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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Ethnological Publications

No. 43

A Study
of
Omaruru District
(South West Africa)

by

O. Köhler

Partly based on material of

Günter Wagner

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA

1959

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I. INTRODUCTION

Boundaries

1 After the separation of the district of Otjimbingue from that of Swakopmund in the year 1896, the Bezirksamtman of Otjimbingue in 1899 made Omaruru his headquarters. Omaruru was chosen as the seat of administration because it was the great place of the western Herero. In 1901 Karibib became the centre of Karibib district. This therefore is the year when the Omaruru district proper came into being in German times.

2 After the occupation, the district of Omaruru was roughly defined in the schedule to Procl. No. 11 of 1915 (Official Gazette No. 2 of 1915) and again in Procl. 40 of 1920 (Official Gazette No. 40).

3 The boundaries of the district were re-defined by Procl. No. 15 of 1950 (Gaz. 1497 of 24/4/50), by Procl. No. 51/1954 (Gaz. 1860 of 1/10/54) and amended by Procl. 19 of 1956. The western border of the district, which previously ran across the Namib to the coast, was re-defined. It now follows the western border of Okombahe Reserve, leaving the Brandberg outside the district.

Extent

4 In Sept. 1926 the Surveyor General put area of the district at 2,698,600 ha. or 10,419 sq. miles. In August 1956, the Magisterial district covered an area of 1,670,063 ha. or 6,448 sq. miles.

Control

5 Administrative control of the district is vested in the Magistrate/Native Commissioner, Omaruru.

6 The two Native Reserves in the district, viz. Okombahe and Otjohorongo, are under control of the Magistrate through a Welfare Officer resident in each Reserve.

7 The proclaimed Urban Location in Omaruru is administered by the Municipality, through a full-time Superintendent.

8 In each Reserve the Welfare Officer is assisted by a Reserve Board and by one or more Reserve headmen. In the Urban Location, a non-European Advisory Board assists the Superintendent.

9 The district has one Police Station, at Omaruru. The Officer in charge of the northwestern Police district is also at Omaruru.

Communications

10 The narrow gauge railway from Usakos on the main line connects Omaruru district with the north and south of the country. The distance by rail to Walvis Bay is 168 miles, to Windhoek 177 miles.

11 Omaruru is at the centre of a road system connecting Okahandja with Fransfontein and Karibib with Outjo and Otjiwarongo. The Reserves are reached by the main roads Omaruru-Omatjete-Fransfontein, Omaruru-Okombahe, and Okombahe-Usakos.

Description of country

12 The district has hills and mountain ranges of various size, from small isolated hills to the high mountains of the Erongo (Bockberg 7,830 ft. and Tumib 6,300 ft), which has some attractive scenery. In the northwest (northern Otjohorongo Reserve, and along the Ugab river) the country is strewn with big bald rocks piled on top of one another, as result of prolonged erosion.

Hydrography

13 The main dry course is that of the Omaruru river. Like the Ugab it drains into the Atlantic

Ocean. Some smaller channels in the south of the district drain into the Khan river, a tributary of the Swakop.

14 The Ugab and the Omaruru seem to carry water in all normal rainy seasons. In some years (e.g. Dec. 1880, and 9th Jan. 1934) the flood has been so high as to sweep away much valuable arable land. Normally the flow is confined to a narrow channel.

Rainfall

15 Records from some gauges will illustrate the rainfall in the district. For Otjohorongo and Okombahe see Parts III & IV. Omaruru lies in the centre of the district, Eremitua in the north, on the same latitude as Kalkfeld, whilst Eheratengua lies south-east of it, on the district boundary.

16 Average annual rainfall and number of rain days per annum:

| Place: | Lat. | Long. | Altitude | Rainfall | Rain days |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Omaruru | 21°25' | 15°56' | 1211 m | 305.8 mm | 33.6 |
| Eheratengua | 21°08' | 16°10' | 1500 m | 372.2 | 40.6 |
| Eremitua | 20°53' | 15°51' | 1250 m | 377.9 | 46.7 |

17 TABLE NO. 1. AVERAGE RAINFALL AND RAIN DAYS
PER ANNUM
OMARURU DISTRICT

(rainfall in mm, rain days in brackets)

| Month: | Omaruru | Eheratengua | Eremitua |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| January | 61.3 (6.6) | 83.3 (8.3) | 63.8 (9.2) |
| February | 73.5 (7.2) | 77.1 (7.9) | 98.3 (9.9) |
| March | 68.0 (6.8) | 73.0 (7.8) | 73.0 (8.6) |
| April | 27.3 (3.0) | 39.8 (3.8) | 32.0 (4.3) |
| May | 5.4 (0.6) | 4.7 (0.7) | 4.3 (0.7) |
| June | 0.6 (0.1) | 0.5 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| July | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) |

INTRODUCTION

| Month: | Omaruru | Eheratengua | Eremutua |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| August | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| September | 0.2 (0.1) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.4 (0.1) |
| October | 6.5 (1.3) | 11.7 (1.8) | 6.3 (2.1) |
| November | 22.0 (2.8) | 29.6 (3.4) | 32.7 (3.8) |
| December | 42.0 (5.1) | 42.1 (6.5) | 65.9 (7.9) |

18 TABLE NO. 2. RAINFALL ANNUALS FOR 1935-1956
(in mm, rain days in brackets)

| Year: | Omaruru | Eheratengua | Eremutua |
|-------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1935 | 212.6 (37) | 281.2 (30) | 208.8 (33) |
| 1936 | 141.1 (24) | 296.2 (29) | 227.1 (35) |
| 1937 | 326.4 (33) | 353.8 (42) | 373.6 (51) |
| 1938 | 478.3 (33) | 572.5 (47) | 503.7 (45) |
| 1939 | | 316.5 (36) | 340.9 (46) |
| 1940 | | 277.6 (44) | 277.3 (50) |
| 1941 | | 163.1 (18) | 184.2 (34) |
| 1942 | 506.0 (42) | 470.4 (54) | 589.8 (65) |
| 1943 | 326.4 (14) | 435.1 (32) | 315.5 (45) |
| 1944 | 228.4 (18) | 494.1 (39) | 438.4 (47) |
| 1945 | 336.3 (32) | 351.0 (42) | 516.4 (54) |
| 1946 | 98.3 (9) | 174.8 (23) | 264.7 (32) |
| 1947 | 344.2 (32) | 494.8 (43) | 519.7 (58) |
| 1948 | 207.5 (16) | 173.7 (28) | 275.8 (43) |
| 1949 | 436.6 (41) | 463.0 (46) | 341.1 (45) |
| 1950 | 644.9 (55) | 867.7 (65) | 767.3 (82) |
| 1951 | 223.7 (27) | 361.8 (40) | 441.4 (49) |
| 1952 | 279.8 (23) | 217.8 (42) | 306.9 (41) |
| 1953 | 408.2 (26) | 621.9 (43) | 524.1 (49) |
| 1954 | 346.6 (35) | 731.2 (60) | 529.3 (50) |
| 1955 | 193.0 (25) | 424.4 (43) | 326.0 (40) |
| 1956 | 304.3 (24) | 530.6 (46) | 381.0 (33) |

Flora

19 Much of the district is covered with bush. The Omaruru river is in part flanked by large old trees or by reeds.

INTRODUCTION

20 The rainfall progressively decreases westwards. Whilst the eastern portion of the district and the eastern portions of the two Reserves have good grazing in normal rain years, the vegetation becomes sparser to the west and turns into semi-Namib vegetation.

Fauna

21 The first missionaries of the Rhenish Mission reported much game and vermin near the Erongo and along the Omaruru river. Lions and leopards were plentiful. Extension of the farming area has driven all fauna out of the district. Only in the northern Otjohorongo Reserve, especially in the Okonjainja area, do lions occur from time to time. At Sorris-Sorris I was told that a rhino now and then comes to the Ugab.

22 The fauna of the Reserves is mentioned *ibid.* The seasonal migration of springbok and ostrich herds to the Namib from Otjohorongo Reserve is a remarkable phenomenon. Many placenames recall the occurrence of big game that still existed at the end of the last century when most of these places were first occupied and named.

Economics

23 As the rainfall figures suggest, Omaruru district is a good ranching district. As early as 1913 there were 29,000 head of cattle in the district, only about 5,000 head less than in Windhoek district.

History

Early history

24 Little is known about the early history of the district. Rock-paintings in the southern Erongo and in the Paula's Cave in the northern Erongo, on the farm Okapekaha and on rocks in the Okombahe Mountain and north of Otjozondjou in Otjohorongo Reserve show that in remote times the area was the hunting ground of a race probably connected with

Bush or pre-Bush. Areas like the Erongo Mountains have not yet been sufficiently investigated.

Native history

25 From the scant records and traditions one gathers that the Bergdama lived on the Erongo and in the country around it before the advent of the Herero. Though the Omaruru area would have been one of the first good grazing areas for Herero coming from the Kaokoveld, it seems the immigrating pastoralists made no use of it. The Herero of Omaruru district have therefore only been settled here since the second half of the 19th century.

26 We owe much valuable information about all this to Dr. Vedder, and the following few details are taken either from his "South West Africa in Early Times" or from his great compilation "Quellen zur Geschichte von Südwestafrika", in 32 typescript volumes in the Archives.

Tjiseseta and the first Herero on the Omaruru

27 Among the Herero living near Otjimbingue and in the Swakop area about the middle of the 19th century there was one group which was more closely knit and with which were connected the names of Tjiseseta and Zeraua.

28 Years of drought in the Swakop valley had made the life of pastoralists very hard, and so the Herero began to look for other cattle posts with sufficient water and grazing. This may have been the main reason why Tjiseseta and his people left Otjimbingue and moved north towards the Erongo. He drove his cattle round the mountains and arrived at a big dry river bed, later known as the Omaruru river, and eventually settled in the vicinity of a sulphurous spring at the confluence of the small river Otjomukuru and the Omaruru. This place was called O m b u r o "permanent spring".

29 Tradition has it that there were no Herero in this area when Tjiseseta and his people arrived. But the Herero of the Omaruru area soon established contact with their relatives in the Kaokoveld, a term that may have included the country south-east of the Kaoko. Dr. Vedder states (p.325) that "Mbandjou, who was related to Tjiseseta, lived sometimes in the Kaokoveld, and sometimes in the veld to the east of Omaruru". So we do not know whether new immigrants penetrated into the Omaruru area from the Kaokoveld or whether most of them came from Otjimbingue.

30 The year Tjiseseta moved to the Omaruru river is not known. From a remark by Dr. Vedder that among the dead of the battle at Otjimbingue there was "Hakane, the son of Chief Mureti of Omaruru" (p.337) it is evident that by that time (1863), there already were Herero in the north, and it is probable that Tjiseseta left Otjimbingue about 1850, at the time when the Rhenish Mission was founded.

The period of Chief Zeraua

31 The beginnings of the history of the western Herero is intimately connected with the name of Zeraua. According to tradition a Herero called Zeraua used to live in the "Kaokoveld". When the Hottentots¹⁾ extended their raids as far as that country and the Herero cattle were no longer safe, Zeraua decided to leave the Kaoko with his people.

1) Because the present-day Hottentots dislike the term, and the Administration has given the assurance that the word "Hottentot" would not be used officially, Khoi will be used instead in this work henceforth. "Nama" cannot be used as if synonymous with "Hottentot" as it denotes one tribe, and "Top-naar Namas" would be as irrational as "hickory oak" instead of "hickory wood". The "Nama language" is correct. It is spoken by the Bergdama also.

They moved south, crossed the Swakop near Nonidas, which they called Etundu-rovihende "the abandoned dwelling-place of the poles" but remained near the Swakop. It is surprising that Zeraua and his people should have taken this western route as it is so dry and hardly practicable for cattle. New light might be shed on this question if traditions on the Herero migrations could be found in the Kaokoveld.

32 Zeraua, the head of this Herero group, had a son who was a brave man. When he heard that there were white people at Walvis Bay who gave guns for oxen, he trekked down there and obtained a musket and ammunition for 15 oxen.

33 Zeraua and his people did not live at Otjimbingue. They had their herds south of the Swakop, possibly at Kuri-Kaub which is still the name of a farm to-day. Here, and later when they settled down at Otjimbingue, they came into contact with the white men and obviously learnt much in observing or helping the copper diggers who passed with their waggons through Otjimbingue (cf. Karibib Report). Zeraua was not a chief but he had many cattle and was thus an influential man. He was not only related to other influential families amongst those with him, but also to Maharero whose mother Otjoruzumo was Zeraua's great wife's younger sister (Vedder op. cit. 325).

34 After the battle of Otjimbingue, in which the Herero defeated the Khoi (15th June 1863), Andersson and Green took the initiative in proposing to the Herero the election of a paramount chief. Zeraua refused this honour though older than Maharero. So Maharero became paramount chief of all the Herero excepting the Mbanderu. It seems, however, that Zeraua's people have never forgotten that it was their chief who would have been the paramount had he not been too modest, and this has probably caused, or contributed to, the feeling which exists between the Zeraua and Maharero people today. In any case trouble soon started between the two sections at Omburo, as will be seen presently.

35 In dry years Zeraua was in the habit of taking his cattle to the country of his relatives under Tjiseseta. Finally he left Otjimbingue for good and settled at Omburo. Zacharias Zeraua then became the head of all the Herero of the Zeraua section remaining at Otjimbingue. Zacharias was not allowed to return to Otjimbingue after the German-Herero War, but lived at Okahandja and died there.

36 Irle mentions that Zeraua settled at Omburo in 1868. Traditions about "Omburo" are confused. It seems Omburo was the name of the sulphurous hot spring and that the settlement nearby or a short distance down the river was called "Omaruru" "bitter". This word may refer to Omeva Omaruru "bitter water" sc. of the said spring. Tradition says that this spring yielded so much water that it ran for hours down the river. As the rivers in Hereroland get their names from settlements near or on the rivers, it is not improbable that the river got its name "Omaruru" in this way, and that this name was later transferred to the big white settlement "Okozondje" on the Omaruru river when Zeraua went into residence there.

37 It is hard to say which explanation is the right one, this or the other one which says that the Herero cattle fed on the leaves of the bitter bush which made their milk bitter.

38 Chief Zeraua of Omaruru was a sub-chief of Maharero, whose position as paramount chief was strengthened by his having inherited the power and right to kindle the holy fire.

39 The place "Okozondje", later called "Omaruru", now became an important trading centre. The servants of the Whites were apparently Bergdama. Later on, when the Herero moved into Omaruru, many of these Bergdama left the place and accompanied their teacher Daniel Cloete, an evangelist of the Rhenish Mission, to Springbokfontein in the southwestern Erongo.

40 In 1868, about a year after Daniel Cloete's arrival at Okozondje, the settler Redecker arrived

there. He had left the Swakop valley where it had not rained for two years and brought a group of Herero from Otjimbingue and Otjikango with him. They cultivated the soil near the river bed and planted wheat.

41 In 1870 the Rev. Mr. Viehe founded the Rhenish Mission Station at Okozondje, which probably adopted its new name around this time.

42 Some years earlier or possibly in this year, Zeraua himself settled in Omaruru. Maharero as paramount chief of the Herero had granted this place to the Swedish trader Andersson in return for the assistance given in the Herero-Nama War. Zeraua, however, was not inclined to acquiesce in this. He laid it down that on the north bank there was to be the trading centre of Axel Eriksson and Anders Ohlson with their large goods depot, and further down on the same side there was to be the Mission station, where Daniel Cloete had built his small reed house and where the Christians now lived. In 1872 the first Herero were baptized. On the south bank of the river there was the Herero settlement with about 50 huts and Willem Zeraua's brick house.

43 In June 1876, the Commissioner W.C. Palgrave visited Omaruru, where by this time 42 Europeans lived. The main purpose of his journey was probably to meet Zeraua and offer him protection guaranteed by the Cape Government. Zeraua declined this and emphasized that he could not speak on behalf of all the Herero.

44 When Zeraua felt his end was near he had the missionary called and desired to be baptized as a Christian. He was baptized Wilhelm or Willem. With Zeraua there died a great man of his people. The year of his death was called O h a k o "mark," because an ox slaughtered at his death had a special mark on its forehead. It has not been possible to discover which year this was. The eastern Herero do not know it.

Kenanjengo, called Chief Manasse

45 Willem Zeraua was followed by Kenanjengo, eldest son of Zeraua's father's eldest sister. Kenanjengo's father was Tjiseseta. He was baptized Manasse.

46 An important event in Manasse's reign was the conclusion of a treaty of protection between him and the German Imperial Commissioner Dr. Goering on 3rd November 1885. In this Manasse accepted in full the treaty concluded between Dr. Goering and Maharero on 21st October 1885 (cf. Irle p.209).

47 Another event of great importance to the Bergdama was that Major Leutwein persuaded Manasse to cede Okombahe to the Bergdama, with the proviso that the Herero living there would be allowed to stay (treaty of 30th November 1894).

Chief Michael

48 Manasse was succeeded by his son Michael though this was contrary to rule. But Manasse's councillors decided this way, and there was no trouble. Little else is known about Michael, who died at Omaruru after the German-Herero War.

The Herero and the Mission centre Omburo

49 Omburo, an important place in the early history of the Western Herero, was also the place where the Rev. Mr. Dannert founded a station of the Rhenish Mission. The history of this place is a long tale of strife between the Zeraua people led by Ndjiharine, and the Mungunda family of Maharero's people. In a dispute over grazing between Tjipuna and the Mungunda section it became clear that Tjiharine intended establishing his rule over Omburo and all those living there. A group of the Mungunda section therefore left under the leadership of Juda and lived in the veld. During the missionary's absence another group left Omburo for Otjosembona on the Khan river in the south. After further quarrelling between Tjipuna and the Mungunda people and a fight in 1893, Maharero intervened and re-established

peace. The Mungunda people, led by Juda, then left Omburo for good and settled at Otutundu and Okomaja in the east (Irle).

50 The German-Herero War in 1904 meant the end of Omburo as a mission station.

51 The district soon proved to be good for ranching. In 1891, 1,400 head of cattle were sold or exchanged for goods at Omaruru, and in 1896 the Herero herds were estimated at 25,000 head of cattle. Though this figure may have been wide of the mark, it shows that the Herero were very prosperous.

52 According to an estimate of the year 1891 there were then 10,000 Herero at Omaruru and in the country round about. At the same time there were about 2,500 Bergdama there, perhaps half of them serfs of the Herero.

The Herero rebellion

53 This has been described in detail by K. Schwabe, and only a few events need be mentioned here. The revolt broke out on 17th January 1904, but there had been much unrest among the Herero earlier. The German troops, stationed at Omaruru since 1889 and in barracks (to-day the Magistrate's Office) since 1896, were prepared. When the rebellion began, there were 39 soldiers in the barracks and a few volunteers. The attack began on 17th January and ended with the defeat of the Herero by Hauptmann Franke and his men on 3rd February 1904.

