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PUBLICATION No. 24

JULY, 1971



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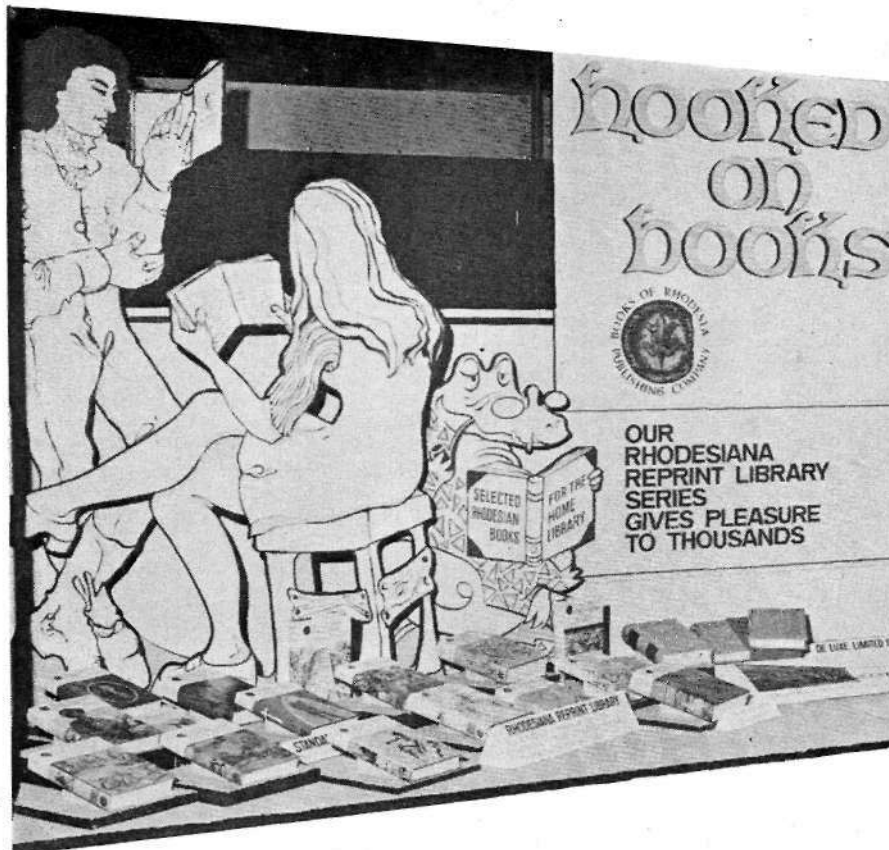
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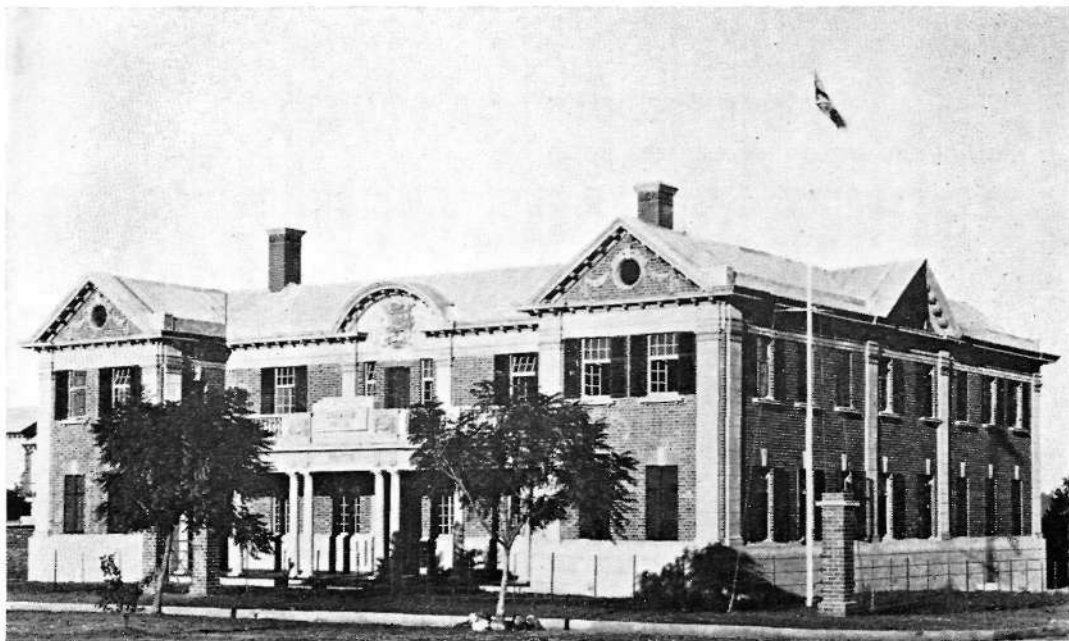
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Below: Milton Buildings incorporating the old Charter House which is now occupied by the Prime Minister and his staff.



THE RHODESIANA SOCIETY

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RHODESIANA

Publication No. 24 — July, 1971

THE RHODESIANA SOCIETY

Salisbury

Rhodesia

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*The cover picture is from the Illustrated London News of 13th
December, 1890, page 741, and shows—"British South Africa
Company Police crossing a stream."*



The Rhodesiana Society

The Society exists to promote Rhodesian historical studies and to encourage research. It also aims to unite all who wish to foster a wider appreciation and knowledge of the history of Rhodesia.

There is no entrance fee; the subscription is S3 • 00 Rhodesian currency (15-00 U.S.A. or R.\$3 • 30) a year, and this entitles paid-up members to those numbers of *Rhodesiana* issued during the year. There are two issues in each year, dated July and December.

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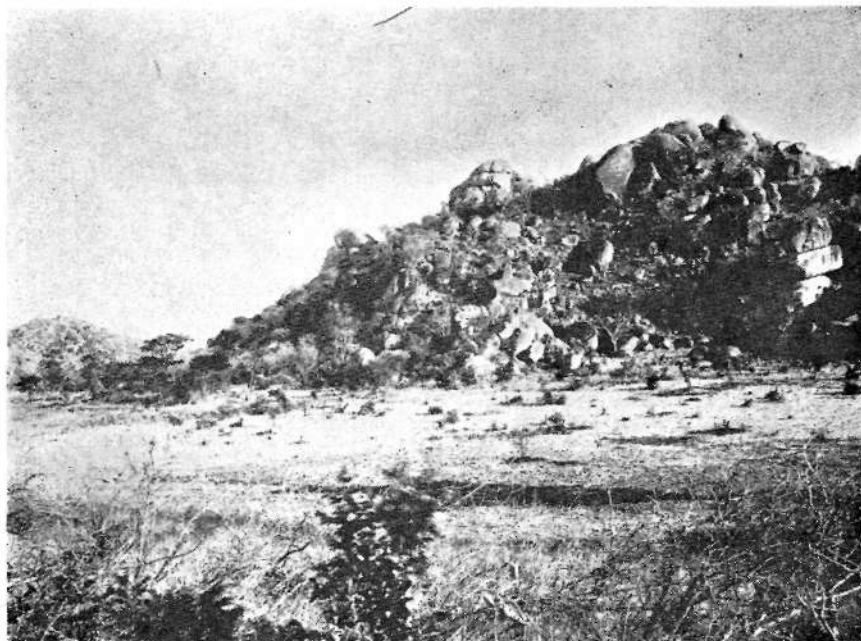
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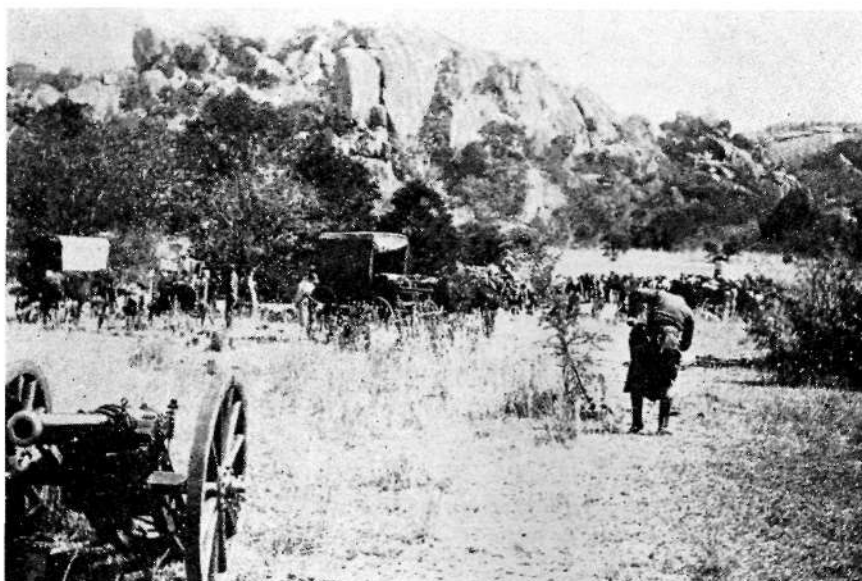
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The Column advancing towards Inungu, 1896. *(Photo: National Archives)*



The Laager at Inungu. *(Photo: National Archives)*

With Laing in the Matopos: A Medical Casualty in the Inungu Battle

by Charles Hugh Halkett

Introduction by Michael Gelfand

Introduction

In March, 1896, the Rebellion in Rhodesia broke out. The rising was ushered in with the murder of the Cunningham family at Belingwe where a defence post was hastily erected at the store. It soon became general throughout Matabeleland with the Ndebele force gathered in the Matopos mountains. A number of small patrols of white men were sent out from Bulawayo to help the prospectors and others from the outlying districts while a large force of men were being raised and reinforcements from the Cape Colony were expected.

