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The Mariba Section of The Ratlou Barolong (Maebu People)

The founder of this Ratlou clan of the arolong is Mokalaka, son of 1775 Ration, and naif prother of Seitshire, Mariba, Mediragale and Lepho-The was born about 1760 at Lithakong when the Bardong has halfed en their nugration form Taking rotino. As already stated, Makalaka objected to the appointment of 1761 to Seflageta Viscourten

beitshire as Ratlou's successor, and favoured Mariba. He also objected to the selection of Wasington has he also objected to the selection of Modirwagala as regent, and wished to be himself regent for the young ariba, and in this he was supported by Pemera.

Morakile. Under these circumstances of the Bakolong.

boller u Under these circumstances, as soon as Mokalaka felt himself strong and old enough, he and his supporters severed their connection with the main body of the Barolong as they were about to move from Mesite to Setlagole in 1775 . Mekalaka went to Morekweng. Soon after his arrival there, however, Mariba died, and Mokalaka was now to be con-

sidered as acting for Moamogwa, Mariba's son. From his new home at Mdrokweng, Mokalaka tried hard to be even with Modirwagale, the leader

of the larger group at Setlagole. "e collected a heterogenous army of Bakgalagadi, Bushmen, Griquas and Bakolong, and attacked Setlagole but

was repulsed about 1779

Titulas

After the Tshidi, Makgetla, Seleka and Rapulana clans or wards had left the Ration clan under of Seitshire under Medirwagale at Setlagole owing to the quarrel over the hand of Mamaremela , Mokalaka again with his mixed army of Griquas and Tarolong fell upon Modirwagale in 1785 1795 and defeated him, and occupied Setlagole, making Maijane his headquarters. A few years after, the Tshidin and Makgetla Darolong who had retired to Lotlhakane under Makgetla, now left that place under feshome , and went to settley at hitshane. Mokalaka attacked them, defeated them or Jeho la Tan in a great battle at Phiring (1800) and drove them to Mokakanana near Manye, and made Phitsake Phitshane his headquarters About 1806, Moshwey came from Didibaneng/and settled at Gatshebethwana (Disaneng), In about 1786

1808 the Tshidi Barelong returned from Mokakanana in the Bangwketse country to join him and then went to settle at Phitshane, Mokale ke heving left that place. It was about this time that civil war broke out betw

in the Tshidi clan between Leshome and Tawana. The latter was driven to Seepeng west of Phitshane, and unsuccessfully appealed to Mekelaka for help against Leshome, and finally got military help from Makabay chief of the Bangwaketse.

of udental moles as relies on to nelloos

f The Rableu Sarelous (washu Respla) D) mokalaka non hat a længe forancied composed of the mariba section The Radon Borday several Bardong of moratele and many rements you Bataing stock for all this, danger threatened han from all sides - ispecially from the mean a whose we had antagerises the Banquerketse of the tearful makerba, the Brikomer.

In addition to him the Koranas very a menore. Dafely lay

The Baka dagets, as had as an Bardony temsmen. Dafely andy in his allowing houself with the Ballhafing tool so in made and made to the the the substancing quies and bought refuse and free doll from King hidehabaryor plus Batholing this following was 10,000 people and methodologies gall 5,000 paro me this a useful accession of straight and a protection agreeist the havings and attrouter of Korana maranders of film Blocm. Luthallow metsor they fored nichalecular que and net sachaber hory of the end of 1802 hickalaka left Lithaking according to the state to be alleged to the house of the state to be alleged to the peasen for th Command suffreeward of motile dear we don't make alaka Daughte suitous (Trivels 1813 19190). Thom setabeng methalaka provide periodical wild calokins. When therefore, a party of bathapay proceeding to the Balegalade to become for siens, he fell on them & withless austrated the whole harry to was to be expelled theo her to who the Replacadi Desch , Thinker the Buthapay placable followed milkolates but he latter had now allied houself with Makata would of the Barparteckse and thus papels of the Batchery " The mes 12 The taller for the advisable to place a distance of returned - march back to Botalone, V. Store Water Race 1/ 501 502 of nevirb asw restal ent answer bus Court bell Translates information of the grand at the believes with the surgest of the grand at the believes with the surgest of the grand scopens west of bullits to foids todalsk mort glad yrafilim ton yllabil bas omedeal tanis the bangwaketge.

