

45726.

NATIVES IN LYDENBURG DISTRICT.

- I. KHOLOKOA, OULUK, SEKUKUNI.
Bapedi. 1. - 9.
- II. MAPULANA (MAPEOLANERS).
KOLWYN. Swazi-Pedis. 9. - 10
-
- III. MABAIA. (MABAIAERS).
TOHYS.
Pedi-Swasis. 10. - 11.
- GENERAL REPORT.
STATISTICS, Etc. 11 - 26.

NATIVE CHIEFS ESTABLISHED IN THE DISTRICT
OF LYDENBURG.

1. SEKUKUNI (Sekoekoeni,) son of Sekoati, and his people belong to the Bapedi family and speak Sepedi, a dialect of the Sesuto language.

The present chief is Klein Sekukuni: he is the son of the well known Sekukuni who gave so much trouble to the late Government. When old Sekukuni died, his son was still very young. KNGOLOKOE (Geluk) was therefore appointed as Regent. At his death, which happened about 1894, his son ^{KGOLANE} MAKAPITEIN was proclaimed by the Government paramount chief of the whole tribe.

But in the year 1896, the adherents of Klein Sekukuni, under the leadership of his mother THURUMETSHANE and her Induna KOBOLANE, revolted against Makapitein who was vanquished. The late Government came to his assistance and decided to break up the ^{tribe} clan into two clans: the one under Sekukuni, with his mother as regent, and the other under Makapitein. The last named chief was granted the best part of the location. But peace was not restored and the two clans are still hostile to each other.

Sekukuni's location is situated in the N.W. corner of the Lydenburg District.

The foregoing information was furnished by the Rev. Mr. Nauhaus.

See Note (X)

According to a list prepared by the Registrar of deeds S.R. 987/92 - R 11471/92 it is composed of the following farms:

1.

(X) On the 17th of June 1885, the location commission decided to grant Sekukuni a location composed of nine (9) farms, according to the number of people under him. But if it was proved that Sekukuni had more people than was stated by the census, and a right to more ground, the commission would advise the Government to grant him more ground (four farms or part of them). Now for some known or unknown reasons the location commission beaoned off more than 24 farms, giving Sekukuni the largest location in the Transvaal. See Minutes Loc. Com. page 27.

1. Part of Groblersvrede No 1115 which was Government property.
2. The whole of Diamand, No 1067, which was also Government Property.
3. The whole of Schoonoord, No 894, which was the property of W. Fraser. The farm is not mentioned in the minutes of the Compensation commission. On list A, compiled by the Registrar of deeds, it is stated that compensation was asked, i.e. ground on Rlydsriver, but does not mention a settlement.

According to list A, compensation was asked for the farm (R7709/89) but no ground had yet been granted. (List A is a document which was compiled by the Registrar of deeds: it gives the list of farms included in locations, with numbers, names of owners and sometimes a few remarks.)

4. The whole of Avontuur, No 1429, which was Government property.
5. The whole of Goedgemeend, No 1091, which was the property of L. Loewenthal. The farm does not appear in the minutes of the compensation commission. According to list A, compensation was asked for and approved of, i.e. the farm Bavlaanskop and Magneststaakte, (R.1663/91.)
6. Part of Duizendannex No.1125, which was Government Property.
7. Part of Lordskraal, No.1126, which was Government property.
8. The whole of Groenland, No 895, half of the farm was the property of E.J.Philips: the other half belonged to S.J.Hart. The compensation commission advised the Government to grant Philips the sum of £250, and to Hart the farm Malinskraal. See Minutes

Compensation commission pages 1,2,22,25. (R8964/93)

