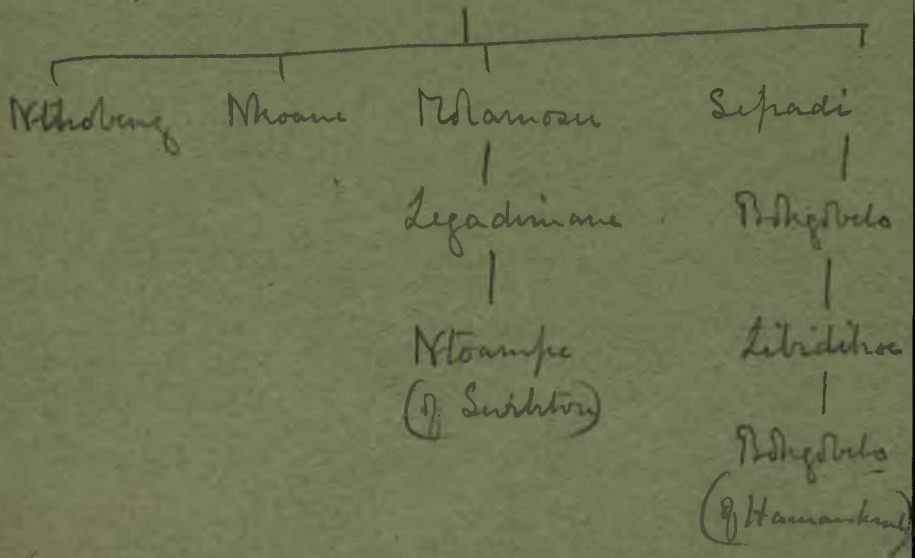


Megakala Sisti

Mampon I



Legadinane married Mowandibi:
sisti Nyanamakubi.

8 Kapelle

2 Nervenassozon

Kadipholi Thala

S. Roman

Born at
Steepport Station

Torunayanni
Rhala

4 schools at Pirie

Sukunum

Mojabodie

Mampor

Hgoloko

The actual parentage of Sekukuni II

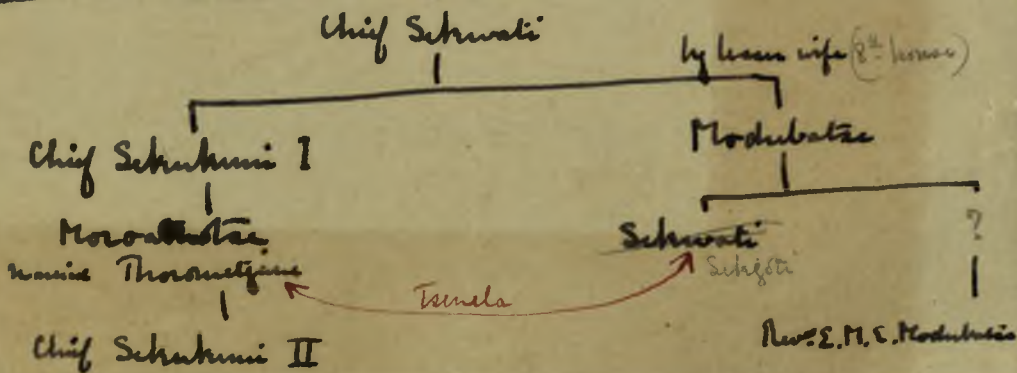
Sekukuni I's son & heir to the chieftainship was Moroamata.