54 The Herero left Omaruru district and moved to the east. Major von Estorff marched with his column towards the important waterplace Otjihaenamaparero, south-east of Kalkfeld. Here over 1,000 Herero were concentrated near the Omaruru river. An action developed which ended with the defeat of the Herero on 25th February 1904.

55 Chronology of European influences and development

- 1867 Daniel Cloete, teacher and evangelist of the Rhenish Mission, brings his flock of Bergdama to Omaruru.
- 1870 The Swedish trader Axel Eriksson and his countryman Anders Ohlson establish a depot at Okozondje (Omaruru). Arrival of the Rev. Mr. Viehe and beginning of Rhenish Mission activity.
- 1873 Inauguration of Mission Church (7th December)
- 1876 W. C. Palgrave, on his journey from the Cape, passes through Omaruru which then had 42 Europeans inhabitants, most of them in the service of Eriksson & Co.
- 1877 Eriksson & Co specialize in the trade of fire-arms. Depot of 6,000 rifles and 40,000 lbs. of powder established at Omaruru trading centre north of the river.
- 1885 Treaty of protection concluded between Chief Manasse and the German Imperial Commissioner Dr. Goering (3rd November).
- 1889 German garrison at Omaruru (16th July).
- 1894 The Englishmen Christie shoots the Bastard George Buys, and Chief Manasse's men shoot Christie. Leutwein and von Lindequist come to Omaruru, accompanied by Samuel Maharero of Okahandja and Zacharias Zeraua of Otjimbingue, to investigate the case and hold court. Arrival of German troops at Omaruru (26th November).
- 1896 Development of Omaruru: 85 whites (23 Germans, 15 Englishmen, 1 Finn, 20 Boers, and 4 from the Cape). Among the 85 whites, 27 were soldiers. German garrison moves (on 30th May) into new barracks, to-day used as Magistrate's Office.
- 1904 German troops defeat the Herero at Omaruru (3rd February).
- 1905 Narrow gauge railway reaches Omaruru (4th August).
- 1907 Erection of Franketurm monument.
- 1909 German Government School opened at Omaruru (25th January).
- 1915 Arrival of Union troops at Omaruru (19th June).
- 1925 Omaruru Creamery opened.
- 1939 Powerstation at Omaruru opened.

INTRODUCTION

Population Statistics

56 The census of Okombahe and Otjohorongo Reserves taken in 1955/56 and March 1957 produced a total higher than that in the Annual Reports. The difference in Okombahe Reserve was 271 persons plus 298 persons for Sore-Sores, a total of 569 persons, and in Otjohorongo Reserve a difference of about 300. It is hard to say how exact the figures for the rural area are, but there can be little doubt that the district total is at least 10,000 Natives.

57 TABLE NO.3. NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION
(Men, Women, Children)
OMARURU DISTRICT

| Year: | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | Bush | Others | Total |
|-------|---|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1911 | | 172 | - | 3348 | 37 | 2759 | 133 | - | 6449 |
| 1913 | | 136 | 54 | 3903 | 139 | 2370 | 162 | - | 6764 |
| 1939 | m | 42 | 42 | 1108 | 635 | 741 | - | 11 | 2579 |
| | w | 43 | 61 | 1402 | 27 | 861 | - | 2 | 2396 |
| | c | 39 | 60 | 818 | 21 | 745 | - | 2 | 1685 |
| | | 124 | 163 | 3328 | 683 | 2347 | - | 15 | 6660 |
| 1944 | | 96 | 208 | 3504 | 1005 | 2916 | - | - | 7729 |
| 1945 | | 106 | 169 | 3552 | 965 | 3355 | - | - | 8147 |
| 1946 | | 123 | 175 | 3946 | 1147 | 2643 | - | - | 8034 |
| 1947 | | 150 | 164 | 3896 | 1134 | 2881 | - | - | 8225 |
| 1948 | m | 62 | 31 | 1148 | 1209 | 808 | 5 | 25 | 3288 |
| | w | 56 | 31 | 1472 | 33 | 1012 | 6 | 6 | 2616 |
| | c | 47 | 48 | 865 | 34 | 943 | 6 | 7 | 1950 |
| | | 165 | 110 | 3485 | 1276 | 2763 | 17 | 38 | 7854 |
| 1949 | m | 46 | 33 | 1329 | 1168 | 911 | 1 | 51 | 3539 |
| | w | 47 | 27 | 1559 | 34 | 1071 | 2 | 10 | 2750 |
| | c | 41 | 47 | 939 | 36 | 959 | - | 18 | 2040 |
| | | 134 | 107 | 3827 | 1238 | 2941 | 3 | 79 | 8329 |
| 1950 | m | 45 | 33 | 1291 | 977 | 806 | 1 | 40 | 3193 |
| | w | 43 | 38 | 1518 | 30 | 1038 | - | 6 | 2673 |
| | c | 47 | 64 | 984 | 30 | 1077 | - | 9 | 2211 |
| | | 135 | 135 | 3793 | 1037 | 2921 | 1 | 55 | 8077 |

Continued on next page.

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| Year: | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | Bush | Others | Total |
|-------|---|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1951 | m | 48 | 24 | 1311 | 1025 | 1032 | 2 | 44 | 3486 |
| | w | 49 | 22 | 1542 | 29 | 1159 | - | 11 | 2812 |
| | c | 47 | 31 | 944 | 20 | 1343 | - | 6 | 2391 |
| | | 144 | 77 | 3797 | 1074 | 3534 | 2 | 61 | 8689 |
| 1952 | m | 78 | 106 | 1350 | 1288 | 1103 | 3 | 10 | 3938 |
| | w | 56 | 92 | 1296 | 29 | 1241 | 1 | 10 | 2725 |
| | c | 49 | 68 | 622 | 23 | 1409 | - | 9 | 2180 |
| | | 183 | 266 | 3268 | 1340 | 3753 | 4 | 29 | 8843 |
| 1953 | m | 73 | 115 | 1411 | 1251 | 1123 | 3 | 14 | 3990 |
| | w | 59 | 85 | 1307 | 27 | 1245 | 1 | 5 | 2729 |
| | c | 53 | 63 | 640 | 21 | 1421 | - | 7 | 2205 |
| | | 185 | 263 | 3358 | 1299 | 3789 | 4 | 26 | 8924 |
| 1954 | m | 43 | 54 | 1411 | 1063 | 1299 | 4 | 6 | 3880 |
| | w | 41 | 50 | 1521 | 9 | 1212 | 1 | 5 | 2839 |
| | c | 41 | 62 | 957 | 13 | 1448 | - | 4 | 2525 |
| | | 125 | 166 | 3889 | 1085 | 3959 | 5 | 15 | 9244 |
| 1955 | m | 53 | 49 | 1459 | 994 | 1180 | 3 | 13 | 3751 |
| | w | 47 | 50 | 1545 | 16 | 1225 | 1 | 6 | 2890 |
| | c | 54 | 61 | 974 | 21 | 1476 | - | 15 | 2601 |
| | | 154 | 160 | 3978 | 1031 | 3881 | 4 | 34 | 9242 |
| 1956 | m | 49 | 45 | 1427 | 1227 | 1158 | 2 | 34 | 3942 |
| | w | 44 | 31 | 1389 | 23 | 1113 | 1 | 13 | 2614 |
| | c | 43 | 59 | 978 | 31 | 1465 | - | 10 | 2586 |
| | | 136 | 135 | 3794 | 1281 | 3736 | 3 | 57 | 9142 |

58 TABLE NO. 4. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR
OMARURU DISTRICT

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Rural area | | | | |
| Farms: | 1,200 | 1,200 | 960 | 770 |
| Mines: | 1,439 | 1,108 | 1,012 | 629 ^x |
| Railways: | 6 | 13 | 27 | 14 |
| Roads: | 34 | 40 | 70 | 52 |
| Urban Area: | 430 | 435 | 494 | 520 |
| | 3,109 | 2,796 | 2,563 | 1,985 |

Note ^x) This drop is due to redefinition of district excluding Brandberg West Mine, the Salt Pans and Guano Platforms.

II. NON-EUROPEANS IN THE RURAL AREA

a) Farms

59 Ranching as the main form of farming absorbs much of the farm labour. The figures relating to the number of labourers on farms are not complete, and in those available, certain errors must have crept in.

Number of farms

60 In the year 1900, there were 5 farms in "Omaruru and surrounding area". In 1902, the total of cattle owned by Europeans amounted to 1,500 head. In 1909, the number of farms had risen to 115, in 1911 to 142, and in 1913 to 175, with a total extent of 1,020,497 ha. By this time (1913), European stock farmers had 23,737 head of cattle and 54,489 head of small stock. The total of not more than 575 ha. under cultivation in the district shows the paramount importance of stock farming. Over recent years the number of farms has increased from 182 in 1952 to 233 in 1955/56. This last number includes subdivided farms.

61 In 1952, there were 1,200 labourers on 182 farms or 6.6 per farm. According to the same source, there were 233 farms and subdivided farms in 1956 with 770 labourers or 3.3 labourers per farm. Though based on incomplete figures, this example shows how the farm labour position has changed.

62 There is no doubt that the demand for farm labour far exceeds the supply. A farmer may have to wait 2-3 years before getting a labourer additional to the number already employed.

63 In the following table, certain years are shown for comparison with the year 1956.

TABLE No.5. NON-EUROPEANS ON FARMS
OMARURU DISTRICT (1948-1956)

| Year: | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | Bush | Others | Total |
|-------|---|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|--------|-------|
| 1948 | m | 44 | 9 | 279 | 977 | 139 | 4 | 11 | 1,463 |
| | w | 39 | 6 | 320 | 3 | 117 | 6 | 1 | 492 |
| | c | 40 | 16 | 183 | 13 | 146 | 6 | 2 | 406 |
| | | 123 | 31 | 782 | 993 | 402 | 16 | 14 | 2,361 |
| 1950 | m | 29 | 13 | 259 | 642 | 106 | - | 38 | 1,087 |
| | w | 30 | 10 | 293 | - | 93 | - | 5 | 431 |
| | c | 29 | 30 | 203 | - | 110 | - | 6 | 378 |
| | | 88 | 53 | 755 | 642 | 309 | - | 49 | 1,896 |
| 1954 | m | 25 | 20 | 290 | 419 | 300 | - | - | 1,054 |
| | w | 21 | 18 | 240 | - | 260 | - | - | 539 |
| | c | 20 | 18 | 262 | - | 310 | - | - | 610 |
| | | 66 | 56 | 792 | 419 | 870 | - | - | 2,203 |
| 1956 | m | 29 | 18 | 204 | 459 | 58 | - | 20 | 788 |
| | w | 29 | 9 | 116 | 6 | 46 | - | 11 | 217 |
| | c | 42 | 29 | 136 | 3 | 36 | - | 9 | 255 |
| | | 100 | 56 | 456 | 468 | 140 | - | 40 | 1,260 |

Note: drop in 1956 was due to redefinition of district.

64 TABLE No.6. NATIVE-OWNED STOCK ON FARMS

| Year: | Large stock | | | Small stock | | Cattle units ¹⁾ |
|-------|-------------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | cattle | horses | donkeys | goats | sheep | |
| 1948 | 760 | 67 | 275 | 4,380 | 50 | 1,988 |
| 1949 | 592 | 135 | 291 | 3,795 | | 1,777 |
| 1950 | 810 | 116 | 293 | 3,342 | | 1,888 |
| 1954 | 767 | 98 | 80 | 4,640 | | 1,873 |
| 1955 | 701 | 127 | 192 | 4,980 | | 2,016 |
| 1956 | 389 | 127 | 130 | 3,728 | | 1,392 |

Note 1) A cattle unit is one bovine or equine or 5 head of small stock.

65 If there were 1,260 Non-Europeans on the farms in 1956 (para.63), then this gives an average holding of 110.5 cattle units per 100 persons.

b) Mines

66 Various minerals occur in the district, so that mining and prospecting absorb a considerable number of labourers, though little of it is of local origin. In 1956, after the transfer of western Omaruru district back to Swakopmund, there were 629 labourers working on mines, about a third of the total of 1,985 labourers employed in the district, vide para. 58.

67 Among the mines the tin mines are the most important. The Uis Mine (in Okombahe Reserve), run by the Uis Tin Mining Companies, !Nei-eis and /Humdi-//gams, !Nob-//gams and !Aobe-/hunis, run by Namib Tine Mines, absorb most of the mine labour. There are also mines at Etemba, Meridas, Kahero, run by South West African Tin Mines.

68 Wolfram is produced by the Krantzberg Mine on the farm Pristelwitz south of the Omaruru river. Gold was formerly produced by the Ondundu Mine (Ondundu-tjivapa, in north-eastern Otjohorongo Reserve) and at Epako. Operations at Ondundu were suspended around 1951.

69 An example of ethnic groups found among mine labourers is taken from Uis Mine which employed 243 labourers in October 1956. These men formed 38% of all labourers employed on mines in the district.

| O r i g i n | n u m b e r |
|------------------------|-------------|
| S.W.A. Police Zone | |
| Bergdama | 29 |
| Herero | 2 |
| Local Ovambo | 10 |
| | <hr/> 41 |

Continued on next page.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Ovamboland | |
| Kuanyama | 30 |
| Ndonga | 24 |
| | <hr/> 54 |
| Okavango | |
| Various tribes | 80 |
| | <hr/> 80 |
| Extra-territorial | |
| Angola tribes | 68 |
| | <hr/> 68 (28%) |
| Grand total: | <hr/> 243 |

70 It is noteworthy that among the local labourers the Herero form the smallest group. This is because they scorn hard work of this type.

71 Work on the mines is attractive to many northern and extra-territorial labourers for at least two reasons:

1. community life and the presence of numbers of fellow tribesmen;
2. certainty about fixed rations and wages. The knowledge that they are employed by a company and less at the mercy of individuals is also a factor.

c) Education

72 Besides the Rhenish School in Omaruru Location and the Government Schools at Omatjete and Okombahe, there is a R.C. Mission School in the farming area, at Waldfrieden, 12 miles from Omaruru, on the right bank of the River. This school is mainly for girls and therefore specializes in domestic science.

73 In March 1957, I collected the following information about the pupils:

TABLE No.7. AGE STRUCTURE OF PUPILS AND
DISTRIBUTION. WALDFRIEDEN R.C.SCHOOL
(B: boys, G: girls)

| Std | Sex | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 27 | Tot |
|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| a | B | - | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | G | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| | | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| A | G | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | | | | | | | 11 |
| B | G | | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 19 |
| I | G | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 12 |
| II | G | | | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 16 |
| III | G | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | | 21 |
| IV | G | | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | | | 15 |
| V | G | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 6 |
| | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 115 |

74 45 pupils or 39% were in the sub-standards and 70 pupils or 61% in the standards. The average age of the pupils in Std. a was about 9.7 years and in Std. III 15.0 years.

75 The following ethnic groups were represented among the pupils:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----|
| Police Zone: | Herero | 26 |
| | Bergdama | 18 |
| | Hottentots | 4 |
| | Coloureds | 9 |

Continued on next page.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----|
| Northern Territories: | Ovambo | 10 |
| | Okavango | 17 |

27

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|----|
| Police Zone: | Tswana | 24 |
|--------------|----------------|----|

24

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|
| Extra-Territorial: | Angola | 2 |
| | Khosa | 1 |
| | S. Sotho | 2 |
| | Rotse | 1 |
| | Nyasa | 1 |

7

Grand total: 115

76 Needlework, sewing and European cooking are taught and studied with great interest. There is a large garden close by, in which all pupils get training in garden work.

77 Though representing such different ethnic groups all pupils are on good terms. The only Native language taught in school is Herero.

III. OKOMBAHE NATIVE RESERVE

History

78 The following data on the history of Okombahe are taken from the Chronicle of the Rhenish Mission at Okombahe.

79 The Bastard Daniel C l o e t e, who had been brought from the Cape Colony by the Rev. Hugo Hahn, became a teacher in the service of the Rhenish Mission. When the Khoi of !Am-eib left that place for lack of water and moved to !Gao-gob (Springbockfontein on the western Erongo), Daniel Cloete settled among them, in about 1870. When water became scarce at !Gao-gob too, Cloete went with the Khoi to Okombahe.

80 At that time, the bed of the Omaruru River was over-grown with impenetrable bush and there was only a narrow water course in the middle. The bush was full of snakes, and leopards and lions came to the cattle kraals even during the day. Fires had to be kept going at night to keep them away. Malaria was rife in the whole area.

81 Soon after this migration of the Khoi to Okombahe the Bergdama living in the Erongo mountains sent a delegation to the Rev. Mr. Hahn at Otjimbingue and complained that the Herero intended making them their serfs and treating them as "baboons". They accordingly besought Hahn for protection.

82 Hahn appealed to Chief Willem Zeraua of Omaruru, and the latter granted them Okombahe, to live there in freedom and unmolested by the Herero. As a result of this agreement about 300 Bergdama moved to Okombahe. Daniel Cloete ministered to them as worker of the Rhenish Mission. He taught them to make gardens and cultivate the ground. When word

spread that Okombahe had become a place of refuge for them, Bergdama fugitives from the Daures (Brandberg) and other mountains flocked to Okombahe. The total of Bergdama at Okombahe rose to 500 in the year 1871 and this number was doubled in the ensuing years.

83 The Bergdama settled on the left bank of the Omaruru River whilst the Zwaartboois occupied the right bank. According to the Chronicle, the Bergdama worked harder than the Zwaartboois, especially in their gardens, where they grew mostly melons and maize. The sale of some of their produce enabled them to buy livestock, clothing, and even pots, pails, and plates. At first only three Bergdama families had some goats.

84 These first years of promise were followed by a great drought. The Bergdama lacked food and took to their old nomad life of collecting and hunting. The Bergdama from the Brandberg said, "We want to be free men and do not like to toil at Okombahe". Almost all of them returned to their hide-outs in the mountains.

85 When the war between the Herero and Khoi broke out in 1880, some of the Bergdama at Okombahe, instigated by the Herero Chief, attacked the Khoi at night and murdered them. Peace at Okombahe was now at an end. Daniel Cloete left with the /Narib-Bergdama and settled at //Konagas near Walvis Bay. On their way back to Okombahe at a later date, they were attacked by the Herero at Lëwater (//Goe-//gams) and lost all their livestock. Shortly afterwards they also had a Khoi raid and lost the rest of their belongings. Cloete and his group abandoned the idea of going back to Okombahe. They went down to Swakopmund instead and thence to !Kei-//gamxab. They eventually settled down at Scheppmansdorf, the Rooibank of to-day.

