

By the way - an interesting character was, Sir Harry Smith, ^{melodramatic} bustling, bustling bombastic eccentric electric and magnetic. He arrived at Cape on 1st December 1847. In five weeks he annexed Victoria East, Potchefstroom, East London, Stormberg to the Cape (Walker's History of SA p 236), brandished his sword and placed his foot on ^{chief} Maccomas neck (Ibid p 209) made ^{the} chiefs sandile and Anta kiss his foot to signify their defeat in the 7th Kafir War (of the Axe) (Ibid p 311) and ~~of~~ featured the Xosa Chiefs and their counsellors (Ibid 314) and made them subscribe by oath to his seven commandments - so ^{grotesque} ^{fantastic} ^{so} infantile (Walker's History of SA pp 314-315) demonstrated ^{to them} his competence by blowing up a wagon with dynamite, took up written treaties to illustrate their futility - puffed and strutted his nose in the South African flag - all this in five weeks with the words "I will be Governor" - all this in five weeks.

He was next in the Orange Free State. Menacing to tie up Adam Kolk up to a beam (Ibid p 421) gallantly gave his seat to the aged (p 422) publicly making Mosheshae blush by profuse flattery and ascribing to him boundless magnanimity and humanity, and then surprising and ^{amusing} Mosheshae by hugging his arm and exclaiming "Mosheshae, you and Mosheshae are two of the greatest chiefs under Her Majesty. Keep the peace, attend to your mission, then your cattle will get fat and you will get to heaven" (John Noble S.A Past & Present p 122). By February he had ³ splashed through the flooded Orange River swathed Andrew Pretorius of Boonaplat's ^{next to the dammed and outlandish Andrew Pretorius} and put a price of £1000 ^{of money} upon his head, and issued a grant and discursive proclamation announcing the Queen's sovereignty over the Free State and annexing ^{on the pretext of protection} of one fell swoop vast territories including the lands of Mosheshae, Mosheshae Moletsane, Akouyela and Adam Kolk, Gert Jaarboer and other minor chiefs as far north as the Vaal River (Ibid. Weilbach & Co de Vries's Geschiedenis van Emigranten Boeken p 15) yet emphatically protesting that there was no desire or intention whatever on the part of Her Majesty to extend or increase her dominions or to deprive the chiefs and their people of the hereditary rights acknowledged and recognised by all civilised nations of the world and appertaining to the nomadic races of the earth, but on the contrary with the sole view of establishing an amicable relationship with these chiefs, of upholding them in their hereditary rights and protecting them from any future aggression. (Lagden The Basutos p 90)

Stone

of liberal & insistent disposition. Jan Bloem Stone 289
LeVallant 1872 1782 Bloemfontein 290
Jacob & Karl Kruger assist Bloem 290
Jan Bloem's exorciser - extended to Bantu-aketc - died
1799 from poison. atrocities committed, revelled in
deeds of bloodshed & treachery

Note

1 of Africa's This bandith 1801. p 326

Mancho This "ancey Bakwena" - Jan Bloem 1834 1795
1800 Addresser of Kramer at Knarwood 1710
-85

The state contemptuously that -
Fortunately for the cause of truth

Baron Broom settled at Darius Kuhl & invited Archbell
to reside there 386: A controversy followed between
of Broom

Sub of Methodist -

of office as Capt of Genl

Jan Bloem is reported his name & character, to his son
Kalahari interspersed by ^{what seems to be} bits of ancient poems - at other places
like an ancient inland sea now elevated. - contains red
loam & many water - but lakes are to be found with
tufts of grass, creeping plants & numerous roots - prodigious
herds of antelope which require little water

Hqalagavi chief Lobeko 1813 at 600

Bataing - descendants of Digoja at Dittakeni Tano, - crossed
Vat-R & settled on Vat-R

