

Namibia

Native Administration Proclamation, 1928

Proclamation 15 of 1928

Legislation as at 1 March 2019

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Native Administration Proclamation, 1928

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Republic of Namibia
Annotated Statutes

Native Administration Proclamation, 1928

Proclamation 15 of 1928

Published in Official Gazette 284 on 16 July 1928

Assented to on 4 July 1928

Commenced on 1 January 1930 by [Fixing of date of coming into operation of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928](#)

[This is the version of this document from 1 March 2019 and includes any amendments published up to 8 May 2024.]

[Amended by [Native Administration Amendment Proclamation, 1937 \(Proclamation 25 of 1937\) on 15 July 1937](#)

[Amended by [Native Administration Amendment Proclamation, 1973 \(Proclamation 41 of 1973\) on 16 February 1973](#)

[Amended by [Native Administration Proclamation Amendment Act, 1985 \(Act 27 of 1985\) on 18 December 1985](#)

[Amended by [First Law Amendment \(Abolition of Discriminatory or Restrictive Laws for purposes of Free and Fair Election\) Proclamation, 1989 \(Proclamation AG14 of 1989\) on 8 June 1989](#)

[Amended by [Local Authorities Act, 1992 \(Act 23 of 1992\) on 31 August 1992](#)

[Amended by [Traditional Authorities Act, 1995 \(Act 17 of 1995\) on 26 September 1995](#)

[Amended by [Estates and Succession Amendment Act, 2005 \(Act 15 of 2005\) on 29 December 2005](#)

[Amended by [Repeal of Obsolete Laws Act, 2018 \(Act 21 of 2018\) on 1 March 2019](#)

[The Proclamation, with the exception of Chapter IV on Marriage and Succession (sections 17-18), was brought into force in all of South West Africa on 1 January 1930 by GN 165/1929 (OG 350). Selected portions of Chapter IV – section 17(6) and sections 18(3) and (9) – were subsequently brought into force with retroactive effect from 1 August 1950 by GN 67/1954 (OG 1818) “in that portion of the territory north of the Police Zone, as defined in the First Schedule to the Prohibited Areas Proclamation, 1928 (Proclamation 26 of 1928), as amended from time to time”.

The First Schedule of the Prohibited Areas Proclamation 26 of 1928 (OG 296) was substituted by GN 222/1961 (OG 2334) and amended by GN 165/1962 (OG 2425). Because of the importance of determining the extent of the Police Zone in order to clarify the applicable area of this Proclamation, the First Schedule to Proclamation 26 of 1928 is appended to this Proclamation, with the amendments to the Schedule incorporated.

The whole of section 18 was made applicable to the whole of South West Africa with the exception of “the areas referred to in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of section 2(1) of the Development of Self-government for Native Nations in South-West Africa Act, 1968 (Act [54 of 1968](#))” by RSA Proclamation R.192/1974 (RSA GG 4164), effective from the date of publication: 15 February 1974. The paragraphs

referred to in the Development of Self-government for Native Nations in South-West Africa Act [54 of 1968](#), as substituted by Act [20 of 1973](#) prior to the issue of the relevant Proclamation, stood as follows:

- “(d) Kavango, consisting of Area 1 defined in Schedule D to Government Notice No. 2428 of 1972;
- (e) Eastern Caprivi, consisting of the area defined in the Schedule to Government Notice No. 2429 of 1972;
- (f) Owambo, consisting of the area defined in Schedule C to Government Notice No. 2428 of 1972”.

The overall result is as follows:

- * section 17(6) applies north of the Police Zone with effect from 1 August 1950, but section 17 is not otherwise applicable anywhere in Namibia;
- * section 18(3) and (9) apply north of the Police Zone with effect from 1 August 1950, and the whole of section 18 applies everywhere in Namibia other than Kavango, Eastern Kavango and Caprivi with effect from 15 February 1974;
- * sections 23-27 apply everywhere in Namibia with effect from 1 January 1930.

The Native Administration Proclamation Amendment Act [27 of 1985](#) (OG 5147) repealed sections 7-16 and sections 19-22 of this Proclamation.

