), was appointed Headman on 7 August 1965, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. Residence: Vaaltyn Location No. 33, P.O. Langwater.

Land and strength of population:

348 This section occupies an area of about 6 by 12 miles in extent along the western boundary of the district. It is situated between the TaungReivilo Road or the Modutung spruit in the north and the northern boundary of the European owned farm Hoekplaats in the south. The eastern boundary of the headman's area runs halfway between Tlhaming and the district boundary, adjoining Thamasikwa or Buxton Location. There are the following villages in this area:

Qoo or Bayer's Halt a former Hottentot village where the Tlhaping ba Molehe live and which is situated on the Modutung spruit,

Qale or Thale, south of Qoo, a baTshweng village

Vaaltyn, south-west of Thale, the headman's residence.

For altitude and annual rainfall see the figures given for the chief's area around Taung, paragraph 25.

349 The population census of 1951 was not taken on a tribal basis and the areas of Vaaltyn and of Thamasikwa were included in one census sub-enumerator which recorded 3700 people for the two areas. Probably one quarter of the population belonged to the Vaaltyn area. In 1957, 100 taxpayers were registered under the headman. However, many members of the tribe were registered in towns. I

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estimate the present population under the headman to be about 1500 people including temporarily absent workers.

Skeleton genealogy of Headmen:

350 The baTshweng cannot be grouped in a genealogical tree though the baTshweng have their clan organisation here

(D) Gosiane

(E) Ben

351 The present headman is descended from the head of the royal Maditwa clan. His forefathers were:

Disebo

Mokolopi

Seoloseng

Mokgeti, born c.1860 died 1903

(F) MICHAEL SEOLOSENG

Ngongorego ——— (G) PIET OLEHILE

History:

352 The Vaaltyn area appears to be old Hottentot and baTshweng country, which extended further west and north-west away from the district of Taung. In 1903, during the rule of Chief XI MOLALE (second, 1891-1920) the first headman, (A) HANS POWE, was appointed. He was a moTshweng, and was elected as headman by his people. He died at a very old age in 1906.

353 His successor was (B) THAELO MOEHL, born 1888, who was appointed by chief XI MOLALE in 1906. He was also a moTshweng and still ruling when the Government appointed a certain (C) PIET GOSIAME as a headman in 1911/2. The latter was a moTshweng who descended from the baTshweng at Metswetsaneng in the Bothetheletse Reserve in Kuruman district. (For the baTshweng history see "The tribes of Kuruman and Postmasburg Districts" Ethnological Publications). The tribe was opposed to this appointment and deposed PIET who died soon afterwards on 17th December 1926.

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354 The next headman was (D) TSOLOHELO DOSIANE who was in office for only one year, becoming blind. He was appointed on 24th January 1927. His son, (E) ONKABETSE BEN GOSIAME, born 1914/5, was then appointed headman, with effect from 1st April 1945. Although relinquishing office on the 29th February 1948, he is still living.

355 Headman, (F) MICHAEL SEOLOSENG, born in 1888 (1891 according to departmental files is not correct) succeeded to the office on 1st March 1948. He is descended from the chief's sub-clan, Maditwa, which means that he is not a moTshweng, but a Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana. He had the following wives and issue:

1 Sebusang

a Ngongorego	m born August 1918
b Piet Olehile	m born 1920
c Meepadire	m born 1925
d Lokutlhile	f
e Meshael Isaak	m 1930
f Mokgeti	m deceased
g Poule	f

2 Maria Ntshenene, married after the death of the first wife

a Monnapula	m born 1930
b Gaselele	f.

356 The headman said that his father, Mokgeti, was a headman (born about 1860, died 1903). He probably means by it that his father was a clan headman of the ba ga Maditwa.

357 Michael died on 22 August 1965 and his second son, (G) Piet Olehile succeeded as headman (see paragraph 355).

358 His school education is stand.I and he is a member of the Methodist Church. He married Relina and has the following children by her:

a Disebo Looseboy	m
b Georgina Keemelemang	f
c Mabatlhaping	deceased
d Keitumetse	f
e Mosimeotsile	m
f Kemoelami	f
g Selina	f

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Political system:

359 The population consists of three different sections:

- 1) The majority are baTshweng and so were the Headman until 1948.
- 2) The second group are Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswa na of the headman's clan
- 3) Tlhaping ba ga Molehe, under a subhead Orekeng Segwesapelo, who resides at Qoo or Bayer's Halt.

The headman is assisted by two advisers:

Motlhabane Motelese, a Rolong and

Motshabi Moehi, a moTshweng.

360 I obtained the above material in January 1960 from the headman and his advisers.

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District:

361 Taung, Cape Province

Tribe:

362 Tlhaping ba ga Marumo.

Headman:

363 JOHN THEI YO GANOKE, born 1898, regiment: Maakathata (1918). He was appointed headman by the Government from 1st April 1942 to 1st June 1957 and again officially from 1st April 1960. The headman is subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. Residence: Thamasikwa in the Buxton Location No. 30.

Land and number of population:

364 The headman controls the Thamasikwa (not Thabasikwa) or Buxton Location No. 30 which is bounded as follows: in the south by the European owned farm Dingleydell, in the east by the eastern boundary of Thoming and a line running slightly on the west of the railway line to Norlim, in the north by the Taung-Reivilo road and in the west by a line running north from the point where the European owned farms Hoekplaas and Dingleydell adjoin. The Modutung spruit runs through the Headman's area passing Norlim on the south and joining the Dry Harts River or Kolong. Other names for this spruit are: Thamasikwa, Mang Letlhaping and // otlh. The headman's village, Thamasikwa, is situated to the south of this spruit Other villages are Takwaneng or Witkraaltjies, situated between the Spruit and the Taung-Reveilo, road and Buxton. The altitude is slightly above 4000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches; for the monthly rain fall see table: paragraph 25.

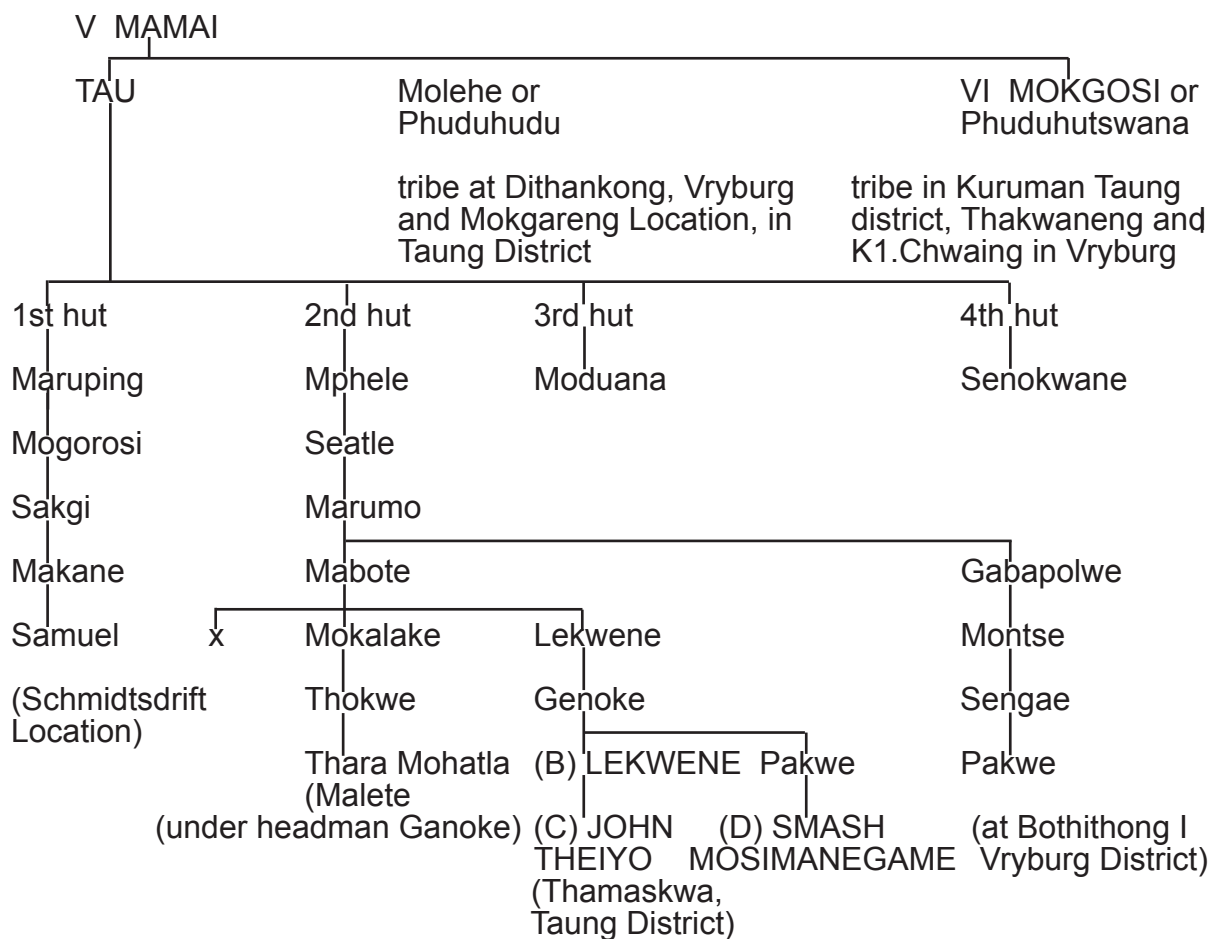
365 The population census of 1951 was not taken on a tribal basis in this part of the district, For the areas of the headman of Vaaltyn and Thamasikwa together, the Census recorded 3700 people. Probably three quarters of this population belonged to Thamasikwa. In 1957, 317 taxpayers were registered under the headman. However, many members of the tribe are registered in towns. I estimate the present population under the headman to be roughly about 4500 including absent workers

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Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

366 It will be noted that this genealogy of the Tlhaping boo Marumo differs from the information obtained at Bothithong, as described in the book "The tribes of Vryburg district", (Ethnological Publications Nr. 46, par. 444). Thokwe Malete at Thamasikwa is better informed about the history of his tribe.

History:



367 As shown in the above skeleton genealogy, the forefathers of the Maruping-Marumo branch of the Tlhaping were the most senior of all Tlhaping, although, for the past 200 years, the political power has been vested in the ba ga Phuduhutswana branch. The ba ga Marumo consist of two branches: 1) that of Mabothé in Taung district and 2) that of Gabapolwe at Bothithong in Vryburg district. Long ago already a certain Makaleka was a clan headman of the ba ga Marumo, and he was subordinate to the chief of the ba ga Phuduhutswana branch of the Tlhaping.

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368 On 1st March 1930, the Government appointed a certain TOLMAN DIPALANE as the first official Headman (A). He was merely appointed by the Native Commissioner and was not related to the chief's family. On 7th February 1933 he was deposed because of stock theft.

369 The second officially appointed headman was (B) LEKWENE GANOKE born between 1860 and 1865, regiment: Maletakgosi, appointed on 1st April 1934. The headmanship was suspended from 15th June 1937 to 1st November 1937. After becoming blind, he withdrew from the headmanship on 1st March 1942. He died in 1953. He had married Maria, by whom he had the following children:

a John Theiyo	m the present headman
b Seakangwang	f
c Gasebeki	f
d Mamakgobe	f
e Mantai	f
f Masethulela	f.

370 The headman was succeeded by his son (C) JOHN THEIYO GANOKE, born in 1898, regiment: Maakathata, appointed on 1st April 1942. On 1st June 1957, the headman terminated his services on establishing a general dealer's store. He married Aselang Ntokwe, who has the following children:

a-f	six children died in youth
g Oganelweemang Grace	f
h Magasithilwe Christina	f
i Marame	f
j	died in youth
k Maharries Emmely	f
l Mosadiwaseakwa	f deceased
m Ramasolalabele	m deceased
n Kanana	m born 1944
o Mosimanewapula	m
p and q	m and f died in youth
r Mosadiwapitso	f.

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371 On 7th July 1957, (D) SMASH MOSIMANEGAPE was officially appointed as headman. Like JOHN THEIYO he is also a grandson of Ganoke who was born about 1840 (regiment: Majapoo) and died in 1899, By his first wife Ganoke had two sons: Lekwene and Gasetilwe; by his second wife the son Pakwe. Pakwe is the father of SMASH. SMASH married Bontshang Elsie Lefifi. He had the following children:

- a Madinoga f
- b Malesego f
- c Pakwe m
- d Bushy f.

372 He died on 19th March 1959. JOHN THEIYO GANOKE was reappointed as headman on 1st April 1960, (see paragraph 363).

373 Headman GANOKE has the following wives and children:

1 Malefifi, a Rolong

- a son died

2 Heleman of the Rolong boo Rratlou of headman Letsapa

- a Lekwene m
- b Gasetilwe

3 Malesego, a Ngwaketse, (was married to chief Batweng's first son, at Kanye in Botswana)

- a Pakwe.

Political organisation:

374 This tribal section consists merely of the ba ga Marumo branch which is now regarded as a clan, the sub clans being ba ga Mokalake and ba ga Lekwene.

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375 The Headman is assisted in his work by the following advisers:

- 1 J.J. Moseradibe
- 2 Kgosiejang Sekonyane
- 3 Kese Kgosiemaka
- 4 Masinco Raido
- 5 Moraijane Raido.

The larger number of advisers, as compared with other ordinary headman, indicates that the headman is the head of a separate and semi-independent branch of the Tlhaping.

376 I obtained the above material in January 1960 from the headman himself and his advisers.

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TLHAPING BA PHUDUHUDU

District:

377 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe:

378 Tlhaping ba Phuduhudu or ba ga Molehe and Phuduhutswana (of Dibere). Totem: tholo (Kudu). These people are subordinate to the chief of tribe No. 32-01, as numbered in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of South Africa". By descent, however, they are part of the section of Tlhaping which are numbered 32-05 in the Preliminary Survey. These are the ba Molehe boo Thue who live in Vryburg and ba Molehe boo Thipa who are senior and live in Taung, Barkly West and Schmidtsdrift.

Present Headman:

379 KEBALEPILE STANLEY NTOKWB, born 1922, regiment: Maakakgang, no education. He was appointed headman by the Government on 1st January, 1952, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Taung. Residence: Mokgareng I.

Land and strength of population:

380 This section of the tribe under the chief in Taung lives in the Mokgareng area of the district. There are three areas called Mokgareng: No. III (2 by 3½ miles in extent) situated in the Irrigation Scheme along the western side of the railway line north west of Taung; No. I, 4 miles west of Taung with the Kolong or Dry Harts forming its eastern boundary, the Taung-Reivilo road and the Modutung spruit its southern boundary, the district boundary its western confine, the Nkabang spruit its northern boundary; Mokgareng No. II is north of the Nkabang and Maditung spruits (running into the Mokgareng Dam). The area is called Matlapaneng to avoid any misunderstanding. This part belongs to headman Sedumedi (tribal survey No. 32-01.2).

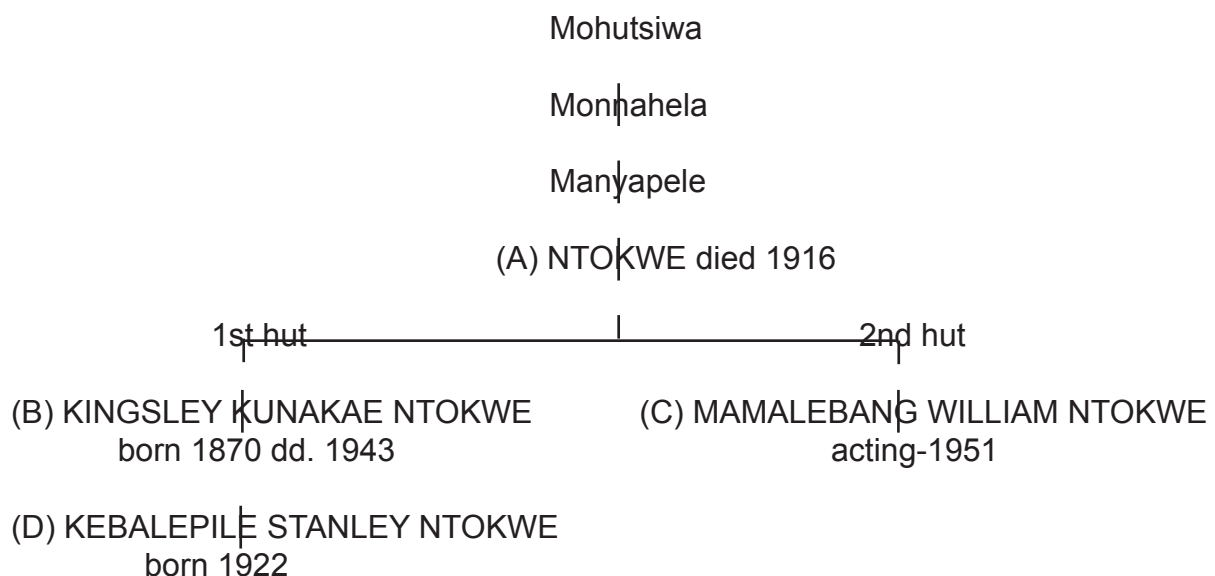
381 The Nkabang area, north of the bend is the Nkabang spruit in Mokgareng I formerly fell under an unrecognised headman Lesobo Stoffel Mankuroane, brother of Molale Mankuroane II. Later this area was under the control of an unrecognised headman Mapadira who was now succeeded by De Beer Rabodigelo Mankuroane, the son of Stoffel who is still living but blind. He is subordinate to headman Ntokwe and appointed by the chief Thapama. Originally Lesobo was the headman of Mokgareng No.

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I and No. II. In the Mokgareng area are the following villages: Mokgareng I and II, Nkabang on the Nkabang spruit towards the district boundary, and Goorogo, 4 miles west of Mokgareng I. For altitude and rainfall see notes concerned of the chief's place at Taung .

