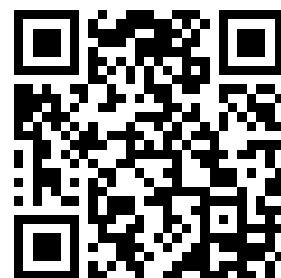

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Cape of Good Hope
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on the Northern Border



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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH AFFAIRS

ON THE

NORTHERN BORDER

OF THE

COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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[A. 20—'80.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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[A. 30—'80.]

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PAPERS connected with Affairs on the NORTHERN BORDER
of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Printed by Order of the House of Assembly.

JUNE, 1880.

PAPERS connected with Affairs on the Northern Border of the Colony of
the Cape of Good Hope.—(Presented to the Honourable the House
of Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor.)

[No. 1.]

COPY.—2 | 1934].

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, 15th July, 1879.

The Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit the accompanying letters from Com-
mandant McTaggart and Mr. Special Commissioner Scott (enclosures 1 and
2), dated respectively the 26th ultimo and 3rd instant, reporting the
successful result of recent operations on the Northern Border. I am desired
by Mr. Sprigg to suggest that precaution should be taken to ensure the
restoration, upon satisfactory proof of ownership, of the cattle, &c., stolen
by Africander and others from Mr. Parrow and other farmers residing on
the Border.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES MILLS.

[ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 1.]

COPY].

Kakamas, 26th June, 1879.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Govern-
ment, that I left this camp on the 20th instant with one gun and two
hundred rank and file, for Jacobus Africander's country, to act in a com-
bined movement with Captain Green, of the Lillyfontein Rangers, and
William Christian, of the Bondelswartz, as pre-arranged. Green's forces
consisted of one officer and twenty-five men Southey's Rangers, seventy
Lillyfontein Rangers, and two hundred Bondelswartz.

The attack on the stronghold was to take place on the morning of the
22nd.

Although my notice from J. H. Scott, Esq., the Special Commissioner,
who was in company with Captain Green, was short, I succeeded by forced
marches in being at the place appointed on the day fixed, a distance of 80
miles from my camp.

[A 30—'80.]

All my movements were watched by spies from Jacobus Africander and Pofadder, whose spoors I followed, and which led me to their strongholds.

Captain Green—from information he received from William Christian that Pofadder was in the Bondelswartz camp, on the night of the 21st instant, and that his “werf” was not far from where he (Captain Green) was then encamped—left with all his available mounted men, at a very early hour on the morning of the 22nd, and succeeded in surrounding the camp of Africander and Pofadder, he coming up from the west side, and my forces coming up from the east through the mountains.

The enemy finding themselves between two forces, surrendered at once to Captain Green without firing a shot, Jacobus Africander having surrendered himself to William Christian the day previous.

We took 110 male prisoners of Africander's people, 200 women and children, 69 stand of arms, 361 head of cattle, 250 small stock, 20 horses, 5 wagons, and 1 cart. Pofadder's people taken—36 male prisoners, 78 women and children, 61 head of cattle, 12 horses, and 39 stand of arms. Very little ammunition was found amongst them. Pofadder escaped with seven of his followers.

I bivouacked for the night close to the “werf” of Africander, and ten miles distant from Green's camp.

From an express received from the Special Commissioner the same evening, requesting me to join his camp as soon as practicable, I did so on the following morning, and shortly after arrival held a council of war with reference to Jacobus Africander, on account of William Christian not being willing to give up that chief.

The matter was soon settled by my insisting that the prisoners should be handed over to me by sundown, to be dealt with by our Government, which was accordingly done with very great reluctance.

The firearms of Pofadder we agreed to set fire to and destroy.

From instructions received from Cape Town, while in the field, and at Africander's country, I handed over the command of the forces to Captain Maclean, with instructions to follow up the enemy as far as Bloemfontein or Zwart Modder, where Klaas Lucas and Pofadder are supposed to have fled to, the Special Commissioner and myself returning to head-quarter camp, with the prisoner Jacobus Africander under escort, whom I intend to bring on to Cape Town.

Immediately on my arrival in camp, I dispatched fifteen days' rations to Captain Maclean, for the forces under his command, to enable him to follow up and pursue Klaas Lucas, Pofadder, Donker Malgas, and Titus.

I hope to reach Cape Town about the 15th or 16th July.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. McTAGGART,
Commandant N. B. Forces.

[ENCLOSURE 2 IN No. 1.]

COPY.]

Special Commissioner's Office, Kenhardt,
July 3rd, 1879.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the instructions of Government on the following points, viz. :

Is stock stolen from the Colony by the Korannas and others, now in

arms against us, the property of those from whom it was stolen, or is it the property of the thieves?

If such stock be captured by our forces, does it become the property of the captors, or have the original owners still property in it?

If the latter, does the fact of sale by an officer commanding Government Forces, supposing no fair opportunity for identifying and claiming such stock, &c., has been afforded the original owners, extinguish the original owners' right of property?

Supposing a reasonable opportunity has been afforded, and notice given that no claims not preferred by a given date will be allowed, does such sale then extinguish owners' rights?

If owners' rights remain intact, in spite of sale, can owners take possession of their property wherever they find it? or can they only recover by action at law?

Against whom have *bona fide* holders of stock captured from the enemy, and sold by an officer of the Colonial Forces, he not being in a position to transfer the right of property when selling the stock, a remedy for the damage they suffer?

What should be accepted as proof of ownership?

Very great confusion and difficulty will arise here if these questions are not authoritatively and speedily settled.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, &c., Northern Border.

[No. 2.]

1 | 351].

Office of Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 19th July, 1879.

The Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

SIR,—Your letter to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary No. 1 | 2, dated 3rd instant, reporting the unsuccessful result of recent operations on the Northern Border, having been transmitted to this department, together with a letter on the same subject from Commandant McTaggart, dated 26th ultimo, I am directed to request that in disposing of the stock and other articles taken from the rebels, you will follow the plan adopted in the campaign against the Basuto Chief Morosi, in the settlement of demands for compensation for losses sustained, viz.: by calling upon all persons having claims to bring them forward, and inquiring into the justness of the same and satisfying them out of the stock taken.

This mode has answered very well, and may safely be applied in the present case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary Native Affairs.

[No. 3.]

To His Excellency Sir BARTLE FRERE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Petition of the Undersigned, duly authorized by the Mission Committee of the Dutch Reformed Church,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

1. That the Station Olyvendrift, in Korannaland, on the Orange River, together with an out-station called “ /Am,” was granted to above-named Committee by Captain Klaas Lucas, as appears from the annexed copy of an agreement (Annexures 1 and 2) entered into between the said Captain Lucas and their Missionary, Mr. C. Schröder, on their behalf.

2. That a station, named “Kakamas,” and an out-station, named “Neidas,” situated in Western Korannaland, was granted to the above Committee by Captain Pofadder, as appears from the annexed copy of an agreement (Annexure 3) entered in the way stated above.

3. That in view of probable re-settlement of these territories, in consequence of the recent disturbances there, the Committee pray :—

- (1.) That the above grants may be acknowledged as valid for the future.
- (2.) That in case of it being deemed necessary to establish Police Stations in those parts, the lands granted for Mission purposes may not be appropriated for that purpose, on the ground that the presence of a body of Police living during time of peace in idleness very seriously endangers the morality of the inhabitants of such Mission Stations, and proves a material obstacle in the way of inculcating on the natives the importance and necessity of industry.
- (3.) That in consequence of the war, serious losses have been suffered by the Olyvendrift Station in buildings and other Mission property, such as School, House, and Church furniture, two boats, &c., estimated at £300, for which we pray for compensation, as also for an early restitution of the Mission Buildings, from the use of which we are now debarred.

And the Committee, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

In the name of the Committee,

J. H. NEETHLING, Secretary.

[ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 3.]

EXTRACTS from a LETTER to the REV. J. H. NEETHLING and the REV. WM. MURRAY.

Carnarvon, 30th May, 1879.

There is a plan to make our Station Olyvendrift a Police Station. I consider this will operate destructively to our Mission work, such men living in idleness during times of peace; and while the Missionary does his utmost to inculcate on his people the good and the necessity of industry, a bad example is set as it were by servants of the Government.

Moreover, they are often immoral, as we have abundantly experienced it at Kenhardt. A Mission Station cannot be a Police Station.

I see it is feared that the Northern Boundary will entail an enormous expense to our treasury annually in future. This is not necessary. I propose the following for the future government of Korannaland and the Northern Boundary :—

A Government officer, under whichever name, with a few constables. The Bastards or inhabitants of Korannaland for the future subject to military service. The land on the Orange River in Korannaland to be distributed as a Bastard "Location." No attack need be feared without the Bastards knowing of it in proper time; only stealing on a small scale. That the Bastards, as born British subjects, are to be trusted, they have in times past invariably proved. If necessary I can prove these statements. The Government must feel it necessary that the Bastards, as a coloured race, should be supported in their weakness against the whites, so that they be not driven away altogether.

Korannaland ought to be completely annexed to the Colony, without defining the boundary North and West, because the tribes in Great Namaqualand, on the North-west and West, have no fixed boundary line. Against raids from the West and North-west the Bastards can and will protect the Frontier on the East and North-east.

I have lately visited Olyvendrift, in company with the Rev. De Villiers, M.L.A., and have seen, to my great grief, the destruction occasioned there. Only the buildings have not been burnt. Almost every window in the Church and Mission-house is broken. Our loss and that of the Mission is :—2 boats, school, house, and church furniture, and cannot be estimated at less than £300.

I recovered nothing beyond a few planks and broken boxes.

Please request the Government to restore us the buildings and remaining property which have been taken from us.

Unless the Bastards receive Korannaland as a Location from Government we shall be unable to recommence a Mission work at Olyvendrift, and the Bastards will be obliged to leave the land of their birth.

(Signed) C. SCHRÖDER.

[ENCLOSURE 2 IN No. 3.]

TRANSLATION.]

Agreement between Captain Niklaas Lukas, Chief of Upper Korannaland, and his Councillors on the one hand, and the Rev. Christiaan Schröder on the other, as the duly authorized representative of the Mission Committee of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Cape Colony.