The Mariba Section of The Ratley Bareleng (Machy People)

The founder of this Ratleu clan of the Parolong is Mokalaka, son of Ration , and half brother of Scitchire , Bribs , Mediragele and Lepheretihe. As already stated, Mekalaka objected to the appointment of Seitshire as Ratlou's successor, and favoured Mariba. He also objected to the selection of Medirwagala as regent, and wished to be himself regent for the young Mariba , and in this he was supported by Peme a Merakile . Under these circumstances, as soon as Mekalaka felt himself strong and old enough, he and his supporters severed their connection with the main body of the Barolong as they were about to move from Mesite to Setlagele in 1785 . Mekalaka went to Morekweng. Soon after his arrival there, however, Mariba died, and Mekalaka was now to be considered as acting for Meamogwa, Mariba's son. From his new home at Merokweng, Mekalaka tried hard to be even with Medirwagale, the leader of the larger group at Setlagole. "e collected a heterogenous army of Bakgalagadi, Bushmen, Griquas and Barolong, and attacked Setlagole but was repulsed albout 1797

After the Tshidi, Makgetla, Seleka and Rapulana clans or wards had left the Ratleu clan under of Satistre Seitsire under Medirwagale at Setlagele owing to the quarrel ever the hand of Mamaremela , Mokalaka again with his mixed army of Griques and Parolong fell upon Modirwagale 1785 and defeated him, and occupied Setlagele, making Maijane his headquarters. A few years after, the Tshidimand makgetla Parolong who had retired to Letlhakane under Makgetla, new left that palce under "cahemo , and went to settle at "hitshane. Mokalaka attacked them, defated them in a great battle at Phiring (1800) and dreve them to Mokakanana near Manye, and made Phitsahe Phitshane his headquarters. About 1809, Moshwe came from Didibaneng and settled at Gatshebethwanz (Disaneng) In about 1848 the Tshidi Barolong returned from Mokakanana in the Bangwketse country to join him, and then went to settle at Phitshane, Mokalaka havi left that place. It was about this time that civil war broke out betw in the Tshidi clan between Lesheme and Tawana. The latter was driven to Seepong west of Phitchene, and unsuccessfully appealed to Mekalaka for help against Lesheme, and finally get military help from Makaba, chief of the Bangwaketse.

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Ratley Barelong began to gradually withdraw westwards from Phitshane.

Their settlements were scattered and extended over a large area from Morokweng to Thitsane, and they were thus lessable to resist the frequent raids from surrounding tribes, notably the Barbhaping, the Griquas and the Koranas. Mokalaka's withdrawal from Phitshane was something therefore in the nature of shortening his front, for purposes of concentration at, and better defence of Morokweng, his capital.

From Phitshane, the Mariba people went to Kgeng (now called Tshidila-Molemo). After spending a few months here, or perhaps a year couple of your carry they withdrew further westward, and stopped at Kwidi, and then Moch ware amarked Bangwakets and

about 1812 1812, they reached Setabeng, and concentrated from their several outstations. * (Per Chief Theograps Cethogics and Councillors Gangese.)

He-1816 Impoverished by attacks and raids from surrounding tribes,
Mokalaka and his followers in 1816, left Marchael, and were forced by
dire necessity on to the war path. They went to the north west into th
the Kgalagadi Desert, partly for refuge, partly to try and improve their
fortunes by raiding the Bakgalagadi, and by obtaining skins of the
silver jackal (pkokoje) and the wild cat (Tihose), which were, and still a
are we highly valued among the Becwana, and may be exchanged for sheep
goats or cattle.

Mokabaii

Mokabaii

The Bangwaketse and of Moleta, and the Bakwena of Moruekgamo had several cattle stations atin the Kgalagadi Desert for several years before, and these offered an irresistible temptation to Mokalaka. He therefore raided the Bangwaketse cattle posts, and siezed large as of cattle, and dispersed the herd men. After a few weeks he attacked the Bakwena cattle posts, and again captured immense herds, and with this booty retired to Bothithong, there to live on the fruits o Sojourniat Lethakon 1 1799 - 18002 of violence and rapine During these peregrinations, Meamegwa - Wriba's son for whom Mekalaka was acting; die fell ill, and died soon after at Bethitteng(1822 at the age of about twenty-two years. He never rulect. After some years stay at Bethiteng, Mekalaka once more penetrated the arida tracts of the Kgalagadi Desert, and once more raided the Bangwaketse and the Bakwena out stations and cattle posts. In one of these skirmishes at Echututu , Kegakilwe, the Meamegwa: sen of highest rank, 7.1. ad Chief Thibogang Letthogile's Commellors (Ganyesa)

