

**A HISTORY
OF
BATSWANA**

BY BREUTZ P.L

725. The BAPÔ BA MOGALE, also called BAPÔ 'No.1', under Chief MOGALE (Survey No.219), live at TOBONG on the farm Boschfontein, 'Mogale's Location'. A 'Bapô ba Mogale Tribal Authority' has been established by Proclamation, dated 20 September 1968. The administrative centre, under a Magistrate, is the district of ODI, formerly Brits. The Population Census of 1970 recorded 7254 (3199 male, 4055 female) persons on tribal ground, not including absent workers. Tribesmen estimate that about 7000 members live or work in the Pretoria and Potchefstroom areas. I estimate the total tribal population to be over 20000.

726. LAND. According to the Tribal Authority proclamation of 1968 the tribe occupies the following farms: Boschfontein 458JQ, portion 2 and privately owned portion (580 ha; 154 ha belong to the Hermansburg Mission station), Modderspruit 461JQ 'Maduba' (513 ha), Turffontein 462JQ (2840 ha), Wonderkop 400JQ, excluding the N-E-portion (2935 ha), Kafferskraal 460JQ (389 ha), Karreepoort 407JQ portion 2 of East (168 ha); not including Uitvalgrond, privately owned by the chief's family, Darius, (98 ha).

727. CHIEFS IN OFFICE:

NAME	BORN	APPOINTMENT	DEATH
XV DARIUS MOGALENYANE	1865	Ch.1893-deposed 1908, left, returned 1940	
(1896 dispute with DIEDERIK MOGALE who broke away)			
XVI FILIUS AK RAKATLA	1870	actg.1908-Fbr.1937	1936
XVII DANIEL BUSANG MOGALE		actg.Fbr.1936-Fbr.1937	1951
XVIII EDWARD MOGALENYANE DARIUS 'BOP'	1896	Ch.25.2.1937 deposed 23.11.1949	
(no heir, one daughter)			
DANIEL BUSANG		acting again 1949-1951	
XIX FRED SEGOTLHANE MOGALE	15.8.1915	Ch.1.2.1952	1980
XX RAMOGAE JEFFREY MOGALE		acting 30.10.1980-1982	
XXI BOB MOGALE		Ch.30.7.1982.	

728. HISTORY. For the descendance of the BAPÔ tribe, and the older chiefs, see Table XXXII B, p.401. The name BAPÔ is the seSOTHO equivalent of the NGUNI form abamBO or abasEMBO. The tribe originated four generations after the first NDEBELE chief MUSI, as a junior branch of the NDEBELE of VALTYN. The first chief seems to have been MOGALE MONYANE, although my informants believe that it was his son LOTSANE who probably

did not rule, and MAJAKA acted on his behalf. The origin of this tribe goes back to a war between two senior BAKWENA tribes in which regiments of the NDEBELE chief MANKÔPANE (2nd) were sent to assist the BAMOGÔPA tribe. The regiments, under the leader TLôkwa or Thatwe, after this war, refused to return because they had found wives among the local population. (This was also confirmed by chief KENNETH KEKANA of the NDEBELE BA MOLETLANE.) This war probably took place some time between 1670 and 1720, when chief TSHWENE was born, and who grew up somewhere on the banks of the Crocodile river. The chiefs and regents IV MARUATONA to VIII MOERANE lived at MAKOLOKWE (on Wolwekraal). MOERANE only succeeded after he had defeated MAIMANE in a fight and had offered him 100 h.o.cattle if he left the country. MAINAME departed to join the BAMOGÔPA tribe, to whom he had given land, to the north of the Crocodile River, after their flight from the baKATLA-ba-MOSËTLHA. However, the BAMOGÔPA would not admit MAIMANE unless he gave his daughter Malijiyô to their chief MORE. He refused and was ordered to leave. Then he went to the baKATLA-baga-KGAFËLA where chief PHËTËWË asked for the same conditions. These were refused. Finally he went to the baFOKENG, where he remained for the rest of his life. His followers became scattered among the different tribes he had visited. Later MAIMANE's daughter Malijiyô became the great wife of MOERANE. VIII MOERANE moved a little further south to the foot of TLHOGOKGOLO (Wolhuterskop). To the present day one can see the remains of the stone walls that enclosed his cattle kraal, which measured about 130 meters in diameter. There is also a rock platform, higher up, on which he held his meetings. The tribe must have been very wealthy --or all stock was under the control of the chief?-- for it is said that the five sub-sections of this kraal had many cattle and small stock.