The Traditional Authorities Act [17 of 1995](#) (GG 1158) repealed all remaining sections of the Proclamation with the exception of sections 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The Native Administration Proclamation Amendment Act [27 of 1985](#) (OG 5147) repealed sections 18(3)-(8) and (9)(c).

The Estates and Succession Amendment Act [15 of 2005](#) (GG 3566) repealed the remaining portions of section 18, but provides in section 1(2) that “the rules of intestate succession that applied by virtue of those provisions before the date of their repeal continue to be of force in relation to persons to whom the relevant rules would have been applicable had the said provisions not been repealed”.]

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS HONOUR ALBERTUS JOHANNES WERTH, ADMINISTRATOR OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[This Proclamation has no long title. The date of signature appears at the bottom of the Proclamation.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide for the better control and management of Native Affairs;

NOW THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known as follows:-

[Section 10(1) of Act [27 of 1985](#) provides certain rules of construction which do not technically amend Proclamation 15 of 1928:

“Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and unless it would in any particular case obviously be inappropriate, any reference in any law -

- (a) to a native commissioner's court, shall be construed reference to a magistrate;
- (b) to a native commissioner's court, shall be construed as a reference to a magistrate's court.”]

Chapter IV MARRIAGE AND SUCCESSION

17. Marriages of natives: Property rights

- (1) No male Native shall, during the subsistence of any customary union between him and any woman, contract a marriage with any other woman unless he had first declared upon oath, before the magistrate of the district in which he is domiciled, the name of every such first mentioned woman, the name of every child of any such customary union, the nature and amount of the movable property (if any) allotted by him to each such woman or house under native custom, and such other information relating to any such union as the said official may require.
- (2) Upon the official before whom such declaration is made being satisfied of the accuracy thereof, it shall be recorded by him, and such original record of the declaration, or a copy thereof certified

under the hand of any magistrate of the district in which it was recorded, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings in which the facts therein declared may be relevant, and any document purporting to be such a record, or a copy thereof certified as aforesaid, shall prima facie be so admissible without proof of its execution.

- (3) No minister of the Christian religion authorised under any law to solemnize marriages, nor any marriage officer, shall solemnize the marriage of any Native male person unless he has first taken from such a person a declaration as to whether there is subsisting at the time any customary union between such person and any woman other than the woman to whom he is to be married and, in the event of any such union subsisting, unless there is produced to him by such person a certificate under the hand of a magistrate that the provisions of this section hereinbefore set out have been duly complied with.
- (4) Any person contravening sub-section (3) shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

[A fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds is equivalent to a fine not exceeding N\$50.]

- (5) Any Native male person who during the subsistence of any customary union between him and any woman contracts a marriage with any other woman without having previously made a declaration referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and any Native male person who knowingly makes any false statement in any such declaration shall be guilty of an offence and punishable in same manner as if he had committed the crime of perjury.

[A fine not exceeding fifty pounds is equivalent to a fine not exceeding N\$100.]

- (6) A marriage between Natives, contracted after the commencement of this Proclamation, shall not produce the legal consequences of marriage in community of property between the spouses: Provided that in the case of a marriage contracted otherwise than during the subsistence of a customary union between the husband and any woman other than the wife it shall be competent for the intending spouses at any time within one month previous to the celebration of such marriage to declare jointly before any magistrate, marriage officer (who is hereby authorised to attest such declaration) that it is their intention and desire that community of property and of profit and loss shall result from their marriage, and thereupon such community shall result from their marriage.

[The word “or” should appear in place of the comma between “magistrate” and “marriage officer”.]

- (7) No marriage contracted after the commencement of this Proclamation during the subsistence of any customary union between the husband and any woman other than the wife shall in any way affect the material rights of any partner of such union or any issue thereof, and the widow of any such marriage and any issue thereof shall have no greater rights in respect of the estate of the deceased spouse than she or they would have had if the said marriage had been a customary union.
- (8) Nothing in this section or in section eighteen shall affect any legal right which had accrued or may accrue as the result of a marriage in community of property contracted before the commencement of this Proclamation.

[section 17 amended by Act 27 of 1985]

18. Succession

- (1) All movable property belonging to a Native and allotted by him or accruing under native law or custom to any woman with whom he lived in a customary union, or to any house, shall upon his death devolve and be administered under native law and custom.