9. The whole of Korenwelden, No. 1430, which was Government property.
10. The whole of Moeihoek, No. 1190, which was the property of the "Transvaal Land Exploration Co." Compensation was asked for the farm. The commissioner answered that the farm did not appear to have been comprised in the location. See Compensation Commission Minutes page 37, see also page 33.
11. The whole of Fenzam, No. 909, which was the property of W. Savage and S Hill. The farm is not mentioned in the minutes of the compensation commission. List A. states that compensation had been granted (R334/92) i.e. the two farms Corndale and Landsend.
12. The whole of Parys, No 1123, which was Government property.
13. The whole of Gaeneinde, No 1117, which was Government property.
14. The whole of Zoetvelden, No 406, which was the property of Nelmapius (Agents de Jongh & Stegman). The compensation commission advised the government to grant the sum of £750 as compensation. See Minutes Compens. Commission, page 58.
15. Part of Doornveld, No 1136, which was the property of E. Webb.
16. The whole of Moskov, No. 1137, which was the property of E. Webb.
17. The whole of Middelin, No 1130, the property of E. Webb. The compensation commission advised the Government to give for each of the three above named farms the sum of six hundred pounds stg. (£600). See Minutes Compensation Commission pages 49,50.

Webb declined the offer stating that each of the farms had cost him eleven hundred pounds stg.(£1100): and he would sell them to the Government at the same price.

The commission felt bound to accept these terms and advised the Government to grant Webb the sum of £1100 for each of the farms included in Sekukuni's location.

- 18. Part of the farm Mooiplaats, No 548, the property of E Webb. No compensation was granted, the commission having advised the Government to so alter the boundary of the location that Mooiplaats should fall out of it. See Minutes Compensation Commission page 50.
- 19. The whole of Driskop, No 1066, which was government property.
- 20. The whole of Paradys, No 1485, which was the property of H.F.Grobler. The farm is not mentioned in the minutes of the compensation commission. According to list A, compensation was granted. (R.7501/89)
- 21. Part of Schneepersrust, No 1303, which was Government property.
- 22. The whole of Vlakplaats, No 1097, which was Government property.
- 23. The whole of Goedverwacht, No 1375, which was Government property.
- 24. The whole of Hoerarroep, No 1376, which was Government property.
- 25. Part of Eersteregt, No 1189, which was the property of the brothers Lange, Kimberley. The farm is not mentioned in the Minutes of the Compensation Commission. List A states that no compensation had been granted.
- 26. Part of Hearlykheid, No 969, the property of the "Transvaal Estate and Development Co.Ltd." The farm is not mentioned in the Minutes of the Compensation commission.

Commission. List A states that according to R 14822/92 it was proposed to alter the boundary of the location.

27. Small part of Sterkspruit No 933, the property of J.W. and W.A. Van der Merwe: the compensation of £300 had been asked: but the commission answered that the boundary of the location would be altered, so as to leave Sterkspruit completely out of the location. See minutes Compensation commission page 36.
28. Small part of Hooggelegen, No 1070, which was Government property.

Besides the above named farms, Sekukuni's location comprises a large amount of Government ground which had not been cut up in farms. According to the Government Gazette of the 21st of October 1885, No 248, page 395 notice is given that the diagram of K'Goelook's location was available for inspection at the office of the surveyor general for the period of three months.

A rough unsigned diagram of the location is filed in this office: it was drawn up by a member of the location commission, as they had no surveyor along with them.

With the indications given by this rough diagram, (so states Mr Stiemens) the surveyor general had a map drawn up according to a previous survey of Sekukuni's country.

This 2nd diagram is also filed in this office, but it is not signed: it gives the number of Morgen for every farm. This second diagram is the copy of a plan of 156 farms situated in the district Middelburg and Lydenburg, surveyed from the 16th of January to the 9th of December 1888. The plan, which was printed, is signed by James Brooks, Surveyor and member of the special commission. The plan is filed in this office: it is included in the Minutes S.R. 1155/93 - R1107/94.

The location has an area of about 97,000 Morgen. According to Minutes S.R.1155/93, R 1107/94, quoted on the diagram the boundaries of the location have been altered, the Minutes are filed in this office.