729. In the time of MOERANE (between c.1795 and 1815) a war broke out between the BAPÔ and the BAKWENA-ba-MOGÔPA over the possession of MANTABOLE (present Bethanie); the BAMOGÔPA had to cross the Crocodile River where the main battle was fought at MARULANENG (Zandfontein), 7 km east of the BAPÔ kraals. The BAKWENA were defeated and SEKANE MORE was killed. Soon after, the baFOKENG fought the BAPÔ and captured all their cattle. The BAPÔ followed them to recover their cattle and killed four sons of the baFOKENG chief SEKETE, namely Nameng, Thageng, Seditso and Letlhakane. The grave of Nameng is still known. The baFOKENG were driven over the GWATLHE (Sterkstroom) River and pursued by the BAPÔ, where the latter were, in turn, defeated. Hostilities

against the baFOKENG and baMOGOPA continued throughout the remainder of MOERANE'S reign. Between 1817 and 1823 the baPEDI made a raid under the leadership of MALEKUTU, the eldest brother of chief SEKWATI, whose aid had been invoked by the baFOKENG chief THETHÉ. After MALEKUTU had captured the baPO's cattle, MOERANE ambushed them on their way home. The baPO came upon the baPEDI and their cattle at MONGANA (Modderspruit) and fought them further south, on GROENKLOOF. After many had been killed on both sides, the baPO succeeded in recapturing their cattle. Chief MOERANE was at that time hiding in a cave, PHATO (on Kranskloof on the Magaliesberg) situated south-east of the baPO villages. On his way back MALEKUTU passed the baPO kraals and found only women and children there, many of whom he took home as prisoners, though he refrained from burning their huts. MASITE and the other sons of MOERANE's great wife perished on this occasion. IX MASITE, therefore, only acted during his father's lifetime. MOERANE returned with his grandson, MOGALEMOGALE, and died a few years later in c.1821/2.

730. X SEMETSA BOTLOKO, MOERANE'S junior uncle of the second hut, became regent for the minor MOGALE (born c.1810). Two years later, 1823/4, there was a war with the BATLHAKWANE, commanded by RAMABUSETSA who may have been of the bATAUNG branch, and not 'MANTATEES'. When RAMABUSETSA intended to take the baPO's cattle, SEMETSA offered him his daughter Matladi for the sake of peace and RAMABUSETSA accepted. Matladi, however, did not remain with him and fled to her home. When the BATLHAKANE followed her, the baPO repulsed them and drove them to a place called MORALI. But one night they made a surprise attack on the baPO and took their wives, children and cattle with them to LOKWANE (Leeuwkop) where another battle ensued. The baPO warriors were led by the chief's brother MANAMAKA. A final battle took place in the deserted baPO kraals and the BATLHAKWANE then departed with the cattle they had captured. After the BATLHAKWANE it was SEBETWANE and his baFOKENG who next arrived from Basutoland, and with him came RATSEBE from MOKOLAMU (Kroonstad district). They made peace with SEMETSA, because they needed him as an ally against MZILIKAZI. Subsequently MZILIKAZI advanced through MPANE'S NEK (near the Brits main road) and attacked the baPO. SEMETSA deserted his allies, when he observed the strength of the MATEBELE, and fled to a place called TRANTSEKWANE. There he was killed by his own people who accused him of having put his brothers to death to clear the way for his own rule. At that time (1827/29) MOGALE-MOGALE was not

old enough to succeed, so XI MORURI, who had brought up MOGALE, became regent. The tribe was dispersed and the MATEBELE then took MOGALE with them and pierced his ears according to ZULU custom. One night the baPO, after having killed some MATEBELE, rescued MOGALE and took him to the hills. In 1837 the BOERS defeated the MATEBELE who retreated to the north of the Limpopo where they established the MATEBELE kingdom (1840's).