Nokolaka left Dittakeni c 1811 for Bataing - here till 1818

Small Pox at Cape 1755
4 1713

1760
21
1781

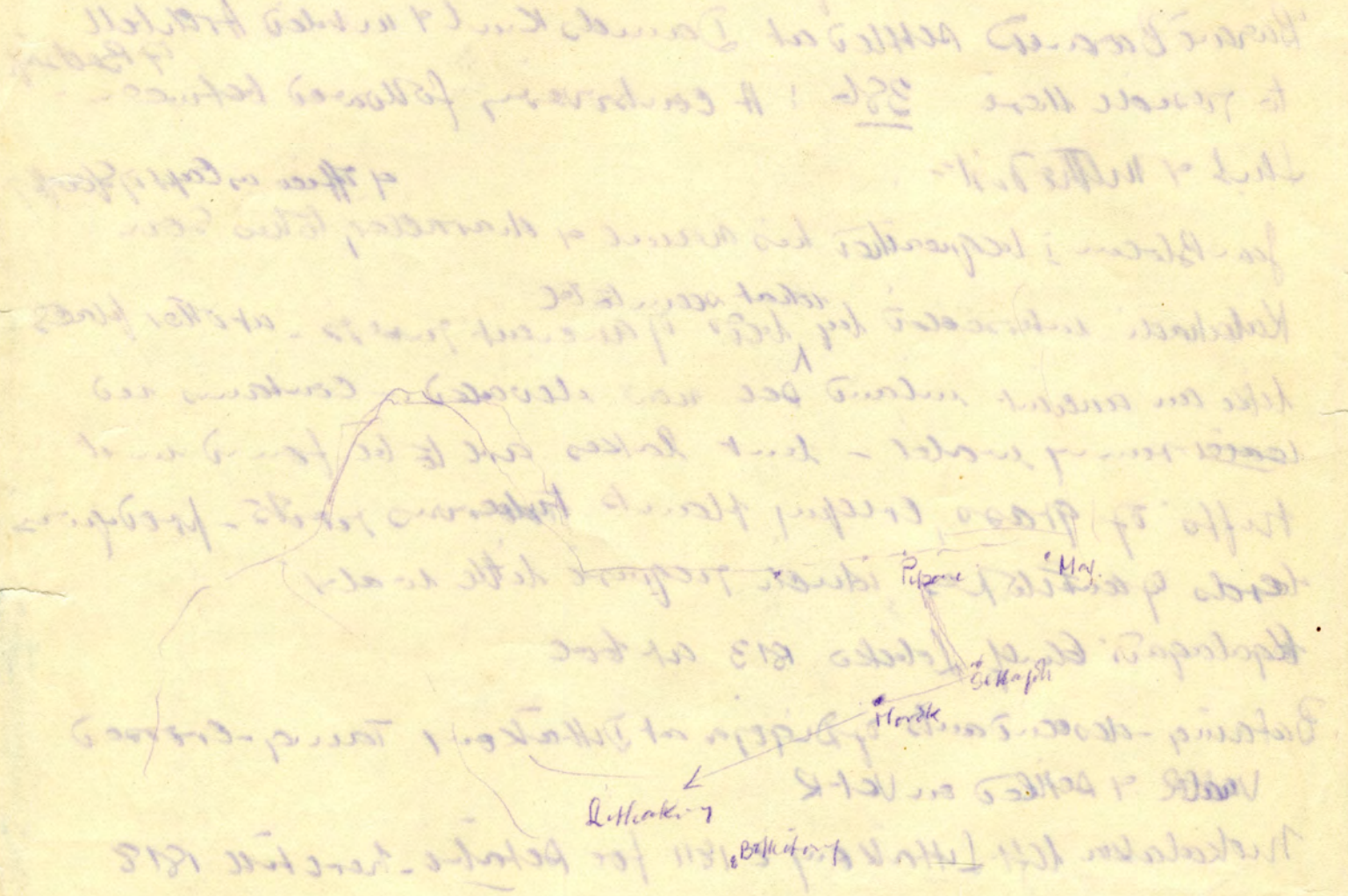
1779
1780
200
1500

1702

Wingslois Travels

Buss attack Sechels 1852 while Liv at Kurunem 1851
Sechels letter to Muffat 86
" Muffat's letter at Muffat 87 travels to CT
Donovan's Crown are 13

Mekalaka at Lillook 1801 left 1802 for Koth (Setabang)



Printed text at the bottom of the page, possibly a title or page number, which is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.

Banki Bacc & Bp. Co. W. M. M. H. H. H.