86 Meanwhile, Bergdama and Herero roamed the Okombahe area. The Herero Chief at Omaruru had sent a force under Daniel N'iko and Johannes Kaguu to Okombahe to defend the place against the Khoi. At

this time Cornelius Goreseb was head of the Okombahe Bergdama.

87 In 1882, the Rev. Mr. Niederwelland arrived at Okombahe, and an active period of the Rhenish Mission began. He was followed in 1886 by the Rev. Christian Baumann, who had come from Otjimbingue. The latter had hoped to bring many Bergdama with him from there, but most of them had preferred to stay at Otjimbingue because the Herero of Okombahe-Omaruru were not prepared to cede Okombahe to the Bergdama. That they were right was proved in the years that followed. When Daniel Cloete returned to Okombahe in 1888, he found the Herero masters of the place.

88 Cloete left Okombahe in 1891 and died at Spitzkopje three years later. Meanwhile a new missionary, the Rev. Mr. Schaar, had taken up the work at Okombahe. Times were not peaceful. The Herero under Daniel Kariko and the Bergdama under Cornelius Goreseb were making war upon one another.

89 In 1893, some groups of Bergdama arrived from Zesfontein and also from the Bockberg in the south-western Erongo. Those from Zesfontein in the Kaokoveld complained that the /Uixamab people made war on them, and they asked the Bergdama of Okombahe to take them in. These Bergdama from Zesfontein immigrated about 200 strong, led by their elder !Naruseb.

90 At Omaruru, Manasse Tjiseseta had become Chief of the western Herero. A period of incessant strife and troubles between the Bergdama and Herero followed. Ill-treatment of the Bergdama by the Herero was common, and many sought refuge in the Bockberg area of the Erongo.

91 When the murder of a European by the Herero (para. 55) caused Major Leutwein to travel to Omaruru to station a garrison there, the Bergdama Chief Cornelius went to meet him on the way. He described to him the position at Okombahe and begged him to liberate his people from Herero oppression. Major Leutwein had much sympathy with the Bergdama in

their plight and proposed to Chief Manasse that he cede Okombahe to the Bergdama against an annual rental of 800 German marks. Chief Manasse agreed, and Okombahe was put at the disposal of the Bergdama. One condition was imposed, that they were to supply labourers to the Government. The Herero then living at Okombahe were allowed to stay. The treaty ceding Okombahe was signed at Omaruru on 30th November 1894.

92 On 18th December 1894, a German garrison under Sergeant Gilsoul was stationed at Okombahe. A building was erected, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The crown land of Okombahe covered Okombahe itself and included Ongauakahoni or //Ganeb, the ford through the Omaruru, and Ama-!haos. The area of Omandumba (!Gao-gob) on the western Erongo was to be open to Bergdama and Herero alike, but the Bergdama of that area were expected to acknowledge Cornelius as their chief.

93 The Herero of Okombahe, however, were not satisfied with all this and told their chief so. He ordered them to remove from Okombahe to Eharui (!Kawab of to-day). Daniel Kariko complied and moved with his people to Eharui, but Johannes went with his people to Otjongeama ("lion's place"), still so known to-day or as /Hamas. It lies north of the Paukwab-Mountains. Martin and his followers moved far to the north-west and settled at Omihana, also known as /Ais II. To-day this falls under the administration of Otjohorongo Reserve.

94 The Herero were neither able nor willing to keep the peace with the Bergdama, whom they called "ovazorotua" "black serfs". Under the leadership of one Josef Toke they made a raid on the Bockberg area, burnt down the Bergdama huts and plundered the people. They seized their livestock and their honey. Daniel Kariko was held responsible and fled with his followers from !Kawab to the far north and settled at Otujapi (which means "Where do we go?"), at Omihana and !Gorixas. Otujapi to-day also falls under the administration of Otjohorongo Reserve and is known mostly as /Ais I. It is close to /Ais II.

There Kariko lost his position as sub-chief of Manasse by reason of his insubordination.

95 Though Okombahe had been ceded to the Bergdama on condition that they supply labourers, they showed small inclination to do so. Instead of going to work themselves, they preferred combing the bush and seizing men whom they could send to the Government instead. This soon led to tension between the nomad Bergdama and those settled at Okombahe.

96 In 1898, a famine occurred and many Bergdama succumbed to typhoid fever. The famine was so great that the Bergdama did not shrink from eating the meat of fallen cattle in the bush. In view of the emergency, Chief Cornelius was allowed to extend the living area of the Bergdama as far as Okarundu (today a farm on the eastern border of the Reserve) and Tsom-tsaub (west of Okombahe at the confluence of the Xamgudomi and Omaruru Rivers). The Bergdama were also allowed to settle in the Omandumba area.

97 In 1904, when the Herero rebellion broke out, the Herero urged Chief Cornelius to join them and to kill all the Europeans at Okombahe. Cornelius refused. At the end of January, all the Bergdama of Omaruru fled to Okombahe, to avoid being forced to fight against the Germans. Daniel Kariko appeared again as a leader in war, and sent letter after letter to Cornelius urging him to give up his allegiance to the Germans and to join the Herero. Cornelius did not change his attitude, and the Bergdama prepared to defend the place against Herero attack. The Europeans had a few days full of tension and uncertainty. But nothing serious happened at Okombahe for the Herero were concentrating their efforts on Omaruru. For a description of the position at Okombahe in those days see a letter from Mrs. von Eckenbrecher quoted by K. Schwabe, "Der Krieg in Deutsch-Südwestafrika 1904-1906," pp. 101-4.

98 In the following year 1905, the R.C. Mission Station at Usakos founded an out-station at Okombahe.

99 The Bergdama's attitude in the Herero rebellion was fully appreciated by the German authorities, and in token thereof the Governor von Lindequist, by a grant dated 1st June 1906, set aside Okombahe as a Bergdama Reserve.

100 On 13th September 1908, the church building of the Rhenish Mission was inaugurated. This still stands to-day.

101 In the night of the 2nd to 3rd April 1910, Cornelius Goreseb died. After his death the cohesion among the Bergdama weakened. Cornelius appears to have foreseen this when he said, "I know that when I am no more, my people will be scattered like chaff in the wind". The Bergdama Council of Five introduced by Cornelius was now leaderless and proved to be quite ineffective.

102 An important era began when tin was discovered at !Nei-eis and !Aobe-hūnis. Many Bergdama went there to work, while others earned money by driving transport wagons for the tin mines.

103 With the occupation, the Union troops arrived at Okombahe on 18th June 1915. In July, Judas, the eldest son of Cornelius, was nominated Captain of the Bergdama by the Native Commissioner Pearson, and the Council of Five was dissolved. Judas appointed three men to a new Council. The Bergdama were dissatisfied with this because all of them were relatives of his.

104 When normal conditions returned at the end of World War I, many Bergdama left the reserved area of Okombahe to find work. Even the labourers at !Aobe-hūnis left their jobs and drifted mostly to Swakopmund. The Bergdama apparently were not fond of the work on the mines.

105 Judas Goreseb died at Okombahe on 26th April 1923. The Bergdama had never acknowledged him as their Supreme Chief. They now elected his brother Hosea, who was appointed on 13th June 1923. Hosea died on 26th January 1943.

106 On 13th November 1923, the reserved area of Okombahe, which had for the last five years been supervised by an official stationed at Otjohorongo, was proclaimed a Native Reserve by GN No.122. The Reserve was 172,780 ha. in extent. The rights granted to the Bergdama by the German Government were thus confirmed by the S.W.A. Administration.

107 The newly proclaimed Reserve remained under the Welfare Officer of Otjohorongo Reserve until 1945. He visited it once a week. In 1945, Theodor Gauseb was appointed Headman of the Reserve, as there was nobody else to take the place of the late Hosea Goreseb. The first full-time Welfare Officer for Okombahe Reserve was appointed in 1946.

108 The Reserve was named after the old place of "Okombahe" on the banks of the Omaruru River. Okombahe means "place of the giraffe" and refers to the mountain lying south-east of it. Its ridge slopes down gradually and reminds one of the backbone of a giraffe. It does not mean that it was a place where giraffes occurred.

Boundaries

109 The southern border stretches from the Erongo (the old Bergdama area of !Gao-gob or Omandumba) to !Nob-//gams on the Omaruru River and follows the central bed of the Omaruru as far as Lêwater. The left bank is farm land. In the north it adjoins Otjohorongo Reserve. The common boundary is not fenced. In the northwest, the Ugab (Nama: !U-//gâb) forms the boundary but though it runs in the middle of the channel, "give and take" boundaries have been arranged with many adjoining farm owners. The western boundary runs east of the Brandberg to its southern slopes and thence follows a fairly straight line to Lêwater on the Omaruru River.

Extensions

110 In 1947, an extension of the Reserve was gazetted by GN 374 dated 4/11/47 and adding c.116,000

ha. to the existing reserved area. Another extension by c.133,000 ha. was gazetted by GN 215 dated 1/9/50, so that the Okombahe Reserve then covered an area of 421,780 ha.

111 In 1956, some portions of the farm Sorris-Sorris or Sore-Soris (Nama: Sore-sores) were acquired by the government and added to Okombahe Reserve. This extension lies on the right bank of the Ugab so that the Ugab river boundary in the north has been shortened. Sore-Soris has been allotted to the Bergdama who were removed from the former Aukeigas Reserve west of Windhoek.

Description of country

112 Okombahe Reserve falls geographically into two areas: the country east of Uis (/Ues) Mine, with relatively good grazing and vegetation after sufficient rainfall, and the country west of Uis Mine, with semi-Namib character. In the eastern portion of the Reserve there are numerous elevations, mountain ranges and isolated hills, among them the Okombahe or //Ganeb Mountain, the /Giribes or Jackal Mountain, the Paukwab and Okatjiho (Nama: /Uib) Range. The western portion is rather flat and undulating with some elevations such as the !Aimâs-Bank in the north, the Gaodab and !Gâo-kauseb in the centre and the /Ues Mountains north of the Mine.

Hydrography

113 Some dry river-beds drain the north-east and south-east of the Reserve into the Omaruru River. The Omaruru flows in normal rain years. At Okombahe it even has surface flow over a certain stretch. In the rainy season 1916/17, when the rainfall measured at Okombahe was 252 mm, the Omaruru came down in spate several times, and there was water in it from the beginning of February until the middle of May.

114 In the west there are some depressions which actually are old dry river-channels. A dry channel system with the /Ues River as main artery drains into the Ugab. The /Ues River also gets water from the Tsiseb, which comes down after good local rains

in the Brandberg area. Though at present this is rare, the Tsiseb must have been an impressive river in the distant past, judging by the scoured rock in its bed.

115 The Ugab in normal rain years flows in a narrow channel and much of its water flows under the sand. Here, as in the Omaruru river bed, water-holes dug in the sand yield water the whole year round. Most of the settlements are therefore situated along these two rivers.

116 To supplement the water-holes dug in the riverbeds, boreholes have been sunk at a number of places. The water is brackish here and there. At //Kaniab in the far south-west I found some Bergdama who had made a fire under a drum filled with water. A long pipe sealed to the drum with clay led to a pail buried in the ground. In this way they were distilling the brackish water to get some water that they could drink. Dams have also been constructed by the Works Department of the Administration, at sites selected by their engineers, but these have been only a limited success.

117 Rainfall

(Okombahe Lat. $21^{\circ}22'$, Long. $15^{\circ}24'$ Altitude 945 m.)

| | | | |
|------|----------|------|-------|
| 1948 | 212.1 mm | 1953 | 213.4 |
| 1949 | 234.7 | 1954 | 226.7 |
| 1950 | 751.1 | 1955 | 202.9 |
| 1951 | 318.2 | 1956 | 182.3 |
| 1952 | 171.2 | | |

Fauna

118 There still are plenty of springbok, steenbok and gemsbok in certain areas and kudu also occur. Zebras are found near the Brandberg, and much of the game stays south of the Brandberg where it is least disturbed by man.

119 Ostriches are plentiful, and the kori bustard and golden eagle occur and sometimes a species of

bird found near the sea. Ostrich eggs are eaten by the Bergdama, and they make bead necklaces out of the shells.

120 Carnivora also occur, e.g. leopards in the Brandberg area. When Tsiseb was still inhabited in 1955, leopards used to come down the valley at night and kill small stock and calves. In the Brandberg area cheetahs are also said to occur, and wild dogs sometimes come into the Reserve from the Namib. Jackals are plentiful. Lions used to come to the Ugab but the extension of the farming area north of the Ugab has made them withdraw. In recent years a rhino also appeared on the Ugab near Sore-Soris, but this was an exceptional event.

121 Rifles have been issued to the Headman and Boardmembers for the destruction of vermin. The people sometimes hunt jackals with dogs, and probably game too, now and then. Traps are set around the areas where the game goes for the lambing period. Dogs also hunt game on their own.

Communications

122 Roads connect Omaruru and Usakos with Okombahe. About 300 miles of roads link all places in the Reserve. There is a road from Okombahe to Omatjete, headquarters of Otjohorongo Reserve, and one to Uis Mine. From here there is a road to Tsiseb, whence one has to take a path up the Tsiseb valley to reach the rock paintings, e.g. the famous group with the White Lady.

123 Uis Mine is connected in the north with the main road to Fransfontein, and in the south with a new road to Swakopmund via Hentiesbay. Another road links Uis Mine with the mining area round !Nei-!eis on the Omaruru, and this road connects this part of the Reserve with the railway station Trekkopje. It is mainly the mining activities in the west and south of the Reserve that have brought about all this road development.

Numbers and distribution of population

124 No reliable data are available on the growth of the Reserve population during its early years. In 1938 the total population amounted to 1,268 and in 1939 to 1,372 (Report on S.W.A. for 1939).

125 TABLE No. 8. POPULATION
OKOMBAHE RESERVE (1948-1956)

| Year | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Local Ov. | Bergd. | Others | Tots. |
|--------|---|------|-----|-----|--------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1939 | m | 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 379 | | 400 |
| | w | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 480 | | 505 |
| | c | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 448 | | 467 |
| total: | | 15 | 20 | 7 | 23 | 1,307 | | 1,372 |
| 1948 | m | 10 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 469 | | 507 |
| | w | 8 | 7 | 3 | - | 636 | | 654 |
| | c | 7 | 13 | 3 | - | 594 | | 617 |
| | | 25 | 29 | 9 | 16 | 1,699 | | 1,778 |
| 1949 | m | 9 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 629 | 2 | 673 |
| | w | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | 780 | - | 794 |
| | c | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 694 | - | 709 |
| | | 30 | 17 | 4 | 20 | 2,103 | 2 | 2,176 |
| 1950 | m | 13 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 445 | | 493 |
| | w | 12 | 9 | 4 | - | 698 | | 723 |
| | c | 18 | 13 | 2 | - | 687 | | 720 |
| | | 43 | 32 | 11 | 20 | 1,830 | | 1,936 |
| 1951 | m | 19 | 14 | 7 | 23 | 608 | | 671 |
| | w | 15 | 14 | 4 | - | 843 | | 876 |
| | c | 15 | 16 | 2 | - | 940 | | 973 |
| | | 49 | 44 | 13 | 23 | 2,391 | | 2,520 |
| 1952 | m | 10 | 20 | 7 | 23 | 623 | | 683 |
| | w | 16 | 9 | 5 | - | 847 | | 877 |
| | c | 19 | 18 | 2 | - | 1,031 | | 1,070 |
| | | 45 | 47 | 14 | 23 | 2,501 | | 2,630 |

continued on next page.

| Year | | Khoi | B/C | Her. | Local Ov. | Bergd. | Others | Tots. |
|---------|---|------|-----|------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1953 | m | 13 | 12 | 7 | 30 | 566 | 2 | 630 |
| | w | 19 | 11 | 3 | - | 815 | - | 848 |
| | c | 22 | 10 | 2 | - | 1,033 | - | 1,067 |
| | | 54 | 33 | 12 | 30 | 2,414 | 2 | 2,545 |
| 1954 | m | 12 | 19 | 7 | 15 | 570 | 2 | 625 |
| | w | 16 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 768 | - | 810 |
| | c | 18 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 883 | - | 934 |
| | | 46 | 70 | 12 | 18 | 2,221 | 2 | 2,369 |
| 1955/56 | m | 5 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 673 | 1 | 708 |
| | w | 11 | 4 | 3 | - | 979 | - | 997 |
| | c | 12 | 10 | 2 | - | 1,175 | - | 1,199 |
| | | 28 | 18 | 9 | 21 | 2,827 | 1 | 2,904 |

126 The figures quoted for 1955/56 are the result of a population census which I took in Okombahe Reserve in December 1955 and March 1956.

127 They include 298 Bergdama removed from Aukai-gas Reserve in Windhoek district. My figure for B/C is probably due to my having counted Bergdama half-castes as Bergdama. The difference between the totals for 1954 and 1955 may be due to difficulties in carrying out an accurate census in previous years.

128 The population has thus more than doubled itself in the 17 years between 1938 and 1956. This high rate of increase was not a natural one, but was caused by immigration and the development of stock farming as a main means of subsistence. In the main group, that of the Bergdama adult men formed 29% of their group in 1939, 27.6% in 1948, 24.9% in 1952 and 23.8% in 1956. In the absence of information about the ratio of the sexes amongst children, one cannot tell what significance this gradual decline has. It might point to a large labour exodus of males, or it might indicate a greater survival rate of children.

Distribution of population

129 The Bergdama population is spread all over the Reserve. When the first move of Bergdama from Aukeigas Reserve was planned, it was proposed to settle them in the central area east of Uis Mine. Drilling was, however, unsuccessful there. So they were settled at /Hamas, Okombahe and Jansen. The bulk of the Bergdama from Aukeigas Reserve who moved to the Ugab were settled on Sorris-Sorris in 1956, portions thereof having been acquired and added to the Reserve.

130 The few Khoi living in the Reserve when the population census was taken were at Okombahe itself, at !Gai-//nais, and at Goaob-tsaub. The Bastards and Coloureds were at Okombahe, Jansen and Xamgudomi (Leeurivier). The local Ovambo were scattered. There was one !Kū Bushman in the Bergdama location south-east of Uis Mine. Most of the Herero were at /Ui-krens, some at Uis Mine and one at !Nei-!aob.