731. In about 1837/8 MOGALE-MOGALE became the XIIth baPO chief, residing on MOGALE'S River, NGAKOTSE, a tributary of the Crocodile river. MOGALE had 12 wives, three of whom he had married before he escaped the MATEBELE. They were: Mabau (great wife), Mmamoitume, Mtswaile, Matalle, Makgarepi, Masetulwe, Mapuleng, Dimakatswa, Dikilane, Mmami-tsabanyane; all of them with full status and none of them was a substitute wife. Four of his sons became men of importance: XIII FREDERIK MARUATONA of the first hut, Gert Thêjane in the second hut, XIV GEORGE RANGENA in the third hut, and Diederik Moerane in the fourth hut. After 1841, some MATEBELE appeared once again, led by an Induna, GOZANE, who were on the way back to ZULU-Land. They fought the baPO but were beaten off. MOGALE, assisted by the BOERS, pursued GOZANE and found him tending his wounds. GOZANE was slain and his men were taken prisoner. The BOERS then returned to the Vaal River, but visited MOGALE from time to time, as they found him trustworthy. They then established farms at water courses, but Hendrik Potgieter settled at MAGATO-stat (PHOKENG). They ploughed the land and made the people work and dig the first irrigation canals. One man, Rautiegabo Moerane, told the BOERS that Mogale kept some guns hidden in a cave. By the time they arrived for them, MOGALE had sent them on to MAKOPANE / 'MAKAPAN'. Soon afterwards a farmer was shot in MAKAPAN'S country, and MOGALE was ordered to appear before the veldkornets Gert Kruger and Hans van Aswegen. He did not obey the summons and fled to the mountains with some of his councillors. His son MORUATONA FREDERIK had, however, sided with the BOERS in the campaign against MAKOPANE. MOGALE fled to Basutoland (in about 1847), leaving all his possessions behind, including 1000 h.o. cattle. Many baPO followed him and went to work on farms in the Orange Free State. Others dispersed amongst the neighbouring tribes or settled on farms near Pretoria, Kroonstad, Heidelberg, and Potchefstroom. Soon after they sent messengers to fetch MORUATONA and MOGALE'S wives, whom the Veldkornets did not permit to leave, but sent these messengers to President Pretorius with a letter from

Chief MOSHWESHWE, and thereafter they obtained permission to go. MORUATONA went to Basutoland, for about 15 years, and fought in two BASUTO wars, called 'Senekal' and 'Seqiti'. In 1858, after the first war, a pitsô was held at Thaba Bosiu to discuss the boundaries of the tribe and the matter of MOGALE's cattle. President Pretorius promised, that if MOGALE returned home, he would receive all his possessions back. But when MOGALE received a letter to that effect, he was unable to read it, and therefore its contents remained unknown to him. Later MOGALE sent five horses, as a present, to the Veldkornet, who wanted to see him personally. However, he returned for another three years to Basutoland, when the 'Seqiti War' took place (1865-68). MOGALE then bought the farm Boschfontein from a Mr. Orsmond, because the kraals of his ancestors were situated there. The President offered him land in the district of Heidelberg and also at Olifants Nek, but he refused these. From 1862 on MOGALE lived at Boschfontein where he died at the age of 70 or 80, in 1869.

732. The eldest son, XIII FREDERIK MARUATONA MOGALE, born c.1840/44, succeeded. The transfer of irrigation-land had by then been confirmed by the Government. During his rule the Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission Station, Ebenezer, was established in 1874. The baPô regiments, Matlakana and Matsiê, rendered service to the Government in the Sekhukhune War of 1876. FREDERIK died about 1880. As his eldest son, Mogale, had predeceased him, and DARIUS (born in 1865) was not yet of age, XIV GEORGE RANGENA MOGALE acted on DARIUS behalf until 1893. (His sons Julius and Finias Ramusi were my informants in 1949.) XV DARIUS MOGALENYANE MOGALE became chief in 1893 and married soon afterwards. Before long he got into trouble with his people and behaved in such a way that the Government deposed him in December 1908. DARIUS then went to live in Heidelberg district with his family. His two sons were EDWARD MOGALE, born 1896, and Henry Mogale Nkwane Schoeman, born 1899, (one of my informants, 1949). Darius and his family were allowed to return to the tribe in about 1940.