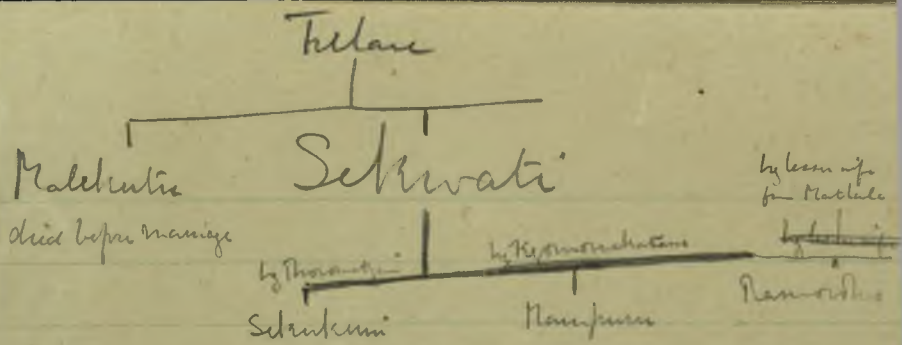
Thrometjane was provided by the tribe as the wife of Moroamata & as the mother of the near-chieftain in line, but before her arrival Moroamata was killed in action at the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold.

Thrometjane subsequently arrived & according to custom Sekukuni arranged that his half-brother Modubata's son named Schwati should take Thrometjane.

On Thrometjane giving birth to a son, the present Sekukuni II, Schwati was according to custom killed by order of Sekukuni I.

The whole matter is kept as a close tribal secret & in fact, is not known to many beyond the actual Moringu circle.





When Sekwati married Kyomochane some say he married her to raise peace for his elder brother Malekenti but Sekwati & the tribe say Sekwati married her for himself.

~~_____~~

Namardho was one of Sekwati's ^{a favorite} younger sons & ruled (nominally) only while old Sekwemi was in prison & while Kyomochane was absent being dogged temporarily with Namjuru.

Sekwati

by Thromutjani

by ?

by Kyomo-Makhatine

Mogabodi

Sekukuni I

Kyagodi

Mampuru

methods

Sekwati

Moroantche who was posthumously married to Thromutjani II

Makhatine II

Chief Sekwati as Mampuru today

Sekukuni II

+ of course a swarm of other wives. (Kyodomor for instance was of the sixth house)

1. The time Sekwati went on his wanderings there was no idea that he would become a great chief.

Sekukuni I

Sent prisoners to Pretoria

Chief Sukukume I

Thpethele

Marawan Nqualetsoane (father of Tsoaladi)

Wanasumane

Bekotoe

They all returned.

List of Chiefs and Headmen : Sekukuniland District.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Residence.</u>
1. Tsoeledi	Schoonoord
2. Seopela (Mutuku)	"
3. Thamaga (Steenkool)	"
4. Maloma	"
5. Tsesane	"
6. Dihlakaneng	Magnet Heights
7. Mantimo	"
8. Pudi	"
9. Sinamela	<i>Old Apt. nr. Succumb to the town Matyale Sinamela</i>
10. Malakeng	"
11. Kgobise	Schoonoord
12. Lesedi	Magnet Heights
13. Sefogole	"
14. Moribishane	"
15. Watshupe	Mailas
16. Lekentle	Malegale
17. (Mokine) Ramakgoale	Masehleng
18. Kgolokoe	Madibong
19. Maseruauke	Bonatau
20. Moretsele	"
21. Maseke	Marulaneng
22. Sepadi	Tjatane
23. Sibasa	Manganeng
24. Moela	Corndale
25. Mabile	Saupian
26. Shoppian	"
27. Mosisi	Houtbosch
28. Ngobe	Hoepakrantz
29. Kgolane	Genakakop
30. Mahurane	De Kom
31. Shuroane	Broogehoek
32. Mankgoanyane	"
33. (Madiete) Ntubeng	"
34. Malike	"
35. Magomarela	"

