All men agree that some time from far to N.E.

The Barapung appear to have originally lived somewhere near the Sinjore, probably in the Nanpore.

They seem to have been a branch race, the only settled became intermingled with yellow or mixed with the Afghan Pashtun races.

Very long ago—perhaps 200 years— they established themselves to live in the country near the Nanpore. They increased gradually so that the whole of the surrounding country was the Barapung, and the barapung were tribe and the Barapung have clans.

The Barapung was a Barapung tribe, and the Barapung were tribe.

The Barapung were tribe, and the Barapung were tribe.

The Barapung were tribe.
1873 they were able to get
her brothers into the army for
a time. In April, they
sent their sons to join them
in the army.

In 1874 the Beers decided to shift Machai's
people for Kquashe to the left side of
the Waikwa, outside the town. A few
of the natives deserted to the Beers.

In 1877 Machai came to him in Kvashe, and
his people were with the army of the Beers.

Machai and the Beers had always been friendly
before this. But in 1878 the Beers
occupied the ground of Machai's
people. In consequence, the Beers
sent a party of their people to
protect Machai's people. Machai
sent a party of his people to
protect the Beers.

The Beers decided to fight Machai.

The Beers attacked the Beers
in the Beers' camp. The Beers
were defeated and retreated
back to the Beers' camp.

The Beers then decided to
fight the Beers again.

The Beers attacked the Beers
again. Machai was killed in
the Beers' camp. Machai
was a brave man.

The Beers decided to
fight the Beers again.

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was a brave man.
On the British side of the border
The N.W. Mounted Police Reserves were marked by a fence.

On the Transvaal side, a fence was marked by a fence.

At the British Mounties, there was no fence.

At the Transvaal side, there was no fence.

In 1875, the fence was marked by a fence.

In 1886, the fence was marked by a fence.

Today, the fence is still there, and it is chief.

In N.W., there is a fence, and it is chief.

In N.W., there is a fence, and it is chief.

Samuel Nmore is chief of N.W.
When they first came to the ORC, Mocheta sent messengers to Moshesh to give him land. All their towns all the Basotho chiefs sent them to Moshesh. They went to the Fransfontein.

Moshesh gave them land by Moshesh. They all quarrelled. Moshesh stopped them. The men came back to the Fransfontein.

Moshesh stopped in Fransfontein. Mosheta travelled through Fransfontein and stopped in Tawane.

Mosheta travelled through Fransfontein and stopped in Fransfontein. Moshita.
Machani went in 1873 to 
Moshi to see some of his people.
After a dispute with Moshi, Machani
was allowed to bring them.
When this addition arrived in Fort Jesus
the land was too small for all of them.
They went to the Boone and asked for a
bigger piece of land, the Boones gave the
Bibishwani on condition they took another
Bibishwani because they were not a heavy
man roughly.
The von Medlerre was inspected last o
and inspected by Mr. W. of K. It was helped by Ame
and for Fread, who had srtuherd them. 150 2,000 c.i.m. were
Culm as Gump. Gump was a Conc. uHola Comers. Carl d. Medlerre
Wlum (Mr. Holieu) u Dr. Bxgrn de Sangeve - Medlerre was Secretary i
Medlerre gump. Those who are to be fun forms for the service

In one of the lower figures our Medlerre had his hair the light
on Stuhlmutz.
Kittel was unter the hell. He may have been a second or a number, but the
is certainly apparent. He may be a physician. Then d. Fum
in Montenire.
One other is seen in the midst of the forest and produces great consternation. He makes a
his home a is said that more occasion when
The amount of money is the question of the nation. Who will do the work of t
Mr. woodcock of Stuhlmutz.
Would have come in 73 but absten from another year
waiting for a lot from Thakurana whose boat has been captured by Mutia...
Left Mahanagar 28 May 1874
Fighting between Dutch & Persians long time on road
Arrived Poonah 30th Sepur 1874
Shedun

Molekane Makgoe

Sholuntle

Machavie

Makgoe died in Thailand

Molekane

Rapulana

Tau

by lightning

Immersion to Egypt
Distr. 254

Erect. - m. 5069.549
- - a. 10697.52

No of natives 794

Pp. m. a. 1 m 13.47 a. c. c.

Registered a. C.C.

Has been a tenant for about 30 yea.

Distr. 88

Erect. - m. 2900
- - a. 6119

No of natives 4750

Pp. m. a. 1 m 13.38 a. c. c.

Registered as e. q. Distr. 88

Distr. 88.

As I can see before. Then the

Having all over from Monti it Bucque.

Right a m. c. c. again a broad.

Both gone in all a Distr. 88.
Banking were divided into four sections according to their chiefs.

