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A Study  
of  
Otjiwarongo District  
(South West Africa)

by

O. Köhler

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## I. I N T R O D U C T I O N

## Boundaries

1 In German times there were only the districts of Okahandja, Omaruru, Outjo and Grootfontein in the northern Police Zone. After the Herero-German War (1904), the central area (now part of Otjiwarongo district), was proclaimed Crown land to be administered from Omaruru. In this way the farms established in the Kalkfeld area before the First World War fell under Omaruru.

2 After the occupation in 1916, the new district of "Otjiwarongo" was proclaimed, with an Assistant Military Magistrate in charge.

3 The Magisterial district of Otjiwarongo was first defined by Proclamation No. 40/1920 (dd. 17/11/20), with an extent of 9,561 sq. miles, and divided into wards for the purposes of the Roads and Outspans Ordinance by Procl. 22/1927 (dd. 19/9/27). It was redefined by Procl. 15/1950 (dd. 24/4/50), Procl. 19/1952 (dd. 16/6/52) and Procl. 69/1956 (dd. 1/12/56), amended by Procl. 55/1957.

4 From west to east the district stretches from the vicinity of Otjohorongo Reserve to the border of the Eastern Native Reserve and holds an important position in the north of the Police Zone.

## Extent

5 The extent of the district now appears to be 9,377 sq. miles or 2,428,607 hectares.



## C o n t r o l

6 Administrative control of the district is vested in the Magistrate/Native Commissioner, Otjiwarongo.

7 There is one Native Reserve in the district, viz. Waterberg East Reserve, under administrative control of the Magistrate. Executive control lies with the Welfare Officer stationed at Reserve headquarters, Okakarara. He is assisted by the Reserve Headmen and the Reserve Board.

8 The only Proclaimed Urban Area in the district is the township of Otjiwarongo. The Otjiwarongo Location is under the control of the Municipality and is administered by a full-time Superintendent.

9 Kalkfeld is not a proclaimed Urban Area. The two locations at Kalkfeld are under the control of Kalkfeld Police Station.

10 There are Police Stations at Otjiwarongo, Kalkfeld and Osire Suid. Otjiwarongo is also headquarters of the Police Officer in charge of Otjiwarongo, Grootfontein and Tsumeb districts.

## C o m m u n i c a t i o n s

11 In view of its central position in the northern part of the Police Zone, Otjiwarongo district is the link between the north and the centre of the Territory. All traffic and communication lines run through the district:

(1) The narrow-gauge railway from Usakos to Tsumeb and Grootfontein, with a branch line from Otjiwarongo to Outjo.

(2) A road system connecting Otjiwarongo with Okahandja-Windhoek, with Omaruru, with Outjo-Okaukuejo, with Tsumeb-Namutoni-Odangwa (Ovamboland), with Grootfontein-Runtu (Okavango), and with Hochfeld-Steinhausen-Gobabis.

12 From Otjiwarongo it is 127 miles to Okahandja, 140 miles to Grootfontein, 100 miles to Omaruru and 45 miles to Outjo.

## Description of country

13 The portion west of the road Okahandja-Otjiwarongo-Otavi is hilly country which also extends east of the road as far as the Waterberg Plateau. The eastern portion of the district is a flat plain, the so-called Omaheke or Sandveld.

14 On the south-west border rises Etjo mountain (2,100 m), and east of it, on the Okahandja district boundary are the two Omatako hills, which are visible for many miles and form a characteristic part of the scenery. The Omatako Omuramba, which runs through Waterberg Reserve, rises near them.

15 In the northwest of the district, the Parasis Mountains and the Bobbejaankrans rise above the hilly country. Both mountains played an important rôle in the later history of the Bergdama at the time of the advent of the Herero.

16 The most imposing elevation in the east is the long Waterberg Plateau (1,800 m) with its abrupt rock walls which are almost inaccessible. South of the Big Plateau, separated by a valley and less picturesque, is the Small Waterberg, a feature of little importance.

## Hydrography

17 The main water course in the district is the dry river bed of the Omatako Omuramba (Herero: Omuramba-ua-Matako), which often flows during and at the end of good rainy seasons. It cannot drain into the Okavango, because a portion is overlaid with drift sand and dunes. The watershed lies between the Omaruru-Otjiwarongo railway on the one hand and the Okahandja-Otjiwarongo road on the other.

18 East of the watershed, all dry river beds join the Omatako Omuramba. West of it, the Omaruru course with its many small deep affluents, and the

numerous small tributaries of the Ugab drain the district to the west in the rainy seasons. The Ugab and Omaruru not infrequently continue running for a time in a narrow channel in the middle of their beds after the rainy season is over.

### R a i n f a l l

19 The following places have been chosen to show the rainfall in the district (for Waterberg Reserve, Okakarara see para. 116). Otjiwarongo is situated in the centre of the district, Kalkfeld in the southwest and Osire Suid in the south-east.

20 The average annual rainfall and the average number of rain days per annum, measured at the three stations, are:

Place	Lat.	Long.	Altitude	Rain- fall	Rain days
Otjiwarongo	20°24' 16°40'		1455 m	441.5	43.7
Kalkfeld	20°53' 16°11'		1516 m	419.3	52.6
Osire Suid	21°02' 17°20'		1400 m	382.4	40.3

21 TABLE No.1. AVERAGE RAINFALL AND RAIN DAYS  
PER ANNUM OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT  
(rainfall in mm, rain days in brackets)

Month	Otjiwarongo	Kalkfeld	Osire Suid
January	92.9 (8.2)	95.7 (9.9)	90.5 (8.8)
February	100.1 (8.7)	100.7 (10.8)	76.4 (8.2)
March	81.5 (7.7)	72.6 (9.8)	82.5 (7.3)
April	35.1 (3.6)	40.3 (5.3)	30.4 (3.2)
May	4.5 (1.0)	2.3 (0.9)	3.9 (0.8)
June	1.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
July	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.1)
August	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)
September	1.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.5)	2.0 (0.3)
October	13.4 (2.5)	5.9 (2.1)	14.6 (1.9)
November	33.2 (4.1)	30.9 (4.4)	32.1 (3.8)
December	77.8 (7.3)	69.5 (8.7)	48.9 (5.7)

22 TABLE No.2. RAINFALL ANNUALS 1935-1956  
(in mm)

Year:	Otjiwarongo	Kalkfeld	Osire Suid
1935	394.2	- x)	359.2
1936	568.2	-	667.0
1937	476.0	-	433.8
1938	523.0	-	451.9
1939	512.3	-	412.5
1940	399.5	405.9	-xx)
1941	226.1	273.3	-
1942	551.2	618.5	-
1943	286.3	258.8	-
1944	489.7	573.5	-
1945	498.9	535.4	-
1946	269.7	220.0	-
1947	543.6	506.0	-
1948	339.1	215.9	-
1949	318.5	500.1	245.4
1950	1109.2	807.5	534.4
1951	497.0	429.5	266.5
1952	281.8	338.9	184.4
1953	698.3	535.7	416.5
1954	612.8	621.0	586.5
1955	446.3	356.9	411.5
1956	459.8	416.1	390.6

Remark: x) No records available for this period

xx) Station was closed down in this period.

23 The rainfall appears to be fairly evenly distributed over the district in good and bad years. There are considerable fluctuations from year to year. Otjiwarongo has had years with very good rains exceeding double the annual average. Osire Suid reflects the position in the Omaheke, a flat country with low rainfall. The lowest rainfall recorded at Osire Suid was 184.4 mm in 1952, 198 mm below average.



## Vegetation

24 Otjiwarongo district has the usual scenery of the northern midlands. Thornbush alternates with camelthorn trees. Near the mountains, e.g. the Parasis, vegetation is dense and harbours more game than elsewhere.

25 As one proceeds eastwards, the bush becomes thinner. In the Omaheke, the denser vegetation follows the dry river beds. The eastern Waterberg Reserve has low bush and grass. Such a transition is not noticed if one travels through the district from south to north.

## Fauna

26 In the farming area there appears to be plenty of game left, both kudu and other antelope. But in Waterberg Reserve game is scarce. What game there is avoids the Reserve roads where it is disturbed by traffic. Vermin is especially plentiful in the eastern part of the district. It infiltrates from the vast uninhabited eastern areas.

## Economics

27 The rainfall and good vegetation make possible mixed stock farming, especially in the western portion of the district. As one moves eastwards and eventually into the Sandveld, the more favourable conditions become for cattle farming.

28 The economy is therefore mainly based on stock farming and most of the rural labour is employed in it. Rural industries and mining play only a small part.

29 Agriculture, especially maize production, is found here and there, but less than in Grootfontein district.

## History

## 1. The Bushmen

30 When the Herero moved into what is now Otjiwarongo district, one of their leaders was Ruhaka. This immigration took place early in the 19th century, and some single groups may even have come earlier.

31 They found part of the area inhabited by Bergdama and Bushmen. The Bushmen in Otjiwarongo district nowadays still belong to the //Kx'au-//en section, also called Kaukau or Makaukau by the Herero and Europeans. The Kaukauveld was named after them. This might justify the assumption that the Bushmen called Saan (by their Hottentot name) by Vedder also belonged to the //Kx'au-//en. Enmity arose between the Herero cattle people and the Bushmen, who were hunters. The Herero Chief Tji-ponda, leader of another Herero group advancing into the Waterberg area, is said to have been killed in a fight with the Saan.

32 With the expansion of the Herero east of the Waterberg, the Bushmen apparently withdrew to the country east of the Omuramba-ua-Matako, for the remotest cattle posts of the Herero lay along the course of this river.

## 2. The Bergdama

33 Besides the Bushmen, who were without doubt the oldest inhabitants of the area, Bergdama used to live in many parts of the district. They lived in the Parasis Mountains and other hilly areas in the west, and in the east on the Waterberg Plateau, near the Mountain, and on the plains further east.

34 Dr. Vedder has recorded old Bergdama traditions and history now mostly forgotten, and mentions the following sections in this area (Vedder, Die Bergdama vol. I p.10):

- (1) The Aro-daman on and around the Waterberg. From the red soil (arob) found there;

- (2) The Oumin, a small tribe living east of the Waterberg, and
- (3) the !Omen, who lived along the Omuramba-ua-Matako and in the country westwards up to the Waterberg. They later settled near Omaruru and Okombahe.

35 In 1873, when the Rev. Mr Beiderbecke of the Rhenish Mission arrived at Otjozondjupa (Waterberg), there still were about a thousand Bergdama and Bushmen near the Waterberg or on the Plateau. In course of time most of these went north. The Bushmen were later placed under Chief Jac Krueger, a Herero halfcaste living at Gaub near Tsumeb.

### 3. The Herero

36 In the second half of the 19th century, the Herero were living in various parts of the present district. The main group under Chief Kambazembi lived near the Waterberg. The other group, which owed political allegiance to Zeraua of Omaruru, occupied the western portion of the district.

#### Kambazembi's people

37 Their main centre was at Otjozondjupa, SE of the Waterberg. This place had a good spring and fertile soil (see para. 81 for history of Otjozondjupa). Chief Kangombe appears to have lived there. After his death his successor Kambazembi moved to Otjozondjupa. He temporarily lived at Otjikururume, south of the Waterberg, on the banks of the Omuramba-ua-Matako.

38 Towards the end of the century, two other places are mentioned. In a document signed by Kambazembi at Otjozondjupa on 20th December 1897, he ceded to the Rhenish Mission the place Otjenga, north of the Mountain. Today Otjenga is a farm in Grootfontein district, near its southern boundary. The purpose of the cession was: "that the Christian Congregation of Otjiuarongo and other Herero might be settled there". This is

probably the first time that the name of Otjiuarongo is mentioned, and it shows that Otjiuarongo (lit. "the good place") was part of Kambazembi's country.

39 In a letter dated 6th May 1901, the Präses of the Rhenish Herero Mission asked the Imperial Government to proclaim Otjenga with 40,000 hectares of grazing ground a Reserve for those people of Kambazembi who were living there and were in the care of the Rhenish Mission. The plan was dropped, however, or rather postponed, together with similar plans, and the Herero War put an end, for the time being, to all such projects.

### 4. The German period

40 In 1895, Major Leutwein arrived at Otjozondjupa (called Waterberg by the Mission and the Administration) with a view to inducing Kambazembi to acknowledge Samuel Maharero, the successor of Maharero, the first Paramount Chief of all the Herero, who had died on 5th October 1890.

41 In October 1896, Lt. Eggers was stationed at Waterberg with a small garrison, to watch the Herero and their numerous herds and prevent the smuggling of arms, ammunition and liquor, and to do general police duties.

42 When soon after this Kambazembi's people raided a Bergdama settlement and killed ten Bergdama, the Government made Kambazembi hand over the murderers and, in 1897, reduced the Herero country in the north, towards Gaub and Grootfontein (Irle p.312).

43 The whole Waterberg area was at that time part of the district of Outjo and Grootfontein. In 1901, administrative considerations led to the transfer of the Waterberg area to Okahandja district. This new arrangement did not, however, prove to be practical, and so it was later decided to transfer Waterberg to Omaruru District (Rafalski p.128).



44 The military station at Waterberg was attacked by the Herero early in the Herero War. On the 14th January 1904, all Europeans there were killed, with the exception of the Missionary, the Rev. Mr Eich.

45 Several months later the Herero, having suffered a series of local defeats, concentrated near the Waterberg, where they hoped to find sufficient water in the dry season. This led to the battle of Waterberg of 11/12th August 1904. The Herero were defeated (Schwabe pp. 269-94) and pursued into the Omaheke. Many Hereros perished on this flight, but large groups eventually reached Epukiro and the Eiseb Omuramba, from where they drifted into Ngamiland. Many of these, and their descendants, are still in the Bechuanaland Protectorate today.

46 By 1905 five white colonists had again settled in the Waterberg area. When the first scheme of an established Landespolizei and the division of the Police Zone into "Polizei-Inspektions-Bezirke" was put into effect in 1907, Waterberg (Otjozondjupa) became a Police Depot for the north of the Territory. This decision, based on the favourable situation of Waterberg, was partly influenced by the idea that the Waterberg area was a good place for colonists.

47 The new Police Depot was also given the task of collecting stray Herero living in the veld after the disintegration of tribal order.