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Residence.</u>
36. Masha Madibullo	Steelpoortdrift
Moole	"
38. Sehopotshe Malekane	"
39. Ngoanatsumane	Steelpoort Park
40. Maleme	Buffelshoek
41. Maphogole	Walhalla
42. Lehlanya	Hebron
43. Mapale	St. George
44. Jaji Makola	De Goedeverwachting
45. Masha Magosebo	Noitverwacht
46. Masole	Doornhoek
47. Matsheding Makola	Wildebeestekraal
48. C. Manok	Aapiesdoorndraai
49. Kabishe	Bothashoek
50. (Maokeng) Matafeng	Klipfontein
51. Moroashai	Zonnenschyn
52. Nkahloleng	Koedoeskraal
53. Kgakanchane	Morgenzon
54. Malele	Schlickmanskloof
55. Tunishe	Twyfelaar
56. Mamogege	Groothoek
57. (Sebutshueledi) Moroamagane	Twyfelaar
58. Kgakishe	Clapham
59. Malemane	Driekop
60. Hendrik Mabilo	Garatauw
61. Kopyane	Dsjate
62. (Sefire <i>nyul</i>) <i>hon madjamahi</i> <i>mashishi</i>	Forest Hill
63. Mutlane	Putney
64. Masenyeletshe	Wimbledon
65. Magoagoa	"
66. Ntoampe	Surbiton
67. Ntubeng	Forest Hill
68. Monampane	Hackney
69. Monyamane	Twickenham
70. Masuikgomo	Brakfontein

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Residence.</u>
71. Manikiniki	Klipfontein
72. Silatule	Zwaartkoppies
73. Pasha Nkoane	Mankgagane (Hoeraroep)
74. Moloke	Sisesehu
75. Mosoatse	Indie
76. Mahlabaphoko	Ga Maisela
77. Sekukuni	Mohlaletse
78. Pasha Pokwani	"
79. Matleu	Ga Makapa
80. (Dinakanyrne) Ramokgobeng	Ga Lebia
81. Komane Mankopane	Mothopong
82. Makomane	Mphanama
83. Mpetle	Ga Radingoane
84. Lekoankoa	Ga Meela
85. Mashupahoa	Segolo
86. Mamapoto	"

The son of Somodube Dhlamini

Around 1875 Umsantle ~~the~~ ~~son~~ of the
ruling Swazi ~~king's~~ ^{with a considerable following} house fled from
Swaziland to Sekukuni, because Somodube
had been killed by Chief Umsawazi.

Sekukuni located Umsantle & his Swazi
on the top of the Lulu range above Schomane.

In doing this he followed the policy of Sekukuni
in allowing them to stay for ~~the~~ he was
continuing the policy of his father.

Both Sekukuni & Sekukuni always located

such ~~the~~ ^{from other tribes} refugees ~~to~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~place~~

~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~on~~ ~~either~~ ~~side~~ ~~between~~

the ~~land~~ ~~on~~ ~~either~~ ~~side~~ ~~between~~

~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~on~~ ~~either~~ ~~side~~ ~~between~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~on~~ ~~either~~ ~~side~~ ~~between~~

Manfren refused to stay at Kyono, fled
to Stuyvesant, Major appointed as Bishop
Kyono,

Stuyvesant was Stuyvesant. The com
a killed Schuchin at Manoye a retainer
when he could have been executed - was allowed to

to Stuyvesant - ~~the~~ he to Mapochere

Nyabala gave him protection.

Nyabala the son of Mapoch generally known as Mapoch.

Matsubane
father ^{Mutle} of Mphahlela

Matsubane was the son ^{former} of Mutle.

Mutle sent cattle to Sekwati &
married daughter of Sekwati, Leganabatha.
Leganabatha became mother of
Matsubane.

Matsubane was father of present
chief Mutle Mphahlela.

After play, the f-keeper to the ship
Man from came with the papers attached
to Manoge - Yulho too - killed the Sals

Ram-sutra a son of one of
Sukruti's ^{brother} ~~sons~~ is a supporter
of Manu-panin. ^{through actual tradition}
of Sukruti I.

Nyobe's Swazis

Nyobe is the son of Maphela the son of Chief Unswazi of Swaziland.

Once when Mantu had fled from Swaziland Maphela was sent, by Unswazi, with several Regiments - to recapture Mantu but the Bapedi drove these Regiments back.

~~Later Maphela on hearing that Unswazi intended~~ Later, Unswazi decided that his more junior son Umbandine should be his heir to the chieftainship & not Maphela. Maphela thereupon fled to the Bapedi in the Transvaal in 1878 or early in 1879.