- (2) All other property of whatsoever kind belonging to a Native shall be capable of being devised by will. Any such property not so devised shall devolve and be administered according to native law and custom.
- (3) [subsection (3) deleted by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (4) [subsection (4) repealed by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (5) [subsection (5) repealed by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (6) [subsection (6) deleted by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (7) [subsection (7) deleted by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (8) [subsection (8) deleted by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
- (9) The Administrator may make regulations not inconsistent with this Proclamation -
- (a) prescribing the manner in which the estate of deceased Natives shall be administered and distributed;
 - (b) dealing with the disherison of natives;
- [“Disherison” is an archaic word for “the act of disinheriting”.]
- (c) [paragraph (c) deleted by Act [27 of 1985](#)]
 - (d) prescribing tables of succession in regard to Natives; and
 - (e) generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this section.
- (10) Any native estate which has, prior to the commencement of this Proclamation, been reported to the Secretary for South West Africa shall be administered as if this Proclamation had not been passed, and the provisions of this Proclamation shall apply in respect of every native estate which had not been so reported.
- [[Berendt & Another v Stuurman & Others, 2003 NR 81 \(HC\)](#) declared [sections 18\(1\), \(2\) and \(9\)](#) unconstitutional with effect from 30 June 2005. The time period for their invalidity was extended to 30 December 2005 by Government of the Republic of Namibia v The Master of the High Court & 3 Others, case no 105/2003. The Estates and Succession Amendment Act [15 of 2005](#) repeals subsections (1), (2), (9) and (10) of [section 18](#), but provides in section 1 that the rules of intestate succession that applied in terms of [section 18](#) prior to its repeal “continue to be of force” in respect of the persons to whom they applied prior to the repeal:
1. “Repeal of section 18 of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928 (Proclamation No. 15 of 1928)
 - (1) Section 18 of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928 is amended by the repeal of subsections (1), (2), (9) and (10).
 - (2) Despite the repeal of the provisions referred to in subsection (1), the rules of intestate succession that applied by virtue of those provisions before the date of their repeal continue to be of force in relation to persons to whom the relevant rules would have been applicable had the said provisions not been repealed.”

Thus, the current status of these provisions is unclear. They are struck out here, rather than being deleted, to reflect this situation.

Section 3 of the Estates and Succession Amendment Act [15 of 2005](#) (GG 3566) also provides the following transitional provision:
 3. “Application of Administration of Estates Act, 1965 and transitional provisions
 - (1) Subject to subsection (2), the administration of the liquidation and distribution of all deceased estates, whether testate or intestate, of persons who died on or after the date of commencement of this Act, are governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act [No. 66 of 1965](#)).
 - (2) The estate of a person who died before the date of commencement of this Act which was administered, immediately before that date, in terms of the Native Administration

- Proclamation, 1928 or the Administration of Estates (Rehoboth Gebiet) Proclamation, 1941, must be liquidated and distributed and any matter relating to the liquidation and distribution of such estate must be dealt with as if this Act had not been passed.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), if, in the case of an estate referred to in that subsection the liquidation and distribution of which immediately before the commencement of this Act was being administered in terms of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928 or the Administration of Estates (Rehoboth Gebiet) Proclamation, 1941 and which has not been completed by the date of such commencement, any person having an interest in the estate in writing requests the Master of the High Court to administer the estate in question in terms of the Administration of Estates Act, 1965, the Master must –
- (a) in writing request the magistrate in charge of the supervision of the estate in question to transfer such estate to the Master's supervision and control; and
- (b) upon receipt of the relevant documents and information pertaining to the estate in question exercise jurisdiction in respect of the estate in terms of the Administration of Estates Act, 1965.
- (4) Upon receipt of a request of the Master in terms of subsection (3)(a), the magistrate concerned must forthwith provide the Master with all documents pertaining to the estate in question which have been lodged with the magistrate or which are under his or her control as well as a written report in relation to any matter concerning the estate of which the magistrate has knowledge and which is reasonably required for assisting the Master in the performance of any function under the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 in relation to the estate.”]