131 TABLE No.9. VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF OKOMBAHE RESERVE (March 1956)

| Village | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 /Hum-di-//gams | Bgd 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 29 |
| 2 /Nai-//gāb | Bgd 16 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 75 |
| 3 /Naraxa-ams | Bgd 6 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| 4 /Oro-tsaub (Oubron) | Bgd 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 17 |
| 5 /Ues I (Mine) | Bgd 30 Khoi 2 Ov. 6 B. 1 | 61 1 | 36 | 35 | 162 3 6 1 |
| | | | | | 172 |
| 6 /Ues II (Suerus) | Bgd 12 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| 7 /Ui-krens | Bgd 19 Her 4 | 36 2 | 14 1 | 17 1 | 86 8 |
| | | | | | 94 |
| 8 /Arises | Bgd 9 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 41 |

continued on next page.

| Village | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 9 /Nū-//uis (/Nūs, Swartklip) | Bgd 12 Ov. 1 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 38 1 39 |
| 10 /Nūs (Heinz) | Bgd 9 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 36 |
| 11 !Aimā-!haos (!Aimās-Bank) | Bgd 23 | 38 | 32 | 20 | 113 |
| 12 !Aobe-hūnis | Bgd 16 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 70 |
| 13 !Gai-//nais | Bgd 27 Khoi | 40 2 | 16 1 | 13 2 | 96 5 101 |
| 14 !Hā-di-//aūs | Bgd 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 15 !Huni-!haos | Bgd 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 16 !Kawab (Eharui) | Bgd 36 Ov. 2 | 50 | 30 | 16 | 132 2 134 |
| 17 !Nei-!aob | Bgd 2 Her | 3 1 | 1 | - | 6 1 7 |
| 18 !Naru-tsaub | Bgd 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 |
| 19 !Nei-//eis | Bgd 8 Ov. 1 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 32 1 33 |
| 20 !Nob-//gams | Bgd 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 24 |
| 21 //Arixa-ams | Bgd 7 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 60 |
| 22 //Gai-ōas | Bgd 5 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 46 |
| 23 //Ganamab | Bgd 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| 24 //Goe-//gami (Lêwater) | Bgd 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 |
| 25 //Gūab-//gamis | Bgd 14 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 42 |
| 26 //Kai-//nūses | Bgd 14 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 65 |
| 27 //Kairos (S) | Bgd 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 29 |
| 28 //Kaniab | Bgd 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 20 |
| 29 Ani-//gāb (S) | Bgd 42 | 72 | 33 | 30 | 177 |
| 30 Ani-sueb (Okakuju) | Bgd 28 | 40 | 28 | 16 | 112 |
| 31 Daob-gaos (U-//gāb) | Bgd 11 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 70 |
| 32 Dawe-tsaub Eharui see No.16 !Kawab | Bgd 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 14 |

| Village | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| 33 Gweseb-/aus | Bgd 2 Ov. 2 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 42 2 44 |
| 34 Goaob-tsaub | Bgd 14 Ov. 1 Khoi | 17 | 12 | 5 | 48 1 1 50 |
| 35 Hobatere | Bgd 11 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 43 |
| 36 Jansen | Bgd 50 B/C 1 | 62 | 37 | 49 | 198 5 203 |
| 37 Kalkrans (S) | Bgd 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 38 Katorab | Bgd 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| Katjihos see No.40 Okatjiho | | | | | |
| 39 Kori-!gaos | Bgd 13 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 45 |
| Lêwater see No.24 //Goe- //gami | | | | | |
| Okakuju see No.30 Ani-sueb | | | | | |
| 40 Okatjiho | Bgd 10 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 25 |
| 41 Okombahe (/Ã-/gomeb) | Bgd 73 Khoi 3 B/C 2 Ov. 3 | 117 | 71 | 72 | 333 19 5 3 360 |
| 42 Otjongeama (/Hamas) | Bgd 13 Ov. 4 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 46 4 50 |
| Oubron see No.4 /Oro-tsaub | | | | | |
| 43 Poukuab (Paukwab) | Bgd 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 22 |
| 44 Sēb-da-ā-es (Teklenberg) | Bgd 8 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 38 |

continued on the next page.

| Village | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------------|
| 45 Sore-sores (S) | Bgd 29 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 86 |
| Suerus see No.6 /Ues II | | | | | |
| 46 Tsiseb | Bgd 17 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 42 |
| 47 Tsom-tsaub | Bgd 6 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 32 |
| 48 Xamgudomi (Leeurivier) | Bgd 26 B/C 1 Ov. 1 | 36 | 26 | 23 | 111 8 1 120 |
| 49 Zebedeus | Bgd 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | 708 | 997 | 613 | 586 | 2904 |

Group Totals

Sex and Age Totals

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| Bergdama | 2,827 | males | 1,321 | (45.5%) |
| Khoi | 28 | females | 1,583 | (54.5%) |
| Bast/Col. | 18 | | 2,904 | (100%) |
| Herero | 9 | adults | 1,705 | |
| Ovambo | 21 | children | 1,199 | |
| Bush | 1 | | | |
| | 2,904 | | 2,904 | |

Key: Bgd Bergdama
Khoi Khoi
B/C Bastards & Coloureds
Her Herero
Ov Local Ovambo
B Bushmen
(S)..... on Sorris-Sorris

132 Not quite 50% of all settlements are situated on dry riverbeds. A line drawn east of Uis Mine, where the semi-Namib character of the Reserve begins, would divide the Reserve into two approximately equal parts. The western part has 12 settlements

with 678 residents, viz. 25% of the Reserve residents.

133 This percentage does not include the new extension of Sorris-Sorris north of the Ugab River but reflects the position south of the Ugab only.

Fluctuation of population

134 There have been fluctuations in the Bergdama totals. Many Bergdama left the Reserve prior to 1949 to find work but in this year they returned to look after their stock. In 1950 many Bergdama again left the Reserve. In 1951, Bergdama moved into the Reserve from the southern Kaokoveld and settled at Daob-!gaos, Tsiseb, //Arixa-ams and /Ues.

135 There are regular seasonal movements within the Reserve, especially in the rainy season. The people of Tsom-tsaub for example move to /Nuniab with their herds when the rains have fallen there. Those of //Kai-nūses trek with their stock to !Aimā-!haos in the rainy season and come back in winter. Sometimes only the men come back to //Kai-nūses with the cattle, whilst the womenfolk stay at !Aimā-!haos with the small stock during the dry season. At !Aimā-!haos water collects in rock depressions after the rains (surface water) and there is also a dam on the east side to store rain-water.

136 Apart from these seasonal migrations of some families, other families and even whole settlements move away when water becomes scarce in the wells or boreholes and pumping plants have to be repaired. Thus the 42 residents of Tsiseb, whom I had counted in December 1955, left a few months later because a big repair job had to be undertaken. People who used to live at /Nu-//karus, where there was no well, moved to !Gai-//nais when a borehole was equipped there. At !Nei-!aob rain water is collected, but this dries up in course of time and so the cattle have to be driven to !Gai-//nais. Drinking water is fetched from there in big drums transported by donkey cart.

137 Lack of water and, in the west even lack of wind to turn the windmills, make people go away for good or for a period. Thus the people moved permanently from //Ganamab to Sēb-da-ā-es and //Arixa-ams, those of Paukwab moved to Leeurivier or Okombahe. Many old abandoned huts were to be seen at Paukwab in March 1956. Some people from /Kuwu-tsaub moved to //Goe-//gami.

138 Such movements are of course normal in a semi-desert country. The drilling of bore-holes equipped with pumping plants provides a more even water supply for man and beast and has helped to stabilize the population a great deal.

Authority and control

139 Okombahe Reserve is under the control of the Magistrate/Native Commissioner, Omaruru, and is administered by a Welfare Officer. The latter has a Native Assistant who also interprets in Nama, Herero and Afrikaans, and a Native constable (Herero half-caste).

140 There are two headmen in the Reserve:

1. Theodor G a u s e b, living at Okombahe. He was nominated in 1945 by the Magistrate, after consultation with the people.
2. Salatiel S e i b e b, living at Okatjiho. He came from Aukeigas Reserve in 1947 with the first group of people removed from there.

141 Official messages sent to Board members are also passed on to the headmen. Their allowance is £2.10.0 a month.

Reserve Board

142 All members of the Board are Bergdama and all are elected. The Headmen are also members of the Board. In 1957, the Board members and their respective areas were:

1. Philemon Gondeb Okombahe.
2. Kefas Gurirab Ani-sueb.
3. Adalbert Uiseb Tsom-tsaub and places
west of it along the
Omaruru river.
4. Gottfried Gauseb Western portion of the
Reserve.
5. Zedekias Gaogorob !Kawab.
6. Eduard Goseb Goaab-tsaub, /Ui-krens,
Hobatere !Gai-//nais,
!Nei-!aob i.e. the
south-eastern portion
of the Reserve.

143 Some of the members appear to have served on the Board for a long time, e.g. Zedekias since 1937, and Eduard since 1941. Some of them are literate.

144 Monthly informal meetings of the Reserve Board are presided over by the Welfare Officer, and quarterly meetings by the Magistrate.

145 The Board members assist the Welfare Officer in collecting grazing fees for the Trust Fund, and see to it that stock is brought in for branding on dates and at places specified by the Welfare Officer. They are responsible for the repair of fences in their areas, attend to problems and complaints, and help in settling estates.

The "Paramount head" of the Bergdama

146 In 1953, Dawid Goreseb, cousin of Chief Cornelius Goreseb, was appointed Senior Headman of the Bergdama, with the official title "Opperhoof van die Damarastam", on twelve months probation. At the Annual General Meeting of the Bergdama held at Okombahe on 7th December 1954, Dawid Goreseb was appointed "Opperhoof" by the Chief Native Commissioner. The appointment was confirmed by the S.W.A. Administration on 8th March 1955.

147 Dawid Goreseb is supported by all residents of Okombahe Reserve and many Bergdama outside the

Reserve. He also carries weight on the Reserve Board. He is paid a monthly allowance of £4. His "Public Secretary" (elected) is Frederick Nus, who is proficient in Afrikaans and therefore in a position of influence because Dawid has no knowledge of this language.

Reserve Trust Fund

148 The Trust Fund derives its revenue from grazing fees, dog tax, the sale of fire-wood and some other items.

Grazing fees:

Large stock:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| cattle | per head 6d. |
| scrub bulls | " " 8d. |
| horses, donkeys | " " 6d. |
| donkey jacks | " " 8d. |

Small stock:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| goats | 2d per lot of four or part thereof. |
| sheep | 2d per lot of five or part thereof. |

149 Trust Fund money is spent on various items, such as salaries of Board members, transport of oil, grease, fencing materials, purchase of fuel, oil, grease, spare parts, engines and tools; maintenance of reservoirs, drinking troughs, fences, roads; wages of pump boys, advertisement of stock sales; ammunition for destruction of vermin. A contribution (50%) is also made towards school books, the other 50% being met by the Administration. The Fund pays for food for School Feeding Scheme and payment of cook, and wages of servant girl at the Clinic, but obtains a contribution of 10/- per pupil per quarter in arrear from the Administration.

S o c i a l

Family units

150 The social unit is the primary family. There are no extended social units such as the onganda of the Herero.

151 According to the Annual Report for 1953 there were then 513 families in Okombahe Reserve. If the few non-Bergdama residents be included in the total of 2,545 residents, this gives an average of 4.9 persons per family or household.

152 In the population census taken in 1955/56, I found 532 families or households with a total of 2,628 persons, again averaging 4.9 persons per family or household. As many households consisted of one or two old people only, many others had a great many more.

153 The census at Sore-Sores extension in March 1957 yielded 54 households with 298 persons, an average of 5.5 per household.

Marriage

154 Unlike the Herero, the Bergdama like their marriages to be legal, and solemnised by the missionary. Marriage by custom only is not so common amongst them.

155 During 1950-1956 the following number of marriages were solemnised by the Rhenish and R.C. Missions.

| Mission | 1950 | '51 | '52 | '53 | '54 | '55 | '56 |
|----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Rhenish | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 10 | | 17 |
| Catholic | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 6 |
| Total: | 7 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 11 | | 23 |

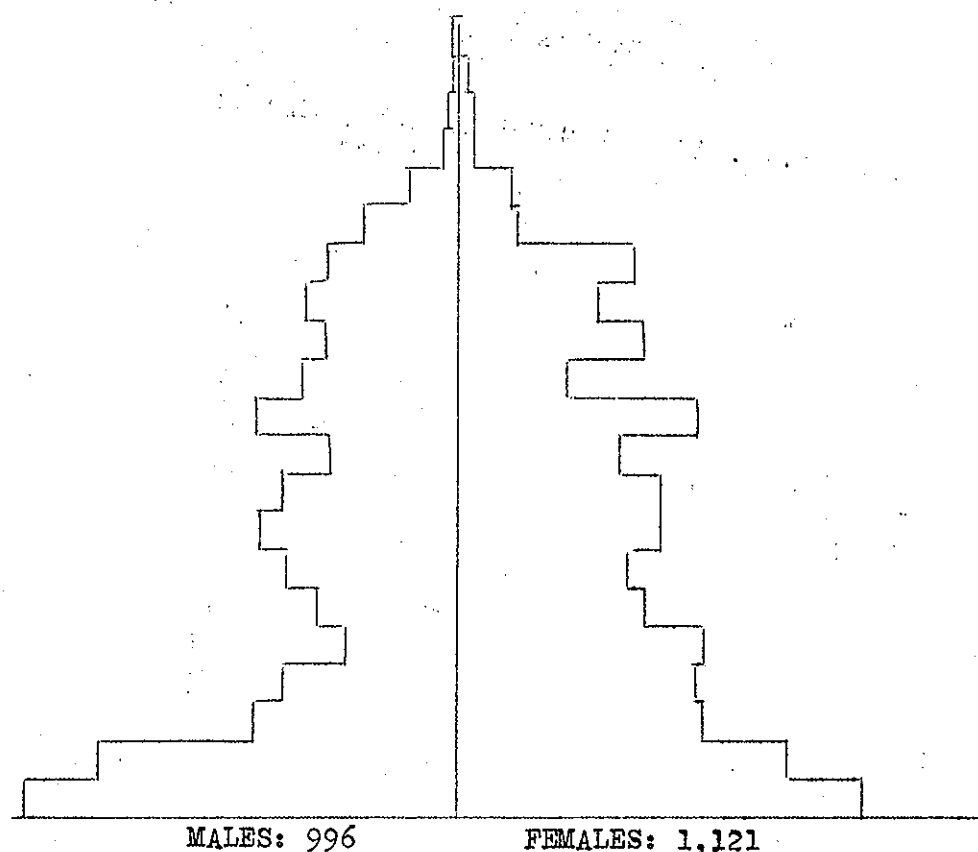
Age structure in Okombahe Reserve

156 An age analysis of the population census of 1950/51 carried out by Dr. Wagner produced the following result:

TABLE No.10. AGE STRUCTURE OF 2,117 PERSONS
(996 males and 1,121 females)

| age-groups | m a l e s | f e m a l e s |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 0 - 4 | 143 | 134 |
| 5 - 9 | 119 | 109 |
| 10 - 14 | 67 | 81 |
| 15 - 19 | 58 | 78 |
| 20 - 24 | 37 | 82 |
| 25 - 29 | 46 | 62 |
| | 470 | 546 |
| 30 - 34 | 56 | 57 |
| 35 - 39 | 65 | 67 |
| 40 - 44 | 57 | 67 |
| 45 - 49 | 42 | 53 |
| 50 - 54 | 66 | 79 |
| 55 - 59 | 51 | 36 |
| | 337 | 359 |
| 60 - 64 | 38 | 61 |
| 65 - 69 | 51 | 46 |
| 70 - 74 | 43 | 58 |
| 75 - 79 | 30 | 20 |
| 80 - 84 | 16 | 18 |
| 85 - 89 | 5 | 5 |
| | 183 | 208 |
| 90 - 94 | 4 | 5 |
| 95 - 99 | 1 | 3 |
| 100 - | 1 | - |
| | 6 | 8 |
| Grand total: | 996 | 1,121 |

AGE STRUCTURE Okombahe Reserve



157 In the age group 15-29 years there were 222 females as against 141 males, a disparity caused by the absence at work of a great number of males.

Bergdama factions

158 The two political factions of the Bergdama, the "blue" and the "green", were disbanded in 1955 by order of the Gao-aob (leader) Dawid Goreseb. The Bergdama obeyed this order, thereby ending the incessant strife between the two factions, of which the green was mostly represented in Otjimbingue Reserve whilst the blue centred in Okombahe Reserve. Dawid apparently sympathised more with the blue faction, and headman Salatiel Seibeb did the same.

159 Members of the green faction came to Okombahe Reserve from elsewhere. They numbered about ten, and the secretary Frederick seemed to be their leader in Okombahe Reserve.

160 In former times, green or blue ribbons, pins or badges were worn on special occasions, and as soon as the factions mixed there was trouble. These colours have not yet disappeared altogether, but are apparently no longer of any importance.

Intertribal relations

161 As there are only a few Herero in the Reserve, there is no friction between them and the Bergdama. The Bergdama still appear to acknowledge a certain Herero superiority. When there are discussions or argument e.g. at the time of stock branding, it is not uncommon to see a couple of Herero doing all the talking, with the Bergdama sitting around listening and unable to argue the other side.

162 Years ago Herero used to come over from the neighbouring Otjohorongo Reserve, which is not fenced off, ostensibly to look for stray cattle but actually to drive off unbranded calves (under one year) which they could claim were theirs. The Bergdama therefore asked for their calves to be branded when 6 months old. This was not granted. In these cases of stock theft the Herero supported one another whilst the Bergdama did not stand together enough. In most cases the Bergdama just dropped the matter, and so trouble did not arise. However, it was decided that a person searching for stray cattle had to have a permit from the Welfare Officer of his own Reserve, and each stray animal found in Okombahe Reserve was to be reported to the Welfare Officer of Okombahe Reserve, and a permit issued by him to remove it. By this method it was hoped to remove all source of friction along the common boundary.

Traditional practices

163 The Bergdama have lost many of their old customs and beliefs through conversion and their prolonged prior servitude under Khoi and Herero. A

few practices have survived, especially in connection with treatment of the sick, e.g. the method of branding with a hot iron ring for headache. As the sister-in-charge of the Clinic at Okombahe enjoys their confidence, most of the Bergdama go there for treatment, either by her or by the district surgeon on his specified visiting days.

164 Bride price is still given in many cases. It consists of a bag of rice or boer meal, a small bag of sugar, some tea, etc., and of an axe and a dish. An ox is the most valuable present which has to be given, in addition, to the bride's parents. Wedding feasts take place on Saturdays or Sundays, whereas for the Herero the day is not relevant.

165 Cases of ill-treatment of animals are not uncommon, also by adults. Donkeys are usually the victims.

166 A special study of customs and beliefs should be carried out among the Bergdama, as more survivals are bound to come to light.