733. In 1896, a dispute arose between DARIUS and his uncle DIEDERIK MOGALE, who left, with a large portion of the tribe, and settled first at Bokfontein and later on Bultfontein in the Pilanesberg area. At PHOROTLANE/Bultfontein the baPô tribe, called 'No.2,' was established (Survey No.197).

734. In 1908 XVI FILIUS RAKGATLA MOGALE, a halfbrother of the second hut, became regent on behalf of EDWARD who

was then only a boy living in Heidelberg. FILIUS was popular with the tribe. He married Amalia Mestefedile who had the sons FRED and DOWER. FILIUS died in May 1936 and XVII DANIEL BUSANG MOGALE succeeded as a regent. The tribe then chose XVIII EDWARD DARIUS MOGALENYANE MOGALE who was absent and unknown in the tribe. EDWARD was born in 1896, regiment Matsestele, and he assumed duty as chief on 25th February 1937. He had, however, been in ill health since 1940, had no experience in ruling a tribe, and tribal affairs have since then been neglected -- his name 'BOB' is derived from the fact that he constantly asked people for money: (a shilling = 'bob'). Consequently he was deposed on 29. November 1949 and XVII DANIEL BUSANG, his uncle, was again in charge of the tribal affairs, acting on behalf of EDWARD until 1951. Chief Edward had only two grown-up daughters, Masetusa Elisabeth and Motlalepule.

735. The tribe nominated FILIUS son XIX FRED SEGOTLHANE MOGALE, born 15. August 1915, regiment: Mankwe II. FRED wanted the family name 'MOGALE' changed to 'MARUATONA'. The Government recognised his chieftainship on 1.2.1952. He attended the secondary school at Pietersburg and was a member of the Lutheran Mission Church. Fred married Jane Flaga, according to civil rites, (1947) and had the following issue: Lucas Nkeishen, born 1939, Josephina, Filius Rakgatla, born 1944, Johannes Mamoitume, born 1946, Eva Mathaga and Sêla Magapê. Under his rule tribal affairs became chaotic, because he ruled without a council, and only with some friends exploiting the population. All attempts to depose him failed. FRED died in 1980. Ramogae Jeffrey Mogale was then appointed acting chief from 30.10.1980 to 1982. *) The present chief XXI BOB MOGALE (relationship unknown) was appointed chief on 30.7.1982, and married a year later.

*) For particulars of the chiefs' families, see Breutz, Bibl.:1953, pp.181-189.

736. REGIMENTS. The names of the following Regiments/ mephatô are known:

REGIMENT	LEADER/MORENA	PLACE/DATE
Magata I	MOERANE	prior to 1790
Mathamaga	?	
Manong I	Dikobe	at TOBONG, c.1828
Medingwana	Ntoikgabo	do.
Malonakgomo	Ramfikwana	at SEJANE c.1829/30
Mesotwane	Mekhise	1848 do. (nr. Krugersdorp)
Mankwe I	MARUATONA FREDERIK	Lesotho, 1867?
Matsiê	Matlhepi deposed, Sekgoyane	do. 1868/9

Regiments continued:

REGIMENT	LEADER	PLACE/DATE
Mafata	Sekgonyane	Lesotho
Matlhakana	Kî1î Michael Mogale (3rd hut, Mogale)	
Masodi	MMapikitlhî (3rd hut, Mogale)	Tobong
Medima	Nathaniel Manakane	
Manong II	MOGALE DARIUS	
Magata II	Radikowanyane	between 1880 and 1888
Matlhoiwa	RATLOKU DARIUS MOGALENYANE	1895
Mapitsî	FILIUS MOGALE	1896?
Mantsakgosi	Dikøwî	
Masweng	Koweleng (KîELEîGî)	1908/9
Matshetshela	Joel Ditola Mogale	c.1913
Mathîbetswana	Komanî	c.1918
Manaledi	Ramapanta	1923
Maratakîgosi	GERT MOGALE	1928
Circumcision	ceremonies were abandoned under influence of the Church in 1927 to 1930.	