Minutes S.R.1155/93 -R 1107/94.

a. 11th September 1893, letter from Assistant Field-cornet Sekukuni'sberg to the Landmeter general stating that certain owners requested the Government of let them have back again certain pieces of their ground which was included in Sekukuni's location.

b. 22nd of September 1893. Minutes from the Superintendent of natives asking the Surveyor general to meet him re the foregoing subject.

c. 18th of January 1894 Minutes from the Surveyor General to the Superintendent of Natives proposing to form a commission composed of the Superintendent of Natives, the Surveyor general and the Registrar of deeds.

d. 29th of January 1894. Minutes from above named commission to State Secretary, proposing that to avoid^d compensation being paid for the small piece of ground in question, it would¹ be advisable to alter Sekukuni's location so that the pieces of ground should fall out of it altogether.

e. 6th of November 1895. The Executive Council agreeing with the proposition of the above named commission, decides to alter the boundary of Sekukuni's location so that the small pieces of ground in question should fall out of the location. The execution of the decision is left in the hands of the Superintendent of Natives.

f. 18th of November 1895. Minutes from the Surveyor General- Watermeyer, stating that he had entered the alterations

alterations in the book.

g. 30th of April 1896, Minutes from Superintendent of Natives advising the Native Commissioner of Lydenburg that a map had been sent to him for the use of his office.

According to the plan filed with the Minutes S.R.1155/93, R1107/94, Sekukuni's location has undergone the following alterations:

1. The whole instead of part of Groblersvrede, No 1115 was included in the location.
2. The whole instead of part of Duizendannex No 1125, was added to the location.
3. The whole instead of part of Lordskraal, No 1126 was added to the location.
4. Part of Hooggelegen, No 1070 which was included in the location reverted back to its owner.
5. Part of Sterkspruit No 933, which was included in the location reverted back to its owner.
6. The whole instead of part of Doornveld, No 1136 was included in the location.
7. The whole instead of part of Scheepererust No 1303 was added to the location.
8. Part of Heerlykheid No 969 which was included in the location reverted to its owner.
9. Part of Mooiplaats, No 548, which was included in the location reverted to its owner.
10. The whole instead of part of Kersterrecht No 1189, was included in the location.
11. From the south-east beacon of Kersterrecht, the line rejoined again the old beacon, close to Switzerland.

A copy of the diagram with the alterations, is added to this report.

As stated above, the late Government divided Sekukuni's location

location between Thurumetshane (Klein Sekukuni's mother) and Makapitein (son of Kholokoa). It is not stated whether beacons have been erected between the two parts of the location. *They were.*

The principal petty chiefs under Sekukuni are:

1. In the Lydenburg district

- a. Mapupa established in Sekukuni's location.
- b. Sepeke, established in Sekukuni's location.
- c. Kabu, established in Sekukuni's location.
- d. Mankapane, established in Sekukuni's location.
- e. Nkopodi or Ramarek, established in Sekukuni's location.
- f. Mogasha, established south of Sekukuni's location in the Steelpat Val.
- g. Mpyani.
- h. Miha, on the Lydenburg Mission Station.

2. In the Middelburg District.

- a. Beth Kgalema at Rotshabelo.
- b. Sefulabosego, or Malekut Established between Fort Weeber and the Mission St. Lobetha
- c. Makopole, established in the Blood River Valley.
- d. Mogase, established on the Government farm Boekraal.
- e. Mahepe or Mosoto, established in the Steelpoort Valley.
- f. Modiate, established at the junction of Olifant and Blood River.
- g. Matlala Molipane, established in the proximity of Fort Weeber

3. In the Zoutpansberg district.

- a. Madime Mpahlele, established in his location.
- b. Madje, on the right of Mpahlele's poort.
- c. Tshueni, established on the left of Mpahlele's poort.
- d. Moleke () Mathabathe's tribe, established in the
- e. Malegoli () woodbush gold fields.
- f. Ngwanamogube () Magakal's tribe established in the
- g. Maphophe. () woodbush gold fields.

The foregoing information was furnished by Rev Mr Nauhaus and

Mr Krutwig.

The census for the year 1896 as compiled by Mr Stiemens states that Sekukuni and his petty chiefs established in the location have 16,976 people, men, women and children.

II. MAPULANA people, (Mapeolaners). According to the Rev Mr Bauling (a Berlin Missionary established at Lydenburg) the Mapulana people are a mixture of Bapedi and Baswazi, but more Pedia than Swazies.

They understand and speak all the native languages spoken in the district: but they have also their own tongue which is a mixture of Sepedi and Swazi, but more Sepedi than Swazi.