382 The population census of 1951 recorded 1163 souls (567 male, 596 female) for the area. In 1957 142 Taxpayers were registered under the headman. This may be one-third of the actual number of taxpayers including those registered in towns. I estimate the present population to be about 1500 not including absent workers whom I estimate to be between 600 and 800.

383 Genealogy of Headmen:



History:

384 The majority of the population under the headman belongs to the high ranking ba ga Molehe or baPhuduhudu section of the Tlhaping. This section has several branches: 1) the senior ba ga Molehe boo Thipa who live in the area under discussion and 2) the baMolehe boo Thue who live in Dithakong in Vryburg district. 3) The line of descendents of the sections of ba ga Molehe under headman Matlhole in Legobate in Kuruman district and 4) those in the Schmidtsdrift Location No. 1 & 2, under headman Thomas Leburu. The minority at Mokgareng are Tlhaping ba Phuduhutswana, (the tribe at Taung) under the clan headman Dibere Mankuroane, who resides in Mokgareng II.

385 I cannot say in what way this senior section of Tlhaping ba ga Molehe is related to Molehe or his grandson Motshabi. My informants

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can only remember the genealogical tree back to Mahutsiwa, who had a son Monnahela I, whose son was Manyapele, the father of the first headman of Mokgareng.

386 The first Headman was (A) NTOKWE MANYAPELE, born 1840, died in 1916. Ntokwe had the following sons by 4 wives: in the 1st hut: Kingsley, in the 2nd hut: William Mamalebang and Kgotlangwe (still living), in the 3rd hut: Senaalanive who died and in the 4th hut Thataitsile who died.

387 Ntokwe was succeeded by his son (B) KINGSLEY KUNAKAE NTOKWE, born about 1870, regiment Maletakgosi. He was also a chief's messenger of the court. He became ill in 1940 and died in 1943. From 1940 to 1950 his brother of the second hut, (C) MAMALEBANG WILLIAM NTOKWE, acted on behalf of Kingsley and, after his death, on behalf of his son KEBALEPILE (the present headman). Kingsley married Gorileng and had the following children by her:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a Keakabetse | f deceased |
| b Aselang | f |
| c | twins died in youth |
| d Keilesitse | f |
| e Kelebogile | deceased |
| f German | m deceased |
| g | died unnamed |
| h Tebele Jackson | m deceased |
| i Kebalepile | m (present headman) |
| j James | m deceased |
| k Itumeleng | m deceased |
| l | f died in youth. |

388 The present headman, (D) KEBALEPILE STANLEY NTOKWE, succeeded to the office in 1950, his official appointment however dating from the 1st January 1952. He married Moniemang Ester by whom he has the following children:

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a Motsariemang Phillip	m born 1947
b Gaolatlhe Bani	m, born 1948
c Gotsileakgosi Victor	m born 1950
d Manyapelo Samuel	m born 1952
e Setswarapelo	m, born 1954
f and g	twins died in youth
h Munic (named after a reverend)	m, born 1957
i Maromi	f, born 1959

Political system:

389 This tribal section consists of two wards or clans;

1 Tlhaping ba ga Molehe

including Rolong ba Sehuba and ba Mokgopa and Kgatla ba Masoga of Manaana

2 Tlhaping of Dibere.

390 The headman is assisted by five advisers:

1. Crosby Monnahela
2. Johannes Moteane
3. Andrew Moteane
4. Skaaf Mosielele
5. Wheel Molatlegi.

391 This section of the Tlhaping is represented on the "Baphuduhutswana Tribal Authority" at Taung established by Proclamation No. 444 of 1957.

392 I visited the tribe in January 1960 and obtained the above material from the headman and his advisers.

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TLHAPING BA GA MAIDI

District:

393 Taung, Cape Province.

Tribe and totem:

394 Tlhaping ba ga Maidi, totem: tholo (kudu), The tribe is No. 32-12 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of South Africa" by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Chief:

395 WALTER LETSIE MOTLHABANI, born on 3rd March 1930, regiment: Masela (1944). He attended the L. M. S. school for the baTlhaping up to standard VI and passed the Jun. cert. examination at the Tigerkloof Institution, after which he was employed for 5 years on clerical work in Johannesburg. He was appointed chief by the Government on 5th May 1958 and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction. Residence: Manthe, in the Manthe Location No. 14.

Language:

396 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana.

Land and strength of population:

397 The chief's area is in the eastern part of the district of Taung. In the east and south the tribal area is bounded by the district boundary. In the north the Harts River is the tribal boundary, although the tribe claims to have the Setlhabeng area communally with the Tlhaping baPhuduhutswana and that their boundary should be the Modimong Spruit. In the west the boundary is not clearly defined the area being unsurveyed. This boundary goes from S. to N. between the villages of Sedukung on the Maidi side and Modutung and Magogong on the Phuduhutswana side; the areas and villages of Mothanthanyaneng, Dikoteng, Gamokake and Phitsong are on the Maidi side; a triangle between the Harts River and the main road to Taung belongs to the Phuduhutswana, although it is claimed by the ba ga Maidi who consider that the road should be the boundary because their tribe contributed the money to build the bridge over the Harts River and supplied the necessary labour, while the ba ga Phuduhutswana gave no support to the project.

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398 The definition of the tribal area according to the Bantu Authority Proclamation No. 44/1957 is as follows:

From the point where the boundary common to the Taung Native Reserve and the farm Pendomer (Tau. 1.1) intersects the centre line of the Harts River thence downstream along the centre line of the Harts River to a point opposite a beacon on the southern bank of that river near the Kolong Hill; thence in a general southerly direction to the said beacon and along a line of beacons to the beacon common to the Taung Native Reserve and the farms Lowestoft (Vry.16.36) and Rockdale (Vry.16. 35) on the boundary common to the Taung and Warrenton Districts; thence in a general easterly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Warrenton Districts to the beacon common to Koppie Enkel (Tau.1.4), Blackpool (Vry. 16.40) and Aden No. 72 where the said boundary meets the boundary common to the Christiana and Warrenton Districts and the Christiana and Taung Districts; thence in a general north-easterly direction and then in a general north-westerly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Christiana Districts to the beacon common to the farms Tweelingpan (Tau. F.I. 4), Smitskraal No. 50, Amsterdam No. 43 and Home Rule (Tau. 1. 3)¹ thence in an easterly direction along the boundary common to Tweelingpan (Tau.F.1.4) and Home Rule (Tau.1.3) and then in a general northerly direction along the boundary common to Thlapeng (Tau. F. 1.3) and Home Rule (Tau. 1. 3) to the beacon common to Thlapeng (Tau. F. 1. 3), Home Rule (Tau. 1. 3) and Killarney (Tau. 1. 2); thence along the boundary common to Thlapeng (Tau.F.1.3) and Killarney (Tau. 1.2) to the beacon common to Pendomer (Tau. 1. 1), Killarney (Tau. 1. 2) and Thlapeng (Tau. F. 1.3); thence along the boundary common to Pendomer (Tau. 1.1) and Thlapeng (Tau.F. 1. 3) and Pendomer (Tau. 1. 1) and the Taung Native Reserve to the point of commencement.

399 Manthe is named after the Manthe spruit which runs from Tweelingspan west into the Harts River. The confluence appears to be another point of the boundary between the two tribes. The Manthe spruit has two tributaries from the south, namely the Mabereng and the Shepane. There is a dam at Kokoming. In the tribal area are the following villages:

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- 1 Manthe, the chief's residence on the Manthe spruit
- 2 Pitsong, on the Sekatseng spruit
- 3 Gamokake, between the Sekatseng and the Gamokake spruit
- 4 Ditkoteng, South of 3
- 5 Sedukung, N E of Mothanthanyane
- 6 Longaneng, N N E of 5
- 7 Molelema, on both sides of the road near Kokoming in the S E
- 8 Kokoming, on the farm with the same name, towards the centre of the farm
- 9 Mamutle, in the western corner of the farm Panmure
- 10 Matseng, in the eastern corner of the farm Tweelingspan
- 11 Dipuding, in the triangle between the farm Home Rule and the road to Schweizer Reneke
- 12 Tlapeng, the northern corner of the tribal area between the farm Home Rule and Harts River
- 13 Modutung, west of Tlapeng near the Harts River
- 14 Mothanthanyaneng, in the west.

There is no village in the Setlhabeng area.

400 Manthe is 13 miles from Taung station by road and 10 miles from Magistrate's office. The altitude of the tribal area is slightly above 4000 ft. above sea level, except the beds of the Harts and Manthe rivers which are below 4000 feet. The average annual rainfall is slightly below 17 inches falling 45 days (measured for 35 years before 1936 for Taung). For monthly rainfall compare par. 25.

401 The Population Census of 1951 recorded the following figures:

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	males	females	total	with natrua increase 1960
Tlapeng under headman Sengwedi	586	657	1243	1460
S E area under headman Makgethe	754	830	1584	1870
Kgantlapane Molelema and Manthe together (but including the Magogong area of the neighbouring tribe)	1551	1788	3339	3940
Totals	2891	3275	6166	7270

402 In 1957 the following number of taxpayers was registered under the headmen of the tribe.

George Kgantlapane	482
Benj. M. Kgantlapane	565
Makgethe Kgantlapane	149
Keretetse F. Senwedi	166
Total	1362.

The figures are very low and many taxpayers must be registered elsewhere. I estimate the total tribal population, including absent workers at 11 000.

Migrations and affinities of tribe:

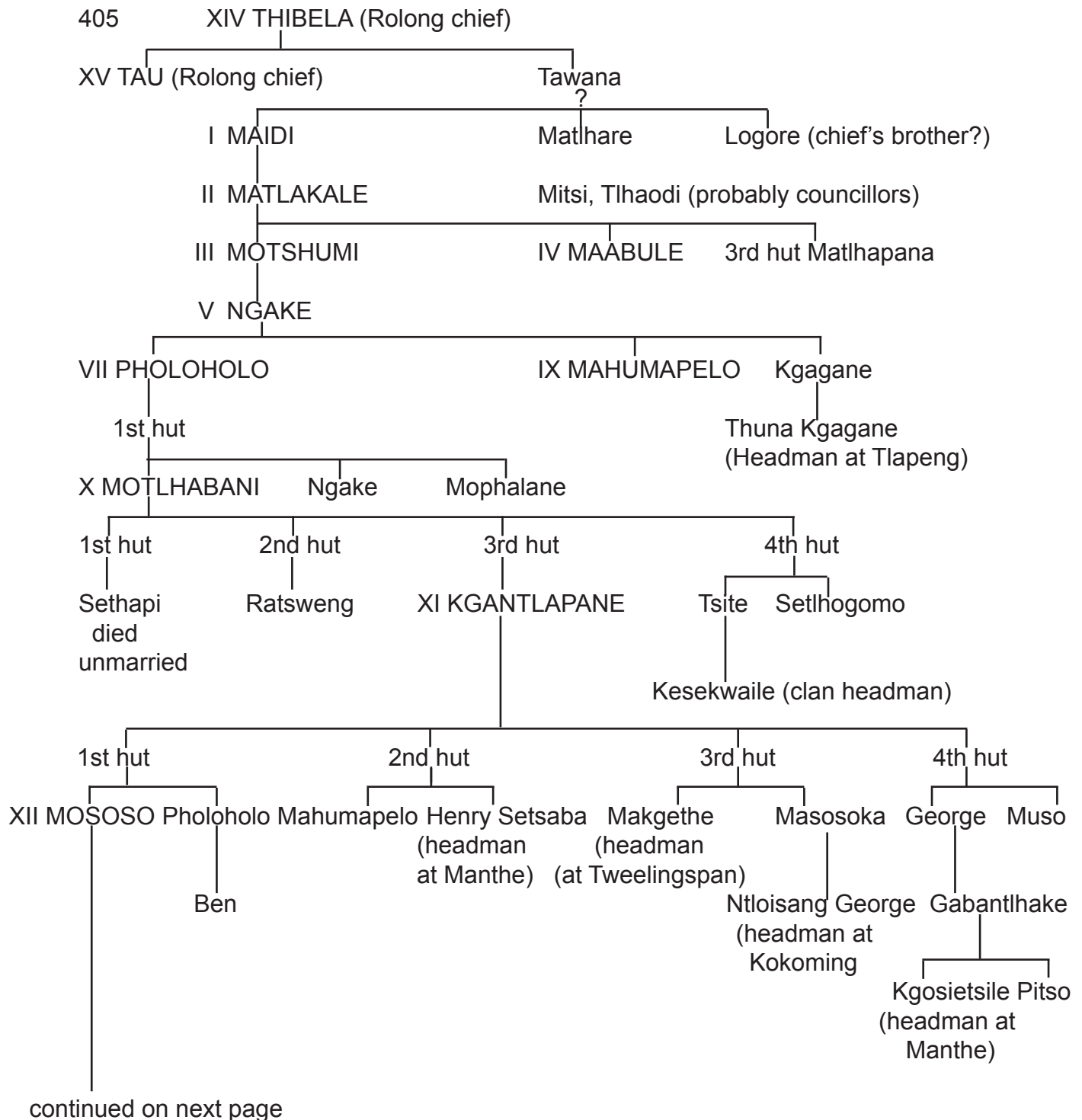
403 The former places of residence of the tribe cannot be determined with any certainty. For several geneations the tribe lived at Gamorana in Kuruman and near Bothithong in Vryburg District. A place Dinokana is mentioned, but its whereabouts is unknown. It is not likely that the Dinokana in Marico district is meant.

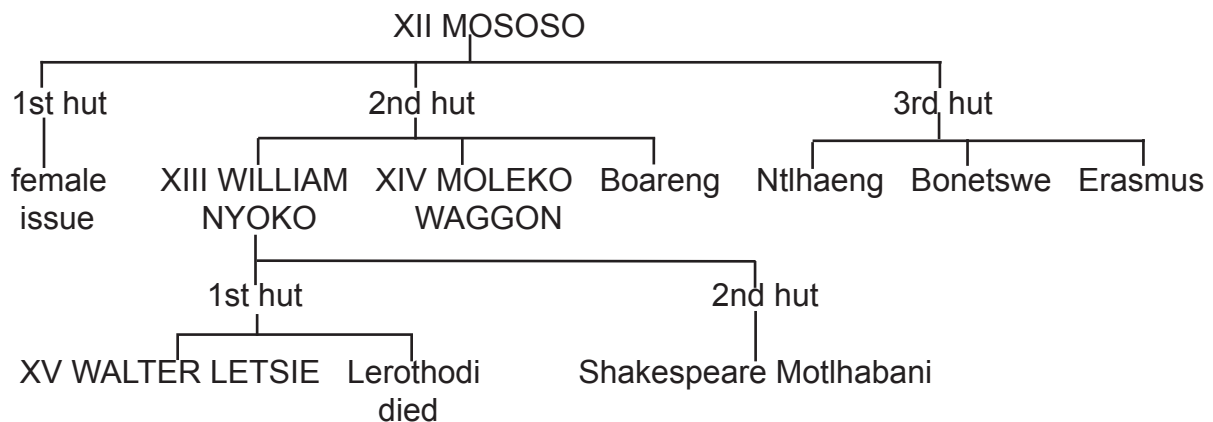
404 The tribe believes that it is related to the Rolong and Tlhaping. However, there is also information that it comes from some other tribe in the Western Transvaal. In the second half of the 19th century it appears that the бага Maidi were somehow attached to the baTlhaping of Galelewe, of Pokwane and not to Mankuroane who claimed the superiority over them.

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Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:
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History:

406 The early history of the ba ga Maidi is clouded with uncertainty. The names of the first chiefs or tribal heads differ according to various sources of information. The information obtained from old people at the chief's place as compared with old written sources leads to the genealogy as given above (par. 405) and to the conclusions which follow. All ba ga Maidi informants believe that their tribe descended from the Rolong, or more exactly that their early chiefs descended from baRolong chiefs. They say that they are descended from Tawana, the younger brother of the Rolong chief XV TAU (born 1620/50, died c. 1730/40 at Mosita, Mafeking).

407 In the literature and other sources there are various speculations about the origin of the ba ga Maidi. Some old men say, they came from the North while the original Tlhaping came from the South. Informants of the neighbouring tribe say they are from Klerksdorp (Matlhosane). The ba ga Maidi explained to me that their people went to Klerksdorp during a later period, about the same time as they went to Schweizer Reneke, Wolmaransstad, Johannesburg, and Potchefstroom. Tribesmen complain that they are erroneously regarded as having been Kgatla originally. If they were Kgatla the Kgatla ba ga Manaana in the tribe would certainly have a recognized rank as a clan in the tribe, however, these are scattered over the Maidi clans. According to another source they are Tlhaping of Hottentot origin. My informants say that they intermarried with Hottentots at a much later date. The old Tlhaping historian, Mariba in Schmidtsdrift, says that TAWANA, the brother of the Rolong chief Tau, had the sons Seetsela, Tlala and others. Seetsela died before

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he could marry a girl by the name of Nkgabele and that Tlala raised up seed for him, the first Maidu chief then being born. My informants had never heard of these names. The ba ga Maidu are also not identical with the lost tribe, the Bathamaga or Batsatsing. Also the bataung, the descendants of the Digoja (Lighoya), are not recognized as a clan in the tribe. Their members live scattered among the tribe, which shows that no special attention is being paid to them.

408 In the second half of the 17th century the Rolong chief TAU had come to the Taung country from Setlhagole and Mosita and somehow amalgamated with the Tlhaping. In about 1720/1730 the baRolong and baTlhaping separated again and TAU had to retreat to Mosita. It is not known where the ba ga Maidu lived under their first tribal heads. The tribal name indicates that they were a clan which became independent.