By the end of June, 1896, a static position was reached in Matabeleland. The Ndebele were in hiding in the Mambo Hills and in the Matopos from where they would have to be cleared. General Carrington decided to move first into the Mambo Hills with 1,000 men under Colonel Plumer. By July, 1896, some 10,000 Ndebele warriors were entrenched in the northern part of the hills. They were divided into impi of various strengths under their indunas. The regiments of Babyaan and Dhliso occupied the central part. Plumer decided upon a direct attack on the Nkantola Kopjes in the centre, while Laing was to storm Inungu in a supporting operation after which he was to move across towards Nkantola and so cut off the retreat of the rebels. Accordingly on 19th July, Plumer's men left Fort Usher for the hills, while Laing made for Inungu Hill. Inungu was about eight miles from Nkantola being separated by very rugged country and the plan was for Laing to join with Plumer's forces at Nkantola. Laing was to encounter far more difficulties than Plumer. He left Figtree with 170 mounted Europeans and 300 friendlies and three guns for a camp near where the Antelope Road crosses the Malonga stream. On 19th July he marched in the early morning towards Inungu Hill. The move was a most fatiguing one through a gorge from which the force emerged on to a vlei which was closed off to the west by Inungu Hill and on the other side by wooded hills. Here Laing formed a laager for the European troops while a thorn scherm was erected 150 yards further on for the African soldiers. Laing was aware that enemy impi were in the vicinity. It was not without the bounds of possibility that the Ndebele might annihilate the white man and so repeat the massacre of Isandlwana. The enemy decided to launch an attack at dawn on 20th July from the south; the plan nearly succeeded. At 5.30 a.m. the Ndebele charged down towards the waggons

and were within forty yards of the laager before rifle fire checked them and the impi attack petered out. Meanwhile the warriors opened an accurate fusillade on Laing's men on the northern face of the laager but they were beaten back by the fire of the 7-pounder. But they came back and it would seem as if the soldiers' nerves were beginning to fray. Laing exhorted his men to make a counter attack almost pushing some of them forward and the rebels retreated. The Ndebele were still in fighting mood and they turned their attention to the 'friendlies' who began to panic and to seek safety in the laager beneath the waggons. Laing, spotting the new danger, ran back and steadied his men. Both sides settled down to an exchange of fire for a couple of hours after which the shooting began to die down and Laing's battle in the Matopos drew to an end. He had narrowly averted annihilation and had endangered his force. His losses were four Europeans killed and ten wounded. The losses of the levies were much greater—28 killed and 18 wounded. The Matabele losses numbered some 100 men.¹ The bodies of Laing's men killed in action were interred in one grave and a large cairn of stones constructed on top of it.

According to Major D. Tyrie Laing, Dr. William Anderson, the medical officer of the force, "seemed to be oblivious of everybody except a devotion to his duty". He was with the wounded, bandaged their wounds and always had a cheering word for each one. He was deserving of all praise. Anderson graduated in 1893 with M.B.M.S. from the University of Edinburgh. Towards the end of 1893 he settled in Victoria as its District Surgeon, having replaced Dr. Lichfield.²

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Anderson became attached to the Victoria Column and after the Belingwe debut settled in Bulawayo in 1897. He died in Bulawayo in 1898 where he was accorded a military funeral. (Gelfand, 1953).³

There must be very few first hand accounts of the medical facilities provided during the different military campaigns waged in Central Africa. Often enough such aid was provided by laymen. For instance during the Matabele War, Bishop Knight Bruce rendered first aid to the casualties. These were the days when blood or fluid replacement had not commenced, but Listerian antisepsis was accepted, being employed for wounds. Transport by means of the ambulance waggon was slow and uncomfortable. Emergency treatment on the field was mainly directed at the closure of wounds, stopping of haemorrhage, splinting of broken limbs and amputation. Chloroform and ether anaesthesia had by now been established and their use in Plumer's Hospital in the field and the Bulawayo Memorial Hospital is mentioned. However, no mention is made of Anderson using them in the field.

The author of this eye-witness account of the battle is Charles Hugh Halkett who served as a sergeant in the Maxim Troop of the Belingwe Field Force during the 1896 Rebellion. He was severely wounded on 20th July, 1896, near Inungu. He was awarded the 1896 Rhodesia medal. Subsequently he served in a number of Cape units—the Cape Mounted Rifles at Mafeking, the Cape Mounted Police, the District Mounted Police, the South African Mounted Rifles and the South African Police.

The original manuscript (HA — 14/1) is in the National Archives of

Rhodesia and is published by kind permission of the Director.
Spelling and grammar are left as in the original.

NOTES

1. Ref.: B A/2/9/1. National Archives. From Captain J. S. Needham to the Chief Staff Officer. Usher Camp. 26th July, 1896.
2. Major D. Tyrie Laing (1896). *The Matabele Rebellion, 1896, with the Belingwe Field Force*.
3. Gelfand (1953). *Tropical Victory*. Juta. Cape Town.

Sergeant Halkett's Account

"At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 19th July 1896 we broke up laager about three miles outside the Mattopa Hills near a Fig Tree. At about 10 a.m. we reached Chorners Police Camp where we off saddled for 3/4 of an hour to give our horses and mules a roll and a drink. We then again saddled up and rode through very rough country into the heart of the mountains, our destination being Inuga Mountain. At about 1.30 p.m. we had a second off saddle for an hour for lunch. Having baked enough bread and cookies to last us five days previous to commencing this march we simply had to cook our kettles and were able to start our meals at once as our rations consisted of nothing but bread and Bully Beef and coffee. After being off saddled for 1/2 an hour I received orders to warn a section of my troop to accompany Lieut. Flerguson (*sic*) on a scouting expedition. I accompanied him with three men from my Troop—"The Maxim Troop". We started off from the camp in skirmishing order but were soon compelled to march in single file, owing to the thickness of the bush and the roughness of the country. We proceeded in this fashion for about three miles and then came to a nice open patch and were once more able to proceed in skirmishing order. We proceeded about two miles further when we arrived at some huge rocks and on examining this spot more closely found that it had recently been vacated by the enemy as there were numerous fire places and plenty of grass had been strewn about which had evidently been used as bedding. Whilst I was taking stock of this spot I was astonished on glancing to the left to see a large kraal with about 60 huts. We immediately turned our attention to this kraal. As there was no smoke issuing from any of the huts we at once came to the conclusion that it was deserted. Anyhow we took the precaution to march on to it in open order. It was truly a grand looking place at the foot of a very pretty hill with natural caves dotted here and there and fine big trees. As we found our dusky bretheren had decamped and had taken the precaution to close up all their doors very carefully we thought we'd alter things a bit for them and before you could say Jack Robinson we were flying around from hut to hut with fire brands and very soon reduced a bunch of once happy homes to ashes.

"As we considered we would not do much good by proceeding any further we returned and very soon ran across our column on the march once more and can assure you we were all very pleased to see them again so soon and to join in our places. We had to go through several very nasty places and had to literally chop our way through in a couple of places. Thank goodness we were not hampered with heavy wagons and our mules were in the pink of condition



Inungu Mountain from N.W.

The Stronghold of the Matabele Impis under TSBANYAN and

ULISO - in the Matopo Hills.

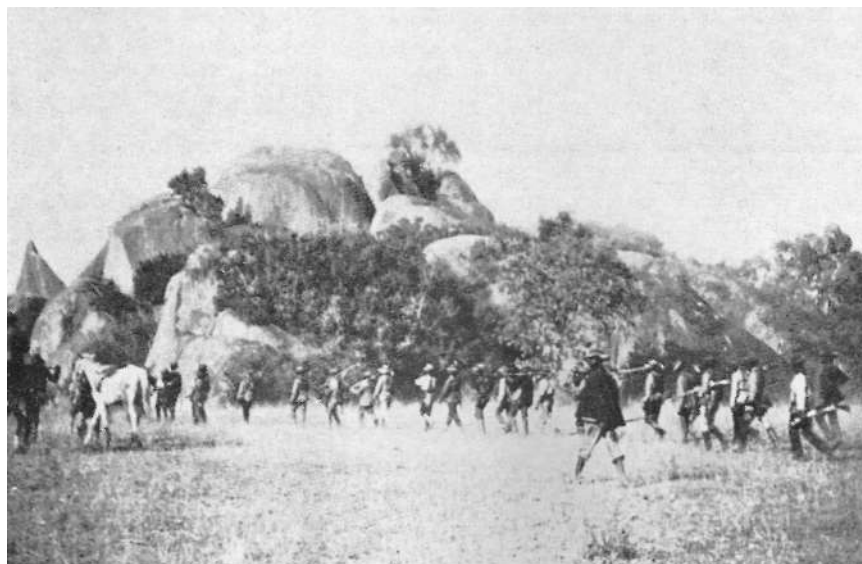
Inungu Mountain Farm, the Ndebele stronghold. From a drawing in the National Archives of Rhodesia.

otherwise we would never have reached our destination that night and would have been compelled to laager up in a terribly dangerous position. Between 5 and 6 p.m. we eventually reached Inuga Mountain and as our mules and horses were rather done up after their forced march through heavy country, it was decided that we should camp close under the Hill. We immediately formed laager cutting a considerable amount of bush etc. to protect ourselves from a rush. Posted our Picquets and Guards and were soon once more all gay and festive sitting around our camp fire discussing bully, cookies and coffee and the chances of an attack. As we hadn't had a brush with the niggers for over a month, we were naturally getting a bit rusty and were beginning to give them up as a bad job and to think that we'd probably be another month before we had a slap at them. Before retiring to roost we were all told off to our places in case of an attack and we slept in them that night and all fires were ordered to be put out, which order was promptly executed. About 9 p.m. we sent up a couple of rockets to inform Plumer's Column of our whereabouts but we failed to attract their attention. It was rather a nasty night and there was a good stiff wind blowing. I remember it well. I was lying next to young Harry Hillier, a young fellow who left Charter with me at the beginning of the Rebellion and who had been with me all along and who I now looked upon as my half section, as we had ridden and fought side by side for over three months. Poor fellow he had contracted a fearful cold whilst we were camped at Fig Tree. Before leaving Fig Tree camp I tried to persuade him to remain behind but he wouldn't hear of it. In the middle of the night I was awakened by him. He was coughing violently. I covered him up as well as I could and gave him an extra blanket which I found

lying idle in our line. I then lay down and started gazing at the stars and wondered what the morrow would bring forth. The night had now become still and calm and the only sounds that could be heard were the footsteps of our Picquets who seemed to be more on the alert than usual and were visited about every half hour. An occasional challenge and No. 1 Alls well etc.