Mashetu's clan is called Banathu, became the first chief, called Thon
Taranu clan is called Bontesili
Mokha clan is called Boselika
Machani's clan is called Borajula.
When we came to Belize we found some of Macbath's people living in Roatán. We called them the people who had only one

Macbath's people did not want to

join. When we came from Roatán, Montzão
did not like us. We lived in Roatán. He was
our Macbath. His younger brother, Espan, was near
Riviera Maya in the old walls of Montzão.

When Montzão heard we were living in Roatán,
he came down from Macbath and hired us

stealing from the land of Macbath.

After that, he came down to live in Roatán.

He wanted us to live under him. We did not
join. But we refused because we

knew that though Montzão was a chief,
he was not our chief. Montzão wanted our

chief. Of Rabello. He said Rabello was not

a Macbath. Although Rabello might be kind to

him. This was the beginning of the war.

As Montzão wanted to join Macbath, we

went to Bocas del Toro and live at Rivas.

Montzão told the Macbath, Bocas del Toro to go
away to Rivas. But Macbath refused.

Montzão wanted not to go back to Rivas.
Mee Mache's come to Joseph, he found Montison and Mache's. Mache sent a message to Mache's in Mongashing to Mache send Montison back with him a stock.

After this, I always quarrelled with Montison.

After they, they Montison and Sarboy in Joseph were among having their crops. They were sent away by the Chiefman. His Mache was willing to drive them away.

Michele, chief of Etheners
Montison, chief of Boratorii
Montison chief of Boratorii
Montison chief of Boratorii

Her land is further of all Sarboy.
“Mokhette was placed by the Convention quite outside the Republic. When he returned a subject to himself to the Republic, he reserved for himself the land now comprised in his location, which was acknowledged by the Administration of Land Coven, which caused the beacon to be erected.”

According to S.H. Matthews in the East, at the time Mokhette made the aforementioned 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 Mokhette. It is under this system that Walter Wissing claims title to the grant of a farm in the present Reserve, the transfer of which he is applying for.

The farm is 12000 acres in the S. of the Reserve, was granted by Mokhette in his capacity on Nov 22nd 1878 to clean off Old debts & for arms & ammunition supplied in an Old war.
Chief Machaba came in Polfontein in 1874.
The Bar-long of Rapulana & Uoshette fought against Montshioa in Reiffontein in May 2nd 1881.
And drove Montshioa out from Sehube in October 17th 1881.
Chief Uoshette came in Kunana in 1877
" Montshioa " " Sehube " 1877
After Moshesh's time a section of the Bapedi tribe under Thaba Ntsaqu, returned from the Free State, where they had fled from the Mzilikazi, determined to take over Kanyu 1 and Mchuzwane with the help of Bosa. Another batch under Matlala a Makwane returned from the Free State to his headland Potlaketa. In 1873 their numbers had been increased by a further portion of the tribe coming up to join them from Thabane. They felt themselves strong enough to ask the Bosa for a larger location. The Bosa gave them Potlaketa (25) lightning district in 1874. They cleared them back to almost the same country they had occupied before Moshesh's invasion.

Matlala sent his brother Abusi Matlala to live on the ground near known as Rihembini (26) Matlala's farm, partly on Cingis side of Bosa.

Montana had now succeeded his father Tsimane as chief of the lower returning section and now came south along the man Majieleni, Shuba, and Schoeni. He threatened to fight Matlala for possession of the ground which Matlakese had won on Rihembini. Matlala informed Matlala that as paramount chief, scared to talk Montana out of fighting. Montana however collected an army consisting of his own Bapedi man from Thlapaponge and Gifanus's men. He surrounded and attacked Matlakese one night, killing most of the headmen including the father of Thembini the present headman of Rihembini. Matlala heard of this and came to the help of Matlala.

In this war Matlala was supplied with arms and ammunition by Mr. Pascin, who was trading in Moshesh's farm. He was also helped by Bosa Montana from the Transvaal who numbered between 100 to 200.
and was under Collier as Fighting General, Girvanhead as Commander, a field cornet. Hendrik & Carl Buisan, & the Barony de Boopact a Hilversum Res. Secretary.

These Mutineers were given names for their positions. They attacked Mutineer on the Mthambo warship after some fighting defeated him & drove him back to Montemarant. Later they attached a thick Mutineer Mutineer had an Englishman named Bethell & his Irish White men fighting his side. In one of the last fights, after Mutineer had been taken, the Bethell was killed at Dinjedjata. He may have been a seconded or Renegade but got away. It has been a jolly big man & have somewhat hindered an easy victory of the Don Mutineer & Michette over Mutineer. He rode a fine blue horse & it is said that on one occasion when the Mutineers on either side are said to have killed the wounded they captured by shooting them to death.