He fought ^{on the side of} the Bapedi of Sekukuni against the British & Swazis in Nov 1879. } He was captured with Sekukuni & taken prisoner to Pretoria.

Maphela died about 1883.

Nyobe is senior by birth to Shupfina the son of Mantu, though his ^{father} arrived in the Transvaal after Mantu.

These two Swazi sections have always kept

them also separate.

The Nyder section has never been numerous
& is not so popular with the Defedi as
Mapele once led impiis against them.

Alone 70 taxpayers

~~Somoduba~~

Shoppiani's Swazis

~~Somoduba~~
↓
Dhlamini the

Grandfather of Shoppiani (a Shobizana) was half-brother of a nephew for Swazi Chief Umswazi. Chief Umswazi killed ^{Somoduba} ~~Dhlamini~~ Dhlamini.

Then Mntu his son & father of Shoppiani fled to Sekukuni about 1875 or 1876

Shoppiani himself was actually born in Swaziland but ^{has} lived nearly all his life in the Transal.

Mntu's Swazis assisted the Bapedi in the war with the Boers in 1876 & also assisted the Bapedi against the British in 1879.

He was killed at the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold in Nov 1879.

Mntu's sections have always lived on the banks of the ^{the} Sanyan - Houtbosch neighbourhood till lately they were down to ~~Kristenwacht~~ -

Alom - 200 taxpayers

S.N.C.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE
OFFICE,
8-MAY 1925
LYDENBURG

GAG/AH.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
P.O. BOX 531, JOHANNESBURG.
5th May, 1925.

N.A. 9/1.

Sub Native Commissioner,
SEKUKUNILAND
15 MAY 1925
Lydenburg District.

IDENTICAL MINUTE:

Nominal Roll of Chiefs.

The Department is desirous of framing an approved and recognised list of the names, in the order of priority of rank and importance in native eyes generally of all Native Chiefs in the different provinces of the Union, and to facilitate its compilation you are requested to submit to this office a list of the names of all Chiefs in your area, in their relative order of precedence, together with a table of recent descent, the number of taxpayers in the tribe, and your reasons for assigning status in each case.

In this connection it is observed that what is required is a nominal roll, for ceremonial and certain other purposes shewing the relative standing of Chiefs of recognised status and lineage, as although there are, especially in Natal and the Transvaal, persons who under European Government have been artificially created or designated as Chiefs and Petty Chiefs for judicial and administrative reasons or who have emerged as heads of insignificant communities, they, as in the Cape Province, must be looked upon as Headmen for the purposes of this circular and should not be taken into consideration in compiling the information called for.

J. F. HERBST.

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

TO THE:

- Chief Magistrate, Umsata,
- Chief Native Commissioner, Natal,
- Chief Native Commissioner, Cape,
- All Native Commissioners and Sub-Native Commissioners, Transvaal,
- Magistrates, Harrismith; Thaba Nchu; Mafeking; Taung; and Vryburg.

The S.N.C.
Sekukuniland.

In case you have not received me. J.P. Black.

The Native Commissioner
 Lydenburg

Nominal Roll of Native Chiefs.
 (N.A.Id.Min. 9/I.1925)

I have not replied to this minute before now as I was collecting certain information from the Chiefs in Sekukuniland when the circular was received, and I hoped to complete same during my recent tax collecting tours.

Although not asked for in the Circular, I am forwarding herewith a Table showing the relation by marriage of various sub-chiefs of different tribes in Sekukuniland with the family of the Paramount Chief of the Bapedi, Sekukuni II.

This Table goes to support the report I have recently sent to you, under "Natives Land Question", that all the various tribal remnants collected together and consolidated into one tribe by the Bapedi Chiefs Sekwati and Sekhukuni I, are now considered, and in fact now are part of the Bapedi Tribe.

Not only have the chiefs intermarried but for very many years the people of these tribes have also freely intermarried with the Bapedi people in the same way, until it has become difficult to say now where the relationship between them begins and ends.