In 1831 the Afradily power acto the Miller cop flangere and Hocker ofthere were Bahrentse, Banquakope who left theer courty for jears mantabase forest & there of the massebule of west july to the preasest wither of there he freeze was in 1830 when the Mabelele scattered the Balure be Mhotogathe car Hosega and overwheleves the There Barrey Toward at Khunwara or Their pour Teter. Border, also fled to the ordencing to from hioroka, numbers representative of acord, all Botowerd Fribe; the south of auto at Dulgathus what Those went 11 to Malura at Jang others to Lithaken, Botheran & Kang When the Tetratibleday Boarday of Jourse to make to southatten Berghand tour Messevery james Men 127 not ofthe daller remained with their Cheif markers 1849. Teles The Barbon of Godse Jawane. Theatlater returned from the techelio to Butter country of for 1849. Herekees philipat morthway degreat chief over a 1849. Medley of tabes of were now preoverif to doo he is Matebele wars The Bangwaket ac maleta, and the Bakwana out of and Israves not treged ibagaingh out hits analysis often fareves bad . of elected of neitaignet elditaisent on bereils eased bus , ereled armay de therefore raided the Langualetse cattle pests, and siezed large of excess well a resta . new fred shi beerequib bom ; office a few weeks he attacked the Dakwena cattle posts, and again captured immense herds, slight off no ovil et oredt ed borifor wheed girt diw bus 1843 of violence and rapine furing these peregrinations, Meamegwa -Miriba's son for whom Makalaka was acting, ere fell ill, and died meen after at Bothit engiless at the age of about twenty-two years. He never rules. After seme years stay at Bethiteng, Mekalaka ence mere penetrated the a arid tracts of the Egalagadi Desert, and enco mere raided the Janguaketse and the dakwena out stations and oattle pests. In one of these akinsishes at Tehututu , Regakilwe, the Mosmogwa, son of highest renk, ad the Futegang letterales tourness thanger

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From about 1808 to 1812, Mekalaka and the Mariba following of the Ratleu Barelong began to gradually withdraw westwards from Phitshane. Their settlements were scattered and extended over a large area from Morokweng to Phitsane, and they were thus les able to resist the grequent raids from surrounding tribes, notably the Bakhaping, the Griquas and the Koranas. Mekalaka's withdrawal from Phitshane was something therefore in the nature of shortening his front, for purposes of concentration at, and better defence of Morokweng, his capital. From Phitshane, the Mariba people went to Kgeng (new called Tshidila-Moleme). After spending a few menths here, or perhaps a year couple of years, they withdrew further westward, and stopped at Kwidi, and then further-e moved further along the Molepe River to Mhakane, and final about 1852 1812, they reached Setabeng, and concentrated from their several cutstations.

Mekalaka and his fellowers in 1816, left Merekweng, and were ferced dire necessity on to the war path. They went to the north west into the Kgalagadi Desert, partly for refuge, partly to try and improve the fortunes by raiding the Bakgalagadi, and by obtaining skins of the silver jackal (pkokeje) and the wild cat (These), which were, and stil are we highly valued among the Becwana, and may be exchanged for she geats or cattle.

The Bangwaketse and of Meleta, and the Bakwena of Moruskgeme had several cattle stations atim the Egalagadi Desert for several years before, and these effered an irresistible temptation to Mokalaka He therefore raided the Bangwaketse cattle posts, and siezed large herds of cattle, and dispersed the herd men. After a few weeks he attacked the Bakwena cattle posts, and again captured immense herds, and with this booty retired to Bothitheng, there to live on the fruits of viblence and rapine. During these persgrinations, Meanegwa Mariba' sen for whem Mokalaka was acting; die foll ill, and died soon after at Bothiteng(1822) at the age of about twenty-two years, he never rulped. After some years stay at Bothiteng, Mekalaka once more penetrated the arida tracts of the Egalagadi Desert, and once more raided the Bangwaketse and the Bakwena cut stations and cattle posts. In one of these skirmishes at Lehututu , Kegakilwe, the Meanegwat son of highest rank

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was slain by the Bakwena Mokalaka now penetrated the Kgalagadi Desert and went as far north as Taka Chweu, where after several years of constant warfare between him and the Bakwena, peace was concluded between We was now getting on in years, and began to share the command the Mariba cland with the two eldest, sens of Meamogwa, namely Melale and Mochware . They invaproceeded west, invaded-the -- Da and hearing of in those happy poe Gean Brok daup the immense wealth of the Damaras (Matlamma) in cattle, they determined to raid them . Accordingly they fell upon the defeated them, and despoiled them of their cattle, and returned oncemore to Lehututu in the Kgalagadi Desert, where they spent several months. Finally, about the year 1824, the Mariba Darolong redirected their steps on the Lapper Melope Melope Melope Melope at Kwisi, then stopped at Kuruman and at Setabeng successively, and also at Lithakong. After about ten years absence from Beewanalandtheir home in Bechuanaland, they arrived at Kiang, Bothitong After a hard life of scheming, fighting, fleeing, in 1827 and 1845. wealth & destilution and wandering, Mokalaka died at Bethitong at the end of 1828 or the ning of 1825, leaving a deveted compact and devoted tribe pulcyera peoboiles had founded. He was a man of indemitable spirit, and a keen warrior. for Mariba, for had acted foras regent for three generations of chiefs his son Meamogwa, and for Meamogwa's son of highest rank-Kegakilwe, all of whom had predeceased him . Moamogwa's sensurviving son of highest rank was now Maike co, for whom - for whom - Mokalaka had been acting . - On Mekalaka's-death; -Mechware; -the-eldest-surviving-sen-ef-Meanegwa-succeede who by rights should have been regent for Nchelang,

the senior son of his brother-Kegakilwe . On Mokalaka's death, is however, Mochware, the eldest surviving son of Moamogwa, was appointed as regent for Nchelang .