"At dawn on the morning of the 20th the whole laager was astir and our camp fires were gaily burning and it was pretty chilly and we were anxiously awaiting our morning cup of coffee. My troop were just in the act of dipping their pannakins into the camp kettle when we were startled by a single shot which was quickly followed by a volley. We dropped our pannakins like red hot spuds, the 'alarm' being immediately sounded and in about ten seconds every man was in his place. Owing to the arrangements of the Laager being so complete there was absolutely no confusion and we opened fire almost immediately. Our Picquets came rushing in at once and had a narrow squeak I assure you. The Matabele evidently intended surprising us but their little plan was upset evidently by one of them tripping and causing his gun to go off. They started their attack on the rear flank of the laager and had their skirmishers extended on three sides of us. Sgt. Money let them have it with his Hotch Kiss as hard as he could peg and Capt. Hopper treated the attacking party in front with a shower or two of bullets from his maxim and our line of skirmishers were firing steadily. By jove it was simply awful the row that was going on, what with the enemy chanting as they advanced, our horses snorting and the roar of musketry. For the first fifteen minutes we could see nothing but the flash of their rifles as they fired into us from their strong natural defences, ridges of rocks and bush. All we did was to watch for a flash and cover it immediately and patiently await the next one and then let rip. This seemed to encourage them for they ventured closer and closer and made one or two attempts to rush the laager but were driven back. As it got gradually lighter and lighter our firing increased and the nearer the brutes came, creeping along stealthily behind their natural fortress of solid rock and bush until within 15 yards of our position. By this time they were plainly visible and we drove them back, scrambling away like a lot of baboons, turning round occasionally to fire from behind the rocks. Their leaders shouted out that they were getting the best of it and they again started on us with renewed vigour. We were getting quite interested in the fray by this time and were pegging away steadily. Capt. Laing was here, there and everywhere encouraging the men with quiet remarks such as 'Steady boys', 'Give it to them', 'Don't waste your ammunition'. My troop who were extended on the front flank for the express purpose of taking up the fire in case the Maxim jammed, were more like a lot of school boys than men fighting for their country; they were in the best of spirits, occasionally congratulating one another on a good shot. Harry Hillier had forgotten about his cold and was doing some excellent shooting. We had been keeping our eyes pretty well skinned for about an hour and a half when I received a tap on my right field boot. I immediately turned around and saw Lieut. Caldecott standing close to some Cape boys behind us. I asked him not to allow the Cape boys to chuck stones at us as one had just hit me on the boot. He simply laughed and said they were not throwing stones.

"About 10 minutes after this I received a deuce of a crack in the left leg as I was lifting (*bottom of page torn*) air and caused me to kick myself in the back. I said to Hillier and Valentine who were lying on either side of me, 'By jove, I believe I'm hit'. They immediately offered to carry me round to the Ambulance wagon but I refused their aid and said I was all right; as soon as they resumed firing, I turned around and crawled away towards the wagons. On my way I came in contact with a small tree that had been knocked down by one of the wagons in forming the Laager the previous evening. I attempted to crawl over it but my great coat which I was wearing at the time prevented me from doing so. As my black bretheren seemed to be paying particular attention to me and just then a cloud of dust was thrown up just in front of me which nearly blinded me, I came to the conclusion that I'd better chuck a dead un on it and perhaps they'd leave me alone. With this ruse I'm pleased to say I outwitted them and lay motionless until the firing ceased a bit and I then made a gallant scramble on hands and knees for the nearest wagon. I succeeded in getting to the wagon and then feeling pretty secure I sat up against the wheel. Just then Capt. Laing passed me closely followed by the seven-pounder; as he passed me he asked what was up, I replied I'm winged. He said remain there and I will have you attended to in a few minutes. Capt Howe then came along and asked me what I was doing there. I replied those black devils have knocked me off my pins. I then asked him to pull my boots off. I then discovered that I was wounded in both legs and that I had wrongfully accused the Cape Boys of throwing stones at me, as it was a flesh wound I had received through the upper part of my right calf. Howe then left me and returned with a stretcher which was saturated with blood and I was placed on it and taken round to the ambulance wagon. Whilst I was sitting up against the wagon I couldn't help admiring old Laing. He was bringing up the 7-



Scene of the fight at Inungu.

Pounder into action and to bring the gun round smartly he manned the wheel himself, sighted the gun and then remarked 'Now then boys give them Hell'. Bang went the seven Pounder and he remarked 'Good shot'. Now then another sharp a little lower down Bang. I think that will settle them. On my arrival at the ambulance enclosure I was awfully surprised to find several of my Comrades stretched out all around. Two were actually dead and a third dying, being shot clean through the head. Bush and Bennett and Corpl. Hall, Surgeon Captain Anderson and his men had a busy time of it bandaging with the bullets whistling past them and knocking chunks of bark off the trees close to them. Whilst Dr. Anderson was bandaging my legs a bullet struck a tree close above his head and a chunk fell on to the stretcher I was lying on. He simply whistled and said that was a wee too close to be pleasant. Lieut. Ferguson amused me greatly when the bullets were coming in thick, he was calmly strolling about smoking a cigarette, firing an occasional shot as if he were shooting huts instead of niggers. In this fight which was a fast and furious one, all ranks behaved splendidly except our supposed friendly allies who were huddled together amongst the horses and wagons like a lot of scared sheep and had to be threatened with death before they would come out.

"This fight lasted about five hours and we eventually drove the enemy off leaving 90 dead on the field. Our loss was three whites killed, ten wounded, 25 Natives killed, 28 wounded, 18 horses and mules killed, 8 wounded.

NAMES OF KILLED

Corpl. John Hall, B.F.F.

Tpr. Peter Bennet, B.S.A.C.P.

Trooper Bush, B.F.F.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Sergt. C. H. Halkett, B.F.F.

Sergt. Malcolm Eadie, B.S.A.C.P.

Tprs. D. Dick, Judge and J. P. Toulson, B.F.F.

CO. Morgan. B.S.A.C.P. (Died in hospital.)

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Tpr. A. M. Stewart. B.F.F.

Tpr. C. Lell, Maxim Troop. B.F.F.

F. Muller, Police

Corpl. Scott Rodger. B.F.F.

"After we had succeeded in driving the enemy from their position and things had become a bit quieter, The Boot and Saddle sounded and whilst we were inspanning and saddling up a few straggling shots were fired at us and one bullet, I regret to state, found its billet by completely smashing Trooper Judge's ankle whilst he was in the act of saddling his horse. Our dead were placed in the ambulance wagon and the wounded were placed on the wagons and were made as comfortable as possible on top of the bundles of blankets. As these wagons were light spring wagons we did not feel the jolting much. When everything was in order we marched on towards the Chilili Valley. Shortly after starting we

travelled through some old mealie lands and the jolting of the wagons did not improve the tempers of the wounded or their condition either. Our progress was naturally very slow and we occasionally halted to see what effect our Seven-Pounder would have in dispersing the natives who were massing on the surrounding Hills, evidently with the intention of watching our movements. Two or three shots from the Bye and Bye, as the natives call it, sufficed to scatter them and we were then allowed to proceed unmolested. Finding that our so-called friendlies who were supposed to be our guides were not altogether to be trusted, a halt was made and our officers held a Council of War and ultimately decided not to go any further. We then counter marched and after about an hours march found laager in a very strong position and our horses and mules had a few hours much needed rest. A Temporary Hospital was immediately rigged up for the wounded who had had a very trying time of it lying on top of the wagons exposed to the sun. Any amount of grass was cut and a Tarpaulin fixed up and we imagined ourselves on feather beds that night. A strong scherm of thorn bush was placed around us and we were well provided with luxuries from the Officers mess.

"It was truly a pitiful sight to see our unfortunate horses that had been wounded that morning marching along with the column with the blood running from their wounds until they dropped down utterly exhausted from loss of blood, one after the other never to rise again.

"The night passed off fairly well and nothing of any importance occurred. Of course our Picquets were doubled and were visited at short intervals as we expected a night attack. Next morning the mortal remains of Messrs. Bennet, Bush and Hall, who were killed on the previous morning were interred under a large tree. A short and impressive burial service was read over their grave and after the grave had been filled in; a large cairn of stones was erected over the grave, every man in the Column contributing his stone towards its erection to mark the last resting place of their late comrades. After Breakfasting we resumed our march homeward and all of us were anxiously looking out for our late Battle field. On arrival we found it literally strewn with dead Horses, Mules and niggers. Many of the latter were evidently wounded the day before and had crawled out towards the stream of water which was close by and had died before reaching it. One Matabele who was wounded evidently did not think life worth living so hanged himself to a tree with a rope made of grass. Several of the dead had bowls of Porridge alongside them but were probably too badly wounded to be removed and were left on the field to die. About a mile from this gruesome spot we halted for about an hour for lunch. Finding that a granary that was empty when we marched in to Inuga had been replenished by the Matabele Commissariat, a Foraging party was sent to collect the Kaffircorn and grain. Whilst doing so one of the natives was wounded on the forehead, the bullet only grazing him. This shot was evidently fired by one of their wounded men. Several shots were fired at this foraging party but nevertheless they succeeded in bringing in all the grain without any further mishap. Having lunched we marched on to the Chorners Police Camp where we formed Laager for the night. Between eight and nine o'clock we were aroused by the sound of a bugle and the sounds

of horses' hoofs. It was Captain Baden Powell with a relief force coming to our assistance, but as we required no assistance, after staying for about half an hour, they departed early next morning, whilst Dr. Anderson was dressing my legs. I informed him that I thought the Bullet was trying to work itself out at my heel as it was very painful and I could feel something hard there and there was a blue lump. He had a look at it, told me to turn over on to my stomach and before you could say knife he had run his knife around the supposed blister and out popped a villainous looking bullet. He remarked you had better keep this and have a brooch made out of it for your wife. Next morning about 9 a.m. Dr. Sutcliffe turned up with three Ambulance wagons and a small escort. Laager was almost immediately broken up and we started on our march to Plumer's Camp, the wounded being placed in the ambulance wagons which were very comfortable but far too springy. About four p.m. we fetched up at Plumer's Camp and were immediately carried into the large Marquee which was erected to serve as a Hospital. It was almost full of wounded, both black and white men were in it and all received the same treatment. I was awfully glad to see so many familiar faces in Plumer's Camp. I met any amount of old B.B.P. men whom I had served with in Macloutsie about an hour after our arrival in Plumers Hospital. Whilst I was having a bit of a dose, I was rudely awakened by four men carrying a stretcher. I wondered what was up. I was then gently placed on it and carted off to the (Butchers Shop) Surgery where chloroform was immediately administered to me and I remember just before I went off I remarked to the doctors that I was getting awfully drunk. It must have been about 10 p.m. when I awoke that night and found myself back again in bed with a Dr. watching me as if I had stolen something. He asked me how I felt and as I replied damned hungry he went off and ordered me some dinner. I took some soup and then went off to sleep and awoke next morning feeling rather bad not having quite recovered from the effects of the chloroform and the Butchering. We remained in Plumers Hospital about five days, living on Kite paste and soup and were very glad when we were sent off to the Bulawayo Hospital. I was most fortunate in being put into a small ward with three of my own Troop and I assure you we had a jolly good time of it. The Mother and sisters were very kind and attentive to us and treated us very well indeed. In fact we could not have been better cared foreven in the bosom of our own families.