Their location is situated in the east part of the Lydenburg district, on the other side of the Drakensberg ranges, in a country very much broken up.

According to the census presented by the Native Commissioner to the location commission on the 20th of December 1894, the Mapulana were composed of about 3500 families. See Minutes, Location commission page 162. They were under many petty chiefs.

On the 20th of December 1894, the Location Commission had a meeting to discuss off the Mapeolaners location: only two chiefs made their appearance: Kolwyk and Tabohalo. The Location Commission made Kolwyn paramount chief of the tribe, and showed him the beacons of his location which comprised the four following farms:

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Champagne | No 247 G. |
| 2. | Grinoco | No 248, G |
| 3. | Dwarsloop | No 249 G. |
| 4. | Maritjan | No 250 G. |

The four above named farms belonged to the Alexandria block, and had

had an area of about 14000 Morgen .

Kelwyn complained that the location was too small.

The Commission told him that all his people had to come into the location before the coming winter: those who refused to do so could go out of the country or build on private farms under the squatter's law. (Plakkerwat): but one and all would lose their rights over the location. A surveyor would come during the winter season to fix the beacons and survey the location. See for above details Minutes Location Commission pages 162,163.

The location (according to Mr F C Stiemens, who was then Secretary to the commission) was never measured off, as the Volkeraad disapproved of it.

III. MABAIA people (Mabaaiers). According to the Rev Mr. Gauling they are a mixture of Bapedi and Baswazi, but more Swazi than Pedi.

They understand and speak all the native languages spoken in the district, but they have also their own tongue which is a mixture of Sepedi and Swazi, but more Swazi than Sepedi.

Their location is situated in the east part of the Lydenburg district, on the other side of the Drakensberg range, South of the Wapoeelaners location, in a very broken country.

According to the census of the native commissioner presented to the Location Commission on the 24th of December 1894 the Mabaaiers were composed of about 2700 families under several petty chiefs. See Minutes page 164.

On the 24th of December 1894, the Location Commission made Tobys (Tobuis) paramount chief of the tribe and shewed him the beacons of his location which had an area of about 10600 Morgen and was composed entirely of government ground. See

Minutes

Minutes page 164.

The commission gave him the same orders as to Kolwyn about the location and his people.

The location was never surveyed, the Volksraad having disapproved of it.

Numbers of Hapoeelaners and Mabaaiers are scattered in the district and live on private farms under the squatters law (Plakkerswet)

The three above named chiefs are established in locations granted by the government. There are many other natives all over the district. The Lydenburg district is naturally divided into two parts by the Drakensberg range.

I. East of the Range.

Besides the Hapulaaners and Mabaaiers above mentioned are scattered on Government ground or private farms numbers of natives who belong to the Bapedi, the Bathonga and Baswazi: they are under the authority of petty chiefs or indunas.

II. West of the Drakensberg range.

Besides Sekukuni's people established in the location are found:

1. The chief Miha and his people: they are Bapedi and live on the Mission farm Messerhoek, west of Lydenburg. The farm belongs to the Berlin Mission Society and is under the care of the Rev Mr Bauling. Four outstations belong to the Mission: Krugerspost, Waterfall, Spitzkop and Rietfontein.

2. In the Lulu mountains, east of Sekukuni's location the Rev Mr Winter has a mission station among the Bapedi established on the Government farm Thaba Mosego. The name of the station is Mosego. The Rev Mr Winter belonged formerly to the Berlin Mission Society: he has now a work of his own.

3. Along the Ohtigstad Valley, as far as the Olifant River,

River are scattered numbers of natives living on private farms under the authority of petty chiefs or indunas. They belong to the Mapulaaners, the Bathonga, the Marokoa and the Baswazi.

The census for the year 1898, as compiled by Mr Stiemens states that there are 7814 people in the Ohrigstad valley.

4. Along Blyde River as far as the Olifant, and living on 28 farms belonging to the Eckstein group are found Mapulaaners and Baswazi under the authority of petty chiefs.