The following are the more important chiefs of the consolidated tribe of Bapedi, in their order of precedence, showing approximately the number of adult tax-payers under each:-

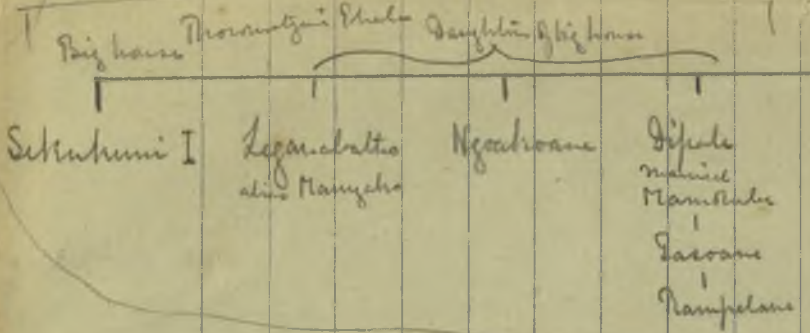
	<u>Taxpayers</u>
Sekukuni II. Paramount Chief	800
Kgoloko II. (In terms of status fixed during S.A.Republic. By birth, and in the eyes of the Bapedi Tribe generally it will be seen that he has a lower status)	350
Ntoampe.....	425
Sibase (regent for Ramphelane).....	725
Maserumule II.....	625
Nkoane Phaashe.....	725
Nchabeleng Mankupans.....	520
Nakomane Magoele (regent for Magoele)	425
Sefogole Kabu.....	175
Pokoane Phaashe.....	300
Moloka Ntuoane.....	220
Malele Riba.....	275
Sepeke.....	120
Masui'a kgomo.....	175
<u>Swasi Chiefs. Separate from Bapedi in respect of intermarriage but from long subjection considered as part of Bapedi Tribe:-</u>	
Nkobe Mabedhla.....	100
Shupiana Mntu.....	275. 170

Sub Native Commissioner
 Sekukuniland

[Handwritten signature]
 6030
 exclusive of minor headmen & those no longer being under headmen

Total is over much more than double 6030

Big House



Sekwati

Second House

Kyagodi

Third House

Mampuru II
 Chief Madhaka
 Chief Sekwati

Fourth House

Machupshon
 Dinkanyane
 Mitha
 of Bomphaka

Fifth House

Kyobhoo I
 Kyolane
 Kyobhoo II

Sixth House

Tinyana
 daughter of

Seventh House

Mkspodi
 Nkibung
 living at Mamea

Eighth House

Modubata
 Marize
 Schyoti
 Moge
 Rev. E.M.L. Modubata

Ninth House

Mkwemasogane
 Tische
 alive today

Tenth House

Mogodi
 Shuthesi
 Sekwati
 actual father of Sekukuni II

Big House

Daughter
 Ngoranmogobe
 Chief Phatudi Mphakela

Mozadisa-fika
 2nd House

Moroanochi
 killed 1879
 Sekukuni II
 son of Thosontjani

Daughter
 Ngoranmogobe
 married Zogancabatha

Ntoampe Magakala

3rd House

Makypapata
 no issue

Sekukuni I (Kyogolane chief)

4th House

Matsibe
 killed 1879

Kyobelele

Daughter
 Makhepa
 married
 Zasane
 Mogaalane
 of Maelin
 Location

5th House

Mabre
 died in
 Botswana
 Gosh

6th House

Mamogodi
 no issue

7th House

Mabushu
 no issue

8th House

Bokgobelo
 Matsibe

Matsibe

COPY

NOVEMBER 23rd 1910.

Office of the Sub-Native Commissioner,
S E K U K U N I L A N D.

S.K. 337/10/840/10.

THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER,
L Y D E N B U R G.

Your Minute 856/10/745 of 26th October, 1910:

I return all correspondence herewith as requested and at the same time wish to point out that I am finding it most difficult to make the natives pay the school fees, though I hope eventually to collect enough for this term.