409 The following genealogies of chiefs of the tribe show how sources differ (in brackets my explanations):

Rev. Jennings about 1920	Chief XII MOSOSO information supplied 1928	Departmental files of 1926
Tau	1 Tau, Tawana	
	2 Logore (was a chief's brother)	Legore
	3 Matlhare (name unknown today)	
	4 Moduane (was Tlhaping name)	
	5 Maabule (regent for Maidu)	Mabule
	6 Matlakale (name occurs at Tweelingspan)	Matlakale
	7 Tlhaodi (father and son, important councilors)	
	8 Mici (probably a councillor)	

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Rev. Jennings about 1920	Chief XII MOSOSO information supplied 1928	Departmental files of 1926
Mochumi	9 Mochumi	
Kgatsele (tribal praise name)	10 Maidu	Maidu
	11 Nake	Ngake
Pholoholo	12 Pholoholo	Motlhabani Pholoholo
Motlhabani	13 Motlhabani	
	14 Sethapi (son of 13)	
	15 Rachwene (son of 13 Kgantlapane Motlhabani)	
Kgantlapane	16 Kgantlapane (son of 13)	
Mosheshe	17 Moshosho	Moshesh Kgantlapane

410 The informants of today say that Logore was no chief but that he may have been a chief's brother. The name Matlhare is not known at all. My informant Eboletse Diloke (89 years old) believes that the first chiefs were: I Tawana II Maidu III Mochumi IV Maidu V Mochumi VI Ngake. The present headman Makgethe, high ranking member of the chief's family, gives the first chiefs as follows: I Morolong - II Matlakala III Maabule IV Ngake - V Maidu - VI Mochumi - VII Ngake. All agree that there was a chief I MAIDI who is the founder of the tribe. The tribal totem, tholo (kudu), is the same as that of the baTolong. However, the Rolong totem tshipi (iron) is neither a Maidu nor a Tlhaping totem.

411 The old men relate a story of how the tribe broke away from the baTolong, which is the same as the story told by the other baTlhaping. When they did not trust the Rolong chief TAU and his son RATLOU, and suspected that they intended to kill the Maidu (the Tlhaping mention their own chief), their head Maidu adopted a ruse. For a long time he pretended to be deaf, but always sat in the kgotla of the Rolong chief to listen to what was

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being planned. When he found out that something was afoot (probably RATLOU planned to attack the ba ga Maidi and the baTlhaping as well), he warned his men. They bound some calves to trees so that they would make a noise in the village and then all departed. They proceeded to a place by the name of Dinokaneng. The informants believe that this place is somewhere near Bothithong. The name Logore mentioned above may have been that of a brother of chief MAIDI but the bearer of the name was no chief himself. If we calculate the possible years of birth of the generations of chiefs, MAIDI must have been born some time between 1640 and 1675 which is about the same time when the Rolong chief RATLOU was born. Thus, according to years and the number of generations, MAIDI could have been a son of Tawana, brother of the Rolong chief TAU. Concerning the second chief II MATLAKALE nothing is known, except that he had the sons III MOTSUMI, IV MAABULE, and in the 3rd hut Matlapana. Tlhaodi and his son Mitsi may have lived during this period and probably were head councillors of the chief. MOTSUMI was born some time between 1700 and 1725. It is believed that MOTSUMI and MAABULE, who was a regent for V NGAKE, both lived and died at Ga-Mopedi (west of Batlharos in Kuruman district).

412 Chief V NGAKE had the sons VIII PHOLOHOLO, IX MAHUMAPELO, and Kgagane who were born between 1760 and 1780 and lived at Dithakong. During their time the Tlhaping chief VIII MOLEHABANGWE (born 1740/55) lived at Dithakong and used the present reserves in Kuruman as grazing areas. This means that the Tlhaping and ba ga Maidi stayed together, and that MOLEHABANGWE or his father MASWE was the superior chief in the same way as he was superior to the senior born Tlhaping sections, such as the boo Marumo and ba ga Pudukudu or boo Molehe. Kgagane was the father of Thuna Kgagane, the first headman of the Tlhaping area of the tribe.

413 VIII PHOLOHOLO, born about 1760/1775, succeeded his father V NGAKE and had the sons X MOTLHABANI, Ngake and Mophalane. IX MAHUMAPELO acted as regent on behalf of X MOTLHABANI, who was born about 1790/1800, regiment: Lelokwane at Dithakong. PHOLOHOLO and MAHUMAPELO both died at DITHAKONG, the latter some years before 1870.

414 Chief X MOTLHABANI came to the present tribal land, Manthe, on the Manthe spruit. This

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must have been during the rule of the Tlhaping chief MOTHIBI, who frequently changed his residence and for whom the Tlhaping country had become so large that he had to subdivide it amongst his brothers. This automatically led to a certain independence of the ba ga Maldi after 1840. They still maintain friendly relations with the senior descendants of Mothibi, such as Galesewe. When MOTLHABANI died in 1891 he was very old.

415 During MOTLHABANI's reign there was a famine and a section of the tribe moved away to the present Keang Reserve. In his or possibly before his time, a certain Kgobotle was the principal councillor of the chief. He was so important that some informants believe that he was a chief. They still remember that he allocated the clan areas (makgotla), helped the orphans, organized the tribal meetings, helped in many tribal affairs and declared war against the tribal section at Keang, under their local head Mere, for refusing to pay tax to the chief.

416 In about 1884, towards the end of MOTLHABANI's rule, war broke out between the ba ga Maldi and the baPhuduhutswana, which lasted for 3 years. It appears that seven horses belonging to the Saku family of the baPhuduhutswana had strayed into the Manthe area of the ba ga Maldi. Lost stock according to custom belongs to the chief and thus MOTLHABANI gave the horses to some of his relatives. One day visitors from the tribe in Taung, the Phuduhutswana, saw the horses and found that some were wounded. Chief MOTLHABANI was prepared to give the horses back to the owners and offered 7 oxen as damage because the horses were wounded. The Phuduhutswana chief, MANKUROANE, sent them back to show that he was not content with seven (Remark by the author: It is possible that the unlucky number seven was taken as an offence. The finger by which the number seven is indicated, is also used to point at witches). An offer of 10 and later of 20 oxen was turned down there by provoking the ba ga Maldi. Shortly before this (in 1884) General Warren ("Rra-di-gelasi") had visited the tribe at Manthe and had asked the chief to send somebody to supervise the area of Pokwane, the land of Galesewe in the southern part of Taung. MOTLHABANI sent his son KGANTLAPANE with some regiments to Pokwane. During this time both tribes, the ba ga Maldi and ba Phuduhutswana, prepared for war. MOTLHABANI ordered his regiments not to carry any rifles when out on tribal hunts and sent a message to this

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effect to chief MANKUROANE, who had said that he wanted to discuss the state of affairs that evening at Leeuwpoort in order to arrive at a peaceful settlement. At the same time KGANTLAPANE's hunting regiments found MANKUROANE's regiments hiding between the rocks in the bed of the Harts River armed with rifles. The same evening they shot and killed eight Maudi people. The ba ga Maide, with Galesewe's tribe and their Nottentot-neighbours as allies, attacked Taung, the population of which fled into the surrounding hills. Guerilla war was waged for three years. Unfortunately for the baPhuduhutswana they also were under fire from the Boers because of constant cattle thefts and they were thus compelled to sue for peace in 1887. It appears that the Boers and the British were on friendly terms with the ba ga Maudi.

417 The sons of chief X MOTLHABANI were: Sethapi in the 1st hut, Ratswenye in the 2nd hut, KGANTLAPANE in the 4th hut. The first two died before they could marry and KGANTLAPANE succeeded to the chieftainship. Tsite had a son Kesekwaile who became a clan headman.

418 The Location Commission of 1906/7 left the following notes about Ratshwene or Ratswenye:

"Immediately after defeating Massouw, Gen. Joubert found it necessary to deal with several senior chiefs, among whom was Racuene, the son of Motlabane of the Tlhaping, who with about 300 followers resided near the border. R. was ordered to leave with his people for Bulpan in the Lichtenburg district, where a location would be beaconed off for him. A location was accordingly surveyed for Racuene and his people at Bulpan in 1888, consisting of four and a half farms. Racuene and his followers settled there, but in 1891, he requested the Government to get him another location on the Massouw lands. In 1893 it was decided to move Racuene from Bulpan to lot 40 of the Massouw lands. With this he was not satisfied and went with his tribe in British Bechuanaland. At the beginning of July 1904 Racuene applied for permission to return to the Transvaal with his followers and to take up his residence in the Wolmaranstad District."

419 Chief MOTLHABANI died three years after the war with the Phuduhutswana (in 1890), having reached a very old age. His successor XI

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KGANTLAPANE, born about 1835/45, regiment: Lohaha la ntswe, had acted on his behalf for the previous four years. After the Langeberg Rebellion in 1896, in which the baTlhaping ba Phuduhutswana chiefs were involved, KGANTLAPANE was recognised also as chief of the latter tribe by the British Government. The baPhuduhutswana protested and recognition was consequently withdrawn. KGANTLAPANE had the following wives and sons:

1 Serume a moTlhaping from Mogopelo

a) MOSOSO, born 1870

b) Pholoholo m

2 Tshiditso

a) Mahumapelo, died young, but had a son Olehile

b) Henry Sesaba Kgantlapane, once headman at the chief's place

3 Sebontsho

a) Makgethe, present headman at Tweelingspan

b) Mashoboko, late clan headman at Kokomeng

4 Sebeta

a) George Gabanatlhake, present headman at Manthe

b) Muso died.

KGANTLAPANE died on 7th May 1913.

420 He was succeeded by his son XII MOSOSO (MOSHOSHO, old spelling) born about 1870, regiment Maletakgosi, who was recognised by the Government on 8.5.1913. MOSOSO had the following wives and issue:

1 Lekama, a member of the tribe

a Gabakgaotse f

2 Gonnamang, married after the first wife had died as substitute

a WILLIAM NYOKO m }
 } twins born 5.9.1902.

b WAGGON MOLEKO m }

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c Mabule m, deceased

d Boareng m

3 Segolagola

a Ntlhaeng m, deceased

b Bonetswe m, born 1930

c Rasemose (=Erasmus) m

some further children died in youth. MOSOSO passed away in 1936. For particulars of his brother Pholoholo see par. 443, (32-12.2).

421 MOSOSO was succeeded by his son XIII NYOKO WILLIAM KGANTLAPANE, whose regiment was Maakapula. He was officially appointed on 17th August 1936, and had the following wives and issue:

1 Monye, a member of the Digoja tribe from Taung

a LETSIE WALTER m, present chief

b Rosi Oarabile f

c Lerothodi m, died

2 Sina, was married after Monye had died

a Peloetlhetse Beauty f

b Glory Saitsane f

c Shakespeare Motlhabane m, born 1939

d Margaret Gakenosi f

e Silvia Nkagisang f.

NTOKO died on 29 December 1942.

422 The heir WALTER was 12 years of age when his father died and did not assume the chieftainship until 1958. His paternal uncle and twin brother of his father, XIV MOLEKO WAGGON KGANTLAPANE, regiment: Maakantwa (1940), was appointed acting chief on 28th July 1943 and acted until 4th May 1958, when he became completely blind. He has the following wives and issue:

1 Babopang

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- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| a Tlhoilwe | f |
| b Mabosigo | f |
| c Catherine Matswanakano | f died |
| d Maime | m died |

2 Gasimelwe

no issue.

While MOLEKO was in the hospital from 1 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1957, Ben Kgantlapane, the headman of Molelema, acted on his behalf. MOLEKO is still living.

423 The present chief XV LETSIE WALTER MOTLHABANI lived for many years in Alexandra Township Johannesburg, and returned home in March 1957. He married Junia Matlakala Thagane, who came from his mother's family in Bloemfontein, and has the following children:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a Monye Patricia, | a girl, was born on 6th November 1959 |
| b Nyoko (second) Charles | m, born 12 Nov. 1961 |
| c Naledi Maureen | f, born 17 Aug. 1963. |

424 The praise poem or tribal seboko, called Kgatsele of the ba ga Maidi goes as follows:

(according to Chief WALTER LETSIE MOTLHABANE and George K. Kgantlapane)

bagaMaidi a Kgatsele	
baTlapa ka lobese	the FrozenMaidi
baTsaya tlhowa ba itshogona	they slapped with milk
ba mogatla a kgomo ba ga Segaillele	they take the hat and are afraid
ka Keledi a Tlhapi a ikitletse	Segaillele's cow-tail
a itsa motse wa bo gohalala,	with Tears of a Fish
motse ga se setsanmeko Motlhaping	he prevented the city from being destroyed,
o tswara ke Mosimane wa moroba yo o	the village is not a village in Motlhaping
marudi a kana ka gago	is caught by a drunk boy who
yo o sorilekima yo oreng a bua	knees are your size.
	the sad one who speaks

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Boela diKhunwana ga se tsagaeno
 ga di a go lema
 tsa ga Mohakana
 boo ra Motšatša moga kalêla batho
 moreuthunya dibotlhoko
 mokgothu go dile ga re
 sa inêela ope Mochwana.
 Regiments:

Back to the Chickens is not yours
 they didn't plow you.
 Mohakana's
 we gave him a stick when he counted people
 pain shooter
 we're not
 he did not give anyone a Mochwana.

425 The names and dates of the tribal regiments (mepatho) are similar to those of the neighbouring baThaping, although there are deviations.

Regiment:	Leader:	Date:
Malokwane	Chief MOTLHABANI	about 1920
?		
Majapoo	Tiego	1857/60
?		
Majakgomo	Sethapi	1870/73
Lohaha I	?	?
Lohaha wa ntse II	Chief KGANTLAPANE	about 1877
Majatau	Ratswenye, son of Motlhabani	about 1880
Mapelesa	Tshite, do.	1885
Mahenyakgosi	Setlhogome	c. 1887
Maletakgosi	Chief MOSOSO	1890
Maakakgosi	Pholoholo brother of Mososo	1904
Maakathata	Sesaba Henry, do.	1918
Maakapula	Chief NYOKO	1925
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Regiment:	Leader:	Date:
Maakantwa	same	1941
Mashela	Chief WALTER LETSIE	1944
Maletalakgosi	Erasmus Rasemose Motlhabani	1948
Mapegakgosi	Job Masoboka Kgantlapane	1958
Manesapula	Boirwang Kgantlapane	1962

The women's regiments have the same name. The long intervals between the regiments show that lengthy periods of drought and insufficient harvests intervened.

Political organisation:

426 The tribe is composed of the following clans with their hereditary clan heads:

Clan	Sub-clan (makgotla)	Clan head
I baKgosing		
A Ngake	the Chief himself	
B Sengwedi	Frank K. Sengwedi, re	cogn. headman
C Pitso	Kana Lehibi	
including boo RaMohitlhe		
D Moletasope	Matlhwaahela Setuti	
E Mongala	Habisi Mongwaketse	
F Matlaopane	Pako Gaorutwe (Makape Serai died)	
G Marumaalala	Piet Kgosiagae	
II Mogamisi (Bagamisi)	Mpusetsang Setlhabetse (Sookang died)	
A boo Ramere	Gaotlhaelwe Mere	
B boo Kobua	Botsang Motsitsi	
C boo Ngotwana	Raukweng Christoffel	Bokgwatile

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Families from various tribes are intermixed with the mentioned clans, such as

Mamathebe (South Sotho),

"Matebele" (Xhosa)

baHurutshe

baKgatla ba ga Manaana

baTaung

baTlokwa.

426 The tribe is a member of the Bantu Authorities system, established by Government Notice No. 444 dd. 29.3.1957. The number of councillors is fixed at 8 to 14. The Bantu Authority council is composed of the following councillors:

- 1 Frank Sengwedi, recognised headman
- 2 Ben Kgantlapane, recognised headman
- 3 Ezekiel Kgantlapane (then acting for Makgethe), recognised headman
- 4 George G. Kgantlapane, recognised headman and chief's deputy.
- 5 Saul Sengwedi
- 6 Nkwe Sengwedi
- 7 Loeto Sengwedi
- 8 Tokwe Segopiso
- 9 Bethuel Motsumi
- 10 Joel Sethiba
- 11 Daniel Montshiwagae
- 12 George Ntlhoisang Kgantlapane.

428 During the time of acting Chief MOLEKO, the chief had an executive council or lekgotla of 7 members to assist him in the preliminary discussion of tribal matters and court cases. Almost

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all of them have died. One of the councillors Diloke, who is 89 years old (in 1960), has a special knowledge of tribal custom and history. Because the tribe has no council of clan headman, all matters are directly referred from the executive council to public meetings.

429 All other matters of general interest, such as social customs, beliefs, churches, schools, material culture, agriculture etc., are dealt with in the chapters of the general introduction.

430 I visited the tribe at Manthe several times in January and March 1960 and 1963, and obtained the material from the chief, his headman and councillors and from old people.

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BA GA MAIDI LOCAL HEADMAN FOR THE MANTHE LOCATION.

431 Chief WALTER MOTLHABANI is chief over 4 sub areas each of which is supervised by a government appointed headman. For the Manthe area proper in which the chief resides, the local headman is at present GEORGE GABANATLHAKE KGANTLAPANE, born 1901 education: school standard IV, member of the Independent Congregational Church. He was appointed by the Government on 1st November, 1949, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chief at Manthe.

432 The first local headman at Manthe (A) was TSONKANE MAKURE, who was in office before 1902. It appears that he was not recognised by the Government. He had the two sons (twins:)

a) Semaswe Frank Makure, born in 1902

b) Ramasesane Moses Makure.

The headman died in 1927.

433 The second headman (B) was HENRY SETSHABA KGANTLAPANE, born before 1886, regiment: Maakathata, appointed by the Government on 1st April 1927. Henry was a son of the second wife of Chief XI KGANTLAPANE, The sons of KGANTLAPANE are given in par. 419.

HENRY died on 14th May 1942.

