

Video on DVD, 45 minutes, 1984.

Made by Ellen Kuzwayo, Betty Wolpert, Blanche Tsimatsima. Directed by Betty Wolpert.

INTRODUCTION

The collection consists of background material to the documentary film "TsiameLO: A place of goodness", produced by Betty Wolpert. The film is based on a project undertaken by Ellen Kuzwayo, where she tells the story of the friendship between her grandfather and Sol Plaatje, and their efforts to have the 1913 Native Land Act repealed. The consequences of this act on succeeding generations are explained, and made vivid to the viewer through the story of the removal of Mrs. Kuzwayo's aunt, Blanche Tsimatsima, from the family farm TsiameLO.

The collection contains mostly photographic material, being copies of existing archival originals, prints of family photos, photos taken during the film production, few copies of letters and a digital copy of the video "TsiameLO - a place of goodness".

The material was given to Annari Van der Merwe who forwarded it to Historical Papers in 2009. The video was obtained by the Library of the University of the Witwatersrand, and is now available in digital format as well.

The inventory to this collection was compiled by Nokuthula Zinyengere, May 2010.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF ELLEN KUZWAYO

Nonseng Ellen Kate Kuzwayo was born on the 29th of June 1914. She grew up on her grandfather's farm in Thaba Nchu and inherited the farm in 1930 but lost it when it was declared a "white area". She was a campaigner against Apartheid in South Africa and a fighter for women's emancipation; she was a teacher, social worker and community leader.

She refused to work with government agencies, collaborating instead with voluntary organizations such as the YWCA, where she held the position of General Secretary in the Transvaal Region 1964, working with women in deprived communities. After the Soweto uprising in June 1976 and the arrest and killing of many young people, Soweto residents chose ten persons to study the role of members of the Local Councils who were cooperating with the apartheid regime. Ellen Kuzwayo and nine men were selected to the Committee of Ten but all ten members of the Committee were arrested by the police and detained without trial. Ellen Kuzwayo was detained at the Johannesburg Fort' Women's Jail for five months.

Her activities included being President of the Black Consumers' Union and serving on the Executive Committee of the Urban Foundation. She has published "Call me Woman" (1985), "Sit and Listen: Stories from South Africa" (1996) and "TsiameLO - a place of goodness" (1984). Ellen Kuzwayo was honored by the Johannesburg City Council and on the 2nd of April 1987 she became the first black woman to receive an Honorary degree from the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1994 she was appointed an African National Congress (ANC) member of parliament and retired after five years in 1999, receiving the State Order of Meritorious Service.

She died on the 19th of April 2006 at the age of 91, survived by her sons Bobo and Justice Moloto, six grandchildren and three great-grand children.

NARRATION OF "TSIAMELO - A PLACE OF GOODNESS"

The video starts with Ellen Kuzwayo on a walk in London at the age of 70, accompanied by a song recorded by Sol T. Plaatje's in London in 1922.

TsiameLO' is a film about the dispossession of black people in South Africa. She explains that on Friday the 20th June 1913 the South African native was not a slave but a pariah in the land of his birth, it was a time when pigment of the skin did not conform to the regulation hue.

Solomon T. Plaatje

She speaks about Africa's greatest sons Sol T. Plaatje who was born in the Orange Free State in 1876, and later became a journalist, scholar, politician and co-founder of the African Native National Congress (ANNC) in 1912 and its first General-Secretary. He documented some of the most frightening historical events of his time, events which had a detrimental effect on the lives and overall development of the black people of South Africa, amongst them his famous diary during the Siege of Mafeking.

She tells us the story of Plaatje and how he went to a school run by the Berlin Missionary Society. Mrs. Westfront, the wife of one of the missionaries, recognized his enormous natural talent and abilities and was to have profound influence on him. She explains how seventy years ago, in 1914, Plaatje went with a group of delegates of the African Native National Congress (ANNC) to London, asking for the repeal of certain aspects of the Land Act of 1913. Lord Harcourt, Secretary of State for the colonies chose to disbelieve them and accepted the Prime Minister of South Africa's assurance that nothing detrimental was going to happen to the people of South Africa.