E c o n o m i c s

a) Livestock

167 The main source of subsistence in the Reserve is stock-farming. The following figures covering a long period show how the Bergdama gave up their old way of life based on collecting and hunting. These people have shown themselves very adaptable. When they had become settled they had no trouble in becoming cattle and goat farmers. Of course they had the excellent example of the Herero always before them.

168 According to the Chronicle of the Rhenish Mission at Okombahe, there were in 1913 about 2,800 head of cattle and 20,000 head of small stock in the Bergdama area of Okombahe. In 1917 there were 1,400 head of cattle, and small stock 15-16,000 head. An annual stock rate of 10 German marks per owner was levied in the Bergdama area.

169 The following table shows a gradual increase of cattle and large stock in general, while in small stock considerable fluctuations occur.

TABLE No.11. STOCK FIGURES, OKOMBAHE RESERVE (1939-1956)

| year | cattle | horses | donkeys | goats | sheep | total small stock | cattle units |
|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1939 | 2,437 | 18 | 494 | 30,750 | 2,856 | 33,606 | 9,670 |
| 1947 | 5,762 | 67 | 523 | 18,806 | 3,543 | 22,349 | 10,822 |
| 1948 | 5,453 | 81 | 843 | 18,450 | 3,958 | 22,408 | 10,859 |
| 1949 | 6,868 | 89 | 769 | 22,009 | 4,439 | 26,448 | 13,016 |
| 1950 | 8,100 | 70 | 889 | 22,944 | 4,694 | 27,638 | 14,587 |
| 1951 | 9,232 | 90 | 1,087 | 31,823 | 5,607 | 37,430 | 17,895 |
| 1952 | 11,445 | 119 | 1,218 | 31,279 | 5,490 | 36,769 | 20,136 |
| 1953 | 10,649 | 132 | 1,325 | 30,579 | 7,478 | 38,057 | 19,717 |
| 1954 | 12,523 | 162 | 1,755 | 29,340 | 7,624 | 36,964 | 21,833 |
| 1955 | | | | | | | |
| 1956 | 10,886 | 147 | 1,200 | 23,366 | 4,426 | 27,792 | 17,791 |

Note: A cattle unit is one bovine or equine or five head of small stock.

170 The considerable increase in 1951 was due to the influx of Bergdama from the Southern Kaokoveld. Apart from this, 1951 was a good year for the grazing.

171 The drop in cattle in 1953 was due to lam-siekte from which many animals died. The Bergdama could not be persuaded to have their cattle inoculated against it. The drop in 1956 on the other hand was due to a drought.

172 A new incentive to increase the herds was furnished by the introduction in 1947 of a cream scheme, which made possible the production of cream for sale.

173 A stock limit of 100 large and 300 small stock has been imposed per owner to protect the veld.

174 In 1956, the ratios of livestock to population (2,606) of Okombahe Reserve (excluding Sore-Sores) were as follows:

| | head per 100 persons |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| cattle | 417 |
| small stock | 1,067 |
| cattle units (excl. equines) | 630 |

175 In March 1957, there were about 615 cattle owners in the Reserve (523 men and 92 women). An analysis of the Brand Register and a classification according to holdings of cattle and small stock gave the following picture:

TABLE No.12. OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK
OKOMBAHE RESERVE (March 1957)

| Number of stock: | Number of owners | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | m e n | | w o m e n | |
| | cattle | small stock | cattle | small stock |
| 1 - 5 | 105 | 25 | 17 | 4 |
| 6 - 10 | 124 | 40 | 18 | 7 |
| 11 - 15 | 94 | 56 | 13 | 10 |
| 16 - 20 | 58 | 42 | 12 | 9 |
| 21 - 25 | 40 | 28 | 7 | 3 |
| 26 - 30 | 26 | 27 | 5 | 7 |
| 31 - 35 | 14 | 37 | 7 | 4 |
| 36 - 40 | 14 | 38 | 4 | 7 |
| 41 - 45 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 2 |
| 46 - 50 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| 51 - 55 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 56 - 60 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| 61 - 65 | 5 | 10 | - | 1 |
| 66 - 70 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| 71 - 75 | 2 | 8 | - | - |
| 76 - 80 | - | 20 | - | 2 |
| 81 - 85 | 4 | 10 | 1 | - |
| 86 - 90 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 |
| 91 - 95 | 1 | 6 | - | 2 |

| Number of stock: | Number of owners | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | m e n | | w o m e n | |
| | cattle | small stock | cattle | small stock |
| 96 - 100 | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| 101 - 110 | 3 | 7 | - | 2 |
| 111 - 120 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| 121 - 130 | - | 9 | - | 1 |
| 131 - 140 | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| 141 - 150 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| 151 - 160 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 161 - 170 | - | 3 | - | - |
| 171 - 180 | - | 4 | - | - |
| 181 - 190 | - | 3 | - | - |
| 191 - 200 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 201 - 210 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| 211 - 220 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 221 - 230 | - | 2 | - | - |
| 231 - 240 | - | - | - | - |
| 241 - 250 | - | - | - | - |
| 251 - 260 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 261 - 270 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 271 - 280 | - | - | - | - |
| 281 - 290 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 291 - 300 | - | - | - | - |
| 301 - 310 | - | - | - | - |
| 311 - 320 | - | - | - | - |
| 321 - 330 | - | - | - | - |
| 331 - 340 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total of owners: | 523 | 476 | 92 | 78 |

Owners of cattle 615
Owners of small stock 554

176 Most owners of cattle also own small stock. A few Bergdama own small stock only, in one case 50 head. Some owners of over 100 head of cattle also own more than 100 or even 200 head of small stock. This shows that, as in other Reserves, most owners favour spreading their holdings over both large and small stock. Unbranded calves under one year are included in the above.

Sale of livestock

177 Stock was sold to private buyers or at the auctions held at Omatjete, and residents were entitled to take cattle out of the Reserve under permit from the Welfare Officer, until the erection (in 1957) of sale kraals at Okombahe, when the usual regulations were brought into force.

178 TABLE No.13. SALES OF LIVESTOCK

| year: | cattle | small stock |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| 1947 | 262 | 1,190 |
| 1948 | 316 | 1,034 |
| 1949 | 434 | 1,277 |
| 1950 | 805 | 1,597 |
| 1951 | 959 | 4,042 |
| 1952 | 1,073 | 2,168 |
| 1953 | 1,550 | 1,763 |
| 1954 | 1,269 | 1,406 |
| 1955 | | |
| 1956 | 1,357 | 1,382 |

179 Thus in 1956 almost 12.5% of the cattle population and 5% of the total small stock was sold.

180 TABLE No.14. INCOME OF RESERVE RESIDENTS FROM THE SALE OF STOCK, SKINS/HIDES & BONES (£)

| year: | large stock | small stock | skins/hides | bones | t o t a l |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1947 | £ 1,888 | £1,229 | £204 | £ - | £ 3,321 |
| 1948 | 1,926 | 1,107 | 311 | - | 3,344 |
| 1949 | 2,973 | 1,385 | 322 | 41 | 4,721 |
| 1950 | 6,469 | 1,873 | 368 | - | 8,710 |
| 1951 | 10,068 | 3,521 | 232 | 14 | 13,835 |
| 1952 | 9,979 | 2,756 | 615 | 44 | 13,394 |
| 1953 | 12,708 | 2,454 | 577 | 12 | 15,751 |
| 1954 | 12,460 | 2,022 | 554 | 50 | 15,086 |
| 1955 | 13,064 | 2,027 | 298 | 20 | 15,406 |
| 1956 | 13,669 | 2,597 | 335 | 8 | 16,609 |

In 1956, £16,609 for population of 2,904 persons, or £5.14.2 per person.

b) Dairying

181 Dairying is a further important source of income. The cream scheme was introduced in 1947. In 1952, 186 stock owners sold cream, 201 in 1953, 222 in 1954 and 227 in 1955. The cream is delivered to the Omaruru Creamery once a week. It is collected from the various places in the Reserve by the "cream lorry" which is run by a Native. In 1957, there were 171 separators in the Reserve. This shows that most of the stock-owners who supply cream have their own separators. Seasonal variations cause tremendous fluctuations in production and consequently in income.

182 TABLE No.15. INCOME FROM THE SALE OF CREAM

| year | income £ | year | income £ |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1947 | 1,811 | 1952 | 4,602 |
| 1948 | 1,355 | 1953 | 3,988 |
| 1949 | 1,126 | 1954 | 5,513 |
| 1950 | 5,419 | 1955 | 2,195 |
| 1951 | 8,148 | 1956 | 2,286 |

c) Agriculture

183 The early missionaries of the Rhenish Mission taught the Bergdama cultivation, especially in the bed of the Omaruru River. Wheat and maize was grown and, with normal rainfall, yielded satisfactory crops. But dry years and the periodic droughts were very discouraging.

184 A total of 360 bags of wheat were reaped in the Omaruru bed in 1949. There was very little water in the river in 1951 and 1952, and virtually nothing was reaped then, but in 1953 the harvest yielded 400 bags and in 1954 about 200 bags.

185 In 1955-56, all gardening ceased at Okombahe for lack of water, and at !Kawab only maize was planted. !Kawab shows more agricultural activity than any other place in the Reserve. When planting time comes with the rains, the !Kawab people move in to the river bed and lay out their gardens amongst

the high trees studding the banks. After the harvest they go back to their huts on the left bank.

186 Some of the Bergdama at Okombahe have only a few goats and live a very frugal life, so in 1954 it was suggested that they should be given river-bed plots fenced with Trust funds. When this plan was explained to the people concerned by the Welfare Officer, they asked him, "Who told you that we were hungry?". The scheme was therefore abandoned.

187 Besides the staple crops of maize and wheat, one also finds some pumpkins, carrots, tomatoes and tobacco being grown. The date palms along the Omaruru at Okombahe are the private property of some local residents, who do not get much benefit as the children usually get in before them when the dates ripen.

d) Labour

188 Though the Uis Mine is a large employer of labour and there is mining and prospecting activity elsewhere in the Reserve also, few Bergdama are so employed. In October 1956, only 29 Bergdama were employed on the Uis Mine.

189 In 1954, 227 passes were issued to Reserve residents to proceed to work, and 262 in 1955. Many of the men are normally away at work, mostly in Omaruru, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

e) Trades and crafts

190 There are two European-owned stores with general dealer's licences, viz. one at Okombahe and one at Uis Mine. Another general dealer's licence has been issued to a resident named Witbooi, of Okombahe. The owner of the Okombahe Trading Store (European) has a hawker's licence and serves the whole Reserve and is entitled to sell goods up to one mile from Uis Mine Store. Uis Mine has a branch store at !Nei-eis.

191 Café licences are held by the wife of the principal of Okombahe School, and by a Bergdama resident of Okombahe.

192 A transport licence was issued to a Rehoboth Bastard who runs a lorry and transports passengers and goods to Omaruru and Usakos (single fare on either route 7/6). The priest-in-charge of the R.C. Mission at Okombahe also holds a transport licence.

193 The Bergdama do not seem eager to go into business on their own account. The Herero are far ahead of them in this respect. The Coloureds at Okombahe do well. One of them has laid out a fine garden on the left bank of the Omaruru river and has his own pumping plant. He sells his produce and is doing good business. This seems to have engendered so much envy as to put the renewal of his transport licence in jeopardy.

Standard of living

Housing

194 Though there are some substantial stone dwellings, housing in the Reserve is primitive, especially in the west. Some of the Bergdama still build round huts with walls of dry branches and laths. Such huts, some of them built square, are well constructed and produce a better impression than do many huts in urban locations.

Clothing

195 Many Reserve residents at work elsewhere are in the habit of sending parcels of clothing or food-stuffs to their relatives. The increasing income from the sale of stock and cream is reflected in better clothing and the Bergdama's general appearance has undoubtedly improved greatly in recent years.

Diet

196 Apart from the staple diet of porridge of boer meal, mealie meal, milk (if available) and sugar, the Bergdama like maize cooked on the cob, carrots, beetroots, and onions. They also eat potatoes, but do not like vegetables so much. In some areas in the western Reserve the diet is meagre. The settle-

ment of local residents round Uis Mine is an exception in this respect. There is a certain amount of give and take between mine labourers and local women, and this helps to raise the standard of living of the latter.

Education

197 The Rhenish Mission School, which had been closed, was taken over by the Government in 1946. It is still in the old Rhenish Mission building.

198 In March 1957, I collected the following information about pupils. There were 123 present, and 8 absent.

TABLE No.16. AGE STRUCTURE OF PUPILS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION. GOVT.SCHOOL, OKOMBAHE RES.

| Std | Sex | age in years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | total |
|-----|-----|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|----|-------|
| | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | | | | | |
| a | b | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | g | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | 17 | |
| | | 7 | 9 | 4 | 7 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 29 | |
| A | b | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | g | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | |
| B | b | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| | g | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | |
| II | b | | | | | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| | g | | | | | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 17 | |
| I | b | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | g | | | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 19 | |

continued on next page.

| Std | Sex | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | total |
|---------|-----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| III | b | | | | | | | 1 | - | 1 | - | | | | | 2 |
| | g | | | | | | | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| IV | b | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 5 |
| | g | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | - | | | | - | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 8 |
| Totals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 53 |
| | g | 4 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 70 |
| | | 7 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 3 | | | 1 | 123 |

199 The average age in Std. a was 7.8 years, and in Std. III about 15.5 years.

200 The following number of pupils came from various places in the Reserve and were staying with relatives and friends:

| Std. | Boys | Girls |
|------|------|-------|
| a | 5 | 4 |
| A | 4 | 7 |
| B | 3 | - |
| I | - | - |
| II | 3 | 1 |
| III | 1 | - |
| IV | 1 | - |

Total: 17 12

201 In the sub-standards, 23 pupils out of 72 (32%) were from elsewhere, in the standards 6 out of 51 (11.5%). Thus 23.5% of all pupils came from elsewhere.

202 The places in the Reserve the pupils came from were:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| /Hamas | !Kawab |
| /Ues | !Naru-tsaub |
| /Arises | Ani-sueb |
| /Nus | Goaob-tsaus |
| !Aima-!haos | Kori-!gaos |
| !Ha-di-/aus | Tsom-tsaub |
| !Hun-!haos | Xamgudomi |

203 According to estimate, about 30% of all children of school-going age were attending Okombahe school. 58.6% of all pupils were in the sub-standards and 41.4% in the standards.

R.C. Mission School

204 The R.C.Mission school at Okombahe was closed in 1955 and all pupils were sent to the R.C.Mission School at Usakos where there is a hostel to accommodate them (cf. Karibib Report).

School feeding scheme

205 A Feeding Scheme financed out of the Trust Fund assisted by the Administration is in operation from July to December. One meal maize porridge with sugar per day is served at 11 o'clock.

Mission activities

206 There are two Missions working in the Reserve: the Rhenish Mission, whose missionary in charge of Okombahe Reserve is stationed at Usakos, and the R.C.Mission which has a station at Okombahe.

207 The former visits the Reserve quarterly or less often. In his absence, a Bergdama evangelist conducts services in the Rhenish Mission church. The sister-in-charge of the Clinic of the Rhenish Mission speaks Nama and does work of great importance.

208 At !Gai-//nais, the local Bergdama have built a small school building which was, however, found to be quite unsuitable and therefore approved as Church building only. Services are sometimes held in it.

209 The priest-in-charge of the R.C. Mission station, Father Bachmann, has been in the Reserve for 50 years. He goes about the Reserve regularly and also conducts services in various places.

210 The vast majority of the Reserve residents belong to the Rhenish Mission.

TABLE No.17. DENOMINATIONS, OKOMBAHE RESERVE

| Year: | Rhenish Mission | R.C.Mission |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1950 | 750 | 163 |
| 1951 | 782 | 167 |
| 1952 | c. 800 | 168 |
| 1953 | c. 900 | 176 |
| 1954 | 1,269 | 178 |
| 1956 | 2,019 | 184 |

211 In the year 1956, 143 baptisms were recorded by the Rhenish Mission and 40 by the R.C.Mission.

H e a l t h

212 The District Surgeon of Omaruru visits Okombahe headquarters on the first Wednesday of every month and has a consulting hour in the Rhenish Mission clinic. The sister-in-charge of the clinic treats minor cases and can, in case of emergency, contact the District Surgeon by telephone. The Reserve residents seem to have full confidence in the sister at the clinic and freely consult the District Surgeon. The sister is subsidized by the Administration, which also supplies medicines for the clinic.

213 Besides old age, tuberculosis seems to be one of the principal causes of death. Venereal disease is common in the local settlement near Uis mine. Serious cases are transferred to the Native hospitals at Usakos or Omaruru.

IV. OTJOHORONGO NATIVE RESERVE

History

214 As there has never been a Mission station in the Reserve, no written data on the development of the area from a local source are available.

215 The Okombahe Chronicle mentions that about the year 1894 the Herero Martin, a man of rank under Chief Manasse of Omaruru, left Okombahe and went with his people to Omihana, also known today as Ais II. This place lies in a plain surrounded by mountains, in the present Otjohorongo Reserve. Judging from its Nama name, it must be presumed that Bergdama lived here at the end of the last century, a conclusion confirmed by the name of a place nearby, viz. Otjiue-tjovatua "stone of the serfs" or "stone of the non-Herero". Though ovatua was used by the Herero for all non-Herero and non-Bantu, it denoted more especially the Bergdama, who were also called ovazorotua "black serfs".

216 Some time afterwards, Daniel Kariko, having been held responsible for a Herero raid on the Bergdama of Bockberg area in the Erongo, left Kawab on the left bank of the Omaruru (to-day in eastern Okombahe Reserve) to avoid having to appear before the Herero court at Omaruru. He took his people to Otujapi near Omihana. Otujapi, meaning "where do we go?" is also known by the Nama name of Ais. It is called Ais I to distinguish it from Ais II, mentioned above.

217 The next thing we learn from the Okombahe Chronicle is that such an Otjohorongo Reserve was proposed as early as 1918. An official named Dixon was stationed there. His post is not mentioned, but it seems he had his headquarters at the Police Station built by the Germans on the right bank of

the Ondundu-ja-Tjohorongo, between Otjohorongo and Otjivaja. It is said that after the proclamation of the Reserve in 1925, the first Welfare Officers still lived at the old Police station, which has a water-hole nearby on the bank of the river. In March 1957, the only trace of the old station I found was a solid foundation on a small hill, the material of the walls having been used by the Reserve residents to build other houses.

218 In 1919, there were about 230 residents in the proposed reserved area. Daniel Kariko had become Foreman of the Reserve. In a brief description of a journey undertaken to the new Reserve the Rhenish missionary at Okombahe records Otjozondjou and Okonjainja, but says he found few people living there.