"It was a case of nothing but operation after operation with me and I had the pleasure of going under chloroform no less than five times and my left leg is now one mass of incisions but I'm pleased to say that after about two months in Bulawayo Hospital and three months on crutches I was able to dispense with the service of my spare legs and found that I got on very well with a stout stick and could walk very comfortably. The wound I received in my left leg was evidently caused by a Snider Bullet. It entered at the inside of the calf and fractured the skin in two places. It then travelled downwards and was eventually extracted on the outside of the heel just below the ankle.

"As a memento I now have in my possession the flattened Bullet and about 18 small splinters of Bone which have been removed and have worked themselves out at the various operation incisions during the last two years.

"Thanks to the careful nursing and untiring attention I received from the Nurses and Doctors whilst in Bulawayo Hospital I am once more fairly strong on my legs and am able to play cricket and tennis once more, but alas I have had to give up Rugby for ever."

"ALL OUR YESTERDAYS"

The Rhodesian fortnightly magazine, *Illustrated Life Rhodesia*, regularly carries well illustrated articles on past Rhodesian history as well as on present day personalities and events. A selection of 50 of these articles has now been gathered into one limp cover volume called *All Our Yesterdays* (Graham Publishing Co., Salisbury, 1970. Price \$3.00).

There are stories of the Pioneers and events in the Matabele and Shona rebellions as well as pen-pictures of characters and personalities who lived during the years 1890 onwards. The growth of cities, towns and industries is described. Rhodesia's part in two world wars is told. Points in the political history of the country right up to Federation and UDI are highlighted.

The volume is profusely illustrated and, though written in popular style, the articles are mainly by well known Rhodesian historians and journalists. *All Our Yesterdays* gives a well-balanced view of all the various aspects of Rhodesian history and is a most attractive piece of Rhodesiana.

Rhodesia in Books

by E. E. Burke

Part of a talk given to the Central Africa Historical Association at its Annual Conference, 1970.

As an exercise in bibliography, I commenced to put some notes together on the question of what was the first, the earliest, published work to contain a description of this part of Africa. In other words, what was the first point in time at which a reader might be able to use a printed work in order to satisfy a curiosity about the country inland from the Indian Ocean?

The very earliest accounts are of course those of the Arabs but these were not generally available in print until recent times.

The first true printed contribution that I can find occurs in 1550. It comes from Venice where a collection of travellers' narratives was gathered together by one Ramusio, who was a geographer. There were several volumes and many reprintings but the one of interest here is the first edition of the first volume, which appeared in 1550.¹ To put the date into its perspective this was 80 years after the first introduction of a travelling printing-press into Italy, and Venice was by then a home of learning and the centre of Europe's book trade. Her cosmopolitan population, her commanding place in the import and export trade overland to the East and her toleration in all matters made the city a place where a knowledge of the wider world would be naturally sought. Perhaps Venice was indeed a little arrogant in its tolerance for the book includes a curious map of Africa showing the Cape of Good Hope at the top of the page—Africa in fact looking south, as seen from Venice.

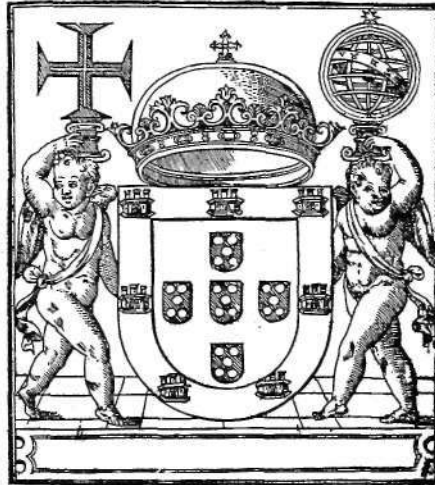
Ramusio's collection includes an account by Duarte Barbosa which had been compiled in 1516 as the result of a commission from King Manuel of Portugal to collect personally, and on the spot, information on the new countries of the east. He has some 1,500 words on Sofala and its interior. The whole was put into English by the Hakluty Society in 1866 with a revision in 1918, and Theal gave some extracts in 1898.² The translations are substantially the same. There is no mention here of knowledge of a stone Zimbabwe, but some description of one in which "are many houses of wood and straw in which the King of Benametapa frequently resides" and also that the gold in which they trade 'comes from a more distant country towards the Cape of Good Hope". There is description of the tribesmen, of their methods of trade and their customs, all is derived by the author from his conversations on the coast, in the second decade of the 16th Century.

Our first writer, Barbosa, was a man of spirit, and misfortune. He was killed in the company of Ferdinand Magellan in the Philippine Islands in 1521.³

CHRONI

CA DO FELICISSIMO REI DOM EMANUEL, COMPOSTA PER DAMIAM DE GOES, DIVIDIDA EM QUATRO PARTES, das quizes esta he ha primeira.

Title-page of the earliest book in the National Archives of Rhodesia. This is a chronicle of the reign of King Manuel of Portugal, printed in Lisbon in 1566. It bears the signature of the author, Damiam de Goes.



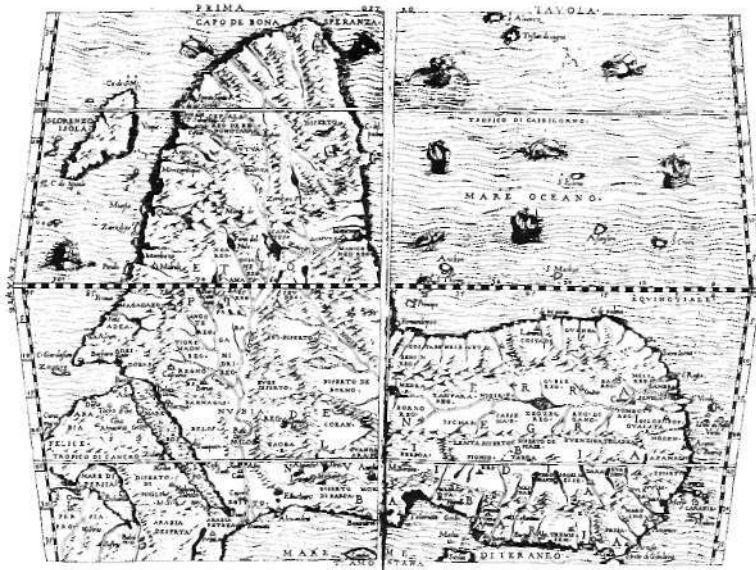
(Photo: National Archives)

This then was our first undoubted description to be given to the world in print—in 1550 (although the information dated from 1516).

Of course there was other and more detailed knowledge, but it was confined to the principal officers of the Portuguese settlements and to those entitled to read their despatches. These documents are now, more than 400 years later, being published by the National Archives of Rhodesia in a joint enterprise with the Centro des Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos in Lisbon. Volume 7 in this series carrying it up to the end of the 16th Century is now in the press.

Ramusio, the geographer, also included in later editions of his collections another piece of Rhodesian interest—the book of Joao de Barros, which was first published in 1552. The circumstances were these. Barros had an official position in the India House in Lisbon which gave him access to the unpublished material on the voyages to the Indies. From them he culled a history of the Portuguese in India, portioning it out into ten-year volumes (or decades) and the first of these, which covered the period from 1500-1510, was, as noted, published in Lisbon in 1552.

Chapter 10 Book 10 of Decade 1 describes the gold mines and the customs of Monomotapa's kingdom in a manner that is well known to the historians of the period amongst you. I would, for what it is worth, merely like to mention for the information of the others, or perhaps to underline, that at this period although Zimbabwe was established enough to be described by hearsay as "a



Map of Africa from the 1613 edition of vol. 1 of Ramusio's *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*. It shows Africa as seen from Venice with the Cape of Good Hope at the top of the page.

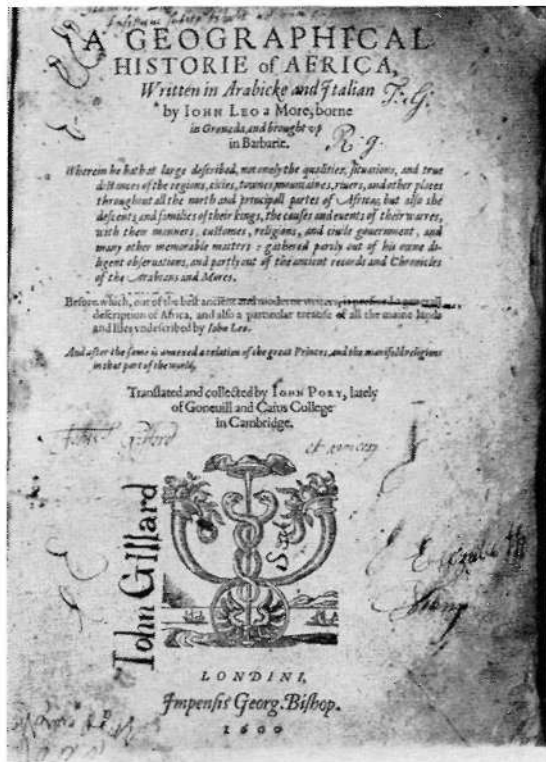
square fortress of masonry within and without", "with a wall more than 25 spans in width" nevertheless there was, according to Barros, no African tradition nor any Arab tradition as to their origin.⁴ And indeed Barros became the first to adduce in print a theory on the subject, and he suggested that Abyssinian enterprise was responsible.

One might wonder how far copies of Ramusio and Barros might spread, remembering that the editions would be very small by our standards.