The delegates' request to pay their respects to the Queen was rejected, General Botha and Lord Gladstone felt that it would be an inconvenient precedent. She explains how the course of history might have been different if Lord Hargourt had listened. As trusting and loyal subjects they felt betrayed by Britain, on the outbreak of war in 1914 Plaatje remained in England and the rest of the delegation returned to South Africa. The African Native National Congress immediately shelved their campaign, they felt that if they pledged their loyalty to the Empire they would obtain full citizenship as a result of their support. But a subsequent visit in 1919 brought no results too.

Thaba Nchu, Orange Free State

She then speaks of the 1913 Native Lands Act, and how it drastically impacted on the right of Africans to own land. And she visits Botshabelo, a place just outside Thaba Nchu, meaning place of refuge, established in 1979 with a population of over a hundred thousand people, which by July 1980 already had 258 adult graves and 269 children's graves in its graveyard.

Jeremiah Makgothi

Ellen Kuzwayo also speaks about her Grandfather Jeremiah Makgothi, who owned a small house in Thaba Nchu over 130 years ago. She speaks of her family, like Aunt Blanche Tsimatsima, Jeremiah Makgothi's (Ellen's grandfathers) youngest daughter.

She speaks about the strong ties between her grandfather and Sol Plaatje, relating how Plaatje sent a book to Jeremiah from England. One of the most treasured possession of her family is a Setswana reader which Plaatje compiled in London with Doctor Jones, published at the end of 1916. Ellen's grandfather was one of the first people to receive this book (Book of Common Prayer).

Ellen's grandfather was the only laymen to sit on Doctor Moffat's commission to translate the Bible into Setswana. Most of his friends and colleagues lived within a few minutes of his house all these men were farmers - Moses Masisi, Rev Goroyane, W Z Fenyang and I T Makgothi. Ellen Kuzwayo explains how all her grandfather's colleagues were deeply concerned with the problems facing their country at the turn of the century. As most of them were missionary educated and devout Christians, they drew their ideals and aspirations from two overlapping worlds. Plaatje was a constant and much loved visitor to all their homes, and they supported Sol. T. Plaatje in his life's work both financially and as colleagues and friends.. Behind these men were women with strong values, beliefs (Mrs Masisi, Mrs Fenyang and Mrs Goroyane) and a deep sense of commitment and profound courage. Kuzwayo honors the women of the Orange Free State, relating how they protested against the carrying of passes by women, for which they were brutally treated and imprisoned.

Jeremiah Makgothi taught at a school for both black and white children, and Dr J.S. Moroka's mother was one of his pupils. When Ellen Kuzwayo's mother was ill she was being treated by Dr. Moroka, but her mother eventually died from heart trouble.

Aunt Blanche

Aunt Blanche was a qualified teacher midwife then became a farmer. When her brother Peter Magokoti died, he had a piece of land that was passed onto him by his parents when they passed on. After his death Aunt Blanche inherited the land but she had problems with the authorities who stated that by birth women do not inherit property from their parents if they had changed their name and are married. She went and complained about the issue and she stated "I'll be men give me trousers" she won the case and got the title deeds for the land (As she speaks she is shown in the video at Sehohwane Valley with Ellen Kuzwayo).

Blanche Tsimatsima's farm Sehohwane valley, once owned by her family for generations, was taken from her in 1974. Everyone was born on the farm, they were good farmers. She built houses on the farm when she inherited it, but before she could finish the houses they were to be moved. She received a letter from the government stating that her farm had been proclaimed as a white area, and that the Government offered her 48 Rand for the land. She refused and asked them to double the amount, the farmer who wanted to buy the land told her not to plough but she went on ploughing because he had not bought the farm yet. He eventually bought it but died before he could plant or get into the house which he had built.