The first undersigned, Captain Niklaas Lukas, and his Councillors on the one hand, declare by these presents that they grant to the above Mission Committee the farm Olyvendrift, in extent as hereinunder defined, for a station for Mission work in Korannaland. The boundries of the Station to be those noted in the conditions on which Bastards and other strangers are received as burghers in Upper Korannaland, *i.e.*, on the East from Deidaup (Melkstroom) running northwards over the highest ridge of Diedaup, to the round Bakenskop, from East Bakenskop westward in a straight line to Middel Bakenskop, and from there in a straight line to Kalkolei, including the vlei from Kalkolei, in a straight line to "+ Noes" (Zwartkop) on the River. "/ Am" is granted as an out-station, in extent

which I granted them, telling them that meantime I held them responsible for the safe keeping of Africander.

Some hours passed without any answer being given. I therefore sent Lieutenant Snook to tell the Captain, W. Christian, that I expected an answer within half an hour.

Almost immediately the three above-named men came to my tent, and it was very evident that they were much embarrassed. Timotheus Snewe commenced by saying that they all admitted that my account of the demands I had made on the 15th was quite correct, but they did not recollect W. Christian making a definite promise to comply with them. Captain Green, who was present at the meeting of the 15th, brought certain facts to their memory which were quite inconsistent with any other conclusion than that the chief had promised. They then shifted their ground, and said they did not understand that my demands were anything more than just propositions as to the sort of settlement that would be made. They were given clearly to understand that an officer in my position would never think of putting any but well considered demands before a native chief. They then said that Colonel Eustace had said Africander was their man, that they were to have the spoil, and they did not understand my taking a different line. All along in this matter I have been seriously hampered by the action of Colonel Eustace, and for the credit of Government have endeavoured to adhere as closely as possible to the policy adopted by him as the representative of Government. I replied that although I felt all along that it was doubtful if W. Christian would alone satisfactorily settle the Africander difficulty, I had refrained from even offering assistance to W. Christian until he had himself confessed his inability to cope with the affair, and had requested me to help him. That having given this assistance I must have a voice in the settlement of the matter; that they had accepted my help, and could not repudiate the conditions on which it was offered. I also pointed out that although often summoned by Christian, Africander had made no attempt to meet him till he saw our forces moving on him; and that pending the delivery of Africander to me I should withhold the stores I had promised them. They admitted the justice of my position, but asked, as a favour, that they might keep possession of Africander till the attack on his villages came off. As I considered him safer with them than with us, and as it was evident that they felt they had taken nothing by their subterfuges, I consented to this.

The question of the disposal of the arms taken from the Africanders gave me much anxious thought, but taking into consideration the stand taken by Colonel Eustace, the fact that for the profitable occupation and protection of the Africander country arms are necessary, and that they were captured when very few of our men were present, I decided on allowing W. Christian to keep them.

On the night of Saturday, 21st, Pofadder came to W. Christian's camp about twelve p.m., to learn the terms on which he might surrender. Christian ordered him into custody, but did not report the matter to me. Pofadder escaped from his guard, and the escape was immediately reported to me. I consulted with Capt. Green, and he decided, with my approval, not to wait for the arrival of Commandant McTaggart, but to gather as many mounted men as he could and make the attack. Owing to the ability with which the movement was conducted, it proved a complete success. The Africander prisoners and stock were taken possession of, with Captain Green's consent, by the Bondelswartz.

I noticed during the day after the Africanders were taken, that the Bondels had not disarmed them. I insisted on this being done at once. On the arrival of the Commandant, a meeting was held with Christian and his headmen, and after a little pressure they agreed to deliver Jacobus at

sundown. This was done, but it was plainly to be seen that they felt very sore about it.

I then gave them the meal, &c., I had promised. During the night most of the disarmed Afrianders fled from the Bondels camp.

As our forces are not the most easily managed when they see cattle and women about, Commandant McTaggart decided to move off next day; and I consider he did wisely, as in the excited state of both parties a collision might easily have arisen.

On the morning of the 24th, Afriander made a most desperate attempt to escape from the escort, endeavouring to make for the Bondels camp, I think with the idea that once among them, or should he be fired on, a fight would ensue. The non-commissioned officer of the escort by his coolness and promptitude, and with the assistance of his men, frustrated any such intention.

I started with the Commandant, being anxious to get here, and thinking that Capt. Green would finish the negotiations with Christian more readily when left in quiet. He appears to have been most successful, succeeded in inducing Christian to agree to all my demands. On his leaving, Christian's men cheered him lustily and fired several volleys in his honour, which latter caused some alarm in our camp.

I saw Timotheus Snewe at our camp next day, and he gave me the impression of a man who had undergone a dreaded operation, and coming safely through it, felt all the better for it.

Conversing with the prisoners, I heard from one and another that they had no particular reason for making war, but that about two years ago repeated reports came from the east, informing them that all the black and coloured races of the country were uniting to drive out the Government, and they went with the stream. On the whole I think we have done the Bondelswartz good, though it has been a most anxious time for me.

There is no doubt that the Namaqua Hottentot considers himself the equal, if not the superior, of the Englishman. The frontier tribes have a caricature of our forms of Government, with field-cornets, burghers, summonses, constables, and a sort of electoral franchise. Yet their Government is essentially weak, while they require to be governed with a strong hand.

Willem Christian and several of his headmen I believe to be thoroughly well disposed towards the Government, and I trust that what his people have seen of our force, and what comes of fighting us, will help them to keep right. I think Christian and the better disposed of his tribe will be grateful for such moral support as the Government can afford them through their border officials.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Sp. Com., &c., N.B.

[No. 6.]

1 | 397.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 9th August, 1879.

The Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo, addressed to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, recommending the payment of a money grant to William Christian, in compensation for the expenses incurred by him in assisting the Colonial Forces during the

[A. 30—'80.]

c

recent operations against Africander, and in reply to inform you that the views of the Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs are not favourable to the plan of paying Christian a lump sum of money in aid of meeting his war expenses. Mr. Ayliff, however, considers that on the whole the better course to adopt would be for you to furnish a complete account of all supplies purchased for the use of the people of this Namaqua Captain, duly certified to by yourself. This would then figure as a voucher, on which payment (if allowed) would be made.

You will therefore be good enough to prepare this account, and furnish the same to this office at your earliest convenience.

It is, however, absolutely necessary that the Government should have reserved to it a right to take over the Africander country hereafter, if so advised. And I am therefore desired to request that in making the above payment you will inform Christian that he will be allowed to retain possession of that territory subject only to the authority of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT.

[No. 7.]

No. 588.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, 10th November, 1879.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter No. 1 | 397, of 9th August, 1879, on the subject of a grant to William Christian, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that I communicated to William Christian that the Government was willing to make him a reasonable allowance towards meeting the expenses of his expedition against Africander, but expected him to acknowledge the full right and title of the Government to the country lately occupied by the Africanders.

In reply, he has written me the enclosed letter (Annexure 1), and sent it by the hands of Timotheus Snewe and two others fully empowered to conclude the desired arrangement.

He has also submitted an account of the expenditure incurred by him in connection with his late operations.

I have reason to believe that this account is within the amount actually expended by him.

Some of the articles purchased at Rautenbach's hardly come within the category of stores necessary for war operations; still it must be born in mind that these natives, when called out, receive no pay, and that in order to keep them together their chief has to meet all sorts of demands made by them for the supply of their wants.

I also enclose text of an acknowledgment (Enclosure 2) I had drawn up for Snewe and the others to sign.

Finding, however, that they expected all their war expenses to be paid on condition of making this cession to us, and not feeling justified in binding the Government to such an expenditure without further reference to it, I left the matter open, and have written to Christian that I will seek further instructions and arrange to meet him, when I have no doubt the whole matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

Should the Government decline to meet the expenditure referred to, the Bondelswartz are still quite willing to make cession of the Africander country in terms of the agreement enclosed, but will expect to be allowed

to sell to Europeans portions of the country sufficient to realize a sum large enough to cover said expenditure.

Should Government, however, pay their war-bill, they then will bind themselves not to sell or alienate any portion of the territory in question, with the exception of the grant of one farm (Jerusalem) to T. Snewe as a reward for services rendered by him.

There are some very fine farms in the Africander country, and at present there is hardly any population having even rights of occupancy.

In my opinion it would be better to pay the sum asked for, and to have unencumbered possession of this tract of country, which will have to be annexed sooner or later. The sale of a small portion of it would pay for the expenditure now incurred.

Should, however, the Government decide not to pay this war bill, I think the Bondelswartz should be bound only to sell with the approval of Government, and to such an extent as would enable them to meet their liabilities.

I am of opinion that little difficulty would be found in making a reasonable arrangement with the Bondelswartz, whereby Africander country might be joined on to Korannaland, and occupied under our firm control in the same way as I presume Korannaland will be occupied. I think myself that this would be the best settlement of the matter.

The Mr. Rautenbach to whom the Bondelswartz owe the most of their debt is now on his way to Cape Town. I have directed him to wait upon you.

The Bondelswartz are anxious that whatever payment the Government decide to make should be made to this individual.

I believe him to be in many respects superior to the average Namaqualand trader.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Sp. Com., N.B.

[ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 7.]

Warmbad, Great Namaqualand,
23rd October, 1879.

HONOURED SIR,—With thanks I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th September. In reply to your kind favour, I am sorry to say that the present circumstances do not allow me to follow your invitation.

Therefore I send Timotheus Snewe, the Onder-captain, being fully empowered and authorized to act in my name and to observe the interests of mine and those of my land and people.

With great pleasure I learn out of your letter that the Government has declared its willingness to grant a reasonable allowance towards meeting the expenses incurred by me in operations against Africander's people. The Onder-captain will hand to you the desired detailed account of the whole expense made by me for the use of my men on the late expedition.

Concerning the further disturbance in and on the border of my country, I am cherishing the hope that the people will keep quiet, and that peace and justice will endure.

Should in the occupied territory, however, arise something of this kind, then the Colonial Government may act, as the circumstances will be re-

quired, with the confidence that the high esteemed Government will not harm the rights of my land. After having held the meeting with my headmen, you will please be so kind and send me a written report over the principal matters which shall have been stipulated.

I have, &c.,

WILM. ^{his} + CHRISTIAAN,
_{mark.}

Captain of the Bondelswartz Tribe.

As a Witness :—F. W. WEBER, V.D.M.

[. ENCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 7.]

