

LICHTENBURG DISTRICT.

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LICHTENBURG DISTRICT.

Until the year 1891, the natives in the Lichtenburg district were under the authority of the Native Commissioner for Marico. Since then, they have been under the Landdrost of Lichtenburg with the title of Native Commissioner ex officio, and the Fieldcornets as under commissioner.

The District was divided into three wards:

- 1. Ward No 1, with J. H. Cronje as under commissioner. *Rietveld 175*
- 2. Ward No 2, with T. E. J. Claasen " *Klipfontein 125*
- 3. Ward No 3, with J. G. Coetzee " *killed in war*
Rietveld

I. Ward No 1.

1. Between the town Lichtenburg and ~~Polfontein~~ is the farm Polfontein, No 254, which is the location of the chief A. NACHABA, who belongs to the Barolong family and speaks a Sesuto dialect.

There is on the farm the Mission Station Polfontein which belongs to the Hermansburg Mission Society, with the Rev. G. Muller.

(The above information was furnished by the Rev Mr. Penzhorn.)

No diagram of the farm and no deed of transfer are filed in this office. It is not stated whether a diagram was available for inspection at the office of the Surveyor General.

2. According to the Rev Mr Penzhorn the farm Elandsfontein, (which he could not locate), probably the one marked No 35 and adjoining the Lichtenburg town lands on the west, is also a native location: but the under commissioner does not speak of it as such, he does not even mention the farm.

It

?
Polfontein
Klipfontein
and
"Amichind"

*Present chief
Polonius Ratheu Monaka*

It is inhabited by Daniel son of Ratheu, and belongs to the Bakhofa family, they speak a Sesuto dialect.

There is on the farm the Hermansburg Mission MOLUTE, with the Rev H Gevers.

There is also on the farm a Mission Station which belongs to the Church of England, with the Rev A Tempel.

(The above information was furnished by the Rev Mr Penzhorn).

No diagram of the farm is filed in this office.

There is filed in this office a complete list for the year 1899 of the tax paying natives, with their women, children and huts, also with the amount of taxes (personal, hut and road taxes) paid, and the amount still to be paid.

The list was compiled by the Under Commissioner J H Cronje. There are:

1. Captain MACHABA: 67 men, 74 women & 284 children, a total of 425 people with 76 taxable huts.
2. Other Natives: 116 men, 113 Women, 388 children, a total of 617 people with a total of 123 taxable huts.

*225
617
1042*

The Ward has a population of 1042 people.

II. WARD No/ 2.

1. South of Lichtenburg the farm ROOIBANTJESFONTEIN, which is the location of the chief DAVID. He belongs to the Bamaluka family, and speaks a Sesuto dialect.

There is on the farm the Hermansburg Station RAMALIANE, with the Rev H. Schulenberg.

(The above information was furnished by the Rev Mr Penzhorn).

No diagram of the location is filed in this office. It is not stated whether such diagram was available for inspection at the office of the Surveyor General.

There are filed in this office Minutes S R 507/88 - R 592/89⁴ containing an application of Frans, living at Booi-antjesfontein, asking that the ground owned by him and his people should be granted to them as a location.

11th of July 1888. Letter from Franz to Fieldeornet Claasen.

- a. They received his letter of the 9th ultimo, stating that Franz and his people will be removed.
- b. They beg to state:
 1. That the Commissioner told them that they could not and would not be removed, they want the fact to be enquired into.
 2. They live on their own ground, they were always loyal to the Government, and intended remaining so, but they will not agree to be removed.

16th of July 1888. Letter from the Rev H.W. Schulenburg to the Native Commissioner Snyman.

- a. He sends Franz, chief of the Maluka, to ask the Commissioner to grant the natives, as location, the ground (of which three quarters belonged to them) and one quarter to the Mission), because there was no other location in the vicinity.
- b. Franz owns also one and a half farms adjoining the above ground, and the people are willing to give up the ground to the Government for a location.

17th of July 1888. Letter from Native Commissioner Snyman to

Superintendent

Superintendent of Natives.