Aunt Blanche explains how Mr Harinham, Jeremiah Makgothi's (her father) friend, took care of her after her parents death, and she states that black and white people used to help each other on the farms. She has an interview with Mrs Plaatje aged 85 years who is her friend, and they lived walking distance within each other. They explain how they were taught hymns that taught them not to drink Liquor. They also speak of 1976 how it was symbolic, how the children destroyed beer halls and told their parents not to drink because they felt it was like destroying their nation. Rev Rudolf, Rev Daniel, Rev Dugmore, Rev Househam, were early white missionaries who taught them. And although the missionaries educated them, they also applied their own superiority and their prejudices of what was worthwhile and what was to be discarded, thereby impacting on traditional practices of African communities.

Ellen Kuzwayo

Ellen Kuzwayo's farm was taken from her in 1974. In the film she visits a Thaba Nchu school and describes where the furniture used to be. She traces her steps back in time, she gets a ride on a horse cart, and the cart brings back many of her memories of her grandparents.

Ellen Kuzwayo then lived in Soweto for 27 years, and she noted how she was so busy with her daily life that she sometimes forgot the past. She also spoke about how she began to heal and that the farm was short lived. She talks about the 1977 incident, how she was arrested on the 19th of October around 4.30am, and detained for five months. And she talks about Soweto's poor quality of life.

The Native Lands Act of 1913 was the beginning of the disposition of black people, still continuing into the 1980s, supported by black spots, group areas, ethnic grouping, resettlements and systematic removal of people disregarding them as human beings because of the color of their skin. At the end of the film Ellen Kuzwayo mentions a Setswana proverb "you dig a hole for others you may end up falling there yourself".

Film by: Ellen Kuzwayo, Betty Wolpert and Blanche Tsimatsima

Camera: Paul Berriff, Brian Tilley and Ian Alcock

Sound: John Pearson, Alan Gerfardi and Tony Anscome

Assistant Producer: Claire Goodman

Personal Assistant: Ruth Vaughan

Film Editor: Margarette Bendall

Assistant Film editor: Duncan Harris

Director: Betty Wolpert

CLASSIFICATION OF COLLECTION

The collection has been grouped in the same way in which the individuals were discussed in the film, and as related the above Narration.

PHOTOGRAPHS

A

SOLOMON T. PLAATJE

- A1 Solomon T. Plaatje
- A1a Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time
- A1.1 Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time
- A1.2 Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time
- A1.3 Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time
- A1.4 Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time
- A1.5 Sol T. Plaatje visiting at memorial of Saul Solomon, England 28 November 1916
- A1.6 Sol T. Plaatje and two young girls, probably taken in Canada
- A1.7 Sol T. Plaatje fourth from right in beret at Mafeking trials as interpreter
- A1.8 Interpreters: S. Plaatje, I B Mbelle, Moshoeshoe, P Lenkwane (Lenkoane)
- A1.9 Sol T. Plaatje 1914 delegation of the South African Native National Congress to England, to protest against the Land Act of 1913. Left to right (sitting): Thomas Mapikela, John Dube, Sol. T. Plaatje (standing): Walter Rubusana, Saul Nsane
- A1.10 Poster on Sol T. Plaatje's take on "Aspects of life in South Africa", England
- A1.11 Sol T. Plaatje African National Congress deputation to England 1919, to protest against the Land Act of 1913. Back row left to right: R V. Selope Thema, J T Gumede, L. T. Mvabaza. Front row: Sol. T. Plaatje, Rev H R Ngcayiya. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- A1.12 Sol T. Plaatje, no place or time. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- A2 General Botha and Lord Gladstone
- A2.1 Prime Minister of South Africa General Louis Botha
- A2.2 Lord Gladstone

- A3 Thaba Nchu-Orange Free State
- A3.1 Winter of 1913, women and children being driven away from their land due to the Native Lands Act
- A3.2 Botshabelo, new resettlement camp just outside Thaba Nchu
- A3.3 Botshabelo, new resettlement camp just outside Thaba Nchu