Full projection

Crise of humane foot ps-

Following tradition - rather than
interfering it

Barrons raid on Makole May 1822

territorial acquisitions
formidable invasion

Murderers Road pp 38, 39

J. Melville report after 11 yrs (1826)

No rule of Princes
tribal system - lends itself to plots
& dissension amongst

Apr 1825

or direct hereditary succession

Acory Vol 2

folk meet pitsu

Gingras - offspring of Dietrich & Hottelst (Germans) 227

predatory incursions

John Melville appeared agent in 1822 (March 21st)

10/12/22

Huan-Hok at Campbell

Andrew Waterhouse "Hottelst" - on mission intent

Koranas - Hottelst's

from Warrageld

Barron Barrons - Dandakent

along on warpath

of weapons drawn
by being teams of oxen

Makole

October 1831 Gingras & Koranas raid Makole foot ps 41 - capture ✓
many cattle - suspended & 200 butchered by Makole

1832 Small fox at Phillipolis 75% of cotton & berry vaccine

Leasts 1830 - 1831

enclave

Dr Philp. The nominal, a missy he was the peaced politician plus time and A 40's vol 2
V. 1111 "a man of learning science & genius" 410

Shirred and by...

Abraham SA. W. M. H. H. H.

The nation date of the Republic was abolished, 12. 11

fall foul of

In nature society and the are essential wealth, the hardest leader
the successful economy & legal matter - the music heard
and every man's hand" 207

divine discontent

receive short stuff.

He was an emigre

Rather than function

as the fifth wheel to

a wagon -

Banki Bacc & Bp. Co.

1st Trek due to 5th Ord 1828, Act of Emancipation 1833

Horror of
equality 170

40 papers to principles that inspired in Crusade

Cope's Truck and Caravel. Cory 257 vol 2

Smashing under the
insult (the wounds) the
stigma of defeat
howl of rage

Construction administrative

abolished

founded by the first of...

introduced & plotted

How the making of Rhodesia
Treaty a fraud p 58

Kaiser Proclamation 4th May 1889 p 57-58 speaking of Moffat Treaty, 11th Feb 1888
of Moffat's activities & participation in these affairs - as being the man
of the circumstances Sir Robert Moffat is somewhat to be respected
you cannot fault him but it holds your hands - R. Moffat wrote
of Edwards that he forgot his duty in his pursuit of worldly
advancement & personal aggrandizement. When a missionary
becomes a diplomat the same thing is apt to happen - this with
view of the desire to take Rhodes, Shippard & Hercules Robinson to
testify them, to be beholden to them for promotion - it wants
a strong character to be an independent individual

Treaty p 58-61 dated 30th Feb, 1887. a fraud p 61-62

Moffat puffed up by the facts that had been made about him in favour of p 112
regarded the chief in the manner of treaty numbers 7 even Lobengula had
of capitol this doubts about him - I saw that he differed in nature,
from Rudd, Maguire & Thompson - latter committed suicide?
intrigues & machinations Rhodes creature

Rudd was allowed only "one hole to dig in"

Sam Edwards son of pioneer, Messiasmy - born in Bech - Kimber - visited
Mzilikazi with R. Moffat in 1854 - took name to Lobengula, Manager of Tati
Gold Mining Co. d 1922 p 27.

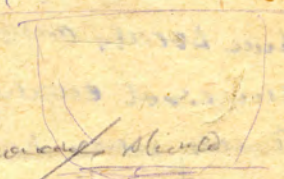
White people coming "like wolves" p 28 ✓ fled - better shelter
anabasis

Kuimman Mankhelo Lobengula, Boss of Mzilikazi, first killed? but
Kuimman turned up in Natal, died Rustenberg. Mzilikazi d 1868 ca.

Lobengula received 11,500 Mankhelo
10,000 Mankhelo
25,000 Mankhelo

Lapse of humane fact

It was perhaps unavoidable that the ^{early} missionaries should
participate in politics, that perhaps about that time they were unavoidable that
missionary should do on behalf of their words - ~~accepted~~ in behalf of their
faith - but few will deny that when missionaries like Mack & Moffat, Burgess
and others narrowly became diplomats, and politicians, the platform of the forum
was to ^{reproach} denounce the pulpit and the chapel



19536
19235
301

19296

235
63

19440

19022

1930

19298

323

353

375

19298
19235
301

19298

19440

19022

19298

²² Sir Harry Smith had been nominated by Mr. [unclear] [unclear]

Moholshes ^{Gilt} ~~Shebomeer ulhmede, situated at the base of~~
 Sep ^{Gilt} ~~1848~~ - On 25th May 1848 he had written to the Chief with
 following flowing terms - My worthy and valued friend the great Chief
 Moholshes - I have now only one ardent wish to express
 to you - that you provide for the future blessed state of
 your immortal soul and that you become a convert to
 the Christian faith and worship Almighty and Omnipotent
 God through His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. - Captain The Basto 199