Whereas Jacobus Africander, lately captain of a tribe of Namaquas, occupying a portion of the Bondelswartz territory, bounded on the East by Upper Korannaland, on the North by the Kalahari Desert, on the South by the Orange River, and on the West by a line running due North from Schuilt Drift on the Orange River to the Kalahari Desert, did commit divers acts of aggression on certain subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, residing in the parts of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, contiguous to the Bondelswartz territory above mentioned, by sending armed bands of his followers into the said Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who did, unlawfully and by force of arms, seize and carry off certain cattle and horses, the property of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, and did also in divers ways aid, abet, and encourage, ex chiefs Klaas Pofadder and Klaas Lucas in their late unprovoked war, made by them on Her Majesty Queen Victoria in her Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope : and whereas the said Jacobus Africander did refuse to make any amends for the above described misdeeds of himself and people, and it became necessary for the public safety, and as a warning to others, that the said Jacobus Africander and his people should be adequately punished : and whereas such punishment was only inflicted by the help of the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope afforded to Captain William Christian, head of the Bondelswartz tribe and ruler of the Bondelswartz territory in stores, men, and munitions of war, notwithstanding that the said Jacobus Africander and his people were occupying Bondelswartz territory, and should have been subject to and punished by the Bondelswartz ruler : wherefore we, the undersigned, thereto fully empowered and authorised by the Bondelswartz chief and people, do hereby on behalf of the said Bondelswartz chief and people, agree that Her Majesty Queen Victoria in her Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall, from and after the date of these presents, have full right and title to take possession of and to annex to the said Colony whenever it shall seem expedient to the said Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope so to do, and on such terms and conditions as the said Government shall deem right and just, all that portion of the Bondelswartz territory above described as lately in the occupation of Jacobus Africander and his people, it being, however, understood and stipulated that should such annexation take place, all private rights to the ownership, occupancy or use of any land in such territory which any person residing in said territory at the time of such annexation, shall be found to enjoy, shall be acknowledged, and secured to him or her by the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope so taking possession of and annexing the said territory.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, have set our hands at Kenhardt, in the district of Fraserburg, Cape of Good Hope, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

[No. 8.]

4 | 1788.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 30th December, 1879.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—With reference to a letter, No. 588 of the 10th November, 1879, from the Special Commissioner, Northern Border, enclosing an account for certain expenses incurred by William Christian, Captain of the Bondelswartz nation, in connexion with the expedition against Jacobus Africander, and submitting his claim (£1,581 17s) for settlement,

I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Ayliff has approved of the expenditure, and to request that you will be pleased to grant a warrant of issue for said amount in my favour, so as to enable me to meet the expenditure which has not been provided on the Estimates. The said expenditure was incurred during the months of May to October, 1879, but will have to be brought to account during current financial year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT.

[No. 9.]

No. 448.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, 6th October, 1879.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government report from Capt. W. A. Maclean, detailing the distribution of the force under his command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner Northern Border.

[ENCLOSURE IN No. 9.]

Camp Kakamas, 18th September, 1879.

Special Commissioner, Kenhardt.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following for your information, respecting the arranging of the several stations.

Station No. 1, Kakamas, is for the present the Head-quarter Station, having the advantage of the Ferry. From here patrols will be weekly sent out in the direction of Waterfall and G'Natas, both of which places I

would suggest as being held as reserves. That part of the country will be effectually scoured by patrols from this station.

Immediate occupation of that part of the country by farmers I certainly consider injudicious.

Station No. 2, or Sand Hills Station, in charge of Lieut. Richards, is distant about five hours from No. 1, lies up the river immediately opposite Lehans Kop, on the Colonial side. It is used as a grazing station for all surplus Government stock and captured ditto, is garrisoned by the Zulus, who have the order of patrol up to No. 3 station, the patrolling between No. 1 and No. 2 station being done from head-quarters.

As you are probably aware the country backing or north of No. 2 station is desert, and into which the majority of rebel Bushmen have entered, some of whom were lately captured in trying to return to the Islands.

No. 3, or Ng'cipu Station, in command of Sergeant-Major Lindman, is about three hours from Wilgerhout's Drift, and eight hours from No. 2 Station; is garrisoned by No. 2 troop (coloured), who have the order of general patrolling within their reach. From this neighbourhood all the prisoners now in head-quarter camp have been captured; and from the reports of the officer commanding No. 3, the country about there is still infested with fugitives, to all appearances starving, and who will doubtless, until captured, hazard profitable farming on this side of the river.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. MACLEAN,
Commanding Northern Border Forces.

P.S.—Captain Maclean has also a station under command of Captain Specht at Uitdraai, on the Colonial side of the river, nearly opposite Ngisipi.

(Signed) J. H. SCOTT.

[No. 10.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, October 6th, 1879.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that on the 27th ult., a meeting was held here, attended by the most influential of the Bastards resident on this border who had been called together by me, that the question of the occupation of Korannaland by them might be laid before them.

I told them that the object Government had in view was the protection of the Colonial boundary, and not the extension of its territory or responsibilities. That therefore the conditions of occupation and the whole government of the country would have to be framed in accordance with this object.

That as far as I could say, the conditions of occupation would be based upon the following principles.

The sovereign ownership of Korannaland is vested in the Colonial Government by right of conquest, and by the necessity that exists for the Colonial boundary to be protected.

Korannaland must be so occupied as to protect itself and the Colonial Border.

Government has, and will reserve to itself, the right of saying who shall occupy the country and to make the necessary regulations for its answering the above object; at the same time in all internal matters the wishes of the residents expressed through some form of constitutional assembly will as far as possible be consulted.

An officer to be appointed by Government who shall, under Government, have supreme authority in the country as British Resident to see that the country is so occupied that the object stated above be secured.

No farms for the present to be granted to individuals, but the right of occupation of particular homesteadings to be decided by lot, and such occupation having taken place, no one to interfere with the occupier so long as he continues to behave well.

When improvements, such as wells, houses, cultivation and enclosures shall be made, title to sufficient land to secure these to the improver will be given on fair conditions.

No persons to be allowed to enter the country for occupation unless possessed of means sufficient for support, the sufficiency or otherwise to be judged of by the Resident.

All destitute Korannas and Bushmen found in the country to take service on terms which the Resident shall consider reasonable, or else to leave the country.

Taxes sufficient to meet the cost to Government of maintaining the Resident's establishment to be levied on the occupiers of the country.

Every head of a family to provide three men, armed and mounted, to be ready, at a reasonable notice, to take the field at their own expense for patrol duty in defence of the country and the colonial boundary.

Several questions were asked by the Bastards present, and I think they fully understood that in going across the river they would forfeit their right of colonial subjects to be protected from the enemies of the Colony, and that they would have to protect themselves.

All present expressed their willingness to go to Korannaland on the above terms; and I informed them that I would receive applications from such as were willing to go, and that each applicant would have to state the amount of property he was possessed of, and what other means of living he had, and that when I knew how many and what sort of people were willing to occupy the country, I should be in a position to recommend something definite to Government.

The men present stated that they would not be able to cross for some months, and it is, in my opinion, well that the country should be kept vacant a little longer.

From Kheis Drift to the Great Falls is, following the windings of the river, about 200 miles. Some of the country below Kakamas is very fine, and in ordinary seasons well suited for agriculture. The whole country is suited for stock, though it cannot, in proportion to its area, bear heavy stocking. There is very little water inland, not more than a dozen permanent water places, so that the main population must keep to the Orange River Bank. It is, however, not at all unlikely that wells may be successfully sunk in many at present hopeless looking places.

In its present undeveloped state, the country is well able to support a population of from four to five hundred families, and I think this number of suitable people may be found to occupy it; and under anything like good management, these in conjunction with the farmers south of the river, ought to be amply sufficient for the defence of the colonial boundary.

To the north, Korannaland is well protected by the Kalahari Desert. This can never be anything but a hunting ground; it is destitute of water, except for short periods after rain.

Danger would arise, should wandering tribes of Bushmen and Bechuanas be allowed to push down into Korannaland, until in course of

time their numbers and proximity to the colonial farmers' stock render them formidable. As long as the country along the river is occupied and property looked after, this cannot happen, as there is no possibility of people settling in any number in the desert.

Dirk Philander, who is a bastard, about 60 years of age, is a man of some force of character, and has about 200 men under him, including Bushmen. He has held his own against his Hottentot neighbours, and he and his people have worked hard to improve the country they occupy. Mier, his head-quarters, is about 150 miles, almost due north of Olievenhout's Drift.

I found that our colonial Bastards will not go under him, but prefer to be under a British official.

I sounded him as to his wishes, but he does not seem at all inclined to give up the independence he has secured, but at the same time seems very anxious to do all in his power to secure our countenance and help. I think he and his people may very well be left to themselves for the present.

I am of opinion that the best solution of this Northern Border difficulty is to be found in the adoption of some such plan as that sketched above. Had Korannaland, at the close of the last war, been put under a Resident, who would have kept before Klaas Lucas and Pofadder the fact that they were put in that country to serve the purpose of Government and not to parody Sovereignty by making chiefs of themselves, the present Koranna war would not, in my opinion, have happened. If we hand the country over to the Bastards or any other native or semi-native people, not maintaining some efficient control over them, a few years will see them a menace instead of an assistance to us.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[No. 11.]

COPY.]

Kenhardt, 3rd October, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. AYLIFE,—I called a meeting of the Bastards last Saturday. They are willing to go over the river, occupy Korannaland, protect themselves and our borders, pay taxes sufficient to support a Resident and his establishments.

I told them that as far as I could say, the terms of occupation would be something of this sort:—

No one to reside in the country without permission first obtained from Government. The country to be governed by a Resident under regulations to be approved of by the High Commissioner.

Field-cornets to be appointed from among the people; and in framing the regulations of the country, the wishes of the people to be met as far as possible.

Every head of a household to find two mounted men for patrol duty at his own expense, when required, Government only finding ammunition.

The country not to be annexed to the Colony, but to be distinctly understood that it belongs to Government, who may do what they like with it, only the Bastards to be left in undisturbed possession as long as they behave themselves, and answer the purpose for which they are sent into it.

The country not to be divided into farms at present. The right of occupation of water-places &c., to be settled by casting lots for first pick.

Improvements such as wells, houses, cultivated lands, &c., to be secured to the persons making them, but not sold without permission of the Resident.

Persons without visible means of support to be turned out of the country if they refuse to take service on fair terms.

That Government will make some equitable arrangement about the church and mission house at Olivenhout's Drift, which were principally built with funds provided by the Bastards.

Maclean thinks we had better keep the country empty for some months yet, as the hot weather must reduce the Koras still in the desert either to death or submission, provided there is nothing about for them to steal.

Dirk Philander was here. I sounded him as to whether he would come under the Resident, but he objects, and I would not press the matter. He seems quite well disposed to us. I gave him four rifles and some ammunition as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered Maclean.