737. POLITICAL ORGANISATION. The tribe and its clans became scattered during their history. Many tribesmen went to other tribes in those days. The Regents reorganised the tribe. The 'Tribal Authority' Proclamation determined the Tribal Council to a maximum of 28 councillors. In 1960 and 1962 the Tribal council was reorganised on the basis of clan-heads deputising as councillors for each clan, although some very small clans had to be united, however, the chief never consulted the Tribal council during this period of misgoverning the tribe. The chief's brother, Dower, was the urban representative for the urban tribesmen in Lady Selborn/Pretoria, however, he was not in good company there. During the end of the war (1945) this was the only Tswana tribe which had five registered members of the Communist party and who actively distributed Communist propaganda pamphlets. (For the older clans see Bibl. Breutz, 1953, p.189). The second clan, MOERANE, has always been the more important in tribal matters, but was never consulted by the chief. In 1962 the following clans were identified in a public meeting and their heads/dikgosana were supposed to be tribal councillors. These Clans are:

- I) baKGOSING sub-clan :Kgobane, the chief' servants
- II) MOERANE
- III) MAIMANE as royal clans,
- IV) Matsiî (formerly Makgala), subclan:Maupî
- V) Magafîla IX) Madibana (Kgatla)
- VI) Batlhako --) boo Rametjwa
- VII) Bahwaduba X) Foreigners at Turfgrond.
- VIII) Tlhabirwa (In 1962, over 100 families were accepted.

738. The BAPø No.2 tribe (Survey No.197) under chief MOGALE resides at PHOROTLANE on Bultfontein or 'Diederik Mogale's Location' in the district of MANKWE, formerly the Pilanesberg Area. The "Bapî No.2 Tribal Authority" was established by Proclamation, dated 26.October 1956. The tribal totem is Tlou (elephant). The population Census of 1960 recorded about 1200 persons, not including 700 to 800 absent workers. Nothing can be derived from the 1970 Population Census figures. I estimate the total tribal population to be about 4 400, in 1980.

739. LAND. In the above mentioned 'Tribal Authority' Proclamation of 1956, the tribal area consists only of the tribally owned farms: Bultfontein 204JP (3103 ha) and Syferfontein 178JP, portions A, M and remaining extent (1023ha). The tribesmen, using the following State Land, formerly Trust farms, recognise the jurisdiction of Chief MOGALE: Bakhoutrandjie 205JP (262 ha), Rooderand 46JQ, western portion (1068 ha), Tussenkomst 135JP (1371 ha), and Witkleifontein 136JP (2612 ha). The remaining portions of Syferfontein and Rooderand have been ear-marked for BATSWANA who intend to move from White farm areas into BOPHUTHATSWANA.

740. The CHIEFTAINSHIP is hereditary and independent with civil and criminal jurisdiction.

CHIEFS IN OFFICE	BORN	APPOINTMENT	DEATH
DIEDERIK MOERANE MOGALE	c.1849/54	1903 not off. recognised	26.3.1920
FRANK WILLIAM AGONKITSE MOGALE	Jan.1894	27.3.1920	Nov.1985
THOMAS SEMETSA BOTLOKO MOERANE	1922	1985	

741. HISTORY. For the older history and genealogy of chiefs see the foregoing description of the BAPø BA MOGALE or 'BAPø No.1' and Table XXXII, B, page 401, above. DIEDERIK MOERANE MOGALE, born some time between 1849 and 1854, was a son in the 4th hut of Chief XII MOGALE MOGALE, and halfbrother of Chief XIII FREDERIK SEGWETLHANE MARUATONA. MOGALE MOGALE fled to Lesotho in 1847, where FREDERIK succeeded and later bought the tribal farm Boschfontein (1862) in the district of Rustenburg, where he died in 1869. In 1874 a Lutheran Mission station, Ebenezer, was established there and the chief's house became Christian. XV DARIUS, the eldest son of FREDERIK, born in 1865, became chief in 1893. He got into trouble with his people, and behaved in such a way that, in 1908, the Government had to depose him and XVI FILIUS RAKGATLA became rengent on behalf of EDWARD.