Kegakilwehis brother Kega

Ceriously all for bally wounded as if they were infactions I was the certain & place outside he boron In this way they then fell victorias to provate about of poer, on the supelendness of the weather (46's the deserver historia as a complete heather - moon puterof, and vocious in the extreme & this aprels with Borolong testenong (463) He conducted expeditions against Bookware Bell place Brighoutedon't The conduction which the tracks and many are the prouses that springs which insurate his deed of bravery Ide was silling greens our grante 221 ment, lisiwa in an Atruerant trade frad come to Bethellang (mitile) & there any a the news way bredens, the taller telling at himself an his missioner stand the trans vest place of each was assaulted a musicovery wife. He was sentenced to be flogged at thet ran the Roston Charles assembly Java) but ran of to antiligrand dem by some you message to her husband to alguant he wagen and their with the faces shouldry familiarity, when the happy convict at morekere of he was hauled before The Kyota of the and student the flogger but now of to his wagers, and while boy the to was concelle from the siverpose in an attempt to overforces. the former hard, reproduce the explosive method. He results can be de les enter the person and and and the described from the wife cast and soff de deller en ajured. traquents of our 18740 + pre-terrencetty By all afe be was so freat chief the man of peace the senior son of hit where the senior so his . On Mokalaka's death, Lauketso died in 1874k. This date is hillorable and vonfrage the eldest son of Molsle, and though he seemed to be the ruling chief, Morekweng is alternatively called after its salt pan) This Bogatu was Muse were outhe to farmer offer of Sommist graffing as the state of the set o people at the end of 1826 and the beginning of 1827 gh of Markelle Gotter Hollot. Manual Mochware , Molale and Jonese with several thousands of their At this place - Konke -, the missionary Robert Moffat

was slain by the Bakwena . Mekalaka new penetrated the Kgalagadi Desert and went as far north as Taka Chweu, where dater several years of constant warfare between him and the Bakwena, peace was concluded between "e was now getting on in years, and began to share the command of the Mariba cland with the two eldest, sons of Mosmegwa, namely Melale and Mochware . They invaproceeded west, invaded-the--Da and hearing of the immense wealth of the Damaras (Matlamma) in cattle, they determined te raid them . Accordingly they fell upon the Damaras at Waterbergen. defeated them, and despoiled them of their cattle, and returned encemore te Lohututu in the Kgalagadi Desert, where they spent several menths. Finally, about the year 1824, the Mariba Sarelong redirected their ste towards their hemeland. First they sejeurned among the Batlhare of Lahe upper Melepe on the at Kwisi, then stopped at Kuruman and at Setabeng successively, and als at Lithakong. After about ten years absence from Beewanalandtheir home i "secwansian Bechuanaland, they arrived at Kiang Bothitong and Marcher in 1824 and 1825. After a hard life of scheming, fighting, fleeing, and wandering, Mekalaka died at Bethitong at the end of 1824 or the beg ning of 1825, leaving a deveted compact and devoted tribe which himse! had founded. He was a man of indemitable spirit, and a keen warrier. had acted foras regent for three generations of chiefs - for Mariba, for his son Meamegwa, and for Meamegwa's sen of highest rank-Kegakilwe, al of whom had predeceased him . Meamogwa's sensurviving sen of highest rank was now Maikeco, for-whom-for-whom-Mokalake had been-acting .-- On Mekalaka-s-death; -Mechware; -the-eldest-surviving-son-of-Meanegwa-succee te-the-regency who by rights should have been regent for Nchelang, the senior son of Regakitwehis brother Kegakilwe. On Mokalaka's death, how ever, Mechware - the eldest surviving sen of Meamegwa was appointed reg rothers and all his at for Nchelang. In 1825, he left Bethithong and with his people, and soon after their at this

being dissatisfied at the manner in which he was being shunted aside left
Maikeco, while Melale, his other hrether, went to make a settlement with a large following and went to start another settlement at Morokweng.