Africander claimed the country he occupied, and now that Eustace has convinced W. Christian that Africander's country is his, W. Christian wants to make Philander acknowledge that he is in W. Christian's country. I expect we shall have to arbitrate before long, and both I think will submit to a fair award.

I hear that William Christian has demanded Jacobus Lucas from those of his people who are sheltering him, but that they refuse to give him up, and that he is pressing the matter. If he succeeds it will be a good thing for us. He himself is a staunch friend of ours, and has sense to see that the only chance he and his people have is by sticking to us. There are lots of his people, however, who with true Tottie pride refuse to knuckle under to him or us, and consider themselves quite the equals of the Government.

I don't think we shall want a force long on this border, the game is quite played out now.

I think the land this side of the river should not be leased by public auction. At least a good strip all along the river should be reserved for the poorer class of Dutch and English, they being allowed to do military service, and pay a small squatting licence.

The putting up the leases to competition ends in their falling into the hands of rich men who want to keep as much country empty as they can. The ideal of a farm to a Dutchman is a large tract of land, and only himself in it. Now the larger population we can have along the river the better. Then it is the poorer class of farmers who, pressed out by their richer neighbours, move on in search of "vrij grond," and coming into contact with the native neighbours we have around us, manage sooner or later to embroil us with them, and make Northern Border wars, and other scandals of constant recurrence.

There are a good many natives scattered about the country, Kafirs, Damaras, Fingoes, Griquas, Baralong, &c., &c. I think a good tract of country should be reserved for these, and they brought into locations, and thus under some sort of supervision;—the people must live somewhere, and I am quite sure that the way they have been driven about, first from Carnarvon, then from about Prieska, and so on, has had a great deal to do with this war. Some officials seem to think that where they have broken up a location they have accomplished a great feat. It is easy enough to scatter a lot of squatting natives, but unless we could cut all their throats it only puts the difficulty somewhere else, and most likely increases it.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT.

[A. 30—'80.]

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COPY.]

Cape Town, December 25, 1879.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town.

SIR,—With reference to our conversation of the 23rd inst., on the means to be adopted for the protection of the Northern Border of the Colony, I have now the honour to enclose a memorandum showing my views on the subject.

I have &c.,

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[ENCLOSURE TO No. 12.]

MEMORANDUM on measures to be adopted for the protection of the Northern Border, and prevention of disturbances in that neighbourhood.

The employment of a police force of one hundred men to be stationed in small detachments at suitable places, for the present north of the Orange River, to be charged with the duty of preventing the settlement anywhere near the border of people who are likely to give trouble in the future. The force to be at the disposal of the officer charged with the supervision of the border, who may also use it as he judges necessary for the protection of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects resident on the border.

The country north of the Orange River, lately occupied by the people of Klaas Lucas, Pofadder, and Jacobus Africander, bounded south by the Orange River, north by the Kalahari Desert (say a line drawn from water place to water place, on the south edge of the desert), east by Griqualand West boundary, and west by a line running due north from Schuit Drift to the Kalahari, should be held by the Colonial Government as necessary for the defence of the Colonial boundary, it being distinctly understood by all concerned that the Government reserves to itself the right to annex to and incorporate with the Colony the above tract of country should it be so advised.

The country should be thrown open for the occupation of well disposed Colonial Bastards who may be willing to live in it, and in return for permission to occupy, perform such duties as may be required of them in the way of defending the colonial boundary.

It should be explained to them that Government does not take upon itself the responsibility of governing them, but looks to the people to maintain internal order, the advice, guidance, and moral support of an officer representing the Government and resident in the country being afforded to the well disposed.

The people should be given to understand that they will be secured in the peaceful occupation of the country just so long (and no longer) as they serve the purpose for which Government permits them to occupy Korannaland, namely, the settlement on our immediate border of a community, peaceful and orderly themselves and obedient to the Colonial Government.

I think the ordinary magisterial work of the country may be carried on by field-cornets elected by the people, but some control over the appointment of these officials must be placed in the hands of the British Resident. I think that without exercising direct judicial functions, this officer would

be able by his presence and influence, as a representative of the Government, to secure the due administration of justice and punishment of crime.

I think he would have no difficulty in setting the people loyally to agree to and carry out suitable laws and regulations.

I do not think that (for the present, at least) the Bastards should be allowed to parcel out the country in farms for individual occupation, at the same time steps should be taken to encourage occupiers to make improvements, and for securing these improvements to those who make them.

The British Resident or Commissioner should, if possible, reside in the country north of the River, and should devote his energies chiefly to keeping himself acquainted with what is going on in the country, and to exercising a constant supervision and maintaining a steady pressure on the people, to prevent them sinking into a state of anarchy.

He should also keep up friendly relations with Dirk Philander and Willem Christian, and visit each once or twice a year, and endeavour to influence them to govern their people aright, and keep them well disposed towards the Government.

With regard to Dirk Philander I apprehend no difficulty. He at present prefers to keep himself aloof from the Colonial Bastards, but he is quite friendly, and his people are so connected with the Colonial Bastards that before long they are sure to coalesce with them.

As for the Bondelswartz we shall have to be content with seeing little fruit from any attempts at influencing them for good. Their Government is essentially weak, and the people are lawless, still I think we may reasonably hope that as a people they may be kept from marauding on our subjects and from entertaining hostile intentions towards us.

In addition to the above duties, the Commissioner on the border should for the present at least hold the office of Special Magistrate, Northern Border. He should visit the neighbourhood of Prieska as often as practicable, say every three months, and if possible some arrangement should be made with the Resident Magistrate of Victoria West, by which the officer in charge of Divisional Police at Prieska may work in harmony with the general measures adopted for the defence and good government of the Colonial districts on the border.

When the Residency is removed to the country north of the River, the Special Magistrate should visit Kenhardt every six weeks to hold a periodical court. I think eventually it will be found advisable to establish a native location at Kenhardt, in which case an Inspector would be appointed, who might also be a Special Justice of the Peace, and then there would be no further need for a periodical court. An occasional visit would be all that would be required. Meanwhile the present gaoler might be appointed to issue process as soon as the removal of head-quarters renders such an appointment necessary.

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

December 26, 1879.

[No. 13.]

COPY.—1 | 8.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 7th January, 1880.

J. H. SCOTT Esq., Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

SIR,—In connection with your appointment as Special Magistrate on the Northern Border, I am now directed to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance :—

You are appointed Special Magistrate, with general jurisdiction on

the southern side of the Orange River, under the Northern Border Protection Act, No. 27 of 1868, and Commissioner of certain purposes, hereinafter described, on the northern side of the river.

You are to reside at or near Olievenhout's Drift Station, and to hold a periodical court at Kenhardt, at such times as may be proclaimed.

A Mounted Police Force, consisting of eighty men, partly Europeans and partly Natives, is to be enrolled under the above Act.

Detachments are to be stationed at Kenhardt, and such other points on the northern or southern side of the river as may appear expedient to you, but care must be taken to maintain at a convenient post or posts sufficient force to prevent occupation of any of the numerous islands.

The duties of the detachments south of the river will be to patrol the southern bank, but especially to prevent natives from the northern side crossing the river, and generally to co-operate with the other detachments in preventing crime, maintaining order, and stopping natives, not authorised by Government, from establishing themselves upon any of the islands referred to.

In order to prevent the re-occupation by the Korannas or other barbarous tribes of the vacant country north of the river, that country should be filled up by such Bastard farmers, now living on the southern side, as are willing to cross the river for that purpose, and by any other reliable persons of whom you may approve.

The country so to be occupied, and which is now derelict, lies between the north-west boundary of Griqualand West and the eastern boundary of the Bondelswartz territory.

For the convenient occupation of this country, the settlers must necessarily be allowed to settle as far north as water places exist.

These Bastards having no sympathy with the Bondelswartz, the Griquas, or the Korannas, or any of the wandering tribes in the Kalahari, would effectually check any attempt on their part to occupy the territory.

The Bastards are to be located in the country upon the distinct condition that they shall defend themselves and prevent the ingress of any native tribes.

No title to the land, or sovereign right of possession, is to be given to the Bastards. They are now, and will continue, subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

If they should so desire, you will administer justice amongst them; but it is desirable that they should, as far as possible, provide for the maintenance of law and order by themselves, appointing some of their number as Field-cornets.

The officer commanding the Northern Border Police will be subject to your orders, and the force, or any portion of it, may by your direction be employed in patrolling the country north of the river, or in assisting the Bastards in an emergency.

Some Fingo headmen from the Eastern Districts of the Colony have, upon the invitation of the Government, proceeded to inspect the country south of the river, and if their report is favourable, Fingo locations may hereafter be established in that part of the country now occupied by the Bastards.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

[No 14.]

[COPY.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, March 3, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that judging that the question of the future relation of the Government to that portion of the Bondelswartz territory recently occupied by the two Africanders, could be best settled by personal intercourse with Captain William Christian, and also having reason to believe that mischievous and designing persons were circulating reports among the Bondelswartz, calculated to disturb and alarm those people, I decided to pay a visit to Nesbitt Bath. For this purpose I left Kenhardt on the 2nd of February, taking with me a small canvas boat for crossing the Orange River, knowing it to be otherwise impassable. I had written to Wm. Christian, informing him of the probable date of my arrival at the Bath.

I had also directed Inspector Maclean to dispatch a small detachment of Northern Border Police from Kakamas to patrol the south bank of the river, and meet me at Pella.

I found the journey to Pella a very trying one. From Dwaggrond to Pofadder there is not a drop of water. The distance is about 60 miles, and most of the road is through very heavy sand. A breakdown on this stretch would be a most serious matter.

This Orange River Bult, or slightly elevated plateau, extends parallel with the river at a distance of about, from 30 to 60 miles south of the stream, and from near Prieska, to beyond Pella.

There are hardly any water-courses in it, and therefore it is difficult to make dams.

The veldt is of an exceptionally good and healthy character for stock of all kinds, and after rains, when water lies in pools and holes of the rocks for some months, the country is populated with a considerable number of nomadic stock farmers. When these waters fail the country is quite deserted and solitude reigns undisturbed.

Some attempts have been made to sink wells, but with little success. Wells seem only to succeed here dug in the water-courses. During the greater part of the year the rivers are mere beds of the most dry and thirsty looking sand; but as this sand absorbs a very large quantity of the rain that falls, and as it lies on an imperious bed of clay, water can always be got by digging a very moderate depth.