Chapter VI GENERAL

23. Penalties for breach of notice, rule or regulation

- (1) Any notice, rule or regulation issued or made under the authority of this Proclamation may prescribe penalties for a contravention thereof, or default in complying therewith.
- (2) In the absence of any specific penalty for any offence under this Proclamation or any notice, rule or regulation issued or made thereunder, the court convicting any person of such offence may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or in default of payment imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

[A fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds is equivalent to a fine not exceeding N\$50.]

- (3) Different provisions may be made by notice, rule or regulation in respect of different localities.

24. Exemption from stamp duty

Notwithstanding anything in any other law contained, no stamp duty or fee shall be payable in respect of any declaration made under the provisions of this Proclamation.

25. Interpretation of terms

In this Proclamation, and any notice, rule or regulation made thereunder, unless inconsistent with the context -

“customary union” means a marriage according to native law and custom;

“house” means the family and property, rights and status, which commence with, attach to, and arise out of, the customary union of each native woman;

“location” means and includes -

- (a) any area set apart or reserved for communal occupation by Natives;
- (b) any area (other than a municipal location) set apart or reserved and made available for native occupation under separate title together with any commonage included therein;
- (c) land acquired by Natives for tribal occupation;
- (d) any area set apart by the Administrator as a location for the purposes of this Proclamation;

“Native” shall include any person who is a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa:

Provided that any person residing in an area defined under paragraph (c) of section one of this Proclamation or set aside as a native reserve under section sixteen of the Native Administration Proclamation 1922 (Proclamation No. 11 of 1922), or in any native location, under the same conditions as a Native shall be regarded as a Native for the purposes of this Proclamation;

[definition of “native commissioner” amended by Proc. 25 of 1937 and deleted by Act 27 of 1985]

“partner” means any spouse of a customary union.

“chief” includes a paramount chief.

[The definition of “chief” is inserted by RSA Proc. 41 of 1973. The insertion is made as directed, but the alphabetical order is incorrect. The definition should appear above the definition of “customary union” and in that position should end with a semicolon rather than a full stop.]

26. Repeals and amendments

The several provisions of the laws specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Proclamation are hereby repealed or amended to the extent indicated in the second column of that Schedule.

[The portions of [section 26](#) relating to [section 17\(1\)\(k\)](#) of Proclamation No. 3 of 1917 are deleted by AG 14 of 1989. The portions of [section 26](#) relating to Proclamation 11 of 1922 and Proclamation 11 of 1927 in the Schedule are deleted by Act 23 of 1992, making the associated portions of the Schedule irrelevant. The provisions in the Schedule referred to in [section 26](#) are repealed in so far as those provisions amend Proclamation 9 of 1924 by Act 21 of 2018.]

27. Short title and commencement

This Proclamation may be cited as the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928, and shall commence upon a date to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the Gazette: Provided that in such notice the Administrator may exclude from application any specified part or provision of this Proclamation which shall thereupon not apply until brought into operation by a further notice in the *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal at Windhoek, this 4th day of July, 1928.

A. J. WERTH,

Administrator.

Schedule

Laws Repealed or Amended by Section Twenty-six

[The word “Twenty-six” is misspelt in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

[The portions of section 26 relating to section 17(1)(k) of Proclamation No. 3 of 1917 are deleted by AG 14 of 1989. The portions of section 26 relating to Proclamation 11 of 1922 and Proclamation 11 of 1927 in the Schedule are deleted by Act [23 of 1992](#). This makes the associated portions of the Schedule irrelevant, even though the Schedule is not explicitly amended.

The provisions in the Schedule referred to in section 26 are repealed in so far as those provisions amend Proclamation 9 of 1924 by Act [21 of 2018](#).]