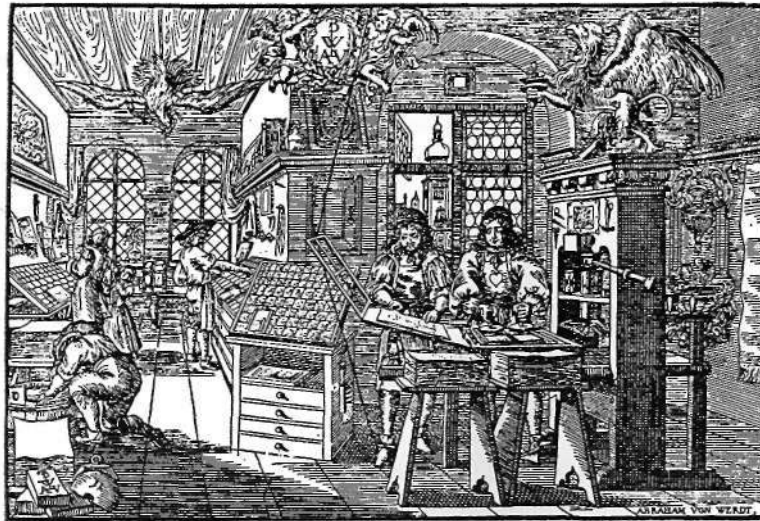
Venice was an open city to foreigners who might perhaps take Ramusio back with them to London or Paris. Then, a few years later, 1553 was the year that Mary came to the throne in England, that the Catholic religion was restored and, in the next year, Philip of Spain came to London to marry her. London was thronged with Spanish friars and courtiers and there may have been a copy or two of Barros in the luggage. But there were few libraries within England into which a copy might go. The Common Library at Cambridge was moribund and Duke Humphrey's library at Oxford had been torn to pieces, a few years before, by Edward's commissioners for harbouring Papish literature—but there did exist a very small number of college libraries in various stages of growth.

My next speculation in this excursion was on the nature of the first account of what is now Rhodesian territory to be published to the world in English. I cannot find anything earlier than 1600—*A geographical history of Africa written in Arabic and Italian by John Leo, a Moor born in Granada and brought up in Barbary. translated by John Pory, London, impensis George Bishop, 1600.*

Title page of Leo's *Geographical historie of Africa*, 1600. This copy in the National Archives has been used for practising signatures and penmanship.



(Photo: National Archives)



A 17th Century printer. The man kneeling on the left is damping down paper ready for the press; the printer is applying ink to the type with leather pads while his assistant is adjusting a sheet of paper ready to be folded on to the type.

(Photo: National Archives)

John Leo travelled widely in northern Africa. While coasting along the Mediterranean shore he was captured by a Christian vessel and presented by his captors to Pope Leo X as a slave, (it was in this fashion that he became John Leo). He turned Christian in the Pope's service and with his favour and encouragement learnt Latin and Italian and then in turn taught Arabic to some of the cardinals.

Leo wrote about the North Africa that he knew but Pory, who translated him from Italian into English, added further material, gleaned largely from Barros, in regard to those parts of Africa left undiscrined by Leo and it is here that there arised the first published text in English on the Monomotapa's country. Pory, a geographer described by Hakluyt as his "very honest, industrious and learned friend" was apparently a believer in King Solomon's responsibility for the ancient gold workings.

It is now necessary to draw a distinction of merit, a distinction between hearsay evidence and the evidence of personal and first-hand knowledge. So far we have been dealing in hearsay. Barbosa had sailed the coast but knew nothing himself of the interior. Barros was relating and interpreting from the work of others which was in itself largely hearsay. Pory's additions to Leo were derived in the same way.

The next speculation was what then might be the first book to give a description of the country by an author who had himself been here? This was *Ethiopia Oriental*, by Dos Santos, published at Evora in 1609. He was one of a party of 24 Dominican friars who in 1586, had gone to India in response to a call for help from the ecclesiastical authorities there. The Dominican order had been engaged in evangelism and missionary work for 400 years and the answering of such an appeal was automatic. Dos Santos served for nine years in Mozambique and on the Zambezi. He visited Sena and Tete and travelled from Sofala overland through the eastern districts to the Zambezi. He is thus the earliest entirely accurate source of information on the Bantu in Central Africa. He seems to have been careful and observant and he adopted an approach to his enquiries which was for its time remarkably scientific in form. He was also a man of stern principles and great character; for example, finding a mosque near Sofala built in honour of a local man whose tomb was unnaturally venerated, Dos Santos set fire to the mosque and being of wood, thatch and cloth, it burned fiercely. He says, "The fire was so great it brought to the spot most of the Moors on the island and seeing the mosque burnt to the ground and reduced to glowing embers—a good picture of the fire in which Mohammed was burning . . . one and all called down a thousand curses upon me . . . and augured that a thousand evils and punishments would fall upon me from the hand of Mohammed . . ." However, he goes on, coincidentally he got a sore in his eye which was a source of great satisfaction to the Moors but it quickly healed and thereafter he never felt better." My quotation is from Theal's translation of 1901.⁵

There are other bibliographical notes on which one might pause. The life and death of the Jesuit priest, Goncalo Silveira, who was murdered at the orders of the reigning Monomotapa in 1561, made a popular story of adventure and miracles in strange lands. The book, by Godignus, was published in six

Title page of *Ethiopia Oriental* by Joao dos Santos; printed at Evora in 1609 by the Dominicans. The decoration is a depiction of one of the fabled Amazonian warriors of Ethiopia, with crocodile, elephant and lion.



(Photo: National Archives)

countries and four languages between 1612 and 1698. Of the seven editions involved the National Archives has been able to obtain four. The relevance of Silveira to Rhodesia as the first Christian missionary within its borders has been called into question but was clearly demonstrated by Fr. Rea in *Rhodesiana*, no. 19.

The decline of Portuguese power is reflected in any account of Rhodesian literature by a shift from the printing presses of Portugal and Rome to those of London, and with the coming of the 19th Century there is an interweaving of the themes of the missionary, the prospector and the hunter.

The courage and zeal of the missionaries was known to a wide audience in early Victorian England and in America through the nature of the observance of the Sabbath. Social historians have analysed its puritan face, and of course it still survives in some groups in both countries. There was a mixture of devotions with family readings from the scriptures and from the special Sunday magazines such as *Good Words* or *Sunday at Home*. These were not as heavy going as their titles might suggest for they often included serial and travel stories which, in other covers, might have been condemned as frivolous. These journals, too, brought a concept of geography and of somewhat elementary anthropology into the household; thus the issue of the *Missionary Magazine* of January, 1850, has a description of the annual Hindu festival at the shrine of

the Juggernaut with evocative phrases—"tale of horrors", "blood-stained shrine", "loathsome rites", "his thousand victims". The March issue has a rather more sober account of the journey of exploration by Livingstone to Lake Ngami.

The missionaries and the hunters coincided in their quests, in turn one showed the way to the other and their joint efforts developed the routes that in time became the wagon tracks and eventually the roads, the railways and the telegraph lines.

One of the hunters, a Captain Cornwallis Harris, of the Bombay Engineers, published the first accounts of the wandering Matabele. This was in the 1830s before they had migrated into Rhodesia and when they were in the Transvaal near modern Pretoria. Harris was on two years' recuperative leave from the Indian Army and they were two very productive years. His travels, which took him as far as the Limpopo, are described in *Narrative of an expedition into southern Africa* which was printed at the American Mission Press in Bombay in 1838 with some delightful drawings.⁶ The first edition is of particular rarity and the book is better known under the title of *The Wild Sports of southern Africa* in which form it was issued in London in 1839.

I am not going to follow these early hunters very far, as it is time, in the sequence, to turn to the missionaries, but Gordon Cumming is worth mention,



Title page of an edition of Godignus's Life of Father Gonzalo Silveira, printed at Cologne (i.e. Coloniae Agrippinae) in 1616. Other printings were at Lyons, 1612; Augsburg, 1614; Madrid, 1614; Rome, 1615; Bologna, 1612; and Lyons, 1698.

(Photo: National Archives)

the Scots lion hunter who, so it is related, regularly wore the kilt while riding down his lions.

The first significant missionary work comes from Robert Moffat, the young Scots missionary of the London Missionary Society. He visited the Matabele about the same time as Gordon Lumsden and gave Moselekatse his first sight of wagons and wheels. This was described in his first book—*Missionary labours and scenes in southern Africa* (1842).

If this period can be considered to be the 're-discovery' of the interior, by travelling from the south instead of from the east, its literature although relevant enough, has not as yet dealt at first hand with any piece of Rhodesian territory. This was to be an attribute of Livingstone's *Missionary travels and researches in Southern Africa* (1857), with its description of the Falls, though the extent to which Livingstone himself at any time travelled within our boundaries was minimal, no more apparently than crossing at the Falls from the north bank to the south bank and back again.

It is to John Thomas Baines that goes the credit of the first book to be largely Rhodesian in subject matter, and a very worthy book too. Baines was in character a lovable and remarkable man of many parts—traveller, author, artist, naturalist and a good companion, with a great curiosity and an ever enquiring mind. He made some of the first maps of Matabeleland and Mashonaland and as is well known, he sketched and painted as he went. The book I have in mind is the album of views called *The Victoria Falls of Zambesi* (London, 1866; reprinted in facsimile by Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, 1970). The original edition is extremely scarce today, perhaps, because like so many books consisting of large coloured plates, it has lent itself to being broken up to provide separate prints for framing. It is not I think generally known even amongst collectors that there were two versions—one "coloured" at 84s. and one, "plain", at 52s. 6d.; (for the sake of comparison the best seats for *La Traviata* at Covent Garden cost 10s. 6d., and a ton of coal was 16s.). In the "plain" form the plates are in black and white with two tints added (i.e. three printings in all) while in the "coloured" version the plates are in black and white with three tints superimposed (i.e. four printings in all) and then some individual colour finishing added by hand to each copy. The original paintings, some of which are now in the National Archives, were first exhibited in Cape Town and then at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society in London where they aroused an enthusiasm which resulted in the Society instituting a subscription list for the publication of this album.

