

**GENERAL NOTICE 92 OF 2007****LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE****LIMPOPO HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY:  
DECLARATION OF SITES AS PROVINCIAL  
HERITAGE SITES**

It is hereby notified that the Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority in terms of section 27 (6) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) declare the following sites as PROVINCIAL HERITAGE SITES (Grade 2):

**1. TJATE HERITAGE SITE****Location**

This valley lies east of the Leolo Mountain, west of Tjate and the Modimolle hills and south of the road from Mosego to Swale on the farms Dsjate 249 KT and Hackney 116 KT. The events during the Sekhukhune War cover a large portion of what is today known as Sekhukhuneland, and also links up with Burgersfort, Steelpoort and eventually with Mapoch's caves at Roosenekal and Botshabelo near Middelburg.

**Significance**

Chief Sekhukhune's long and bitter struggle against the Boers between 1876 and 1878 distinguished him to be one of the brave and shrewd Black leaders in the same class as Shaka, Moshweshwe and many others. During that protracted war, the Boers were humiliated by the Bapedi, particularly at Thaba Mosego, but were later defeated by the British in 1879 with a powerful force under Sir Garnet Wolseley, which included their Swazi allies.

**ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING 92 VAN 2007****LIMPOPO PROVINSIALE REGERING  
DEPARTEMENT SPORT, KUNS EN KULTUUR****LIMPOPO ERFENISHULPBRON OWERHEID:  
VERKLARING VAN TERREINE AS PROVINSIALE  
ERFENISTERREINE**

Dit word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Limpopo Erfenishulpbron Owerheid volgens seksie 27 (6) van die Nasionale Erfenishulpbron Wet, 1999, (Wet Nr. 25 van 1999) die volgende terreine as PROVINSIALE ERFENISTERREINE (Graad 2) verklaar:

**1. TJATE ERFENISTERREIN****Ligging**

Die vallei is oos van die Leoloberg, wes van Tjate en die Modimolle heuwels en suid van die pad van Mosego na Swale geleë, op die plase Dsjate 249 KT en Hackney 116 KT. Die gebeure gedurende die Sekhukhune Oorlog beslaan 'n groot gedeelte van hedendaagse Sekhukhuneland, en skakel ook met Burgersfort, Steelpoort asook die Mapoch grotte by Roosenekal en Botshabelo naby Middelburg.

**Betekenis**

Hoofman Sekhukhune se lang en bitter stryd teen die Boere tussen 1876 en 1878 het hom uitgesonder as een van die dapper en listige Swart leiers in dieselfde klas as Shaka, Moshweshwe en menige ander. Gedurende die uitgebreide oorlog is die Boere deur die Bapedi verneder, veral by Thaba Mosego, maar is later, tesame met hul Swazi bondgenote in 1879 deur 'n magtige Britse mag onder leiding van Sir Garnet Wolseley, verslaan.

The Bapedi originated from the Bahurutse branch of the Bakgatla in the present day Botswana. They, however, broke away and eventually settled in the eastern Transvaal around the Tubatse (Steelpoort) River and Leolo Mountains. In their new settlement, the Bapedi prominent leaders included Thobele, Thulare, Sekwati and Sekhukhune.

The first missionary to visit Sekwate was a Lutheran of the Berlin Missionary Society, Alexander Merensky, in 1860. Merensky was later followed by other missionaries, namely Grützner, Nachtigal and Endemann. The first mission station to be built was Gerlarchschoop, and later Kgalatlou was built.

After Sekwati's death, a succession dispute ensued between his sons, Mampuru and Sekhukhune. Sekhukhune forcefully took over the crown whereupon Mampuru fled. The relationship between the missionaries and Sekhukhune began to deteriorate until the missionaries were ousted together with the chief's half-brother, Johannes Dinkwanyane, as well as many Christian converts. They settled at Botšhabelo (A Place of Refuge).

Die Bapedi se oorsprong kan herlei word na die Bahurutse vertakking van die Bakgatla in hedendaagse Botswana. Hulle het egter weggebreek en hulself uiteindelik in die oostelike Transvaal gevestig in die omgewing van die Tubatserivier (Steelpoort) en die Leoloberge. In hul nuwe vesting het die Bapedi prominente leiers soos Thobele, Thulare, Sekwati en Sekhukhune gehad.

Die eerste sendeling wat Sekwati in 1860 besoek het was 'n Lutheraan van die Berlynse Sendingvereniging, Alexander Merensky. Merensky is later opgevolg deur ander sendelinge soos Grützner, Nachtigal en Endemann. Die eerste sendingstasie wat gebou is was Gerlarchschoop en later volg Kgalatlou.

Ná Sekwati se dood het 'n opvolgingsdispuut tussen sy seuns, Mampuru en Sekhukhune, gevolg. Sekhukhune het met geweld die kroon oorgeneem, waarop Mampuru gevlug het. Die verhouding tussen die sendelinge en Sekhukhune het begin versleg totdat hulle saam met die kaptein se halfbroer, Johannes Dinkwanyane, asook baie Christen bekeerlinge verdryf is. Hulle het hulself by Botšhabelo (Plek van Toevlug) gevestig.