5. Along Steelpoort River on the farm Ventershoek, close to Kalkfontein live a clan of Bapedi under the petty chief Mpyani: they are under the authority of Sekukuni.

6. South and East of Roos Senekal, and in the Steenkamp mountains are still found some of Mapoch's people, matebeles, but without a chief.

The foregoing information was furnished by the Rev Mr. Nauhaus and Rev Mr Bauling, both missionaries belonging to the Berlin Mission Society.

The census for the year 1898, as compiled by Mr Stiemens states that the whole district of Lydenburg has a native population of 45,728 people.

On the 6th of February 1899 acting Native Commissioner N.C.J de Lange sent a report for the year 1898 on the natives established in the Lydenburg District. S.R. 578/99.

 A. GENERAL SITUATION.

1. SEKUKUNISLAND.

- a. To his regret, the situation in Sekukuniland is not what it ought to be.
- b. Peace has been maintained, and the presence of the special under commissioner has contributed to this result.
- c. But Thurumetshane, the head chief of Sekukuni's location is a continual danger by her wilful behavior and her disdain for the Government and its officers, so that her removal will become a necessity.
- d. By her attitude and her systematic opposition to the Government officials, she prepares great difficulties for the near future.
- e. The Native Commissioner has repeatedly written about the matter and as a general report does not lend itself to details, the government is reminded of the following Minutes: S.R. 2958/97, 60/98, 797/98, 1588/98, 3388/98 ~~xx~~ as well as the correspondence dated 28.12.97-, 14.11.98 (with a petition from the burgers) and 14.12.98. All these Minutes and correspondence treat the subject with all its particulars.

2. DRAKENSBERG.

- a. The Native Commissioner is satisfied with the Swasis under his jurisdiction.
- b. The Swazi chief Pondslof, established on the Por-

tuguese

Portuguese border is the only one who has given trouble

- c. Year after year, he is told to pay his taxes but he never does it.
- d. Much correspondence took place with the authorities about the matter: Minutes S.R.422/95, 2926/97-,
- e. According to the decision of the Executive Council R.15605/97, he was advised ^{not} to proceed with the case, till the boundary had been properly fixed.
- f. The attitude of Pondentalof has a prejudicial effect on the other natives, and there is dissatisfaction amongst the loyal Swazis who pay their taxes, whereas Pondentalof and his people are left free.
- g. There is also ground for suspicion that evil doers have their head quarters at Pondentalof, where they are afforded a safe refuge.

B/ GENERAL SITUATION IN 1898.

- a. The report for the year 1897 has already mentioned the fact that rinderpest had impoverished the natives.
- b. Locusts and drought in 1898 have made the natives' social position worse: these facts could not help influencing the collection of taxes, though it must not be forgotten that natives have always good opportunities of earning money amongst the Boers and on the mines: those who have made use of these opportunities have always been able, in spite of adversities to accomplish their duty.
- c. Indeed if the natives could be persuaded to make use of their opportunities their social position would be much improved.

C. NATIVE CASES.

- a. The Native Commissioner has gone through 92 cases.
- b. The four under commissioners are responsible for 470 cases which bring the sum total to 562 cases.

D. UNDER COMMISSIONERS.

- a. The Native Commissioner has been faithfully assisted in his work by the following under commissioners:
 - 1. D.J.Schoeman in the ward Crocodile River.
 - 2. P.R.Swart van Wyk, in the ward Ohrigstad valley.
 - 3. W.P.Tant van Wyk in the ward steenkampsberg.
 - 4. W.J.Schoeman in the ward Lydenburg town.
 - 5. Also the special under commissioner W.R.van de Wal, in Sekukuniland.
- b. The under commissioners had native policemen at their disposal. But the Native Commissioner wants to draw the Government's attention to the fact that a constable who gets £1:10:0 a month is underpaid. With such a small salary it is impossible to engage reliable policemen, because any native working in the mines can earn £2 to £3 a month.
- c. For the benefit of the district the Native commissioner advises the Government to give the constable a better salary.

E. STATISTICS.

- a. According to the yearly returns there are:
 - 1. 10441 men.
 - 2. 14265 women
 - 3. 20230 children.
 - i.e. a total of
44936 people dwelling in 15978 huts.
- (See further on statistics completed by the returns of

of the under Commissioner, Steenkampberg.)