4. his people at Konke to the north west of Ganyesa. At this place9Kenke)

the missionary Robert Moffat found Mochware, Melale and Gontse with

several thousands of their people at the end of 1826, and the beginning

of 1827, while Begacu, the eldest sem of Melale was chief at Cwaing (a

Merekweng is alternatively called after its salt pan) This Begacu was

the eldest sen of Melale, and though he seemed to be the ruling chief,

it was only because he was the most powerful most influential man in the place. He was in fact only the prime minister, the chief being Maikero. Hogadu was only about twenty- four years of age when Moffat met Migaoword speaks of him as va very intelligent young man, on interesting fatorens character with great dignity about his person as well as much politeness method: Musichary Labours & Secues in SA 145% 459 of manners. He showed Mr Moffat much kindness and hospitality. Molshware Mochware had temperarily left Ganyesa, and the Ratley Bareleng were congregated at Kenke en account of their dreadef the marauding Griquas under Jacob Cloete, who infested the border of the Kgalagadi Desert, and had (Makgolokwe) their headquarters on the Langeberg Mountains in Griqualand West. Moffat mit favourably supposed by AN X see desents them as nothing tagging found the Barele Ratlou Barolong Tilthy, lazy, ignorant, brutal and depresent to webselven the Battlahun TW for worse Them the Battlating aved . A man could murder his wife publicly, but with impunity of cit p 464 they mothatake mothwood othe queeks here of the marcha peder the R. B. iste dies at When Maike so was chief at Morekweng, two tragic events took place. 1857 The first one happened about the year 1857. Makgobi, who succeeded his fathe Meishware as chief regent chief- acting--fer-Nehelang at Ganyesa went on a visit to the upper Melopo River with Wchelang, for whom he was acting, (Nishelang) Nchelang, being the highest in rank of Hegakilwe's three sons, and ythe future principal chief of all the Mariba clan of the Ratleu Barelong . At along we melopor Legagin Legageng, about seventy miles west of Mafeking, this young chief fell from the wagon in which they were travelling, was over-run by it, and Saul 9480 1966 fatally crushed . A few years after this tragic incident, a worse one half 1866 -ened at Morokweng (1761). A trader, Freddie by name who was sellingbg-gun: deliberately and guns , ammunition and gun powder homicidally ignited this explosive materiame the attempt to our power him -1 while half the town was collected around his wagon at Morekweng, He, and many other people were killed, including Mmusi, the brother of Nehelang from wagon injuries who had but recently died accidentally, and also Secwakgosing and Mothibi, I Shoffer have a Robert many happen for the two eldest of the three sons of Maiketso. For Chip Thibogong & Councillors Want Rendlard Matabell Thompson 1998. 1874 Lyang (Gangesa) leg out of the heed (Unpores) write. youngest son Benokwane - succeeded Benokwane was rightly supposed to be acting for his elder brother's son . Which elder brother -Setwakposing or Seswakgesing had been disewned by Maikelse as an illegitimate sen of his diverced wife, and Mothibi had been designated by the chief as his heir and successor. Therefore Benokwane who succeeded Maike to was nominally like regent for Mothitis sen principal son - Marumulwa. But Benelwane, -that many

other Barelong and Becwana regents, or fort that matter, like regents

any where in the world, where there is no fixed period for the regency,

ni mam faitheullai foot Vulusot tac and the seas . The self emphased excite the was shill mountly regarded as the chilf of an orthermon a country reside ekoles and in 1938 and was successed by his Do Sebala mon chuca 1882 for 1682 Bonckware tried But Wisterd c as the hypest rank Cliefo - the position accorded Boundary cloud the last person the world hitshocke, he was Therefor advice hit hvete could entertain foredooned. (J. Merekulje hi heat is rank of Kenahilwe's three gens, and the Legagong, about seventy miles west of watching, this young chief mur-rave maw gmillsvard side Anotioni oigant alar vatta areay will-A Morelevens (1991). A trader, Fredericay town mag collect d around his sther people were willed, including Mausi, the brother son it besogne / intit saw sawlened bebessed to be to reliasidantes - rentord relia doidw. mea men discuned by Mainels as an illegitimat, arm Secwaker singhad of his diverged wife, and Methibi had been dead and successor. Therefore Benedicane whe succeeded "wike o was neminall remant for Mathille asa principal son - Marumulwa. But Department de Sugara regarda , any where in the world, where there is no fixed period for the

it was only because he was the most powerful most influential man in the place. He was in fact only the prime minister, the chief being Maikece. Hegacu was only about twenty- four years of age when Meffat met him. Meffapeaks of him as 'a very intelligent young man, a n interesting character with great dignity about his person as well as much politeness of manner." He showed Mr Meffat much kindness and hespitality.