~~But now Moholshes's children -
 in August Moholshes had fallen into disfavour and
 had fallen more in
~~more in~~ love with the peaceable
 and exemplary Chief Kiroka whom I regard as the
 Paramount Chief in the Sovereignty from his
 hereditary descent, his peaceful demeanour and his
 attachment to the British Government (Basto 199).
 Basuto (p 114)~~

~~In August 1849 Sir H Smith suggest a big coalition of
 Chiefs~~

In October 1849, with a view to segregating the blacks and the 227
 whites Major Gordon delimited Basuto land on the South West
 by a line which has come down in history as the Gordon
 Line. In this delimitation Basuto interests received scant
 recognition. ^(Maximilian Basto 199 & Britton p 257)
^{Warrior} ^{coloured} ^{Man} and appropriated their
 lands for the benefit of European settlers. He cut off a large
 area and gave it to Europeans and forced Moholshes
 to ratify it almost at the end of a gun - by a threat of
 war and destruction (Zheal History 1854-54 p 156). It cut
 off 100 Basuto Villages ^{The Gordon Line} & earned the seeds of future struggle
 and sore fruit in the Basuto wars 185-1. Its first fruits
 were Verreval 1857 and Barea 1858
 and Kischehe agreed to it "as a dog consents to walk with
 him who drag it with a rein (Walker 255)

T. Moore,

It is significant that in 1837, my arrangement Pottgieter was here
accompanied by Barolong, Hoorans & others. Mead 106,
This point that Pottgieter (Mead 1834-54 p 112) that Retief declined the
offer of Kameho, Mordaka and Pottgieter to help in the second expedition
planned, but in November 1837 Pottgieter & Hendrick Pottgieter's
expedition - was assisted by the Barolong again p 118
Jan 1843 Pottgieter came from his residence at Mapakabaes
Koumond meeting at Thoban and received his appointment of amul
of peace & in May 1843 conducted expedition - (one was assisted with
Barolong help) against Maitshale
1846 Pottgieter with help of "Maitshale Barolong & a party of blacks and
(white) half breeds" (Mead 1834-54 p 414) attacked Kapedi
1847 Pottgieter led another expedition against Maitshale beyond
(Ome), Limpopo
1852 August Pottgieter proceeds against Kapedi of Sekwati

Mead 1834-54

Fabricator of felted hats (p 106)

22
18
25
14
24
21
23
31
20
20
18
250
159
400

Lambesid 2 P. Matthes

Gröbels meidant p 82-83

Compensator 83

Geology of Matfeking p 180

+ about

At Matfeking the underlying rock is ^{red} sandstone. Conglomerate on the
north side of the Matfeking - while on the south side it is overlain
by basic stone stretching eastward & southward for about 4 miles
is into the Transvaal

There are many dykes of igneous rocks - porphyry & coarse granite

At Mafeking the underlying rock is red sandstone conglomerate with some greenstone, the Mafeking is an orange E.P. Mafeking 7 180 limestone stretching for 20-40 into the Tswan at Boteti

Bechuanaland is the central plateau which lies between the Orange River, in the South and Lake Ngami in the North, and between the lake, (German) South West Africa in the West and the ~~east~~ Transvaal in the East. Except in the North and South there are no salient geographical features that mark off Bechuanaland from adjoining countries. It has a fairly uniform elevation of 3,500 to 4,500 ft with a general slope westward and southward, as may be seen in the ~~course~~ of its drainage or river system. It is a country of moderate fertility. There is a gradual transition from the luxuriant pastures lands of the Transvaal on the North to the stunted vegetation of the Kgalagadi ~~west~~ on the west, while ~~from the south to the north, the~~ at the same time the country becomes more and more sandy, as it does also from South to North, and finally loses itself in the waterless wastes of the north west called the Kgalagadi Desert. A broad strip of land, skirting the Transvaal western border, and extending from the Orange River to the Zambezi is a broad strip of fairly well watered and fertile country within and along which the Batswana has settled in colonies and constellations. Here their principal towns - whose size increased the early explorers, ^{to be found, dispersed in groups} are ~~to be found~~ ^{by somewhat linear style and at} fairly regular intervals. From South to North, these are Tanyu Ganyesa and Morokweng, then Mafeking, Khunwana and Setlagole, Kanye and Kamukwa, Molepolole and ~~Keetstadi~~ Gaborone and Udsandi, Shoshong Phalapye and Serowe. Along the line of these town groups, the natural road for explorers missionaries and traders northward has suggested itself and along the line of that road, the railway and telegraph line to the north has naturally followed.