434 The next headman, (C) JOHN PHOLOANE MOSINGI, merely an elected and Government headman, was appointed on 1st July 1942 and remained in office until his death on 22nd June 1944. the next headman (D) JOHANNES SERETSE was also an elected headman, appointed on 1st April 1945 and remaining in office until his death in 1949.

435 The successor and present headman (E) GEORGE KGANTLAPANE once again a member of the chief's family, is a son of the fourth hut of chief KGANTLAPANE (see paragraph 419). He was born in 1901 and has the following wives and issue:

1 Mariam Morwenyane

a Kgosietsile William, m born in 1931 in Klerksdorp

b Pitso Piet m

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c-f died in youth

2 Morwanyane Mary

a Kedibone f

b Taola m deceased

c Kgantlapane m born 1959

3 Gabaemi

a Gokatweng f

b Motswasele Abel m born 1946.

436 I visited the headman in July 1960.

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BA GA MAIDI

District:

437 Taung, Cape Province

Name of Tribe:

438 ba ga Maidi, totem, tholo (kudu)

Present Headman:

439 BENJAMIN MOGONONO KGANTLAPANE, born 1909, was appointed headman by the Government on 1st January 1953, being sub-ordinate to the jurisdiction of Chief WALTER LETSIE MOTLHABANI. Place of residence: Molelema.

Land and strength of Population:

440 Molelema is in the southern part of the tribal land. The Headman's area does not include Kokoming and Koppie Enkel. The village is on the road from Manthe to Koppie Enkel, 22 miles from the Magistrate's Office. The altitude is slightly above 4000 ft. above sea level. For the rainfall see the Taung area paragraph 25. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

441 There are four villages in the Headman's area: Molelema in the east, Sedukung in the western part, Longaneng north-east of Sedukung, and Mothanthanyane on the western boundary of the tribal area extending into the Magogong area of the ba Phuduhutswana.

442 The census of 1951 did not record the population of the headman's area separately. In 1957 the headman had 565 taxpayers. I estimate the population under the Headman at present to be 2900 plus about 1400 absent workers, i.e. a total of 4300.

History:

443 The first headman for the Molelema area of the tribal land was (A) PHOLOHOLO, a son of chief XI KGANTLAPANE of the first hut and brother of chief XI MOSOSO. see paragraph 419. He was born in 1874 and his regiment was Maakakgosi (1904). He had the following wives and issue:

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1 Bainei Pauline, married in 1906

- a Motlhabane m deceased
- b Gate f
- c BEN MOGONONO m, the present headman
- d Mbontsang f
- e Mosadiwamarope f deceased
- f Maphatsane f
- f Selekeng m living
- h Matau f

2 Tuelo

- a Bailusi Benjamin m born 1910
- b Seitsiwe f deceased
- c Sepalamo f deceased
- d Moselaatshe f
- e Montshiwa Willie m living
- f Keeleselang m deceased
- g Moholoanyane m

3 Ntlongwe

- a Sedihile f
- b Setlelang f
- c Mososo m born 1925
- d Gaoagiwe m
- e Moatlhudiemang m
- f Sereka f
- g Keitebetse f
- h Gokolahantswe f
- i Keipiditse m
- j Keatweng m

Pholoholo died on 20th December 1952.

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444 The second headman was his son and present headman (B) BEN MOGONONO. See paragraph 439. He married Belinah Sejo and has the following children by her:

a Letlhogile Raymond m, born 1933

b Galelemogwe Cecilia f

c Pholoholo Walter m born 1938.

Political organisation:

445 The political organisation is centred at the chief's place. In the headman's area parts of the following clans: 1) Sengwedi 2) the boo RaMohitlhe, a subclan of the ba Pitso, both being royal clans.

446 The headman is a member of the chief's council and is himself assisted by 1) Ramagageng Right Seepamere and 2) Itlhabaneng Mac Sekgoetso in the discussion of local affairs. For further particulars see the general introduction.

447 I visited the headman in January 1960

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BA GA MAIDI

District:

448 Taung, Cape Province.

Name of Tribe:

449 A BaTlhaping ba ga Maidi or BagaMaidi, totem: Tholo (Kudu).

Present Headman:

450 EZEKIEL MANTOLONG KGANTLAPANE, born 1920, was appointed Government Headman on 1st July 1961, acting for his aged father. He is subordinate to the jurisdiction of Chief WALTER MOTLHABANI.

Residence: Matseng on the farm Tweelingspan.

Land and strength of Population:

451 Matseng is situated in the easternmost part of the district of Taung, about 22 miles from Taung. The headman's area comprises the farms Tweelingspan (3101 morgen 136 rds.), Panmure (4195 morgen 111 rds.) and Kokoming (3081 morgen 384 rds.) in the Scheduled Native Area of the Taung Native Reserve and the farm Koppie Enkel K3889 morgen 238 rds.) in Released Area no. 9. There are the following villages in the headman's area: Matseng on Tweelingspan, Mmamutle on Panmure and Kokoming (not Kokoming) on the farm with the same name. Formerly there was a village Gaumakwe on the farm Koppie Enkel. The altitude of the area is over 4000 feet above sea level and the average annual rainfall is between 16 and 17 inches. There is a dam in the eastern corner of Kokoming. The strength of the population is given in par. 401.

History:

452 The first headman for this eastern part of the tribal land is the headman MAKGETHE KGANTLAPANE, who is a son in the third hut of chief XI KGANTLAPANE MAKGETHE was born in 1873, He had school education to standard VI and was appointed headman on 4 Jan. 1912. He married Grace Gadikgatle and has the following issue by her:

a Samuel Matlhakale m died in 1944

b Joseph Kebalepile m born 1910, died 1960

c Flora Thekoeng f

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d Evening Kegomoditswe	f
e Lili Kereng	f
f Esekiel Mantolong	m born 1920, my informant
g Nelly Keiteng	f
h Rosy Kesenyang	f
i Gladys Kikantsemang	f.

MAKGETHE retired on 30.6.1961 because of old age and died on 23.7.1963. The son Esekiel, who is the eldest son, acted as headman for his father since 1961. Ezekiel is educated to school standard III and is a member of the independent Congregational Church. He married Mita Entshang, who come from Schweizer Reneke and has the following children by her:

a Gadikgatthe Emily	f born 1957
b Motlalepula Maria	f born 1961
c Kenewang Maria	f born 1961
d Makgethe William	m 1963

Political Organisation:

453 In the headman's area, there is the Ngake clan of the ba ga Maidi as well as some baSotho, Xhosa and so called "Matebele" the origin of whom is unknown. The headman has six advisers to discuss local affairs.

454 I visited the Headman in July 1960.

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BA GA MAIDI

District:

455 Taung, C.P.

Tribe:

456 ba ga Maidi, totem: tholo (kudu).

Present headman:

457 MORWA CHRISTOPHER SENWEDI, born 14.11.1930, was officially appointed Headman on 1st October 1961, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of chief WALTER LETSIE MOTLHABANI. Place of residence: Tlapeng.

Land and numbers of population:

458 The Tlapeng area is the smallest of the four tribal areas. It is situated in the northeastern corner of the district. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches. There are three villages in the headman's area: Tlapeng, Modutung in the western corner and Dipuding in the south-eastern corner.

459 The village Tlapeng is about 16 miles from the Magistrate's office by road. It is situated on the road to Schweizer Reneke.

460 The 1951 census recorded a population of 1243 in the Headman's area. 166 Taxpayers were registered in 1957 for this area which means that many of the headman's followers were registered elsewhere. I estimate the present population of the headman's area to be about 2000, including absent workers.

Skeleton genealogy of chiefs:

461 The headmen of this area are indicated in the chief's genealogy par. 405.

History:

462 The first headman for the Tlapeng area was (A) XII MOSOSO before he became chief, i.e. from about 1900 to 1913. He was born about 1870, regiment: Maletakgosi. For particulars of his genealogy see par. 405.

463 The second headman for Tlapeng was (B) THUNA KGAGANE, who was a son of Kgagane and grandson of Chief V NGAKE. He served as Government headman for many years and died on 5th February 1939.

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464 He was succeeded by headman (C) FRANK KERETETSE SENWEDI, born in 1885, regiment: Leakapula (1925), appointed on 9 March 1939. FRANK married Mamokale Sedimo and has the following children by her:

a Seduku	m born 1925 deceased
b Puleng Sannie	f
c Morwa Christopher	m born 1930
d Pheko Taylor	m
e Moapitso Joseph	m
f Manaka Joseph	m
g Seepapitso	m deceased
h Modisagarekwe John	m
i Keitlhetse	f deceased
j Boitumelo Daniel	m.

Senwedi is the second subclan of the royal clan. FRANK is descended from Senwedi as follows:

Senwedi
 Ramorolong
 Seraseng
 Frank Senwedi.

FRANK SENWEDI retired on 30.9.1961 and died on the 13 March 1962.

465 His eldest living son (D) MORWA CHRISTOPHER SENWEDI succeeded (see paragraph 464). MORWA has standard IV education. He married Mammale Lydia who has the following children:

a) Tshadi	f born 1956
b) Mokgethisi	m
c) Gaompotse	m
d) Bodumele Lucas	m

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- e) Nkagisang Gert m
- f) Moagiemang Senwedi m (died)

Political Organisation:

466 The political organisation is centred at the chiefs place, although the Senwedi subclan lives at Tlapeng. There are also members of other clans such as Mogabisi, Ngotwana and baTaung (South Sotho).

467 The headman is a member of the chief's council at Manthe. He has two advisers to deal with local affairs. They are: 1) Maloba White Loba and 2) Mosimanewamakgoa Johannes Puso.

468 I visited the headman in January 1960 and obtained the above material from himself and his advisers.

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LOWER MAJEAKGORO

District:

469 District of Taung, Cape Province, formerly British Bechuanaland.

Tribe:

470 The different tribes, in order of numerical strength are: baRolong of the clans: Modiboa, Morakile, boo Thaba, boo Seleka, Rakgoro; baHurutshe boo Manyane, and few baTshweng; baTlhaping of the clans: Seatlolo, boo Moduana, few бага Molehe and Phuduhutswana (2 families); baTlhaping бага Maidi; baKwena of Sechele.

Present Headman:

471 LECHUTE ELIAS PAMPIER, born in 1887, no regiment, member of the Berlin Lutheran Mission Church, is a moRolong boo Seleka of the Modiboa clan. He was officially appointed as independent headman on 1st March 1933. Since he became head of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority, civil and criminal jurisdiction have been conferred on him, the proclamation being dated 28th February 1958.

Language:

472 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana.

Land and strength of Population:

473 Lower Majeakgoro is the northernmost of the locations previously included in the Barkly West district. It stretches about 10 miles from east to west and for about 4 miles from north to south. Originally Lower and Upper Majeakgoro were one area being 18,672 morgen in extent. Lower Majeakgoro comprises the following farms:

N.W. 27 3,408 morgen

N.W. 28 2,647 morgen 173 sq. rds.

N.W. 29 4,277 morgen 414 sq. rds.

Total 10,332 morgen 587 sq. rds.

474 The correct spelling of the place name is Majeakgoro (stones of a reef) and not Mayeakgoro. In this area there are many limestone outcrops especially on the hills to the west and in the new residential area, There is only one village in the Location, which is called Pampierstat or
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Majeakgoro. The village in Upper Majeakgoro bears the name, of Ntselentlhane. Pampierstat was recently moved to a new locality in the centre of the Location, in order to provide a suitable system of grazing camps.

475 The altitude of Majeakgoro Location varies from 4000 ft. above sea level along the western boundary of the location, which is the altitude of the natural plateau around Taung district to 3500 in the valley of the Harts River. The description of "Upper" and "Lower" majeakgoro is no longer apt. The whole area known as Majeakgoro slopes from west to east and not from south to north. Upper Majeakgoro was previously on the western slope while lower Majeakgoro was in the valley to the east. In order to give both areas access to the Harts river the boundary was redrawn from west to east thereby giving both locations an upper and a lower part. Strictly speaking one should now refer to Pampierstat as Lower Majeakgoro and to Nchelentlhane (new orthography : Ntselentlhane) as Upper Majeakgoro. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

476 The Census of 1951 recorded a population of 997 (444 m, 553 f.) for Lower Majeakgoro. In 1957 292 taxpayers were registered under the headman. The Majeakgoro Tribal Authority has a total Of 917 taxpayers. I estimate the present population to be about 1700 including 500 absent workers.

History:

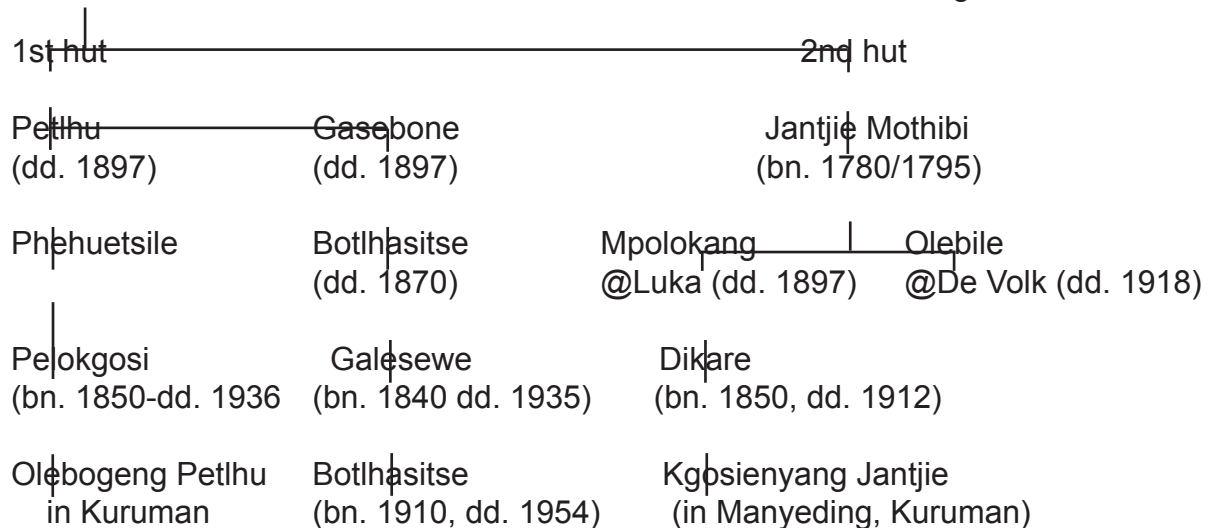
477 The Location has a mixed population consisting mainly of baRolong, baHurutshe and others, and with a minority of baTlhaping. Many persons who worked in the diamond diggings in the days gone by, found a home in the Locations of the former Barkly West district. It appears that towards the middle of the last century GASEBONE was the chief over the whole of Majeakgoro being succeeded until the Langeberg Rebellion (1897), by chief GALESEWE. The Locations further south belonged to chief JANTJIE MOTHIBI.

478 The genealogy of the former chiefs (capital letters) is as follow:

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VIII MOLEHABANGWE (bn. 1740, died 1812)

~~IX MOTHIBI (bn. 1770/1775, died 1836/1838)~~ ~~Molale~~ ~~IXMAHURA~~
 chiefs at Taung



Phetlhu and Gasebone took part in the Langeberg Rebellion. Phetlhu was sentenced to death for murdering a European official and Gasebone was imprisoned from 1897 to 1903. Gasebone and his Grandson Galešewe lived at Phokwane. The area was taken away from him because of the Langeberg Rebellion

479 The family of Botlhasitse (second) live in Modutung area of Magogong under the chief of Taung. Botlhasitse had endeavoured to secure the restoration of the chieftainship. The Government offered him the farm Roodepoort in Taung in 1938 and Trust farms in Kuruman in 1942, but he refused the offer. Since his death, in 1958 (?), his followers have evinced no further interest in the chieftainship. Phetlhu's descendents disputed Galešewe's rights to the chieftainship. Phetlhuetsile and Olebogeng spent most of their lives in diamond diggings in Barkly West, OLEBOGENG PETLHU was offered the chieftainship over the Tlhaping Reserve and Trust farms in the district of Kuruman in 1944. (His history is given in "The Tribes of Kuruman District" Ethnological Publication No. 49 paras. 365-389).

480 BOTLHASITSE, who lived at Phokwane, appointed the grandfather of the present headman, (A) PAMPIER LETSHUTE, as first headman of Majeakgoro. PAMPIER, was one of the early settlers in the area arriving before 1870. He was a moRolong from Thabanchu and had three sons:

- a) Tokonyane
- b) Rrakhee Andries
- c) KGOMONYANE JAN PAMPIER.

He died at a very old age in 1874, the year of the eclipse of the sun.

481 He was succeeded by his son, (B) KGOMONYANE JAN PAMPIER, who relinquished the headmanship at the beginning of this century. He died in 1926.

482 The next headman, was (C) JUEL MENTOR, a relative-in-law of PAMPIER, holding office for about 2-3 years.

483 The first Government appointed headman was (D) ABRAHAM "LEEUEW" = TAU, a South-Sotho, who was headman for 3-4 years before giving up the headmanship on 30th September, 1907. He died in 1930.

484 The next headman was (E) JOHANNES CHUBISI, a moThaping of the ba ga Maidi section. He had come from Motsorogwane, now called New Lands, in the Dikgatlong area (junction of Vaal and Harts). He died on 22nd May, 1910. He was succeeded by his son (F) MOAGISI CHUBISI, appointed headman on 23rd May, 1910. This headman died on 4th September, 1922.

485 The next headman chosen by the Government, was (G) JAN TAU = "LEEUEW", a moRolong boo Thaba from Thabanchu. He was succeeded by his brother, (H) PIET TAU = "LEEUEW", officially appointed on 7th June, 1923. This headman died on 4th Dec. 1932.