Were some more suitable regulations made as to improvements on waste lands, no doubt even on the "Bult" water would be found.

In former days squatters or lessees of Crown Lands were paid a fair price for valuable improvements, and it is owing to this that there are as many wells in the country as there are. Now, if a lessee get out a good water at the next leasing his rent is run up until he can hardly afford to pay it, and if he does not continue to lease at the increased rent he loses his well. If a squatter gets out water on unleased ground, others stronger than he squat him off the place, or else some one goes and gives up a new farm to be leased with this well as its centre; so the man must either pay a high rent or lose his labour. Hence the most valuable class of inhabitants, those who put labour and intelligence into the shape of permanent improvements of the country, get quite disheartened.

I would most strongly recommend that in the matter of improvements on Crown Lands, wells should be exempted from the present regulations.

I think any man who succeeds in getting water on the "Bult," on unleased land, should have the use of that well secured to him till the land is leased, and then should be liberally compensated for his improve-

ments, and also that a liberal compensation should be given to lessees of Crown Lands (unsurveyed) for all new waters opened by them.

I am aware of the evils and abuses that arose under the old system of compensation for improvements, but think that the risk of a recurrence of these would be small if only permanent waters were compensated for, and that this risk might well be run for the sake of the certain advantages to the country, and the revenue that would arise.

I arrived at Pella on Wednesday night, February 4th, and found Captain Dyason, with seven men Northern Border Police, there. Captain Dyason reported that he had patrolled the river, and found no thefts complained of, and no traces of an attempt by Bushmen or Korannas to settle in the neighbourhood of the river.

Pella is a very old established Mission Station. Its history has not been a cheering one.

The missionaries there seem never to have got any hold on the wandering Bushmen and Hottentots, who formerly lived in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood. They eventually gathered a number of Bastards round them, many of whom sunk almost as low as the Bushmen, which latter, enraged at their country being occupied by foreigners who disturbed their game and shot them when they stole their stock, rose during the troubles of 1868, killed the son of the missionary and the coloured Field-cornet of the station, drove off the inhabitants, and burnt the church and parsonage.

Some few years ago the Roman Catholic Church re-opened the Mission.

There are now two priests and a lay-brother there. The population consists of one Irish-Dutch family, and some half-dozen Dutch Boers with their families. These latter also board a few children of their relatives, who come to Pella for the sake of the school. There are about three families of coloured people, and Hottentots.

The worthy priests work hard: school is held daily, and an average attendance of some 25 boys and girls secured.

Some rooms have been built, the old parsonage to some extent repaired, and a good deal of gardening work done, all by the labour of the missionaries personally.

Pella lies about four miles from the river, is situated on a plain of bare white sand gently sloping towards the river. It is built close under a mountain of the barest and most forbidding looking rock, and the heat is almost intolerable.

There is an abundant supply of water fountains breaking out through the sand almost everywhere. The water is clear, and for this part of the country not unpleasant, but seems to hold in solution a considerable quantity of earthy salts. It leaves a white deposit when it runs over the soil.

The mission garden is well-stocked with fig and pomegranate trees. The date palm also stands there in full bearing. Vines have been planted by the present missionaries and thrive well. The soil seems of the poorest character. There is not a house except the mission-house. The other inhabitants just put up a sort of shelter of reeds and poles, neither wind nor water-tight. After rain almost all leave Pella for the Bult with their stock.

I visited the school, and as far as I could judge, the priests seemed endeavouring to impart the elements of a sound useful education, and, considering the difficulties they have to contend with, with great success.

On Thursday evening we left for the river and made a crossing about twenty miles below Pella. We had to swim three streams and, but for a small canvas punt I had brought with me, we should have hardly managed the crossing. Captain Dyason rendered great assistance here.

Below the waterfalls the country, through which the Orange River runs, changes its character altogether; on both sides are the most rugged mountains imaginable: these can here and there be penetrated by following a dry water-course. About twelve miles inland one comes on the plateau again, but more undulating than it is in these neighbourhoods; lower down the country appears to get more broken, and in this broken country water seems to be plentiful, though the people complain that where there is water there is neither grass nor soil for cultivation.

We reached Nesbitt Bath on Monday morning, the 9th. From the Orange River to that place we only met with one very small kraal of Hottentots.

We found the captain away. It was explained that he had quite misunderstood my letter announcing the date of my arrival.

Nesbitt Bath was established as a Mission Station some seventy years ago. It has passed through the hands of several Missionary Societies; and now is in charge of Mr. Weber, of the Rhenish Society.

He has succeeded in getting quite a handsome church built, and the mission-house is a substantial, comfortable building.

There is a trader's house, and two small square buildings occupied by natives; the rest, captain, under captain, and all, just live in huts made of mats stretched over a few bent sticks.

There is abundance of water. The principal fountain is a warm one (about 100° Fah. at the eye). This water is used for irrigation, and would be sufficient for many acres of ground, but the soil is the most wretched I have ever seen under cultivation. Fig trees, however, thrive, and as there is little or no labour required in cultivating them, the people have made quite a fig orchard, and on this fruit they were living at the time of my visit.

There is a considerable population on the station. What these live on is a mystery to everyone. When asked, they say they get gum and roots, and a little milk and figs, and partridges. Still, even when actually suffering from hunger, I was assured that the men would not work for less than two shillings and six pence to three shillings a day, with food for themselves and families—it would hurt their pride too much to work for less. Their generic term for the Hottentot Namaqua race is "The Men of Men."

On the Wednesday the Captain returned, and immediately sent to apologise for his absence. On the Thursday we had a long conversation. It is very evident that he had been in a great state of fear, and that several reports had been carried to him that we meant to punish him and send him to Robben Island, because he had not succeeded better in catching Klaas Lucas' sons.

I am fully convinced that the captain himself, and all the people who have anything to lose, are determined to keep on good terms with us. The sight of our forces at Doornvlei and the removal of Jacobus Africander have had a good effect.

I believe that I succeeded in restoring confidence to the captain and others, and that they will do their best to meet our wishes.

I found also ample reason to feel sure that the great majority of the people were ready to join Klaas Lucas, and that had we gone on pushing the enemy from the north-east, without sending in a force to cut off the connection between the Africanders and Bondelswartz, the war would have been still drifting on towards Damaraland.

I believe now that for some years at least we shall have no trouble on this side. How long the Damaras, Namaquas, and Namaqualand Bastards, can be kept from collision I cannot say, but danger of disturbance (if it exists) is on that side.

The Namaquas (all the tribes) as a people are becoming poorer and

poorer. Cultivate the soil they will not, and game, especially ostriches, which used to be a mine of wealth, is becoming scarce.

At present there are no stock-farmers for whose protection we are responsible within reach of the Bondelswartz, and if the Bastards are kept from pushing too near to them, I think the place may be kept for a long time.

I left the Bath on the evening of the 12th, the captain and all the principal people turning out to see me off. I reached Kenhardt again on the 18th.

During the time of my stay at the Bath, Capt. Dyason and myself were most hospitably entertained by the missionary and his wife.

Mr. Weber has laboured hard and honestly among the Namaquas for 23 years, and as a people sees that they are sinking and *not* rising.

There is a school at the Bath, and additional assistance is being obtained for it, a certificated teacher having been appointed to it.

I have &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Sp. Com., Northern Border.

[No. 15.]

COPY.—No. 976.]

Special Commissioner's Office, Kenhardt,
March 24, 1880.

The Honourable Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to transmit correspondence (annexures 1 to 5), arising out of an application by Dirk Philander for help against an attack he fancies is going to be made on him.

I have forwarded the whole correspondence, as some important principles of policy are involved, for while thinking it needful to take the responsibility of promptly dealing with these without waiting for definite instructions, I should be glad to be favoured with an expression of your opinion as to the course pursued by me.

Of course I am aware that Rehoboth and August Beukis are in Mr. Commissioner Palgrave's district.

When at Nesbitt Bath I made careful inquiry, but could not find that there are any positive indications of any well founded intention on the part of any of the Namaqua tribes to attack either Bastards or Damaras.

There seems no reason, however, to doubt that all the Namaqua tribes are in an unsettled state, and ready for any mischief that may turn up.

The Bastards (not altogether without reason), are bitterly hated by the Namaquas. Jacobus Isaac, mentioned by August Beukis as ready to attack Rehoboth, is one of the Namaqua captains mentioned in Africander's letters to Klaas Lucas as heart and soul with them against the Government people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 15.]

Groot Mier, 8th March, 1880.

To Mr. Scott, Civil Commissioner, Kenhardt.

SIR,—I enclose you a letter that I received from Rehoboth Bastards, and I have to inform you stories of the Felseoon Draggers. All I can understand that they are trying to collect all together to break out war, so is the Damaras also, so please write me quick if I require ammunition for money if you will grant it, as I can assure you if the Natives should break out that I have not ammunition enough to keep them back. I also hope that the Commandant will keep him ready to assist us if they attack me first, which is almost certain, as the Natives are all against me and William Keesgar, because we like to keep peace with the Government.

With great respect I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

DIRK VLANNER.

P.S.—Please let me have twenty cases Westley Richards' cartridges, four Snider, 100 lb. lead, 500 lb. gunpowder, and, if it is possible, let me get it at Kakamas, as Kenhardt is rather far if I had to send quick.

[ENCLOSURE 2 IN No. 15.]

Translation of Letter written in Dutch, addressed by August Beukis, of Rehoboth, to Dirk Philander, of Mier, dated January 29th, 1880.

WORTHY CAPTAIN,—By this opportunity I feel impelled to relate to you by letter our circumstances here at Rehoboth, and our daily state in these times is at the point of war between the Namaquas. As far as I can make out the Namaquas stand ready to attack Rehoboth; the principle headman who is concerned with attacking Rehoboth is Jacobus Isaac. I don't know what cause of complaint there is against us Bastards.

Our farming here prospers to some little extent, and so they oppress us with stealing, and try to put blame on us, and through that to attack us. In number we are but few, the people is but small; we can get no assistance, and opportunity (for escape) from any direction have we also not. So be ready that when we call on you, or ask for help you can come to our assistance; our only help in this neighbourhood is to go to the Lord for his help and support, and also we together united may cry to the Lord for help, so I hope that the captain will inform his people of the matter, and that they also will pray the Lord to grant us his help and support in the distress in which we are. In great longing I wait for news from your side, because I have heard that Government's work was as far as you. Further, I would much like to hear how it is with your rights to your country, and by first opportunity how it goes with my friends beyond you. I must also inform you that if any of them want to come to Rehoboth, they should take the lowest road through Onhoop, as I think the whole of Great Namaqualand is disturbed about these things. Further I know still my claim on you, and look to you to.