Mechware had temperarily left Ganyesa, and the Katleu Barolong were congregated at Kanke on account of their dreadof the marauding Griques under Jacob Closte, who infested the border of the Kgalagadi Desert, and had to their headquarters on the Langeberg Mountains in Griqueland West. Meffat found the Barolo Barolong filthy, lazy, ignerant, brutal and depreved. A man could murder his wife publicly, but with impunity

When Maikedo was chief at Merekweng, two tragic events took place. The first one happened about the year 1857. Makgobi, who succeeded his fat er Mochware as chief regent chief- acting-fer-Nohekang at Canyesa went a visit to the upper Melopo River with Nohelang, for whom he was acting. Nohelang being the highest in rank of "egakilwe's three sons, and the future principal chief of all the Mariba clan of the Ratley Barolong. At Legagin Legaging, about seventy miles west of Mafeking, this young chief fell from the wagen in which they were travelling, was over-run by it, an fatally crushed. Ac few years after this tragte incident, a worse one had eneed at Merekweng (1761). A trader, Freddie by name who was sellingbergunguns, amountation and gun pewder hemicidally ignited this explosive material while half the town was collected around his wagen at Merekweng. He, and many other people were killed, including Mmusi, the brother of Nohelang who had but recently died accidentally, and also Secwakgesing and Methibi, twethe two eldest of the three sons of Maikeco.

Thus it was that when Maikece died at Merekweng in 107 1763, his youngest sen - Benekwane -succeeded Benekwane was rightly supposed to be acting for his elder brother's sen . Which elder brother -Secwakgesing or Methibi? Secwakgesing had been discounted by Maikece as an illegitimate sen of his diverced wife, and Methibi had been arreined by the chief as his heir and successor. Therefore Benekwane who succeeded Maikece was neminally regent for Methibition principal sen - Marumulwa. But Benekwane lithent many ether Bareleng and Becwana regents . Or fort that matter, like regents any where in the world, where there is no fixed period for the regenty,

Benekwane clung to his acting post, and showed no disposition to vacate it for its righful owner, Marumulwa, who in dispair left Morekweng in 1882 to start a new settlement at Tshidilameleme (or Kgeng) in the district of Mafeking. But as the state of the country in these regions was comparatively diturbed by the Barolong-Beer war of 1881 to 1884, only-a few people

1938

vance against Bonakwanel Marumulwa lived, ruled and died. He was succeeded

of small pex by his pon Lekoko.

Benekwane died/at Merekweng in the winter of 1884, just after he had signified to the Rev John Mackenzie as Deputy Commissioner, his consent or willingness that his country and people should be placed under The Menchesia He was succeeded by Monkhosi -Mothibi's son by a lower house - who thus filled the place which Marumulwa should have occupied long before. Monkhosi died in 1900, and was succeeded by his son Dirileng, but after a few years of incompetent rule, this man

was deposed by the Government in favour of Hailane, son of Selewakgosing, and trastand Maikeley. But the self same Selewakgosing who was vehemently disewned by Maikeley. But

Maike so s will and word were so the roughly over-ridden, that when Hailane Jahane (Hailand)

Jet N. died (1914) his brother Lebene was recognised as regent for his (Hailand)

that there is sen) Jahane, Haila's son. Succession might have continued in the line of the disewned Selswakgesing but for the fact that his grand
where the sons - There were and Galabala.

Morwahane and Galobele, and his grand great grandson Basimane, weakened and degraded their already weak bodies and minds by freely steeping themselves in alcohol, and so bringing about their own rejection has by the tribe, and deposition by the Government. and councillots Morekuse 4)

As a last resort, Makgebi, a younger brother of Thibogang, the chi

chief at Merekwe Ganyesa, was appointed petty chief at Morekweng (1937)

Succette death of markees his successed Barckweng (1937)

Morekweng is remarkable for the pitiful-succession of incompetence

mathematical-progression. Merokweng in a people (the Becwana) and at a time, and in the a people (the Becwana) in which whom chiefs, if not incompetent, are certainly very mediocre. The ineptitude of the Morokweng chiefs has increased almost as if by a definite law of mathematical progression. Morokweng also, by ace coincidence, or as a cause or result of this mental and moral degradation. Morokweng is remarkable for the high percentage of syphilities in a people among whom the percentage of syphilities in a people among whom the percentage of syphilities is already too nimes.

Bonokwane clung to his acting post, and showed no disposition to vacate it for its righful owner, Marumulwa, who in dispair left Morekweng in 1882 to start a new septlement at Tshidilameleme (or Egenf) in the district of Mafeking. But as the state of the country in these regions was comparatively diturbed by the Barolong-Beer war of 1881 to 1884, only-a few people came with him, although nearly all recognised the justice of his griet where in his wilds were and works for Tshidilameter wance against Bonokwane Marumulan land much and such for Tshidilameter of small pex

