

77(2) translated.

pp. 1-3. Additions to history of Bakwena

T. S. More. 77
BaMogopa
of Ventersdorp.

0.1-1b Here are the Bakwena chiefs:-

1/3

1. Motone begat
2. Phokt^osea begat
3. Masilo begat
4. Kuene and Malope
5. Kuene begat
6. Phokotsea II begat
7. Malope begat Mohurutse and Ngato and Ngoa.

Ketse or Kgutoe Kgabo ya Molele begat Tebele begat Kgabo II begat Mochudi begat Leguayane begat Motswasele I begat Seihlamo begat Legwale begat Motswasele II begat Sechele begat Sebele, Sebele begat Kealeboga.

It is said that the Bahurutse came from the greater ones through eating Kaffir ~~xx~~ marrows first. It was the time of eating the first-fruits. The baboons had eaten Kaffir marrows in the lands. The Bahurutse asked to be allowed to eat those marrows. Kuene said, "I have not ordered the eating of marrows you just eat them, eat the salive of the baboons.

When they ate the marrows which the baboons had eaten they were all still together. The baboons had eaten them before the first-fruits were eaten. It is said that when Kgabo I's mother was in confinement in a separate hut, the village was captured by the Matebele, the Mashona and it was set on fire. The wife of Chief Phokotsea being there in the hut was heard by another old woman. The Matebele asked and said who is in the hut? Matlaku eh? The woman said I am the wife of the chief. The Matebele did not worry her, they picked out some goats and gave them to the woman saying she must milk them for the chief's child, a boy he was given the name of Kgabo, that is to say our light we the Matebele. Kgabo grew up and had a son whom he named Tebele, as the Matebele had saved him.

The Bakwena parted with Manguato through Mothibi while Mochudi was chief at Mochudi. It is stated that Motswasele I fell in love with a woman whose name was Kgapo of Maletse, she

was a Mongwato. The Mangwato people did not like to give their child Kgapo to Motswasele. They gave him Mositsa-tshimane of Tshwene who was also a Mongwato. Kgapo was still in love with Motswasele as they had loved each other before. When the Bakwena went to fetch Kgapo, the Mangwato people showed them Moitse-tshimane, they just made her wear a caul of a beast, that being a sign of an engagement and marriage. Kgapo had been married by Moonue of Mokgali but she was still in love with Motswasele and she left her husband and went away with Motswasele. At the place of the Bakwena there was a dance of the puberty ceremony and also at the Mangwato's. The younger sisters of the wives were circumcised and as Moonae was in grief, he sounded an alarm and said: "The Bakwena have captured the cattle". He was deliberately telling lies. The Bamangwato came out from their kraals and undressed the wives of Motswasele, this being on the advice of Moonue of Mokgali and the wives went back to their husband in a naked state.

The women found the men in the kaffir corn lands. They were shy as they were naked. The herd boys who were herding cattle that grazed in the kaffir corn stalks came and they were told to go and inform Motswasele. Other dresses were brought and they put them on. Motswasele prepared for an attack. He informed Kguthoe his younger brother and the son of Monale and then he went on a war path with the Bangwaketse. They said, "Do not ~~xxxxxx~~ arrange us in battle array, we shall attack on one side." Motswasele attacked the village first and scattered the Bamangwato. Ngwaketse had not yet attacked. The Bangwaketse noticed that decorated brand new dresses were brought and they asked where they came from. They then understood that the battle had been won. In 1808 two white people passed and they went to settle at the river Oude where they died. The rain doctors said that the wagons would spoil the rain. It was the first time of course that the black people saw a wagon. They threw them into the river and those white people ate their horses. The Bakwena

were ruled by Motswasele, he treated his people harshly, he took their cattle from them, he took their wives and married them and the Bakwena killed ^{him} them.

P.S. Here are the chiefs of the Bahurutse:

Masilo and Malope and Mohurutse Monagane, Motebele and Motebenyane and Motebejane II Mochuene and Melore and Malope and Malochuane, Keleli, and Kochuasele and Moshuane and Mohurutse II and Phochuane and Motluare and Molisane and Pule Manyane, and Menuela Mahlola nonyana and Mame also became chief, and Thokiso and Molokuane and Mosimane and Tiro Boikanyo Ditibane and Moiloe and Momegelo Dibetso and Sebogoli also became chief, and Menneasebogodi and Iencoe and Moiloe of Sebogodi II and Gopane and J. Kalaheng and Keobusitse and Pogisho; those are the names of the chiefs of the Bahurutse.

end s 77