| Provisions repealed or amended | Extent of repeal or amendment |
|--|--|
| Act No. 24 of 1913 , of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, as applied to this Territory by Proclamation No. 52 of 1921, in respect of its application to this Territory: | |
| Section three, sub-section (1)(d). | By the repeal of this paragraph. |
| Proclamation No. 3 of 1917: | [The portions of section 26 relating to section 17(1)(k) of Proclamation No. 3 of 1917 are deleted by AG 14 of 1989.] |
| Section seventeen, sub-section (1)(k), as amended by Proclamation No. 6 of 1925. | By the deletion of the word “administration” and the substitution therefor of the word “protection” |
| Proclamation No. 11 of 1922: | [The portions of section 26 relating to Proclamation 11 of 1922 and Proclamation 11 of 1927 in the Schedule are deleted by Act 23 of 1992.] |
| Section two. | By the repeal of this section. |
| Section three. | By the repeal of this section. |
| Section eleven, sub-section (1) as amended by Proclamation No. 11 of 1927. | By deletion of the words “superintendent of natives” and the substitution therefor of the words “native commissioner or assistant native commissioner”. |
| Section eleven, sub-section (2) as amended by Proclamation No. 11 of 1927. | By the insertion immediately after the word “magistrate” of the words “native commissioner, assistant native commissioner”. |
| Section twelve, sub-section (1). | By the deletion of the words “enter or”. |
| Section twelve, sub-section (2). | By the deletion of this sub-section and the substitution therefor of the following: - “(2) If any authorised person other than a native commissioner, assistant native commissioner or magistrate refuses to issue a pass to leave the Territory or travel therein, he shall immediately report such refusal to the native commissioner or assistant native commissioner within whose area of jurisdiction the refusal takes place, and if there is no such native commissioner or assistant native commissioner, to the magistrate of the district; and the officer to whom the report is made shall issue or refuse to issue the pass, as he |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| | deems fit. If the authorised person refusing to issue such pass is a native commissioner, assistant native commissioner or magistrate, he shall immediately report such refusal to the Secretary for South West Africa, who shall issue or refuse to issue the pass, as he thinks fit”. |
| Section fourteen. | By the deletion of the words “superintendent of natives” and the substitution therefor of the words “native commissioner, assistant native commissioner, superintendent of a native location or reserve”. |
| Section seventeen. | By the repeal of this section. |
| Proclamation No. 9 of 1924 | [provisions that amend Proclamation 9 of 1924 repealed by section 1 of Act 21 of 2018] |

Appendix

[This appendix is not part of the Native Administration Proclamation 15 of 1928, but has been inserted here to clarify the definition of the Police Zone which is relevant to the applicability of certain sections of Proc. 15 of 1928.]

DEFINITION OF POLICE ZONE

[First Schedule to the Prohibited Areas Proclamation 26 of 1928 (OG 296), as amended by GN 105/1933 (OG 522), GN 83/1938 (OG 752), GN 126/1938 (OG 760), GN 375/1947 (OG 1331), GN 216/1950 (OG 1542), GN 255/1950 (OG 1554), GN 2/1953 (OG 1736), GN 198/1954 (OG 1854), GN 38/1959 (OG 2182) and GN 3/1961 (OG 2289), substituted by GN 222/1961 (OG 2334) and amended by GN 165/1962 (OG 2425).]

From a point where the middle of the Ugab River meets the Atlantic Ocean, from there proceeding in a north-easterly direction continuing along the middle of the Ugab River to a point due south of the south-western corner of Farm 532, in the district of Outjo, then due north to the south-western corner of Farm 532, thence generally north-westwards continuing along the western boundaries of the following farms:-

Farm 532, Vegkop 528, Farm 527, Farm 535, Farm 741, to the most northern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm; thence generally westwards continuing along the southern boundaries of the following farms:-

Rendezvous 533, Mikberg 274, Krone 721, to the south-western corner beacon of the last mentioned farm; thence generally northwards continuing along the western boundaries of the following farms:-

[paragraph 3 amended by GN 165/1962]

Krone 721, Driefontein 716, Wêreldsend 715, Rooiplaat 710, Juriesdraai 709, Palmwag 702, to the north-western corner beacon of the last mentioned farm; thence generally eastwards continuing along the northern boundaries of the following farms:-

Palmwag 702, Otjihavera 703, Humor 704, to the western corner beacon of Ptn. 4 of Grootberg 191, then generally northwards continuing along the western boundaries of the following farms:-

Ptn. 4 of Grootberg 191, Ptn. 5 (Palmfontein) of Grootberg 191, Keiserfontein 620, Farm 621, Kamdescha 624, De Ville 638, Marenphil 641, West End 642, to the north-western corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally eastwards continuing along the northern boundaries of the following farms:-