The country is ^{remarkably} generally flat, especially in the South, further north it is somewhat varied by the presence of low hills. The soil is red, sandy and porous, mixed with gravel at places, and in the South has a substratum of lime stone at most places, while at others ~~the surface is underlain by strata of sand shales,~~ ^{the prevailing} the gravel Pleistocene coarse granite and sandstone substrata are often accreted here and there by upcroppings (dykes) of igneous formations which form boulders

Rainfall

(3)

Spectacular the terrific splendour

The rain has usually all the dramatic majesty and violence of tropical nature

The glory of the western sky is suddenly swallowed up in dense masses of black ^{ominous} clouds, from which anon, without flashes of lightning blaze forth dark in forked tongues, or is

stunning shimmering sheets ^{ominous} followed by ^{ominous} crashing and loud peals of thunder, which ^{ominous} break in cascades into

pour of rain like a sheet, again accompanied by a whiff of breeze or tempestuous gusts of wind and sometimes by a

heavy fall of large hail stones. ^{Suddenly} For a time all is chaos, and tumult - and as suddenly, all is calm, and

peace - the rain stops as sudden, as it commenced, the loudest rain peeps through the clouds to smile upon

the earth - which had, so parched & dry is now converted into an inland sea of pushing water - the ^{dry water} river courses

of dry gullies are now a succession of pools or deltas even became roaring and dangerous currents

then accompanied by all the noise of the storm

Fauna: Animal and bird life varies, on the whole directly as vegetation. In historic times - in fact within the memory of living men, all manner of large game and wild animals roamed all over the country between the Orange River and the Zambezi. The advent of the Gngwa with his insuperable lust for slaughter, ^{the introduction of} ~~but~~ the quinine ^{with its long range destruction} have accelerated the rate of disappearance of animal life in Southern Bechuanaland, and the Beetswana hunting parties (Lechits) wherever animals were rounded up over a radius of many miles and driven to an outlet of concealed pits and staves - all these snakes - pythons, cobras, mambas, puffadders, rattlesnakes, water snakes, springbok, buffalo, wildbeest, antelope, kudu, quinsok, elephants, koodoo, lion, zebras, leopards, rhinoceroses, hippopotamus, etc. etc. etc. are now to be found only in the north beyond the country of the Baywaketse. (See Dorman, Pygmies and Bushmen, of the Kalahari p 27)

quinsok
kudu
crocodyles
white bred
leopard
puffadder
cobra
mamba
springbok
wildbeest
elephant
rhinoceros
hippopotamus
lion
zebra
buffalo
antelope
kudu
quinsok
etc. etc. etc.

Rainfall: Rain only falls during the summer months between October and March and that with no certainty. The ~~average~~ ^{average} rainfall is therefore low ^{averaging from} 7 1/2 inches to 15 inches, and with the passage of years this low figure is being reduced.

There has been a gradual decrease of rainfall and moisture throughout Bechuanaland over scores, and perhaps hundreds of years. This is probably ^{largely} due to subtle ^{cosmic} ~~cosmic~~ and unimmediate causes, but it seems to be indisputable that the wanton destruction of forests and shrubs by human agencies - by the axe, by veld fires and otherwise, over many years has greatly increased evaporation, and thus led to or helped the gradual process of desiccation.

Very close to the eastern border of Southern Bechuanaland, that is adjacent to the watersheds and water courses of the Hart River, the Molepo River, and the affluent Mavico and Notwane affluents of the Limpopo (Crocodyle) River, water can be found at no very great depth below the surface - that is at depths varying from 25ft to 200 ft. But the further one goes westward and northward, and away from rivers and valleys, the deeper the levels to which water recedes, until it becomes impossible over extensive areas, to strike water at any depth.

x Kean: Africa vol II p 354

Inhabitants: A correct idea of the relative positions of the Batswana tribes is essential for the clear understanding of the history of any one of them.