486 The present headman succeeded to the office on 1st March, 1923. (I) ELIAS PAMPIER is the son of Rrakhee Andries, mentioned above as son of headman (A) PAMPIER. Rrakhee was not a headman having proceeded to Bulawayo where he took part in a war. Before leaving, he had married Tshainyane and had had two sons by her:

- a) ELIAS PAMPIER
- b) Gaboipelwe Abraham who lives at Kimberley.

In Rhodesia he married wife, a moShona.

487 ELIAS PAMPIER has the following wives and issue:
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1 Moretiimang Jemaima, a moRolong of Thabanchu who died in 1921

- a) Selelo Rebecca f
- b) Mosele m deceased
- c) Booitjie m deceased
- d) Mosadiwahika f deceased
- e) Magare m deceased

2 Mmakepile Martha, a moRolong boo Rratshidi

- a) Mmatiki f
- b) Kgakgamatso m born 1928
- c) Dinko ("Cholo") m

When the headman came to Majeakgoro in 1931, his wife preferred to remain in Mafeking where she is still living.

3 Sannie Mohule, a moTshweng

- a) Tshainyane f deceased.

Political Organisation:

488 The tribal area under headmen in the old Barkley West reserves now forming part of the Taung district with the possible exception of Majeakgoro, previously formed a unit under one Chief. They are now loosely organised sections. Since 1958 Lower and Upper Majeakgoro, Sekging and Soeding have been grouped together in the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority. The locations of the Headmen of Mamutla, Driefontein or Mmadipelesa, and Shaleng were at the same time grouped under the Mamutla Tribal Authority. Majeng had resisted all efforts towards co-operation. The natural chief for all these Locations is KGOSIENEWANG JANTJIE who is now official headman, at Manyeding in the Kuruman district.

489 The Majeakgoro Tribal Authority was established by Government Notice No. 317 dated 28th February 1958. The area of this Authority is described as follows: "From a point on the boundary common to the Taung and Warrenton Districts at the south-easterly beacon common to the farm Witpan (T.A.V.F.1.9) and Majeakgoro Location; thence in a general southerly direction along the boundary common to the Taung and Warrenton Districts to the beacon common to the farm Anthorn

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N.W. 23 (G.W.10.15) and Seoding Location on the bank of the Harts River; thence in a northwesterly direction along the boundary common to Seoding Location and the farm Anthorn N.W. 23, Seoding Location and the farm N.W. 33 (B.A.W.10.9) to the beacon common to Seoding Location, the farm N.W.33, N.W.41 (G.W.18.18) and Chosen Farm N.W.40 (G.W.10.18); thence in a generally northerly direction along the boundary common to Seoding Location and Chosen Farm N.W.40, Sekging Location and farm N.W. 39 (G.W.8.51), Sekging Location and the farm N.W. 38 (G.W.8.48), Majeakgoro Location and the farm N.W. 37 (G.W. 19.40) and Majeakgoro Location and the farm Dingly Dell N.W.36 (G.W.24,8 to the beacon common to the Majeakgoro Location, the farm Dingly Dell N.W. 36 on the Southern Boundary of Released Area No.8 (Thoming TAV. 1.15); thence in a general south-easterly direction along the boundary common to the Majeakgoro Location and Released Area No.8 (Thoming TAV. 1.15), Majeakgoro Location and the farm Witpan (TAV. 1. 15), Majeakgoro Location and the farm Witpan (TAV.F.1.9 to the point of commencement.

490 The number of councillors is laid down as a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 18, divided as far as practically equal between locations.

491 The head of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority is headman Elias Pampier of Lower Majeakgoro location. The councillors are (appointed 1.Sept. 1962) as follows:

1) headman Elias Pampier	Pampierstat.
2) Sam Bethanie	"
3) Piet Mooketsi	"
4) headman John Matswe	Upper Majeakgoro
5) Jackson Makodi	Upper Majeakgoro
6) Henry Ntsekang	"
7) headman John Sehemo	Sekging
8) Stoffel Ntshekang	"
9) Samson Monnamme	"
10) headman Daniel Babuseng	Seoding
11) Phillip Mmusi	"
12) Sam Kgathane	"

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492 Before the establishment of a Tribal Authority, the headman had 4 advisers to assist him in managing the affairs of the location, Except for Sam Bethanie, they were not nominated as councillors for the Tribal Authority. The Majeakgoro Tribal Authority has a levy of 10s. p.a. for the years 1959 to 1963 (Proclamation No. 212 of 1958).

493 The more important tribal groups have their own sub- or clan headmen:

boRolong	head Elias Pampier himself
baHurutshe	head Lorathu Matlola
bagaMaidi	head Gopane
baKwena	head Modise
baTlhaping	head ?

494 For further particulars, e.g. about schools, Churches, land etc., see the general introduction.

495 I visited the tribe in April 1960 and obtained the above material from departmental files, from the headman himself and from some of his councillors.

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UPPER MAJEAKGORO

District:

496 Taung, Cape Province, in former British Bechuanaland.

Tribe:

497 baTlhaping ba ga Molehe and ba ga Phuduhutswana, baRolong and South-Sotho

Present Headman:

498 HENRY MALESHANE NTSHEKANG, born 1902, was appointed as Government headman on 12 October 1966. His Location forms part of the Majeakgoro Communal Authority.

Residence: Ntshelentlhane or Upper Majeakgoro.

Language:

499 Southern dialect of seTswana.

Land and strength of population:

500 Upper Majeakgoro is now the southern half of the Majeakgoro area, which formed a single unit in the last century. There is only one village in Upper Majeakgoro Location, namely Nchelentlhane (official writing: Ntshelentlhane), which means pointed stones. It is situated a few miles southwest of Pampierstat, from which it is separated by some hills. Altitude and rainfall are the same as for Pampierstat mentioned in par. 475. A grazing area to the west of the village is called Leuputsane, being named after a fountain.

501 Upper Majeakgoro is 7,339 morgen in extent and comprises the following farms:

N.W. No. 26	3,674 morgen	145 sq. roods
N.W. No. 30	3,664 morgen	528 sq. roods
Total	7,339 morgen	73 sq. roods

The farm N.W. No. 25 does not belong to this Location as said in departmental records.

502 The Census of 1951 gives a population of 703 (310 m. 393 fem.) for the area. In 1957, 235 taxpayers were registered under the headman. I estimate the present total population of the Location to be about 1,100 to 1,200 including about 350 absent workers.

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History:

503 In the last century the locations of Upper and Lower Majeakgoro were a single unit under one headman. Before 1911 this Location was supervised from Pampierstat.

504 The first headman, (A) MALESWANE NTSBKANG a moThaping wa ga Phuduhutswana, was appointed by the Government on 1st November, 1911. The headman was dismissed on 15th March, 1935.

505 The headman (B) JOHANNES RAMODISANE MATSWE born 1884, succeeded to the office on 1st October 1935, He has the following wives and issue:

1 Mary, a Southern-Sotho of the baTaung tribe

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Makoma | f died |
| (b) Tina | f |
| (c) Madikatane | f died |
| (d) Mosiwa | f |
| (e) Nko | m born 1918 |
| (f) Kulane | f. |

2 Dina, married after the first wife had died, divorced, had no children.

3 Mmole, a moRolong from Phitsane no issue.

The headman died on 8th December 1962.

506 The neighbouring headman, ELIAS PAMPIER, (cf. paras. 471, 487, 491) also acted for this Location for four years, appointed on 15th Dec. 1962. The inhabitants of the Location however, wished to have their own headman. A grandson of the first headman, (C) HENRY MALESHANE NTSHEKANG, born 1902, education Stand. II, was appointed by the Government on 12. Oct. 1966. His grandfather MALESHANE NTSHEKANG had the following three sons by his first wife: Piet Simakoko, who did not succeed because he was blind and who died in 1956, Samuel and Ishmail who both died long ago. Piet had the sons HENRY and Nelson who has again three sons. HENRY married Ruth Moaba, and has the following children by her:

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a Herod Molebatsi	m born 1933
b Edwin Moheloeng	m born 1939
c Herbert Kesaabaka	m born 1941
d Rosie	f
e Katie	f
f Elizabeth	f
g Magret	f.

Political organisation:

507 The small tribal groups of this Location have their own sub- or clanheadmen:

baThaping ba ga Molehe, head: Motimela

baThaping ba Phuduhutswana, head: Modito

baRolong boo Mabula, head: Kabelo

South Sotho, head?

Upper Majeakgoro forms part of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority (Proclamation No. 317 of 1958) under the chairmanship of headman Elias Pampier. For the tribal members on the Tribal Authority council see paragraph 491.

508 For further particulars, e.g. schools, churches, agriculture etc. see the general introduction. I visited Majeakgoro in April, 1960

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BATLHAPING BA PHUDUHUTSWANA

District:

509 Taung, Cape Province, former British Bechuanaland.

Tribe:

510 baTlhaping ba Phuduhutswana and few ba ga Molehe, baRolong, baHurutshe and baTshweng The tribes of the Barkly West Reserves are No.32-07 in "The Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of S.A." by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Present Headman:

511 STOFFEL NTSHEKANG SEHEMO was appointed acting headman on 1.6.1961. (see paragraph 521)

Residence: Sekging.

Language:

512 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana.

Land and strength of Population:

513 The Sekging Location is situated between Majeakgoro and the road from Jan Kempdorp to Kuruman. The residential area is in the centre of the Location which comprises two farms: N.W.25 and N.W.31. It is 7,511 morgen 27 sq. rds. in extent.

514 Sekging is the only village in the location Further placenames are:

Mosomasekgwa, a fountain and grazing south-west of Sekging,
Kanye, grazing area in a northerly direction from Sekging,
Matlapana(neng), a grazing area south of Sekging.

The altitude varies from 4,000 feet, above sea level on the western boundary to below 3,500 feet in the valley of the Harts River.

515 The Census of 1951 recorded a population of 431 (209 m, 222 f.) for the area. In 1957, 143 taxpayers were registered for Sekging, while for both Locations, Sekging and Seoding, under headman Sehemmo, 390 taxpayers were registered. I estimate the population of Sekging to be about 900 including 400 absent workers.

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History:

516 In the last century from approximately 1835 until the district boundaries were proclaimed in 1899, the Sekging Location was in charge of chief Jantjie Mothibi and his son Luka.

517 The first headman, (A) ANDRIES MAITATWE MOLATOMME, a moTlhaping ba ga Maidi, was chosen by the Government and appointed on 11th August 1900. He had no authority over his people because they were not consulted about the appointment of a headman. The headman also allowed unauthorised ingress of strangers and gave them ploughing land in his area, something which he considered he was entitled to do under Native Custom. The misunderstanding with the administration and the disregard of Bantu legal customs led to the dismissal of the headman on 20th May, 1906.

518 The next headman was the father of the present headman, (B) KOKI SEHEMO, appointed by the Government on 21st May, 1906. He was a moTlhaping ga ba Molehe, born 1860, regiment: Majapoo. He had the following wives and sons:

1 Gaboileng, a moTlhaping ba ga Maidi

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Mosimanekgosi | m present headman |
| (b) Sehemmo Sehemmo | m died |

2 Malekopa, a moRolong

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Ohalotse Willy, | m lives in Johannesburg. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|

There was no co-operation between the headman and the then Superintendent of Natives with the result that the headman was dismissed on 3rd April, 1925. While the matter was still being investigated by the Department (C) KOROSANI acted as headman until 24th July, 1925.

519 The next headman, (D) SELEHITSWE TAU, a moTlhaping ba ga Maidi, was again chosen by the Government and appointed on 25th July, 1925. The headman terminated his services because of illhealth and old age on 1st May, 1935.

520 The Headman (E) ISAAK MOSIMANEKGOSI SEHEMO born 1882, regiment: Maakakgosi, appointed on 1st October, 1935, succeeded to the office. From 7th July, 1952 to 1.7.1962 he had also been official headman of the Seoding location. Both locations form part of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority of which headman ELIAS PAMPIER is the chairman. He is a moTlhaping ba ga Molehe. His wives and issue are as follows:

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- 1 Nnanna Francina, a moHurutshe who died after 1920
 - a. Motekge John, m born 1910, working at Jan Kempdorp.
 - b. Mosesane David, m away in town somewhere
- 2 Podile Mmalala, a moTsatsing, married after the first wife had died
 - a. Lala f
 - b. Pholoholo James m lives in Johannesburg
 - c. Boinyane Joseph m lives in Johannesburg
 - d. Kenalemang f died
- 3 Dorothea Chilelelo, a moHurutshe married in 1945
 - a. Gaebalwe f
 - b. f died in youth.

ISAAK, M. SEHEMO died on 5th February, 1961.

521 (F) STOFFEL NTSHEKANG SEHEMO was appointed acting headman on 1.6.1961. He is probably ruling for the eldest son of the late headman, JOHN MOTEKGE SEHEMO, born 1910, had no education and is working in Jan Kempdorp. JOHN has five children, who are married.

Political organisation:

522 There are no sub-headman or clan headmen under the headman, because the large majority of the inhabitants of the location are ba ga Phuduhutswana. All the other sections are so few in number that they cannot be organised under subheads.

523 Sekging forms part of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority under the chairmanship of headman Elias Pampier.

524 At present, headman Sehemmo is also the headman of the Seoding Location. This may be a temporary arrangement until such time as a suitable headman can be found for this area. The Seoding location is described separately below.

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525 I visited the headman in April, 1960 and obtained the above material from departmental files, from the headman and some old men.

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527 Seoding location has a mixed population, consisting, according to strength of numbers, of: baKgatl'a ba ga Manaana, baHurutshe, baNgwaketse and few baTlhaping ba ga Molehe, ba ga Phuduhutswana and ba ga Maidi.

Present Headman:

528 GALOTLHOMELWE NATHANIEL BABUSENG, born 1896, was officially appointed headman on 1st July, 1962.

Residence: Seoding.

Land and numbers of population:

529 The Seoding Location, or more correct Seweding, adjoins the Sekging Location in the south stretching about 10 miles from west to east. The residential area is in the centre of the location. The main road from Jan Kempdorp to Kuruman runs through the north-eastern part of the location which consists of the farms: N.W. 24 and N.W. 32, being 6,408 morgen 517 sq. roods in extent.

530 There is only the one village, Seoding in the location. A fountain and grazing area to the north-west of the village is called Matlhwasa while to the south-west there is Caba (c = being a palatal click of the Hottentot language). The altitude varies from about 4,000 feet above sea level in the west to below 3,500 feet in the Harts River bed. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

531 The Census of 1951 recorded a population of 779 (343 m, 436 fem.). In 1957, 247 taxpayers were registered for Seoding. I estimate the present total population to be about 1,400 including about 450 workers absent from the location.

History:

532 From the middle to the end of last century Seoding Location formed part of the area of chief JANTJIE MOTHIBI and his son LUKA. The chief was however, cut off from his land by the establishment of the district boundary, in 1899, when he lived with part of the tribe in the district of Kuruman. A year later, in August 1900, the British Bechuanaland Government appointed a headman for each location, the first headman of

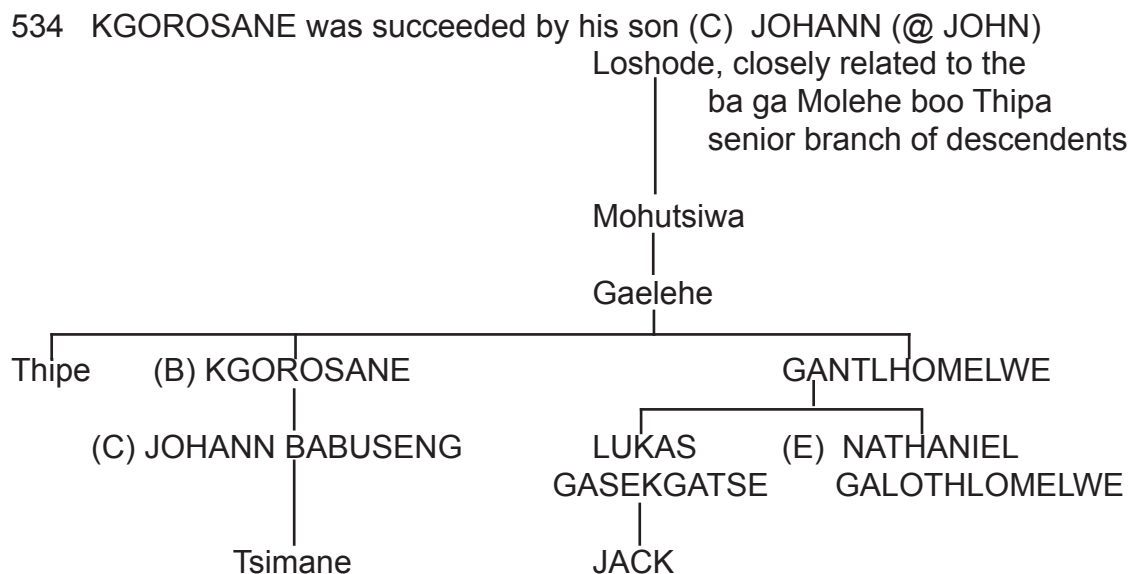
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Seeding being (A) NICHOLAS DIMPE KOONEENG MOGASHWE, a moKgatla ba ga Manaana. No record can be traced about the termination of his services.

533 The second headman was (B) KGOROSANE (not Kgoresanie), a moTlhaping ba ga Molehe, appointed on 17th July, 1902, was chosen by the British Government. The headman died on 31st October 1926. He had the following sons:

Johann @ John Babuseng, last headman of the Location
 Gaebei who died
 Katlholo who died
 Ntse Benjamin still living.

As the headman comes from a high ranking family of the baTlhaping, his genealogy may be given here:



BABUSENG, born in 1882 and appointed by the Government on 1st Nov. 1926. JOHN died on 28th May, 1952. His eldest son was Luka Babuseng.