West End 642, Tevrede 643, to the north-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, then southwards, eastwards, and northwards along the boundaries of Tevrede 643, Khoabendes 645, to the north-western corner beacon of Khoabendes 645, then generally eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following farms:-

Khoabendes 645, Ermo 646, Robyn 647, Pionier 648, Helaas 649, Vlakwater 652, Grenswag 655, Farm 656, Farm 659, Leeulaagte 660, Safari 663, to the north-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm; thence southwards continuing along the eastern boundary of Safari 663, to the south-eastern corner beacon of the said farm; thence generally eastwards continuing along the northern boundaries of the following farms:-

Ptn. 1 of Moesamoeroep 421, Volouiga 424, Willina 427, Remainder of Stillerus 429, Avondvrede 430, Farm 432, Sonop 434, Tiervlei 436, Margo 438, Leeupoort 441, Farm 739, Remainder of Monte Bello 456, Ptn. 1 of Monte Bello 456, Remainder of Monte Bello 456, Oberland 455, Koppies 457, Mooiplaas 462, Elandsfontein 463, Nuchas 468, Werda 469, Tsabis 470, Grensplaas 473, Renex 494, to the most eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, being also the northwestern corner beacon of the farm Hestria 417, situate in the Magisterial District of Grootfontein, thence generally north-eastwards along the northwestern boundaries of the following farms in succession, viz:-

Hestria 417, Nooitgedag 418, Olifantslaagte 433, Vrede 435, LYNPLAAS 436, Mopanie 447, to the north-western corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, being also the most southern corner beacon of the farm Mara 840, situate in the Magisterial District of Tsumeb, thence generally north-eastwards and northwards along the north-western and western boundaries of the following farms in succession, viz:-

Mara 840, Obab 856, Heliodor 857, Nadubib 1083, Farm 858, Leeudrink 940, Kleinbegin 941, Vergenoeg 942, Onguma 314, to the north-western corner beacon of Onguma 314, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Onguma 314, to the north-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, then in a straight line eastwards to a point on the high water mark of the northern bank of the Omarumba Ovambo due north of the most northern portion of Gutwohne 304, then due east in a straight line to a point where this line is intersected by the projection northwards of the eastern boundary of Gutwohne 304, then south-eastwards in a straight line to the northwestern corner beacon of Vaalwater 875, then continuing generally eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following farms:

[The word “of” is misspelt in the phrase “north-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm”, as reproduced above.]

Vaalwater 875, Concordia 876, Rushof 878, Tsintsabis 881, Last Hope 880, Farms 1062, 1061, to the northeastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, being also the northwestern corner beacon of Farm 1059, situate in the Magisterial District of Grootfontein, thence along the northern boundaries of the following farms in succession, viz:-

Farms 1059, 1058, 1053, 1052, 1047, 1046, 1040, 1039, 1034, 1033, 1028, 1027, 1022, 1021, 1020, 1019, to the north-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally southwards along the eastern boundaries of the following farms:-

Farms 1019, 1018, 1013, Verskyn 1012, Hero 1007, Talitha 1006, Rooidag 1001, Vreugde 1000, Hieromtrent 995, Horabe 994, to the south-eastern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, thence generally south-westwards continuing along the south-eastern boundaries of the following farms:-

Horabe 994, Rumara 993, Simondeum 991, to the south-western corner beacon of the last mentioned farm, then southwards along the eastern boundaries of the following farms:-

Onjama 952, Oorkant 953, Swarthaak 958, Sandplaas 959, Klapperhof 960, to the southern corner beacon of the last mentioned farm on the north-eastern boundary of the Otjituu Native Reserve No. 235, then south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the last mentioned Reserve to its south-eastern corner beacon, thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the Eastern Native Reserve, as defined in Government Notice No. 274, dated the 4th November, 1947, to the north-eastern corner of the Epukiro Reserve No. 329, in the District of Gobabis, as defined by Government Notice No. 109, dated the 17th August, 1925, as amended; thence southwards continuing along the eastern boundary of the farm 790 to the south-eastern corner beacon of the said farm, thence generally eastwards continuing along the northern boundaries of the following farms:-

832, 833, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, to the north-eastern corner beacon of the lastmentioned farm, being a common beacon between South West Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.