Bonskwane died/at Merckweng in the winter of 1884, just after he had signified to the Rev John Mackenzie as Deputy Commissioner, his sent or willingness that his country and people should be placed under British protection. Menchosin He was succeeded by Menchesi -Methibi's son by a lower house - who thus filled the place which Marumulwa should have occupied long before . Monchesi died in 1900 , and was succeeded b his son Dirilong, but after a few years of incompetent rule, this man was deposed by the Government in favour of Hailane, son of Secwakgesin the self same Secwakgesing who was vehemently disewned by Maikece . But Maikeco's will and word were so thoroughly over-ridden, that when Hails (Hailangs) died (1914) his brother Lobone was recognised as regent for him (Ha: tanote-son) Jabane, Haila's sen . Succession might have continued in the line of the disewned Secwakgesing but for the fact that his grandseas - Herrehenele and Galebele, and his grand great grandsea Pasimane, weakened and degraded their already weak bedies and minds by freely steeping themselves in alcohol, and so bringing about their own rejecti -n by the tribe, and deposition by the government.

As a last resort, Makgobi, a younger brother of Thibegang, the che chief at Morekwe Ganyega, was appointed petty chief at Merokweng 1937.

Morekweng is remarkable for the pitiful-succession-of incompetence of its chiefs, their incompetence increasing almost as if by a definite time-when-chief at a time, and in a a people-(the becwana) in which whom chiefs, if not incompetent, are certainly very mediocre. The ineptitude of the Morekweng chiefs has increased almost as if by a definite law of mathematical progression. Morekweng also, by acc coincidence, or as a cause or result of this mental and meral degradation- Morekweng is remarkable for the high percentage of syphilities in a people in whom the percentage of syphilities is already too high.

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While Mostware was Clic Se Harde Harde / exp of Etwentse found leve there In Ganyesa, Mochware was succeeded by his principal son Makgebi as acting chief. In 1853, Makgebi and his people left Ganyesa, and went to with Maikelo at Morokweng for defensive pupospurposes, when they were approaching in pursuit of the heard that the Transvaal Beers other Ratlou/Barel-as-well-as-ef-the-Tshidi-Barelong people under Gontse and Masisi, as Well as of the Tshidi Barolong of Montshiwa . When the latter arrived at Morekweng in "arch 1853, after their battle with the Beers of Andries Preterius and Paul Kruger at Mesite, they found Makgobi already there . After the Boer danger had lifted, the people of Makgobi returned to Ganyesa, while Monthiwa and his people went to Moshaneng in the Balgwaketse country towards the end of that year . It was a few years after this-to wit in 1857- that while Makgobi journeying by wagon to the Mafeking district, Nchelang and Nehelang, were (Mishelang) fatally crushed by z-we the wagon . Wehe Makgobi was nominally acting for this same Nchelang, who was Kegakilwe's principal son of highest rank, and after this young chiefs death, Makgobi was said to be

(Nishelang)

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now acting for Mmusi, -Nchelang's/younger brother Mmusi was soon after 1966

killed by gunpowder.

In 1865, Makgobi again went to live at Morokweng. From there he se 18/05 sent his brothers Gaetsalwe and Pheko in 1868 as pioneers to Santsettlement at Phitshane, with the intention of himself following them up, which he did in-1872: - When -he-left-Merokweng, Seitsang, the young-Mishelang) est brother of Mchelang and Mmusi who had been under Makgobi's guardianleft horokwere, and ship, returned to Ganyesa with a considerable following and re-settled 870 there white Makgobi left Morokweng in 1780 for Mabula , where after spending a year or two, he continued eastward along the Mologo River to Phitshane, arriving there in 1872. Toot hote per Chief Thilogany Letchogites Montshiwa and most Tshidi Barolong were then at Moshanong inness 1872 near Kanye in the Bangwaketse country, and Makgebi informed him of his arrival and settlement at thitshane. This was not a request by Makgobi to be assigned a place for settlement . It was but a counteous act of notification, and Montshiwa could not have, refused Makgobi settlement, although he afterwards made it appear to the Land Court of 1885 that he it was who gave Makgebi permission to settle at Phitshane. In fact, it would appear that Montshiwa, who was already thinking of leaving Moshaneng, and returning to the Barolong country, had intended to make his town at Phitshane, but was thus forestalled by Makgobi.

were than & proposo in of Bardeng land aldry the motopo westwards for gowner of them introducaros four Pheblane to the frontiers of the Bakwina Than problète + Bakwina B' and renthierro to the borders of Grugusland we the 2 chiefs has received money of the Borday & Tweefore within his rights in solly their land import consulting their tetret Haramila a monthy of the concession Comer agrees with that Letthe planted in the flagge a figure of the theology of the live and provide the factor of the live and the second of the live and th Kev. John Brown. Mahoko a Beewane Tangesci Lectoding May 1893 7/171-174 hotse wallhame Philobone this escapade nearly cost Letthople his tiger order the Balanana insqua of thurstandy). This people nose up in arms noundly denounded him as and as unoranaus presimplions ificramise and of beareter idegrationarano id a bratte Crisingo ectoring had been ordered to pay that tak the total a not fort - but be objected as hen of subject to it is but he for the to his perfue les subjets payor lax decenese they were his published his process with out the many with he de the process of the server of th Reshir Mean so define and ide excellent he would church up the lower of the lower o De was precessed but leters thebyots who have a brie describe left- [

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Further more, Phitchane was a Ratleu territory far more than it was a Tshidi territory. Makgobi himself had been born there about 1815 in the years of Mekalaka's supremacy in these parts.