The objection to the payment of school fees for Kgolokoe by his nominal followers is mainly upon grounds of tribal history.

Very few Bapedi in their hearts recognize Kgolokoe as their Chief. Even now I have known boys living in Marisane's actual stad, when paying tax on the Rand assert that Sekukuni is their Chief.

Young Kgolokoe is the son of Kgolane and the grandson of the old Kgolokoe who was appointed regent during the present Sekukuni's minority and thus young Kgolokoe is really only the grandson of a former regent and is only regarded as such by most.

The reason the Location was split in two was originally not a quarrel as to who should be Chief, as Sekukuni's chieftainship was undisputed, but it was due to a quarrel as to who should be regent for young Sekukuni during his minority; some supporting Thoremajane's claim for the regency and some Kgolane's.

From a tribal point of view, no matter who were regents, when Sekukuni arrived at his majority he should have taken over and then become sole Chief.

The quarrel over the regency caused the division of the Location, though many headmen on Kgolane's side only

(1)

recognized/
him as Chief to gain some temporary advantage or because they were forced to. Even now the more powerful headman namely Pasoane, Maserumule, Sefogole, Dihlakaneng etc merely pretend to recognize young Kgolokoe because the Government makes them do so.

Furthermore after Kgolane's death young Kgolokoe was a minor and so his uncle Marisane became regent for him. Marisane is a man of weak character and an invalid and is not regarded as of any account, even (as I have said above) by some of the ordinary men of his own stad, much less by the passively resisting headmen.

Young Kgolokoe therefore has a most difficult task in front of him and for many years it will be necessary for the Government to force him down the throats of an unwilling following, and if he is at all soft or weak the difficulty will be increased.

If therefore the Government intend to continue the present division of the Location with Kgolokoe as Chief I request adequate powers other than persuasion to compel his people to pay for his education.

Sgd, D.R.Hunt,
SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER,
SEKUKUNILAND.

Sekukuni I's children

by chief wife who died

Ngoanamahube elder daughter of Sekukuni I
married Mphahlele & is mother of Legonabatho.

by second wife

Noroanotse, killed or dejected.

Ngoanamahube by second wife & one sister
of Noroanotse. ~~she~~ this daughter, named
Lyadimane & became mother of Mtoanpe.

FEBRUARY 21st

19 II.

Office of the Sub Native Commissioner,
S e k u k u n i l a n d.

S.K.337/10/136/II.

Confidential.

The Native Commissioner,

L y . d e n b u r g .

In regard to your confidential letter about the Chieftainship of Geluks Location I have to report as follows:- I think the time has now arrived for taking action with a view to formally recognizing Sekukuni as chief over the whole tribe within Geluks Location with young Kgolokoe as a petty chief over his own stad.

I have made very careful enquiries from members of both sections of the tribe in the southern end of the Location and find that there is a large consensus of opinion in favour of Sekukuni.

The following is a list of all the chiefs and headmen now nominally under Marisane and they are divided as follows:-

1	2
Those favouring Sekukuni.	Those favouring Kgolokoe.
Pasoane Sefogole Maserumule Dihlahaneng Mantimo Mokini Maluma Kgobise	His own stad. Seopela Mamagogo Sesane Rahlagane.

Contd. Those favouring Sekukuni	Those favouring Kgol Marisane
Tamaga	
Lesedi	
Malakeng	
Paul Senamela	
Seraki	
Tsoaledi	

Of the above Headmen the most influential is Pasoane , following him in importance are Maserumule, Sefogole and Seopela.

The churches in this end of the Location are not very strong. The Bapedi Lutheran Church have three schools, the Wesleyan three schools, Ethiopian two schools and the Berlin Mission one school; of these the Bapedi Church are in three of the stads favourable to Marisane while all the others are in stads favourable to Sekukuni, the Wesleyan and Berlin Missions do not however mix in politics.