In 1896 a dispute arose between DARIUS and his uncle DIEDERIK MOERANE, with the result that DIEDERIK left with a large portion of the tribe and settled on Bokfontein (Rustenburg district) and subsequently, in 1903, at PHOROTLANE (Bultfontein), the present tribal land. I could not trace any official appointment in Departmental files. DIEDERIK died on 26.3.1920, however, his eldest son FRANK WILLIAM AGONKITSE MOGALE (born in Jan.1894) became chief officially on 27.3.1920, after he had been educated in the Lovedale Institution and the Fort Hare College. He ruled his tribe very efficiently, though in his old age, he was assisted by his eldest son THOMAS SEMETSA who had also studied at Fort Hare University. Chief FRANK MOGALE died in November 1985, and his son THOMAS SEMETSA BOTLOKO MOERANE, born 1922, succeeded in 1985. *)

*) (The date of the chief's official recognition was still pending when the manuscript was written.)

742. GENEALOGY of CHIEF'S HOUSE:

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XII MOGALE MOGALE
├── XIII FREDERIK MARUATONA
│   └── Moolōwabadimo.
│       ├── XV DARIUS MOGALENYANE
│       │   └── md. Rosina...
│       │       ├── XVIII EDWARD...daughters only
│       │       │   └── Nkwane Schoeman
│       │       ├── Radikobonyane Emmeas
│       │       ├── 3rd hut FILIUS RAKGATLA...XIX FRED
│       │       └── 4th hut DANIEL BUSANG(my informant)
│       ├── Gert Thējane
│       ├── XVI GEORGE RANGENA
│       └── DIEDERIK MOERANE
│           └── md. Jōgō Pāta...
│               ├── FRANK WILLIAM AGONKITSE(my informant)
│               │   └── md. Blanche...
│               │       ├── THOMAS SEMETSA
│               │       │   └── (ex Xhosa)
│               │       │       ├── md. ?...
│               │       │           ├── Gobakwang bn.1953
│               │       │           ├── Bogosi
│               │       │           ├── Agonkitse
│               │       │           ├── Batshabeng
│               │       │           └── Tshelofēlō
│               │       ├── Kōlbone
│               │       └── Mbuyisēla
│               ├── Jacobus Manōtshe
│               │   └── md. Lucy...
│               │       ├── Itebeng Edwin
│               │       ├── Telford Mogale
│               │       └── md. Salome...
│               │           ├── Percy
│               │           └── ?
└── XIII FREDERIK MARUATONA
    └── Moolōwabadimo.
        ├── XV DARIUS MOGALENYANE
        │   └── md. Rosina...
        │       ├── XVIII EDWARD...daughters only
        │       │   └── Nkwane Schoeman
        │       ├── Radikobonyane Emmeas
        │       ├── 3rd hut FILIUS RAKGATLA...XIX FRED
        │       └── 4th hut DANIEL BUSANG(my informant)
        ├── Gert Thējane
        ├── XVI GEORGE RANGENA
        └── DIEDERIK MOERANE
            └── md. Jōgō Pāta...
                ├── FRANK WILLIAM AGONKITSE(my informant)
                │   └── md. Blanche...
                │       ├── THOMAS SEMETSA
                │       │   └── (ex Xhosa)
                │       │       ├── md. ?...
                │       │           ├── Gobakwang bn.1953
                │       │           ├── Bogosi
                │       │           ├── Agonkitse
                │       │           ├── Batshabeng
                │       │           └── Tshelofēlō
                │       ├── Kōlbone
                │       └── Mbuyisēla
                ├── Jacobus Manōtshe
                │   └── md. Lucy...
                │       ├── Itebeng Edwin
                │       ├── Telford Mogale
                │       └── md. Salome...
                │           ├── Percy
                │           └── ?
    