- a. He must give the Superintendent notice that Franz was at his office asking that his ground should be made a location. Franz is going himself to Pretoria with a letter from the Rev Mr Schulenburg.
- b. Being willing to hand his ground over to the Government, the commissioner recommended the application and awaited instructions.
- c. The only reason for Franz's application is the dislike of being put, he and his people, under the squatter's law.

27th of July 1888. Letter from the Secretary of the Superintendent of Natives to the Native Commissioner, Advising him in answer to above letter to wait for the return of the Superintendent of Natives before putting Franz and his people under the Plakkerswet.

27th of July 1888 Meeting between the Superintendent and Franz of Rooirantjesfontein.

- a. He came to tell the Superintendent that the Commissioner wanted to put them under the Plakkerswet. He came to ask the Government to give as location the ground which belonged to him, but which was transferred in trust in the name of the Rev Mr Schulenburg.
- b. He went himself to see the commissioner and asked him the reason why his people should be scattered by the Plakkerswet. The commissioner told him to go and see the President himself and to bring him back the answer of the Government.
- c. He is quite willing to hand over his ground for a location.

18th of August 1888. Telegram from Native Commissioner Marico to Superintendent of Natives.

He has punished Lukas with 25 lashes. ^{Captain} Franz was called to come to them, but refused absolutely to do so with his people.

18th of August 1888. Telegram from the Superintendent's office to the Native Commissioner.

- a. Your telegram is not clear. General Joubert has gone to Macheleland.
- b. On the 10th of August a circular was sent to him and all commissioners stating that no Mission Station falling under Plakkerswet should be molested or the people scattered, because it was still under consideration which station would become the location.
- c. Especially in his district where the Plakkerswet might provoke difficulties, he must be very careful and do nothing without reporting it.

24th of August 1888. Letter from Native Commissioner to Superintendent of Natives.

- a. It is inexplicable to him why above telegram could not be understood. He never made mention of locations or stations, this was quite beside the question.
- b. He simply wanted to let the Superintendent know what disobedience Franz was guilty of, inasmuch as he refused to fulfil his orders about the native Lukas.
- c. He only asked to know what he had to do in the matter, because Lukas wanted to flee to a location where he had no right to go, as he belonged, by his own choice, to Klein Marico, and was so entered in his books.

On the 22nd of August 1888, speaking of the letter written by Franz to the under commissioner Claasen, the Commissioner is bound to report to the Superintendent of Natives the impudent position taken by Franz against the Government and the Plakkerswet. Does this show obedience to the laws? This is the question which he wants to put in his capacity of commissioner

24th September 1888. Letter from Native Commissioner to Superintendent of Natives.

- a. He wants to report Franz' offence committed on the 13th ult.
- b. Coming to the farm Rooirantjesfontein with the under Commissioner a native belonging to Franz had to undergo a sentence of 20 lashes.
- c. Being unwilling to undergo the punishment the commissioner ordered Franz to bring him forward
- d. This he refused to do, consequently the Commissioner was obliged to sentence him to 15 lashes and a fine of 25:-:-.
- e. The Rev Mr Schulenberg who was present acknowledged that Franz was guilty but wanted to be punished in his stead.
- f. Such conduct proved to the commissioner that all these transgressions of the laws had the missionary for its immediate cause and not Franz and his people.
- g. He was obliged to remind Rev Schulenberg of his duty strictly & and to tell him to confine himself/solely to his spiritual duty.

24th of September 1888 Letter from Native Commissioner to Superintendent of Natives.

- a. As regards the circular of 10th August 1888 about the

Mission

Mission Station - Locations, he must point out that there are grave objections against altering the Stations into locations.

- b. Many burgers will be dissatisfied with the change, especially as regards the station of the Rev Mr Schulenburg on the farm Rooirantjesfontein, and whereas the natives are established on small pieces of ground amongst the burgers, these will be unable to stand it, because many complaints have already been lodged against Franz and his people. And as far as he knows the facts it will be impossible to make a location of the station.