Some of Baines's most significant work was published after his death in the posthumous *The Gold Regions of South Eastern Africa* (London and Port Elizabeth, 1877; facsimile reprint by Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, 1969). It was the result of his own prospecting journeys and a token of the upsurging speculation and effort that was to develop the exploitation of the Rhodesian gold fields. Here the significance is in the very fine folding map included in a pocket in the book (and most surviving copies of the original edition have long since lost it.) It was compiled from his own sketches and from the more trustworthy of those who had preceded him. It is the first reliable map of the interior

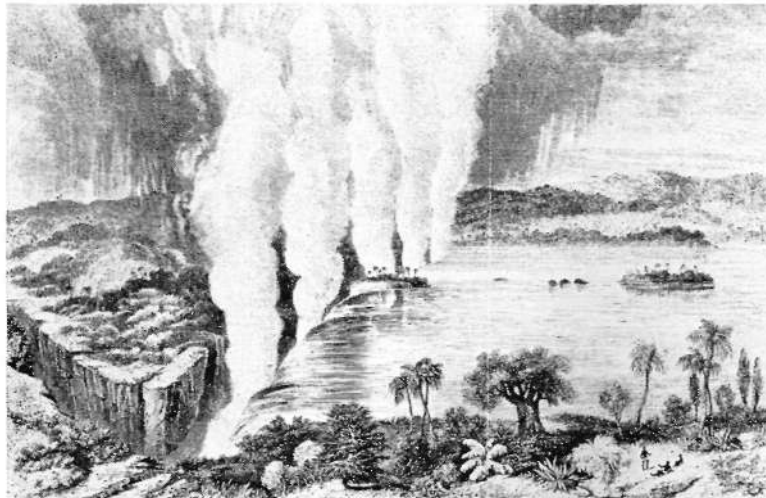
and the basis of all the maps produced for the next thirty years.

And so into the last lap before the creation of the British South Africa Company and the modern era. As a finale I have taken the year 1881 and three books all published then.

There was Holub, a Czech of the Austro-Hungarian empire whose book *Seven years in South Africa* appeared in Czech, English, German and Hungarian. He was a great collector of natural history specimens which were exhibited in Vienna and Prague and, contemporaries say, needed 72 railway trucks for transport. The collections are now divided, some in the National Museum in Prague and some in Leningrad.

Then there was Oates, an uncle of the famous Captain Oates who died with Captain Scott on the latter's South Polar expedition. *Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls*⁷ describes his attempts—four in all—to reach the Falls during the rainy season. This was 19 years after Livingstone first sighted them but Oates was still one of the first Europeans to see them in full flood. He did not survive the return journey. His book was produced by his family from his letters and diaries.

And thirdly, Selous, born in 1851 and killed at the age of 65 on a patrol against German forces in Central Tanganyika where he was commanding a company of Royal Fusiliers. He was 20 when he came to Africa and asked Lobengula for permission to hunt in his territory; Lobengula called him a boy and dismissed him rather airily, perhaps with the thought that he could not do very much damage to his elephants. It was the first of his books that appeared in 1881—*A Hunter's wanderings*.⁸ Subsequently he became identified with later



The first pictorial representation of the Victoria Falls, from the frontispiece to Livingstone's *Missionary travels and researches in South Africa*, 1857. It was worked up by J. W. Whymper, an engraver employed by the publishers, from Livingstone's very rough sketch.

(Photo: National Archives)

Rhodesian history in a very personal way and to him was very largely due the success of the Pioneer Column's operation in 1890. He thus serves as a useful full stop to this short survey.

NOTES

1. The latest edition is a facsimile reprint by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd., of Amsterdam, 1967-70.
2. Theal, G. McC. *Records of south-eastern Africa*. Printed for the Government of the Cape Colony, 1898. (Reprinted Struik, 1964). v. 1, p. 85-99.
3. Magellan left Spain in 1519, rounded South America via the strait named after him and crossed the Pacific. He was killed in the Philippine islands in 1521 but one of the five vessels with which he left Spain survived to complete the first circumnavigation of the globe.
4. The reference is presumably to a hand-span, a measurement based on the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger when the fingers are extended, and accepted as 9 inches. 25 spans would therefore be about 18 ft. 9 in. The outer wall of the 'Temple' at Zimbabwe is of varying width; at its widest it is 17 ft.
5. Theal. *Op. cit.* v. 7, p. 352.
6. Reprinted in facsimile by Arno Press, New York, 1967.
7. A facsimile reprint by the Pioneer Head press, Salisbury, is due in mid-1971.
8. There have been two facsimile reprints of *A Hunter's Wanderings*, one by the Arno Press, New York, in 1967, and another by Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, in 1970.

NADA VOL. X. NO. 3. 1971

The main historical feature in this issue of *NADA* is a long and interesting article on the *History and Customs of the Urungwe District* by J. D. White. The district covers a large area of the Zambezi valley between the Angwa and Sinyati (Umniati) rivers. It was an area on the periphery of the Monomotapa empire and was little explored in the early days. But the author manages to give a very full history of the Mkorekore people as well as of early Bushman and Va-Mbara days. He then describes the contacts of the Portuguese period and the visits of the first explorers and travellers such as Livingstone, Thornton, Selous and others. This is an excellent example of an area history.

C. J. W. Fleming writes a well-documented article on *The Swazi in Rhodesia*. He claims that the Swazi who conquered the Rozwi, and who were "the lords of Rhodesia" from 1823 to 1835 were true Zulus, not Swazi.

There are 13 other articles on a variety of African affairs.

Buildings of Historic Interest

No. 4. Some Umtali Buildings

by C. M. Hulley

(Recently, Mr. C. M. Hulley conducted members of the Umtali Branch of the Pioneers and Early Settlers Society on a tour of some of the old buildings of the town. The following is the text of his talks.—Editor.)

UMTALI CLUB

There is very little I can say about this Club. The data concerning it is very scanty. It is one of those mushroom buildings that sprang up during the night. It seems to have always been here, and looking through old photographs of Umtali Township it is always prominent.

This photograph I will pass round was taken on 21st March, 1898, with the Club in the background.

According to reports the building of the Club was started in 1897. A number of important buildings sprang up during that year. The Cecil Hotel, the first Government Offices, the Residency, the Stock Exchange and the Club, and since, according to the Sanitary Board minutes, a brick-machine was only introduced in 1898, where all the bricks came from previous to this is a mystery. No wonder the artisans who were imprisoned in the Umtali Gaol were allowed out on parole during the day to carry on their work. In the evenings they had to report back, knocking at the door of the gaol seeking admittance.

Herewith an extract from a letter from Archives:—

"The Central Hotel originally stood in Old Umtali, and started advertising in April, 1895. When the site of Umtali was changed Mr. Adams, the owner, was paid compensation for his old hotel and a new one, designed by Mr. Cope Christie, was built.

"The following telegram dated 9.7.1897 was sent from the Assistant Commissioner, Public Works, Salisbury to the Civil Commissioner, Umtali. 'We have received following wire from Deputy Adams Bulawayo which begins—'Re Umtali Adams Hotel. Mr. Rhodes agreed that P.W.D. should superintend the work of building the hotel in the new Township and pay from time to time the instalments due on work performed and to take a mortgage on the property for Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes will pay the money to P.W.D. on his arrival at Salisbury'".

"The Hotel was completed sometime in 1898—definitely before June, 1898 as a wedding reception was held there on June 17th 1898.

"It appears that Adams did not pay back the money and the hotel was



Umtali Club.

(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

bought by members of the Umtali Club in the latter half of 1900."

Cecil Rhodes visited the place frequently, but I do not know if he ever spent the night there, as he preferred camping and he was well equipped for that. The Club always brings back incidents of the past. I can remember one. The main street of Umtali was in a very bad condition and just outside the Club there was a depression during the rainy season and it would fill up with water. One worthy member of the Club put up a notice: "Swimming and paddling free of charge—bathing costumes optional". Sanitary Board soon saw to it and the pond disappeared.

Another occasion was when a visiting football team collected the tram car from where it was stationed at the back of the Methodist Church and pushed it all the way up Main Street. When they arrived at the Club their thirst got the better of them and they entered for drinks. The tram car was forgotten and remained stationary just outside the Club for a very long time. The Sanitary Board considered it was the duty of the Club to return it to its quarters and the Club put the onus on the Sanitary Board. However, after about a year of argumentation the tram car was somehow returned.

Another incident was when Mr. Rutherford shot a leopard not far from his house at the top end of the town. Always ready for a lark, he skinned the leopard, cut off the hind leg and its paw, dressed it very carefully, put it on a tray with a nice white cloth over it and sent it to the Club with his compliments, stating that it was a leg of venison. It was served at dinner and much appreciated by all. However when Mr. Rutherford disclosed what they had been eating a couple of members who had embarked on a second helping went outside and were violently ill.

There was another Club which was often referred to as "the Umtali Club recommended for unsuitable members". A small wood and iron store was built by an Indian not far from the Club on the opposite side of Main Street. It being a residential area the Sanitary Board one day awoke to the fact that it should not be there, so it was abandoned. However the numerous donkeys in Umtali, for some unknown reason, took a great fancy to this building and it became a special meeting place for them. It became well known as the Donkey Club. As donkey carts were invariably the only means of transport there was great consternation when an animal was missing. The first question asked was: "Have you searched the Donkey Club?"

The Club building is a token of the fine thorough work put into buildings in those days. It has weathered the storms of the past and has not only been a rendezvous to renowned people of the past, such as visiting Royalty and Governors, but is also well-known for its continuation of its much-enjoyed functions which were started in the very early days.

METHUEN'S CASTLE

This well known residence standing on a kopje on Methuen Road was built by Colonel Alan Methuen and his brother, Stewart. It was started before the first world war on this piece of ground which the Sanitary Board rejected as it was strewn with big stones and boulders. But the Methuen brothers made full use of the stones in the building of the castle.

Colonel Methuen became commanding officer of the Umtali Volunteers after Captain T. B. Hulley retired. He went overseas in 1915 and served with the



Methuen's Castle.

(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

British forces, when at a later date he was promoted to Colonel. He was married at the end of the war.

Colonel Methuen was an engineer, and his works were in the same block which now holds Checkers and adjoining stores. It afterwards became Bosman's Garage. He shod horses, built wagons, stamp mills, mining machinery, and did a big trade in bicycle repairs, as this mode of transport was then being introduced to the Africans and was a novelty.

After the first world war he and Stewart built the well known monument—the symbol of sacrifice on Cross Kopje, south of Umtali, the cross being erected in memory of members of the Rhodesian Native Regiment who lost their lives in the first world war. One must realise the great labour building this cross must have been, all materials being carried up by hand.