48 Up to the end of April 1908, 54 men, 88 women and 56 children were brought in by the Police. They were employed at the Depot, or, if willing, were sent to colonists as farm labourers. According to Rafalski, all Herero living in the veld in the Waterberg area had been brought in by the middle of 1908.

49 Meanwhile the Police Depot developed rapidly, and in 1910 22 Police Stations fell under it. It was closed down in 1913.

50 After the Herero War, more and more farmers settled down on the proclaimed crown land. In 1916, after the occupation of Otjiwarongo (20/6/15), a new district was constituted with its administrative centre at Otjiwarongo. The first Assistant Military Magistrate was A.J. Attwood. In 1920, when the district of Otjiwarongo was defined, it covered an area of 9,561 sq. miles. In the year 1926, 797 Europeans were living in the district; by 1951 their number had increased to 2,810.

51 In 1924, the Waterberg East Reserve, an old German Reserve scheme drawn up as early as 1902, was proclaimed. This Reserve has now been developed to a remarkable extent and may be regarded as leading among all Herero Reserves.

52 European influences and development

1873 Arrival of the Rev. Mr Beiderbecke of the Rhenish Mission at Otjozondjupa, on the south-eastern slopes of the Waterberg, and founding of the Rhenish Mission station and school.

1881 Beiderbecke leaves Otjozondjupa; Mission station closed down.

1891 Mission station at Otjozondjupa reopened by The Rev. W. Eich.

1895 Major Leutwein arrives at Otjozondjupa and induces the Herero Chief Kambazembi to acknowledge Samuel Maharero as Paramount Chief of the Herero.

1904 German garrison stationed at Otjiwarongo after the Herero had been driven from the place by Fiedler in Herero rebellion (21 Jul.).

1905 Military station at Otjiwarongo taken over by Landespolizei. Railway station Okovakuatjivi (Kalkfeld) built.

1906 Narrow gauge railway line under construction from Usakos-Kranzberg reaches Otjiwarongo which now becomes an important traffic centre for Outjo and Waterberg (Otjozondjupa).

- 1907 Post office opened at Otjiwarongo. Beginning of settlement round Okovakuatjivi station (re-named Kalkfeld in 1909):
- 1914 Construction of railway branch line from Otjiwarongo to Outjo begun.
- 1915 Otjiwarongo occupied by Union troops (26 Jun.).
- 1916 Proclamation of "Otjiwarongo" district under an Assistant Military Magistrate.
- 1920 Definition of Otjiwarongo district.
- 1924 Primary school for European children opened at Otjiwarongo.
- 1932 Proclamation of Otjiwarongo Native Location.
- 1938 European Hospital opened by Roman Catholic Mission at Otjiwarongo.
- 1944 Secondary school for European children opened at Otjiwarongo.
- 1947 Native Hospital opened in Otjiwarongo Native Location by R.C. Mission.
- 1949 Govt. Native Hospital opened at Otjiwarongo (26/8/49).
- 1951 R.C. M.school opened in Otjiwarongo Location.

#### Numbers and distribution of Native population

53 As will be seen from the following table, the total of non-Europeans in Otjiwarongo district has remained very stable. The discrepancy in the year 1950 can only be due to an error in the Magistrate's Annual Report from which the figures are taken. The figures for 1939 are taken from the Official Report of the S.W.A. Administration.

54 Some other anomalies are difficult to explain, such as those for the Herero in 1951 and 1952, and the sudden increase in Bergdama from 1950 to 1953 and their sudden drop by almost 1,000 persons between 1953 and 1954.

55 The contract Ovambo/Okavango are normally a fluctuating element, so that it is hard to say whether the figure for 1950 contains an error. The Bushmen are difficult to count, and here also fluctuations are natural.

56 The remarkable fluctuations among the Coloureds might be ascribed to fluctuations in the building and related trades in which many Coloureds are employed. The figures for women and children show that whole families were involved.

57 TABLE No.3. NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION  
OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT

Year:		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Totals
1939	m	47	120	2,112	1,595	624	170	45	4,713
	w	30	86	2,398	27	804	135	10	3,490
	c	53	106	1,968	72	661	194	4	3,058
		130	312	6,478	1,694	2,089	499	59	11,261
1947	m	38	75	2,498	2,109	915	131	39	5,805
	w	37	59	2,904	80	1,002	133	20	4,235
	c	17	120	1,393	53	909	145	13	2,650
		92	254	6,795	2,242	2,826	409	72	12,690
1948	m	52	84	2,596	1,756	908	113	46	5,555
	w	32	79	2,919	77	963	117	24	4,211
	c	19	154	1,385	42	845	130	18	2,593
		103	317	6,900	1,875	2,716	360	88	12,359
1949	m	39	91	2,528	1,382	803	137	22	5,002
	w	31	83	2,866	79	913	154	19	4,145
	c	26	169	1,341	67	737	156	22	2,518
		96	343	6,735	1,528	2,453	447	63	11,665
1950	m	41	70	3,279	2,924	902	140	23	7,379
	w	47	68	4,787	101	1,155	141	8	6,307
	c	56	158	2,245	111	1,032	183	22	3,807
		144	296	10,311	3,136	3,089	464	53	17,493
1951	m	45	62	1,965	2,820	1,012	257	21	6,182
	w	36	71	2,457	81	1,167	163	18	3,993
	c	44	218	1,193	91	964	205	17	2,732
		125	351	5,615	2,992	3,143	625	56	12,907



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1952	m	50	72	1,825	2,682	1,052	262	28	5,971
	w	40	80	2,292	78	1,186	171	25	3,872
	c	54	236	1,119	98	992	221	26	2,746
		144	388	5,236	2,858	3,230	654	79	12,589
1953	m	47	137	2,331	1,769	1,281	151	16	5,732
	w	39	135	2,595	72	1,277	130	10	4,258
	c	48	289	1,305	87	1,375	137	15	3,256
		134	561	6,231	1,928	3,933	418	41	13,246
1954	m	71	259	2,078	1,688	925	115	35	5,171
	w	31	224	2,518	62	1,051	87	17	3,990
	c	72	324	1,595	71	967	78	19	3,126
		174	807	6,191	1,821	2,943	280	71	12,287
1955	m	55	171	2,195	1,330	802	192	30	4,775
	w	37	158	2,677	78	867	156	10	3,983
	c	45	229	1,683	102	823	164	14	3,060
		137	558	6,555	1,510	2,492	512	54	11,818
1956	m	72	191	2,138	1,575	947	171	26	5,120
	w	43	152	2,548	93	1,025	172	15	4,048
	c	54	183	1,490	136	1,009	138	19	3,029
		169	526	6,176	1,804	2,981	481	60	12,197

m: men

w: women

c: children under 18

## Key to groups:

A : Khoi	E : Bergdama
B : Bastards & Coloureds	F : Bushmen
C : Herero	G : Others
D : Ovambo & Okavango	

## Distribution of labour

58 There is a gradual and general decrease in the supply of contract labour, and of labour in general. It is especially felt on the farms.

59 In urban areas, on the other hand, non-Europeans employed in various branches are on the increase. In 1955, 19% of all labour was employed in towns (Otjiwarongo, Kalkfeld), in 1956 not less than

## INTRODUCTION

23%, whilst e.g. in Grootfontein district 13% were employed in urban areas. 63% of all labour was employed on farms, the corresponding figure for Grootfontein district being 68%.

60 TABLE No.4. DISTRIBUTION OF ALL LABOUR, OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT

Type	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rural area					
Farms:	3,745	3,780	3,230	3,125	3,015
Mines:	79	93	67	50	75
Railways:	474	474	362	382	390
Roads:	120	150	139	142	150
Urban areas:	900	900	868	912	1,100
	5,318	5,397	4,666	4,611	4,730

61 TABLE No.5. DISTRIBUTION OF NORTHERN AND EXTRA-TERRITORIAL NATIVE LABOUR OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT

Type	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Contracted	2,250	1,487	1,350	1,679	1,685
Local (i.e. "Old Ovambo")	150	262	227	235	231
	2,400	1,749	1,577	1,914	1,916

Note: "Old Ovambo" are men who came into the Police Zone many years ago as contract labourers and never went back. In most cases they married local women, either Herero or Bergdama, also Coloureds.

62 In 1952, when the number of Northern and alien labourers stood at its peak, it constituted 45.1% of all labour employed in the district, whilst in the year 1956 it dropped to 40.5%.

63 In 1956, the waiting period for new labour applied for (i.e. additional to the labour force already approved for any one applicant) was about three years for farmers, and six months for urban

employers. This affords some idea of the shortage of labour in which employers operate today.

#### Growth of European population

64 For the years 1952-1956, which appear in the foregoing tables, no figures are available. During 1926-1951, a period of 25 years, the European population of the whole Otjiwarongo district more than trebled itself. In 1926, the total was 797 persons, in 1956 it was 2,810 persons, an increase of 2,013 persons or 252%.

65 TABLE No.6. GROWTH OF EUROPEAN POPULATION  
OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT  
(figures based on the Census)

Area		1926	1936	1946	1951
Otjiwarongo town	m	72	198	423	688
	f	48	171	445	694
		120	369	868	1,382
Kalkfeld town	m	40	84	80	80
	f	17	64	81	69
		57	148	161	149
Rural area	m	371	939	644	672
	f	249	776	581	607
		620	1,715	1,225	1,279
Whole district	m	483	1,221	1,147	1,440
	f	314	1,011	1,107	1,370
		797	2,232	2,254	2,810

#### Mission activity

66 Since the foundation of the independent Herero Church (Oruano) in 1955, there has been a great drop in the membership of the Rhenish Mission, which used to have more adherents than any other. Prior to Oruano, in 1954, the Rhenish Mission claimed to have 7,000 adherents and the R.C. Mission about 3,000.

## II. THE RURAL AREA

### 1. Farms

67 What is now Otjiwarongo district was proclaimed Crown land after the Herero rebellion. Farms were later granted to colonists. As these farms fell under Omaruru in the years before the First World War, no data are available about the extent of farm labour employed on them then.

68 The Official Report for South West Africa, published in 1939, gives the following numbers of non-Europeans on farms in Otjiwarongo district at that time:

2,873 men  
1,607 women  
1,175 children

Total: 5,655 persons

69 The following figures give a cross-section through the period 1948-1956.

TABLE No.7. NON-EUROPEANS ON FARMS  
OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT

Year		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Totals
1948	m	31	31	606	1,616	372	65	18	2,739
	w	21	24	703	13	462	67	7	1,297
	c	9	25	560	12	428	91	8	1,133
1952		61	80	1,869	1,641	1,262	223	33	5,169
	m	53	12	1,068	1,332	717	119	18	3,319
	w	42	31	1,067	44	835	101	11	2,131
	c	60	42	624	48	874	107	17	1,772
		155	85	2,759	1,424	2,426	327	46	7,222



1956	m	62	44	453	1,365	508	136	-	2,568
	w	31	35	452	38	522	113	-	1,191
	c	36	31	347	39	573	90	-	1,116
		129	110	1,252	1,442	1,603	339	-	4,875

## Key to groups:

A : Khoi	E : Bergdama
B : Bastards & Coloureds	F : Bushmen
C : Herero	G : Others
D : Ovambo & Okavango	

70 The larger ethnic groups thus at first increased in the years after the War, but subsequently the Herero as well as the Bergdama decreased again, whilst the number of contract labourers remained fairly stable.

71 The following tables shew the strength of the non-European farm population in 1948, 1952 and 1956, for the three Police Station Areas.

TABLE No.8. GROWTH OF NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION ON FARMS

## (a) In 1948

Police Area		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Totals
Otjiwarongo	m	15	13	232	672	283	46	16	1,277
	w	9	10	280	12	351	42	6	710
	c	3	4	230	12	340	37	7	633
		27	27	742	696	974	125	29	2,620
Kalkfeld	m	13	13	115	421	72	2	2	638
	w	7	14	140	1	98	-	1	261
	c	5	21	131	-	87	-	1	245
		25	48	386	422	257	2	4	1,144
Osire Suid	m	3	5	259	523	17	17	-	824
	w	5	-	283	-	13	25	-	326
	c	1	-	199	-	1	54	-	255
		9	5	741	523	31	96	-	1,405

## (b) In 1952

Police Area		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Totals
Otjiwarongo	m	30	2	787	560	621	102	15	2,117
	w	22	20	669	40	680	81	11	1,523
	c	28	22	278	41	717	81	15	1,182
		80	44	1734	641	2018	264	41	4,822
Kalkfeld	m	11	9	119	267	78	2	1	487
	w	13	10	206	4	147	1	-	381
	c	18	18	219	7	149	3	-	414
		42	37	544	278	374	6	1	1,282
Osire Suid	m	12	1	162	505	18	15	2	715
	w	7	1	192	-	8	19	-	227
	c	14	2	127	-	8	23	2	176
		33	4	481	505	34	57	4	1,118

## (c) In 1956

Otjiwarongo	m	22	22	205	569	409	106	-	1,333
	w	9	25	182	35	414	91	-	756
	c	4	18	101	30	265	69	-	487
		35	65	488	634	1088	266	-	2,576
Kalkfeld	m	30	11	113	381	73	-	-	608
	w	16	9	120	1	91	-	-	237
	c	26	13	119	-	280	-	-	438
		72	33	352	382	444	-	-	1,283
Osire Suid	m	10	11	135	415	26	30	-	627
	w	6	1	150	2	17	22	-	198
	c	6	-	127	9	28	21	-	191
		22	12	412	426	71	73	-	1,016

## Key to groups:

A : Khoi	E : Bergdama
B : Bastards & Coloureds	F : Bushmen
C : Herero	G : Others
D : Ovambo & Okavango	

72 It is thought that much of the population movement revealed in the figures for 1952 are due

to the rapid development of Otjiwarongo town, which attracted much labour.

73 Whilst conditions were fairly stable in Kalkfeld Police Area over this period of 8 years, the non-European farm population of Osire Suid area decreased by about 400 persons, and the total of 824 male adults in 1948 fell to 627 in 1956.

#### Native-owned stock on farms

74 According to the Report on S.W.A. for the year 1939, Natives on farms in Otjiwarongo district then owned 6,667 large stock including equines, and 15,852 head of small stock.

75 From the reports submitted by the S.A. Police to the Magistrate, it appears that only the figures for 1947 are complete. These are based on inspection raids carried out by the Police in connection with stock diseases.

76 TABLE No.9. NATIVE-OWNED STOCK ON FARMS, OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT (1947).

Police Area	cattle	horses	donkeys	goats	sheep	cattle units
Otjiwarongo	1,391	178	596	3,524	146	2,899
Kalkfeld	880	154	443	5,461	-	2,569
Osire Suid	711	98	209	2,478	124	1,538
	2,982	430	1,248	11,463	270	7,008
	large 4,660		small 11,733			

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

#### 2. Rural industries

77 The only rural industry is the cheese factory at Kalkfeld, employing a small number of local and contract labourers.

#### 3. Mines

78 The Industrial Minerals Exploration Ltd. (IMEX) conducts mining operations in the district. At present these are restricted to prospecting on the farm Marburg where fluorspar occurs.

79 The big Manganese Mine at Otjozondju formerly fell under Otjiwarongo, but was transferred to Okahandja by the Redefinition of Magisterial Districts Amendment Proclamation, 1952. Only a negligible number of mine labourers is therefore now shown as employed in Otjiwarongo district.

#### III. WATERBERG EAST RESERVE

##### History

80 The following description is based on Irle pp. 306-314 and on files of the Administration Archives, especially W II e 9 vol. 1.

##### The earlier period

81 The Rev. Mr Beiderbecke, who was sent to establish a Mission station among the Herero under Chief Kambazembi, arrived at Otjozondjupa ("place of the gourds") in November 1873. As water was plentiful, the place was malarious and unhealthy. But it was also fertile and scenically one of the most beautiful spots in Damaraland. To the west the Waterberg plateau rose to a considerable height bordered as far as the eye could see with steep rocks. Large trees and rich vegetation covered the ground, and from the slopes of the mountain there



was an extended view to the east, in the direction of the Omuramba-ua-Matako, where the remotest Herero cattle-posts lay.

82 Beiderbecke built his first modest house on the right bank of the watercourse at the foot of the slope. He was assisted by the ex-farmer Tamm. The place became still more important when the old Chief Kangombe died and his successor Kambazembi moved to Otjozondjupa with his people. Kambazembi was born in the year Ojondukua ("year of the butter-calabash", 1844 according to Vedder's calendar p.149) at Okozondeombo, said to have been near Otjosazu, north of Ovitoto Reserve.

83 A small school was built and 60-70 Herero, Bergdama and Bushman children were enrolled. Kambazembi's children were especially eager to learn. When divine service was held, many Herero, including Kambazembi himself, used to attend.

84 In the rainy season of 1874, which was a flood year, malaria was very bad at Otjozondjupa. The missionary himself was stricken down. Kambazembi and his people moved away. When conditions returned to normal, the population of Otjozondjupa increased again. The Herero built eight large and small ongandas in a semi-circle around the Mission Station. The halfcaste elephant hunter Krueger also settled at Otjozondjupa together with Nama, Bergdama and Bushmen.

85 Because of the good water supply, Otjozondjupa appeared especially favourable for cultivation. Beiderbecke therefore taught the Herero to lay out gardens at the foot of the slope and on terraces. Wheat, maize and gourds were planted. Kambazembi's people bought tools and implements and even European clothing. Kambazembi himself also began to wear such clothing. It is related that Kambazembi's oxen did not recognize their master in his new apparel and bolted. Kambazembi hung the clothes in the kraal to accustom the oxen to them. But they took the white suit on their long horns, and stampeded with it into the thornbush, where it was torn to tatters. Kambazembi never put on European clothes again.

86 Divine services were held for Herero and for the small Bergdama and Nama congregation. The halfcaste Krueger served as Nama interpreter, and later on Baumann, then teaching the catechism, helped in the Bergdama congregation. The Bergdama endured a great deal at the hands of the Herero, who considered themselves their overlords. Of course the Bergdama, mostly poor people and collectors of veldkos, sometimes stole maize from a Herero's garden, which gave rise to unpleasantness. The Herero could not understand why the missionary bothered about the Bergdama and held services for them, and their hatred of the Bergdama was soon extended to Beiderbecke himself.

87 The latter's position had been difficult from the outset. Some cases will illustrate this. Several girls of Kambazembi's people attended divine service and were willing to adopt the Christian faith. They were, however, already engaged to polygamous men, so their parents would not allow it. The same difficulty was experienced by young men willing to be baptized. The Hereros were so determinedly conservative that no conversions were possible. They actually poisoned one of the most promising, Kanuomeva, a close relative of Kambazembi, because of his readiness to become a Christian.

88 When Beiderbecke returned to Otjozondjupa after a journey to Cape Town, the Mission Station was practically deserted. Only a few friends had remained. Kambazembi and his people had left with the intention never to return.

89 Four adults and their three children were, however, baptized. The other sixteen members of the small congregation had come from elsewhere. The number of pupils attending school had dropped from 80 to 15 whilst he was away. When Beiderbecke went to Cape Town again in 1880 to regain his health, the Herero plundered the station, and it had to be abandoned.

#### The later period

90 On 16th October 1891, the missionary W. Eich arrived at Otjozondjupa. A new period in the history



of Waterberg began. Kambazembi had met Eich at Otjikururume and asked him for a missionary.

91 In a document dated 4th April 1891, Kambazembi nominated Salatiel Kambamba and Timotheus Kamuhana as his representatives whilst he himself was still at Otjikururume. It was further decided that all Herero who wanted to make gardens would ask these representatives of Kambazembi for land.

92 Mission work was thus resumed with more favourable prospects, and the congregation soon numbered 67 members. Otjozondjupa became a centre for mission activities. Kambazembi returned to Otjozondjupa with his people. But he used his influence to prevent their conversion, and the congregation only grew slowly. Eight local people were baptized and eight Christians came in from outside, so that the congregation numbered 83 at the end of 1893.

93 In a document dated 29th May 1899, Kambazembi presented the Christian congregation of Otjozondjupa "for all time" with the spring and the land on the slope and an area in the plain and all gardens which could be reached by irrigation.

94 Paragraph 5 of this document provided that all land was to revert to the Congregation upon departure or decease of allottees. The Congregation could of course allot such land to the widow or children of a deceased.

95 Each Herero who cultivated the soil was to give a certain part of his crop to the Congregation. Whoever should refuse would lose his rights to his plot. The Board of supervisors was to determine the time of planting each year. A garden not cultivated before a certain date would be worked by the congregation. A number of gardens forming one unit were to be fenced in by a common fence, erected by all the plot-holders.

96 For white colonists and other settlers small gardens and a limited number of stock were envisaged, a point which, by the way, did not meet with Government approval.

97 This scheme had the full support of Kambazembi and his sons Salatiel and Kaunjangua. The cultivation of the soil produced excellent results and under guidance of the missionary the Herero turned out to be good gardeners. In a letter written by Eich on 27th February 1900, we read that the Herero reaped 200-250 bags of wheat and 100-150 bags of maize in the second harvest of the year 1899. The population of Otjozondjupa then numbered about 800 persons.

98 It may be mentioned that the Imperial Government at Windhoek did not accept the agreement in its original form and proposed some amendments. The amended agreement was signed by Kambazembi on 29th May 1899.

#### Outstations of the Mission

99 Soon after Eich's arrival at Otjozondjupa, he undertook missionary work at Otjiuarongo through his evangelist Elias. After the death of the latter, the evangelist Job continued the work. Among his 21 catechumens there were four sons of Chief Kambazembi. In the course of ten years, 136 local residents of Otjiuarongo were converted. In 1901, the Christian congregation of Otjiuarongo numbered 268 members, some of whom had moved in from other places. Some were baptized children of Christians.

100 Two other outstations of Otjozondjupa were established at Otjenga, north of Waterberg, and at Osire on the right bank of the Omuramba-ua-Matako, about ten miles down from Otjikururume. Other outstations mentioned were: Ehuameno, Okanjande, Okatjozongombo and Otjituuo. Results also seemed promising there. In 1901, 268 catechumens were admitted, among them some polygamists. In 1902, the Christian congregation of Otjozondjupa numbered 319 members, and 224 pupils were attending school.

101 Kambazembi died in 1903, unconverted. After his death a new period began with the outbreak of rebellion and the collapse of tribal organisation.



The scheme of a Herero Reserve.

102 The inspector of the Rhenish Mission at Barmen, Dr. Schreiber, in a letter to the Kolonialamt dated 12th February 1901, proposed the proclamation of Herero Reserves. This proposal was based on the observation that the Herero Chiefs were selling more and more land to Europeans, and that the people in this way were losing valuable land which was especially favourable for their development under the guidance of the Mission. On the other hand the creation of Reserves had been stimulated by Highest Order of 10th April 1898 and the field for measures in this direction had been prepared.

103 After a second application from the Mission Inspector in October 1901, the Imperial Governor in Windhoek was instructed by the Kolonialamt to schedule areas suitable for future Native Reserves and not to alienate land to Whites in such areas.

104 In connection with this scheme, the Commander of Okahandja district, Oberleutnant Streitwolf, then also in charge of the Waterberg area, in a letter dated 12th March 1902 proposed a Reserve for Maharero's and Kambazembi's people. Its boundaries were to be defined as follows:

In the South: a line from Otjijamangombe (farm Otjiamangombe in Okahandja district on present maps) to Okangono (in the east of present Okahandja district);

In the West: the road from Otjijamangombe to Waterberg, including both places;

In the North: Waterberg Mountain as far as the Omuramba-ua-Mambonde;

In the East: the Kalahari and area of Chief Tjetje.

105 The proposed Reserve had an extent of c.25,000 sq. kilometers, with a view to giving the Herero sufficient liberty of movement, above all in connection with the rotation of grazing.

106 A Commission, which met in Berlin on 14th November 1902 to consider the Reserve scheme, decided that for the time being Otjimbingue in Karibib district should be proclaimed a Native Reserve, but that the creation of Reserves in other districts should be deferred.

107 By order of the Imperial Governor dated 30th September 1903, Streitwolf's proposal was formulated afresh. Before anything could come of it, the Herero rebellion broke out.

108 In 1924, the Waterberg East Reserve was proclaimed, and many Herero moved into this new Reserve. They settled at the places of their fathers and grandfathers where possible, or occupied new ones. Old places were Okatjombe (now abandoned, on the Omuramba-ua-Matako near the southern Reserve border) Ovakuatjivi, Erindi-Otjikuvare, Okahitua (now a big place again), Ombu-jovakuru (west of Okahitua), Erindi-Okomonde, Omaihi (an important place in the present Reserve), Erindi-Otjipupa, Erindirokatjongua and Okaundja, all along the Big Omuramba. Places formerly inhabited north of Okaundja were Ozombi-za-Karupuka (today: Okarupuka), Otjiuanomasé (on old maps: Otjiuo-Otjimaso), Okatjonzongondi, Okanguindi, Ozondema, and Coblenz, besides others.

109 In the Omaheke the waterhole Okozonguzu was known. Other places known at that time lie outside the present Waterberg East Reserve.

110 The Reserve area was extended by various Government Notices and holds a central position in the vast reserved block which includes Epukiro and the Eastern Native Reserve to the east and Otjituuo Reserve to the north.

Area and boundaries

111 When the Waterberg East Reserve was proclaimed by Govt. Notice 27/1924 (1/4/24), it covered approximately 311,000 hectares. This Govt. Notice was repealed and replaced by GN 156/1936 (2/11/36),



which extended its area to approximately 343,000 hectares. It was also extended by GN 179/48 by addition of 5,022 ha. 35 ar. 27 sq. m. Since 1936, the following redefinitions and extensions were proclaimed: GN 112/1940 (2/9/40), which added 24,414 ha. 43 ar. 60 sq. m.; GN 374/1947 (15/11/47), which added approximately 50,000 ha.; Proc. 84/1956 (28/12/56), which added 11,683.5644 hectares.

112 Waterberg East Reserve is bounded by farms in the south, west and northwest, whilst in the north it has a common boundary with Otjituuo Reserve and the Eastern Native Reserve. The whole length of the eastern border is shared with the Eastern Native Reserve.

#### Description of country

113 The Reserve consists of a plain, divisible into two main parts:

1. the western part with the dry river beds. This is called Ozonahi (pl. of orunahi) which means "flat depressions" or "pans" in which rain water collects. The Ozonahi are naturally found on clayey soil. They characterize the southern portion of the western Reserve and are found only west of the Omatako.

2. The portion east of the Omatako is sandy and therefore called Sandveld or Omaneke ("sand"). This also has a few pans.

#### Hydrography

114 A network of dry river beds (omiramba) drains the western portion of the Reserve in the rainy season. The main channel is the Omatako Omuramba (to Europeans) or Omuramb'-omunene (Big Omuramba), as it is known to Natives. It comes from the twin Omatako peaks and enters the Reserve from the farm Hebron in the southwest. Its course through the middle of the Reserve divides the latter into two geographically distinct portions.

115 Almost all the tributaries of the Big Omuramba join it from the west. Within the Reserve there is the embouchure of the Omuramba ua Matanga and its various small tributaries into the Big Omuramba near Otjase. The Small Omuramba (Omuramb'-okaŋiŋi) joins the Big Omuramba at Okauha in Otjituuo Reserve.

#### Rainfall

116 As a rule the rainy season begins in January and lasts until the beginning of April. The omiramba start flowing in February. The following annual totals were measured at Okakarara (Lat. 20° 35', Long. 17° 27', altitude 1,450 m):

Year	mm	Year:	mm
1935	462.0	1946	240.4
1936	531.1	1947	502.4
1937	352.8	1948	289.3
1938	554.7	1949	299.7
1939	503.7	1950	685.3
1940	432.3	1951	211.6
1941	203.2	1952	204.1
1942	510.5	1953	643.2
1943	221.5	1954	533.3
1944	506.2	1955	372.1
1945	277.1	1956	443.2

#### Water supplies

117 Water for men and livestock is obtained from boreholes and waterholes (ovitoto). Wells (ozombu) are dug along dry river beds, in the beds themselves and in the pans (ozonahi). These were in use before boreholes were put down, and are still kept open for emergencies caused by occasional mechanical breakdowns at the boreholes.

118 In the rainy season the flat ozonahi, the omarindi and ovikango are filled with water. The smaller depressions hold water for a few weeks after the rains, whilst the bigger ones like Otjihenda near Omaŋupa have water even into September.



There are a number of omarindi in the southern portion of the Reserve and in the Sandveld, and these enable cattle to graze there as long as the water lasts.

#### Vegetation

119 The vegetation is relatively dense along the omiramba and near depressions which collect water. The camelthorn tree (omumbonde) abounds in the western Reserve and occurs also in the Omaheke. It grows on the banks of the omiramba, but seldom in the river beds. Other important trees in the Reserve are: the baster-camelthorn (omungondo) mostly found in depressions, the omunguindi, a thornless tree with red berries, and in the Sandveld and in sandy spots one finds the omupanda, a thornless tree, and also the omuama, used for carving milk-pails. The majestic omumborombonga, from which, according to tradition, the Herero ancestors issued forth, grows in river beds and pans. In river beds there are also found the omukaru (wag-'n-bietjie) and orusu-tree. The omukaru also occurs in the Sandveld.

120 Of shrubs and bushes, the omusaona (haakdorn) and the omutaurambuku might be mentioned. Numerous grasses cover the ground. Among them Silver grass (ongumba), good for grazing, is the commonest in the Reserve. Buffalo grass (ombunguru) is also common but inferior.

#### Fauna

121 The steenbok (ombuindja) is the commonest antelope, the duiker (ombambi) is rarer. Springbok (omenje) do not occur at all (also not in Epukiro Reserve), though plentiful in Aminuis and Otjohorongo Reserves where the ground is stony.

122 Other big game are kudu (ohorongo), wildebeest (otjimburu), and hartebeest (okatjove). Eland (ongarangombe) is extremely rare today though it was not uncommon in former times (cf. the place-name Ozongarangombe "the Elands" in the Sandveld). Buffa-

lo is also extremely rare. Warthogs (ombinda) and antbears (ondjimba) are plentiful. The latter are protected. Porcupines (ombakata) are numerous.

123 Ostriches are found, vultures (onguvi), and also birds which only appear in the rainy season, such as the omandongo, a kind of black-white heron.

124 Jackals (ombandje) and wild dogs (ohakape) occur, also hyaenas (ombungu), leopards (ongue) and cheetahs (otjitetongue). Wild dogs are the greatest menace to livestock. Rifles have been issued to the Reserve Headmen for the destruction of vermin.

#### Communications

125 The main road connecting the Reserve with Otjiwarongo begins at Okakarara and is about 60 miles long. From Okakarara a network of roads links all places in the Reserve. Most of these roads can be used by motor transport. To the north, the Reserve is linked with Otjituuo Reserve by roads along the omiramba, to the east by a road via Okondjatu with the Eastern Native Reserve and Otjinene in Epukiro Reserve, and to the south with Okahandja district by various farm roads.

#### Numbers and distribution of population

126 The following Table was compiled from Annual Reports submitted by the Welfare Officers, whilst the figures for 1957 are based on a population census taken by me in December 1956. The figures mentioned under B/C are not of Coloureds but reflect Herero halfcastes formerly counted as Herero - as they in fact do themselves - but later classified as Coloureds.

127

TABLE No.10. POPULATION  
WATERBERG EAST RESERVE

(1939-57)

Year:		Khoi	B/C	Herero	Ov	Bgd	Bush	Others	Totals
1939	m	-	-	1,397	-	29	67	-	1,493
	w	-	-	1,488	-	50	45	-	1,583
	c	-	-	1,523	-	43	100	-	1,666
		-	-	4,408	-	122	212	-	4,742
1944	m	-	-	1,400	-	30	64	-	1,494
	w	-	-	1,740	-	43	45	-	1,828
	c	-	-	1,016	-	55	100	-	1,171
		-	-	4,156	-	128	209	-	4,493
1946	m	-	-	1,900	-	100	65	-	2,065
	w	-	-	1,995	-	130	60	-	2,185
	c	-	-	625	-	40	20	-	685
		-	-	4,520	-	270	145	-	4,935
1948	m	-	-	1,765	-	92	40	-	1,897
	w	-	-	1,930	-	125	45	-	2,100
	c	-	-	695	-	70	35	-	800
		-	-	4,380	-	287	120	-	4,797
1950	m	-	-	1,750	-	89	6	-	1,845
	w	-	-	1,910	-	130	6	-	2,046
	c	-	-	760	-	70	18	-	848
		-	-	4,420	-	289	30	-	4,739
1951	m	-	-	1,350	-	75	8	-	1,433
	w	-	-	1,720	-	90	10	-	1,820
	c	-	-	725	-	65	25	-	815
		-	-	3,795	-	230	43	-	4,068
1952	m	-	-	1,313	-	74	8	-	1,395
	w	-	-	1,661	-	90	10	-	1,761
	c	-	-	748	-	65	25	-	838
		-	-	3,722	-	229	43	-	3,994
1953	m	3	50	1,367	-	76	3	17	1,516
	w	-	29	1,733	-	90	-	-	1,852
	c	-	-	840	-	65	-	-	905
		3	79	3,940	-	231	3	17	4,273

Year:		Khoi	B/C	Herero	Ov	Bgd	Bush	Others	Totals
1954	m	3	50	1,372	-	75	10	17	1,527
	w	-	29	1,737	-	89	12	-	1,867
	c	-	-	920	-	68	15	-	1,003
		3	79	4,029	-	232	37	17	4,397
1955	m	3	50	1,378	-	77	10	16	1,534
	w	1	28	1,741	-	97	10	-	1,877
	c	-	-	915	-	59	10	-	984
		4	78	4,034	-	233	30	16	4,395
1956	m	3	49	1,367	-	75	15	14	1,523
	w	1	27	1,731	-	95	18	-	1,872
	c	-	-	907	-	52	20	-	979
		4	76	4,005	-	222	53	14	4,374
1957	m	-	-	1,275	6	20	12	-	1,313
	w	-	-	1,703	-	36	11	-	1,750
	c	-	-	1,259	-	30	13	-	1,302
		-	-	4,237	6	86	36	-	4,365

128 Two points cannot but strike attention, viz. the variations in size of the categories relative to one another, and the disproportion of adults to children. Thus for example for the Herero, the largest group:-

	1939	1944	1948	1950	1952	1955	1956	1957
m	31.7%	33.7%	40.0%	39.6%	35.3%	34.2%	34.2%	30.1%
w	33.7	41.9	44.1	43.2	44.6	43.1	43.2	40.2
c	34.6	24.4	15.9	17.2	20.1	22.7	22.6	29.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

129 The absence of information as to the sex of "children" (the most serious defect of these statistics) leaves small room for inferences. But the fact that the highest figure for one category coincides with the lowest of another in two cases (1939, 1948) indicates that variable counting of persons as adults or as children may be partly the cause of the apparent anomalies.



130 TABLE No.11. VILLAGES AND POPULATION  
WATERBERG EAST RESERVE  
(Dec. 1956)

Village	Group	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Ohakane	Her	25	38	16	8	87
2. Omamuheke	Her	4	9	7	11	31
3. Okaepe	Her	38	53	33	22	146
4. Okahitanda	Her	10	22	10	5	47
5. Okahitua	Her	40	55	18	20	133
6. Okakarara	Her	49	90	43	33	215
	Bgd	2	-	-	-	2
	Bush	2	1	-	-	3
						220
Okamakarandua see Ombu-jovakuru						
7. Okamapingo	Her	11	14	4	3	32
8. Okamaruru Okamboora see Okomumbonde	Her	9	9	2	-	20
9. Okambukonde	Bgd	10	23	13	12	58
	Her	2	5	3	3	13
	Ov	4	-	-	-	4
						75
10. Okameundu	Her	6	5	-	1	12
11. Okanjo-komukona	Her	16	32	5	10	63
12. Okanungu	Her	12	16	8	2	38
	Bush	2	3	-	2	7
						45
13. Okarondu	Her	17	25	5	6	53
14. Okatjaveva	Her	22	30	8	14	74
15. Okatupapa	Her	18	16	8	14	56
16. Okatuuo	Her	19	26	13	11	69
17. Okaundja	Her	47	63	25	27	162
18. Okazunda- zongonda	Her	2	4	1	2	9
19. Okeserahi Okeserahi II see Ondjombo-jorukune	Her	49	52	22	18	141
20. Okomumbonde	Her	17	18	12	5	52
21. Okondjatu	Her	65	85	19	24	193
22. Okovimboro	Her	1	2	1	-	4

Village	Group	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
23. Okozonduzu	Her	20	30	6	11	67
24. Okuapa	Her	49	65	24	26	164
25. Omaihi	Her	62	75	32	15	184
26. Omakaja	Her	8	6	1	4	19
27. Omarindi- oviserandu	Her	5	2	-	2	9
28. Qmatanga	Her	7	13	3	1	24
29. Omatjatjeva	Her	8	9	5	6	28
30. Omatjupa	Her	44	64	36	20	164
	Bush	4	6	5	5	20
						184
31. Omazera	Her	7	8	4	1	20
32. Ombinda Omboora-jokamba see Ovitatu	Her	27	25	3	8	63
33. Ombu-jomenje	Her	9	12	6	6	33
34. Ombu-jomumbonde Ombu-jomumbonde see Ombu-jovakuru	Her	40	57	25	23	145
35. Ombu-jomungondo	Her	42	48	18	24	132
	Ov	1	-	-	-	1
	Bush	3	-	-	-	3
						136
36. Ombu-jondjupa	Her	14	18	2	4	38
37. Ombu-jovakuru Omingondo see Ombu-jomungondo	Her	86	122	46	40	294
38. Omupanda	Her	21	32	11	9	73
39. Omuti-ondundu	Her	15	19	6	11	51
40. Omupukururu	Her	7	4	1	2	14
41. Ondjombo- jorukune	Her	31	40	16	15	102
42. Ongombombonde	Her	23	26	11	17	77
43. Orukete	Her	8	13	-	1	22
44. Orunahi	Her	64	78	23	26	191
	Bush	1	1	-	1	3
						194
45. Otjase	Her	2	4	4	3	13
	Ov	1	-	-	-	1
						14

Village	Group	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
46. Otjatjingenge	Her	16	20	7	8	51
Otjikango-tjomazera						
see Omuti-ondundu						
Otjinuua-kupi						
see Okovimboro						
47. Otjiuarongo	Her	6	7	3	3	19
(East)	Bgd	8	13	1	4	26
						45
48. Otumborombonga	Her	42	64	18	31	155
49. Otuvingo	Her	30	39	22	15	106
50. Outa	Her	29	47	16	14	106
Oviserandu see						
Omarindi-oviserandu						
51. Ovitatu	Her	36	48	16	19	119
52. Ozongarangombe	Her	37	38	13	14	102
53. Ozoseu	Her	1	1	-	-	2
Totals:		1313	1750	660	642	4365

Group totals		Sex and age totals	
Herero	4,237	Males	1,973 45.2%
Bergdama	86	Females	2,392 54.8%
Bushmen	36		4,365 100.0%
Ovambo	6	Adults	3,063 70.2%
	4,365	Children	1,302 29.8%
			4,365 100.0%

#### Inhabited areas

131 The Waterberg Reserve falls into two main settlement areas: (a) The western portion of the Reserve abutting on the Omatako Omuramba, and (b) the eastern portion of the Reserve, from the Omatako Omuramba to the Reserve boundary. This latter, an extensive area, is Omaheke or Sandveld.

#### 1. The western portion

132 This is the area which the Herero occupied when they first reached the country east of the

Waterberg. In the rebellion they abandoned their settlements here but returned to them when the Reserve was proclaimed in 1924.

133 Of all the 35 sites I found occupied in area (a) in December 1956, 34 were situated on or near the banks of the Omatako Omuramba and its western tributaries. Of the 4 places not inhabited at that time or abandoned long ago, three were on the Omatako Omuramba not far from the southern boundary.

134 Over 3,000 people or c.70% of the Reserve residents were living along the dry river beds, where waterholes or boreholes supplied water for themselves and their stock. It is noteworthy that all the settlements along the Omatako Omuramba and the Omuramba ua Matanga were on the left bank. Similarly, almost all the settlements along the Small Omuramba were on its right bank. The only exceptions were Ozoseu, Otjiuarongo-East, Okambukonde and part of Outa and Ombu-jomungondo. The reason is that in the rainy season floods in the Omiramba make them difficult to cross at times and all settlements have therefore to be on the bank affording access to Okakarara and Otjiwarongo, especially because the transport of cream to the Creamery in the rainy season is a matter of great importance.

#### 2. The Omaheke

135 Though the Omaheke or Sandveld forms about two thirds of the whole Reserve, not more than c.30% of the Reserve population lives there, mainly owing to scarcity of water. In March 1957 I found 18 places occupied. Some sites had been abandoned and served as cattle posts for settlements on the Omiramba, notably Otjomupanda, Okotjitundu, Okamuina-ondjimba and Okonguinja.

136 The centre being virtually waterless, the Omaheke in Waterberg Reserve is only inhabited in a narrow belt along the southern Reserve boundary, in the southeast and along the eastern boundary. Among the 18 occupied sites, five have more than 100 in-



habitants each. The average number of inhabitants per settlement (65 persons) is lower than the average for the whole Reserve (82 persons), the aridity of the country compelling a thinner distribution.

137 The Reserve average of 82 is raised by the dense population along the Big and Small Omuramba where 1,343 and 1,177 individuals were counted. Along the Big Omuramba 8 out of the 12 settlements had more than 100 inhabitants each.

#### Authority and control

138 Waterberg East Reserve is under administrative control of the Magistrate/Native Commissioner at Otjiwarongo. A Welfare Officer with headquarters at Okakarara is in charge.

139 General Native Reserve Regulations applicable to all Reserves in the Police Zone were published in GN 68/1924 and have been amended many times.

140 A Herero interpreter (Herero halfcaste) and two constables (Bergdama) form the Native staff. The Welfare Officer is assisted by the Reserve Headmen and the Reserve Board.

#### 1. Native Headmen

141 In June 1957, there were three Headmen and two Sub-Headmen in the Reserve:

N a m e	Residence	Status	Elected	Age
1. Kamatase Handura	Omatupa	Headman	1931	over 70
2. Ludwig Ndinda	Okahitua	"	1/6/38	67
3. Matteus Katjiuaende	Ombu-jovakuru	"	8/7/46	over 60
4. Kapapi Keja	Okeserahi	Sub-	1944	over 70
5. Thomas Kuaekua	Omaihi	Sub-	1945	52

#### 2. Reserve Board

142 In June 1957, the following persons were on the Board:

N a m e	Residence	Status	Date elected or apptd.	A g e
1. Fritz Tjerije	Omupanda	elected	1939	66 years
2. Philippus Tjapaka	Outa	"	1944	69 years
3. Robert Mungendje	Otumboro-mbonga	"	1944	60(?) years
4. August Homxob	Okambukonde	"	1944	72 years
5. Jakobus Katjangua	Ombu-jomumbonde	"	1949	53 years
6. Josefats Kambazembi	Okakarara	apptd.	1952	40 years

All the Board members are Herero except for August Homxob who represents the Bergdama living in the northwestern portion of the Reserve.

143 Wards represented by the Headmen and Board Members are:

#### Headmen

1. Otuvingo, Omatupa, Ombu-jomenje
2. From Orunahi to Ozongarangombe
3. Ombu-jovakuru
4. Okeserahi and northern ward
5. Omatanga, Omaihi, Otjase

#### Board Members

1. Omupanda, Okanjo-komukona, Orukete-ruondjima, Okovimboro
2. Outa, Okatuuo
3. Otumborombonga, Omakaja
4. Otjiwarongo (East), Okambukonde
5. Okatjingenge to Omingondo
6. Okakarara, Ozoseu, Ongombonde (Okakarara including Ohakane)

144 At Okaundja there is a Post Foreman in charge of the Ward from Omingondo (Ombu-jomungondo) to Oku-apa.



## 3. Status of Board Members

145 Board Members dare not make any proposals of their own at Board meetings. All proposals must first be approved by their people. In difficult cases they always refer to Hosea Kutako of Aminuis.

146 There is strong rivalry and jealousy between Fritz Tjerije and Josefatz Kambazembi. Fritz and his followers are the conservatives, whilst Josefatz and his supporters might therefore be described as progressive.

147 Fritz advances the following arguments in support of his claim to be Headman of the Reserve:

(a) He is the eldest surviving son of his father, who was the eldest brother of Kambazembi.

(b) Ngura (also an ancestor of Kambazembi) and his wife Kahumba were the parents of Tjerije. One of Tjerije's sons was Nguezzerondeka, who married Kaunamutjinde, a daughter of Tjamuaha, and had by her, amongst others, the sons Reinhardt @ Karuize and Fritz @ Uaminike Tjerije.

(c) Kombamba, second son of Kambazembi by great wife Kana, was baptized Salatiel. He fled to Ovamboland in 1904 and stayed with Chief Nehale at Ondangua. He returned to Otjozondjupa in 1919. On his deathbed, Salatiel nominated Fritz and his eldest brother (who died on 19th October 1943) to manage the family affairs and look after his adopted son Josefatz.

148 Josefatz @ Maveipi was the son of Kauamihe, third son of Kambazembi and his great wife Kana. He maintains that as the adopted son of Kambazembi's eldest son (who was, by the way, not recognized as a Chief), he is the senior Herero in Waterberg East Reserve and should be officially recognized as such.

149 The question of the relative status of these two rivals is said to have been brought before Hosea Kutako, the Senior Headman of the Herero, about ten years ago. Hosea is said to have ruled that Josefatz was the "h e a d" of the Herero in Waterberg Reserve, whilst Fritz Tjerije was their "l e a d e r" under him.

## Reserve Trust Fund

150 This Fund derives its revenue from grazing fees, and to a lesser extent from kraal fees, dog tax and some other items.

## Grazing fees:

cattle per head . . . . .	6d
donkeys, horses per head . . . . .	6d
scrub bulls . . . . .	8d
donkey jacks . . . . .	8d
goats . . . . .	.2d per lot of 4 or part thereof
sheep . . . . .	.2d per lot of 5 or part thereof

151 The Trust Fund is used as already described elsewhere (cf. Okombahe Reserve in Omaruru district), that is, to develop the Reserve, and for maintenance, fuel and servicing of pumping plants. It also supplies food for the pupils of the Reserve school at Ongombombonde.

## S o c i a l

## Family units

152 The social sub-unit of the Herero is the Onganda, a settlement in which one or more families forming a kinship group live in huts arranged around the cattle kraals. At the time of my population census I found 410 Ongandas in 53 settlements, an average of 7.7 Ongandas per settlement. The number of Ongandas varies considerably from place to place. Five places had more than 20 Ongandas each.

P l a c e :	No. of Ongandas	Tot. Persons per Pop. Onganda	
Okondjatu	40	193	4.8
Okakarara	25	220	8.8
Ohakane 1)	39	307	7.8
Okeserahi	24	141	5.8
Orunahi	23	194	8.4
Ozongarangombe	22	102	4.6



Note 1) Ohakape is a place with 14 Ongandas and 87 residents, and so close to Okakarara so that it might have been included with it.

153 The number of persons per onganda is seen to vary considerably. As one would expect, the lowest average number of persons per Onganda is found in the Omaheke, at Ozongarangombe (4.6), Okondjaju (4.8) and Okeserahi (5.8).

154 Besides the 5 places with over 20 Ongandas each, there are 19 places or 35% of all places with 5 or less Ongandas each, viz.:

Place :	No. of Ongandas	Tot. Persons Pop.	Persons per Onganda
Ozoseu	1	2	2
Okameundu	1	12	12
Okazundazongonda	1	9	9
Okovimboro	1	4	4
Omatanga	2	24	12
Ombu-jondjupa	2	38	19
Omutukururu	2	14	7
Orukete	2	22	11
Otjase	2	14	7
Omakaja	3	19	6.3
Omazera	3	20	6.6
Ombujomenje	3	33	11
Ohamuheke	4	31	7.7
Okarondu	4	53	13.2
Okanungu	4	45	11.2
Okatuuo	4	69	17.2
Okahitanda	5	47	9.4
Ongombombonde	5	77	15.4
Otjatjingenge	5	51	10.2

155 The average for the whole Reserve was 10.6 persons per Onganda. Some Ongandas are very populous, e.g. Omatupa 65 persons, but this is exceptional. The overall average of 10.6 persons per Onganda is much higher than the average of 6.3 for Otjohorongo Reserve in Omaruru.

### Marriages

156 Legal marriages, solemnized by a Missionary or Magistrate, have no special validity with the Herero, especially since the Rhenish Mission lost most of its members in Waterberg Reserve to the new Independent Herero Church (Oruano). For the time being it is impossible to give an accurate picture of the marriage situation. From Native marriages pure and simple there are transitional forms of many degrees.

157 According to the Missionary at Otjiwarongo, who is in charge of Waterberg Reserve, the position in respect of marriages was no better before Oruano than after. This is reflected in the number of Rhenish Mission church marriages of residents of Waterberg Reserve.

1950	0	1954	0
1951	0	1955	0
1952	2	1956	3
1953	1	1957	2

### Age structure

158 The following data on age structure were compiled by Dr. Wagner in connection with the census of 1951.

TABLE No.12. AGE STRUCTURE OF 3,210 INDIVIDUALS  
(1,622 males and 1,588 females)  
(WATERBERG RESERVE 1951)

Age-groups	males	females
0 - 4	155	128
5 - 9	143	109
10 - 14	135	106
15 - 19	107	107
20 - 24	51	69
25 - 29	74	71
	665	590

Age-group	m a l e s	f e m a l e s
30 - 34	87	86
35 - 39	102	112
40 - 44	119	118
45 - 49	28	34
50 - 54	38	42
55 - 59	92	87
	466	479
60 - 64	150	109
65 - 69	130	130
70 - 74	72	86
75 - 79	91	112
80 - 84	33	45
85 - 89	9	17
	485	499
90 - 94	6	19
95 - 99	-	1
	6	20
	1,622	1,588

159 The gaps in age-groups 20-34 are due to absence of workers in town, and to the gap in the age-group 45-49, caused by casualties of the Herero rebellion. This is shown by the figures for individual years:

Year of birth	age	males	females
1902	49	2	3
1903	48	2	2
1904	47	9	16
1905	46	3	3
1906	45	12	10
		28	34

#### Tribal

160 Waterberg Reserve is the stronghold of Samuel Maharero's followers, who are often in opposition to the Zeraua section of Omaruru district and Otji-  
mbingue Reserve.

161 In tribal affairs the Waterberg Herero are very influential. One of the advantages of the Waterberg Reserve is its central position, which adds to the importance of all decisions and influences emanating from it.

#### Red Band Organization

162 The Head of this Organization in Waterberg Reserve was Ludwig Kazama of Ombu-jovakuru. He died in 1957, and no successor has yet been found. The present Secretary-General of the organization is Franz Tjingeo of Okakarara.

163 It would appear that the Red Band is in a crisis. The older Herero can no longer restrain the younger men but these cannot yet impose their will on the former. This is how the Herero themselves describe the situation.

164 Even in the times when the Herero Day at Okahandja, held on the last Sunday of every August, was still popular, not all Herero went there who could. Quite a number stayed at home in the Reserve and held a meeting at Okakarara.

#### Intertribal

165 At one time there was friction between the Bergdama of the northwestern Reserve and the Herero, who disapproved of the Bergdama of Otjiwarongo East and Okambukonde being included in Waterberg Reserve. This sore point appears to be forgotten now.

166 The main trouble in the Reserve in former years lay between the Herero and the Bushmen. The latter were attracted by the Herero cattle and slaughtered animals they found in the veld. The Herero retaliated, and sometimes were guilty of excesses. For example, there was a clash in the Okerahhi area of the Omaheke in 1942. In 1943, seven Bushmen were convicted for cattle theft by the Magistrate, Otjiwarongo. Certain Bushmen had killed Herero cattle near Orunahi, and the Herero cornered them in the veld. The Bushmen used their poisoned



arrows and one Herero was wounded, but survived. In 1946 another Herero was shot with a poisoned arrow and died.

167 Of late there have been only sporadic cattle thefts, and in normal rain years cattle theft by Bushmen seems to have ceased completely. The Herero in the past showed no mercy to thieves they caught, and this may have influenced the Bushmen's decision to leave the Reserve. Some of them moved to the farms, others withdrew to the east through the Eastern Native Reserve.

168 The few Bushmen still found in the Reserve when the population census was taken in December 1956, were living in the central and western Reserve. In the Omaheke, Bushmen were encountered only at Okanungu.

Settlement	Number of Bush people			
	men	women	boys	girls
Okakarara	2	1		
Okanungu	2	3	-	2
Omařupa	4	6	5	5
Ombu-jomungondo	3	-	-	-
Orunahi	1	1	-	1
	12	11	5	8
	m 17	f 19	tot. 36	

169 At least some of these Bushmen have been living in the Reserve for a long time. A Herero who had played with Bush children as a child pointed them out to me, still living in the Reserve today. They speak Herero besides their own language and assist the Herero in some types of work. The Herero hold them in contempt as only partly human. They have of course suffered at the hands of Bushmen and maintain that they always remain unreliable and often turn against people who have been kind to them.

#### Tribal intermarriage

170 The Bushmen are opposed to intermarriage with other tribes, and the Hereros are above taking

a Bushwoman to wife. On the other hand, intermarriage does take place between the Herero and Bergdama at Otjiuarongo East and Okambukonde. The resulting halfcastes speak Herero and Nama, and in some cases pretend to be Herero. But their stronger beards betray their Bergdama blood. These Herero-Bergdama halfcastes are adaptable and friendly in a way not often found in true Herero.

#### Traditional practices

171 The more conservative residents of the Reserve, a by no means negligible number, still adhere to many of the old Herero customs and beliefs. An index to conservative attitudes is provided by the number of Holy Fires (omaruuo). At the population census in December 1956, all Holy Fires seen in the Ongandas were noted. Not all Ongandas were visited however, as the people from some of them were interviewed at the waterholes. I found 81 Holy Fires in 269 Ongandas. Every third or fourth Onganda thus had a Fire.

172 What the Holy Fire is in the religious field, the form of marriage is in the social field. "Just living together" is the rule, and even ovitunja (bride price), once necessary under tribal custom, no longer seems as essential as it used to be as the basis of socially accepted wedlock.

#### Economics

##### 1. Livestock

173 Stock farming is the main source of subsistence of the Reserve population. Small stock plays a minor part, as the Waterberg Reserve is less suitable for sheep and goats.



TABLE No.13. LIVESTOCK, WATERBERG EAST RESERVE  
(1939 - 1956)

Year	large stock cattle horses donkeys	small stock goats sheep	cattle units
1939	24,750	635	1,478
1944	34,083	889	1,706
1945	32,983	875	1,675
1946	38,050	900	1,700
1947	44,273	972	1,675
1948	33,384	421	916
1949	35,400	425	910
1950	39,098	782	1,320
1951	42,775	805	1,301
1952	38,670	796	1,309
1953	45,854	687	1,225
1954	43,688	693	1,169
1955	37,203	670	1,052
1956	36,562	663	961

174 Some of the fluctuations in the number of livestock are due to variations in rainfall and consequently in the grazing.

175 Accepting the total population, less Bushmen, in 1956 at 4,321 persons (para. 127), this gives a cattle ownership figure of 846 head per 100 of population, 222 head of small stock, and 928 cattle units. Compare this with large-stock figures for other Reserves: Otjohorongo Reserve 887 in 1956/7, Aminuis Reserve 1,027 in 1955.

176 TABLE No.14. OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK  
WATERBERG EAST RESERVE (June 1957)

Head of stock	Numbers of owners			
	m e n		w o m e n	
	cattle	small stock	cattle	small stock
1 - 5	58	70	13	10
6 - 10	189	98	47	23
11 - 15	202	51	57	10
16 - 20	169	90	41	15
21 - 25	151	37	20	4
26 - 30	105	30	13	4

Head of stock	m e n		w o m e n	
	cattle	small stock	cattle	small stock
31 - 35	86	18	16	-
36 - 40	59	14	12	-
41 - 45	48	4	6	1
46 - 50	36	6	2	-
51 - 55	18	4	2	1
56 - 60	22	1	3	-
61 - 65	17	1	5	-
66 - 70	16	4	1	-
71 - 75	11	-	1	-
76 - 80	9	1	-	-
81 - 85	10	-	-	-
86 - 90	5	2	-	-
91 - 95	1	-	-	-
96 -100	6	1	1	-
101-110	7	-	-	-
111-120	4	-	-	-
121-130	-	-	-	-
131-140	2	-	-	-
1,231		432	240	68

177 This herd-analysis shows that herds of up to 30 head of cattle are by far the most numerous. The strongest quinary group is that of 11-15 head of cattle and 6-10 head of small stock with male owners. But whilst the same quinary group of cattle was also the largest in Otjohorongo Reserve, with small stock it was the 16-20 group. In Aminuis Reserve, on the other hand, which is more favourable for cattle ranching, the 21-25 cattle group is the largest and for small stock the 11-15 group.

178 1,331 out of 1,523 male adults (87%) were owners of cattle, much the same as the 84% of Otjohorongo Reserve. But in Aminuis Reserve only 71% of all male adults were cattle owners.

179 A limit of 100 head of cattle and 200 head of small stock per stock owner has been imposed to prevent overstocking near water. Some herds of over 100 head of cattle were observed, mostly due to pending division of estates.



## Main grazing areas

180 Most of the stock is found along the Big Omuramba and west of it. As for the Omaheke, its eastern portion is deficient in minerals; the southwestern portion is better. Lamsiekte is prevalent in the eastern portion. Rock-salt and vaccine are distributed there from the Trust Fund on repayment basis. In winter, cattle are sent into the Eastern Native Reserve for grazing, but are watered at long intervals. In summer, some cattle from the Omaheke places also go east to the water-holding pans in the Eastern Native Reserve.

## Seasonal migrations

181 Cattle posts have been established in the Omaheke, for settlements in the densely populated area along the Omiramba. There are no pre-emptive rights to them, however, so that they need not remain unused should their usual occupants not arrive. The people of Omatupa, Otuvingo, Okuapa and Okaundja normally go to Otjomupanda, some from Okaundja and Okuapa also to Okotjitundu. Omarindi-oviserandu is used by the people of Ombu-jomumbonde.

182 The migration to the cattle posts with the herds takes place in the Okuni-season (August). The people return home when the rains begin and new grass is growing there. Migrations of this kind appear always to have been the practice, as is natural with pastoralists.

## Sale of livestock

183 The Herero, as true African pastoralists, needed many years of contact with Europeans to appreciate the economic value of cattle. But eventually they did begin to sell their oxen, and after the proclamation of Waterberg East Reserve, the gradual increase of large stock on the one hand, the demand for meat, and the good prices paid for oxen on the other, stimulated the Reserve residents to sell stock to speculators.

184 There were two main centres where speculators bought stock in former years, viz. Okakarara, where the old brand kraal was used, and at Okondjufa in the Omaheke, where there was also an old kraal in which cattle were collected. In 1953/54 an auction kraal was erected at Okakarara, and since that time organized sales at regular intervals, about 4-5 times a year, have been held at Okakarara. At Okondjufa the old kraal is still used for auctions once a year. The number of small stock sold is negligible compared with that of cattle.

185 TABLE NO.14. SALES OF LIVESTOCK,  
WATERBERG EAST RESERVE

Year:	Cattle	Small stock
1944	2,508	?
1947	2,200	?
1949	1,137	?
1950	2,215	?
1951	2,869	?
1952	1,921	?
1953	1,553 (auctions only)	108
1954	4,028 (auctions & other)	352
1955	4,659 (auctions only)	200
1956	4,258 (auctions only)	400

186 In 1953 for example, the total sold was 3,678, because 653 head were sold to Union markets, 440 to private persons and 1,032 to speculators.

187 In 1954, the number of cattle sold at auctions rose from 1,553 to 2,804. In this year, 819 head were sold to Union markets and 405 to private persons at privately organized sales, mostly before Christmas.

188 In 1955, 300 head of cattle were sold to private persons so that the total sold amounted to 4,959.

189 In 1956, 456 head of cattle were sold to speculators, bringing the total of stock sold to 4,714 head. Of the 400 head of small stock sold



that year, 123 goats were sold at auctions and 277 to private persons.

190 Reserve stock owners are in the habit of selling stock to private persons when they require money to pay grazing fees. Sometimes they drive cattle out of the Reserve and sell without permit if they suddenly find themselves pressed for cash in unforeseen circumstances.

191 The cattle sold in 1956 amounted to 12.9% of the total of cattle in the Reserve, including calves. This figure compares closely with 12.2% for Okombahhe Reserve but is well below the 18% for Otjohorong Reserve.

192 TABLE No.15. INCOME FROM SALE OF STOCK,  
SKINS/HIDES & BONES

Year:	cattle	small stock	skins/ hides	bones	eggs	T o t a l
1939	£ 8,134	-	£ 266	-	-	£ 8,400
1944	16,014	-	234	-	-	16,248
1947	11,878	-	808	-	-	12,686
1949	12,067	-	1,073	-	-	13,140
1950	25,050	-	839	x)	-	25,889
1951	30,798	-	600	x)	-	31,398
1952	24,300	-	569	66	15	24,950
1953	45,888	130	1,345	32	21	47,416
1954	49,256	411	1,250	10	35	50,962
1955	58,284	200	1,260	52	-	59,796
1956	56,065	600	1,100	120	xx)	57,885

x) Amount included under 'hides/skins'

xx) Amount included under 'bones'.

193 According to the Brand Register there were 1,572 cattle owners in the Reserve in 1956. If the £600 from the sale of small stock are deducted, there remains an income of £57,285, making an average annual income of £36 per cattle owner from the above-named sources.

## 2. Dairying

194 Next to the sale of stock, dairying is the most important source of income. In early years, the storekeepers of the European Concession Stores at Okakarara and Okondjatu bought milk from the Reserve residents and separated the cream. The Welfare Officers in those days organised and ran the sale of milk for the residents. At a tribal meeting at Okakarara in 1948, the Reserve residents decided to run a cream scheme on their own.

195 This is now in operation, but the Welfare Officer supervises the hygiene of the dairies where the cream is separated and stored until the transport lorry arrives. In view of unsatisfactory conditions, it was decided at Reserve headquarters to replace the old dairies within two years. Bricks and building material for new dairies were made available there on loan, but the Reserve residents have shown no readiness to take any action, in spite of their not being allowed to sell cream in consequence.

196 Cream is transported once or twice a week in about equal amounts to the Otjivarongo and Okahandja Creameries.

197 Rainfall has a decisive influence on milk and cream production. This explains the fluctuations in the total annual income derived from the sale of cream.

TABLE No.16. INCOME FROM THE SALE OF CREAM  
WATERBERG RESERVE

Year	income	Year	income
1947	£4,044	1952	£ 1,792
1948	x)	1953	1,000
1949	x)	1954	13,744
1950	8,796	1955	9,257
1951	9,036	1956	2,425

x) no cream scheme



## 3. Agriculture

198 The growing of maize is, for the Waterberg Herero, a matter of minor importance. Most of the maize produced is grown by the Bergdama in the northwestern portion of the Reserve. When maize is sold this is only because of the need for cash, never because of surplus production, which is unknown. Besides maize, beans are grown to a small extent.

199 TABLE No.18. INCOME FROM THE SALE OF MAIZE AND BEANS

Year	income	Year	income
1950	£351	1954	£325
1951	162	1955	125
1952	-	1956	45
1953	136		

200 The amounts for 1951 and 1956 were from the sale of maize and beans, for 1955 from maize only, and in 1953 the sale of maize yielded £120, in 1954 £315.

## 4. Labour

201 Passes are issued to Reserve residents who have jobs to go to. Contracts are for six months, which may be extended. Transport both ways is paid by the employer.

202 On the whole, the Herero of Waterberg Reserve are prepared to work on farms, but much prefer work with contractors or business firms, above all in Windhoek. The percentage of male adults who left the Reserve during the last three years to go to work was relatively small, as is shewn hereunder.

Year	Passes issued	Male adult Reserve residents	%	Annual rainfall mm
1954	217	1527	14.2%	533.3
1955	175	1534	11.4%	327.1
1956	197	1523	12.9%	443.2

203 As elsewhere, there is a correlation between the rainfall and the number of men leaving home to go to work. In good years stock owners can go off in the knowledge that their cattle will not lack water. In bad years, stock-owners must work from morning to night to provide enough water in the waterholes and to control the animals when being watered. Others again must trek with their stock to boreholes in the Omaheke where there is no overstocking problem yet.

204 In 1956, the average wage paid for contract labour was 8/- to 10/- per day.

## Trades and crafts

205 Besides the European Concession Stores at Okakarara and Okondjatu, there are seven stores in the Reserve run by Natives with general dealer's licences, viz. at: Orunahi, Omatupa, Okaundja, Ombu-jomumbonde, Ombu-jovakuru, Ozongarangombe and Okeaserahi. Most of these stores have fairly large stocks and some variety.

206 One hawker's licence has been issued for the Reserve, provided nothing is sold within ten miles from a store. More hawker's licences may be issued later.

207 Two café licences have been issued to residents at Okakarara and Okondjatu, both already holding general dealer's licences.

208 Five transport licences have been issued to residents for the transport of passengers and goods. The fare to Otjiwarongo is 5/-. Three of the five licencees transport cream to the Creameries.



209 A few bricklayers are employed by the Welfare Officer.

210 The carving of wooden milk vessels (omahoro) seems to be the only old craft still surviving. Many Herero men do a little carving of spoons and funnels when the milking season is over. Woodcarving is not done by anybody as a full-time job.

#### Standard of living

##### Housing

211 As in all Reserves, both good and inferior houses are to be found. Round and rectangular houses are both common. Some are solidly built and neat, others dilapidated and neglected. Holes for windows are mostly provided with boards as shutters. The doors are generally solid, and secured with padlocks. Walls are plain, plastered with a mixture of cowdung and mud. Patterns pressed into the wet mud at the time of building are seen, but rare.

##### Clothing

212 Clothing is, generally speaking, neat and clean, as in all Herero Reserves. Men wear European suits and good footwear. Women who wear the otji-kaiva (head cloth) wear long skirts, sometimes of bright colours contrasting with that of their head cloth.

213 Children mostly wear a leather apron or a cloth fastened to a narrow girdle. Girls and women wear necklaces, mostly made by themselves, with beads bought in the stores.

214 Men have a preference for suits made of materials and colours of Police and Army uniforms. Here and there broad-brimmed hats are worn and these, together with the Herero's proud bearing, make a picturesque sight.

##### Diet

215 Porridge of maize meal, with milk and sugar, appears to be the staple food in the dry season, and for small children. Adults consume much omaere (thick milk), the pastoralist's favourite food.

216 Meat is not a staple. If a goat is slaughtered, very soon nothing is left. This is also true of game that is occasionally caught with the help of dogs.

217 A good deal of canned food is bought, various kinds of meal, sweets, sugar, but hardly any vegetables. Women go out to collect veldkos, which offers a welcome change in the daily diet. Tea with milk and much sugar is a favourite, and so is coffee. Herero women have learnt to bake a kind of cake and also good bread.

##### Education

218 On 29/1/1940, a Government School was opened at Ongombombonde on the right bank of the Small Omuramba, some miles from Okakarara. However advantageous the proximity of Reserve headquarters may be administratively, its situation is otherwise very inconvenient. This is no doubt one of the reasons why hardly any pupils from the distant Omaheke attend school there.

219 The school began with 80 boarders in the School Hostel, and 57 day scholars, a total of 137 pupils. At first there was a European principal and one Native teacher. The staff has subsequently been increased.

220 As a contribution to the food for the boarders, their parents and guardians sent 80 cows with their calves to supply milk. Every pupil's family also sent a goat. This flock of 137 goats was grazed near the school, and a goat was slaughtered whenever meat was required. This system was later abandoned, and boarders are now fed entirely at the expense of the Trust Fund, but a subsidy is paid in arrear by the Administration.



221 At the beginning of 1957, I collected the following information about the pupils:

TABLE No.19. AGE OF PUPILS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION OVER THE STANDARDS, GOVT. SCHOOL, ONGOMBOMBONDE, WATERBERG EAST RESERVE

Std	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	T.
a	3	2	9	6	7	5	1	1	1								35
A	-	-	2	1	5	8	5	3	2	1	-	1					28
B	-	-	1	-	2	7	4	6	1								21
																	84
I	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	3	5	-	1				16
II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1						7
III	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	1				9
IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2						9
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4			8
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	1	9
	3	2	12	7	14	22	14	17	14	10	13	1	6	6	-	1	58
																	Grand total: 142

222 The average age in Sub-std. a was 10.2 years, in Std. III 15.4 years. 59% of all pupils were in the Sub-standards and 41% in the Standards. Of the 136 pupils present, 99 (73%) were boys, 37 (27%) girls, and 11 (8%) were from Ongombombonde itself, the rest from elsewhere.

223 The pupil in Std. VI who was 22 years old came from Okamapingo in the remotest part of the Omaheke. His parents would not send him to school until he was fourteen. Another pupil in Std. VI was 20 years old, and said he came from Coblenz in the southern portion of Otjituuo Reserve, where there was no school. He first came to school at eleven. (There is a school at Coblenz now.)

224

TABLE No.20. ORIGIN OF PUPILS, ONGOMBOMBONDE SCHOOL, WATERBERG EAST RESERVE

Place:	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Ohakane	5	-	5
2. Ohamakari +)	1	-	1
3. Okaepe	4	3	7
4. Okahitua	1	-	1
5. Okakarara	14	8	22
6. Okatuuo	5	1	6
7. Okuapa	1	1	2
8. Omaihi	6	1	7
9. Omatanga	1	-	1
10. Omatjatjeva	1	-	1
11. Omatupa	7	1	8
12. Ombu-jomumbonde	2	4	6
13. Ombu-jomungondo	1	-	1
14. Ombu-jovakuru	14	5	19
15. Omupanda	1	-	1
16. Ongombombonde	5	6	11
17. Orunahi	6	1	7
18. Otjatjingenge	2	1	3
19. Otjase	1	1	2
20. Otjiwarongo +)	3	-	3
21. Otumborombonga	3	2	5
22. Otuvingo	6	-	6
23. Ovitatu	1	-	1
24. Outa	8	2	10
	99	37	136

+). Outside the Reserve.

#### Church matters

225 There is no Mission Station in the Reserve. Members of the Rhenish Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission are served by clergy or evangelists from Otjiwarongo.

226 The founding in 1955 of the Independent Herero Church called Oruano produced great changes in the Reserve. The Herero began to threaten the missionary when he visited the Reserve. The government made it clear however, that it would take active steps, if necessary, to ensure religious freedom, and things calmed down a bit. There is nothing like real religious tolerance, however. The Herero, never very tolerant in matters affecting tribal solidarity, are now doubly aware of the implications of divided loyalty in spiritual things.

227 The Rhenish Mission, once strong in the Reserve, has at present about 300 confirmed adult members. The Catholic Mission is active especially among the Bergdama in the northwestern portion of the Reserve. The number of their members is quoted at 300. The African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC) is also active, and has perhaps 30 adherents. Passing Ombu-jomumbonde (on the Small Omuramba) when busy with my census, I saw an old dairy station full of men and women who had assembled on a hot afternoon to learn to read and write. A Herero agent of the AMEC was teaching them. This example shows what can be done by Herero initiative.

228 The Oruano still appears to be in its initial stage. It is short of ministers and preachers, and its thinking is muddled. Its main aim is, of course, to have a church without European control. In 1956, the Oruano had about 630 members. It apparently has no official leader in the Reserve, though Josefats Kambazembi, a rabid and humourless nationalist, claims to be its local head.

#### Health

229 The Rhenish Mission maintains a clinic and maternity service at Okakarara. The staff consists of two sisters, subsidized by the Administration, which also provides drugs for the clinic. Patients come from as far as Otjituuo Reserve and from farms. In 1956, 3,628 patients were treated and 6,048 injections given. The district surgeon visits the Reserve at times. In severe cases patients are taken to the Govt. Native Hospital at Otjiwarongo.

## IV. THE URBAN AREAS

### 1. Otjiwarongo Location

#### Definition of area

230 This Location was defined in GN 41/1932 (Off. Gaz. 453 dd. 15/2/1932). Regulations were issued in GN 203/1942 dd. 2/11/42, Municipal Regulations in GN 212/1942 dd. 16/11/42, tariff of Commonage fees in GN 101/1943, amendment of Local Regulations in GN 15/1945.

231 The Location is situated east of Otjiwarongo Town. It is not marked off. It lies on the town lands, which are 8,000 ha. in extent. No data are available about the history of the Location.

#### Population and ethnic classification

232 Despite fluctuations from year to year, the Location population has on the whole increased steadily.

TABLE No. 21. NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION  
OTJIWARONGO LOCATION (1948-1957)

Years		Local					Totals		
		Khoi	B/C	Her	Ov/Ok	Bgd. Bush Others			
1948	m	19	10	180	118	420	8	28	783
	w	8	5	200	61	322	5	17	618
	c	9	7	100	28	302	4	10	460
		36	22	480	207	1,044	17	55	1,861

continued on next page.



Years		Khoi	B/C	Her	Local	Bgd.	Bush	Others	Totals
1949	m	9	15	198	179	395	11	18	825
	w	6	16	232	54	330	19	19	676
	c	5	26	94	30	319	7	22	503
		20	57	524	263	1,044	37	59	2,004
1950	m	1	15	217	106	312	13	11	675
	w	10	20	244	32	348	25	7	686
	c	6	30	65	25	305	13	10	454
		17	65	526	163	965	51	28	1,815
1951	m	4	18	191	120	309	11	16	669
	w	12	26	258	32	316	26	10	680
	c	8	53	111	35	270	16	11	504
		24	97	560	187	895	53	37	1,853
1952	m	5	49	190	81	351	11	9	696
	w	13	52	254	33	360	16	11	739
	c	11	63	226	45	282	10	8	645
		29	164	670	159	993	37	28	2,080
1953	m	5	56	210	163	398	15	7	854
	w	7	54	309	44	412	20	6	852
	c	6	79	122	63	341	15	14	640
		18	189	641	270	1,151	50	27	2,346
1954	m	2	64	179	163	413	12	15	848
	w	4	62	238	45	444	25	13	831
	c	4	78	97	48	487	18	18	750
		10	204	514	256	1,344	55	46	2,429
1955	m	5	52	237	181	406	19	14	914
	w	14	67	286	44	405	33	10	859
	c	11	99	164	78	336	34	14	736
		30	218	687	303	1,147	86	38	2,509
1956	m	5	51	246	171	338	20	10	841
	w	9	60	284	41	387	41	15	837
	c	15	62	199	86	332	36	19	749
		29	173	729	298	1,057	97	44	2,427

233 The biggest ethnic group is that of the Bergdama, who in some years outnumber the Herero two to one. Considering how near the Waterberg Reserve is (60 miles), the numbers of the Herero seem low. But most of the Herero going out to work prefer Windhoek for its greater possibilities. The Coloureds have increased considerably since the war. There are many Bushmen, who have infiltrated from the north. They are Nama-speaking and largely integrated. The general increase since 1953 is connected with the recent growth of Otjiwarongo itself.

Conditions governing residence in the location

234 The same influx control as in other urban areas is exercised under Proc. 56/1951. New arrivals may enter if they can show that they are employed. When no longer employed they must leave.

235 The Ovambo shown in the table are local Ovambo and some local Okavango, who have been in the Police Zone a long time.

236 Contract labourers from the Northern Territories are housed in a new compound under control of a European manager employed by the Municipality. It is fenced off and adjoins the Location on the NW side. The compound consists of eight five-roomed units with eight beds each, to house 312 labourers. All rooms are electrically lit. Food is cooked for the inmates in a modern kitchen equipped with steam kettles. In June 1957, 154 contract labourers were housed there, mostly in groups according to work and employer. Employers pay 3/- per day per labourer for accommodation and food.

237 An adult man, or a woman not living with her legal husband, pays a fee of 2/6 per month. Visitors are charged 1/- for the first 7 days, then 2/6 weekly up to 30 days. Visitors coming to Otjiwarongo for medical treatment and who stay with relatives as out-patients, are exempted from visitor's tax whilst under treatment.

## Authority and control

238 The Location is under control of the Municipality and is administered by a full-time Superintendent. He has a Native staff of six police constables (3 Bergdama, 2 Herero, 1 Ovambo). One of the Bergdama acts as Native assistant and interpreter for Nama, Herero and Afrikaans.

239 The Superintendent is assisted by a non-European Advisory Board set up by GN 203/1942. This Board consists of six members. Meetings are held monthly, and members also have monthly meetings with the sections they represent.

240 All members are elected. Elections take place every three years. Only one of the members appears to be fully literate. In June 1957, the Board consisted of the following members:

Name	Ethnic group	profession	age approx.
1. Jonas Useb	Bergdama	storekeeper	65 years
2. Viktor //Naubeb	Bergdama	labourer	55 years
3. Isak Kariseb	Bergdama	labourer	65 years
4. Ernst Hiiko	Herero	ex-teacher	36 years
5. Daniel Sembura	Herero	labourer	60 years
6. Andreas Mudikoa	Ovambo	labourer	56 years

## Social

## Ethnic sub-divisions

241 The Location has about 800 huts, if all huts and outbuildings are counted. It is divided into three sections:

1. Bergdama section in the north
2. Herero section to the south.
3. Ovambo section, abutting on the Herero section to the west.

242 The Khoi and the Coloureds have no sections of their own but live scattered in the three sections. It seems remarkable that there is no demand for a separate section from the Coloureds. They form only 7% of the population, of course.

243 Relations between ethnic groups and sections appear to be normal and friendly. No friction or trouble has been recorded.

## Households

244 About 60% of all payers of hut fees are women. These are, therefore, women not living with their legal husbands. Most of them have men staying with them, either partners of long standing or, not infrequently, of a more casual sort.

245 Assuming there are about 800 dwellings in the Location, the average number of residents would be three persons. But some huts are occupied by one resident only, which raises the average somewhat. It is certainly higher than average in the Bergdama section.

## Economics

## 1. Wage earners

246 Apart from the old and sick, all male adults are in employment. Many women do domestic work in town, mostly as washerwomen.

## 2. Independent trades and businesses

247 In 1957, the following persons were in business on their own:

1 general dealer	(Bergdama)
1 general dealer	(Coloured)
1 café owner	(Herero)
1 café owner	(Bergdama)
1 café owner	(Ovambo)
1 butcher	(Bergdama).



The butcher gets his meat from the abattoirs. Transport licences have been issued to a few Location residents.

248 There are, besides, 4 shoemakers (2 Bergdama and 2 Herero). One other shoemaker (Herero half-caste) has a workshop in town and works for Europeans. Some painters work as employees of Europeans.

### 3. Native-owned stock

249 Location residents keep some large and small stock on the Commonage. There is one central watering place for the stock near the Location. A limit of 6 head of large stock has been imposed on stock-owners because the grazing is limited, but none on small stock.

250 TABLE No.22. NATIVE-OWNED STOCK IN OTJIWARONGO LOCATION (1948-1956)

Year	l a r g e s t o c k			s m a l l s t o c k goats	Cattle Units
	cattle	horses	donkeys		
1948	383	10	40	457	524
1952	660	7	18	475	780
1956	910	4	20	490	1,032

### Standard of living

251 In each section, a start has been made with the housing scheme of the planned new location. By June 1957, 10 brick houses were ready in the Bergdama section, 8 in the Herero section, and 4 in the Ovambo section.

252 These houses are about 15 x 27.5 ft (414 sq. ft), have three rooms and are let at 18/6 a month, which includes rates for water and sanitary services and a small amount of capital redemption ultimately making the tenant the owner of the house. In these new houses the kitchen is mostly used as a sitting room and additional bed-room, cooking being done outside.

253 The new houses are more spacious than the traditional huts, but do not provide the space required by residents with furniture (bedsteads, wardrobes, even bulky easy-chairs) such as better-class tenants always have. The result is that one hardly finds room to move in these improved dwellings. In the old-fashioned huts a skin and some blankets were thought an adequate bed. They could be moved out of the way by day. Bedsteads on the other hand take up much room. People who take in children from farms and reserves to get them into school, find their homes getting so congested that even in the new houses many have to sleep on the floor. An obvious need is for architects and planners to design collapsible bunks in tiers.

254 Houses may be enlarged at tenants' expense but the initiative seems to be lacking for this and the labour involved is also shunned.

### Education

255 There are two Mission Schools in the Location: a) the Rhenish Mission School and b) the R. C. Mission School.

#### 1. Rhenish Mission School

256 This was opened on 18th June 1923, at first in a hut and later in a church. The present school building was completed in November 1948.

257 In June 1957 the school, which is Government-aided, went up to Std. V. Nama-speaking and Herero-speaking pupils sat together in all classes but one, viz. Std. A. This standard is divided into a Nama speaking section and a Herero-speaking section.

258 The pupils enrolled and attending school (very few were absent) totalled 285. The following information was collected on the pupils: In Sub-standard a the Nama and Herero pupils are shown separately though no separate sections exist as in Std. A. The Herero pupils include some children of local Ovambo and Angola who have adopted Herero as their language.

259

TABLE No.23. AGE OF PUPILS AND DISTRIBUTION OVER STANDARDS, RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL OTJIWARONGO. (June 1957)

(N: Nama H: Herero; b: boys, g: girls)

Std.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
<u>a</u>	b 6	6	6	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
<u>N</u>	g 11	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
														43
<u>H</u>	b 6	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	g 3	4	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
														27
	26	16	15	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
<u>A</u>	b 1	6	5	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
<u>N</u>	g -	15	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
														45
<u>H</u>	b -	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	g 1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	2	24	16	7	6	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	64
<u>B</u>	b -	3	4	3	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	18
	g -	1	6	7	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
	-	4	10	10	11	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	43
														total in sub-standards: 177
<u>I</u>	b -	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	15
	g -	-	1	5	6	4	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	24
	-	-	1	6	8	7	4	4	2	4	1	2	-	39
<u>II</u>	b -	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	14
	g -	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	9
	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	23
<u>III</u>	b -	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	9
	g -	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	9
	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	18

Std.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
<u>IV</u>	b -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	2	10
	g -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	3	1	2	15
<u>V</u>	b -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	7
	g -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	4	-	13

total of standards: 108  
grand total of all stds.: 285

260 Of the 285 pupils, 177 (62%) were in the sub-standards and 108 (38%) in the standards. The average age in Sub-std. a was 8.4 years, in Std. III 14.5 years.

261

TABLE NO.24. ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL

Std.	Her	Bgd	Col	O v	a m	b o	Ang.	Bush	Total
				Nd.	Ku.	Kua.	Ng.	Khu.	
<u>a</u>	b 9	23	-	2	-	-	-	-	34
	g 14	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	36
<u>A</u>	b 7	21	-	2	-	-	1	-	31
	g 6	19	-	-	1	2	-	-	33
<u>B</u>	b 7	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
	g 2	20	-	2	1	-	-	-	25
	45	112	1	8	2	2	1	1	177
<u>I</u>	b 6	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	15
	g 6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
<u>II</u>	b 5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	14
	g 2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
<u>III</u>	b 4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
	g 5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9



IV	b	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
	g	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
V	b	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	7
	g	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	6
		37	57	-	3	3	1	2	5	108
Grand total:		82	169	1	11	5	3	3	6	285

Key: Her ..... Herero  
 Bgd ..... Bergdama  
 Col ..... Coloureds  
 Nd. .... Ndonga  
 Ku. .... Kuambi  
 Kua ..... Kuanyama  
 Ng. .... Ngandjera  
 Khu (Angola) .... Khumbi  
 B. .... Bushmen (Hei-//um)

262 Bergdama pupils are the most numerous, but most of them are in the sub-standards. The children of local Ovambo represent a small percentage. The Khumbi pupils are children of Angola contract labourers originally from the country around Forte Roçadas. The Hei-//um Bushman children are partly of Bergdama origin. They are said to do well in school.

263

TABLE No.25. ORIGIN OF PUPILS FROM ELSEWHERE  
 RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL

Std.		Urban			Total
		Farms	Reserves	Locations	
a	b	7	3	2	12
	g	8	4	-	12
A	b	5	3	-	8
	g	8	4	-	12

Std.		Farms Reserves Urban			Total
		Locations			
B	b	-	4	1	5
	g	6	-	1	7
		34	18	4	56
I	b	5	1	-	6
	g	6	1	-	7
II	b	1	2	-	3
	g	-	-	-	-
III	b	2	1	-	3
	g	-	-	-	-
IV	b	-	-	-	-
	g	-	-	-	-
V	b	-	-	1	1
	g	-	-	-	-
		14	5	1	20
Grand total:		48	23	5	76

264 The foregoing shows that 63% of the pupils from outside come from the farms, where there are, of course, no schools owing to the extreme dispersion of the population.

265 The Reserves from which the 23 pupils originate are Waterberg East Reserve, Otjituuo Reserve, Otjohorongo Reserve and Okombahe Reserve. In most cases it was the fact that the parents of these pupils happened to have relatives in the Location that induced them to send their children to Otjiwarongo.

## 2. Roman Catholic Mission School

266 In June 1957, the following information was collected about the pupils:

TABLE No.26. AGE OF PUPILS AND DISTRIBUTION OVER THE STANDARDS R.C.MISSION SCHOOL, OTJIWARONGO

(b: boys; g: girls)

Std.		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
a	b	5	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
	g	11	9	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	30
		16	14	6	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	47
A	b	-	4	8	5	4	-	1	1	-	-	23
	g	-	4	1	2	3	3	2	-	1	-	16
		-	8	9	7	7	3	3	1	1	-	39
B	b	-	1	-	2	4	4	4	-	-	-	15
	g	-	-	-	7	6	7	4	2	2	1	29
		-	1	-	9	10	11	8	2	2	1	44
total of sub-standards: 130												
I	b	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	7
	g	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	1	-	-	11
		-	-	-	-	2	9	4	3	-	-	18
II	b	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	-	12
	g	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
		-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	-	17
III	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	8
	g	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
		-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	-	12

total in Standards: 47

total in all Standards: 177

267 Of the 177 pupils, 130 (73%) were in the sub-standards and 47 (27%) in the standards. The average age in sub-std. a was 8.3 years, in Std.III 13.9 years.

## Ethnic groups of pupils

268 Complete ethnic data were not available, as I visited the R.C. Mission School when the holidays had begun and some external pupils had already got lifts to the farms where their parents lived.

269 The Herero and Bergdama pupils were about equal in number. There were 3 Coloured children in school and 18 children of parents from Angola. Nine of these Angola children were Ovimbundu from Central Angola, whilst a further nine were children of parents who had come into South West with the Angola Boers. These children spoke Afrikaans as their mother tongue.

## Origin of pupils

270 Whereas the Rhenish Mission School has no hostel and its pupils from outside Otjiwarongo are accommodated with relatives, the R.C.M.School has a hostel to accommodate such children. In this way it gets children whose parents have no relatives in the Location and can exercise control over them outside school hours.

271

TABLE No.27. ORIGIN OF PUPILS FROM ELSEWHERE R.C. MISSION SCHOOL

Std.		Farms	R e s e r v e s	Locations	Total
a	b	11	-	-	11
	g	16	2	-	18
A	b	8	1	-	9
	g	3	-	-	3
B	b	5	-	1	6
	g	10	1	-	11
		53	4	1	58

continued on next page.



I	b	4	-	1	5
	g	7	-	-	7
II	b	6	-	-	6
	g	3	-	-	3
III	b	1	-	-	1
	g	1	-	-	1
		22	-	1	23
Grand total:		75	4	2	81

272 If one deducts the 18 children of Angola parents, the total of pupils becomes 159. The 81 pupils from outside Otjiwarongo are then seen slightly to outnumber the local pupils.

273 As in the Rhenish Mission School, the great preponderance of pupils in the grades is conspicuous. The main reason is that children when about 14-15 begin helping their parents either in the Reserves or on the farms. Others begin to look for employment in the towns.

274 The smaller number of pupils from Reserves is largely due to lack of support from the Reserves, where Catholics are few.

#### Mission activities

275 There are two Mission churches in the Location, one of the Rhenish Mission built in 1933 and one R.C. Mission. The former has more members, about four fifths of all baptized Location residents.

276 The Watchtower Movement has some adherents but no reliable information could be obtained about its activities.

#### Health

277 In 1947 the R.C. Mission opened a small Native hospital in the Location. On 26th August 1949, the Government Native Hospital was opened near the entrance to the Location. This new hospital is of great importance not only for the Location and farm population, but also for the Waterberg East Reserve, which has no hospital facilities on the spot.

#### 2. Kalkfeld Locations

278 Kalkfeld, in the south-west of the district, on the railway line Otjiwarongo-Omaruru, is not a proclaimed Urban Area. The non-European population at present lives in two Locations:

- (1) a Native Location, north of the European township and beyond the railway line;
- (2) a Coloured Location, south of the European township, and south of Kalkfeld railway station.

Both Locations are situated on privately-owned ground, the former owned by a farmer, the latter by the Coloureds themselves.

#### History

279 The place Kalkfeld owes its existence to the narrow-gauge railway to the north. Construction of the line reached km 304 on 30th November 1905. A railway station was built at km 308 and called Okovakuatjivi, the old Herero name for the area. A German named Sabatta lived here, having bought 3,000 hectares from Michael Tjiseseta, a son of the Zeraua Chief Manasse, on 17th October 1900. The existence of Sabatta's farm was one of the reasons why a station was established there.

280 In 1907, German Colonists began to settle around Sabatta's farm, a hotel was built near the station and a Postal Agency was opened. The first Police Station was about four miles away, but was later moved to the settlement to simplify matters.

281 In 1913, there were 183 white settlers in the Okovakuatjivi Police area, which was known as the "Kalkfeld Polizeidistrikt", as the cumbersome name Okovakuatjivi had already been changed to "Kalkfeld" on 1st March 1909.

#### Native Location

282 The Non-Europeans came in as railway workers and general labourers. In course of time groups of Natives settled down here and there. The following places are still remembered:

- a) Location of Hottentots, Herero, local Ovambo and Bergdama, situated between the present Native Location and the European township;
- b) Location of Herero who lived between the cemetery and the River;
- c) Location of Bergdama between the present Coloured Location and the European township;
- d) Location of Herero, east of the present Police station.

283 In 1944 the residents of all these Locations were concentrated in the present non-European Location.

#### Coloured Location

284 The Coloureds who settled at Kalkfeld did so in the years after the First World War. Most of them had immigrated from the Cape upon hearing that there was a demand for artisans in South West Africa.

285 In 1942, the Kalkfeld Coloureds bought a portion of the farm Quelldam. The farm Eisenberg is what is left of this farm. This explains why the Coloured Location is on privately-owned ground. The main families which immigrated and settled at Kalkfeld are Kurz, Kotze, Bussel, van Kradenberg, Bock, Diergaardt.

286 After a Church had been built in the Coloured Location, a Coloured school was begun in 1943. There is no school building; the church building and an outbuilding serve as classrooms.

#### Numbers and ethnic classification

287 There are no separate figures for the two Locations. The Coloureds of the Coloured Location are included in the following statistics of the non-European population of Kalkfeld. In 1957, the residents of the Coloured Location totalled about 150. As will be seen from the Table, there are some local Coloureds living in the Native Location.

288 The Ovambo/Okavango mentioned in the Table are local Ovambo. The contract Ovambo are all accommodated on their employers' premises, as there is no Compound. In 1956, they numbered about 20 to 25.

289

TABLE No.28. NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION OF KALKFELD

Year		Khoi	B/C	Herero	Ov/Ok	Bgd	Bush	Others	Total
1949	m	2	48	44	20	27	2	-	143
	w	3	53	88	3	58	-	-	205
	c	2	126	36	1	51	-	-	216
		7	227	168	24	136	2	0	564
1950	m	3	27	57	23	40	-	-	150
	w	2	30	64	4	53	2	-	155
	c	1	101	30	5	46	-	-	183
		6	158	151	32	139	2	0	488
1951	m	2	30	55	37	31	1	1	157
	w	-	35	67	4	68	3	-	177
	c	-	135	37	4	58	-	-	234
		2	200	159	45	157	4	1	568



Year		Khoi	B/C	Herero	Ov/Ok	Bgd	Bush	Others	Total
1952	m	2	31	49	33	28	1	1	145
	w	-	39	65	4	58	3	-	169
	c	-	141	30	5	60	-	-	236
		2	211	144	42	146	4	1	550
1953	m	2	49	52	33	33	1	1	171
	w	-	52	71	4	61	3	-	191
	c	-	162	39	5	73	-	-	279
		2	263	162	42	167	4	1	641
1954	m	1	67	41	48	21	2	2	182
	w	1	75	51	11	51	2	-	191
	c	2	189	37	7	58	1	-	294
		4	331	129	66	130	5	2	667
1955	m	-	35	60	33	30	-	-	158
	w	1	34	65	13	45	-	-	158
	c	-	93	40	9	50	-	-	192
		1	162	165	55	125	-	-	508
1956	m	2	47	72	39	26	-	1	187
	w	2	30	60	14	23	-	-	129
	c	3	90	43	11	52	-	-	199
		7	167	175	64	101	-	1	515

#### Conditions governing residence in the Locations

290 As Kalkfeld is not a proclaimed Urban area, no Location Regulations apply. Both Locations being on privately-owned ground, no fees are payable. A measure of control is exercised by the Kalkfeld Police station, which also keeps a check on influx and issues passes. Each section of the Native Location has an unofficial foreman whom the Police contact when necessary.

291 Water for the Location is supplied by the S. A. Railways. Location residents go to the Railway tank to fetch it. A fee of 1/6 per month is charged per family or unmarried adult resident.

#### Social

##### Ethnic groups

292 There are no ethnic sections in the Coloured Location. The Native Location is sub-divided into 4 sections:

- Herero section to the east
- Bergdama section to the west
- Coloured section in southern portion of centre
- Ovambo section in northern portion of centre

Relations between the ethnic groups appear to be friendly.

#### Economics

##### 1. Wage earners

293 Apart from old and invalid people, residents of the Native Location are employed by Europeans at Kalkfeld and on neighbouring farms. Of the men domiciled in the Coloured Location, many are often absent from home, being employed as bricklayers by building contractors with contracts all over the territory.

##### 2. Independent trades

294 In the Native Location, one Herero resident holds a café licence.

##### 3. Native-owned stock

295 Location residents keep cattle and goats which graze on the veld around the Location. No grazing fees are charged, and there is no limit imposed on the number of stock.

## Standard of living

296 The houses in the Coloured Location are much superior to those in the Native Location. The latter reminds one of Omaruru Location. The dwellings are well spaced, but for lack of water there are no gardens.

## Education

297 Each Location has school of its own. There is a Rhenish Mission school in the Native Location, and a Coloured School in the Coloured Location.

## 1. Rhenish Mission School

298 This is conducted in the Rhenish Mission Church building.

299 TABLE NO.29. AGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS  
RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL  
KALKFELD (June 1957)

Std.		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals
a	b	-	3	1	1	-	3	2	2	-	12
	g	-	4	6	3	3	1	-	-	-	17
		-	7	7	4	3	4	2	2	-	29
A	b	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
	g	-	-	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	10
		-	-	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	14
B	b	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	6
	g	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	6
		-	-	-	2	3	2	2	2	1	12
I	b	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5
	g	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	6
		-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	11

		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals
II	b	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	g	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
		-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
III	b	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
	g	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	5
		-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	1	8
											25

Grand total: boys 33, girls 47: 80 pupils

300 Of the total of 80 pupils, 55 pupils (69%) were in the sub-standards and 25 pupils (31%) in the standards. The average age in Std. a was about 10.1 years and in Std. III 12.75 years.

301

TABLE No.30. ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS  
RHENISH MISSION SCHOOL

Std.		Herero	Bergdama	Ovambo	Coloured	Others	Totals
a	b	3	8	-	-	1	12
	g	5	5	2	1	4	17
A	b	1	2	-	-	1	4
	g	1	9	-	-	-	10
B	b	3	3	-	-	-	6
	g	3	3	-	-	-	6
I	b	1	3	-	-	1	5
	g	1	5	-	-	-	6
II	b	1	2	-	-	-	3
	g	2	1	-	-	-	3
III	b	3	-	-	-	-	3
	g	1	4	-	-	-	5
		25	45	2	1	7	80



302

TABLE No.31. ORIGIN OF PUPILS FROM ELSEWHERE

Std.	Farms	Reserves	Locations	Totals
a	b 4	-	-	4
	g 2	-	-	2
A	b 2	-	-	2
	g 4	-	-	4
B	b 1	1	-	2
	g 1	-	-	1
I	b 1	-	-	1
	g 5	-	-	5
II	b -	-	-	-
	g 1	1	-	2
III	b 1	1	-	2
	g -	1	-	1
	22	4	0	26

303 Thus 26 out of 80 pupils (32.5%) came from outside Kalkfeld. The few pupils from Reserves were from Okombahe, Otjohorongo and Waterberg East.

## 2. Coloured School

304 This school has two sub-standards only and goes up to Standard VI.

TABLE No.32. AGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS  
COLOURED SCHOOL, KALKFELD (June 1957)

Std.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
A	b 3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	g 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

8

Std.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
B	b -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	g -	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
											16
I	b -	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
	g -	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
	-	-	7	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	16
											16
II	b -	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
	g -	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	8
											8
III	b -	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
	g -	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	7
											7
IV	b -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	g -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
											3
V	b -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	g -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	5
											5
VI	b -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	g -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
											3

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Total: boys 30, girls 28: 58 pupils

305 Of the total of 58 pupils, 16 pupils (27%) were in the sub-standards and 42 pupils (73%) in the standards. The average age in Std. A was 7.5 years and in Std. III 12.7 years.

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