Proceeding from the Orange River in the South, we have the territory known as Guguqulans' land, chiefly associated with people of mixed blood - Guguqas and Koranas. Beyond them ~~to the north~~, are these Batswana tribes - disposed in more or less regular order northwards:

- 1. Ba-Tlhari: at Kwuman, Maruping, Manyeding, Tsoe Madibeng
- 2. Ba-Tlhaping: Shokwane, Jaung, Matlapena
- 3. Ba-Mandi manthe

- 3. Ba-Rolong: Between Teyburg and Ramatlabana tributary of Nodope River. Chief Town: Mafeking
- a. Rallon: at Ganyesa, Merckwang, Kouke
- b. Khunwana Kraupan, Madibogo Moshitane ^{Setlophi}
- Pitshane, Tshudile, Tlana Mabule
- c. Tshudi: at Mafeking, modimola Dithakong
- d. Seleka at Tshabaneho

- 4. Ba-Khurutshe: at Rapulana at Tshakane Potfontein and Bedibe (Poffontein)

- 5. Ba-Nqoakotse: between Ramatlabana tributary of Nodope and Metshe mashwaana tributary of Motwane. Chief Town: Kanye

- 6. Ba-Maleti: opposite and east of Ba-Nqoakotse. Chief Town: Ramotswa

- 7. Ba-Kwena: from Metshe mashwaana tributary of Motwane to Lephephe. Chief town: Motopolole

- 8. Ba-Tlokweng: opposite and east of Bakwena - on the Nchwaning R. Chief town: Gaborone

- 9. Ba-Kgatlha: opposite and to east of Bakwena. Chief Town: Moshudi
- Bakgatla-baga Moshudi within Ba-Nqoakotse territory. Chief Town: Moshupa

- 10. Ba-Nqwalo: between Lephephe and Botletli R. Chief town: Serowe
- Bakalaka
- Ba-Khurutshe
- Ba-Kaa
- Ba-Talati
- Ba-Tavapong

- 11. Ba-Tswana: between Lake Ngami and the Zambezi
- 12. Basotho: Chief Town: Maseru

These tribes all speak the same language - Tswana - with but slight dialectic differences.

13. Ba-Kgalagadi: Nation between the Orange and Caledon Rivers. belongs to the Ba-Tswana group of which it is an offshoot.

Geographical Exploration of Bechuanaland

1801 The country of the Batswana (Batswana land or Bechuanaland) was first visited by two Colonial Government agents Messrs. Juter and Somerville in 1801. They travelled as far as Lithakong, Chitakoo which was then the principal town of the Batschapij under their great chief Melchabangwe, and contained besides a great number of the Batswa Barolong of Mokolaka.

1802 In 1802 Edwards and Kok ^{who originally came out as missionaries calling themselves missionaries} settled at Lithakong, and soon opened a ~~trade~~ ^{trade} in cattle and ivory. Edwards ~~was~~ in pursuit of business, even went to the Bangwaketse country & afterwards became a farmer, a slave owner and an infidel. Moffat ^{missionary labors, Secus in SA P. 216}

1803 In 1803 the famous scientist Dr Henry Liechstenen also visited Lithakong. He was the first to give a clear description of the Batswana and their country. He travelled as far as 250 to the West west of Lithakong. His ethnological observations led him to believe that the Batswana belong to the same ethnic group as the Xhosa tribe, and he was the first to admire the Bantu family group. Liechstenen has left a monument to his energy and skill in his book "Travels in the Interior of Africa" 1807-1809

1806 Dr Bowman and Captain Donovan's ^{main} expedition, under the auspices of the Cape Government came next in 1808. They travelled through the lands of the Batschapij, Barolong, Bangwaketse and the Bakenena. They penetrated the northern Transvaal eastward and perished miserably near the lower Limpopo R.

1812 Next followed the illustrious natural William Burchell in 1812, ~~whose~~ ^{his} ethnological observations ^{botanical notes} graphic descriptions, faithful drawings ~~travelled~~ ^{travelled} as far as Tsoi (Huning Vlei) 250 miles to the north west of Lithakong. His remains unchanged after a lapse of a century and a quarter, and so far from being superseded are actually esteemed more highly for their scientific value.

1812 In 1812 the Rev. John Campbell of the London Missionary Society, ^{on a visit of observation} accompanied by Read also came to Lithakong & being the first missionary in the true sense to come among the Batswana. He went as far as Gogueton and Namapalaid.

1816 The missionaries Evans and Hamblin ^{of the LMS} ~~from~~ ^{England} were the next to come to Lithakong. They came from England prepared to labour among the Batschapij.