Colonel Methuen did a great deal for the Africans and was always ready to give his advice and help. To impress them at one time he had a skeleton which he manipulated secretly from his desk, in the lower part of the castle. To make the point of an argument really impressive the skeleton moved its lower jaw! This at time terrified his clients who ran out of the building and were well on their way before he could stop them!

The castle was full of very valuable souvenirs, weapons, coats of armour, helmets, pikes, guns and numerous articles which made it as interesting as any museum. A number of these souvenirs Colonel Methuen brought back with him from Europe at the end of world war one.

In world war two Colonel Methuen was in charge of the military police in Umtali.

Unfortunately, Stewart was killed in a wagon accident on Christmas Pass.

Many of us will always remember Colonel and Mrs. Methuen's gracious hospitality.

MRS. FISHER'S RESIDENCE: "THREE STEPS"

This house originally belonged to Mrs. Lily Fisher' who was known as Granny Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, from what I can gather, lived in this area whilst Old Umtali was still in existence. Her original farm house was known as Stony Croft and was on the end of the ridge on the corner of Rhodes Drive and Merewa Street. Unfortunately it has been demolished and now is a vacant stand.

When the New Umtali Township was decided on, Cecil Rhodes paid a personal visit to Mrs. Fisher to find out if she would be willing to dispose of her farm on which Umtali now stands. Umtali Commonage took on four farms, Sable Valley, Waterfalls, Mountain View and Berkley. It is interesting to note that when these farms were obtained the area covered by the town was 900 acres with a commonage extending the town's jurisdiction by a further 13,237 acres.

However when Rhodes bought the Fishers' farm they were allowed to keep this Three Steps plot since it was in close proximity to the old homestead.

Unfortunately at this stage complications set in, and Mr. Fisher left for an unknown destination and Mrs. Fisher was landed with the full responsibility of



“Three Steps”—Mrs. Fisher’s Residence.

(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

her family. She was an unusual character, a very-fine person and a true pioneer type and no obstacles ever daunted her. For instance, at a later date she bought a farm on the Vumba. She used to walk there and back. When it came to building the house in Umtali she herself laid every brick and did all the carpentering as well.

This house is well-known as it was the first modern dwelling built in Umtali (apart from the wood and iron buildings). All the materials that had gone into it were transported from down south. It is really a remarkable building and the pioneers and early settlers can be proud of their accomplishments as their work was painstaking and thorough.

Mrs. Fisher eventually sold this house to my father who was then Native Commissioner and Assistant Magistrate in Umtali. The photograph will show you exactly what it was like when he took over. After he retired Mr. Johnny Holland bought it.

When we occupied it first there were no other buildings in this area, except on the other side of the road, which then was owned by Mr. Rutherford, one of the first Bank Managers, a New Zealander and a very well-known character. However in those days, formality was unknown and he and my father frequently met in the early morning over the fence in their pyjamas and chatted. These two properties were thus on the outskirts of the town. There were practically no Municipal restrictions then, for instance there were no restrictions as regards the amount of ground you could use and it was not necessary to conform to Sanitary Board regulations, the only stipulation being, that if anyone wished to buy the adjoining stand, then you had to give up whatever portion of it you had been using. You could keep as many cattle, horses and donkeys as you liked.

At the back of this building, we had stables for three horses and two donkeys as well as poultry houses, and, not far off, another huge shed where cows were milked, and which, at a later date, when all the cows died of East Coast Fever, became a Maltese Goat milking shed. There was a large orchard and we grew all the vegetables we required. We were no exception to the rule as many others did the same.

The beauty of it all was the Sanitary Board had no grass cutters to keep in order, so if the grass was not used by owners for bedding down their animals, it was well grazed off.

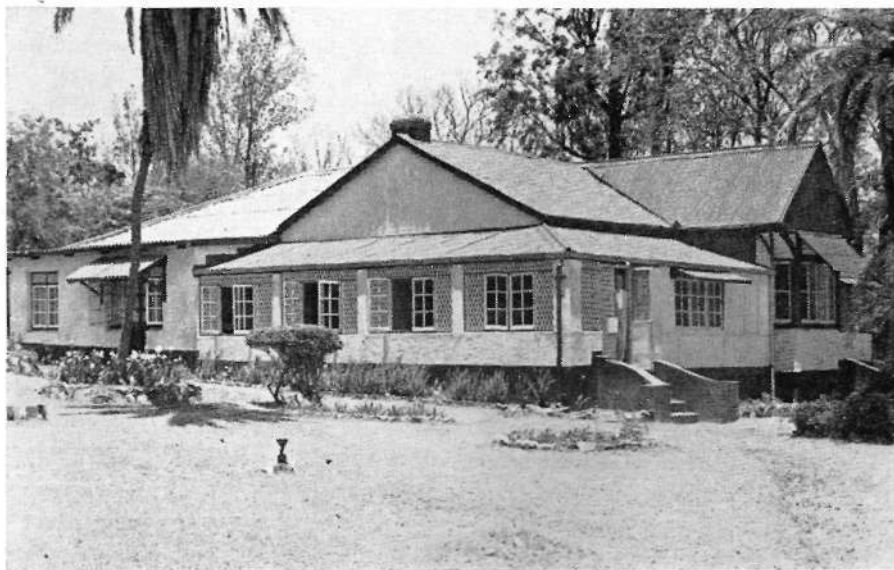
The only hazards we had at that time were leopards, as they became very partial to house dogs. At least there were no barking dogs to disturb one's sleep in those far-off days.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

52 Park Road, Darlington

Here we are in the first school in New Umtali, which was run by Mrs. Hugh Tulloch. When this school started, I believe in 1897, the population was very small, just over a hundred, and at that stage facilities for education were very scarce. Therefore Mrs. Tulloch lost no time in getting started, her pupils consisting mainly of the Tulloch family. However Mrs. Tulloch was a born teacher, and she also helped in the education of Kingsley Fairbridge.

During her lifetime, she taught in several of the first schools formed in Umtali, including the Academy and St. John's Church School. I think many of the



(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

The first school. The person standing in the doorway is the author's eldest brother F. E. Hulley who was a pupil at the school.

old hands here today will bear me out, when I say she was very fair-minded, just, strict and enforced discipline. On the other hand, she was very kind and went full out to help her pupils all she could. Her family consisted of Ewan, Madelene, Kathleen and Ernest. Ewan became a mining engineer and did very well for himself. Ernest was a half section of mine. He was head scholar in the Salisbury High School, but unfortunately his career was cut short when he was killed in the first World War.

The Sandy Tullochs' cousins were living just below the Residency in those days, and their two sons also attended the school. Alistair, one of Sandy's sons, was the first child born in these parts and was given a farm by Cecil Rhodes, and Jack, the other son, unfortunately was murdered not far from the Portuguese Border while running a saw-mill. This school was responsible for the first Youth football team being started in Umtali. I remember when the first Captain was voted for—every individual voted for himself and so the voting was not unanimous.

Here I would like to quote an article from the Municipal Jubilee Supplement of 8th June, 1924, written by my brother, Frank Hulley, concerning the Darlington Guards started here.

"While Sir Robert Baden-Powell was crystallizing the idea of the Boy Scouts during the Boer War, the Darlington Guards were operating in Umtali. Mr. Frank Hulley of Umtali was a lieutenant under Captain Ewan Tulloch. The rest of the band were Sergeant Jack Tulloch and Privates Cecil Hulley, Alistair Tulloch and Ernest Tulloch, schoolboys all. 'We had two messes' said Mr. Frank Hulley 'one for the sergeants and officers and one for the privates. We cooked our own food, boiled rice and pigweed spinach and had bread and butter from home. On special occasions, we brought cooked meat from home, and one time, my father gave us a sheep's head which was roasted'."

It is a joy to think how those lads acted on their own initiative and did things for themselves. The last I heard of Mrs. Hugh Tulloch was from Robert Palmer, an old pupil of hers. Whilst in England, he made a point of visiting her. Arriving at her home, she was absent, but the maid said she had gone to Church. Having ascertained the Church and its locality, he decided to see her there. Entering the Church, he looked round and recognised her, so he went and sat next to her. Robert noticed her glancing at him from time to time, then she smiled and looked delighted. However when the service came to an end she could not restrain herself any more. In spite of the congregation, she turned round to give him an enthusiastic kiss. So evidently Mrs. Tulloch's early pupils were folk she remembered with some pleasure.

KOPJE HOUSE: THE FIRST HOSPITAL

As we all know this was the first Hospital in Umtali. This spot was chosen as the most suitable high ground in Umtali for a hospital, and this was very necessary in the early days, as malaria was rife, and it was necessary to get away from low-lying ground where mosquitoes were bad. Malaria and blackwater were the two main diseases which the doctors had to contend with. The two



(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

Kopje House: The first Hospital.

doctors practising at that time were Dr. Craven and Dr. Howath. The house just below us, was Dr. Howath's and he was a residential doctor. Dr. Craven lived at the Club before building his own house. It is interesting to note that the hospital fees in those days were 4s. 9d. a day. There was a Matron and six nurses. The nurses were recruited in England by the South African Colonization Society which later became the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women. The nurses supplied by the Society received £60 per annum, plus board and quarters with first class fare to the Cape and back.

The first Umtali Nursing Home was opened in 1920 by a local committee of the Women's Guild. The Government grant for this was £200. It had five permanent beds and the staff was three nurses. There was no such thing as an ambulance. Patients were taken to hospital on a stretcher, and for cases of emergency when an accident took place there was a weird contraption which stood on the veranda outside the Charge Office in the Government Buildings. This was a stretcher placed on three wheels with rubber tyres, each spoked wheel being about four feet high. Attached to the single front wheel was a long handle. The patient was placed in the stretcher and one policeman took the head and guided the weird conveyance whilst two others, one on each side, did the pushing.

I am afraid there is very little else I can relate as regards the old hospital. When you compare today's modern equipment with the old, one marvels at the physique of the old pioneers and early settlers and what they had to contend with when they became hospital cases.

I think we all agree that this hospital atmosphere has now been dispelled and it is fitting that it has been turned into a Boys' High School Hostel where the boys are so well looked after and happy.