219 The manner in which the Herero penetrated into the Omaruru area and west of it is not too clear from tradition. The material collected by Dr. Vedder covers the second half of the 19th century, when the groups of Herero known to-day as Zeraua's people left Otjimbingue on the Swakop and moved to the area north of the Erongo Mountains. It is said that there were no Herero in the Omaruru area prior to that time. We hear nothing, however, about the country west of Omaruru. The question must be asked whether the Herero settled in Omaruru district only a century ago.

220 Otjohorongo Reserve is known among the western Herero as "Okaoko-kozongombo" "goat Kaoko", but this name actually means the whole southern Kaoko-veld.

221 When the Reserve was proclaimed by GN No. 108 in Gazette No. 173 of 18/8/25, it covered an area of c. 330,000 ha. It got its name from "Otjohorongo" "place of the kudu", the name of the old German Police station.

222 The first Headman of the Reserve was Philemon Kapia, who died in 1931. He was succeeded by Wilhelm Kapia, who died in 1937. In August 1937, Justus

Kapia was appointed Headman. He died on 28th November 1951. His brother, the present Headman Gottlieb Kapia, has held office since 1st June 1952.

Boundaries

223 The northern boundary is the Ugab river and some farms. In the south there is a common unfenced boundary with Okombahe Reserve marked by a firebelt. The rest of the Reserve is fenced off. The boundary actually runs in the middle of the Ugab but the farm fences are mostly on the northern bank so that the Reserve residents have free access to the waterholes in the river bed.

Description of country

224 The Reserve falls geographically into four portions: (1) a northern portion with rich vegetation, mopane trees and good grazing after normal rainfall, and (2) a southern portion with poorer vegetation and thornbush, large flats with sparse grazing. The main road Omaruru-Omatjete-Fransfontein separates these areas.

225 A further distinction might be made between an eastern and western portion of the Reserve: (1) an eastern portion with more rainfall and vegetation than (2) the western portion, which has many hills and granite outcrops and a semi-Namib character. The dividing line runs, roughly speaking, from south-east to northwest through Omungambu.

226 The northern portion is hilly and mountainous. The highest elevation in the centre of the Reserve is Okonjainja mountain (1902 m.), called after Okonjainja "place of a special small grass", north-east of the peak. This peak is called !Ui-tsāb by the Bergdama and probably means "try (tsab) to look out (!ui)", for the Okonjainja peak can be seen from all corners of the Reserve and also from far away outside. Ranges of rocky elevations called !U-/gāb, run along the Ugab river (!u "equine hoof", /gāb "krans").

227 The south-western part of the Reserve is also full of rocky and bizarre elevations produced by ages of intensive erosion.

Hydrography

228 Many dry channels traverse the north-eastern part of the Reserve, where the elevations and the rainfall produce a run-off in the rainy season, mostly in a northwesterly direction into the Ugab river. The largest of these, the course of which is, however, not yet known in all details, are: Ondondu-ja-Tjohorongo which falls into the Ondondu-ja-Tjiperongo near Okonjainja. Further north run the Ondondu-ja-Tjitoporo and Ondondu-ja-Mahoro. From the steep and narrow canyons seen in some places it is clear that in some remote period great volumes of water must have come down to the Ugab.

Water supplies

229 Boreholes produce about a third of the permanent water supplies in the Reserve. Elsewhere waterholes are used along the dry river beds. The water is brackish at many places.

230 Dams for the conservation of surface water have been built at Ozongaka, Ovihitua, Omatjenja, and Omatjete, all in the eastern portion of the Reserve. There is one dam in the south-west, at Otujapi. In dry years the dams dry up and the grazing near permanent water gets finished. The natural increase of stock requires an ever-increasing water supply. The position in this respect thus seems much the same as in Okombahe Reserve, but some regard it as better.

Rainfall

231 Over the last ten years, Omatjete (Lat. 21°02', Long. 15°29', altitude 1250 m) has had the following rainfall:

| | | | |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1947 | 317.5 mm | 1952 | 239.7 mm |
| 1948 | 158.5 mm | 1953 | 278.8 mm |
| 1949 | 253.0 mm | 1954 | 355.5 mm |
| 1950 | 464.6 mm | 1955 | 307.8 mm |
| 1951 | 291.1 mm | 1956 | 261.3 mm |

Fauna

232 Animal life in the Reserve is subject to great seasonal fluctuation. When the rainy season approaches, the springbok leave and migrate westwards to the Namib in large herds. There they are undisturbed by man when lambing. The ostriches go with them. When I visited the Reserve in March 1957 I therefore saw not a single springbok, and only a few ostriches. After the rainy season, when the waterholes in the Namib dry up, both springbok and ostriches return to the Reserve, the former in large numbers.

233 Zebra are said to occur in the uninhabited area between Otjiuapeke and the Ugab river. In times of drought they come further south.

234 Gemsbok are rare in the Reserve, and those that do enter it do not stay. Kudu are seen near the dams in the dry season, but in the rainy season they withdraw to hilly areas where there is open water.

235 Duikers are rare in the Reserve, steenbok a little less so. These buck do not leave the Reserve as the springbok do. In olden times elephants probably also occurred. Note the placename Otjozondjou "place of the elephants".

236 There is no organised hunting on the part of the Reserve residents. Dogs are, however, not controlled and are said to hunt kudu on their own in the dry season.

237 Of carnivora, lions, leopards, wild dogs, jackals, and cheetahs occur. Thirty years ago, when the Reserve was proclaimed, lions roamed all over the Reserve. As the population increased, they withdrew to the mountains north of the Ugab. The few that remained took refuge in the mountains around the Okonjainja. They drank at a waterhole on the western slope of the mountain. A few of these lions still survive and now and then come down from the mountains to the north to kill a cow or calf. They

usually do not cross the Otjiiperongo dry course but look for prey among the cattle near the waterholes. The Herero kill such lions as appear with bow and arrow. The arrows have wooden feathered shafts and a large iron tips, but look roughly made. The Herero make these weapons themselves. I was told at Okonjainja that a lion had been killed some three months earlier. It had killed a cow, and the local Herero lion hunter set a trap for it. When caught some days later it was despatched with an arrow.

238 Rifles have been issued to Board members and the headman for the destruction of vermin. For wild dogs that have been killed a reward of one pound is paid by the Welfare Officer on behalf of the government.

Communications

239 The main road Omaruru-Fransfontein connects Omatjete, the Reserve headquarters, with Omaruru. Another road connects Omatjete with Okombahe.

240 The network of Reserve roads reaches practically all inhabited places, though some of these can at present be reached by donkey cart only. The development of the cream scheme and the need for roads connecting all the more important settlements with Omaruru has done a great deal to improve the road system, but ofcourse some places are difficult to reach by motor vehicle. The Reserve roads and tracks add up to about 500 miles, of which about 70 miles are public road.

Numbers and distribution of population

241 No reliable data are available on the growth of the Reserve population during the first years. In 1938, the Reserve population amounted to 2,056, and in 1939 to 2,161 persons (Report on South West Africa for the year 1939).

242 Whilst the increase in the Herero element may be considered normal, the drop in the Ovambo element is remarkable. There was one Bushman in the Reserve, no doubt from the north-east. He died in 1955.

243

TABLE No.18. POPULATION GROWTH
OTJOHORONGO RESERVE (1948-1957)

| year: | | | | Khoi B/C Her. | Local Bergd. Ov. | Bush. | Total |
|-------|---|---|---|---------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| 1939 | m | 3 | - | 668 | 23 | 13 | 707 |
| | w | - | - | 851 | 16 | 19 | 886 |
| | c | - | - | 535 | 14 | 19 | 568 |
| | | 3 | - | 2,054 | 53 | 51 | 2,161 |
| 1948 | m | - | - | 735 | 81 | 10 | 827 |
| | w | - | - | 937 | 25 | 13 | 975 |
| | c | - | - | 625 | 16 | 32 | 673 |
| | | - | - | 2,297 | 122 | 55 | 2,475 |
| 1949 | m | - | - | 892 | 87 | 7 | 987 |
| | w | - | - | 1,052 | 29 | 2 | 1,083 |
| | c | - | - | 667 | 30 | 9 | 706 |
| | | - | - | 2,611 | 146 | 18 | 2,776 |
| 1950 | m | - | - | 894 | 87 | 7 | 989 |
| | w | - | - | 1,043 | 29 | 2 | 1,074 |
| | c | - | - | 698 | 30 | 9 | 737 |
| | | - | - | 2,635 | 146 | 18 | 2,800 |
| 1951 | m | - | - | 845 | 83 | 8 | 937 |
| | w | - | - | 912 | 23 | 5 | 940 |
| | c | - | - | 380 | 20 | 12 | 412 |
| | | - | - | 2,137 | 126 | 25 | 2,289 |
| 1952 | m | - | - | 978 | 98 | 9 | 1,086 |
| | w | - | - | 998 | 26 | 12 | 1,036 |
| | c | - | - | 466 | 21 | 15 | 502 |
| | | - | - | 2,442 | 145 | 36 | 2,624 |
| 1953 | m | - | - | 952 | 98 | 8 | 1,059 |
| | w | - | - | 979 | 26 | 12 | 1,017 |
| | c | - | - | 515 | 21 | 15 | 551 |
| | | - | - | 2,446 | 145 | 35 | 2,627 |
| 1954 | m | - | - | 950 | 37 | 13 | 1,001 |
| | w | - | - | 1,116 | 3 | 21 | 1,140 |
| | c | - | - | 598 | 8 | 12 | 618 |
| | | - | - | 2,664 | 48 | 46 | 2,759 |

| year: | | | | Khoi B/C Her. | Local Bergd. Ov. | Bush. | Total |
|-------|---|---|---|---------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| 1955 | m | 2 | - | 992 | 43 | 15 | 1,052 |
| | w | - | - | 1,129 | 3 | 20 | 1,152 |
| | c | - | - | 670 | 8 | 15 | 693 |
| | | 2 | - | 2,791 | 54 | 50 | 2,897 |
| 1957 | m | 1 | - | 938 | 46 | 4 | 989 |
| | w | - | - | 1,241 | 2 | 7 | 1,250 |
| | c | - | - | 1,047 | 4 | 12 | 1,063 |
| | | 1 | - | 3,226 | 52 | 23 | 3,302 |

Distribution of population

244 The following figures resulted from a population census I took in March 1957. There were 56 inhabited places in the Reserve. The correct Herero spelling of the placenames is given.

245 TABLE No.19. VILLAGES AND POPULATION
OTJOHORONGO RESERVE
(March 1957)

| Settlement | | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| /Ais I v. Otujapi | | | | | | |
| /Ais II v. Omihana | | | | | | |
| Daweb v. Otaveva | | | | | | |
| 1. Eharui (Ani-/gab) | Her | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 2. Eitavere | | 3 | 7 | 5 | - | 15 |
| 3. Eo-rombomi | | 8 | 11 | - | 3 | 22 |
| 4. Eo-rongombondumbu | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| 5. Okaepe I | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 16 |
| 6. Okaepe II | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| | Ov. | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| | | | | | | 14 |
| 7. Okamaere- metemba | Her | 28 | 38 | 12 | 20 | 98 |

| Settlement | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 8. Okamapuku | Her 46 | 70 | 29 | 29 | 174 |
| | Ov. 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Bgd 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 177 |
| 9. Okanuuanambuku | 16 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 57 |
| 10. Okapere | 32 | 31 | 25 | 9 | 97 |
| 11. Okaseraue | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 27 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 28 |
| 12. Okatiandjoura | 17 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 60 |
| 13. Okaumbaaha | 14 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 30 |
| 14. Okavakua | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 21 |
| 15. Okomize | 10 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 41 |
| 16. Okondoka | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 18 |
| 17. Okondomba | 11 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 46 |
| 18. Okonjainja | 30 | 46 | 11 | 18 | 105 |
| 19. Okotjize | 25 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 79 |
| 20. Okotjoto | 24 | 29 | 13 | 11 | 77 |
| 21. Okozongangá | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 22. Omao-uozongaku | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| 23. Omatjete | 49 | 68 | 35 | 44 | 196 |
| 24. Ombaue | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 10 |
| 25. Omboora | 29 | 41 | 14 | 15 | 99 |
| | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 7 |
| | | | | | 109 |
| 26. Omborondu | 20 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 58 |
| | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | 67 |
| 27. Ombujotjitundu | 11 | 21 | 3 | 11 | 46 |
| 28. Omihana | 4 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 25 |
| | Kh 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 49 |
| 29. Omitjira | 19 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 78 |
| 30. Omungambu | 24 | 35 | 12 | 7 | 78 |

| Settlement | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 31. Omuti-uanduko | 18 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 67 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 68 |
| 32. Ondundu-tjivapa | 19 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 48 |
| | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | 54 |
| 33. Ongeama-tjovike | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| 34. Otaveva | 9 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| 35. Otjikakaneno | 12 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 32 |
| 36. Otjinduu | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 23 |
| 37. Otjinguindi | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 26 |
| 38. Otjiperongo | 14 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 34 |
| 39. Otjitoporo | 18 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 49 |
| 40. Otjiuapeke | 12 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 44 |
| 41. Otjiue-tjovatusa | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 42. Otjivaja | 11 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 34 |
| 43. Otjivero | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 44. Otjohorongo | 56 | 86 | 37 | 39 | 218 |
| 45. Otjomukona | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 26 |
| 46. Otjongue | 25 | 37 | 22 | 11 | 95 |
| 47. Otjongundu | 11 | 18 | 7 | 14 | 50 |
| 48. Otjongundu-tjokombanda | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 49. Otjovatjimba | 21 | 29 | 8 | 10 | 68 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 69 |
| 50. Otjozondjou | 40 | 46 | 21 | 13 | 120 |
| 51. Otujapi | 13 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| | 8 | - | - | - | 8 |
| | - | 3 | - | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | | 37 |
| 52. Otupupa | 36 | 56 | 30 | 15 | 137 |
| 53. Otupupiro | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | 16 |
| 54. Ovihitua | 43 | 56 | 16 | 24 | 139 |

continued on next page.

| Settlement | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 55. Ozondati | 40 | 55 | 25 | 21 | 141 |
| 56. Ozongaka | 36 | 48 | 28 | 19 | 131 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | 132 |
| | 989 | 1250 | 542 | 521 | 3302 |

| Group Totals | | Sex and Age Totals | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|
| Herero | 3,226 | males | 1,531 (46.4%) |
| Local Ovambo | 52 | females | 1,771 (53.6%) |
| Bergdama | 23 | | 3,302 (100%) |
| Khoi | 1 | adults | 2,249 |
| | | children | 1,063 |
| | 3,302 | | 3,302 |

Distribution

246 If one regards Okonjainja Mountain as the centre of the Reserve, there are 35 villages (c.60%) in the eastern portion, whereas in Okombahe Reserve about 75% of all villages lie in the eastern portion. This difference is due to the more westerly position of Okombahe Reserve.

Movements of population

247 About 50% of the villages lie near water courses. This percentage would be higher were one also to count the small depressions that drain into the dry courses. If there is no water, certain seasonal migrations take place. It has apparently become customary for certain places to have cattle posts of their own somewhere else in the Reserve. For example, the people of Otjohorongo go to cattle posts at Ozongaka Dam or at Ondundu-tjivapa. At Otjivero I found people who had brought their cattle from Omaere-metemba. In March 1957, the grazing was bad in many places as there had been little rain.

Authority and control

248 Otjohorongo Reserve is under the control of the Magistrate/Native Commissioner, Omaruru, and is administered by a Welfare Officer with a Native Assistant and interpreter for Herero, Afrikaans and English, and a Native Constable (Bergdama).

Native Headman

249 Gottlieb K a p i a, a member of Zeraus's people and an ex-constable, was elected Headman of the Reserve in 1952. He is paid a monthly stipend of £2.10.0.

Reserve Board

250 The Welfare Officer is assisted by the Reserve Board, vide GN No.34 of 1939. Five of the six Board members are Herero, the sixth represents the local Ovambo and is himself an Ovambo. At one time all Board members were Herero. All six members are elected, the Headman being a member ex-officio. The Welfare Officer presides at informal monthly meetings, and the Magistrate at the quarterly ones.

251 Annual Reports of the past years describe the work of the Board in terms such as these, for example: The Herero attitude still shows a disappointing lack of initiative, and informal meetings receive a modest and irregular attendance" (1948).

252 In March 1957, the Board consisted, besides the headman, of the following members:

approx.
age in years:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 1. Frederick Mutanga | 68 |
| 2. Alfred Katjimune | 68 |
| 3. Langman Ngandjere | 68 |
| 4. Willem Mbakurupa | 62 |
| 5. Markus Kaikuiire | 68 |
| 6. Josea Kombonda | 62 |

253 Alfred Katjimune (ex-teacher) and Willem Mbakurupa, both literate, appear to be the most active members. The Boardmen assist the Welfare

Officer in much the same way as described in para. 145 for Okombahe Reserve.

254 The Board members represent the following wards:

1. Omatjete, Otjozondjou, Otjovatjimba, Okau-mbaaha, Omborondo, Otupupa, Okamapuku, Omitjira, Okomboora, Okomize, Okondera;
2. Otjohorongo, Otjiperongo, Okapere, Otjivaja, Ovihitua, Ombujotjitundu, Omatjenje, Okaepe I, Okanuuanambuku;
3. Okamaere-metemba, Omuti-uanduko, ~~Otjiperora~~, Ozongaka, Okatiandjoura, Ondundu-tjivapa, Otupupiro, Otjinguindi;
4. Okongue, Okonjainja, Otjomukona, Okotjize, Ongeama-tjovike, Okavakua, Okaseraue;
5. Ozondati, Okotjoto, Okondomba, Omungambu, Otjikakaneno, Otjinduu, Otjiuapeke Omao-uozongaku, Otjongundu, Otjongundu-tjokombanda, Otjivero, Ombaue, Eo-rongombondumbu;
6. Otujapi, Omihana, Otaveva, Eharui, Okozongangá, Otjiue-tjovatus, Okaepe II, Eitavere.

Reserve Trust Fund

255 The Trust Fund derives its revenue from grazing fees, kraal fees and dog tax.

Grazing fees:

Large stock:

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| cattle per head | 6d |
| scrub bulls | 8d |
| horses, donkeys | 6d |
| donkey jacks | 8d |

Small stock:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| goats | 2d per lot of four or part thereof |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| sheep | 2d per lot of five or part thereof |
| small stock over 200 goats: | 2d per lot of two or part thereof |

256 For the use of the Trust Fund money see para. 149 for Okombahe Reserve.

S o c i a l

Family units

257 The social sub-unit of the Herero is the Onganda or extended family including cattle kraals. These extended families usually include some relatives of varying degree but are, generally speaking, small.