F. TAXES RECEIVED.

1.	Hut taxes, current	£6759:0:0
2.	ditto, arrears. . . .	1296:10:0
3.	Extra taxes, current . . .	10130: 0:0
4.	Ditto arrears	3263: 0:0
5.	road taxes, current . . .	1081: 5:0
6.	Ditto arrears	226: 7:6
7.	Fines and court expenses. .	702: 3:0
8.	Dog taxes	1013: 0:0
	Making a grand total of. . .	£ 24471: 5:6

(See further on statistics completed by the returns of the Under Commissioner of the ward Steenkampberg.)

G. PAYING OF TAXES.

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- a. In the parts of the country under the jurisdiction of the Native Commissioners, taxes were regularly paid.
 - b. Thurmetshane's location, as usual, makes a very unfavourable exception.
 - c. The Native Commissioner wants to prove it by quoting part of the last report of the special under commissioner for sekukuni's land, as follows:-
 - 1. As regards the collection of taxes the special under Commissioner states that it was very satisfactory.
 - 2. The year 1896 began with a large amount of arrears due especially by Thurmetshane, because she never paid anything in 1896, and very little in 1897.
 - 3. As she sent many natives to work in the mines, she could

could easily have paid not only the arrears, but the taxes of the current year as well.

4. The result is very disappointing, because he must point out that the arrears amount to the large sum of £8310:15:0.
5. Though Thurumetshane's people are less numerous by half than Goelan's people, together with the natives outside of the location, the arrears due by her amount to several hundred pounds more than all the others put together: she still owes the sum of £4208.
6. In his opinion, Thurumetshane is personally responsible for this state of things.
7. The natives who do not dwell in the location, though they had to suffer from drought and failure of crops, paid their taxes nevertheless.
8. The fact is that Thurumetshane does not impress on her people the necessity of paying their taxes.
9. On the contrary, when the special under commissioner advised her of his arrival and of his wish that she should collect all her people together, she hastily summoned a commando with order to deliver her people to touts, so that when the special commissioner came he should find the country empty or nearly so.
10. It is evident that such a condition must come to an end.
11. In his opinion, it is an unheard of fact that a paramount chief, should at any time of the year, send her people to work in order to enrich herself, as well as native agents, to the prejudice of the country's treasury, and to spite Government officials who cannot hold

hold a well regulated administration, bringing also hardships on the natives themselves who are punished for non-payment of taxes and transgressions of the pass law.

- d. The foregoing facts being as they are, the Native Commissioner cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Government must adopt strong measures against Thurumetshane, otherwise things will go wrong.

H. NATIVE LABOUR.

- a. The want of labour supply is generally felt: it appears more and more evident that the labour supply ought to be placed under the control of Government officials.
- b. During the year he was lucky enough to supply the Burgers, the Government and the mines with six or seven hundred natives: but it was far from supplying the real wants.
- c. He was overwhelmed with applications but could not comply with them all.
- d. The obstacles in the way of an efficient control over the labour supply were the meddling of native agents and the liberty given to chiefs to supply these natives- agents with natives.
- e. This gave rise to doubtful practises which enriched the agents to the prejudice of the employers, the burgers and the natives themselves.
- f. Thurumetshane is here again the principal culprit: she never took any notice of the special commissioner's proposals, pretexting that all her people were gone: whereas he knew from reliable sources that she constantly sent hundreds of natives to a certain agent who speculated selfishly, thwarting systematically the efforts of the special commissioner in his administration.

- g. The paramount chief Goelaan, who is established in the other part of the location, as well as the natives who are not under the direct influence of Thurumetshane, differ very favourably in ^{every} this respect.
- h. If the Government does not adopt in time the necessary measures to bring Thurumetshane to a sense of her duty, difficulties will certainly arise.

J. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

- a. Officials are constantly thwarted in their administration of justice by difficulties arising from defects in the native laws.
- b. The peculiar laws and customs of the natives make it sometimes difficult for the magistrate to give a judgment according to law, but which does not clash with native customs.
- c. But the Native Commissioner is confident that under the guidance of the Superintendent of Natives, a good set of laws will come into existence.