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743. POLITICAL ORGANISATION. The following clans/dikgōrō live on the tribal farms:

I Mokgātō, sub-clan: Maimane
" " Maseteje

II Matuma

III Monna-Mogolong

fractions of: Matlhasane and Mamotiketsane.

The Tribal Authority Council consists of 7 members.

742. The BATLHAKO BA MATUTU Tribe (Survey No.195) under Chief MABE at MOTSITE, live in MABE's Location in the district of MANKWE, formerly Pilanesberg Area. A 'Batlhako Tribal Authority' was established by Proclamation, dated 8.5.1959, and renamed 'Batlhako ba Matutu Tribal Authority' by Gov. Notice, dated 5.3.1971. The tribe has an estimated population of +12 000 persons. The tribal totem is Tlou (elephant).

743. LAND. The following farms form the area of the Tribal Authority:

Mabieskraal 161JP (3349 ha), Turflaagte 163JP (1793 ha),
Vlakfontein 164JP (2932 ha), Tambootiesrand 143JP (3278 ha),
Putfontein 159JP, portion Rem.extent in the S-E.(1685 ha)
Leeuwkop 140JP, portion Rem.extent (2568 ha),

" ,portion A (712 ha) belongs to the BATAUNG tribe,
which joined the Tribal Authority in 1972;

Klippan 142 JP (2903 ha);

privately owned land by tribesmen is not included in the Tribal Authority, comprising Eerlik 39JP (108 ha) and Syferfontein 176JP (.39 ha).

The tribe uses the following State land, formerly Trust farms, some of which have a mixed population (figures of 1972),
Leeuwkop 123JP (2903 ha), uninhabited,
Uitlanderskraal 125JP (2214 ha), uninhabited,
Moskietdoorns 127JP (1605 ha) uninhabited,
Klipkuil 122JP (728 ha), uninhabited,
Krugerskop 124JP (3467 ha), 52 families, mainly TLHALERWA,
Elandskuil 126JP (3265 ha), 73 fam. TLHALERWA and others,
De Kameelkuil 130JP (3191 ha), 51 families do.,
Schoongezicht 282JP (3371 ha), 91 families KGATLA and others.

744. CHIEFS IN OFFICE:

NAME OF CHIEF	BORN	APPOINTED	DEATH
VI MABE	c.1825	left 1860 for Botswana	1869
VII MOETLO	1840's	Ch.1870	15.5.1908
VIII MOLOPYANE SOLOMON MABE	1873	Ch.1909	28.12.1939
IX MOGANETS' JONATHAN MABE	1900	May 1938	17.7.1944 (jurisdiction revoked 1941)
X RAKOKO JEREMIA MOLOPYANE	1918	actg.9.2.45.to 7.1947	
XI MOKGATLE MABE	4.12.1911	actg.5.8.47-19.8.51. again 17.7.58-1979	
XII RAMOKATA DAVID MOGANETSE	1938	1979.	

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BATLHAKO BA MATUTU

745. HISTORY. The tribe is of NZUNDZA-NDEBELE origin whose praise name was MALHANGU in seTswana: Matlhako. Probably in the time of chief MUSI or soon after when the tribe split, they lived at MANGOLWANA (nr. Premier Mine). They went therein search of fresh grazing. It is believed that a regiment was sent to discover suitable land and when they found some unoccupied land, they said 'You stand here', Leëma, and thus the son of Headman THATWE was called LEËMA. At the same time --roughly about 1700-- his younger brother MATUTU also left, first via Pretoria and PHARAMI (Boshoek) for the THULWANE (Toelanie) River near Pella, where the two groups split. The son of MATUTU, LEËMANA, left for MABYANATSIRI (a place on the banks of the Elands River near 'Selon's Location), and later he went to MORETELETSI (Rietfontein) at the foot of the MATLAPYNSBERG. His son II SEUTLWANE trekked to MASELETSANE on the northern slope of PILWÊ hill. The older chiefs are indicated in Table XXXII, B, p. 401. The first chiefs lived at several places along the rivers MADIKWE and THULWANE until IV MOTSITSI went to LEGATALLE (a pass on the NE of Ruighoek) where the baKGATLA entered into fights with them, and where MOTSITSI died in about 1820. His son VI MABE succeeded, and his younger son Legatalle was a well-known rain-maker.