535 Several names are mentioned in departmental files in connection with the succession to the headmanship, such as the above mentioned Benjamin, "Daniel" (=NATHANIEL) and Luka. When the people wished that Luka should succeed, it was erroneously stated that Luka were not a member of the tribe. The chief Native Commissioner then decided that the Location should for the time being remain

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in charge of the Headman of the adjoining location sekging (who is of the same tribal branch as Luka) but added that "this does not necessarily mean that the two Locations should be amalgamated" Therefore on the death of the last headman JOHANN BABUSENG, the Department decided to appoint Headman MOSIMANEKGOSI ISAAK SEHEMO of the Sekging Location to manage the affairs of Seoding on 7th July, 1952. After the death of Headman SEHEMO the question of a succession for a headman for Seoding was raised again. In July, 1961 a certain (D) GAOTILWE was appointed headman by the Government, who had traditional rights to succeed to the headmanship.

536 The tribe suggested that somebody else should be appointed as headman. The late Headman JOHANN BABUSENG has a son and heir, GOROSANE LUKA BABUSENG, born 1915, who is married and has two children, the eldest being Tsimane. Luka lives in Klerksdorp and failed to assume the Headmans hip An elder brother of JOHANN, Thipe, or his sons had left the tribe for Kimberley. There was no child in Thipe's first house, while the sons in his second house are Motsweng, Jacob and Keelepile. It was then decided that the brother of LUKA, (E) GALOTLHOMELWE NATHANIEL BABUSENG had to become headman and was appointed on 1. 7. 1963, possibly acting for LUKA's son Tsimane. NATHANIEL's son Jack works in Kimberley.

537 Although the baTlhaping form a small minority at Seoding, the location should be regarded as baTlhaping country, because it was under a Tlhaping chief during the last century. The majority of baKgatla and baHurutshe immigrated later as ex-workers from the diamond digging at Klipdrift.

Political Organisation :

538 The different tribal section in the Seoding Location have their own sub-headmen as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 baKgatla ba ga Manaana | Head: Noko Magogoba Motlhabani |
| 2 baHurutshe | Head: Morure Olase |
| 3 baNgwaketse | Head: Kegakilwe Tshipa |
| 4 baTlhaping ba ga Molehe
ba ga Phuduhutswana
ba ga Maidi | Head: the headman of the location. |

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539 Seoding Location forms part of the Majeakgoro Tribal Authority, under the chairmanship of Elias Pampier, headman of Lower Majeakgoro Three members from Seoding serve as councillors on the Authority see paragraph 491.

540 I obtained most of the above material from the headman of Sekging, Isaak Sehemmo.

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MAMUTLA-BATLHAPING MIXED

District:

541 Native Affairs District Taung, Magisterial district Barkly West, Cape Province.

Tribe:

542 BaTlhaping ba ga Molehe, baTlhaping ba ga Moduana, baTshweng and few baPhuduhutswana of the boo Mosakga clan. Totem: Kudu (tholo). The serial number of the baTlhaping of the old Barkley West Reserves is 32-07 in "The Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of S.A." by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Headman:

543 GEORGE KGAMA MOTHIBI, born in 1929, no regiment, was appointed headman on 8 Oct. 1962.

Residence: Mamutla

Land and numbers of Population:

544 Mamutle is a Location in the Scheduled Area and is situated between Boetsap and the Harts river, about 50 miles south of Taung. The Location is 13,226 morgen 149 sq. roods in extent and comprises the farms: N.W. 20, N.W. 21 and N.W. 35.

545 The following place names for villages and grazing area may be mentioned:

Mamutla, main village in the south-eastern corner of the Location, one mile from the Harts River.

Madithamaga, village slightly north of the centre of the Location.

Losasaneng, village between the two named villages

Thotayatau, village east of the road to Taung and between this road and the bend of the Harts river.

Gataote, village now moved to the Shaleng area, situated between Madithamaga and Boetsap.

Lentswe-ya-Gatloung, grazing area north-west of Madithamaga towards the Butswa Spruit.

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Kgoro-ya-ga Mangkopo, grazing area on the western boundary of the location extending towards Boetsap.

Magageng forms the boundary between Mmamutle and Shaleng. The Butswa spruit runs through the north-western corner of the location.

The European village Boetsap is called Butswanyane in seTswana.

546 The altitude of the location is between 3500 and 4000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

547 The Census of 1951 registered a population of 736 (335 male 401 female). In 1958, 276 taxpayers were registered under the headman. I estimate the population to be roughly 1300 including about 400 absent workers.

History:

548 In the last century the Mamutla area, as part of the whole Native area of the district of Barkley West, belonged to the house of chief Jantjie. This land was separated from the chiefdom by the Taung district boundary. The supervision of the area by a chief also fell into neglect after the Langeberg Rebellion of 1897. It appears that the people at no time acknowledged the superiority of the house of Mankuroane, e.g. chief Molale.

549 It is unknown when the Government appointed the first headman (A) EDWARD SEBE. He was probably appointed in 1897 and was not related to the chief's house or to any clan head. He was pensioned because of old age on 30th June, 1917. He was succeeded by his son (B) GAOLESE (not Kgaolis, as noted in departmental files), who was officially appointed on 1st July, 1917. On 30th June 1923 GAOLESE vanquished office because of illhealth, However, as no successor could be found he continued in an acting capacity until the 31st January 1924. He died in 1956. For one year, i.e. from 1st February, 1924 to 1st February 1925 (C) the headman of Shaleng and Witkoppies, NTOKO TSWAILE, took over the headmanship in addition to his own.

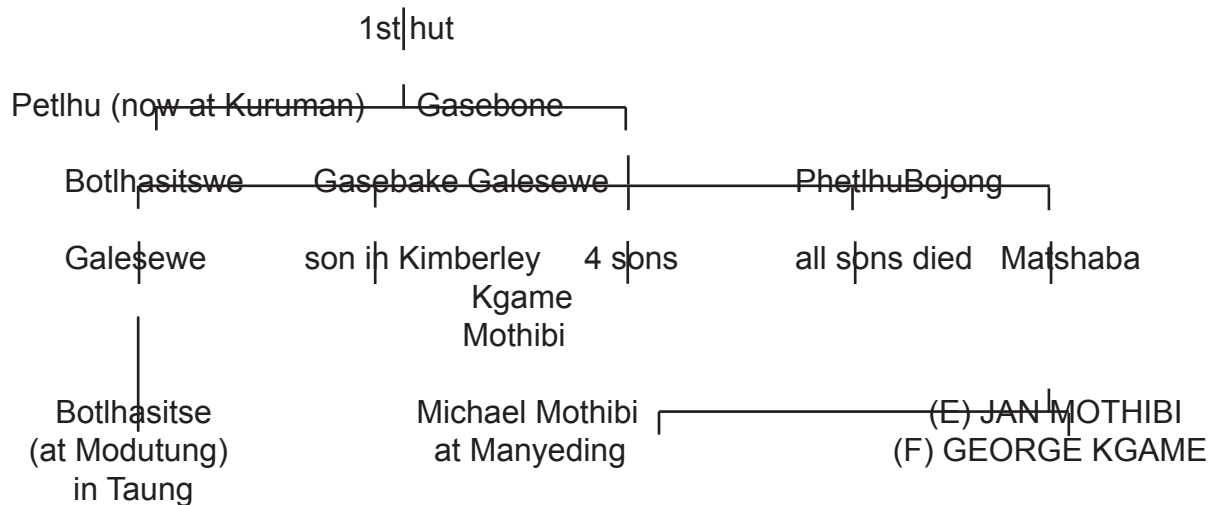
550 On 1st February 1925 the Government appointed (D) IKANENG GANAKGOMO as headman, after his election by the residents of the location. He retired because of ill-health on 1st February 1936 and died two years later.

551 Headman (E) JAN MOTHIBI was born in 1881 (he was a small boy during the Paratlatle war), he had no regiment, and was officially appointed

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as headman on 1st March, 1936. He was elected by the residents of the location, but as a distant relative of the Tlhaping chiefs' house, cf. genealogy below. Civil and criminal jurisdiction were conferred on him on 20 June, 1958. He died on 6 Oct. 1962.

552 Genealogy of headman
Chief IX MOTHIBI



553 The headman's grandfather Bojong married a moTshweng, Hanna, who had the sons: Mothibi, Rajane, Molehabangwe, Goitseona and Kgame. The sequence in age cannot be stated for Kgame. Bojong was very old when he died prior to 1880.

554 Kgame, the headman's father had the same age as the bamaNgwato chief Khama in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and was named after him. (Khama is the old orthography). Kgame lived at Magogong and married a moRolong, Kentlhwang who had the following children:

- a Ketshegeditse f
- b Keithumetse f
- c Mphagane f
- d Tshadikaa f
- e Mosadiamarope f
- f Ketshegeditse Jan m present headman
- g Boitumelo m living

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h Molehabangwe m living
 i Kegomoditswe f
 j Maid f

Kgame died about 1891/3.

555 (E) JAN MOTHIBI married Mohulenyane, a member of the ba ga Maidi tribe and has the following children by her:

a George Kgame Mothibi m born 1929
 b Molehabangwe Jack m
 c Seitsang f
 d Kelaegile f
 e Gaoteng Victor m
 f Mosadiwamotswana f

556 (F) GEORGE KGAMA MOTHIBI, born 1929, no regiment, education standard VI, succeeded his father. Tribal tradition is nowadays affected by the activities of a great number of strangers who were admitted to the southern locations of the district Taung. Therefore a political pressure group tried to bring in their elected head LeeuwSebe, GEORGE is however a traditional headman of the location, although the land of his forefathers was Majeakgoro. He married Vivian by whom he had four sons:

a Rajane m born 1957
 b Bojong m born 1959
 c Galesewe m
 d Kealeboga m.

Political Organisation:

557 In the location there is no clan organisation as it only forms a part of the single unit of locations previously forming part of Barkly West district. After 1835 until the end of the century the whole area was ruled by chief Jantjie Mothibi and later by his son Luka. The residents of this Location are of mixed origin and consist of baTlhaping ba ga Molehe, baTlhaping ba ga Moduana, few ba Phuduhutswana and baTshweng.

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558 The locations of Mamutle, Shaleng and Driefontein or Mmadipelesa have been grouped together in one Bantu Tribal Authority under the chairmanship of headman Jan Mothibi of Mamutla Location. The Mamutla Tribal Authority was established by Government Notice No. 886 dated 20th June, 1958.

559 The area of this Tribal Authority is defined as follows: "From the point where the boundary common to the farm N.W. 22 (B.A.W. 2. 28) and Mamutla Location meets the Harts River; thence down stream along the Harts River to the point where the boundary common to the farm N.W. 19 (G.W.17.1) and Mamutle Location meets the Harts River; thence along the boundary common to Mamutla Location and the farm N.W.19 (G.W.17.1), N.W.47 (G.W.8.28) and N.W.44A (Ba.W.Q.2.15), the boundary common to Shaleng Location and the farms N.W.44A (Ba.W.Q.2,15) and N.W.44B 1529/1882, the boundary common to Driefontein Location and the farms N.W.44B 1529/1882, N.W.46 (G.W.23.14), 17 M.n.Ba.W.Q.1-3 and 18 (Ba.W.Q.1-3, the boundary common to Shaleng Location and the farms 18 (Ba.W.Q.5.42), N.W.41 (G.W. 18.18) and N.W. 84 (B.A.W.10.10) and the boundary common to Mamutla Location and the farms N.W.84, (B.A.W.10.10) and N.W.B.A.W.2-28 to the point of commencement".

560 The number of councillors is laid down as a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 12, which are evenly divided between the three Locations: Mamutla, Driefontein and Shaleng. In October 1962 th councillors nominated by the chairman, Headman George Mothibi, are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1) headman J. Mothibi | Mamutla |
| 2) Jackson G. Thole | " |
| 3) Lucas K. Mafora | " |
| 4) headman D. Mothelesi | Shaleng |
| 5) Piet Sereko | " |
| 6) Piet Sebako | " |
| 7) headman S. Marumogae | Driefontein |
| 8) Nelson Mokopanele | " |
| 9) Nelson Moagi | " |

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561 For schools, churches, and other particulars see the general introduction. I visited Mmamutle in April 1960 and obtained most of the above material from the headman and some old men.

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DRIEFONTEIN - BATLHAPING

District:

562 District Taung, formerly district Barkly West, Cape Province, formerly British Bechuanaland.

Tribe:

563 baTlhaping of the branches ba ga Maruping, ba ga Marumo, ba ga Moduana, few ba ga Molehe or Phuduhudu, baTshweng and few baRolong. Tlhaping totem: kudu (tholo). The Survey No. of the tribe is: 32-07.11

Headman:

564 MOEMISE FRANS SELEKA, born in 1904, was officially appointed headman on the 27th August, 1965. The headman has no jurisdiction and his location forms part of the area of the Mamutla Tribal Authority under the chairmanship of headman MOTHIBI.

Residence: Driefontein or Mmadipelesa.

Land and numbers of population:

565 Driefontein Location is the westernmost part of the Taung district and was formerly part of the Barkly West. The main village, Mmadipelesa, is 9 miles north-west of the European village Boetsap (Butswanyane in seTswana) on the road to Kuruman. The Driefontein Location is 13,279 morgen 486 sq. roods in extent and comprises the farms: N.W. 42, N.W. 43 and N.W. 45. There is only the one village mentioned above. A grazing area in the north-western part of the location is called Mokonare while another grazing area in the north bears the name of Gakadu.

566 The altitude of the location is above 4,000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is below 17 inches. Groot Boetsap or in seTswana Butswa is a spruit in the Driefontein Location, which is again a tributary of the Harts or Kolong.

567 The population census of 1951 made no provision for the areas of separate headmen and recorded 1177 people for Driefontein and Shaleng together. Driefontein location has the larger population. In 1957, 341 taxpayers were registered under the headman. I estimate the present population to be about 1000-1200 people including about 400 workers who are temporarily absent.

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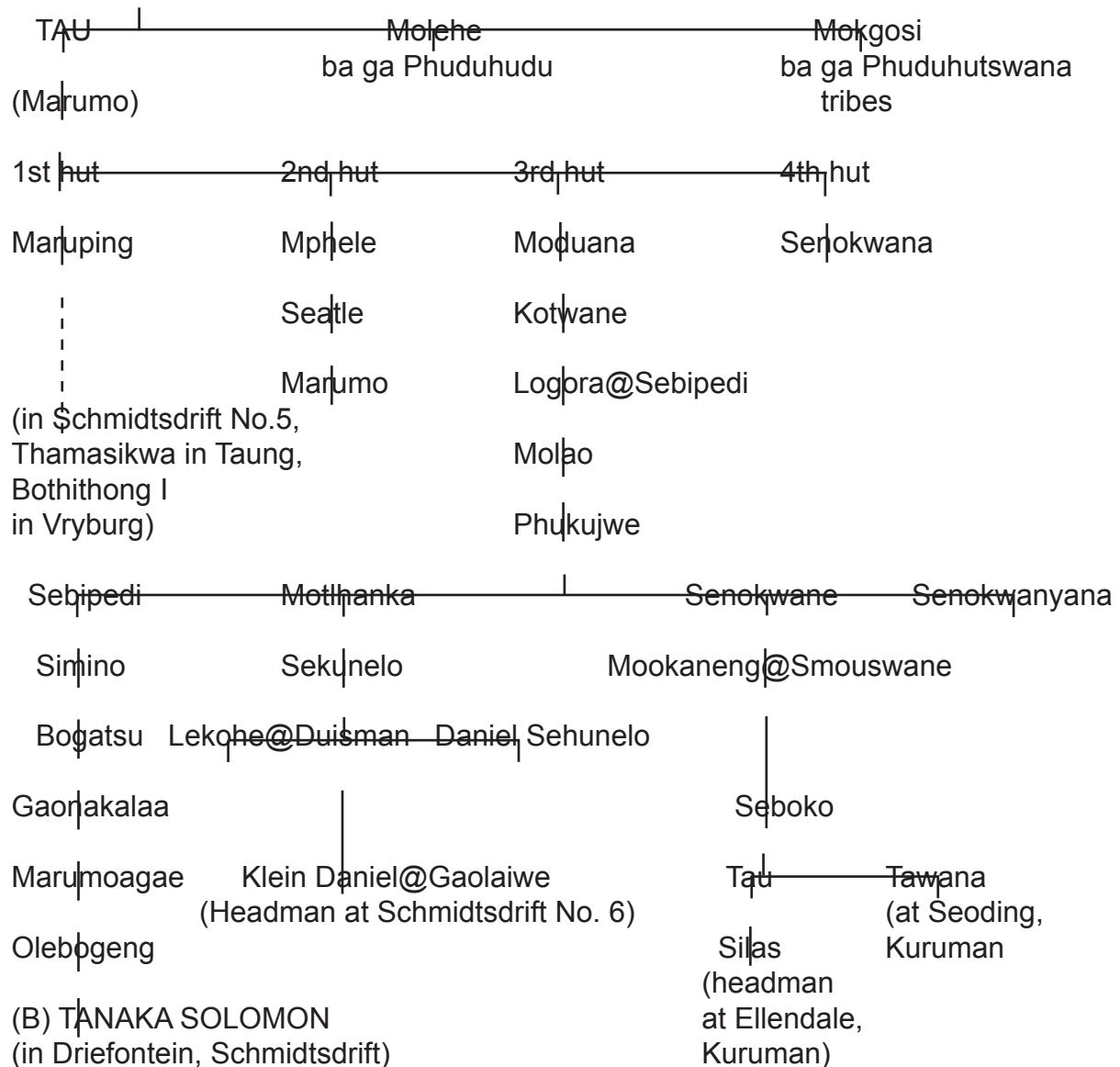
History:

568 In the last century Driefontein was grazing land belonging to chief Jantjie and his descendants. Mmadipelesa owes its origin to people who came from Dikgatlong in 1908. On the 1st July, 1909 the Government appointed (A) JOSIAH TOTONYANE SELEKA of the boo Marumo clan of the baTlhaping as the first headman. He was pensioned on 31st March, 1938 and died the following year. His eldest son, MOEMISE FRANS SELEKA did not succeed because he was away working in Kimberley and did not assume duty as headman.

