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War between Moskotsi and Lerothodi.

T. S. More.

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Bakwena.

translated copy

Our grandfathers settled at Matlare which is the district of Rustenburg. That was the home of the Bakwena of Mogopa in the olden times. In the year 1860 they began to be troubled by the wars of Moselekatsé, chief of the Zulus. Our grandfathers were captured ^{during} ~~in~~ that war and they went to Zululand, men, women and children. In course of time the Boers arrived, they were Mothiba-itlo and Ramokhutwane and others.

They demanded labourers from the chief of the Bakwena who was then Mamogale I. When the people refused, the Boers accused the chief, they caught him and thrashed him so that he might give them labourers. When he got tired of the thrashings, he told his tribe to flee to Basutoland, to chief Moshoeshe. Mamogale I set out with the tribe in the night and fled to Basutoland.

They travelled only in the night time when they were going to chief Moshoeshe. During the day time they hid themselves in the mountains, leaving their ^{stock} cattle, sheep and goats in the kraals. The Boers, Mothiba-itlo and Ramokhutwane followed them and searched for them right up to the Vaal river.

They were unable to find them as they hid themselves in the mountains at daytime and travelled in the night time ^{and} not along the roads. They continued the difficult journey across the plains of the Free State until they reached the chief Moshoeshe's place in Basutoland.

They rested for a short while. The chief gave them a place to settle in Basutoland. The Boers arrived during the war of Segiti in 1862, and a great war started between the Basotho and the Boers in Basutoland. The chief got his men together to fight with the Boers and the war con-

tinued for three or four years (4).

The war ended. ^{there} was great famine ^{amongst the} in Basotho as they had had no time to plough. Chief Moshoeshe asked for peace. The white people also agreed and there was peace in the land of Africa.

Now Chief Mmamogale asked permission to return to his country, in the Transvaal. The government of Basutoland agreed that he should depart in peace. He started his journey back with his tribe of the Bakwena but there was great famine. The Bakwena did not all come back with Chief Mmamogale I, some gave themselves up to the Boers to become their servants and others went with Chief Makolokoe to Rustenburg district, Transvaal.

Those who were left behind called Chief Mmamogale II in 1912 to ^{come} ~~come~~ tell him that he should buy land for them so that they might leave the Free State.

In 1913 the chief came to an agreement with the Bakwena to buy farm Zwartkop No. 48, and this was bought. The chief had sent Daniel More with two delegates to help headman T. S. More in the transaction. Now those who had stayed behind came to Zwartkop No. 48 although some still remained behind. But they are not in need of a place where they may settle. The farm is Zwartkop 48, Haartebeeslagte 82, Ventersdorp district, Transvaal. That is my history.

History of the Bakwena tribe.

Those of Mogopa, of which I may say anything are the chiefs. ~~The~~ Chief Segoati begat Motsile and Mamogale, Mamogale begat Raikane, Raikane begat Manotse of Seloma Bokloko, Manotse begat Motsile II and Mamogale II who are chiefs today at Bethanie, Rustenburg district.

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