The Barones captured a good deal of stock & lost the place when they divided it, was on the farm now known as Felpham (27) South Toorong. The war was hardly over before Cecil Rhodes a General joker - appeared on the scene. Colonel Mussen was at that time in Uganda with troops but soon afterwards came up to Mijedjata & Dingo. Rhodes a joker called in the Mutineers to assemble a meet, them but they would not come.

A definite boundary was then fixed between British & Boma territory. Rhodes marked off certain positions on the British side & Nation Reserve. On the Transvaal side, after the boundary had been fixed, those who had helped Michette now came back & asked for farms. They formed a Bophu Land Commission, which, Mr. General joker - called
about the question of land. Matthetto had given our
the land which I had had the Koreans
Queen marked off as his own. It was finally
decided that each Hunter who had got hunting
should be given land on Grandfather. They
were dissatisfied a were at the Queen of Matthetto
offered land by the Yor in the Zunpaisctin.
Some went & some did not. Most of those
who went to the Zunpaisctin did not like the
country & came back.

How?  

Registration became the property of Mr. Delahey
but in 1886 was bought by Yor as an addition
to the Registration. The Superintendents of Nativa
& the Registration of Deeds being ordered by the Yor. It
carry on the purchaser.
Macharic is the real chief, the Brem found him here when they came to this country.

Macharic's father was Mahgeor, the one Burning.

Mahgeor's father was Motchane.

Motchane's father was Macharic.

Macharic fought against the Mathebele.

When the Brem came they found Macharic still fighting with the Mathebele.

Macharic helped the Brem chase the Mathebele.

When this war was over, they lived at

Tschefeaton.

Then the Brem said Macharic must have a farm because he had helped them.

They said Tschefeaton was too little a farm for him.

The old place of Macharic was Pigmoton.

Pigmoton (301).

Macharic sent his butter to Pigmoton to him.

Until today his people still live at Pigmoton.
I got your letter the other day. I'm glad to hear from you. You mentioned that you were on vacation and were having a good time. I hope you are enjoying your trip.

I'm glad to hear that you are well and that things are going well for you. You mentioned that you were going to be in the city for a few days and that you would be in touch.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you again soon. Please keep me updated on your travels.

Best regards,

[Signature]
I am a prospect of the law because the law said it would make the matter right.

I suppose all the laws from English because the English have taken the whole only of me as well.

I will be glad if the laws can help me in their making.
Machaba & Mohutle fought against Matabane. Beza came & Matabane sent three armies, six men, & camped from Montshwara to Shalapingwa. They came to Matabane & burned the place in the night & killed men with their knives.

Mohutle was at the time advising Matabane not to fight against Machaba but when he heard of the fight he went & joined against Matabane. They fought at Matabongari. Mohutle & his men Matabane struck them, because he said Matabane destroyed him.

One Englishman was killed on side of Matabane.
Land Grants

1884

MALINDI KATINI RESERVE
SALIHU RESERVE

Transport & supply. The settlers were then
been provided by James given taken by Mosiello.
The business was run when Cecil Rhodes
then Jordan appeared on the scene. General
Warran was at that time in England with Brews
but soon afterwards came up to Durban.
Rhodes & Jordan called on the Whites 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 Katini Reserve. Namely the

On the Transvaal side, the boundary
having been fixed those who had helped Mosiello
were asked for farms. Mosiello had
the Katini Reserve marked off for himself & gave
the near (near if the old 1881 Convention line across
the eastern boundary of Natal).

Draper (82) became the property of a private
Debrah / farmer but in 1886 was bought by York as
an addition to the Draper location. The
Superintendent of Natal & the Regiment of York
being ordered by the York to carry out the purchase.

Diefenb was the head of the command & captured cattle
in 1877.

Despite having been re-received but in a way
officer there is a feeling now
Many years before Macquarie's time, possibly about 300 years ago, they found S.W. and came to the W. across under a Bacheheleidum. Here they found some 'yellow races.' Some of them they drove into the Makelsia.

These became their servants. They married the women of these races and became lighter than those of their blackness. Some of them are white; their bodies being somewhat light when we are quite dark. Some of a lighter yellow complexion while others are very dark.

They seem to have settled in the country stretching along the W. from about 100 miles to a little N. of Kimberly, occupying the country where Timnys, Nyiny Matchink, Dikhuthung, S. Keshe, Christiana

are now situated. The Bacheheleidum themselves divided into different classes that called themselves Bacheheleidum in spite of different

classes, but all called themselves Bacheheleidum in spite of different

classes. Some were more successful in war

against the white yellow races. They 

were quite strong enough to

about the surrounding country. Bacheheleidum families in the surrounding

Bacheheleidum. They have no chief, and all of my years fighting. Chief.

Fam. seems appear. A chief is one of their finest powerful men.