258 The population census I took in March 1957, yielded 518 ozonganda and 3,302 persons, an average of 6.3 persons per onganda. But there are units with only one, two, three, or four persons.

259 Ozonganda with 14 to 17 persons constitute very large settlements and those with 26 to 33 persons appear to have the maximum in Otjohorongo Reserve. Generally speaking, Otjohorongo Reserve is a Reserve with small ozonganda, the sparse distribution of water and grazing compelling the people to scatter.

Distribution of ozonganda

260 The place with the greatest number of ozonganda is Otjohorongo, as it has 37. It is followed by Omatjete (30), Okamapuku (26), Ovihitua (23), Omboora (23), Ozondati (23) and Otjozondjou (20). These places are situated in the eastern portion or in the centre of the Reserve.

261 There were, in March 1957, 27 places with 5 ozonganda or less. Thus virtually 50% of all places of the Reserve were small settlements. These 27

places are scattered all over the Reserve. Their situation and size is closely connected with the water supply.

262 The smallest places, with one onganda only, are mostly to be found in the extreme west of the Reserve (Otjiue-tjovatus, Eharui, Eitavere, Eorongombondumbu, Ombaue), whilst Okondeka is the only place with one onganda in the south-eastern portion of the Reserve.

Marriages

263 According to information kindly supplied by the Rhenish Missionary at Omaruru, the following marriages were solemnised by him over the last seven years:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1950 | 1 |
| 1951 | 2 |
| 1952 | 4 |
| 1953 | 1 |
| 1954 | 12 |
| 1955 | 2 |
| 1956 | 5 |
| total: | <u>27</u> |

264 This shows that, for the size of the population, very few marriages are solemnised by the Missionary, and that though the Rhenish Mission has many members in the Reserve, (cf. para. 317), the marriages solemnised by the Magistrate are even fewer. It is clear from this that the old Herero customary marriages still prevail in the Reserve.

265 It is characteristic of the Bergdama's attitude towards the Mission that during the same period many more marriages were solemnised by the Missionary in Okombahe Reserve (cf. para. 155).

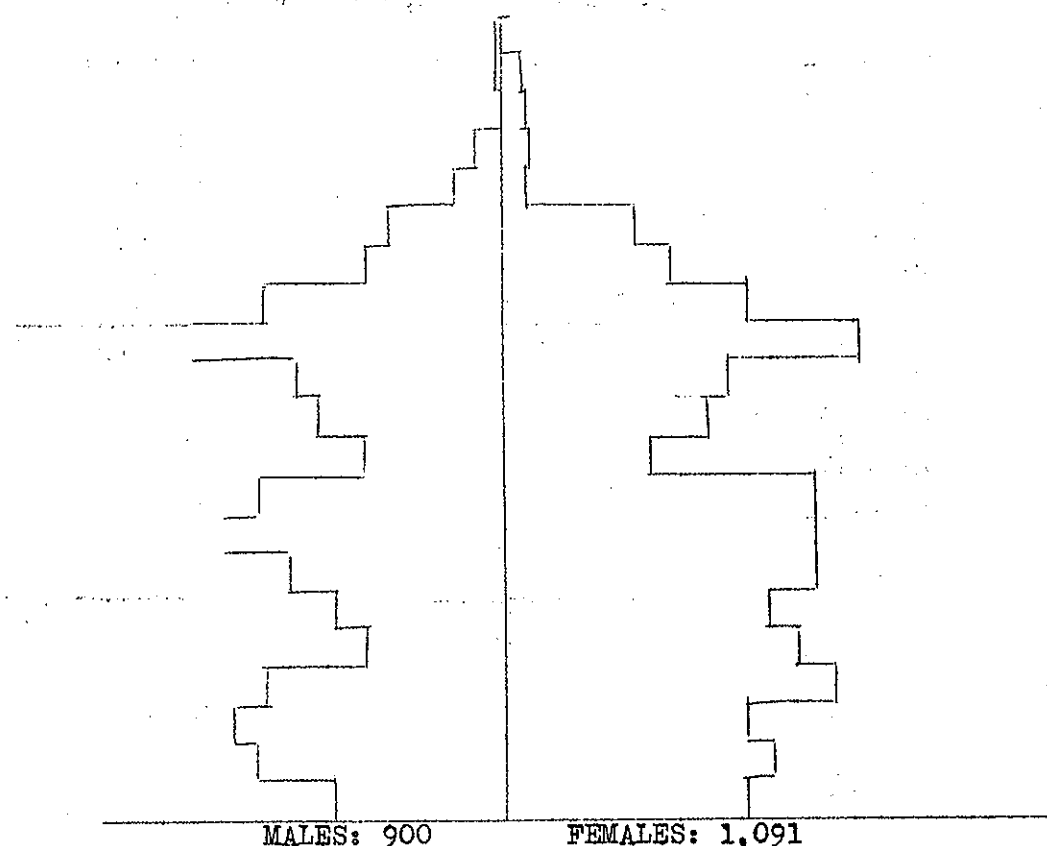
Age structure in Otjohorongo Reserve

266 From an analysis of the population census of 1950/51 carried out by Dr. Wagner, the following age structure emerged:

TABLE No. 20. AGE STRUCTURE OF 1,991 PERSONS
(900 males and 1,091 females)

| age- groups | m a l e s | f e m a l e s |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 0 - 4 | 45 | 64 |
| 5 - 9 | 65 | 71 |
| 10 - 14 | 72 | 64 |
| 15 - 19 | 63 | 87 |
| 20 - 24 | 37 | 77 |
| 25 - 29 | 45 | 70 |
| | <u>327</u> | <u>433</u> |
| 30 - 34 | 57 | 82 |
| 35 - 39 | 75 | 82 |
| 40 - 44 | 67 | 82 |
| 45 - 49 | 37 | 38 |
| 50 - 54 | 49 | 54 |
| 55 - 59 | 55 | 59 |
| | <u>340</u> | <u>397</u> |
| 60 - 64 | 82 | 94 |
| 65 - 69 | 63 | 64 |
| 70 - 74 | 36 | 44 |
| 75 - 79 | 30 | 35 |
| 80 - 84 | 13 | 6 |
| 85 - 89 | 7 | 7 |
| | <u>231</u> | <u>250</u> |
| 90 - 94 | - | 6 |
| 95 - 99 | 1 | 5 |
| 100 - | 1 | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>11</u> |
| Grand total: | 900 (45.25%) | 1,091 (54.75%) |

AGE STRUCTURE
Otjohorongo Reserve



Herero tribal relations

267 Otjohorongo Reserve is the Reserve of the western Herero. There are, however, some Samuel Maharero people living among them. Their exact number is not known. In March 1957, when a population census of the Reserve was taken, the Headman G. Kapia was asked to indicate in which ozonganda there were such people. The figures he gave at the various places were taken down, but they probably are not very accurate.

268 TABLE No.21. SAMUEL MAHARERO PEOPLE IN OTJOHORONGO RESERVE

| Place | number of ozonganda | total of persons |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Okamapuku | 2 | 29 |
| 2. Okapere | 3 | 42 |
| 3. Okotjize | 1 | 30 |
| 4. Okotjoto | 6 | 39 |
| 5. Omatjete | 1 | 1 |
| 6. Ombu-jotjitundu | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Omungambu | 2 | 17 |
| 8. Omuti-uanduko | 1 | 3 |
| 9. Otjiperongo | 4 | 34 |
| 10. Otjohorongo | 1 | 2 |
| 11. Otjongue | 3 | 21 |
| 12. Otjongundu | 1 | 14 |
| 13. Otupupa | 1 | 14 |
| 14. Ovihitua | 6 | 49 |
| 15. Ozondati | 2 | 15 |
| totals: | 35 | 311 |

269 According to this, the Samuel Maharero people element forms c.10% of the population, probably a little more. It is remarkable that they average 8.9 persons per ozonganda, which is well above the Reserve average of 6.3.

270 The tension still persisting between the Zeraua or western Herero and the Samuel Maharero people is also to be found in Otjohorongo Reserve. There even was a rumour that the Zeraua people in the Reserve were unwilling to send their children to Omatjete Government School because the two teachers there belonged to the Samuel Maharero section. There are signs of this attitude in other directions also but nobody is prepared to discuss it openly, probably because the ideal of Herero unity is held high by all.

Intertribal relations

271 The few local Ovambo (52) and Bergdama (23) in the Reserve do not count in intertribal relations, and nothing like the tension to be observed in Otjimbingue Reserve exists here.

Traditional practices

272 Some of the old customs survive to a limited extent, and even these survivals seemed doomed to disappear soon. Customary marriage based on ovi-tunja (bride-price) is one of the strongest survivals. A sum of money £30-35) is accepted instead of stock if the bridegroom lives in an urban location and has no stock to offer.

273 There still are some circumcision surgeons (ovasukarise) left in the Reserve, e.g. at Otjitoporo and at Otjozondjou. If a boy is to be circumcised (at 6-12 months), an omusukarise is summoned. He is paid a fee of about six shillings. Some parents now prefer to take their sons to the surgeon at Omaruru.

274 The custom of knocking out the teeth (incisors) has been largely abandoned. Only a few parents in the Reserve still observe the custom, and almost without exception it is only their daughters who have to submit to the operation.

275 I saw no Holy Fire (okuruuo) anywhere in the Reserve, but received information that actually there were two.

276 For the story that the Herero believe Okonjainja Mountain to be the abode of ancestor spirits, as often related by Europeans who know the country, I could get no confirmation among the people, who just laughed at my questions.

E c o n o m i c s

a) Live-stock

277 The main source of subsistence is stock farming. The following table shows how the livestock has increased over the years. It is to be noted that Otjohorongo Reserve is especially suited for goats and sheep (cf. Okaoko-kozongombo "Goat-Kaoko-veld" as the Herero call the Reserve). The Herero as true pastoralists quickly made the best use of natural conditions and the astonishing number of small stock in the Reserve is the result.

278 TABLE No.22. STOCK FIGURES,
OTJOHORONGO RESERVE
(1939-1956)

| year | cattle | horses | donkeys | goats | sheep | total small stock | cattle units |
|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1939 | 10799 | 291 | 1956 | 60813 | 6883 | 67696 | 26585 |
| 1944 | 5346 | 366 | 982 | 47862 | 7986 | 55848 | 17864 |
| 1946 | 9409 | 461 | 1120 | 70000 | 13200 | 83200 | 17630 |
| 1948 | 14000 | 535 | 1320 | 40242 | 8123 | 48365 | 25528 |
| 1950 | 18166 | 532 | 844 | 38546 | 9158 | 47704 | 29083 |
| 1952 | 19877 | 528 | 690 | 39437 | 10282 | 49719 | 31039 |
| 1954 | 24155 | 649 | 996 | 45693 | 12988 | 58681 | 37536 |
| 1955 | 27388 | 642 | 936 | 47800 | 13419 | 61219 | 41210 |
| 1956 | 29313 | 988 | 1131 | 39064 | 11634 | 50698 | 41572 |

The figures for 1939 are taken from the Report on S.W.A. for the year 1939 (p.225) and are quoted for comparison.

279 Apart from the disparity between 1939 and 1944, the reason of which is unknown to the author, the trend is clear. The fluctuations in small stock are probably not unrelated to the local rainfall. Thus the year 1948 had an extremely low rainfall at Omatjete, and in other parts of the Reserve the position was then as bad or worse.

280 The large drop in small stock from 61,219 (1955) to 50,698 (1956) was due to heavy losses caused by lack of grazing early in 1956, and aggravated by poor condition due to dipping in October 1955. The stock inspection report of the Police, showed a decrease in small stock of no less than 4,193 head in the short period from October to December 1956.

281 A limit of 100 head of large stock (including equines) and 300 head of small stock has been im-

posed per stock-owner, to prevent serious overstocking.

282 In 1956, the ratio of stock to the population of 3,302 persons (census March 1957) was as follows. The comparable figures for Okombahe Reserve (para. 174 are added in brackets.

cattle 887 head per 100 persons (417)
small stock .. 1,534 head per 100 persons (1,067)
cattle units .. 1,256 head per 100 persons (630)

Stock ownership

283 In March 1957, there were in the Reserve 988 persons owning cattle and 758 owners of small stock. They were mostly the same persons. Of the 989 male adults in the Reserve, 830 or 83.9% were cattle owners, and of the 1,250 women 158 or 12.6% were cattle owners. Of the 989 men, 648 or 65.6% were owners of small stock, and of the 1,250 women 110 or 8.7% were owners of small stock.

284 TABLE No.23. OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK
OTJOHORONGO RESERVE (March 1957)
Calves, kids and lambs included

| Head of stock: | Number of owners | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | m e n | | w o m e n | |
| | cattle | small stock | cattle | small stock |
| 1 - 5 | 45 | 23 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 - 10 | 100 | 34 | 25 | 13 |
| 11 - 15 | 103 | 36 | 21 | 9 |
| 16 - 20 | 89 | 46 | 25 | 6 |
| 21 - 25 | 84 | 40 | 19 | 7 |
| 26 - 30 | 60 | 37 | 9 | 5 |
| 31 - 35 | 99 | 36 | 7 | 6 |
| 36 - 40 | 37 | 24 | 13 | 9 |
| 41 - 45 | 42 | 22 | 4 | 7 |
| 46 - 50 | 25 | 21 | 2 | 10 |
| 51 - 55 | 18 | 22 | 5 | 4 |
| 56 - 60 | 18 | 25 | 2 | 2 |

continued on next page.

| Head of stock: | Number of owners | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | m e n | | w o m e n | |
| | cattle | small stock | cattle | small stock |
| 61 - 65 | 20 | 21 | 4 | 2 |
| 66 - 70 | 15 | 15 | 4 | - |
| 71 - 75 | 23 | 18 | 1 | 3 |
| 76 - 80 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| 81 - 85 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 86 - 90 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 91 - 95 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 - 100 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| 101 - 110 | 5 | 19 | | 3 |
| 111 - 120 | 1 | 17 | | 2 |
| 121 - 130 | 2 | 12 | | 2 |
| 131 - 140 | 2 | 16 | | - |
| 141 - 150 | - | 15 | | 1 |
| 151 - 160 | | 17 | | - |
| 161 - 170 | | 13 | | 2 |
| 171 - 180 | | 5 | | 2 |
| 181 - 190 | | 6 | | |
| 191 - 200 | | 5 | | |
| 201 - 210 | | 8 | | |
| 211 - 220 | | 4 | | |
| 221 - 230 | | 9 | | |
| 231 - 240 | | 2 | | |
| 241 - 250 | | 5 | | |
| 251 - 260 | | 4 | | |
| 261 - 270 | | 1 | | |
| 271 - 280 | | 1 | | |
| 281 - 290 | | 2 | | |
| 291 - 300 | | 3 | | |
| 301 - 310 | | - | | |
| 311 - 320 | | - | | |
| 321 - 330 | | - | | |
| 331 - 340 | | 2 | | |
| 341 - 350 | | - | | |
| 351 - 360 | | 1 | | |
| 361 - 370 | | - | | |

continued on next page.

| Head of stock: | Number of owners | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | men | | women | |
| | cattle | small stock | cattle | small stock |
| 371 - 380 | | - | | |
| 381 - 390 | | - | | |
| 391 - 400 | | 1 | | |
| 401 - 410 | | - | | |
| 411 - 420 | | 1 | | |
| 421 - 430 | | 1 | | |
| 431 - 440 | | - | | |
| 441 - 450 | | - | | |
| 451 - 460 | | 1 | | |
| Totals: | 830 | 648 | 158 | 110 |

285 The largest number of herds thus consist of 6-15 bovines and most flocks of small stock count 6-20 head.

286 The seven herds of small stock exceeding the limit of 300 head were probably due to a pending division of estates.

287 Though almost all stock-owners have both cattle and small stock, so that statistical correlation seemed uncalled for, there are a few persons with small stock only. The normal thing is for the good pastoralist to have both cattle and small stock.

Sales of livestock

288 In the past, all stock was sold to speculators. In 1956, the first organized stock sale was held at Omatjete. At present, stock is sold both at these auctions, and to private speculators in special circumstances.

289 TABLE No.24. SALES OF LIVESTOCK

| year: | cattle | small stock |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1949 | 2,097 | 4,777 |
| 1952 | 1,968 | 3,017 |
| 1953 | 2,633 | 5,805 |
| 1954 | 3,125 | 5,853 |
| 1955 | 3,576 | 3,186 |
| 1956 | 3,173 (auction) 2,361 (spec.) | 134 (auction) 3,424 (spec.) |
| | 5,534 | 3,558 |

290 In 1956, about 18% of the cattle population and about 7% of all small stock was sold.

291 TABLE No.25. INCOME FROM SALE OF STOCK, SKINS/HIDES & BONES

| year: | large stock | small stock | skins/hides | bones | t o t a l |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1949 | £13,701 | £4,520 | £ | £ 33 | £18,254 |
| 1952 | 19,926 | 4,125 | 214 | | 24,365 |
| 1953 | 28,311 | 7,911 | 743 | | 36,965 |
| 1954 | 32,631 | 7,151 | 1,108 | | 40,890 |
| 1955 | 36,162 | 4,664 | 408 | 33 | 41,267 |
| 1956 | 58,474 | 5,271 | 729 | 31 | 64,505 |

292 In 1956, assuming around 1,000 stock-owners, these thus had an average income of about £60 each.

b) Dairying

293 The cream scheme, introduced in 1942, is entirely in the hands of the Reserve residents. Information as to the exact number of separators was not available. The Welfare Officer only exercises hygienic control over the dairies.

294 Two Reserve residents hold a transport licence and convey the cream to the Omaruru Creamery.

TABLE No.26. INCOME FROM THE SALE OF CREAM

| year | income |
|------|---------|
| 1952 | £ 9,048 |
| 1953 | 11,666 |
| 1954 | 15,362 |
| 1955 | 11,849 |
| 1956 | 9,104 |

In 1956, 67,728 lbs. of butterfat were supplied, viz. Grade I: 9,184 lbs, grade II: 54,544 lbs.

c) Agriculture

295 Maize is not planted on dry land in the Reserve. Since 1947, wheat has been grown in the Ugab river bed, but with small success.

d) Labour

296 Depending on the position in the Reserve, more or fewer men go out to work elsewhere. The fluctuation in the number of labourers seeking employment from April 1955 to March 1956 is shewn hereunder:

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----------|----|
| April | 9 | October | 12 |
| May | 19 | November | 19 |
| June | 18 | December | 36 |
| July | 26 | January | 42 |
| August | 55 | February | 42 |
| September | 35 | March | 45 |

297 The great rise in August September is explained by the fact that stock branding was over by then. How many of those who got passes to seek employment really took jobs is hard to say, for to judge by the ratio of the sexes, not many males are away from home at any given time, at least not more than say six per cent, it seems. Cf. para. 243, 266.