With greeting, and in the name of the whole people, I remain your never forgetting friend,

(Signed) AUGUST BEUKIS.

[A. 30—'80.]

[ENCLOSURE 3 IN No. 15.]

COPY.—No. 9 | 73.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, 24th March, 1880.

Captain DIRK PHILANDER, Mier.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, asking for ammunition and giving cover to a letter addressed to you by Augustus Beukis, of Rehoboth.

While thanking you for your prompt communication of information received, I would warn you against being unduly alarmed by such reports, and also against allowing yourself or people to get mixed up with the Rehoboth Bastards in their quarrels with the Namaquas. If you keep yourself to yourself I do not think you need fear being interfered with.

I must most distinctly assure you that the Government force stationed in Korannaland is not there to protect you or any other Bastards claiming independence of Government from your neighbours, and I must ask you to tell August Beukis that he is labouring under a great mistake in supposing that he can obtain help from our forces. He should report to the representative of Government in his country, Mr. Commissioner Palgrave, and not without his knowledge write such letters to you as the one he has sent you.

Permission to purchase ammunition has been granted to Messrs. Rautenbach, who will thus be in a position to supply your reasonable wants.

Do not listen to lying reports, and above all do not let a slight provocation lead you into a quarrel with the Namaquas that may perhaps grow into trouble for yourself.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

P.S.—I would point out to you that though August Beukis' letter was written nearly two months ago, and that he was then certain the Namaquas were quite ready to attack Rehoboth, nothing of the sort has yet happened. When at Nesbitt's Bath I made particular inquiries, and from what I heard do not think that any war will be *commenced* by the Namaquas.

(Initialed) J. H. S.

[ENCLOSURE 4 IN No. 15.]

COPY.—No. 794.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, March 24, 1880.

Inspector MACLEAN, Commanding N. B. Police, Kakamas.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a letter (open) from Dirk Philander addressed to me, and giving cover to one in Dutch addressed by August Beukis of Rehoboth to Dirk Philander, together with a translation of the same (which I return); also copy of a letter addressed by you to Dirk Philander, apparently in reply to some letter received by you, but which is neither forwarded nor further referred to by you.

I enclose a reply to Dirk Philander open for your perusal.

I would impress upon you the fact that the force under your command is not stationed in Korannaland to protect Dirk Philander or any such semi-independent chiefs from their neighbours. And he should not be

allowed to fancy that he has our forces to fall back upon. Any such idea upon his part is sure to make him, and others in his position, less careful about keeping the peace with their neighbours than they otherwise would be.

You will please forward my letter by express, and should your own letter not have gone I think it would be as well not to send it, but to inform Dirk Philander that on all such political matters he must communicate with me direct.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

P.S.—I think it advisable that you should give all who apply to you distinctly to understand that you exercise no political functions at all; that you are merely in command of a police force raised for the defence of the colonial boundary, and to be used simply as directed by the officer representing Government on this border.

(Signed) J. H. S.

[ENCLOSURE 5 IN No. 15.]

No. 28.]

Camp Kakamas, 18th March, 1880.

Capt. DIRK PHILANDER, Groot Mier.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have transmitted the contents to Government, and until such time I receive a reply, I will not be able to assist you, but at the same time I will be on the alert if any disturbances might arise * * * * *

With regard to your request for Westley Richards ammunition, I must inform you that we do not keep it in this camp, but if ammunition be granted to you by Government I will forward it on from here.

(Signed) WM. A. MACLEAN,
Inspector, Commanding
Northern Border Police.

[No. 16.]

COPY—No. 997].

Office of the Special Magistrate,
Kenhardt, April 1st, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that Dirk Philander, of Mier, arrived here this day on a visit.

He received my letter of the 24th ult. at Nydas.

He tells me that, in accordance with my advice, he has sent to the Rehoboth people to tell them that he has nothing to do with them, that they are in another country altogether, and must look to Mr. Palgrave.

He says that he is uneasy at the attitude the Veldtschoendragers are assuming towards him, that he has received several unpleasant messages from them, and that about fourteen days ago a formal message was sent to him by them, asking if he were a Hottentot or a White man, if the former they would not interfere with him, but if the latter they were determined to root him out, as the country was theirs.

I advised him to take no action at all, to endeavour to get something

in writing from these people, and to hold himself in readiness for anything that might occur, acting strictly on the defensive.

There is no doubt a great deal of ill-feeling among the Namaquas generally against those who have taken the side of Government in the late troubles. The pride of the Hottentot has received a severe wound.

I told Philander to warn his people against getting into discussion with the Namaquas, and to inform the Velschoendragers, or any others who send such messages to him, that he declines to answer such questions; that he means to hold the water-places he and his people have made, peacefully if possible, and to refer them to the Special Commissioner, Mr. Palgrave, for information as to his position.

I am satisfied that Philander means to be quite loyal to us. He is an ignorant man, and a little lifted up by the idea that he is a chief, and so on. He quite understands now that he must not reckon on our forces helping him out of any difficulty he may get into, and seems prepared to hold his own.

He at first pressed that Government should define his boundaries for him. I pointed out some of the difficulties in the way, and he seems content to leave the matter for the present.

He complains of being very short of ammunition, indeed dangerously so. He succeeded in supplying himself with a small quantity of cartridges and gunpowder at the shop here, and I gave him 300 lbs of lead out of the magazine to meet his present needs, partly because I believe the report that will reach the Namaquas, (viz., that Dirk Philander came to Kenhardt and the Magistrate gave him a *wagon load of ammunition*), will have a good moral effect, and partly as an acknowledgment of the friendly assistance he has rendered and still appears willing to render us.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

[No. 17.]

No. 1 | 502.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 9th April, 1850.

J. H. SCOTT, Esq., Special Magistrate, Kenhardt.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 976, transmitting correspondence which has passed between yourself, Dirk Philander, and Inspector Maclean, on the subject of an alleged attack threatened to be made by the Namaquas under Jacobus Isaac upon Rehoboth, I am directed to inform you that Government approves of your action in the matter, and to request you will be good enough to give Capt. Maclean very definite instructions as to the duties he has to perform, and intimate to him that correspondence with the chiefs in the country about him without reference to you is going beyond his duty and may lead to complications.

Your letter under reply, with the enclosures, has this day been forwarded to Mr. Palgrave, the Governor's Commissioner in Damaraland, for inquiry and report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

[No. 18.]

Mier, 10th January, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary of Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—At the request of Capt. Green, I went down to the Orange River with a force of my men, to assist in putting down the disturbances which have so long existed there, which I hope and trust are now at an end. I have thought fit at the present time to bring to your notice one or two matters which I trust may receive attention at the hands of the Government.

1st. There are many reports going about the country that I am living on grounds belonging to the Bondelswartz's, and that sooner or later, the latter will insist on my either leaving the country or acknowledging myself as subject to them. I need not enter into the particulars of how I obtained the country in which we live. There are many who can prove that I and my people fought and bled for the same; that since I have been in possession of it I have improved it by digging for water, and have succeeded in taming the Bushmen who were once so wild and lawless; that there is sufficient proof to be had to show that the said country never belonged to the Bondelswartz, or that they ever had a shadow of a claim to the same. I will therefore beg that the Government would, for the sake of peace, interfere and send some gentleman to define the boundary of the Bondelswartz and my own; feeling assured that unless something of this kind is done, there will always be a dissatisfaction in reference to the boundary of each chief.

2nd. Another matter of vital interest to myself and people, is the stopping of supplies of ammunition. This is a matter of life and death to us, as it is from hunting we live, and unless we can obtain supplies for the purpose we cannot live. We cannot cultivate the ground, it is therefore our only means of livelihood, and I pray that the Government will take our case into consideration, and remove the restriction which is now laid on the sales of ammunition, or else grant to me for my people, a certain quantity for the purpose named yearly.

I have &c.,

DIRK VIELANDER,
Chief of Bastards.

Copy of letter sent in June, 1879, dated from Kakamas Camp, to which no answer has been received.

D. V.

[No. 19.]

Copy.—No. 968.]

Special Magistrate's Office, Kenhardt,
March 18th, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of inclosed letter from Dirk Felander (Vielander), forwarded to me for my report.

I am of opinion that ammunition is a necessary of life to people situated as Vielander and the Namaquas are.

Hunting is their main source of support. I do not, however, think that the trade should be thrown open, but that permits to purchase and

remove guns and ammunition should only be issued by officials resident in the neighbourhood and conversant with the requirements of the country.

I think that all permits for Vielander's country, Korannaland and Bondelswartz territory, should pass through my hands, and for Namaqua and Damaraland through Mr. Palgrave.

Dirk Vielander's present wants have been supplied. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by him and his people, I gave him a considerable quantity of ammunition, and under authority of Colonial Office letter, No. 3 | 136, of January 10th, 1880, I have issued permits to Messrs. Rautenbach of Nesbitt Bath and Mier, to purchase and remove a considerable supply.

As to the question of the boundary between Vielander and the Bondelswartz, I do not think that the present is a suitable time for Government to take upon itself the responsibility of defining boundaries between a squatter like Dirk Vielander and his neighbours.

Vielander went north of the river without in any way consulting the Government; he now altogether declines to come under such control as Government may see fit to exercise over the Bastards occupying Korannaland, and I think should be left to feel his isolated position.

I have no doubt that if he abstains from encroaching on the Bondelswartz, that tribe will not interfere with him. When they do, it will be time enough for us to step in.

It should be borne in mind that men like Dirk Vielander are not chiefs in any sense of the word. He is merely the leading man of a hunting party who left the Colony and settled in partially occupied country. Of course such men begin by being very humble to their neighbours, and then, as they increase in power, they change their tone, and in my opinion they should as much as possible be left to find for themselves a *modus vivendi* with their neighbours. Vielander and his men are all British subjects, and I cannot see how we can so far recognise his chieftainship, as to help to define a territory of which he claims to be chief.

His people are at present occupying some of the inner water places in Pofadder's and Africander's country. This, however, is only on sufferance. I make no doubt that eventually these people will amalgamate with the Korannaland Bastards, and I think it is desirable they should, and that no steps should be taken likely to retard such a movement.

I have &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[No. 20.]

Copy.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 6th April, 1880.

The Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 968, reporting on a communication from one Dirk Filander (Vielander) of the 10th January last, I am directed to inform you that Government has intimated to Filander that it is not prepared to define the boundary between himself and the Bondelswartz, but that permits will be issued by you to suitable persons for the sale of gunpowder, &c.

The Government leaves it to your judgment as to the quantity to be issued and the fitness of persons applying for permits to have them.

I have, &c.,

H. E. R. BRIGIIT,
Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

[No. 21.]

COPY.—1 | 480.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 6th April, 1880.

Mr. D. FIELANDER (Mier), Care of the
Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 10th January last, I am directed to inform you that Government is not prepared to define the boundary between yourself and the Bondelswartz, as requested by you.

As regards the stoppage of supplies of ammunition, Mr. Scott, the Special Magistrate, Northern Border, has been requested to issue permits for the sale of powder, &c., to such persons as he may deem best fit to hold such permits.

I have, &c.,

H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

[No. 22.]

No. 1 | 503.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 9th April, 1880.

W. COATES PALGRAVE, Esq.,
Commissioner to the Tribes Transgariep.

SIR,—In transmitting to you the enclosed copies of correspondence received from Mr. J. H. Scott, Special Magistrate, Northern Border, on the subject of a threatened attack by the Namaquas under Jacob Isaac upon the Bastards of Rehoboth, as alleged by August Beukis, I am directed to convey to you the desire of Mr. Secretary Ayliff that you will be good enough to enquire carefully into the facts of the matter at your earliest convenience, and report the result to me, for the information of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary for Native Affairs.

P.S.—Mr. Scott has been informed, in reply to his letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 976, transmitting Dirk Philander's and the other letters, that the Government approved of his (Mr. Scott's) action in the matter.

(Initialed) H. E. R. B.

[No. 23.]

TRANSGARIEPIAN BOUNDARIES, NORTHERN BORDER.

Extract from a demi-official communication from Mr. Scott, Special Magistrate, Northern Border, to the Honourable Mr. Ayliff, dated 8th April, 1880.

"The country I propose that Government, through me *or some one else preferably*, should exercise a direct control over, is upper and lower Korannaland. I have often described in my reports, and given distances, &c., as well as I could. It extends along the north bank of the Orange River from Kheis Drift (G. West boundary) to the Waterfalls, this is a distance of say 200 to 250 miles; following the course of the river it goes back along the G. West boundary on one side and a line about north from the Waterfalls to the Kalahari desert. The boundary of the desert is the sand-dunes, great waves of fine sand that lie from forty to 100 miles back from the river; south of these the country slopes to the Orange River, and here wells of drinkable water have been dug. There are a few permanent fountains also. There seems little doubt that throughout this tract sufficient well water could be found to water all the stock that could be kept in condition on it.

West of this country is Africander's country with the same back boundary, and stretching some fifty miles further down the river; over this country I propose that we should exercise a very modified control, letting Christian govern it, but taking care that objectionable characters do not get into it and keeping it as a sort of buffer between the Bastards and Bondelswartz, no good feeling existing between these people.

Over the Bondelswartz I would merely exercise a friendly supervision; interfere with them as little as possible.

About 150 miles almost north of Olyvenhout's Drift lies Mier, Vielanders' head-quarters. He has about 200 men, Bastards and Bushmen. His people are principally settled along a sand river that runs towards the Africander country. He is a sensible man so far that he sees his only chance is to stick to us; there are a lot of terrible blackguards among his people. Eventually these (not the blackguards but the people) will join Korannaland Bastards, the very bad ones will go right away from all control.

Vielander and his people at present prefer to be *vrye* burghers, and beyond keeping up friendly relations with them, giving them a little ammunition now and then, and an occasional setting upon, they can be left alone for the present.

Back of the sand-dunes is the Kalahari Proper, the common hunting ground of all the surrounding tribes. Water is obtainable by digging in many places, but with few exceptions so salt as to be undrinkable. After rains there are vlei waters and wild lemons (Isama) which render water unnecessary, and then people can hunt and trek in with their stock.

[No. 24.]

COPY.—No. 1,094.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, May 13th, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that Inspector W. A. Maclean died at Kakamas, on Tuesday, the 4th

inst. The surgeon in charge reports that death was the result of an attack of the malarial fever common to the neighbourhood of the Orange River, complicated with congestion of the lungs, and considers the fatal termination of the disease to a great extent attributable to the enfeeblement of an originally iron constitution by the severe fatigues and exposure undergone on this border by the late Inspector Maclean.

On Captain Maclean's return from the patrol into the desert (on which Donker Malagas was shot), it was very evident that his system had been subjected to a very severe strain, and seeing a great deal of him at that time, I was apprehensive that his health would break down.

Captain Maclean had bargained that if he succeeded in capturing Klaas Lucas he was to be allowed to convey that chief to Cape Town. He accordingly left this place on the 1st October, 1879, and I hoped that the change and rest would re-establish his health.

In December, 1879, I met Captain Maclean at Victoria West, on his way back to the border, and found him very seriously ill. I found that his medical attendant had communicated with the Government on the subject of his illness, and that the Government had authorized Captain Maclean to take such leave of absence as should be necessary for recruiting his health. This he had almost decided to do, but feeling somewhat better at the last moment he made up his mind to proceed to Kenhardt, fearing that it might be thought he had left his post for insufficient cause.

In February last, the Orange River came down very suddenly, and, overflowing its banks for a great distance, threatened to sweep off the Government boats and to destroy the camp stores.

Captain Maclean exerted himself very much in getting the camp moved to higher ground, and spent most of the night in the water, securing the boats and warps. Owing to his exertions very little damage was sustained, but since that time he himself had been very unwell, suffering from debility and inflammation, and abscess of the ear.

On the 28th April, he showed symptoms of fever, which rapidly developed itself, carrying him off in seven days.

I cannot conclude this report without referring to the services rendered by the late Captain Maclean on this Border; of his services in the Gcaleka and Gaika war it is for others to speak.

Captain Maclean arrived at Kenhardt in the end of March, 1879, a very few days before the forces marched to attack the Orange River Islands. He immediately took command of a Zulu levy raised at Kimberley for service here.

Arrived at the New Drift on the Orange River, it was found that the appliances available for putting a force of some 700 men, with some 30 or more wagons, across a swollen river nearly half a mile wide, were miserably inadequate. But Captain Maclean at once volunteered his services, and bringing to bear the skill acquired in some years spent at sea managed to ferry across the whole force and its impedimenta.

This was only accomplished by the severest exertion on his part. Night and day for a week he laboured at the steering oar, and it was very greatly attributable to his skill, courage, and energy, that the crossing was accomplished without disaster.

The work on the islands was of the most trying character. "The Islands" is really a tract of forest jungle some fifty miles long, and from two to six wide, intersected by innumerable streams, almost all unfordable, and many of them swift as mill races. Not a man in the force knew anything accurately about these streams, nor how any particular island had to be reached.

The enemy had to be groped for, streams waded or swum, and that in the face of intrenchments held by the enemy; and our force was unprovided with light boats, lines, or any other appliances for such work.

The Korannas had retired to these fastnesses, scouting the idea that any white force could reach them. Our forces, however, taught them different; and that they were able to do so was very much owing to Captain Maclean. He got his men across streams that seemed uncrossable, and by his cool contempt for danger inspired his men with courage, until at last the enemy, finding the cattle captured and their strongest position seized, fled for the desert.

At one of the attacks on the Islands Captain Maclean was struck by a partially spent bullet, and very seriously hurt. The surgeon in charge at one time feared fatally so.

When the force was moving off again to seek the enemy, Captain Maclean had himself, when hardly able to stand, lifted upon his horse, refusing to be left behind in inactivity.

In June, 1879, Captain Maclean took command of all the forces on the border. Though he considered that he had a grievance against the Government, which in his opinion would have justified him in refusing to serve them longer, he put that matter on one side, saying "that it would be time enough to go into that when the *work* was done." He at once organized flying patrols, and fell first upon Pofadder and his clan, coming upon them at day-dawn so suddenly that they surrendered without firing a shot, and subsequently followed up Donker Malgas and Klaas Lucas right into the desert, taking his men, in the depth of winter, with just what they could carry on their saddles, marching them thirty-six hours with only such water as they could carry with them, and entirely breaking up the last organized remnant of the enemy, brought back his force without losing a man or a horse, thus bringing to a close a war which but for his dash and energy might have been still dragging on.

Captain Maclean was eminently a fighting man, courageous and true-hearted, attaching his men and comrades to him, even more careful of them than of himself, and by his influence and example inspiring all but abject cowards with courage and endurance.

For the special kind of work to which he was suited (and that sort of work became sometimes the most needful to get done), he had few equals.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Magistrate, Northern Border.

[No. 25.]

Special Commissioner's Office, Kenhardt, May 13, 1880.

The Honourable Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your telegram of the 4th instant (received yesterday) I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that I was appointed to act as Special Commissioner, Northern Border, in May, 1879, at which time the Honourable Attorney-General was obliged to leave for Cape Town.

At that time the enemy had evidently been made to feel that their position on the Orange River Islands was untenable.

Before leaving, Mr. Attorney-General Upington had pointed out to me the danger of the Korannas and Kafirs under Klaas Lucas and Donker Malgas escaping from the islands and forming junctions with, and inciting against, the Government, the Namaqua tribes in the western part of the country north of the Orange River; and impressed upon me the necessity

that existed for measures being taken to isolate the disturbances and prevent the war drifting into Great Namaqualand.

I was enabled to carry out this policy by the adoption of the steps detailed in my reports to the Colonial Office of June 3, 1879, June 16, 1879, and No. 1 | 2, July 3, 1879.

During my visit to the Bondelswartz territory, in February last, I incidentally learnt, through conversation with some of the more intelligent natives and with the resident missionary and others, that the danger of the war spreading into Namaqualand was not an imaginary one, and that but for the carrying out of the policy recommended to me by the Hon. Attorney-General (of pushing in a force between the disaffected natives and those not then openly committed against us), there is every reason to fear tribe after tribe of the Namaquas would have become involved against us, and that we should now have had a serious war upon our hands.

The Bondelswartz, whom I believe to be as well affected towards us as any of the Namaqua tribes, and whose captain and leading men I feel convinced are quite friendly to us, were wavering; and but for what they saw of our forces in June last, would most likely have gone against us, had the Africanders, and Pofadders, and Lucas men been able to take refuge among them.