Old Mr Winter is head of the Bapedi Lutheran Church which has branches in other parts of the Transvaal though as I have shown above its followers are not numerous inside Geluks Location.

Mr Winter has been sounded in regard to the chieftainship and one day was in favour of the possible change while on the next day he wrote me a very long letter strongly against it. He is now very old and seldom if ever comes to the Location. He still looks on the Bapedi as a bloodthirsty people, forgetting that the times have changed since his days of activity. I think the possible reason for his two opinions were as follows: Firstly: He was against Marisane because he was influenced by his native school teacher in Marisane's stad who had some slight quarrel with the chief, and secondly he changed in a day and became opposed to Sekukuni because a native living on a Company farm for which he is the Agent wanted to give a tiger skin to Sekukuni instead of presenting it to him.

not seen the missionaries of the Wesleyan or

er Berlin Missions, but in any case neither Mr Winter's opinion nor their's are of great weight as the vast majority of these people are heathen.

I have also sounded Mr W. Schroder who for many years traded in this end of the Location and is still living very close to the border on the Pokwani side. He is a well-informed ~~and~~ fair-minded man and he is probably more in touch with current feeling than any other private white resident in the neighbourhood.

In the old days he was friendly with old Kgolokoe, Pasoane, Ramoroko and all the chiefs and was then and still is well known and trusted by them. His opinion is that Sekukuni should have been made chief when he reached his majority and he says he several times asked Mr Abel Erasmus why this was not done and always received the reply that politics required that the tribe should be divided.

He knows that the people will never regard Marisane or Kg@lokoe as their chief and he thinks that if Pasoane is kept in check there should be no hindrance to uniting the Location under Sekukuni.

I have not had an opportunity of testing the feelings of the farmers as they live rather far away. I casually and without disclosing my motive mentioned the chieftainship to Mr Nieuwenhuize, but I could not interest him in the subject.

It is quite possible that some farmers may be nervous about seeing Sekukuni thus apparently doubling his power as some of them may remember old troubles and forget that the natives are are not now armed and are under close control: as a matter of fact as I have shown above the natives already recognize Sekukuni, so it makes no difference.

In the event of Sekukuni being made chief with Kgolokoe a petty chief over his own stad the question arises as to the treatment likely to be met

meted out to the latter by the former.

I do not think there need be any fear of a spirit of revenge resulting in petty persecution because Sekukuni is on very good terms with Kgolokoe and his mother, and Sekukuni would know he was being closely watched by this office. I think he would in fact err if anything in favour of Kgolokoe in a case in which the latter was concerned with perhaps some other Headman.

Pasonae is ambitious and knows how to make himself feared and obeyed by his own following. He will never be recognized by the tribe as being more than a chief over his own stad owing to his lineage. He can quite easily be kept in hand by this office which is close by him.

The days have gone when Sekukuni could with some show of reason try to assert chieftainship over natives on private farms.

The farms are gradually being occupied by whites and though no doubt some of the natives will for a long time to a certain extent continue to regard Sekukuni as their chief, the tie will become looser as in now the case with the Bakgatla of Chief Linchwe of the Barolong of Mosette ^{the} ~~any~~ of whose nominal followers are similarly placed.

Sekukuni would be recognized simply as Chief of Geluks Location and in no Government matters would have anything to do with people outside it.

It is most difficult to carry on as at present with nearly all the people in the southern end of the Location ignoring their chief who is feeble and stupid, yet not allowed to go to the one whom they all recognize; I feel certain this sullen discontent and unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue so long as this division is bolstered up.

Sekukuni though

5.

Sekukuni though a heathen is sufficiently educated to fall in with plans for the general advancement and gradual civilization of his people. He is amenable to advice and will readily fall in with the orders of the Government as occasion demands, this was recently shown by his behaviour during the somewhat severe test when carrying out the Cattle Regulations.

J. J. Hunt-

SUB NATIVE COMMISSIONER,

SEKUKUNILAND:

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Collection: HUNT, Donald Papers

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