K. THE YEAR 1899.

- a. Drought and locusts have done much damage: but the last heavy rains have revived fresh hopes, and the natives might raise enough to provide for their sustenance.
- b. The dreaded small-pox broke out at the end of last year in the Drakensberg.
- c. But, according to late reports, it has subsided, and the danger of spreading it has passed, thanks to the attention of those appointed.
- d. If the Government will adopt efficient measures as regards Sekukuniland, the Native Commissioner will meet the year 1899

with

with confidence.

Including the returns of the under commissioner of Steenkampsberg the general statistics for the year 1898 stand as follows:

A. NATIVE POPULATION.

A. Native Commissioner.	2339 men 3517 women 4148 children 10004 people
b. Special Commissioner Sekukuniland.	4025 men 5415 women 7536 children 16976 people
c. Under Com: Crocodile River. . . .	2242 men 2602 w men 4159 children 9003 people
d. Under com: Ohrigtadriver. . . .	1559 men 2442 women 3813 children 7814 people
e. Under com: Town Lydenburg. . . .	276 men 289 women 574 children 1139 people
f. Under Com: Steenkampsberg. . . .	178 men 268 women 346 children 792 people

Making a grand total for the whole district of 45728 people
that is to say: 10619 men

that is to say 10619 men
 14533 women
 20576 children

 45728 people.

B. HUTS ON WHICH TAXES HAVE TO BE PAID.

a	Native Commissioner's District	3687
b	Special Commissioner Sekukuniland	6106
c	Under Commissioner Crocodile River	3401
d	" Ohrigstadriver	2446
e	" Town Lydenburg	347
f	" Steenkampsberg	268

	Making a total of huts.	16255

C. PERSONAL EXTRA TAXES. 1. Current Year.

a.	Native Commissioner's district	£3978
b.	Special Commissioner Sekukuniland	3250
c.	Under commissioner Crocodile River	866
d.	" Ohrigstad River	1970
e.	" Town Lydenburg	66
f.	" Steenkampsberg	-

	Making a total of	<u>£10130.</u>

2 Arrears.

a.	Native Commissioner's district	£ 251
b.	Special Native Com: Sekukuniland	3008
c.	Under Commissioner Crocodile river	-
d	" Ohrigstad river	4
e	" town Lydenburg	-
f	" steenkampsberg	-

	Making a total of	<u>£ 3263</u>

D. HUT TAXES.

1. Current Year.

a.	Native Commissioner's district.	£ 1829
b.	Special Commissioner Sekukuniland	1835
c.	Under Commissioner Crocodile River.	1700:10: -
d.	" " Ohrigstad River	1281: -: -
e.	" " Town Lydenburg	173:10: -
f.	" " Steenkampberg.	134: -: -

Making a total of:

£ 6893: -: -

2. ARREARS.

a.	Native Commissioner's district	£ 85:10: -
b.	Special Native Commis: Sekukuniland	1809: -: -
c.	Under Commis: Crocodile River	-
d.	" " Ohrigstadriver	2: -: -
e.	" " Town Lydenburg	-
f.	" " Steenkampberg	-

Making a total of:

£ 1296:10:0

E. ROAD TAXES.

I. CURRENT YEAR.

a.	Native Commissioner's district	£ 201:12:6
b.	Special Commissioner Sekukuniland	200:10:6
c.	Under Commissioner Crocodile River	200: 3: -
d.	" " Ohrigstadriver	194: 8:-
e.	" " Lydenburg town	34:10:-
f.	" " Steenkampberg	31: 7:6

Making a total of:

£ 1112:12: -

2. Arrears.

2. APPEARS.

a.	Native Com: District	£ 15: 2: 6
b.	Special Com: Sekukuniland	210: 9: -
c.	Under com: Crocodile River	<u>566</u>
d.	" Ohrigstad	1: -: -
e.	" Town Lydenburg	
f.	" Steenkampsberg	