1820 The Rev John Campbell paid Bechuanaland ^{a second} ~~another~~ visit in 1821. On this occasion, he travelled ~~westward~~ ^{westward} through the country of the Batschapij and ^{the} Barolong and penetrated as far north as ^{of chief Mochibi} ^{of chief Kgosi} the country of the Bahurutsi and spent some time in the chief town Kadichwane (Kurochane) under the chief Dintlulung.

The next few years brought a still greater number of missionaries like George Thomson and Robert Moffat, ¹⁸²¹ and explorers and travellers like Dr Andrew Smith 1834 and travellers

Nearly all these early travellers, traders, missionaries, and explorers were men of Anglo-Saxon extraction, and all of them followed more or less the same route northward, beyond the Orange R, and still more northward beyond Litchburg. Those coming last gained a little further than their predecessors - until Dr David Livingstone blazed the route right up to Lake Ngami in 1849. This route was that which after crossing the Orange R near its confluence with the Vaal R goes along the west of the Hart River, and closely hugs the present western border of the Transvaal, crosses the Molepo R near its source at the present site of Mafeking, and continues upward and northward along the western bank of the most westerly ~~coffer~~ affluent of the Limpopo or Tlovedile (Moloi) River.

This route lies within a broad fertile strip bounded on the west by the arid Kalahari Desert and on the east by the Transvaal, and ^{has} ~~has~~ ^{been} ~~been~~ ^{formed} the natural highway between the Cape Colony ^{first} ~~and~~ the South ^{geographically,} and still more so politically, between the Cape Colony ^{and} the impenetrable north. Because, as we have said, it was first beaten and blazed by the sons of the Anglo-Saxon race, it came to be known as the English Road. Because the long line of missionaries, who succeeded Campbell travelled northward along this road, it was also known as the Missionary Road, and finally, because the traders who followed in the wake of the missionaries also took this now well beaten route, it came to be known also as the Traders Route. (A.H. Keane. Africa vol II p 341)

The Reader will have occasion to remember the geographical position and economic importance of this strip which the genius of Rhodes renamed the "Suez Canal to the Interior," the neck of the Bottle, the Warps Waist.

Southern Bechuanaland, as the result of the destruction of trees to provide fuel for industries and machinery of the Kimberley diamond works. The annihilation of the forests has been such that between Kimberley and Vryburg, there are hardly any trees to be seen for miles adjacent to the transport roads and the railway.

FAUNA :

Bechuanaland is a sanctuary animals and birds. Animal and bird life varies on the whole directly as vegetation. In historic times, in fact, within the memory of living men, all manner of antelope, large game and wild animals - springbok, gemsbok, blesbok, wildebeeste, eland, koodoo, giraffes, zebras, elephants, leopards, lions, rhinoceroses and hippopotami - roamed all over the country between the Orange and the Zambesi Rivers. Bird life was also prolific, the large birds being represented by the pelican, the secretary bird, crane, guinea fowl, partridges, vultures, eagles, falcons, owls, doves and pigeons, oxen besides a myriad of small birds of perplexing variety and plumage..

Reptiles are well represented in a variety of snakes of all sizes - pythons, puff adders, cobras, mambas etc, while the large rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the hills are inhabited by the iguanas and lizards.

The advent of the Griqua, with his insatiable lust lust for slaughter, the introduction of the gun, with its long range destruction, and the Ba-Tswana hunting parties (letsolo) whereby animals were rounded up over a radius of many miles, and driven to an outlet of concealed pits and staves so that hundreds fell in and perished, all these factors have accelerated the rate of disappearance of animal life in Southern Bechuanaland. Large game is now to be found only in the north beyond the country of the Ba-gaeketa.

R. INF. LL:

In Bechuanaland, rain only falls during the summer months, between September and April, and that with no certainty. The rainfall therefore is, averaging from Windhoek 20.7 inches, and with the

rain The rain, when it does fall, has usually all the dramatic and
the spectacular majesty, and the terrific and splendour of tropical
nature. The glory of the western sky is suddenly swallowed up in
dense masses of black ominous clouds, from which, anon, brilliant
flashes of lightning blaze forth either in forked tongues zigzag
tongues, or in blinding shimmering sheets, accompanied by deafening
crashes and tremendous peals of thunder, whose reverberations seem to
shake the very foundations of the world. ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~
while the firmament rattles like a cracked and detached sheet of
iron, after a drought, these manifestations are often accompanied
by a destructive and fatal discharge of electricity. Then there is
a sudden down pour of rain like a sluice, often accompanied by a
whipping breeze, or a tempestuous gust of wind, and at other times
by a heavy fall of large hailstones. Suddenly, for a time, all is
calm
chaos, din and tumult. But as suddenly, it may be, all is ~~xxxxx~~ and
peace. the rain stops as suddenly as it commenced; the triumphant sun
peeps through the clouds to smile regally upon the earth, which
lately so dry and parched, is now converted into an inland sea, the
ditches and gullies have now become a succession of pools and lakes,
while the parched water courses have become transformed into roaring
and dangerous currents.