569 The next headman for Driefontein was then (B) SOLOMON TANAKA MARUOAGAE, officially appointed on 1st April, 1938. The headman descends from the high ranking baTlhaping branch of the ba ga Moduana of whom the genealogy is as follows:

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Chief V MAME



The headman is a son of Isaak Olebogeng Marumoagae, who died in 1911.
Solomon married Maqueene Martha, a Coloured, who has the following children:

- a Obakeng m died
- b Olehile Sreven m born 1933/4
- c Sannie f
- d Majabang f

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e Galolemogwe	f
f Mostitsane	f
g Boys	m
h Keobakile	m died
i Keobebogeng	f
j Kelebileng	f
k Thees	m died
l Gaolehelwe	m died
m Kgobe	m died
n, o, p	three children died.

Headman (B) TANAKA SOLOMON MARUMOAGAE died on 11.6.1965.

570 The tribe wished that the Headmanship should revert to the line of the former Headman SELEKA. Above mentioned (C) FRANS MOEMISE SELEKA was officially appointed on 27th August, 1965. He has no school education. He married Maggie Seleka Gobonwamange and has the following children by her:

a Gaseuna Seleka	f born 1942
b Kelemogile	f born 1944
c Modiakgetla	m born 1946
d Monnapula	m born 1948
e Tsitsi	f born 1951
f Dimakaco	f born 1953.

Political organisation:

571 The headman is assisted in his work by five advisers, a circumstance which indicates his higher traditional status. They are: Jan Tutu, John Moafi, Gasereteng, Mokopane and Jeremiah Marumoagae.

572 I obtained the above material from the headman and some of his advisers in April 1960.

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BATLHAPING MIXED

District:

573 District Taung, former district Barkly West; Cape Province, former British Bechuanaland.

Tribe:

574 baTlhaping mixed, baTshweng and few baRolong. Tribal totem: Kudu (tholo). The tribes of the Barkly West Reserves have the number 32-07 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of South Africa" by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Present Headman:

575 DAVID LETSELEBE MOTHELESI, born on 16th Jan. 1896, attended school up to standard IV and is a m e m b e r of the African Lutheran Church. He was appointed headman in an acting capacity by the Government on 30th July, 1959. Shaleng forms part of the area of the Mamutla Tribal Authority.

Residence: Shaleng.

Land and strength of Population:

576 The Shaleng location, also called Witkoppies, is situated two miles north of the European village Boetsap, 77 miles by road from Taung. The Location is 6539 morgen 541 sq. rods in extent and comprises the farms N.W. 31 and N.W. 32. The village Shaleng is situated in the centre of the location. The Butswa or Groot Boetsap spruit runs through the south-eastern corner of the location. The grazing area along the boundary of Shaleng and Mamutla is called Magageng. Another grazing area, called Leuputsane adjoins Magageng to the west. The altitude of the location is slightly above 4000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is below 17 inches.

577 The Census of 1951 grouped the area of Driefontein and Shaleng and recorded a population of 1177 for the total area under the two headmen. In 1957, 332 taxpayers were registered under the headman of Shaleng. I estimate the present population to be about 900 to 1000 including about 300-400 absent workers.

History:

578 During the last century, from 1835 on, the land of the present Shaleng location was controlled by Chief JANTJIE MITHIBI and later by his son LUKA. About 1890 the Government appointed a

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headman over this area by the name of (A) MARMAN MARMAN, who was a moTshweng. He was succeeded by his son (B) EHITLHILE MARMAN who was headman for only two years before he died in 1897.

579 The next headman was (C) NTOKO TSWALLE, born in 1843, appointed in 1897. He was a moRolong and was the maternal uncle of the present headman. He terminated his services in 1908.

580 On 1st July, 1908 (D) WILLIAM BANANI DIPHALE a moTlhaping ba ga Molehe, born about 1840/50, was appointed headman by the Government. He retired because of old age on 31st March 1922 and died in 1934.

581 The next headman was (E) TEBEILE GOAILE, a son of head (C) NTOKWB, and was born in 1892. He was appointed by the Government on 1st April 1922, On 26th June 1923 he terminated his services and joined the S.A. Police. He died in 1926/7. As no suitable headman could be found his father NTOKO was reappointed on the 27th June, 1923 and acted until 31st May, 1925. He died in 1931 at the age of 88.

582 (F) BOIKANYO MARMAN, born in 1891, son of above mentioned EHITLHILE MARMAN, was appointed headman by the Government on 1st June, 1925. He married Sanna, a moTlhaping of the boo RaPhetlhu sub-clan and had the following children by her:

a Maadimo	f
b Panaki	f
c Sereditse Motseokae	m born 1928
d Kipolakae	f
e Keikonetswe	f
f Marman	m died
h Neo	m
i Gaothibe	m.

The headman died on 29th July, 1959.

583 The tribe nominated the present headman, (H) LETSELEBE DAVID MOTHELESI, born 1896 and son of Mompoti Petrus Mothelesi. He was appointed

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by the Government as acting headman on 30th July, 1959. He married:

1 Maggi, a moRolong who died in July 1955, and had the following children by her:

- (a) Kabubeng Swingford m born 1925, died
- (b) Dintletse f died
- (c) Madimo f died
- (d) Matadi f died
- (e) Bathobakae m died
- (f) Letsogile Dover Ross m born 28.7.1928, in S.A. Police at Kimberly
- (g) Kelebileng Elsie f
- (h) Julia Gotswaletsweng f

2 Kebalepile Rosi, a moHurutshe, married in 1959 she has one son,

- (a) Matong Stoffel m born 1959

584 I visited the tribe in April 1960 and obtained most of the mentioned material from the headman.

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MAJENG-BATLHAPING MIXED

District:

585 Taung, formerly in district Barkly West, Cape Province,

Tribe:

586 BaTlhaping ba ga Phuduhutswana baTlhaping ba ga Molehe, baTlharo baTshweng and a large proportion of recent immigrants, such as Xhosa, Matebele and others.

Tribal totem: tholo (kudu).

Headman:

587 BONTSEMBULE FRANK MALANOKA, born 1918 was appointed by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner on 21st August, 1965, and having no jurisdiction.

Residence: Majeng.

Land and numbers of population:

588 The Majeng Location is the southernmost part of the Taung district, 17 miles west from the town of Warrenton. The location includes the farms, Woodfield and Mpuli's Well which fall into the Scheduled Area according to the Land Act of 1913, while Hallton and Highlands are situated in the European area. The Majeng Location is now 13 225 morgen 149 sq. rods in extent and includes the farms: H. V. 32, H. V. 59, H. V. 60, H. V. 62, H. V. 63 (portion called Highlands). The whole farm Highlands, now forming portion of the Native Reserve and 3028 morgen 3 sq. rods in extent is registered separately as Trust purchased in the name of "MOLALE in his capacity as chief for the time being of the Natives resident at Highlands" and in the names of "The Surveyor General for the time being of British Bechuanaland and the Civil Commissioner for the time being of the division of Taung, British Bechuanaland, as Trustees in terms of British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 62/1889 for and on behalf of the heads of families registered as resident thereon".

589 There is only one village, Majeng. No place names in the Tswana language are known for other localities in this area. The altitude is between 3500 and 4000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall is about 17 inches. Between Majeng and the farm Woodfield the Department has established an Irrigation Scheme, of which the Natives at present make little use.

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590 The Population Census of 1951 recorded a population of 1004 (498 male, 505 female) for the Majeng location and 10 (6 male, 4 female) for the farms Hallton and Highlands. In 1957, 225 taxpayers were registered under the headman. I estimate the total population to be about 1700 including about 500 absent workers.

Skeleton genealogies of headmen.

Budumele family:

?

Motlharo

Budumele

(C) SEKAELO BUDUMELE

(F) DAVID — Boitumele — Otsile — Ontlhentse

Phillip Kakiso David.

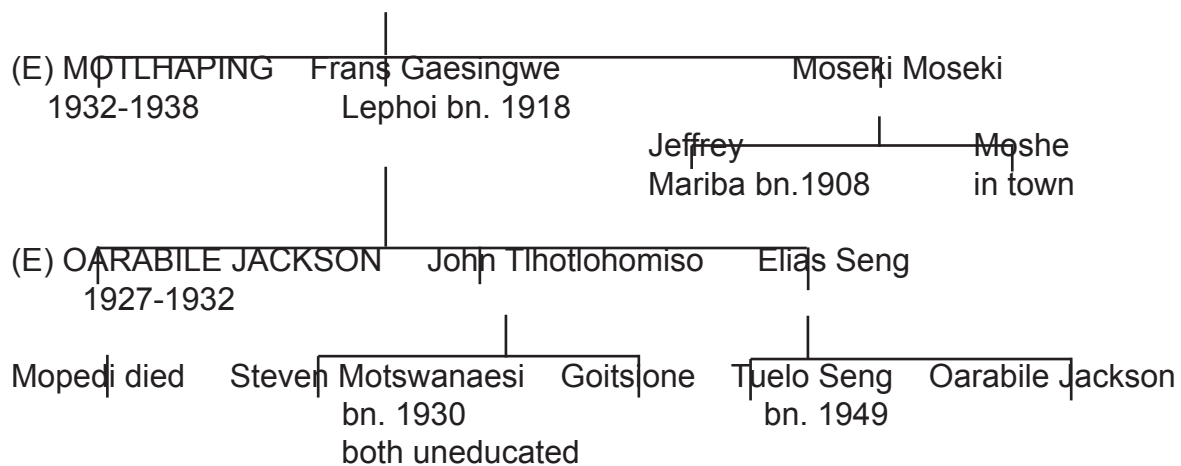
Seng family:

Chief JANTJIE

1st House — 2. house

LUKA DE VOLK — Moseki

JANTJIE (Kuruman) — Seng



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History:

591 Majeng is an old village and belonged to the chief's house of Jantjie during the last century after 1835. It was then called Majeng a Sebego. The chief appointed (A) SEOSEN, member of the ba ga Maidi tribe, as the first headman. The next headman was (B) WILLIAM BANANI DIPHALE, born about 1840/45, who became headman in the 1890ies. In 1908 he went to Shaleng and became headman there. From 1908 to 1910 the Majeng location had no headman.

592 On the 1st October, 1910, the Government appointed (C) SEKAELO BUDUMELE as headman. He was born before 1860. His father was Budumele who died before 1890. SEKAELO lived at Dikgatlong. He married only one wife, Lorole, a moTlharo who had the following children:

a Piet	m died
b Budumele	m died
c David	m born 1889 headman (F)
d Ntidisang	f died
e Boitumelo	f
f Otsile	m lives in the Transvaal
g Ontihentse	m, lives in Johannesburg
h Galoitsiwe	f.

SEKAELO was pensioned because of old age on 31st December, 1926 and died in 1931.

593 The residents of the Location then elected a headman from another family of the Phuduhutswana section of the tribe. This was (D) OARABILE JACKSON SENG, born about 1902, appointed by the Government on 1st January 1927, initially on one year's probation. The headman died on 30th November, 1932.

594 He was succeeded by his father, (E) MOTLHAPING MOSEKI SENG, born about 1880, appointed by the Government on 1st March, 1938. The headman married Toto Seitsang who had 6 children of which 4 are still alive. The following sons are remembered by my informants: JACKSON OARABILE, Tlhotlhomiso who is crippled and stays at home, and Elias born about 1908/10 who married Sina, and has children.

595 The next headman was the son of headman (C) SEKAELO. He was (F) DAVID BUDUMELE, born in 1889 at Dikgatlong, who attended the Tigerkloof School

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to standard VI and was a member of the London Missionary Society. He belonged to the baTlhaping ba ga Phuduhudu section and to the Diboane clan. He was appointed by the Government on 1st April, 1938. He married Maria Waterboer, a Griqua woman, and has the following children by her:

a Eva	f
b Lena Keselepile	f
c Keemakae Phillip	m born 1923, working at Barkly West
d Kakiso David	born 1925
e Masisi Sanna	f
f Gasegantse	f died
g Keasaletse	f died
h Dibora	f died
j Mariam	f
k Jeremiah	m farming on an irrigation plot.

596 The headman was deposed on 19th January, 1959. He died on the 30th April, 1960.

597 The populaiton at Majeng comprises many immigrants who have worked in Diamond diggings mine place is undoubtedly a centre for illicit dealing in diamonds, liquor and dagga. Although the location presents a poor appearance the inhabitants seem to have no lack of ready cash with the result that they are not interested in work. The irrigation plots, provided by the Department, were unoccupied until 1964. In view of all these circumstances the location could not be controlled effectively by a headman particularly as it was also a centre for political agitation.

598 The sons of BUDUMELE were unsuitable to succeed, some political agitators tried to become headman. In the end the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissionaer appointed (E) FRANK BONTSIBUILE MALANOKA, born 1918, educational standard II, member of African Lutheran Church, with effect from 21st August, 1965, For some time an agricultural ranger, Jonathan Lobelo, born 1911, educational standard VI, had looked after the administrative work of the Location, but was not

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appointed as headman. It appears that the baTlhaping population of the location wishes to have a headman of the SENG family who is related to the house of chief Jantjie. (cf. para. 590 genealogy). The proper persons to succeed to the headmans would be JEFFREY MARIBA SENG acting for TUELO SENG.

Political Organisation:

599 Majeng is an old centre of the forefathers of chief Jantjie Mothibi, whose heirs live now in Manyeding in Kuruman district. The elder of the two sons died in 1966.

600 After the death of Headman BUDUMELE, the local administration has been completely disorganised. Headman MALANOKA works with 6 councillors he has chosen. The Location is not yet organised under the Bantu Authority Law.

601 I visited the village Majeng in April 1960 and obtained the above material from the former headman and some old men.

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BATLHAPING SCHMIDTSDRIFT

District:

602 Herbert, Reserve administered by Bantu Affairs Commissioner Kimberley

Tribe:

603 baTlhaping ba ga Phuduhutswana, Totem:Tholo, ba ga Maidi and others. Headman's own people are baTlhaping and baHurutshe. The tribe is No. 32-08 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of S.A." by Dr. N.J. van Warmelo.

Present Headman:

604 KLEIN DANIEL GAOLAIWE SEHUNELO born c. 1878/79 and appointed headman on 2.9.1941. Civil and criminal jurisdiction were conferred on him in 1957 when he became chairman of the Bantu Authority (Procl. No. 314 dd. 1.3.57), and on 1.4.1960 he was appointed as chief. The headman is uneducated, however, he understands Afrikaans and is a member of the S.A. Methodist Church.

Residence: Schmidtsdrift Reserve No.6.

Language:

605 Tlhaping dialect of seTswana, Afrikaans is generally understood.

Land and strength of Population:

06 The Reserve, being the Released Area No.11, is situated on the western bank of the Vaal River and administered for agricultural purposes as S.A. Native Trust Land. It is 45 miles from Kimberley by road. The sections from North to South of the Herbert Reserve, are numbered as follows:

No.	Name	Morgen	sq.rds.	Farms
1&2	Baviaanskrantz Location	3 910	296	NW7
3	Boomplaats Location	7 429	5	NWI NW2 NW 3
4	Schmidtsdrift Location	3 784	300	R27
5	Plaatdrift Location	6 645	360	R26 R29
6	Sehunelo Location (Sivonel)	10 746	120	R30 R31 R25
	Native owned farm, Sehunelo grant	3 937 2	304	
	Total Released Area No.11	36 453	185	

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The Sehunelo Location No. 6 (wrong spelling: Sivonel) is for agricultural purposes subdivided into the following 12 grazing camps: No. 7 Plaatdrift, No.22 Tselane, No. 23 Mathew, No. 24 Mariba, No. 25 Lusepan, No. 26 Gatsite, No. 27 Sivonel fountains, No.28 Jan Smuts, No.29 Segano, No.30 Sanddrift, No.31 Moremedi and No.32 Bogatswe

607 The altitude of the Herbert and Schmidtsdrift Reserve is 3400-3900 ft. above sea level. The average annual rainfall which is irregular is between 14 and 16 inches.

608 The Census of 1951 recorded 2796 persons in the Reserve.

Locn.No.	Census enumera- tor	m	f	Total	Esti- mate f. 1960	Estimate 1960 (roughly incl. absen- tees
1&2	800	199	258	457	600	900-1000
3	801	283	348	631	800	1000-1200
4	802	159	252	411	480	700
and	805	not recorded				
5	803	337	405	742	850	1250
6	804	243	312	555	700	1100
Total		1221	1575	2796	3430	4950-5250

000 taxpayers

in Local Tax 1957 1960

Locn. No.	1&2	Thomas Leburu	221	54
	3	Coenraad Cedraas	271	99
	4	Hendrix Phetlo	229	60
	5	Klein Martins Cedraas	232	102
	6	Chief Kl. Daniel G. Sehunelo	277	88
		- ditto -	?	11
		Total Herbert Reserve	1230	

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Genealogy:

610 Motlhanka

commoner of the ba Ra Phukujwe
clan of the Tlhaping(A) SEHUNELO MOTLHANKA
died 1896

1st hut

(B) Lekwa Duisman ————— (C) DANIEL SEHUNELO

(D) KLEIN DANIEL GAOLAIWE SEHUNELO — George Goeditswe — Ben Tekane
Teddi SEHUNELO

History:

611 The parent tribe is said to have migrated (prob. in 1897) from Kuruman to Dikgatlong where the chief's great-grandfather Motlhanka was a commoner of the boo Raphukujwe clan. His son I SEHUNELO, born about 1800, went while young from Kuruman to Dikgatlong. By his first wife, Dikokolane, he had the sons Lekwa (or Lekobe) Duisman and DANIEL (bn. 1845/50). SEHUNELO's second wife had no issue. The first headman (B) LEKWA DUISMAN was not able to do his duty as headman. Therefore chief MOTHIBI sent (C) SEHUNELO to assist him. One informant says that DUISMAN and his sons did not survive old SEHUNELO. A certain Shushu from Gamogana was the head councillor to assist the unable headmen. The tribe seems to have elected (C) DANIEL to succeed after SEHUNELO's death in 1896. (C) DANIEL married Diteme and had the sons Klein Daniel, George Goeditswe and Ben Tekane. He retired as headman on 1 January 1941, and died in 1944, and is said to have been 99 years old.