Trades and crafts

298 There are three Reserve residents holding transport licences, one each at Ozondati, Otjohorongo, and Otjitopora. Two Reserve residents hold hawker's

licences, hawking being allowed in the whole Reserve except for an area of 5 miles radius from Omatjete. A Herero holds a café licence at Omatjete.

299 There is one Concession Store at Omatjete. Its holder, a European, also has a hawker's licence.

300 Among Native crafts, ehoro-carving appears to be the main Herero craft which has survived. An ehoro is a wooden vessel for thick milk (omaere). One finds such carvers in many places, e.g. at Otjitopora, Otjiperongo, Omac-uozongaku, Okondomba. The vessels they produce differ in size and shape from those made in the eastern Reserves.

301 A method of tanning was observed at Ozongaka. Leaves of the Omumbúti-tree, which grows all over the Reserve, are pulped with a stone and steeped in water. The raw hide is soaked in this infusion until clean of flesh and tissue.

302 At Okonjainja I saw a bow, and arrows with large iron tips, made by a Herero lion hunter.

Standard of living

a) Housing

303 Round huts (pontoks) and square houses are found all over the Reserve. In many cases the plaster only begins about a foot above the ground. This is said to keep termites out of the wall.

304 A feature encountered only in Otjohorongo Reserve was a type of fireplace made in front of the house. It consisted of a large saucer-like hearth of clay and dung. A semi-circular mud wall some three feet high and seats of hard clay make the fireplace a comfortable and sheltered spot for people to sit in.

305 At Eitavere, on the left bank of the Ugab river, the houses of one homestead were found to be surrounded by a solid palisade, an unusual thing in these parts.

b) Clothing

306 Clothing is, generally speaking, of good standard. On Sundays one can see nice dresses and suits with clean shirts and ties, even in remote places.

c) Diet

307 In the milking period, omaere (thick milk) is the staple food. In the dry season, maize porridge with sugar or omaere if available, is the main part of the diet.

d) Miscellaneous

308 The residents of the Reserve own about 60-70 motor vehicles. There are a few bicycles. The sound of a gramophone is sometimes heard coming from the huts, the same record being played for hours. The main vehicle is the donkey cart. Every well-to-do man has one, besides harness and donkeys.

Education

309 The Government School at Omatjete was opened in 1943. It has no hostel pupils from other villages in the Reserve being lodged with relatives at Omatjete.

310 The following information was collected in March 1957. Out of the 72 pupils enrolled, 64 were present.

TABLE No.27. AGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS
GOVT. SCHOOL, OMATJETE,
OTJOHORONGO RESERVE

| Std | Sex | age in years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tot. |
|-----|-----|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|------|
| | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | | |
| a | b | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 9 | | |
| | g | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| | | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 19 | | |

continued on next page.

| Std. | Sex | age in years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tot. |
|------|-----|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----|------|
| | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | | |
| A | b | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | | 9 | |
| | g | | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 14 | |
| B | b | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | |
| | g | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | |
| I | b | | | | | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | g | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | |
| II | b | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 | |
| | g | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 11 | |
| III | b | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| | g | | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | b | | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | | 64 | |

Boys 37, Girls 27, Total 64

311 The average age in Std. a was 9.5 years, and in Std. III 15.4 years. 39 pupils (61%) were in the sub-standards and 25 pupils (39%) in the Standards.

312 The following number of pupils came from places outside Omatjete:

Sub-standards

| Origin | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. Okaepe I | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2. Okamapuku | 2 | - | 2 |
| 3. Okapere | 1 | - | 1 |
| 4. Okavakua | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5. Okongue | 1 | - | 1 |

continued on next page.

| Origin | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 6. Okonjainja | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 7. Ombu-jotjitudu | - | 2 | 2 |
| 8. Omihana | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 9. Omitjira | - | 2 | 2 |
| 10. Ongeama-tjovike | 2 | - | 2 |
| 11. Otjiperongo | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 12. Otjohorongo | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 13. Ozondati | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 16 | 10 | 26 |

313 In all the standards together there were 3 pupils who came from places outside Omatjete.

314 Out of the 64 pupils present in school, 29 came from settlements in the Reserve other than Omatjete, the rest from Omatjete itself. Ten pupils from the Reserve were in the R.C. Mission school at Waldfrieden.

Mission activities

315 Two Missions are working in the Reserve, viz. the Rhenish Mission and the R. C. Mission. The Rhenish Mission has an ordained minister at Otjovattimba in the Reserve, and the missionary stationed at Omaruru visits the Reserve about once a year. There is a church at Omatjete, built in 1955. In other settlements services are held under big trees.

316 The R.C. Mission has divided Otjohorongo Reserve into two areas: the one is visited by the priest stationed at Okombahe, the other by the Herero Father E. Kanguotui, stationed at Waldfrieden.

317 According to information supplied by the Missions, the Rhenish Mission had c.2000 members in the Reserve in 1956 and the R.C. Mission c.250 members.

318 There are some adherents (c. 30-40) of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and (c.75) of the Apostolic Congregation, possibly also some of the Watchtower Movement.

Health

319 There is a clinic at Reserve headquarters and the Welfare Officer's wife, a trained nurse, is in charge. The District Surgeon, Omaruru, pays regular visits to the Reserve and patients are transferred to the Native Hospital at Omaruru whenever necessary.

V. OMARURU URBAN LOCATION

Definition of area

320 The Urban Areas Proclamation No.34 of 1924 was applied to the urban area of Omaruru by GN No. 121-124 of 1932. Location Regulations were applied by GN 125/1932, the location defined by GN 124. Vide also GN No.126 of 1936 and GN No.56 of 1939.

321 The Location is situated on the south (left bank) of the Omaruru river, some minutes from the European township, along the Omaruru-Okahandja-Karibib road. It covers a large area adjoining the townlands.

History of Location

322 In about 1870, when Chief Willem Zeraua moved to Omaruru, he laid it down that the Herero and Natives should live on the left bank of the river, and this order was adhered to for a long time. It is not known when the Natives moved to the place where they are now nor whether the Location area was defined irrespective of the area where most of the Natives were living before 1932.

Numbers and ethnic classification

323 The Location population remained fairly constant (around 1,000) for many years, and it is only since 1953 that there has been a steady increase.

324 TABLE No.28. NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION, OMARURU (1947-1956)

| Year: | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | B | Oth | Total |
|-------|---|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|-------|
| 1947 | m | 11 | 10 | 127 | 113 | 173 | - | 6 | 440 |
| | w | 8 | 24 | 168 | 5 | 180 | 2 | 2 | 389 |
| | c | - | 25 | 46 | 3 | 134 | - | 4 | 212 |
| | | 19 | 59 | 341 | 121 | 487 | 2 | 12 | 1,041 |

continued on next page.

| Year: | | Khoi | B/C | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | B | Oth | Total. |
|-------|---|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|--------|
| 1948 | m | 8 | 11 | 126 | 112 | 151 | - | 10 | 418 |
| | w | 9 | 18 | 211 | 5 | 203 | - | 5 | 451 |
| | c | - | 19 | 51 | 5 | 112 | - | 5 | 192 |
| | | 17 | 48 | 388 | 122 | 466 | - | 20 | 1,061 |
| 1949 | m | 8 | 9 | 124 | 75 | 160 | - | 11 | 387 |
| | w | 7 | 14 | 173 | 5 | 179 | 2 | 5 | 385 |
| | c | 1 | 14 | 60 | 5 | 146 | - | 12 | 238 |
| | | 16 | 37 | 357 | 85 | 485 | 2 | 28 | 1,010 |
| 1950 | m | 3 | 10 | 131 | 152 | 154 | - | 2 | 452 |
| | w | 1 | 19 | 177 | 1 | 178 | - | 1 | 377 |
| | c | - | 21 | 81 | - | 175 | - | 3 | 280 |
| | | 4 | 50 | 389 | 153 | 507 | - | 6 | 1,109 |
| 1951 | m | 9 | 9 | 129 | 115 | 150 | 1 | 4 | 417 |
| | w | 9 | 8 | 138 | 6 | 140 | - | 5 | 306 |
| | c | 5 | 15 | 78 | - | 188 | - | - | 286 |
| | | 23 | 32 | 345 | 121 | 478 | 1 | 9 | 1,009 |
| 1952 | m | 8 | 5 | 120 | 199 | 142 | - | 6 | 480 |
| | w | 5 | 17 | 165 | 3 | 173 | 1 | 6 | 370 |
| | c | 1 | 13 | 79 | 2 | 121 | - | 2 | 218 |
| | | 14 | 35 | 364 | 204 | 436 | 1 | 14 | 1,068 |
| 1953 | m | 2 | 12 | 175 | 156 | 160 | - | 10 | 515 |
| | w | 7 | 9 | 171 | 1 | 174 | 1 | 1 | 364 |
| | c | 3 | 7 | 93 | - | 128 | - | - | 231 |
| | | 12 | 28 | 439 | 157 | 462 | 1 | 11 | 1,110 |
| 1954 | m | 4 | 12 | 164 | 137 | 162 | 1 | 6 | 486 |
| | w | 4 | 11 | 162 | 4 | 163 | 1 | 5 | 350 |
| | c | 3 | 14 | 95 | 4 | 243 | - | 4 | 363 |
| | | 11 | 37 | 421 | 145 | 568 | 2 | 15 | 1,199 |
| 1955 | m | 8 | 8 | 170 | 155 | 154 | 1 | 9 | 505 |
| | w | 8 | 10 | 164 | 5 | 169 | 1 | 3 | 360 |
| | c | 2 | 9 | 96 | 7 | 236 | - | 7 | 357 |
| | | 18 | 27 | 430 | 167 | 559 | 2 | 19 | 1,222 |

continued on next page.

| Year: | | Khoi | B/O | Her | Ov/Ok | Bgd | B | Oth | Total |
|-------|---|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|-------|
| 1956 | m | 4 | 12 | 163 | 277 | 158 | - | 3 | 617 |
| | w | 5 | 12 | 158 | 7 | 167 | 1 | 2 | 352 |
| | c | 1 | 17 | 103 | 13 | 235 | - | 1 | 370 |
| | | 10 | 41 | 424 | 297 | 560 | 1 | 6 | 1,339 |

K e y:

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Khoi | Khoi | Ov | Ovambo/ Okavango |
| B/O | Bastards & Coloureds | Bgd. | Bergdama |
| Her | Herero | B | Bushmen |
| | | Oth. | Others |

Conditions governing residence in the Location

325 As elsewhere, a system of influx control is in operation. The contract Ovambo are housed on employers' premises as there are no compounds in the location for their accommodation.

326 In 1956, there were 68 local Ovambo in the Location, viz. 48 men, 7 women and 13 children. The remainder of the Ovambo/Okavango shewn in the Table above, sc. 239, were contract labourers, (222 Ovambo and 17 Okavango). These 239 formed 19.5% of the 1,227 Ovambo/Okavango males in the district, a percentage very near to the 18% found in Gobabis.

327 Some Natives employed in Omaruru were not residing in the Location but were on neighbouring farms at the time of my enquiry.

328 Every adult male, and adult female not living with her legal husband, pays a monthly site fee of 2/- to cover water supply, sanitary services, use of shower baths and right to collect firewood on the townlands free of charge. The lodgers and visitor's fee is 1/6 per month.

Authority and control

329 The Urban Location is controlled by the Municipality through a full-time Superintendent.

330 A non-European Advisory Board consisting of six Location residents assists the Superintendent, who is chairman ex officio at Board meetings. It seems, however, that the assistance rendered by the Board is not considerable.

331 In March 1957, the Board consisted of the following members, three nominated and three elected:

| N a m e | Ethn. group | elect/ nom. | profession |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mattheus Hiiko | Herero | elected | general dealer |
| 2. Jefta Gariseb | Bergdama | elected | |
| 3. Victor Doeseb | Bergdama | elected | |
| 4. Mattheus Doeseb | Bergdama | nominated | |
| 5. Martin Tjikere | Ovambo | nominated | |
| 6. Heseziel Puri'za | Herero | nominated | café owner |

S o c i a l

Ethnic sub-divisions

332 The various ethnic groups live in separate sections. Intermarriage and bonds of friendship are, however, stronger than the desire to live each in his own ethnic quarter. Many Location resident therefore associate with groups, and prefer to live in sections, other than their own.

Relations between ethnic groups

333 The Bergdama are the largest ethnic group. There is no friction or trouble between them and the Herero. In June 1957, the Maharero Hereros wanted to build a communal (club) hall for themselves, but the Zeraua Hereros opposed the application on the grounds that the applicants were welcome in theirs. However, the applicants did not believe this and wished to be on their own.

E c o n o m i c s

(a) Wage earners

334 Apart from old and sick people, all male adults are in employment in the Urban Area. Women

do some domestic work and most of them do washing and ironing.

(b) Independent trades

335 In 1957, the following persons were in business:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 general dealer | (Herero) |
| 1 general dealer | (Bergdama) |
| 1 restaurant owner | (Bergdama) |
| 1 restaurant owner | (Herero) |

(c) Native-owned stock

336 The Location residents are allowed to keep cattle, horses, donkeys and small stock, mostly goats. Grazing fees amount to 2/- a month per head of large stock and 3d per head of small stock. No limit has been imposed on either large or small stock. The stock grazes on the adjoining commonage. Two watering places for livestock have been provided on the boundary of the Location.

337 Statistics show that the number of small stock fluctuates from year to year, whilst cattle remain more constant, with a steady increase.

TABLE No.29. NATIVE-OWNED LIVESTOCK
OMARURU URBAN LOCATION
(1947-1956)

| Year: | Large stock | | | | Small stock | | Cattle units |
|-------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| | cattle | horses | donkeys | mules | goats | sheep | |
| 1947 | 258 | 4 | 45 | - | 702 | - | 447 |
| 1948 | 277 | 11 | 19 | - | 622 | - | 431 |
| 1949 | 351 | 5 | 20 | - | 775 | - | 531 |
| 1950 | 462 | 12 | 9 | - | 762 | - | 635 |
| 1951 | 472 | 3 | 13 | - | 876 | - | 663 |
| 1952 | 573 | 5 | 16 | - | 940 | - | 782 |
| 1953 | 632 | 12 | 15 | - | 1,120 | 2 | 883 |
| 1954 | 722 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 1,048 | - | 970 |
| 1955 | 716 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 937 | - | 941 |
| 1956 | 747 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 890 | - | 969 |

338 In the year 1956, when the population stood at 1,339 persons, the ratios were therefore:

| | per 100 persons |
|----------------|-----------------|
| head of cattle | 56 |
| small stock | 66 |
| cattle units | 72 |

Standard of living

339 In contrast with the standard of clothing which is, generally speaking, good in the Location, much of the housing is simple. Huts and houses are built of wattle and daub, or reeds, in many cases roofed with old tins. A pleasant feature of the Location is the ample spacing of the houses, allowing some bushes and trees to grow. This gives the Location a friendly appearance.

Education

Rhenish Mission School

340 This is the only school in the Location. There are two sections in it, viz. a Bergdama section and a Herero section (Std. a, A, B). Herero pupils in the Standards attend the Bergdama Section.

341 In March 1957, the following information was obtained:-

TABLE No.30. AGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS
RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL, OMARURU
(March 1957)

| I. Bergdama Section | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Std. | age in years | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| a | b | - | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | 9 |
| | g | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | 17 |
| A | b | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 8 |
| | g | | 1 | 6 | - | | 2 | | | | 9 |
| | | | 5 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 17 |

continued on next page.

| Std. | age in years | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| B | b | | | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 11 |
| | g | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | - | 8 |
| | | | | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 19 |
| I | b | | | | 3 | 2 | 7 | | | | 12 |
| | g | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | 10 |
| | | | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | | | | 22 |
| II | b | | | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 8 |
| | g | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 13 |
| III | b | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 |
| | g | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | 5 |
| IV | b | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| | g | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |

Boys 57, Girls 42, Total: 99

342 53 pupils (53.5%) were in the substandards and 46 (46.5%) in the standards. The average age in sub-standard a was 8.5 years and 13 years in Standard III. Cf. para. 311 for Omatjete, and para.199, 203 for Okombahe.

II. Herero Section

| Std. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total | |
|------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|-------|----|
| a | b | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | |
| | g | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | 9 | |
| A | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 15 | |
| | b | | | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| | g | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 |

continued on next page.

| Std. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|--------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|-------|
| B | b | | | 1 | - | 1 | | 2 |
| | g | | | - | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 5 |
| Grand total: | | | | | | | | 31 |

I. Bergdama Section

343 The following list showing the origin of the pupils sheds light on the importance of urban Locations schools, which are commonly attended by pupils from many places, also from different districts.

| Std. | o r i g i n | boys | girls | total |
|------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| a | farm in Outjo distr. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Ozongaka, Otjohorongo Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Okatjiho, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Kori-!gaos, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | | 3 | 3 |
| A | Ani-sueb, Okombahe Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | farm, Omaruru distr. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Marienthal (Hottentot) | 1 | | 1 |
| | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | | 2 | 2 |
| | !Kawab, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Tsom-tsaub, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | /Nus, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | farm, Omaruru district | | 1 | 1 |
| | farm, Okahandja district | | 1 | 1 |
| B | Swakopmund | 1 | | 1 |
| | farm, Omaruru distr. | 1 | | 1 |
| | farm, Tsumeb distr. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Ani-sueb, Okombahe Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Ani-sueb, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| I | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | 2 | | 2 |
| | /Ues, Okombahe Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Karibib | 1 | | 1 |
| | Xangu-domi, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Otjohorongo, Otjohorongo Res. | | 1 | 1 |

continued on next page.

| Std. | o r i g i n | boys | girls | total |
|------|---------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| II | -- | | | |
| | !Kawab, Okombahe Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | Usakos | | 1 | 1 |
| III | Usakos | 1 | | 1 |
| IV | Xamgu-domi, Okombahe Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 16 | 18 | 34 |

II. Herero Section

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| a | -- | | | |
| | Ondundu tjivapa, Otjohorongo Res. | | 1 | 1 |
| | farm, Omaruru district | | 1 | 1 |
| A | Ovihitua, Otjohorongo Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | Okongue, Otjohorongo Res. | 1 | | 1 |
| | farm, Omaruru district | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 3 | 2 | 5 |

Health

344 There is a Native Hospital in the vicinity of the Location.

Water supply

345 The water supply of the Location is drawn from the Town's water supply, and is distributed through stand pipes placed all over the Location.

Illicit brewing

346 The Location Board has opposed the erection of a beer hall in the Location, mainly, it seems, because the Location residents prefer to brew their own strong beer.

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