There had been a gradual decrease of rainfall and moisture
throughout Dechuanland over scores, and perhaps hundreds of years.
This is probably largely due to subtle cosmic causes and irremediable
causes, but it seems to be indisputable that the constant destruction
of forests and shrubs by human agencies - by the axe, by fire
and other wise - over a period of many years, has greatly increased
evaporation, and thus led to, or helped the gradual process of
desiccation.

Very close to the eastern border of Dechuanland
adjacent to the waterbeds and water courses of the Hart River,
the River, and the Arica and other tributaries of the River
are the great depths of

chief Moroka was a keen warrior, and ^{he} inflicted severe punishment and loss on the raiders. After about three years, a new enemy appeared from another quarter. On the Schoon Spruit (~~King~~), near Klerksdorp, and about ^{ten} ~~twenty~~ miles to the east of ~~Didib~~ ^{Thabeng}, there lived a Bakwena tribe whose ~~first~~ ^{most famous} chief was Motlatla, and who therefore call themselves Baga ^o Motlatla, that is the People of Motlatla. ^o Motlatla had been dead ~~for~~ for years, and Gaborone his grand-son was now chief over them. When he heard of the new arrivals from ^B Bechuanaland, he got his men together and raided ^{Thabeng} ~~Didib~~aneng - for was it not a province of the Motlatla people? And was not Moroka ^{with} his Seleka Barolong an intruder? There were several forays and counter forays between the two ^B tribes, and finally Moroka decided ~~to~~ to put an end to this constant nuisance by blotting out the insignificant Motlatla people. He therefore ~~to~~ took all the available fighting men, and one early morning fell upon the people of Gaborone. In the battle that ensued, Moroka was killed and the Seleka Barolong withdrew in confusion.

Mokgosi, the eldest son and heir of Moroka became chief of the Seleka Barolong. ~~He~~ He vowed to avenge his father's death, and after about two years preparation, he went out with his warriors to ~~attack~~ attack the Motlatla people, defeated them in a great and bloody battle, and slew ~~their~~ their chief Gaborone. But Mokgosi himself received a wound which soon after proved fatal. When he was buried at ^{Thabeng} ~~Didib~~aneng, (about 1813) his brother Sefhunelo, who succeeded him as chief, pledged himself to destroy the power of the people of Motlatla, and to subjugate them.

over the country between the Orange and the (Zambesi River Murray; Big game shooting). Bird life was also prolific, the large birds being represented by the paauw, the Secretary bird, crows, guinea fowls, partridges, vultures, eagles, falcons, owls, doves and pigeons, besides a myriad of small birds of perplexing variety and plumage. Reptiles are well represented in a variety of snakes of all sizes- pythons puff-adders, cobres, mambas etc, While the large rivers are infested with crocodiles, and hills are inhabited by the iguanas and lizards.

The advent of the Griqua, with his insatiable lust for slaughter, the introduction of the gun, with its long range destruction, and the Ba-Tswana hunting parties (Letshollo) whereby animals were rounded up over a radius of many miles, and driven to an outlet of concealed pit and staves so that hundreds fell in an perished, all these factors have accelerated the rate of disappearance of animal life in Southern Bechuanaland. Large game is now to be found only in the north beyond the country of the Ba-Ngwaketse. (Dornan: Pygmies and Bushmen of the Kalahari pp 27).

RAINFALL:

In Bechuanaland, rain only falls during the summer months between September and April, and that with no certainty. The rainfall is therefore low, averaging from 7 inches to 17 inches, and with the passage of years, this low rainfall is being gradually reduced.

The rain, when it does fall, has usually all the dramatic violence the spectacular majesty, and the terrific splendour of tropical nature. The glory of the western sky is suddenly swallowed up in dense masses of black ominous clouds, from which, anon, brilliant flashes of lightning blaze forth either in forked zig-zag tongues, or in blinding shimmering sheets immediately followed by deafening crashes and tremendous peals of thunder, whose reverberations seem to shake the very

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