Making a total of: £ 226: 7: 6

F. DOG TAXES.

a.	Native Com: district	£ 161:10: -
b.	Special Com: Sekukuniland	211: -: -
c.	Under Com: Crocodile River	354:10: -
d.	" Ohrigstadriver	244:10: -
e.	" Lydenburg Town	41:10: -
f.	" Steankampsberg	<u>16: -: -</u>

Making a total of: £1029: -: -

G. FINES AND COURT EXPENSES.

a.	Native Commissioner	£ 175: 0: 6
b.	Special Com: Sekukuniland	173:17: 6
c.	Under Com: Crocodile River	329: 5: -
d.	" Ohrigstad	24: 0: 0
e.	" Lydenburg Town	
f.	" Steerkampsberg	

Making a total of: £ 702: 3: 0

G. GENERAL AMOUNT OF MONEY COLLECTED IN 1896.

3. ROAD TAXES, ARREARS .

a.	Native Commissioners district	£ 5:12: 6
b.	Special Com. Sekukuni Island	<u>352:15: 0</u>
	Making a total of:	<u>£ 356: 7: 6</u>

L. TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAXES STILL DUE ON THE 1st
of JANUARY 1899.

a.	Personal taxes, arrears	£6081: -: -
b.	Hut taxes " "	1988:10: -
c.	Road taxes " "	<u>358: 7: 6</u>
	Making a total amount of:	£8427:17: -

There are filed in this office the following minutes:

I. S.R.1303/99A., which is a list compiled for the year 1898 by the Native Commissioner of Lydenburg: J.A.Erasmus.

The list contains the following:

1. The names of the tax paying natives established.
 - a. In the Onder Brakensbergen
 - b. On the Swazi Border
 - c. Along the River Sabie.
2. The taxes paid for the year 1898, and the taxes still due.

II. S/R/ 1303/99 B. which is a list compiled for the year 1898, by M.J.Schoeman, under commissioner of the town Lydenburg

The list contains the following:

1. The names of tax paying natives
2. The numbers of their wives, children and huts.
3. The names of their white masters.
4. The amount of taxes paid during the year.

III. S.R.1303/99C. which is a list compiled for the year 1898 by M.J.Schoeman under Com. of the ward Crocodile River.

The list contains the following:

1. The names of tax paying natives.
2. The number of their wives, children and huts.
3. The names of their white masters.
4. The amount of taxes paid during the year.

IV. S.R.1303/99E. which is a list compiled for the year 1898, by P.D.Swart under commissioner of the Ward Ohringstad river.

The list contains the following:

1. The names of the tax paying natives.
2. The number of their wives, children and huts.
3. The amount of taxes paid during 1898.

V. S.R.1303/99 F. which is a list for 1898 compiled by the Special under commissioner for Sekukuniland: R.W.van der Wal.

The list contains the following:

1. The names of the tax paying natives for the year 1898
2. The number of their wives, children and huts.
3. The amount of taxes paid and still to be paid.
4. The names of chiefs and petty chiefs as follows:

1.	Toeremetajam	15	Makoedekoedie
2.	Pasja Pockwaan	16	David Ntompie
3.	Magatsloesj	17	Vaslolle
4.	Dienkwe	18	Peeziele
5.	Mankoopaan	19	Marooaan
6.	Nkwaan	20	Mediwaan
7.	Waleuc	21	Moetlaan
8.	Galagadisje	22	Pasja
9.	Maree	23	Malikaliek
10.	Toemaan	24	Mankoopaan
11.	Magemaan	25	August
12.	Niela	26	Mgobhe
13.	owaan	27	Mjoppiaan
14.	Hendrik	28	Mochele

29	Sefolk	41	Taanag
30	Swaldie	42	Masjoepie
31	Paul	43	Matampaan
32	Goeroewe	44	Mamagoge
33	Schopelle	45	Paswaan
34	Sereste	46	Batogiesje
35	Pagaan	47	Manaan
36	Malome	48	Sefogol
37	Maroepien	49	Coelaan
38	Sibookwaan	50	Tswuledie
39	Rabienta	51	Raslagaan
40	Marsteels	52	Mapoetla.

The orthography belongs to the special commissioner.

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