746. VI MABE settled at the present tribal headquarters at MOTSITSE before MZILIKAZI invaded the country. As related people with the same language, they became more or less his subjects and the men had to join him at his camp on the Marico River at Silkaatskop (about 1832). After MZILIKAZI had been driven out of the country (in 1837) by the BOERS, the latter established their first farms in the 1850's. They ordered MABE to provide farm labourers, and the chief left for Botswana where he settled with his followers at MAGAGARAPE (near MOLE=POLOLE) where he died in 1869. His sons returned to MABES=KRAAL under the successor VII MOETLO, however, his brothers Lekwakwe of the second hut and Leotwane and Setadi of the third hut, kept away from the chief and lived at SEDUTLE near PELLA. They fell out with MOETLO and left for MOCHUDI in Botswana where this section of the tribe is known as "MACEGERU". VII MOETLO exercised strict control over his people. He also came to an agreement to supply the farmers with labourers. They were allowed to keep their payment in cattle, but the first born calf of each cow earned, belonged to the chief. During his rule the tribal land was bounded by SEDIANE in the South, KOLOBENG in the East, LETLHAKA to the West, and MAUBANA to the North. The tribe lived on good terms with the surrounding farmers. The next chief VIII SOLOMON MOLOPYANE

inherited much wealth from his father, but spent so much that he had neither cow nor goat left at the end of his life. He also lost his authority in the tribe and order was maintained by his relatives and councillors. In his time several members of the royal family were involved in accusations of witchcraft and it was believed that harm and death occurred as a consequence of this practice. IX JONATHAN MOGANETSI was a weak ruler and in 1941 his criminal jurisdiction was revoked, and the appointment of X RAKOKO JEREMIA had to be withdrawn twice because of his inefficiency. SOLOMON'S nephew, XI MOKGA=TLHE MABE became acting chief after he had become a school headmaster. As an educated man and a Christian, the pagan followers of RAKOKO opposed him for several years. *) He ruled on behalf of IX JONATHAN'S son, the present chief, XII RAMOKATA DAVID MOGANETSE, born in 1938, who became chief in 1979.

* For further particulars about the tribal history and migrations see P.-L. Breutz, Bibl.: 1953, Rustenburg, p. 286-308. The historical particulars are drawn from Manuscripts by Kgaswe, P.G. and Masiangwato, J.S.R., cf. Bibliography, Manuscripts.

747. The following REGIMENTS are recalled:

REGIMENT/MOPHATO	LEADER/MORENA	PLACE/DATE
Mafata I	Mositisi	18th century
Matswarakgomo	?	do.
Machëma	Molotsi	bef. 1800
Madima I (fought TLOKWA)	MABE	bef. 1820
?	?	
Nakonopya	Moganetsi Ramabe	
Malatsa	MOETLO	at MAGAGARAPE 1870's
Mapotokese	Mokgatle	do.
Makantwa	Keakile	1878/9
(The last three regiments took part in the Sekhukhune-War.)		
Matladi	Sefatlhwe	
Mafatshwana	Makwêlê	
Malosa	SOLOMON MOLOPYANE	1890's
Mafata	Tumagole	1899
Matshuba	Mokôkê	1902
Machëma	Mabê (father of MOKGATLE)	1905
Maganêlwa	Motseakgosi	1910
Madima II	Moganetsi (son of SOLOMON)	1914
Mafiri	Seame (do.)	1921
Masitaphêfu	Mokgatle (do.)	1930
Manênê	RAKOKO	1946, Nauwpoort.

748. GENEALOGY of the descendants of Chief MOETLO: