





On the British side of the border  
The M.D.P.s & Setlagli Native Reserves  
were marked off ~~on the British side~~ & the  
rest of the ground given out as farms.

On the Transvaal side ~~many of the~~  
'Mantse' ~~got farms~~ Moshette's ground Kumana  
was marked off & the rest given out as farms  
to the Bantu 'Mantse'. These farms are today held under  
original title from Moshette.

~~It is a small station~~  
~~Kumana is~~

for £1840

Erifantini was Govt ground having been purchased  
in 1875 on the recommendation of Commissioner  
sent to the W. border to settle native affairs.

Erifantini <sup>the rest of the</sup> was also purchased in 1886, the  
Govt instructing the Supt. of Native & the Registrar  
of Deeds to carry out the purchase.

<sup>the reason</sup>  
During war old bitter  
feeling between clans revived  
& the Erifantini & Mapshing  
boys were only too keen to start  
fighting again & taking each other's  
cattle.

for £2000  
from along

Today <sup>old</sup> Moshette is still alive & is chief of the nation  
- Kumana & Setlagli. His son Sam Moshette was for him  
son of Moshane  
Moshane is acting chief in Erifantini until his  
elder brother's son is of age.

In Mapshing Moshane's son Moshane died  
last November, & Moshane's brother Babinah is now  
acting chief.

Samuel Moshane is chief of O.P.C. Basalong.

When they first came to the OTC

Moshette

they sent messengers to Moshesh to give

him land. At that time all the Baso  
chiefs were there Am Moshette the paramount chief

FOUR TAWANE

Motsoni Mochani & Mochu.

Mochu was given the land by Moshesh.

They all quarrelled. Mochu stopped - Thobanhu

The others came back to the Transvaal.

Mochani stopped in Botchafati

Moshette trekked through Botchafati & stopped in

Kumara

Motsoni <sup>TAWANE</sup> trekked through Botchafati & stopped in

Reisfontein & Mositi

2

Machari went in 1873-4 to  
Moroka to get some of his people.  
After a dispute with Moroka, Machari  
was allowed to bring them.

When this addition arrived in Pochefstroom  
the land was too small for all of them.

They went to the Boers & asked for a  
bigger piece of land, the Boers gave them  
~~Pochefstroom~~ Pofstroom.

They took five months to take from Pochefstroom  
to Pofstroom because they were not in a hurry &  
came slowly.





~~Sholants~~

RAMOLEKANE MAKGOE

Shol

~~Sholants~~  
father

Monchosa Machala

SHOLUNTLHE

with  
died in  
80 years  
by lightning

father

Shedun

MACHAVIE

Participation  
to 80 years

father

MAKGOE died in Thabane

father

MOLEKANE

father

RAPULANA

father

TAU



Mpntin 254

Extent - mages 5069.549

- - acres 10697.52

No of natives 794

Dp. per acre 1 per 13.47 acres

Registered area 44

Has been a <sup>recognition</sup> location for about 30 years

Diefontin 88

Extent mages 2900

- - acres 6119

No of natives 750

Dp. per acre 1 per 122.38 acres  
~~1 per 130.19 acres~~

Registered as G.G. Difficult to estimate <sup>area</sup> exact population as I can see beacons. There are natives all along from Mpntin to <sup>border</sup> Bridge right ~~to~~ <sup>border</sup> a south again a border. The look upon it all as Mpntin.

Barlong were divided into four sections according  
to their chiefs

Fan { Moshette's clan is called Barathon because the  
first chief was called Thon  
Tancane clan is called Boratititi  
Mordha's clan is called Boseleka  
Macharie's clan is called Borapulana

They all acknowledge Fan chief but when <sup>die</sup> Fan they began to  
split into ~~four~~ <sup>four</sup> clans as Montson's clan's chief and  
Mordha <sup>Macharie</sup> ~~Macharie~~ disagreed while Moshette was still alive.

When we came to Piston we found some of Montsion's people  
living in Moshette. ~~But~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~companion~~ <sup>Montsion</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>who had only</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>for</sup>  
~~some~~ <sup>land</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>

Machaba's people did not want to  
fight. When we came from Piston. Montsion  
did not like us to live in Moshette. He was  
at Mochmanery. His younger brother Siari  
was near Mshipe & Selin was near  
Riikpottin in the old walls of Montsion.  
When Montsion heard we were living in Moshette  
he came down from Mochmanery & lived at  
Dicanery near the stead of Nasibi.

After that he came down & lived at Schaba.  
He wanted us to be under him & not under  
Moshette. But we refused because we  
knew that though Montsion was a chief  
he was not our chief. Montsion wanted to be  
chief of Moshette. He said Moshette was not  
a Mordong & therefore Moshette must be under  
him. This was the beginning of the war.

As Montsion wanted to fight Machaba sent  
some Bandong to live at Riikpottin.

Montsion told the Machaba's Bandong to go  
away from Riikpottin but Machaba refused.  
Montsion wanted us to go back to Piston.

When Mochabe came to Boratse he found  
Muntson sent to Mapking. Mochabe sent  
a message to Mochama in Mapking & Mochama  
sent Muntson back with his stock.

After that we always quarrelled with Muntson  
Barbony.

After that the Muntson's Barbony in Boratse  
went away leaving their crops. They were  
sent away by the Dutchmen but Mochabe  
was willing to drive them away.

Boratse  
Mochabe chief of Elephants

Muntson chief of Boratse

Mochama chief of Prosika head of all  
Mochama chief of Boratse

but Sam is father of all Barbony

"Moshette was placed by the Convention quite outside the Republic. When he returned & subjected himself to the Republic, he reserved for himself the land now comprised in his location, which was acknowledged by the Administration of Land Gosen, which caused the beacons to be erected."

— According to E. H. Matthews notary here —  
~~At the time~~ At the time Moshette made the above mentioned reservation he granted the remainder of the land W. of the old Convention line as farms to various white men. These farms are held under titles upon original grants from Moshette. It is upon this system that Walter Wising claims title to the grant of a farm in the present Reserve, the transfer of which he is applying for. The farm is 12000 morgen in the S. of the Reserve & was granted by Moshette & his people on Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> 1898 to clear off old store debts & provisions & ammunition supplied in an old war.

Chief Machaba came in Polfontein in 1874

The Barolong of Rapulana & Moschette fought against Montshioa  
in Reitfontein in ~~1881~~ May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1881

And drove Montshioa out from Sehuba in October 17<sup>th</sup> 1881

Chief Moschette came in Kurana in 1877

" Montshioa " " Sehuba " 1877

Tan 9/  
~~Tanane~~  
(Mantseu them a boy)

After Moselkatsi's time a section of the Basarong tribe under Maclamo(?) returned from the Free State, whence they had fled from the Matshela, & went to live at Kanya & Mochuaneng <sup>with the father of Balthous</sup>

Another batch under Matlaba a Macharie returned from the Free State & lived round Potchefstroom. In 1873 their numbers had been increased by a further portion of the tribe coming up to join them from Thabanchu. They felt themselves cramped & asked the Boers for a larger location. The Boers gave them Poffontein (250) Lichting district in 1874 & then sent them back to almost the same country they had occupied before Moselkatsi's invasion.

Matlaba sent his brother Abram Matlaba to live on the ground now known as Poffontein (301) <sup>fully in</sup> Lichting district partly on colony side of border.

Montsira had now succeeded his father Tanane as chief of the first returning section & now came ~~down~~ south to live near Mafeking Schuba & Selisi. He threatened to fight Matlaba for possession of the ground where Matlaba's stad was, on Poffontein. Matlaba informed Mochette who, as paramount chief sent to tell Montsira not to fight. Montsira however collected an army consisting of his own Basarong men from Skalapingstad & Gijani's men. He surrounded & attacked Matlaba's stad one night, killing most of the headmen including the brother of Mochuaneng the present headman of Poffontein. Mochette heard of this & came to the help of Matlaba.

In this war Mochette was supplied with arms & ammunition & transport by Mr. Wissing who was trading in Mochette's stad. He was also helped by Boer volunteers from the Transvaal who numbered between 100 & 200

Land Goshen

and were under Cilliers as Fighting General, Groenewald as Commandant, a field cornet Hendrik & Carl Vivers, & Jan Bruyn de Bongard a Hottentot was Secretary.

These Boers were all given farms for their services.

They attacked Montsiva on the Muthlangane spruit & after some fighting defeated him & drove him back to Montsivastad. Later they attacked & took Montsivastad.

Montsiva had an Englishman named Bethell & two other white men fighting his side. In one of the last fights, after Montsivastad had been taken, the Bethell was killed at Ruzelaagte. He may have been a scoundrel & a renegade but yet appears to have been a plucky man & to have somewhat hindered an easy victory of the Boer volunteers & Moshette over Montsiva. ~~He rode a fine blue horse & it is said that on one occasion when~~ The natives on either side are ~~not~~ said to have killed the wounded they captured by stoning them to death.

The Boers captured a good deal of stock, ~~but the~~ The place where they divided it was on the farm now known as Deelfans (327) Lichting Dier.

The war was hardly over before Cecil Rhodes & General Joubert appeared on the scene. Colonel Warren was at that time in Krugersdorp with troops but soon afterwards came up to Mafeking & Rooigrond.

Rhodes & Joubert called on the volunteers to assemble & meet them but they would not come.

1884

A definite boundary was then fixed between British & Boer territory & Rhodes marked off certain portions on the British side as Native Reserves.

On the Transvaal side, after the boundary had been fixed, those who had helped Moshette now came back & asked for farms. They formed a Beaufort Land Commission which met General Joubert & talked

Mafeking Reserve  
Setlagole Reserve



about the question of land. Moshette had <sup>already</sup> given out  
the land ~~range~~ <sup>W. of the old Convention road</sup> of Kumana & had had the Kumana  
Reserve marked off as his own. It was finally  
decided that each adventurer who had got nothing  
should be given even on Paardefontein. They  
were dissatisfied & were at <sup>the</sup> request of Moshette  
offered land by the Govt in the Zoutpansberg.  
Some went & some did not. Most of those  
who went to the Zoutpansberg did not like the  
country & came back.

General

how ? / Driefontein (88) became the property of M<sup>r</sup>. De la Rey  
but in 1886 was bought by Govt as an addition  
to the Paardefontein location. The Superintendent of Natal  
& the Registrar of Deeds being ordered by the Govt to  
carry out the purchase.

Chief Mochosi of Bopha Feb 1903

Machavi is the real <sup>big</sup> chief the Boers found  
him here when they came to this country  
Machavi's father was Makegoe the an Barolong  
Makegoe's father was Molekane.  
Napulane was father of Molekane  
~~Molekane's~~ <sup>Napulane's</sup> father was Tan lived other side  
of Vryburg

Machavi fought against the Matebele

When the Boers came they found Machavi  
still fighting with the Matebele.

Machavi helped the Boers chase the Matebele  
N of from Zeymer. Machavi had no assistance  
from Boers in way of rifles or food or anything.

When this war was over they lived at  
Potchefstroom.

Then the Boers said Machavi must have  
a farm because he had helped them.

1874 They said Potchefstroom was too little & gave  
him Bopfontein.

The old place of Machavi's was Bopfontein  
& Priesfontein (301).

Machavi sent his brother to Priesfontein to live  
there <sup>under</sup> Abram <sup>Motupa</sup> his brother.

Until today his people still live at Priesfontein



I am a respecter of the law because  
the law said it would make this matter  
right.

I respect all the laws Boer & English  
because the English have taken the  
whole country & me as well.

I will be glad if the law can help  
me in this matter.

Machaba & Moshette fought against Moutsoa because  
Moutsoa came to Matubassad with three armies, his own  
Bandony from ~~Mephi~~ Moutsoastad, from Shalafingstad  
& from Yopani. They came to Matubassad <sup>Abram</sup> & <sup>on Rurputi</sup> surrounded it  
in the night & killed most of the headmen.

Moshette was at this time advising Moutsoa not to fight  
against Machaba but when he heard of the fight he  
went to fight against Moutsoa. They fought at Melkongane.  
Moshette & his men Moutsoa stood there, because he said  
Moutsoa disloyaled him

One Englishman <sup>Bethell</sup> killed on side of Moutsoa

Ismael

Matlaba & Montsira quarrelled about the ownership of Pitsfontein (301).

Under MacLans

After Moselkate's time <sup>a party of Boers under MacLans</sup> Matlaba's folk had returned from the Free State <sup>& had to live at Kamya & Mochmanen</sup> ~~around Mafeking~~ ~~Schubra etc.~~ Among other places they occupied Pitsfontein.

Schubra south of where Mafeking now stands. Pitsfontein south of Schubra & divided by present borders.

~~Matlaba's folk~~ had returned from the Free State & ~~lived~~ lived round Pitsfontein. In 1873 their numbers had been increased by a further portion of the tribe coming up to join them from Thabanehm. They felt themselves cramped & asked the Boers for a larger location. The Boers gave them Pitsfontein <sup>(254)</sup> thus sent them back <sup>to the same</sup> ~~to the~~ <sup>country</sup> where they had lived before Moselkate's invasion.

1874

Pit does not know!

Montsira had since his ~~invasion~~ ~~return~~ been occupying the neighbourhood of Pitsfontein. Matlaba ~~sent~~ sent his brother Abram Matlaba <sup>to live</sup> ~~to live~~ <sup>at the same place as the Pitsfontein</sup> ~~at the same place as the Pitsfontein~~ <sup>now came down to live near Mafeking & Sefu & Selini. He</sup>

now came down to live near Mafeking & Sefu & Selini. He

Montsira ~~then~~ threatened to fight Matlaba for possession of <sup>Pitsfontein</sup> ~~the place~~. Matlaba informed Moshette who sent to tell Montsira not to fight.

Englishman named Bethell with him

Montsira however collected an army consisting of his own Basuto, men from Thalapigstad & Gopani's men. He surrounded & attacked Matlaba's ~~stad~~ <sup>including both of them</sup> ~~on Pitsfontein~~ <sup>one night</sup>, killing most of the ~~headmen~~ <sup>headmen</sup>. Moshette heard of this & came to the help of Matlaba. ~~They~~ They attacked Montsira on the Methylongame spruit, defeated him & drove him back to Montsira's ~~stad~~ <sup>after several fights</sup> ~~at Montsira's~~ <sup>stad</sup>.

at the same place as the Pitsfontein

~~In one of the last fights~~ ~~at the same place as the Pitsfontein~~ ~~the Englishman Bethell (?)~~ ~~fighting on his side~~ ~~was killed~~ ~~near Pitsfontein~~

In one of the last fights

Dutchmen came of their own accord

In this war Moshette had Transvaal Boer hunters fighting on his side & Mr. Wissing of Kamana supplied him with ammunition.

about 150 or 200

under Celliers as back of force

& Comd: Groenwald

Dr. Benign de Bonaard (Sec)

Moshette's boys ~~at~~ ~~Montsira's~~ ~~wounded~~ ~~them~~

Sold Cornet Carl Vierso killed

Hendrik - killed in Montsira's

They surround Bethell & Matlaba in a hour

Land Goshen

1884

Molapo Native Reserve  
& Sattagodi Reserve

~~transport & supplies. The volunteers were to have~~  
~~been rewarded by farms given to them by Moshette~~  
The business was ~~not~~ <sup>hardly</sup> over when Cecil Rhodes  
& Gen Joubert appeared on the scene. General  
Warren was at that time in Krugersdorp with troops  
but soon afterwards came up to Bloemfontein.  
Rhodes & Joubert called on the volunteers to  
come & meet them but they would not come.  
A definite boundary line was then fixed between  
British & Transvaal territory & Rhodes  
marked off certain portions on the British side  
as native Reserves, namely the →

Gen Joubert & Rhodes 1884  
Commerce met & talked about  
land. It was pretty decided that  
each should have some in the interior  
by some discretion & was  
agreed land in the interior  
some was a son did not  
General Celliers was on who was to go  
but they were up & come back

~~The boundary~~ On the Transvaal side, the boundary  
having been fixed those who had helped Moshette  
now ~~came back~~ asked for farms. Moshette had  
the Kumania Reserve marked off for himself & gave  
the rest (West of the old 1881(?) Convention line road)  
to some of the volunteers & others.

(I don't know how)  
Deelfontein (88) became the property of a private  
owner but in 1886 was bought by Govt as  
an addition to the Deelfontein location. The  
Superintendent of Natives & the Registrar of Deeds  
being ordered by the Govt to carry out the purchase

Deelfontein was when the <sup>Born</sup> ~~British~~ divided the captives cattle

~~Bedford bought the land - somewhat but he certainly~~  
~~appears that he is probably a name~~







Sekoro Kumana

Matabele killed

Bardony and Rose

~~Moshette~~ lived in Kumana to begin with

But Matabele chased them round & round.

After a time they ran away to him at Thabankwa

They lived there some time till the Matabele were driven away

Then they came back leaving Mroka at Thabankwa

Moshette came back to Kumana & Setlagodi

Maclachlan went to Richmond & then Pfaff

In 1877 all the country from Mafeking & Tlokweng to Barotsi Pan was black people under Moshette

Morloe travelled to Marico <sup>? Bayona</sup>

He was the biggest chief of Bardony of the royal family

Montsicoa was also of the royal family but Morloe was the chief.

Moshette was elected chief about 40 years ago of Kumana, Setlagodi.

Mr. J. G. ...

$\frac{1}{2}$  Moyer of ground on Polfontein  
(254) has been applied for by S.A.C.  
for a police station. Recommended  
The late Superintendent of Native  
affairs recommended that Polfontein  
be granted amongst others to Machaba  
and his tribe for a location, we  
not know whether this recommendation  
was approved by late Govt.

Machaba location (including  
Polfontein) appears on the list  
of 'Beacons of Locations' compiled  
by the late Superintendent of Native Affairs.

The acting Dist Commr  
of Tans Kloof district to whom app  
lication was referred, reports  
that Polfontein is the most highly  
improved farm in the Tichemong  
district.

Extract from for  $\frac{1}{2}$  Moyer  
by S.A.C. at Polfontein for  
camp. 23-9-03

$\frac{1}{2}$  Moyer transferred to SAC  
under Govt. Notice 1469 / 1903

All <sup>year</sup> ~~the~~ Wars

of Convent

time are held

under titles upon

original grants

for Moskettes.

Diefontein 88 Myistina as G. G.

Montcastle 316 Transvaal Proprietary Co.  
Cowan in charge

B. W. Cowan Esq.

Transvaal Proprietary Co

P.O. Box 1030

Phanousburg

or B. W. Cowan  
Mafeking

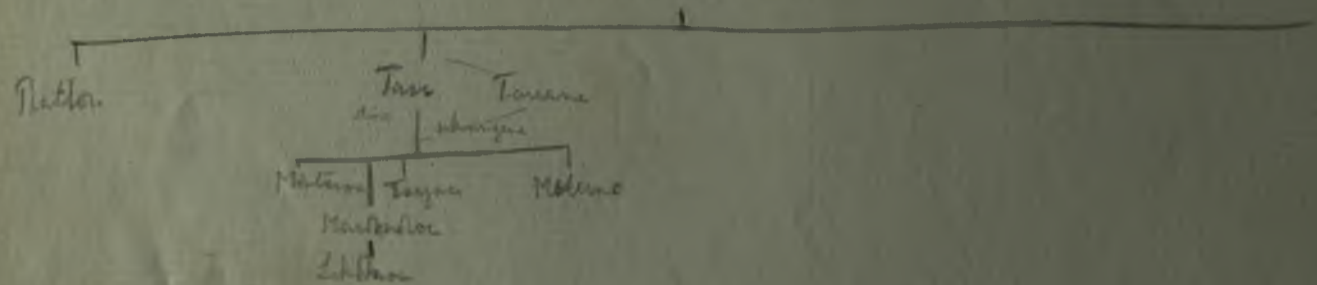
Ston  
W.H. Gerdman  
P.O. Box 13  
Mafeking

long ago

Note collect Babochukwa Inanga & Pretoria

BAHASIHUBA

# Tava





1852 Born in Madeira  
S.W. of Cape

# Taru

Rathon (Borellon)

Schips

Keysi (miller by Matabela)

~~Keysi~~

Janans (Oostende)

~~Mak~~

Montson Malino

Selkra (Bozelika)