- B JEREMIAH MAKGOTHI

- B1 Jeremiah Makgothi
- B1.1 Jeremiah Makgothi sitting with Shadreck his younger brother who became the first Barolong trained carpenter from Lovedale
- B1.2 Jeremiah Makgothi the only laymen to sit on Dr Moffat's Committee to translate the Bible into Setswana. Back row: second from left Jeremiah Makgothi
- B1.3 Jeremiah Makgothi's Thaba Nchu Homestead where his children were born. His eldest Emma was born in 1885.

- B2 Walter Setlogelo
- B2.1 Walter L Setlogelo, Jeremiah's grandson of his second daughter Fanny.
- B2.2 Walter L Setlogelo, Jeremiah's grandson playing for Lovedale college band
- B2.3 Walter L Setlogelo, Jeremiah's grandson far right seated, Lovedale 1929. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- B3 Jeremiah's colleagues
- B3.1 The late Walton Z. Fenyang, formerly Chief Administrative Officer of the Barolong tribal authority at Thaba Nchu, opening an agricultural show in the tribal area

- B3.2 Mr and Mrs W. Z. Fenyang of Rietfontein at their Thaba Nchu residence, both Wesleyan class leaders and farmers
- B3.3 Rev Goroyane and his family
- B3.4 I T Makgothi, interpreter, orthographer, right standing
- B3.5 I T Makgothi's wedding. Aunt Blanche seated bottom row. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- B3.6 Mr and Mrs Masisi with their daughters and helpers. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

B4. Protest against Passes

- B4.1 1913 Women of Orange Free State protest against the carrying of passes by women at the Bloemfontein Town Hall
- B4.2 Example of native monthly pass

B5 Chief Moroka, 1877

- B6 Dr J S Moroka front left standing. The first medical Doctor in Thaba Nchu. Left back standing: Dr R. T. Setlogelo, second Thaba Nchu doctor. Top right: Walter L Setlogelo Jeremiah Makgothi's grandson

- B7 Robert Setlogelo, second Dr of Thaba Nchu. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

C. AUNT BLANCHE

C1 Aunt Blanche

- C1.1 Blanche Makgothi, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Makgothi, training at Victoria Hospital in Alice 1927
- C1.2 Aunt Blanche at the age of 19, in 1919 after the death of her parents, training as a school teacher at St Pauls mission school
- C1.3 Aunt Blanche 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.4 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo at Botshabelo just outside Thaba Nchu 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.5 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo in Aunt Blanche's kitchen 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.6 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo at Aunt Blanche's house in Botshabelo just outside Thaba Nchu 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot.
- C1.7 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley farm viewing the land 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.8 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley farm viewing the land 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.9 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo viewing Aunt Blanche's destroyed houses at Sehohwane Valley farm 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot
- C1.10 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo surveying Sehohwane Valley farm 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot
- C1.11 Aunt Blanche and Ellen Kuzwayo walking through Sehohwane Valley farm 1983/84, the photograph was taken during Tsiamelo video shoot

- C1.12 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley a farm owned by her family which she inherited. It was declared a black spot and was stripped from her in 1974. The photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- C1.13 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley
- C1.14 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley
- C1.15 Aunt Blanche at Sehohwane Valley
- C1.16 Sehohwane Valley land once owned by Aunt Blanche. Houses built by Aunt Blanche 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot
- C1.17 View of Sehohwane Valley 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot

- C2 Ishmael Mompoti, first Barolong composer and violinist and Blanche's first husband
- C2.1 Ishmael and Blanche Mompoti, Aunt Blanche's wedding to Ishmael Mompoti
- C2.2 Family wedding photo 1927, Aunt Blanche marrying Ishmael Mompoti, first Tswana composer and violinist. Seated to the left I.T Makgothi, orthographer and interpreter
- C2.3 Blanche's first husband with teachers in an Anglican Colored School in Bloemfontein. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- C2.4 Native teachers choir winners of the Moroka Cup Bloemfontein 1927. Front row at the centre Ishmael Mompoti Blanche's first husband. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- C2.5 Philadelphian Rag Time Company Bloemfontein 1st March 1917. Ishmael Mompoti Blanche's first husband. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- C3 Blanche's second husband, Ellen's step father sitting. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- C4 Aunt Blanche's sister-in-law, Aunt Blanche's brother was one of the first people to marry a Zulu, she was from Pietermaritzburg. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- C5 Rev and Mrs Dugmore, administrators of Boichoko Industrial school for boys in Thaba Nchu. They were also early white missionary teachers. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- D. ELLEN KUZWAYO
- D1 Ellen Kuzwayo
- D1.1 Ellen Kuzwayo, no indication of place or time
- D1.2 Ellen Kuzwayo looking at family photographs, April 1983, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot. Photograph above on her right: Ellen's mother and stepfather, her mother died at the age of 45.
- D1.3 Ellen Kuzwayo 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- D1.4 Ellen Kuzwayo 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- D1.5 Ellen Kuzwayo being helped by Andries to clean up family graveyard, April 1983, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- D1.6 Ellen Kuzwayo cleaning up the mother's grave of Emma Tsimatsima, the photograph was taken during Tsiamelo video shoot
- D1.7 Ellen Kuzwayo cleaning up family graveyard 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot

- D1.8 Ellen Kuzwayo 1983/84 the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shoot
- D1.9 Ellen Kuzwayo at Mponhle's (Blanche's grandson) graduation party 1983/84, the photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot
- D1.10 Preparation of Mponhle's graduation party 1983/84 the community prepared food for the party. The photograph was taken during the Tsiamelo video shot
- D1.11 Ellen Kuzwayo, 1939, Thaba Nchu. Teacher at St Pauls with nephew Phulane. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- D1.12 Back row fourth from left-hand side Ellen Kuzwayo. Front row Ellen's nephew Phulane. Bottom right Ellen's half sister Maria. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- D1.13 Ellen Kuzwayo during the Tsiamelo video shot.
- D2 Ellen Kuzwayo's half sister Maria 1939. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- D3 Ellen's mother Emma wedding day to Abel Tsimatsima. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- D4 Mrs Moses Masisi Ellen's great grandmother
- D5 Solomon and Elizabeth Tihlapane's wedding nee Makgothi, Ellen's maternal aunt. She grew up thinking she was her sister
- D6 Students at Marion Hill Catholic College, Natal. Elizabeth Makgothi later Tihlapane first row second left. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- E RESEARCH FOR THE VIDEO
- E1 Family arriving at resettlement camp Northern Transvaal
- E2 School children at resettlement camp Northern Transvaal
- E3 Mzimhlope Hostel Soweto
- E4 Mzimhlope Hostel Soweto
- E5 Sketch of Thaba Nchu. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- E6 Women in Thaba Nchu c1900. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- E7 Lovedale dining Hall. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- E8 Lovedale College c1900. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- E9 Chief Moshoeshe who sold land to the first missionaries for the Barolong to settle on. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F. UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHS
- F1 Dr Mary Susan Xakana
- F2 Unknown woman
- F3 Unknown woman
- F4 Horse cart used for transport at the turn of the century. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F5 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F6 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F7 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F8 Black people, housing. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.
- F9 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversize box.

- F10 Black servants with white baby. Stored as folio item - see oversized box.
- F11 Horse cart at Breede River Drift, Worcester. Stored as folio item - see oversized box.
- F12 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversized box.
- F13 Horse cart. Stored as folio item - see oversized box.
- F14 Unknown child. Stored as folio item - see oversized box.
- F15 1971 wedding day of second son Mulungisi under house arrest

G NEGATIVES

- G1 These are negatives of photo shots taken from the images in the archival collections, which were used for the background research for the video.