17th of June 1889. Minutes from the Superintendent of Natives to the Secretary of State.

- a. He cannot agree with the opinion of the Native Commissioner.
- b. He admits that it is not agreeable for burgers to have natives dwelling amongst them on their own ground.
- c. But if the natives have bought ground situated amongst the burgers' farms, if they have been there for years, if there is a Mission Station on the spot, and if they are willing to have the ground transferred as locations he does not see how it possible to contest such right.
- d. He therefore proposes to alter the Mission Station on the farm Rooirantjesfontein into a location.

17th of September 1891. Minutes from Secretary of State to Superintendent of Natives. The Government agrees with the opinion of the Superintendent.

20th of November 1891. Minutes from Superintendent of Natives to Secretary of State, stating:

As mentioned in Minutes S R 1108/91, sent out the 17/11/1891, the Superintendent proposes that the natives of Lichtenburg be under the authority of the Landdrost with the Field cornets as under commissioners.

in town now
4th December 1893. Minutes from J H Maartins, Landdrost of Lichtenburg, to the Superintendent of Natives.

- a. Since 18... when the Native Commissioner^{ship} was abolished the natives are under the authority of the Fieldcornets and under the Landdrost as ex officio(sic) (He means as Native Commissioner ex officio.)
- b. Half of the farm RHENOSTERDOORN is transferred in the name of the location commission in trust for Franz.
- c. Half of the farm KOPPIEFONTEIN No 98 was bought by the natives and he supposes that the transfer is waiting the approval of the location Commission.
- d. ROODERANTJESFONTEIN, No 71, is transferred in the name of the Rev H W Schulenburg, in trust for the Hermansburg Mission Station, but the farm was bought by the natives. These three pieces of ground are in a block and should fall in the location, because Rooderantjesfontein is the oldest Mission Station in the District.

No diagram of Franz' location is filed in this office.

No deeds of transfer of farms bought by him are filed in this office.

It is not stated whether any diagram of the location, or farms was published in the Government Gazette for information.

2. East of David's location, on the farm ~~REIKOIL~~ *near Rooderantjesfontein* No *Hofgat 104* 115, is the MISSION STATION BETHEL, which belongs to the

Hermansburg

Aaron

School Missionary at Vogelstruisburg

Hermansburg Mission Society, with the Rev W Schulenburg. The natives living on the Mission farm belong to the Bamaluka family and speak a Sesuto dialect.

at various

(The above information was furnished by the Rev Mr Penzhorn).

There is filed in this office a list of tax paying natives (for the year 1899) with their women, children and huts: also with the amount of taxes (personal, road and hut taxes), paid up and the amount still to be paid.

1. Captain DAVID Rooderantjesfontein, 79 men, 81 women 255 children, a total of 415 people with 82 taxable huts.
2. Other natives in the ward 223 men, 232 women and 710 children a total of 1165 people with 232 taxable huts.

The Ward has a native population of 1580 people.

more now

III WARD No 3.

There is only one location in the ward KUNANA LOCATION, with the chief MOSHETE. It is situated on the Bechuanaland border.

The location was surveyed and beacons off by A L Devenish in May 1887. It has an area of 58775 Morgen, 537 square rods. The diagram is filed in this office.

According to the Staatseourant of the 22nd of May 1898, page 901, the diagram of Kunana's location was available for inspection at the office of the Surveyor general: but no protest was entered against the location as surveyed by Devenish.

There is filed in this office a list of tax paying natives (for the year 1899) with their women, children and huts: also with the amount of taxes (personal, hut and road taxes) paid up and the amount still to be paid.

1. Captain MOSHETE at KUNANA 332 men, 371 women, 503 children, a total of 1206 people with 37 taxable huts.
2. Other natives on private farms: 353 men, 371 women and 857 children, a total of 1581 people with 372 taxable huts

The Ward has a native population of 2787 people.

The whole district has a population of 5409 people.

1209 men

Johnston

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