Schunelo

Mordha

Nafo

Mafo

Mafo

Mafo

~~Silvan~~  
Moshette 22. child

Anna Moshette

acting for her father  
Moshette 22. child

1st wife

2nd wife

3rd wife

2nd wife

3rd wife

4th wife

5th wife

daughter

son

daughter

son

daughter

son

Practically feeling  
that in 1848, 1850  
1852, 1854

Schunelo  
deed

Samuel Mordha (alias ORC)

Schunelo  
deed

in 1850

Schunelo  
deed

Moshette  
alias Mordha  
(- 1850)

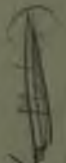
Tejovore  
deed  
Schunelo  
deed

Stijve Pader  
deed

Moshette

Nodo

Morare

Matula 

Maebie

Moshette

Tehicabe

Setlare

Masupa

Moshette

Filola (alias in deed) (Moshette lived in 1850)

(Senthalo)



Ash John Delaney who is ~~is~~ any  
fight with Montrose prior to land of  
Goshe basin 1874 for instance.

Moshroete  
otsile ka 77.

Mogakhuso  
na

Mantsioa otsile  
ka 77. Moga

Sehuba

retsune

ka 74

rattabana

ka 81 mot

lottha kane

Mij 2

ramotta

Sela Koa

gasehuba

okotobore 477

De Onder Waterel Commissaris

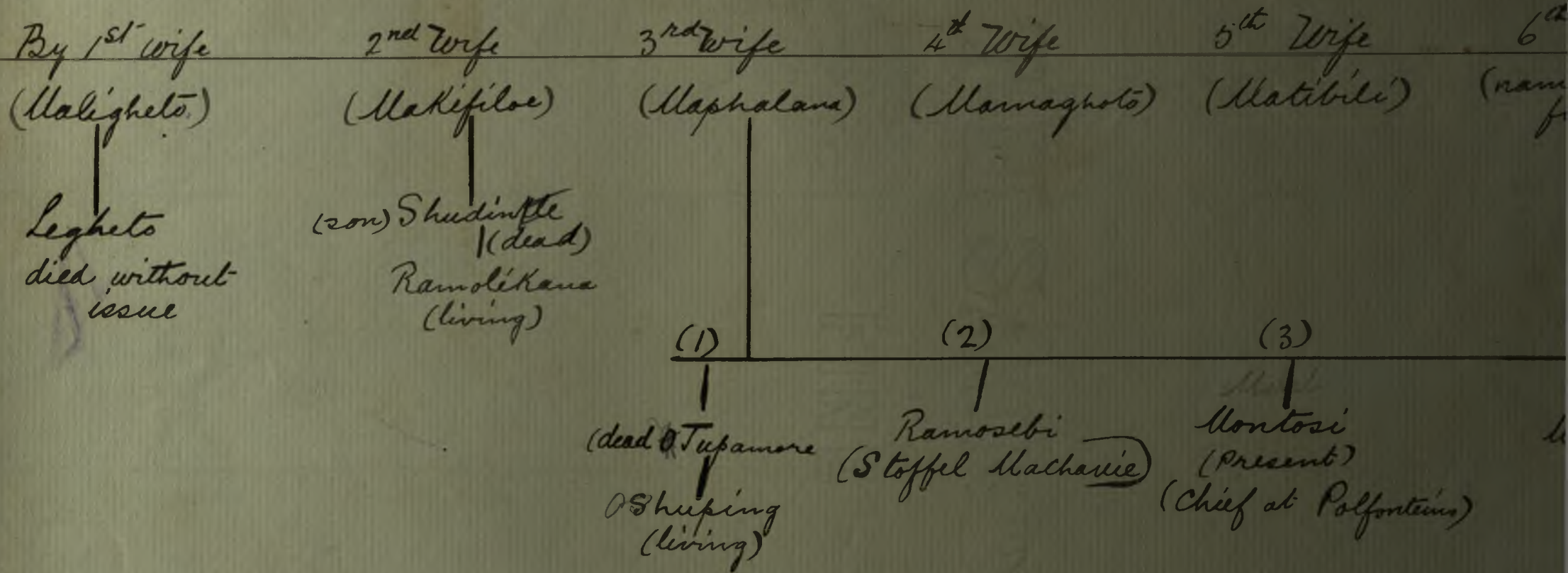
The dam is being made by a Mr. Le Rosa  
for Mr. <sup>Waring</sup> Waring on his farm which is situated  
in the Kuma Reserve on the border between  
Moshellata & Geyadrop. The dam is within  
the Kuma Reserve.

