

my eyes that I was lying. Rood  
 asked why did Moutson tell you to come  
 and live here I answered that we live  
 here as the ground belongs to Moutson  
 Rood asked how is it that Moutson  
 lives here as Moutson comes from  
 West - I answered that Moutson  
 lives with us his people and live  
 with him always been here it is  
 an old place of his fathers

Martins Joubert told me that you  
 had told him that I had struck you  
 with a stick upon his arm. You  
 also told Mr Joubert that they had no  
 intention of fighting but only came  
 to ask us what we were doing.

I answered Mr Joubert that it was  
 all lies I did not strike him at all  
 and scarcely spoke to him - when  
 he struck me without any provocation

The above statement having been  
 read over to the witnesses and interpreted  
 by Stephen Sepanua he adheres  
 to the same.

Mokobosi  
 Jan 21<sup>st</sup> 1878.

Sareta Nukupuan

Before us -  
 Aaron Malema  
 his X mark  
 Matthew Malema  
 his X mark  
 As witness. Stephen Sepanua.

per pro the Capt. Malema

Mokobosi - witnesses the evidence of Sareta Nukupuan  
 Sareta Nukupuan

we suspect - when they were leaving  
they picked up a stick which had been  
an old umbrella from the ground and  
the Boers jumped into the wagon and  
out a short stick which one man was  
breaking a tool which had been kept  
in the wagon for a long time - we  
another stick about ~~four~~ <sup>three</sup> feet long  
which the cattle herd carried clear  
all the sticks we had with us - we then  
parted - I could not walk home and  
account of my rib being broken -

On Wednesday the 16<sup>th</sup> of the same  
month. Mr Roode the Vice Consul of the  
Transvaal came here in company  
with Martinus Joubert and Carel  
Wijens - Roode asked us to go to  
Jacob Selze house to explain about  
the disturbance, I declined to go  
as one had some of our head men  
with us - Roode told me that he  
had brought peace, and that Jacob  
Selze would not make a disturbance  
with me & my people, Roode told me  
I had done wrong in going to the fountain  
and making a furrow, but that the fountain  
is the property of Jacob Selze - I told  
Roode that I had made the furrow before  
Selze came to the farm when I had  
that furrow I had orders from the Chief  
Moulsioa to occupy the ground and make  
use of the water - Roode said he did not  
believe what I said he said he could see in

my

Three Baers came to us from their  
house, one I know as Jacob Selge  
the other his <sup>step</sup> son, is also known to  
me as Jan - the other one was a  
stranger I do not know his name -

Jan stood behind me when  
they came, whilst I was holding the  
tail of an ox and he asked me  
what I was doing here & I told him  
what I had come to make the  
furrow complete - I then pointed  
out to him the direction I intended  
to make the <sup>the</sup> furrow whilst coupling  
up of my head was turned, from Jan  
and he struck me with his fist  
and I nearly fell down I saved myself  
with my hands & knees, he then jumped  
upon me, and kept striking me about  
my head with his fists whilst above  
me, - his father then came to me  
and thanked me in the Redese that none  
of my ribs are broken or dislocated - after  
his time ~~there~~ - Jacob Selge ~~step son~~  
Jan / ~~knock~~ ~~Matoko~~ down with his  
fist I heard Jacob Selge say  
my children leave them how they  
have had enough - and they left  
us - Jacob Selge told us to  
unspan our wagon and go home  
I answered & said I shall not do so  
and then the stranger said this  
ground is not yours, you must  
unspan and go away - Matoko then  
said the oxen are away how can one

David Neupelauy not understanding the nature of an oath was not sworn but promised to tell the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Statis. I reside at Makohosi. Makoo called by the Boers Bultfontein. I made a water furrow about four years ago, when I came here there were no Boers here, after they came to reside they then stopped the furrow it must be I believe about <sup>2</sup> years ago since they did this. I then complained to Moutse's brother at Burremas Drecht named Isaac Tawan. He came to me and we went to the fountain for the purpose of making a new furrow from the top of the fountain to my place, we commenced the new furrow to join with the old one but left it for a time, as we had to go & plough - we suffered severely from thirst so on Monday the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1878 we went with a wagon - in which we put a plough for the purpose of making or completing the furrow. I had with me one / 1 man with 2 boys - named - (the men named 1 myself and 1 Mthoko - the boys named are (Mereti ~~Proeni~~ Mochumi) - we proceeded to the eye of the fountain and unspanned the oxen I mean the hind ones, the wagon stood below the fountain, (sun under side) which we were unspanning the two hind oxen to be ready to attach to the plough -

three

c. 1880

South Africa

To Her Majesty's Government in England  
Dear Lords.

- 1 The beginning of this case is this first, when the Chief Moroka was etto sick Sepuare went to steal his money to make war with.
- 2 After the death of Moroka, Sepuare and John Cameron wrote a letter by private Sepuare to request to call me Richard Moroka, George Moroka, Molale, Sekunelo and Bogain Motloare, Sepuare and John Cameron tell us that the letter coming from the President Brand, he wish to speak with him in a stead of the Chief Moroka, and then Sepuare said to me you Samuel you must sign your name first on this paper, because I am in the place of Moroka. You shall be in my place, Richard be in your place, and George in Richard's place, and after that all the headmen shall come and sign their names. I Samuel had replied and said I cannot understand what you saying because I am the rightful heir of the Kingdom of Thaba Nchu and there is nobody above me, in the place of my father Moroka.
- 3 Sepuare said Richard you give name Richard Sepuare to sign his name. - said Samuel he has not sign his name yet I will not sign my name, you know quite well if Samuel is my chief. After that Bogain said, let all the Baroloug be known this, and then be called together, because I do not understand you speaking. Sepuare said which Baroloug you Bogain replied and said, all the Baroloug are in Thaba Nchu and at Transvaal. Molale said that is true which you saying. Bogain Sepuare said do not wait them there.

4 After two days had passed I had wrote to Letie,  
Mosheto, Motuba, and to the President Brand to  
let them know the death of the Chief Moroka, and  
then Sepware took my letter out of the Post office  
which I have wrote for the President Brand, and  
tore it to pieces. I asked him for it and he said I  
dont get it, and I asked him the reason no  
one was given.

5 Yesterday Sepware had wrote to the President Brand and  
I have seen two policemen from Blamfontein they come  
to Sepware and I called the Parolung together to let them  
know about the letter and ask them if it is right  
to take another peoples letters out of the Post office,  
and when the people still coming to the meeting, Sepware  
fired them. Directly the policemen went away to Blam-  
fontein, and the people were very much grieved to kill  
Sepware as he had killed them. So I repeated them  
to not fight, and they said these men are mine,  
they are not Sepwaris, people are those which  
he had bought them by money as Richard, George,  
Koko and Molele and all others. The third  
day comes Sheriff Rauff and he was sent by  
President Brand to come and stop Samuel not to  
fight and said, President said you must not  
fight. The Prestate man is with the people  
is just along the boundaries without weapons,  
that if you can fight they will attack you. Rauff  
said, Sepware had called President to come and  
divided you, and that you may not fight and  
Samuel you ought to believe what President  
come and divided you. I answered and said  
President he ought not to come here. President  
can send a hearted man to come here who will  
listen all the Parolung news when they speak

A. HESSEN  
GENERAL DEALER,  
Butcher & Baker.  
Tel. Ad. "Hessen."  
P.O. Box, 67.

Duplicate  
Mafeking,  
CAPE COLONY,

July 10<sup>th</sup> 1899  
Contract of Service

I the undersigned hereby undertake to finish off the two cottages on lot 98. to build the remaining walls, and all Carpentering Work, board & Ceil, all the rooms, put on a Verandah, and the roof, and to complete the whole building in a proper workmanlike manner. for the sum of twenty pounds sterling. £20- and complete and deliver same to M. A. Hessen. in six weeks from date hereof.

Signed N. C. Thomas

Witnessed

*[Signature]*

Mafeking July 10<sup>th</sup> 1899

Mafeking,  
South Africa.

June 26 1903

Contract of Service

I the undersigned hereby undertake to finish off one five roomed house and a passage measuring 37/27 at Mogosane Street to build the walls and all Carpentery work to put on the roof and to complete the whole building in a proper workmanlike manner in exception of flooring and outside plastering for the sum of Eighty Pounds 80 = Sterling the money to be paid in Installment £20 in advance and another £20 = when the wall is half built - £20 = at the completion of the walls and £20 = at the finishing of the whole building and to complete and deliver same to the Chief Messels & Mortar who agrees to pay the above mentioned sum to Mr Williams



Copy of a will

Copy of a will

This is the last will and testament of me the undersigned Batho Molegare, residing in the District of Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.

I hereby revoke, cancel and annul all previous wills, codicil or other testamentary dispositions heretofore made by me.

I hereby give and bequeath to my wife Rebekah Molegare for her sole and absolute property the whole of my Estate and effects, of what nature and kindsoever and wheresoever situated and principally consisting of house, house-hold furniture, cattle, sheep, goats and the farm called Maditlou No 20 situated in the Bechuanaland Protectorate as also certain bloughing, grazing and other rights belonging to and vested in me in respect of Native Reserve Land on the Molopo Near Mafeking aforesaid, and also at Maritzburg in the Division of Mafeking.

In the event however of my wife predeceasing me, then I will and direct that my daughter-  
Seitsho - issue of my marriage with Rebekah my wife aforesaid shall succeed as sole heiress to the whole of my Estate and effects aforesaid & heretofore bequeathed to my said wife.

I hereby further nominate and appoint my wife Rebekah aforesaid to be the Executrix of this my will and Administratrix of my Estate and effects granting unto her all such powers as are allowed in Law.

and especially that of my assumption.

I reserve to myself the power at any time or times hereafter to make all such alterations in or additions to this my will as I shall think fit either by a separate act or at the foot hereof desiring that all such alterations or additions so made by me under my own hand shall be held to be as valid and effectual as if they had been inserted herein.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Mafeking aforesaid, on this the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the month of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three (1903) in the presence of the subscribing witnesses

As Witnesses

1. N.C. De Kock
2. Stephen Lefenya

his  
 Bathobatho X Mtshegane  
 mark

## Contract of Service

I the under signed hereby undertake to finish off a certain house of 4 rooms in the Stadt belonging to Jatingana Motshagare To build the walls, and do all carpentry work floor and ceil all the room, put on the roof, and complete the building in a proper workman like manner for the Sum of Thirty five Pounds

Sterling £35 = and complete and deliver same to Mr Jatingana Motshagare within six weeks from date hereof

Witnesses

Signed

Silab. Thutema

In witness

October 3rd 1901

Memorandum of agreement made  
and entered this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October  
1901

## Contract of Service

I the undersigned hereby under-  
take to finish off a certain house <sup>of 4 rooms</sup> in  
the Stadt belonging to Jatenyama Brotshegare  
To build the walls, and <sup>do</sup> all carpentry work  
Floor and Ceil all the rooms, put on  
the roof, and complete the building in  
a proper workmanlike manner,  
for the Sum of Thirty five Pounds  
Sterling £35 = and complete and  
deliver same to Mr Jatenyama Brotshegare  
written. Six weeks from date hereof

Signed

Witnesses

Silab. J. Proteme

Mafikus

October 3rd 1901

The Barolonge of Ra-Tlou and Rapulana residing in the District of Lichtenburg, having duly considered the explanations of the Native Affairs Administration Bill given by the Secretary of Native Affairs at Kunwana and other principal Barolong centres all of which meetings were attended by representatives of the Ra-Tlou and Rapulana, beg to make the following representations:-

(1) We have been informed that the principle of this Bill having already been adopted by the Legislature has passed the stage of criticism, nevertheless the Barolonge beg to point out that the majority by which the principle was adopted was composed entirely of Nationalists whose principles are not our principles.

(2) Our Reserves are known to be situated in the driest district of the Transvaal Province, where droughts are more frequent than elsewhere. Hitherto we have met such difficulties by resorting for both ploughing and grazing to European farms in the wet districts under terms that were favourable to landowners and Natives; and as we are told that the object of the Bill is to put an end to such beneficial arrangements we must register our protest against such a revolutionary interference with our means of livelihood.

(3) The only other means by which the Barolonge could escape the effects of droughts in future, we are told, is to become servants, or go to farms under a complicated and seemingly unnecessary contract system of registration and paying of fees quite apart from the present taxes. This is a curtailment of the liberty of the subject which must eventually reduce free members of the tribes to a lower level than that of paid servants, with less freedom than is enjoyed by domestic animals and the Barolonge cannot but view such irksome and humiliating proposals with alarm.

(4) The Rule of Commissioners is not an innovation in Transvaal. We have been governed through Commissioners ever since the British occupied this country at the end of the last century. Many of these Commissioners are good but others, appointed under the same system, are not so good. There have been instances of tyranny when Commissioners

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