They were powerful people & confident in their

through full & petty quarrels were sometimes to contend in any great

effects. This people designate,

When the Bacheheleidum came across from Kalabana. They the

inhabitant Bacheheleidum families were individually quite weak & with the

Bacheheleidum the war became more & more,

The Rorn often defected to a large force of the tribe, and to the neighbours of Tshakwa

who the mother of the war fighting with the Bacheheleidum.

When the Rorn came up to Cape Town & eventually make power of the Bacheheleidum

only, the severe section of Bacheheleidum returned the 1st part of the county.

One section settled near Kanyo, another section near Sotlaghe & other section near it the Bridge street today. A portion of the tribe remained behind

The Rorn left by this time occupied the Tshakwa. The Sotlaghe section of Bacheheleidum a

bigger NW & occupied the county W. of the Haney River in a similar fashion as well as the N. of Town.

In 1872 the Rorn occupied the northern part of Portet. The Rorn was peaceful.

In 1877 Bacheheleidum NW & settled in the

of the Place at the Coast.
Barabong and Rose

Macabie lived in Kwanza to begin with.

Rev. Macabie chased them and burned.

After a time they ran away to him on Thakandi. They lived there some time till the Macabie were
driven away.

Then they came back having Mosha or Thakaniam.

Macabie came back to Kwanza to settle. They

Macabie was later followed by them.

In 1877 all the country from Macabie

and Thakaniam to Barbus Dam was black.

people under Moschette.

Morloe took him to Maresa. He was the higgest chief of Barabong.

He was the higgest chief of Barabong.

of the royal family.

of the royal family. Her

Matkosa was also of the royal family. Her

Morloe was the chief.

Morloe was elected shigaba 40 years ago.

Moschette was elected shigaba 60 years ago.
½ Morgan of ground on Polfontein
(254) has been applied for by A.E.
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, so
not know whether this recommendation
was approved by late Jot
Machaba. Location (including
Polfontein) appears on the list
of "Rescued Off Locations" compiled
by the late Dept. of Affairs.
The Acting Chief Commissioner
of Transvaal, Mr. Baeur, to whom an app
lication was submitted, reports
that Polfontein is the most highly
improved farm in the Transvaal
District.

Extract from for ½ morgen
by S.A.C at Polfontein for
Camp. 23. 9. 03

½ Morgan transferred to S.A.C
under Gov. Notice 1469 / 1903
All lands of Convention

line are held

under titles with

original grants

for Moselle.
Bahasihuba

Nestlé collected Bahasihuba belonging to Preshari

B. W. Cowan

Safar Space 1080

Ivan

Occupation 89 Apprentice 36

On 8/15/2016

Meeting

Paid 10/4
TIBELA who is said to have lived in the Motlaban

TAU to whose children were born Fanny and Houghton Taur. Taur died, then Mabulza's euva, high chief of Barolong

RAPULANA died as his jefi, first son in his day. Sholuntle belonged to him.

MOLEKANE died in Pretoria on the Barolong

MAKOGE died in Pretoria on the Barolong

MACHAVIE came from Barolong to Pretoria in 1874.

SHOLUNITHE killed by lightning at Pretoria.

RAMOLEKANE MAKGOE now in Pretoria residing.

He is about 14 years of age. Mochume Makabe is chief.
Ask John Delany information any fight with Marmion prior to Land of
Goshen business 1874 for instance.
Schulze

Münchener Oberland Police

This is the 11th.

Write down the text.
In Claire, 14th June 2024.

Jaunelle keeps her diary in the library.

Geschichte

Lila
Dr. Under Naturel Commissaris
The dam is being made by Mr. de Rienzi on his farm which is situated in the Kumana section of the town between Montecristi and Guayabo. The dam is within the Kumana Reservoir.

Mr. de Rienzi informed me (on May 19th) that it would be 25 feet high when completed, or to be as follows:

Earth is being removed away from the old road to make it now become a new, straighter road from the top of the hill on the south, across the valley, and joining the Old Road on the northern side.

The new road is straighter, better than the old one, the nature & purpose of everything rather than otherwise.

The foundation stone of the farm was laid by the Middletons, Neronga.

people for debt is...
Chief Machavie
(Seleke Rhapulana)

By 1st wife  2nd wife  3rd wife  4th wife  5th wife  6th wife
(Makigeto)  (Makefilo)  (Maphalane)  (Mamaghotle)  (Matibile)  (name)

Leghto
died without
issue

(son) Shudinile
(died)

Ramolethana
(living)

(1)  (2)  (3)

(dead) Tusamore
(Ramosebi
(Stoffel Machavie)
(living)

Shuping
(living)

Montsoi
(Present)
(Chief at Polfontein)

Note: Ramolethana and Shuping, according to description are both young men
22 years of age.
The Barloge come from the NE. The Barloge spoke
Norse  Middle - East Iow.