

## Bakhatla

(In Lilansby Transval) Population (1904) Men 2031

Women 2083

Children 2773

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6887

Now residing at Santapoon Map 19

Modduhuit

Kruidputem

Hoyutem &amp; variously about the Lilansby district.

Apparently this tribe was originally in Zoutpansburg under a chief believed to have been Mshatla from whom the tribal name is taken. They were fire worshippers & did reverence to the flame (Kgalbo or <sup>mello</sup> Mshatla) but I can gather no evidence as to the manner or customs of the ancient worship. Flame being difficult to "vina" (or taboo) the worship was eventually transferred to the more tangible Kgalbo or Monkey, which is now their cognizance. Their motto is Schibelo mello sa jshoa sea thaloga.

Bamokapan { Bamoretha  
Bamokapan { Bamokapan  
Bamokapan { Bamokapan

Bardhydrogadi { Bamadane  
Bardhydrogadi { Baschukruin

The Bardhydrogadi & Baschukruin adopted the porcupine as their god. They marched into Schukruin's present country. There the Bardhydrogadi not being able to agree with the Baschukruin left the latter & settled a little further west.

Probably near Moemi in the western Waterburg the Bakhatla & the other two sections split up. The ~~Bak~~ Bamokapan & Bamadane moved South & settled on their present sites in the Interior District (now under Solomon Makapan). Small parties of Bakhatla settled in the Rhenostatsburg, Frosberg, Elansburg & in the Warmbaths Dist. & represent those now under Cornelius Makapan, Zwartbos & Sabathel respectively.

The main body of Bakhatla first settled near the junction of the Aapris & Crocodile rivers at Mshoan or Kaditsoom Vaalhof 364 Map 19. Their chiefs were Matsyoo & Kefela. Masilam followed & moved to Natlaganyane Pungkhok 426 Map 19 just west of the Lilansby in order to find better & larger lands for the increasing people. As the Bakhatla were already living close by of course trouble resulted & the Bakhatla were forced to retreat to Mshoan their former country. With the justness peculiar to the Bakhatla

Masilane made another attempt to establish himself at Tuischook but was unsuccessful & had to settle at Homa near the eastern corner of Modderkuil 565 Map 19 near Sautspon. They remained in that neighbourhood some time under Kgoefane, then under Motega, then under Shetoe. By this time the tribe being joined by many Baphelena became very strong. They had wars with the Bamatan Barleho Barlshoa Baphakeni Bamagoga Bahwan Barawakete & the Bahuruta in fact they raided & fought each one of the surrounding tribes. These cattle raids are all claimed as victories. On the death of Shetoe his brother Sineloe the victorious tribal general tried to seize the chieftainship from Ditsebe the elder brother of Lilane & a fight took place in the chief village. Sineloe had many adherents & was a warrior of renown & gained the day, Ditsebe being slain. His brother Thari however rallied the people & killed Sineloe but was obliged to fly & place himself under the Barlshoa who were then at Liloe near Grootvarendrift Elands River. The people then collected to appoint a new chief & they elected Moshele <sup>(P. Moshele)</sup> another brother of Shetoe. The Basutoans then emigrating from Basutoland en route for the Botletle River suddenly appeared attacked & defeated the Bakhatla decimating & driving them as far as Melorane (Kuischfontein) Marico District, where Moshele was killed & the people dispersed. They soon collected again at a different place Bogofane Maricofontein (857) Map 19 & appointed as chief Lilane the elder son of the second wife of Shetoe & the latter's chief surviving descendant. The prior reconnaissance by Moshele now took place & the invaders not being in force were defeated. The Bakhatla scouts followed up the retreating force & getting near Moshekatse's ~~place~~ discovered the great strength of the Matabele. On returning they instantly returned with the news. Lilane sent in tribute. The Bakhatla then lived as pigs herding the cattle, but eventually Lilane's self control gave way & in anger he slaughtered & feasted upon the cattle of Moshekatse which were in his care. An impi was sent to avenge this dereliction of duty but Lilane & his following fled to Mapulaland (now under Hans Masibidi) Kgothamasse being left in charge. Moshekatse eventually sent Indunas with promises of forgiveness to recall Lilane. He returned bringing many Babedidi & as a mark of confidence was again entrusted with cattle. The Matabele were eventually driven out by the Boers & the Bakhatla collected & lived at Rhenostfontein (887) Map 19 on the Elands River. Lilane died & was succeeded by Kyananyane. The Boers then began to encroach upon the country farm by farm, & Kyananyane having had a serious misunderstanding ~~with~~ relating to the purchase of Sautspon ~~at Sautspon~~ ~~from Paul Kruger the President~~

Masilane made another attempt to establish himself at Ruigshoek but was unsuccessful & had to settle at Huma near the eastern corner of Modderkuil 565 Map 19 near Sautepoort. They remained in that neighbourhood some time under Kgafane, then under Motje, then under Shetoe. By this time the tribe being joined by many Baphelane became very strong. They had wars with the Baratan Barleho Barloho Baphelane Bamagopa Bahwan Barowakete & the Bahurute in fact they raided & fought each one of the surrounding tribes. These cattle raids are all claimed as victories. On the death of Shetoe his brother Sineloe the victorious tribal general tried to seize the chieftainship from Ditsebe the elder brother of Lilane & a fight took place in the chief village. Sineloe had many adherents & was a warrior of renown & gained the day, Ditsebe being slain. His brother Thari however rallied the people & killed Sineloe but was obliged to fly & place himself under the Barloho who were then at Liloe near Grootvagedrift Elands River. The people then collected to appoint a new chief & they elected Moselote <sup>(M. Moselote)</sup> another brother of Shetoe. The Basabotane then emigrating from Basutoland en route for the Botletle River suddenly appeared attacked & defeated the Bakhatla decimating & driving them as far as Melorane (Mushfontein) Marico District, where Moselote was killed & the people dispersed. They soon collected again at a different place Bogpano Maricofontein (857) Map 19 & appointed as chief Lilane the elder son of the second wife of Shetoe & the latter's chief surviving descendant. The prior reconnaissance by Moselote now took place & the invaders not being in force were defeated. The Bakhatla scouts followed up the retreating force & getting near Moselote's ~~site~~ discovered the great strength of the Matebele. ~~the returning~~ They instantly returned with the news. Lilane sent in tribute. The Bakhatla then lived as serfs herding the cattle, but eventually Lilane's self control gave way & in anger he slaughtered & feasted upon the cattle of Moselote which were in his care. An impi was sent to avenge this dereliction of duty but Lilane & his following fled to Mapelaland (now under Hans Massidi) Kgathamase being left in charge. Moselote eventually sent Indunas with promises of forgiveness to recall Lilane. He returned bringing many Babedidi & as a mark of confidence was again entrusted with cattle. The Matebele were eventually driven out by the Boers & the Bakhatla collected & lived at Rhenostfontein (887) Map 19 on the Elands River. Lilane died & was succeeded by Kgamanyane. The Boers then began to encroach upon the country farm by farm, & Kgamanyane having had a serious misunderstanding ~~with~~ relating to the purchase of Sautepoort ~~from Paul Kruger the President~~ from Paul Kruger the President

Field Corner, was flogged at Duppelsklof 219 Map 19 & the people made to construct a dam wall across the valley at Sautaposs. Kgamanyane afterwards fled to Sebela with a large following & settled at Mochudi. Sechele demanded tribute & threatened to attack Kgamanyane who died shortly after this. Linchwe the present chief succeeded his father & also refusing tribute was attacked by Sechele whose regiments were defeated. A drought was taken place lasting from 1875 to 1878.

<sup>the Bahhata</sup> Linchwe purchased Mofutun 593 Kwidfontein 649 near of Sautaposs 269 & part of Moddubuil 565, all on Map 19, on which some of the principal Transvaal Bahhata villages are situated. Ramona Lilane a brother of the chief Linchwe is chief in this Colony but of course the people's real allegiance is to Linchwe who resides at Mochudi in the Bechuanaland Protectorate & is not officially recognised here. There is a village of Ramanyane near Sautaposs, these people fled <sup>with</sup> ~~from~~ Sekgoma ~~Mossopota~~ when Khama drove him out.

In 1908 the Bahhata purchased Mofutun 215 Map 19 as a marriage present to Kgafela, Linchwe's heir.

When the Boers came the Bahhata were under Chief Kgamanyane Lilane, & allegiance was tendered to the Boers. Kgamanyane was informed by Mr. Kruger then Field Corner of Rustenburg that he must purchase the ground on which he lived & a large mob of cattle was collected & handed over to Mr. Kruger who it is alleged subsequently returned & said that the first mob was only for half the area required. A second mob was collected & handed to Mr. Kruger. At a great meeting Mr. Kruger said that he had been to see President Potgieter & it was decided that natives were not allowed to purchase ground & that all papers receipts etc connected with the matter must be destroyed. This order Mr. Kruger instantly carried out. No cattle were returned as Mr. Kruger is further alleged. Shaw stated that the cattle received by him had been taken over as fee for rent of the ground or issue which was eventually partitioned off to various owners as follows: -

Sautaposs 269	Kwidfontein 649
Doomfontein 251	Kodoofontein 649
Uakfontein 61	
Hakfontein 69	
Moddubuil 565	
Middubuil 564	

After these transactions the corvée system was so rigorously enforced by the Boers that all the young men fled to Mafikeng Bechuanaland Protectorate which forced desertion so incensed Kgamanyane that he refused to supply further labourers as he had "only old men left". For this he was sjamboked during an interview with Mr. Kruger on the farm of Mr. N. Roets (who is still here) & various punishments of enforced labour were inflicted on the tribe, until its disaffection was so apparent that the Boers prepared to inflict a lesson by force of arms, when Kgamanyane fled to the Protectorate leaving a regret in his stead. After the old chief's death Sirichwe his son purchased part of the farms Sandapont & Modderkuil & the farm Knudfontein. All their other lands & grazing grounds are rented from the Boers except Hôfontein which also belongs to them.

Grazing on the block of six Govt farms at the junction of the Crocodile & Marico rivers was rented from the Govt at a fee of £80 per annum.

There are large sections of Bushbuck on many local farms particularly Labuisfontein 567, Zandvlei 332, Vogelsteinach 602, Kappsteinach, Pongebach 426, Binkhard 545, Lykhard 725, along the Deurspruit, in the Miffontein hills & under the Dwaarsberg.

The Bakhatla of the Bechuanaland Protectorate ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> the branch of that tribe known as the Bakhatla of Khatela

The Bakhatla are a large tribe <sup>Peasants</sup> ~~also spread by the Bechuanaland~~ <sup>also spread by the Bechuanaland</sup> ~~now split into~~ various sections most of which ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> resident in the Transvaal. Those in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, known as the Khatela section, originally came from the Transvaal ~~also were originally also some of the Transvaal~~ <sup>also were originally also some of the Transvaal</sup> ~~now there is no Transvaal~~

The Protectorate-Bakhatla are ~~known~~ known as the Khatela section because it was under that chief that they broke off from the main

### The Protectorate Bakhatla

The earliest chief of this <sup>group or</sup> tribe, from whom they obtain their name, was Bakhatla. After his time the tribe split into various sections.

Mateya & Khatela were the earliest known chiefs of that section which now has its headquarters at Mochudi in the B. Protectorate.

After ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> breaking ~~up~~ <sup>up</sup> of the main tribe ~~that~~ Khatela & his ~~son~~ <sup>son</sup> Masilane are said to have moved eastward and ~~occupied~~ <sup>occupied</sup> the country ~~from the junction of the Orange with the Crocodile~~ <sup>from the junction of the Orange with the Crocodile</sup> ~~where they~~ <sup>occupying the country in the Blyde Dist. East along the Crocodile</sup> with their main HQ at ~~Mochudi~~ <sup>Mochudi</sup> ~~near Sandfontein~~ <sup>near Sandfontein</sup> ~~in what~~ <sup>is now the Bechuanaland District of the Transvaal</sup> is now the Bechuanaland District of the Transvaal. ~~at Mochudi~~ <sup>at Mochudi</sup> where Khatela died. Masilane his son succeeded to the chieftainship and

~~My account~~ moved the tribal headquarters westwards to <sup>Thaboyeng (Pringshok) xxx</sup> Huma (Mochudi, near Sandfontein in the Bechuanaland Dist.) ~~There~~. Since those days the tribe has always occupied the country round Sandfontein, except for a short period during the ~~Bechuanaland~~ <sup>Bechuanaland</sup> ~~conquest~~ <sup>conquest</sup> dispersed by Masilane.

At first Masilane had ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~fight~~ <sup>fight</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~western~~ <sup>western</sup> ~~neighbours~~ <sup>neighbours</sup> to ~~establish~~ <sup>establish</sup> himself by ~~fighting~~ <sup>fighting</sup> the ~~neighbours~~ <sup>neighbours</sup> a Bechuanaland tribe the Bakhatla. <sup>to obtain footing</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>gradually</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~immediate~~ <sup>immediate</sup> ~~successors~~ <sup>successors</sup> managed to establish themselves firmly, ~~aided~~ <sup>aided</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~carrying~~ <sup>carrying</sup> ~~out~~ <sup>out</sup> ~~successful~~ <sup>successful</sup>









At first the Bakhatla in spite of their British sympathies remained quiet. It was not long before friction arose between Linchwe's Bakhatla & the Boers <sup>through the</sup> commanding of Santsfont-natives to work for the latter and the commanding of slaughtering cattle by the Boer official at Sequani on the <sup>Thapsaal</sup> border.

Open hostilities however began with what may be termed "the <sup>Hamp</sup> Rieker incident". Rieker who was a Boer official living at Derdefont on Linchwe's border at Sequani, was repeatedly warned by the latter not to cross into his territory. Eventually Rieker's son and another Boer were captured ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> the British in Linchwe's country by the British.

Rieker reported to the Boers that this was done through Linchwe's aid and Native Commissioner Hercules Malan was sent up to investigate.

Malan found that Rieker was in the wrong & for some time succeeded in preventing the Boers from proceeding to Gaberone through Linchwe's country as the latter objected, maintaining that he was neutral like the Basutos of Basutoland.

Eventually the Boers did go over the border to Gaberone. Linchwe took this as a declaration of war and sent a party of natives who raided about 130 oxen from the Commando at Gaberone. The Boers pursued and a skirmish took place here the Bakhatla retained possession of the oxen.

Finding that Linchwe had really begun hostilities the Boers retreated to Mabitso where Native Commissioner Malan died of chronic dysentery.

At the same time Linchwe sent another party to burn Rieker's house at Derdefont. It was by this party that a white woman was shot at Sequani, unintentionally according to the natives.

A Bow commando then proceeded to the Marico  
 but was met at Kanya Pass by the Bakhatla.  
 The Bows were utterly routed in level country and  
 a great number (? 70) killed, the natives also  
 losing a number of men. The Bakhatla captured  
 the Bow convoy with all cattle, wagons and  
 provisions.

Fearing that the Bows would attack Sandapont-  
 Lichwe sent an impi to protect it. This impi  
 attacked some Bows at Moritiletsi and captured  
 more cattle.

~~Long before this all Bow families~~

Long before this, as soon as they heard that Lichwe  
 was up in arms, all Bow families had left  
 the Lilansburg farms.

When Lichwe's men returning to Segwani a  
 Bow commando made a sweep round Sandapont-  
 and captured a very large number of Bakhatla  
 cattle and sheep. The natives pursued but  
 failed to recover any, though a skirmish took  
 place at Jans Kop where Rubuile the brother  
 of sub-chief Littleke was killed.

Lichwe hearing of this raid came himself to  
 Sandapont with a very large impi but was  
 not successful in recovering any of the cattle  
 though he made a sweep up the Elands river  
 and eventually he had to return to Mochudi  
 unsuccessful.

The Malibeng Bows also raided a few cattle  
 from the Bakhatla along the Crocodile, as in  
 the end the Bakhatla lost more cattle than  
 they themselves had raided from the Bows.

During the war ~~the~~ the Bakhatla's main  
 object was to hold the country north of the Elands

Lindane gave orders that they were  
 never but not to operate south of that river.

Thus it came about that the Bakhatla were under  
 the impression at the close of hostilities that the  
 whole of that Pilansburg area north of the Glauco river  
 would belong to the British Government & they hoped  
 that it would be given to them as a location or  
 reserve.

After this was a Native Commissioner was appointed  
 for the Western Transvaal with one of his Sub Native  
 Commissioners in the Pilansburg.

It was not as first easy for the S.N.C. to impress  
 on the Bakhatla that the country would not be given  
 to them and that the Boers would return to their farms.

Dund - 2

The next difficulty was to settle the claims and  
 counter-claims between the Boers and Bakhatla about  
 the return of looted cattle. At first the S.N.C. induced  
 the Bakhatla to return a number of those they had  
 looted but when it was found that they were not  
 getting any of their own cattle back from the Boers  
 they ceased to hand over any more & drove any  
 cattle that were likely to be claimed over to the  
 Bechuanaland side to distant cattle-posts. Thus  
 the <sup>reclaiming of cattle</sup> cattle claims gradually died down.

The disarming of the ~~whole~~ natives of the whole Transvaal  
 presented no difficulty as regards the Bakhatla.

They handed in a number of firearms though some  
 were undoubtedly sent across to Mochudi as  
 Bechuanaland was not disarmed in like manner.

In 1902 and 1903 there was some dispute between  
 Lindane and the Transvaal authorities as to who  
 should be the chief of the ~~Pilansburg~~ Bakhatla in  
 the Pilansburg District. It was obviously impossible  
 for the Transvaal Government to deal in tribal matters  
 with a Chief at Mochudi in the Protectorate beyond

their jurisdiction. This difficulty was eventually settled satisfactorily to all parties by the death of Madrac, the displacement of Littlelake and the appointment of Lichum's brother Ramono as ~~chief~~ the recognized chief <sup>on the Tammund side of the Tama River</sup> at "Santapost". Since then this system has <sup>beneficially</sup> ~~worked satisfactorily~~ been found to work to the satisfaction both of the administration & the tribe. Ramono died on January 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 and was ~~not~~ succeeded in a similar manner <sup>mutual and agreement</sup> of choice <sup>by</sup> Ojente Pilane.

Land purchase      1904

Cattle raising

Seau 1906

Isang regent for Lichum - old age      capable  
well educated

Lichum's death

Isang regent for M'Life

M'Life chief      Oct. 1929

Scholar's advance

Headman capable & well educated





Thari was not allowed to ~~take~~ become chief & ~~found in~~  
~~safe to fly~~ but was <sup>himself some</sup> obliged to fly & place himself for safety  
 under the Battalion who were ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>to</sup> Pitol (near  
 Gwoswagendip - on the Eloundo river). The Pakegalla then  
 assembled and chose as chief Mollote another brother  
 of Pitol.



Baskatta

own Saultpore (269) position


Kindp: (649)

Modderhuil (585) position

Kodongp: (649)

HDp: (595) the position of land of

Waij: (215) Modder - Baskatta

The home of the tribe is  the neighbourhood of Saultpore. If they had more room many Baskatta would return to the Town for Baskatta & become an asset to the Colony.

~~The tribe which numbers about 9000 in the district. The present~~  
situation considering how badly it is watered, is not sufficient  
for the tribe which numbers <sup>about</sup> 9000 in the district.

First of all they should be allowed to buy the remainder of  
Modderhuil & if possible the remainder of Kodongp. Later ~~on the~~  
~~right with it~~ it would be as well to let them buy two hundred  
acres to the N. of the P. hills, say on the Dampier.

I recommend that Saultpore Kindp: Mod. & Kodong be  
declared a location. Also that HDp: - Waij: be  
declared a location.

Baphalome over Pranukhokah (207)  
Yllukh (279) part

The tube is <sup>mostly</sup> spread along the Cove. S. of the 3<sup>rd</sup> in  
junction. There is no sufficient water in the tube  
from they are to supply any large number of human beings  
or stock. ~~some water will be necessary for the~~ <sup>I assumed that the should be sufficient</sup> to provide  
a fan on the Cove ~~at the N. of~~ <sup>at the N. of</sup> R, such  
fan to be entirely declared a location together with the  
adventures the fan.  
~~The fan part of Yllukh~~

Bamatān on Grottingendip. (745)

This farm is enough for Chief H. Selu. & L.  
people who are not numerous. There was a mineral  
spring on the farm but it has lately been given up.

Bar Lake      Malishuel (620)  
    Truffle Lake (272)  
    Wakipiti (305) portion.

Here again it is the water difficulty. The only immediate  
& more to copious water supply is in the Pine Point  
Wakipiti in the Pine Point. I recommend that they <sup>should</sup>  
~~take~~ the purchase the remaining  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Wakipiti & that  
the few Wakipiti ~~be~~ be added to the location.

~~Prove to be a dispute largely~~ They are always long  
boundary disputes <sup>with neighboring runs</sup> but these largely arise from their  
~~own~~ ~~ignorance~~  
ignorance.

Part of area of Mitzgatz on Groot-jut (300) portion  
Kumkmit (250)

and purchasing Zwartdoonlaaght (600)

definitely divided

The mission  $\frac{1}{2}$  requires water, beamed off. ~~As these fields~~  
~~require more water for cattle than stock has the purchase~~  
~~the farm Middelin for 968~~ The adjoining <sup>farm</sup> Middelin (968) though in lease has not sufficient  
water for a white settle but would be ~~useful~~ of  
great value to these people as cattle past ground. I recommend  
that they be allowed to purchase it for <sup>968</sup> ~~12~~ <sup>12</sup> if the purchase is complete.  
~~from the lease is being purchased~~ will require water  
included in the location.

Badikron of Sidumudi & Mphukuba  
 living on East point (559) Naamipon (150)  
 possess the greatest prestige in this area on regular  
 land. Except in their old home both before & after  
 the Metahle invasion. They will cling to their locality as long  
 as they can. The chief Gaberone in Bid'land is <sup>of the</sup> ~~of the~~  
 same tribe & if these people in the Transal are pleased with  
 they are likely to take to Bid'land & be lost to the Transal  
~~The point is I suppose people of this part take the~~  
~~name as a price for the fur far beyond their present~~  
~~possessing power. Naamipon is safe for water but if we~~  
~~use longer we shall be necessary for the people to~~  
 has no sufficient ploughing lands & is bounded on the  
 S by strong ridges. To retain these people in the  
 Transal it will be necessary to overcome their idea of  
 changing to East point & also overcome their petty tribal jealous  
 & let the combine by a fur on the Marico river.

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~~Naamipon (750)~~  
 Badikron of Manogalic on Chimpon (750).  
~~This is a different~~ This fur is sufficient for  
 the Badikron living under Headman Job Teater.

Rapso purchasing Buttefontaine (712)

Chief D Mozah ~~his people~~ has only a  
small following at present, though he claims as  
his followers many who are <sup>apparently</sup> contentedly ~~living~~ <sup>living & working</sup> on  
farms. ~~If he will to purchase Buttefontaine it is to be  
declared a location. If not to fail to buy is his people  
will be to return to the land of the He does require much  
ground. If his he & his people are able to buy Buttefontaine  
it is to be declared a location. If they fail to buy it  
there seems no other remedy to hinder their being scattered.  
If scattered <sup>this party is</sup> ~~they are~~ not likely to have the Trail.~~

Certain restrictions are required as to the area in which natives can buy land in this district.

The South of the district is suitable for a white farming community, the North is more suited to <sup>the</sup> natives.

I recommend that it should be legally forbidden to natives to buy ~~any~~ any more land South of ~~a line drawn E & W across the~~ the Clarks River, but that it should be open to them to buy N. of the river. There is ~~no doubt that these~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~for Mac~~ several of ~~the~~ tribes require more land. The <sup>watered</sup> farms <sup>of the Clarks river</sup> ~~are~~ are already the property of white people, ~~earning the funds~~ so cannot be given to the natives, even if it were desirable to do so. Earning the <sup>purchase</sup> money for a farm acts as <sup>an excellent</sup> good incentive to labour, so let them purchase <sup>with the</sup> ~~the~~ have land presented to them.

Natives ~~of~~ require protection against their own folly & ignorance - the matter of land purchase. They are willing to agree to pay any absurdly high price for a piece of ground they have set their hearts on. They generally agree to pay by instalments, sometimes the price proves ~~to be~~ beyond their power & they lose the ground & the paid up instalments as well.

From first to last  
The difficulty in this area is water. The farms on the Crow's Nest towards the junction are too unhealthy for any considerable number of natives ~~to~~ ~~live~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ ~~children~~ to inhabit all the year round.



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