612 (D) Klein Daniel, (also see paragraph 604), succeeded as headman and had the following wives and children:

1 Seakanyo

a Sehunelo Teddie (Tete) m, bn. 1912, lives in Kimberley

2 Nthetsang Liesi, a moRolong boo Seleka married according to Christian rites

a Dorkas Foni	f
b Emma	f
c Mariam	f

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d Amos
e Tekane Ben

m born 1939
m

3 ?

a Daniel Sehunelo

Regiments:

613 As to regiments and initiation ceremonies there is no tradition.

Political Organisation:

614 In 1957 (1 March), the Schmidtsdrift Location established a Bantu Authority (Procl. 314). Headman Sehunelo became the chairman and 4 headmen of the Reserve were placed under his jurisdiction. These headmanships are partly hereditary and partly elected by their tribesmen, as described below. Originally they were independent.

615 The tribe is administered in terms of the Bantu Authorities Act, and the chief has a nominated council of 7 advisers. Before 1957 he had no councillors to assist him. It seems that he does not exercise his civil or criminal Jurisdiction.

616 I visited the tribe in June 1957 and in July 1960.

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LOCATION NOS. 1 & 2-BATLHAPING BA GA MOLEHE

District:

617 Herbert, Cape Province. Although the Magistrate has his office at Douglas, the Reserve is administered by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner at Kimberley.

Tribe:

618 baTlhaping ba ga Molehe and others such as baTlhaping бага Phuduhutswana, boo Moduana and ba ga Maidi. There are also some baRolong and baTlharo. Survey No. of the tribe: 32-08.2

Present Headman:

619 KEGOMODITSWE THOMAS LEBURU, bn. 1901, no regiment, member of the Church of Christ. He was appointed by the Government as independent headman on 28 Nov. 1955, but he has been subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chairman of the Bantu Authority, KLEIN DANIEL GAOLAIWE SEHUNELO, since 1957.

Residence: Baviaanskrantz Location No. 1 & 2 in the Herbert Native Reserve.

Land and strength of population:

620 Baviaanskrantz Location No. 1 & 2 is the north-western triangle (farm No. NW7) of the Herbert Native Reserve, Released Area No. 11. It is 3910 morgen 296 rds. in extent and adjoins Boomplaats Location in the east. The Location is subdivided into four grazing camps, Baviaanskrantz, Kafferkamp, baTlhaping camp and Batlharo camp. The residential area is situated in the centre of the Location. The Kimberley-Danielkuil road runs through the Location.

621 The altitude is below 4000 ft. above sea level. The average rainfall, which is irregular, is between 14 and 16 inches. For the population figures see paragraph 608,609. I estimate the present population, including absent workers at 900-1000.

Genealogy of Headmen:

622 Philippies

(A) BODIGAELO LEBURU

Frank Gawegamotse Leburu — (C) REUBEN Mopeng LEBURU

(D) THOMAS LEBURU

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History:

623 At first Locations No. 1 and No. 2 had separate headmen, since about the time of the Langeberg Rebellion in 1897. The headman of Location No. 1 was (A) RIMITON PHOFU who died 1917. He was succeeded by (B) DAVIS GERT SHUSHU THUBISI (in NAD files "Timeto") who was born in 1864 and officially appointed on 1 January 1919. In August 1925, he took over the headmanship of Location No. 2 also, because the two Locations had been amalgamated. He retired because of old age on 30.9.1947.

624 The first headman of Location No. 2 was (A) BODIGELO KLEIN LEBURU LEBURU, the grandfather of the present headman. He had come from Taung about the time of the Langeberg Rebellion of 1897. He died on 15 August 1925. He married Gaitsiwe and had the following sons:

- a Gasegomotse Franz
- b Tsholohelo Andries
- c Mopoeng Reuben, headman (C)
- d Melamu Dixon.

In his time the population of the Location was 363.

625 Headman D.G.THUBISI was succeeded by headman (C) REUBEN MOPOENG LEBURU, born on 8.2.1880. He was an uncle (rrangwane) of the present headman, and was appointed by the Government on 1 October 1947. He married Gosetsemang and has sons who work in Kimberley. On 5 August 1955 he took sick leave and died on 20 August 1955. The present headman acted for him from 1 July, 1955.

626 The present headman, (D) KEGOMODITSWE THOMAS LEBURU succeeded, see paragraph 619. He is the son of above mentioned Franz Leburu, who was born about 1860 and died sometime between 1926 and 1936. Franz married Pelloebuang and had the following issue by her:

- a Tekane Johannes m
- b Sekaoeng f
- c Kegomoditswe Thomas m present headman
- d Gobonye f

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e Sebatlwang	f
f Sehenno	f died
g Mmadingwa	f

He married Rebecca Leburu according to Native custom and has the following issue by her:

a Etseneng Hilda	f
b Molatlhwa Dikson	m
c Lisa	f
d Gabuitsiwe	m
e lthusang Robert	m
f Anyatseng Isaak	m
g Gaoreediwe Mabusise	f
h Melamu	f died.

627 I visited the headman in July 1960.

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LOCATION No. 3 - BATLHAPING

District:

628 Herbert, Cape Province. The Herbert Reserve is administered by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner at Kimberley.

Tribe:

629 BaTlhaping ba ga Maidi, but also baTlhaping бага Molehe (-Phuduhudu), ba ga Phuduhutswana, boo Marumo, boo Moduana and others such as baTlharo, baTshweng, baRolong and baKwena. Survey No. of the tribe: 32-08.3.

Present Headman:

630 TOGOWE TOLMAN MOTABOGI, born 1900, married, was appointed by the Government on 1st August 1966 He is subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chairman of the baTlhaping Bantu Authority at Herbert (established by Procl. No. 314 dd. 1.3.1957). Residence: Boomplaats Location No. 3 in the Herbert Native Reserve.

Land and strength of population:

631 The Boomplaats Location No.3 is the northern part of the Herbert Native Reserve, situated between the Vaal River and the Location No.2. It is 7429 morgen 5 rds in extent and consists of the farms NW 1, NW 2, NW 3, For agricultural purposes the location is sub-divided into the following grazing camps:

No.14 Mokgoros camp, No.15 Boomplaats, No.16 Davidsdrift camp and No.13 Linkskamp.

632 For the number of population of Boomplaats see para. 608, 609. I estimate the total population including absent workers to be 1100-1200 in 1960.

Skeleton genealogy of headmen:

633 Dikutso (of a Tlokwa family of the Tribe)

Setlhodi = "Cedraas" (= "sit en raas")

Andries — Kuni — Thomas Martins (headman in Locn. Nos)

(E) Monevadibe
Coenraad
"Cedraas" (D) Andries "Cedraas"

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History:

634 During the Anglo-Boer war the people had a foreman, (A) JAN LEKOBO, who was suspended from office before 1915. He was succeeded by (B) LONTSITSE SAMUEL (in files also LYNX or LINKS), a moTlhaping boo Marumo, appointed before 1915. He resigned from his post on 1 January 1924.

635 The next headman (C) was ANDRIES JACKALS, who was also a moTlhaping boo Marumo, and he was appointed on 1 January 1924. He had a son Sebipidi under which name he appears himself in Government files. He died on 24.9.1942.

636 The next headman was (D) ANDRIES SETLHODI "CEDRAAS", born in 1871 and son of Thomas and grandson of Setlhodi cf. genealogy above. He was appointed independent headman by the Government on 1 July 1943 and died on 21 November 1944.

637 ANDRIES's great grandfather was DIKUTSO who is believed to have lived in Schmidtsdrift Location No. 4 during the reign of Chief Jantjie Mothibi. He was moTlokwa.

638 ANDRIES' s grandfather, Setlhodi or "Cedraas" had the following sons: Andries, Kuni, Thomas, Martins and Ati by the first wife, and Jani and Juel by the second wife. The grandfather died before 1883. (D) ANDRIES is a son of Thomas and the present headman, (E) COENRAAD is a son of Kuni, Kuni was born in Schmidtsdrift and was not very old when he died in 1895. He had the following sons by his wife Selelakae: Cedraas Setlhodi, (whose residence is unknown since he left to a place somewhere in the Cape Colony), Kalamore Piet Modithibi and Juel who died all and left no sons, and the youngest son of Kuni was Monewadibe, the present headman.

639 ANDRIES was succeeded by the present headman (E) MONEWADIBE COENRAAD SETLODI or "CEDRAAS". The headman's family name is nowadays known by the administration as CEDRAAS, which is the Afrikaans translation of his surname, meaning "sit en raas". He was born in 1883, had no regiment, and was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed by the Government on 22 November 1944. He has the following wives and issue:

1 Maburu Sebolai, married on 6.6.1946 according to Christian rites, died in 1949

a Dikutso Willi m born in 1916, died

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b Mosainyane Sina	f
c Modithibi James	m born in 1920, left the tribe
d Kuni Jack	m born 1926
e-h	five children died
i Gaongalelwe Frank	m born 1940

2 Emmeli Moji

no issue.

The present headman acted for COENRAAD SETLHODI after he became blind. (F) COENRAAD SETLHODI died on 5 May 1965. For the present headman see para. 630.

640 I visited the tribe in July 1960.

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LOCATION NO. 4 -BATLHAPING MIXED

District:

641 Herbert, Cape Province, The Herbert or Schmidtsdrift Native Reserve is administered by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner Kimberley.

Tribe:

642 Mixed baTlhaping of the sections ba Phuduhutswana, ba ga Maidi, and families of other tribes, such as baTsatsing baKgatla, baKwena. The tribes of Herbert district (also called Douglas) are classified as No. 32-08 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu tribes of South Africa" by N. J. van Warmelo. For the present Survey the No. is 32-08.4. Totem: thalo (Kudu).

Present Headman:

643 NGAKATSHIMANE JACK MOKUBUNG, born in about 1900, was appointed headman by the Government on 1st August 1966. He is subordinate to the jurisdiction of the chairman of the Bantu Authority since 1957.

Residence: Schmidtsdrift Location No. 4

Land and strength of population:

644 Schmidtsdrift Location No. 4 is the central portion of the Herbert or Schmidtsdrift Reserve. The Location consists of the farm R27 and is 3784 morgen 300 sq. rds. in extent. For agricultural purposes the Location is now sub-divided into the following grazing camps: No. 6 Phetlo, No.16 Kgatlani, No.17 Batsatsing, No.19 Bakgatla, No.20 Bakwena. The road from Kimberley, 45 miles distant, crosses the Vaal River by a bridge at Schmidtsdrift. The roads to Douglas, Campbell, Danielskuil and Delpoortshoop all branch off from here. There is also a European Hotel, the police Station and the tribal clinic. The residential area is situated in the centre of the Location.

645 The altitude is below 3500 feet above sea level and the average annual rainfall is between 14 and 16 inches.

646 For the population figures and number of taxpayers see paras. 608, 609. I estimate the total population, including absent workers to be now between 800 and 1000.

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by P.-L. Breutz*

History:

647 The first headman for Location No.4 was (A) MOKGOPANE SELEKA, a moRolong who was probably appointed by Chief JANTJIE (descendents now in Kuruman) in 1897. He retired on 31 October 1923. His successor was (B) KLAAS IKANENG, appointed, 1 November 1923 and who died on 8 May 1936. He was succeeded by (C) JOHANNES IKANENG, appointed by the Government on 13 August 1936 and who resigned on 30 November 1941.

648 The next headman was (D) KAREL BAREND SEBOLAI, born between 1860 and 1870 and who was appointed on 12 December 1941. He was a moTlhaping ba ga Molehe and married Betty Sebolai by whom he had the following three sons:

- a Lebogang John
- b Mosimanegape John
- c Waadintwa Robinson, born in 1914, headman (E)

Headman KAREL retired on 30 April 1953 and is still living.

649 The next Government headman was KAREL's son (E) ROBINSON BAREND LEBOGANG SEBOLAI, appointed on 1 May 1953. He was convicted on a charge of assault after he had already served a sentence of imprisonment. His parents complained about his stealing his brother's and their cattle and so he was dismissed on 18 December 1956.

650 The family name Sebolai, as those of Sehunelo and of Setlhodi (Cedraas), is of some importance in the history of the Schmidtsdrift Reserve. The Secretary of the Bantu Authority is also a member of the family Sebolai.

651 The next and present headman is (F) MOOMENG HENDRIK PETLHO, born in 1888, appointed on 10 November 1956. The headman is a moTlhaping ba ga Maidi who came from Mogogong originally. His family name Phetlo is not related to the Tlhaping chief's name Phetlhu. He had the following wives:

1 Maria Jackals

- a Mosadiwamarope f
- b Modisaotsile m died

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c Kenalemang	f works in the teaching profession
d Elia Phetlho	m born 1918
e Kenosi	f died
f Japan Phetlho	m born 1920

2 Mapoul Ellen, married after the death of 1 according to civil rites and with bogadi, no issue.

The headman died on the 29th September 1964.

652 The headman's brother (G) KLAAS GABOKGUTLE PHETLHO was appointed headman on 11th November 1965. He retired on 1st June 1966 because of old age. The present headman is (H) NGAKATSHIMANE JACK MOKUBUNG, born in about 1900, married, and appointed as Government headman on 1st August 1966

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LOCATION NO. 5 BATLHAPING MIXED

District:

653 Herbert, Cape Province. The Herbert or Schmidtsdrift Native Reserve is administered by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Kimberley.

Tribe:

654 Mixed baTlhaping, mainly of the sections ba ga Maidi, but also ba ga Moduana, and ba Phuduhutswana; there are also some baTlharo, baRolong and baKgatla бага Rungwana. The tribes of the Native Reserve in the district of Herbert are No. 32-08 in the "Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of S.A." by N.J. van Warmelo. This section is No.32-08.5 in the new Survey.

Present Headman:

655 PETRUS KWANTLE SENYE SENYE, born 5.6.1898, education: Stand. IV, elected headman and officially appointed on 1.2.1961. He is subordinate to the jurisdiction of Chief SEHUNELO, the chairman of the Bantu Authority. residence: Plaatdrift Location No.5.

Land and strength of population:

656 Plaatdrift Location No.5 is situated in the centre of the southern part of the Herbert Native Reserve between Schmidtsdrift and Sehunelo Location ("Sivonel"). It is 6645 morgen 360 rds, in extent, consisting of the farms R26 and R29. For agricultural purposes the location is now subdivided into five grazing camps called: No. 8 Balang, No. 9 Jonas, No. 10 Mohapanele, No. 11 Cedraas, No. 12 Noko. The Location has two residential areas, one where the two roads leading to Campbell and to Douglas branch, the other south of the spot where the road to Cambell crosses the location boundary between the locations. The altitude of the location is 3400-3900 ft. above sea level and the average annual rainfall is between 14 and 16 inches.

657 For the population and taxpayer figures see paras. 608, 609. I estimate the present total population including absent workers to be between 1000-1300.

History:

658 The first headman for the Plaatsdrift area was (A) WILLIAM BALANG, born in 1883. He was

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headman probably from 1897; from 1 January 1918 he received a government subsidy. He died on 17 January 1923.

659 The second headman was (B) MARTINS SETLHODI "CEDRAAS" who was appointed as independent headman by the Government on 1 March 1923. He died on 2 May 1945. He had the following wives and issue

1 Matlabose Katarina

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a Klein Martins | m present headman |
| b Emmely | f |
| c Ati | m |
| d John | m |
| e Monnakwadi Sina | f |

2 Pelloareng

no issue.

660 MARTINS is a son of Setlhodi and grandson of Dikutso as indicated in the skeleton genealogy of the headman of Location No. 3 see paragraph 633, and description of the family Setlhodi = Cedraa in par. 638.

661 Headman MARTINS son, (C) KLEIN MARTINS SETLHODI "CEDRAAS", born 3rd September 1890, member of the Native Independent Congregational Church, was appointed headman by the Government on 3 May 1945, and has since 1957 been subordinate to the jurisdiction of headman SEHUNELO. KLEIN MARTINS married Senayang Sanna according to civil rites and has the following children by her:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a Mita | f |
| b Martin Sehunelo | m |
| c Gaeyatlholwe Nelson | m is a teacher. |

He retired because of old age on 31st January 1961.

662 The successor is (C) PETRUS SENYE KONTLE SENYE, born 1898, educational standard IV, a member of the Bantu Mission Society NICC, was officially appointed as headman on 1.2.1961. He is a moKgatla бага Manaana of the Kgatleng ga Mosopa clan and is said to be related with one of their chiefs in the olden days. His descendance is as follows:

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Senye

Set|alekgosi (born in Schmidtsdrift)

Sen|ye Senye

PET|RUS SENYE

Senye Senye was born up to 20 years before 1867, he married Mmatie a moRolong and died in 1945. PETRUS SENYE married Phojeng (Potsweng), a moTlhaping from Schmidtsdrift and has the following children by her:

a Mantire	f
b Kegomoditse	f
c Mokgord James	m born 1929 (tribal Secretary)
d Gabanakgosi	m
e Gainame	f
f Mokgele	f
g Maserame	f
h Thebe	m

The Location is part of the Tribal Authority for Schmidtsdrift.

663 I visited the tribe in July 1960 in order to obtain the above information.

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