OTHER RECORDS THAN PHOTOGRAPHS

H PRESS CLIPPINGS AROUND THE LAND ACT (See oversized box)

- H1 Cartoon, "The backveld deputation: 'All Hail, Mighty Recruiter!' ", Friday June 13th 1913 (?), publication unknown.
- H2 Newsclip "The war of extermination now in full swing. The Lands Act doing its fell work", in The TSALA EA BATHO (The friend of the people), September 27th, 1913.
- H3 Newsclip of the above (H2) for the production of the video.
- H4 Article on the Native Lands Bill at the Cape
- H5 Newsclip "The Lands Act in King Williamstown", in The TSALA EA BATHO (The friend of the people), November 15th, 1913.
- H6 Newsclip about the Native Lands Act and relocations to Daggakraal in Wakkerstroom, publication an date unknown.
- H7 Newsclip "Homeless! Landless! Outlawed! The plight of South African Natives", in The Labor Leader, Thursday, December 11th, 1919.
- H8 Newsclip from the publication The TSALA EA BATHO" (The friend of the people), October 25th, 1913, on the Free State women's pass outrages
- H9 Newsclip about the Native Lands Act and restriction on people's movements, publication an date unknown
- H10 Newsclip "The war of degradation against Native women in the Orange 'Slave' State", in The TSALA EA BATHO (The friend of the people), June 14th, 1913.
- H11 Newsclip "the Free State war against Native women", in The TSALA EA BATHO (The friend of the people), July 12th, 1913

I. LETTERS

These are copies of letters and legal opinions, with English transcriptions provided

- I1 Opinion regarding passes for native women residing in locations. Bloemfontein Town Council, 14th October 1913
- I2 Resolution of the Committee appointed by the Conference of the Wesleyan Church of South Africa to watch the interests of Education in the Province of the Orange Free State, which met in Thaba Nchu on Tuesday the 17 January 1911.
- I3 Proposed code of instruction for native schools in the Orange Free State province, no date.
- I4 Copy of a letter from Bp Tuells, Orange Free State, to Rev Richard Giddy, with notes by Giddy, Bloemfontein, January 11th 1865.

- I5 Copy of a missionary letter to Bishop Tuells, Colesberg, March 17th 1865.
- I6 Letter by Rev Richard Giddy, Bechuana District, to the secretary of the Wesleyan Mission Society, Thaba Nchu, May 22nd 1865.
- I7 Letter from Rev Richard Giddy to Dr Tuells, Bishop of the Orange Free State, Wittebergen Mission station, December 28th 1864.
- I8 Letter written to the Town Clerk Bloemfontein from the Office of the district commandant, South African Police, Bloemfontein district, June 14th and 16th 1914, re. native pass regulations.
- I9 Letter to Councilor Ivan Haarburger, Esquire, Mayor of Bloemfontein, concerning native pass Laws and conditions obtaining in locations Bloemfontein, Waaihoek location, Bloemfontein, 5th September 1913.
- I10 Letter by the Natives Land Commission, Kimberley, 2nd December 1915, directing that it has to obtain copies of the title deeds of all farms owned by Natives in the Orange Free State.
- I11 List of black farm owners/district/date of purchase and the amount paid
- I12 Letter to the Registrar of Deeds, Bloemfontein, from the Department of Lands, 1st November 1913, asking the Secretary of Lands for the compilation of a map of the Orange Free State and stating its urgency with all the lands registered in the names of individual natives.
- I13 Letter to the Registrar of Deeds, Bloemfontein, from Secretary of Native Affairs, stating the handover of the list of farms in the Orange Free State which are owned by natives/colored persons, 7th April 1915.
- J. THE FILM
DVD of "Tsiamelo: A place of goodness", London, Contemporary Films, 1984. A film by Ellen Kuzwayo, Betty Wolpert and Blanche Tsimatsima. Director: Betty Wolpert.