Mr. Le Rosa informed me (on May 19<sup>th</sup>) that  
it is <sup>now</sup> 35 feet high when completed, it  
is also a good length.

Earth is being scraped away from the bank  
of the old road to make the dam but  
they have <sup>now</sup> marked out a new & straighter  
road from the top of the hill on the South,  
across the valley & rejoining the old road  
on the northern side. I have been on  
the new road & it is straighter & better than  
the old one, the nature & path of ~~anything~~  
except rather than otherwise by the change.

The ~~farm~~ <sup>with no 15</sup> above-mentioned farm was ~~owned~~  
by Mr. Walter Middleton Waring by Moshellata & his  
people for debts of ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> anti-transport & supply  
furnished to Moshellata by Mr. Waring in a war with  
Moshellata, <sup>you see</sup> & also to clear off all  
the store debts <sup>of the old</sup> owed to Mr. Waring by Moshellata &  
his natives. The dam is made in ~~the~~  
year 1884 by Mr. & Mrs. Waring & Moshellata.

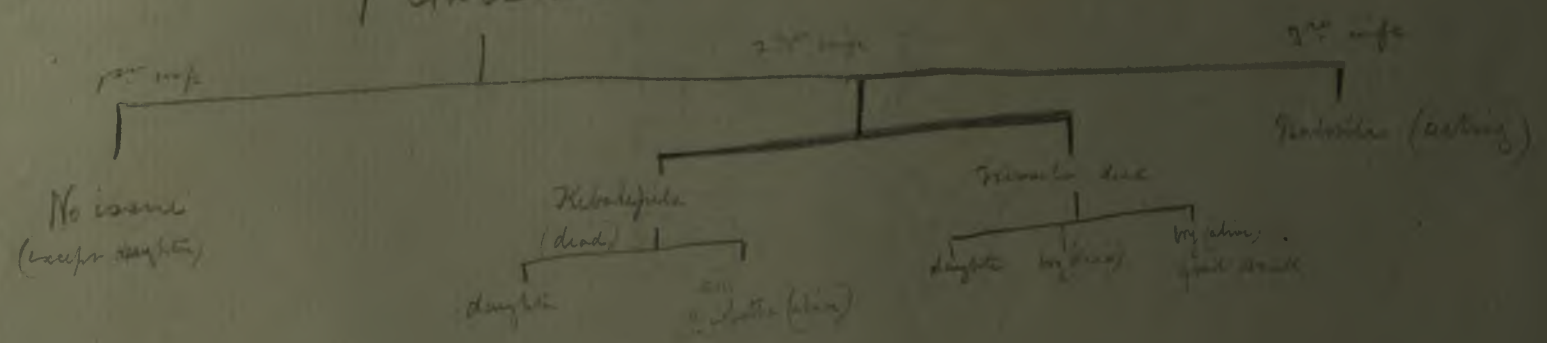
Chief Machavie  
(Seleke Rhapulana.)



Note: Ramolekana and Shuping, according to description are both young men  
22 years of age.

Tau  
|  
~~Seled~~  
|  
Setimato  
|  
Mudho

# Montawi



The Bantongs come from the NE near the (Limpopo)  
Nodo Mordang first known

~~Map to south of M.A. line~~

All Bechuana came from there

Batsatang servant of Battapan to Buthan

Battapi Bechen

Becheven Bechuana

Banogji Becheven

Balthan Bechen

Bahyathu -

Banachati -

Bahyathu -

Banachati -

Banachati -

Bapirin -

Batsam -

Batsam -

Bapirin -

Banachati -

Uachyos " } servants of Mordang

Makelakau " }

Banachati = Batsam for Cape Colony

Morra Buthan

Koranua ~~but~~ Bahyathu use arrows speak our language

in clacko

Hiten Lats

Bechuana ~~low~~ dwarfs, living among Pandas & Stones Wild like

beasts. Still called for Pandas. Bechuana called them like beas -  
I hold the like beas. Still few left in the district amongst  
stones. Can live by selling milk. Bechuana they use.



Makelakau  
Mascaron



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