As Captain William Christian had gone to a great expense in turning out his men against the Africanders, and had taken this step in obedience to instructions given him by an officer representing the Government (the Civil Commissioner of Namaqualand), I recommended that some grant should be made to him to assist him to meet the expenses incurred. Government was pleased to repay to him the whole cost of his expedition, on condition that he ceded to Government the tract of country (nominally Bondelswartz territory) lately occupied by the Africanders.

This arrangement was satisfactorily carried out as detailed in my letters to you of the 3rd March, 1879, Nos. 928 (containing deed of cession) and 954. Korannaland is a tract of country extending from the Griqualand West boundary (Kheis Drift) to a line drawn due north from the Great Waterfall on the Orange River; this is a distance of about 200 miles.

The southern boundary is the Orange River, and the northern is the Kalahari. This latter is a very indefinite boundary. As generally understood, the southern limit of the Kalahari is a range of high sand-dunes running nearly parallel with the Orange River. At a distance of from thirty to sixty miles south of these dunes wells producing fairly good water have been sunk, and there seems every reason to believe that water, quite sufficient for stock-farming, will be found at a moderate depth through the whole of Korannaland.

This country has been quite cleared of its former inhabitants, with the exception of a few wandering Bushmen, who have assisted our force as guides, &c.

Most of the Korannas, and almost all the Kafirs formerly in the country, have been sent into the Colony to take service,—to Beaufort West, Calvinia, Clanwilliam and Springbok. Over 800 men, women, and children were so disposed of. The terms on which they would be put to service were explained to them, and they all agreed to go to service rather than to be left destitute and wandering about Korannaland.

Great expense has been gone to in feeding and conveying to their destination these people.

Korannaland is held by the Northern Border Police, whose head-quarter station is at Kakamas. There is another station about two miles below Olievendrift, and an out-station for the troop horses at Ndas, about thirty-five miles north-west from Kakamas. These stations are all north of the Orange River.

The country has been patrolled, and all settlement of Korannas and Bushmen in the neighbourhood of the river prevented.

The Northern Border Police consists of eighty men and non-commissioned officers. Of these sixty-eight are stationed north of the river, and the remainder at Kenhardt.

Government approval of the general features of the plan on which I proposed to settle Korannaland (as detailed in my letter to you, No. 453 of the 6th October, 1879) having been received during my visit to Cape Town in December last—(see also my memorandum sent under cover of letter dated Cape Town, 25th December, 1879, and addressed to Honourable Colonial Secretary)—I immediately announced by public notice, copy enclosed (Enclosure 1), that permission could be given to Colonial Bastards to remove into Korannaland.

Passes, as per copy enclosed (Enclosure 2), were granted to such as applied, and over 200 heads of families have been thus furnished with permission to reside in Korannaland.

For the efficient government of these people, it will be necessary that the officer representing Government should reside among them.

Owing to the flooded state of the Orange River only some few families have crossed, and some of the best of the people are holding back until they see an officer representing Government in the country, as they have no wish to trust themselves to the tender mercies of a coloured democracy.

In consequence of this no regulations have yet been framed for the government of the country, but when the British Resident is once in the country I anticipate that he will have no great difficulty in getting suitable regulations carried out, and thus effectually providing for the peace and safety of this part of the border.

About 150 miles to the north of Olievendrift lies Mier, the headquarters of Dirk Vielander (Philander or Vlanner).

He has some 200 men, Bastards and Bushmen, who to some extent acknowledge him as chief. He is in bad odour with his Hottentot neighbours, by whom he is looked upon as an interloper. He would doubtless come to blows with them if he felt sure that we would support him.

He did us good service during the late war.

I am of opinion that he should be left to himself as much as possible, and that by a judicious affording of moral support his enemies will be kept from interfering with him.—*Vide* my letters to you 968, 18th March, 1880, and 997, 1st of April, 1880 (Nos 16 and 19).

The country lately occupied by Africander, I think, should for the present be left vacant, or only occupied by such of its former inhabitants as William Christian, with our consent, allows to live in it.

It will be well for some time to keep the Bastards from coming into too close contact with the Bondelswartz.

Of course the country should be occasionally patrolled to see that no settlements of undesirable people are being formed. This country extends from the western boundary of Korannaland, viz.: the Great Waterfall to a line drawn north from Schmit Drift (about fifty to sixty miles) and run back to the Kalahari. It is a fine tract of country, and some excellent farms might be made in it.

The Bondelswartz country is very extensive; it extends from the Schmit Drift along the Orange River to near the coast, and back towards the north some 150 miles. It is but thinly populated.

The Government is carried on by an under Captain and Council, and by Field-cornets. The government is weak, but on the whole crime is punished and justice meted out with some degree of certainty.

The chief and leading men are thoroughly friendly to us; and I am of opinion that we should not interfere with the country at all, but merely keep up friendly intercourse with the chief, and keep ourselves informed of what is going on in it.

When the Resident has removed to Korannaland, and some proper regulations have been got in force among the Bastards, I am of opinion that the police force should be removed into the Colony, otherwise the Bastards will not feel themselves responsible for the safety of the country.

A head-quarter station within reach of Olievenhout's Drift should be formed, and proper buildings for the accommodation of the force erected. Without these we shall not secure an efficient force here.

A suitable residence will also have to be erected at Olievendrift for the use of the Resident.

I have &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 25.]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that permission to occupy Korannaland, on the terms announced at the Kenhardt meeting, of the 27th September, will be granted to those Bastards who have entered their names, on application at this office.

(Signed) J. H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

Kenhardt, 5th January, 1880.

[ENCLOSURE 2 IN No. 25.]

PASS.

Permission is hereby granted to _____, to remove with his family and stock into Korannaland, at his own risk.

(Signed) J. H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

Kenhardt, Northern Border, date—

[No. 26.]

928.]

Special Commissioner's Office,
Kenhardt, March 3rd, 1880.

The Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape Town.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a deed of provisional cession (annexed) executed by Capt. William Christian at Nesbitt Bath, on the 12th ult., acknowledging the full right of the Government to deal with the Africander country as they shall be advised. I explained to those present

that the right of the Government "to exercise such control over the Africander country as it shall deem necessary," included among other things the right of forbidding the occupation of the country by people undesirable to us as neighbours, as also the selling or alienating in any way the soil of the country.

I have &c.,

JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.

[ANNEXURE IN No. 26.]

COPY.]

Deed of Cession executed at Nesbitt Bath, Great Namaqualand, on the 12th day of February, 1880, by William Christian, Captain of the Bondelswartz Tribe:

Whereas Jacobus Africander, lately Captain of a tribe of Namaquas occupying the eastern portion of the Bondelswartz territory, did, during the year of Our Lord 1879, commit divers acts of aggression on certain subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria residing within the boundaries of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by sending armed bands of his followers into the territory of the said Colony, who did unlawfully and by force of arms seize and carry off certain horses and cattle, the property of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, and did also in divers ways aid, abet, and encourage ex-Captains Klaas Lucas and Klaas Pofadder in the late unprovoked wars made by them on Her Majesty Queen Victoria in Her Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope: and whereas the said Jacobus Africander did refuse to make any amends for the above described misdeeds of himself and people, and it became necessary for the public safety, and as a warning to others, that the said Jacobus Africander should be adequately punished: and whereas such punishment was only inflicted by the help of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, afforded to Captain William Christian in men, stores, and munitions of war, notwithstanding that the said Jacobus Africander and his people were occupying Bondelswartz territory, and should have been subject to and punished by the Bondelswartz ruler: and whereas the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope has paid to William Christian (Bondelswartz Captain) the sum of one thousand five hundred and eighty-one pounds and seventeen shillings sterling (£1,581 17s.), being the amount expended by the said Captain William Christian in sending an armed expedition against the said Jacobus Africander during the months of May and June, 1879: Wherefore the said William Christian, Captain of the Bondelswartz tribe, on behalf of himself and people, doth by these presents acknowledge that the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from and after the date of these presents, has full right and title to take possession of and annex to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, whenever it shall to the said Government seem expedient so to do, and on such terms and conditions as to the said Government shall seem right and just, all that portion of the Bondelswartz territory occupied previous to 1st May, 1879, by the said Jacobus Africander and his people, and doth further bind himself, his heirs and successors, to forward in every way such annexation whenever the said Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall desire to take possession of and annex the aforesaid territory, and doth

further agree that until the time of such annexation the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall exercise such control over the said territory as the said Government shall judge to be necessary for the protection of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and of the country commonly called Upper Korannaland, and lately occupied by the people of Klaas Lucas and Klaas Po'adder.

In witness whereof, I the said William Christian, Captain of the Bondelswartz tribe, on behalf of myself and people, and in presence of the subscribing witnesses, have this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at Nesbitt Bath, Great Namaqualand, set my hand.

(Signed) WILLIAM ^{his} × CHRISTIAN, .
mark.
Captain of the Bondelswartz.

In presence of
JOHN H. SCOTT,
Special Commissioner, Northern Border.
F. W. WEBER,
Missionary of the Rhenish Society.
G. B. DYASON,
Sub-Inspector, Northern Border Police.
TIMOTHEUS SNEWE,
Onder Captyn.
ABRAHAM ^{his} × SCHYER, Jun.,
mark.
Acting Under Captain.
JAMES ^{his} × CHRISTIAN,
mark.
Uncle of Captain to Christian.
ABRAHAM ^{his} × SCHYER, Senr.
mark.
FREDERICK ^{his} × MATROAS,
mark.
Church Elder.
JOHN ^{his} × KAFIR, Sen.,
mark.
Church Elder.
JOHN ^{his} + HENDRIK,
mark.
Uncle to Captain W. Christian.
HENDRIK ^{his} × WINDSTAAN,
mark.
Formerly Under Captain.

I, Timotheus Snewe, Under Captain of the Bondelswartz, and Interpreter, do hereby certify that the within document has this day been by me truly interpreted into the Namaqua language, in the presence and hearing of Captain William Christian and his counsellors, and that its contents are fully understood by them.

(Signed) TIMOTHEUS SNEWE,
Under Captain and Interpreter.

[No. 27.]

No. 1 | 865.]

Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Cape Town, 4th June, 1880.

The Special Commissioner, Kenhardt.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd of March last, No. 928, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform Captain Christian that the deed of provisional cession of the Afrikaaner country forwarded therein, has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner, and that pending the decision of the Government and confirmation or otherwise of the Legislature, you will be good enough to take no further action in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. E. R. BRIGHT,
Under Secretary Native Affairs.

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