When Makgobi came to Phitahane, he brought with him Lethhegile, the national (or reputed) son of Nchelang, raised to him by Mmusi.

But after some years, Seitsang Lethhegile's uncle, who was chief at Ganyesa called Lethhegile te-ceme-and-live-in-as as the first gentle in man among the Mariba clan, to come and live, as befitted him, in the capital of the Mariba people. And so Lethhegile left Phitahane and Makgobi for Ganyesa. Seitsang did not, however invest the young chief with the chiefly office, as he had led him to expect, so the determined Lethhegile immediately set about to prove his worth by expelling his uncle Seitsang from Ganyesa. He escaped eastward along the Molopo River, and stayed two years at Mpone. Afterwards he went with a small following to the Kgalagadi Desert, and there at Hukuntsi, a fairly large fresh water lake near Lehututu. There after a few years he died, very near where his father Kegakilwe had died about half a century earlier.

Letthegile ruled with an ability rather rare among the twenti th century Ratlou people. After nearly fifty years of chieft inship, died, full of years at Ganyesa in 1926, and was succeeded by his sen Thibegang. The new chief had had some education, and has also been carefully trained by his late father in Becwana law and custom, and will have no excuse if he fails to lead his people further into the circle of light.

At Phitshame, Makgobi made a successful settlement, and ruled wisely till 1884. In that year he visited Khumwama during an epidemic of small pex. He centracted the infection and succumbed to it there. His people fetched his body and buried him at Phitshame. He was succeeded by of highest rank his sen/Motsewakhume, who died in-1989 of apoplexy in 1909 at Phitsham Then came Makgobi hi as chief, who after a short period of chieftain—ship died on the 23rd June 1915. Tharesame, the son of Makgobi 11 being a minor, Kgesitau, the late chief's brother was appointed regent

but on the death of There same in 1924, he was recegnized as chief and blum, mander, storid and univeral, and with a mage matter to will continue and surprise of thing would be small much less laugh Report 553, was confirmed as chief, and With his death is on the 23rd July revertuless astate and was beloved of his people

Rapulana was the younger brother of Seleka. Both were the sons of Tau by Moshwaana his wife of lowest rank. That sevtion of the Barolong w which followed Rapulana's banner thus takes the last Place in Barolong ceremonial funtions.

Brother M Seleka and his half brothers Ratleu, Tshidi, Makgetla in the emigration of the Barolong from Taung through Lithakong, Mamusa and Mogite. At the last place, Ratleu who had succeeded to the chieftaincy died, and Seleka beingbthe eldest of Tah's sons acted until Modirwagale was appointed as regent. Rapulana married Mmamaremela-Ratleu's young widow. This was much resented and opposed by Ratleu's sons, who also sdesired the woman, and dispute followed. Rapulana was assisted by his brother Teleka and also by Makgetla. After the skirmish that ensued, Teleka and his followers went in the direction of Thabeng near Klerk sdorp, while Rapulana and his followers left Setlagele and settled at Letlhakane. He was soon followed by the Teidi Barolong and the Makgetla tribe, and the regency of the Tshidi Blan.

At the age of about fifty years, Rapulana became blind. He died and was buried at by Lothakane in about 1798. He was succeeded by his eldest son Molekane as chief of the Rapulana Barolong.

The Rapulanz class under Melekane joined the Tshidi class under Makgetla and Thutlwa in their attempt to settle at Phitsane. This place was claimed by the Ratleu class under Medirwagale who therefore fell upon the Rapulana and Tsidi class, and completely routed them, killing Molekane the Rapulana chief, and his brother Kelebe, and also Thutlwa the young Tshidi chief. After this, the Tshidi Barelong escaped northwards to the Bangwaketse country, while the Rapulana under their new chief Makgwa went off in a southerly direction to join the Se Seleka people under Moreka at Thabeng. The Rapulana built the ir new town in close preximity to their Seleka kinsmen at Thabeng. Here the Ra Rapulana class under Makgwa, and the Seleka people under Morekai lived in frin bretherly interceurse and close military alliance, opposing a conven and united front to the assaults of surrounding hostile tribes—the Griqua, the Bushemen, the Keranas, and the various class of the

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