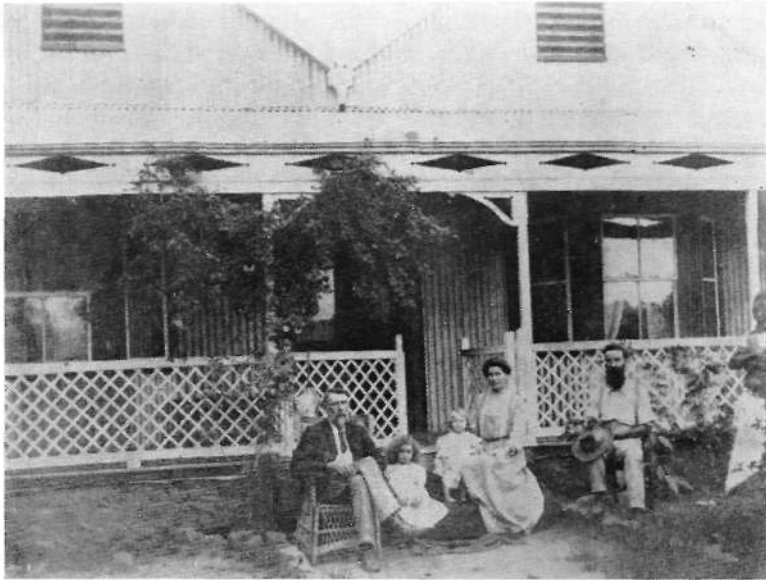
THE J. S. MARITZ HOUSE

Unfortunately the Maritz house has recently been demolished, so we must satisfy ourselves with inspecting the stand on which it once stood. Mr. Maritz, well known as Fanie Maritz in the early days, was a pre-pioneer. He was a fine old gentleman, and because he was an eloquent African linguist and knew this area so well, he was of great assistance to the Administration. He was greatly respected and his wife much admired. She was one of those pioneer women who loved this country, and I always remember her so bright and cheerful bubbling over with the joy of life. I am aware there are a great many incidents that took place in Mr. and Mrs. Maritz's life that only Stephanie and Margaret could relate, and Stephanie has supplied a supplement to my address this morning.

But before reading it, there is just one important incident in Mr. Maritz's life related in an article by Mr. Fairbridge which shows the utter trust the Africans placed in him. It is as follows:

"We have another historical site even earlier than 1890, a site of the ancient Empire of Monomotapa, in the shape of an elephant tusk presented to J. S. Maritz with a request that the kingdom of the Barwe (or Chabarwi) might be included in the British portion of Manikaland instead of being left in the Portuguese sphere of influence.

"Now, as the Natives could not write, their custom in making a transfer of land (or allegiance) was to select an elephant's tusk, and after filling the hollow end with earth taken from the main kraal, to send it with a delegation of their chief councillors to the new sovereign, and after the capture of Fort Massi Kessi by the Pioneers, and the retreat of the Portuguese, the Barwe people did



The J. S. Maritz House. Mr. and Mrs. Maritz and their two children, Margaret and Stephanie, Mr. Fairbridge, with black beard, on right.

this, but as they had known Maritz longer than Heyman, and further since he was already an Induna of the Manikas, they chose him as the recipient, asking him to send the tusk on to the Great White Queen in England as a sign that they surrendered themselves and their country to her powerful protection.

"Unfortunately however, the 'authorities' in England and Portugal had in the meantime, agreed to submit the question to arbitration, and the Italian arbitrator decided that as Chibarwi was east of the Plateau of Manikaland they should stay within the sphere of the Portuguese. The tusk itself thus remained with Maritz, from whom I subsequently received it in exchange for some modern apparatus of which he was in need of, at the time."

I might mention the modern apparatus was nothing more than some farming material.

The extract from Stephanie Maritz' letter reads:—"With reference to your tour of August 2nd. As our old home is not visible, you may wish to have some notes about the stand.

"It was sold to my mother by Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Massie and Randolph Nesbitt who owned it jointly. They had the title for it from the B.S.A. Co. The three women connected with the trio were all nurses. Mrs. Hewitt (afterwards Mrs. Blatch) took over as Matron at Old Umtali. Her sister, Miss Eliz Hewitt afterwards became Mrs. Massie and Miss Mary Susan Sanders, also a nurse, became wife of Randolph Nesbitt who earned the V.C. on the Mazoe Patrol.

"This stand was sold to my mother for £50 in about 1900."

THE FAIRBRIDGE HOMESTEAD: "UTOPIA"

Mr. R. S. Fairbridge was one of the original pioneers of Umtali. Previous to taking up their abode in New Umtali, the family lived in huts not far from the Pickets, in Old Umtali. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbridge, two daughters Helen, Hilda and the son Kingsley who was to become famed for his migration scheme. Mr. Fairbridge was a very well-known character in the early days, a surveyor. He spent most of his time in the bundu, surveying farms, whilst Mr. Pickett, who was also a surveyor, was responsible for the laying out of this township. Therefore Mr. Fairbridge took a very long time to complete this building. When the walls were about three or four feet high, he realised he had no time to complete the building, as the rainy season was approaching.

So after placing the door and window frames in position, he planted poles all round the basement of the uncompleted walls and they supported the roof. Between the poles, he hung reed mats, and as far as I can remember, these served their purpose for a very long time. It was known in those days as the house with doors and windows but no walls. You can imagine how our present municipality would have objected if they had had a say in it.

Mr. Fairbridge was rather a small hardy little man with clear blue eyes and a fairly long black beard. He always reminded me of Robinson Crusoe or one of Rider Haggard's characters. Dressed in khaki shirt and long trousers, with a cummerbund round his waist, attached to which was a long sheath knife which he was very proud of. (When his daughter was married, he insisted that the



Utopia: The Fairbridge Homestead.

(Photo: T. Y. Walton)

wedding cake should be cut with this weapon of his.) He seldom wore a hat, but invariably carried a large umbrella which not only kept off the sun's rays from his theodolite but kept off the rain. He was a very intelligent deep-thinking person and delighted in reminiscences of the past. He kept many interesting records. For instance, I have a few of his articles entitled "Fort Massi Kessi and Fort Heyman", "The Machine-gun at Fort Massi Kessi," "Pioneers and Early Settlers in Umtali", "Early Historical Relics of Fort Umtali", and "The Inyanga Pits".

Mrs. Fairbridge was one of those large jolly women and although at times they must have been very hard up, somehow she managed to weather the storm. Her conveyance was a rickshaw converted into a cart drawn by two donkeys, with an African running alongside beating them up. It was all downhill to town, except for a few large rounded antheaps which slowed up their progress. However the impetus of her fiery speeds took her over their tops.

There is no need to say very much about Kingsley Fairbridge. My brother and I knew him, but he led rather a secluded life, very seldom mixing with other lads. His ambition and determination and his persistence to reach his goal absorbed him. Mr. Rohburgh, the first clergyman of the Church of England in Umtali, was his first tutor and then Mrs. Hugh Tulloch. I think that we are all aware of the fact that his ideas were excellent but they were rather premature. The country at that time was striving for existence. To fill the large open spaces without capital was impossible. However we are proud of Kingsley and his monument on Christmas Pass is a reminder. Through determination he accomplished what he had set out to do.

The Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics: A History

by C. K. Cooke

Introduction

The discovery of Zimbabwe and particularly the early reports of Karl Mauch and others claiming that Zimbabwe was the Ophir of the Ancients and the source of the riches of King Solomon, triggered off a phase in the history of Rhodesia which resulted in the partial destruction of our ruined stone buildings and the loss of many relics.

Zimbabwe itself probably suffered less in the actual destruction of its fabric than most ruins but undoubtedly much gold and many gold plated objects were removed, given away as gold bead necklaces, and also melted down as bullion. It has been said that dinner parties were held near the ruins at Zimbabwe where each female guest was presented with a necklace made of gold beads found in the ruins. Burnham, the American Scout who accompanied the Victoria Column which camped at Iron Hill Mine on its way to Bulawayo after the start of the war of 1893, may well have seen Dhlo Dhlo Ruins when the party was travelling towards the Shangani River. This was prior to their engagement with the Matabele there and at Imbembesi.

In his book *Scouting on two Continents* Burnham recalls that he *mined* 3,000 ounces of gold and then disposed of his claims at Dhlo Dhlo to Sir John Willoughby for £1,000.

Khami Ruins was also the scene of intensive operations by Messrs. Dechow and Tweedale where they removed an unspecified amount of gold beads and ornaments.

Similar stories could be told of all the ruins in Rhodesia. In fact a Company known as the Ruins Exploration Company was formed to exploit the gold in our monuments. Dr. Caton-Thompson in her book *The Zimbabwe Culture* called it The Ruins Destruction Company.

When it was almost too late the Legislative Council enacted laws to prevent further exploitation. Ordinance 9 of 1902 was promulgated on 16th January, 1903, to provide for the better protection of Ancient Monuments and Ancient Relics. This only covered Ancient Buildings, and Bushman Paintings or drawings, and items likely to be found within the ruined structures. The date decided upon in the Act for the definition of Ancient Relics or Monuments was prior to 1800. Ancient workings were excluded from the provisions of the Act.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1911 extended the coverage of the original act by

including stone implements and other artefacts thought to have been made by the aboriginal inhabitants of the country but specifically referred to as Bushmen.

The year 1928 saw an Act promulgated giving special protection to a very large area surrounding and including the Victoria Falls. This was Act No. 5 of that year.

Although these Acts were promulgated there was no special machinery set up to maintain or control any of the items listed in the preamble to the Acts. The British South Africa Company's Police (afterwards the British South Africa Police) were the only body in any way able to look after the monuments and relics.

However, Zimbabwe came under special protection and had not only a Curator, Mr. R. N. Hall, but also had a Police Post under the charge of Trooper Stewart as early as 1891. The earliest mention of this is found in the orders issued by Col. Pennefather to the Officer Commanding at Fort Victoria, dated 18th August, 1890, which reads:

"17. You will as far as possible prevent prospectors and others from digging in or injuring in any way the ruins at Zimbabwe."

From the British South Africa Police Year Book of 1905 it appears that two European policemen were stationed there in that year. The Police post in 1906 consisted of three thatched huts and Tpr. St. Clare Wallace (known as *Shumba* to the Africans from his police badge) was sent there as member in charge with the additional duty of acting as Custodian of the ruins. The post was maintained until 1910 when it was disbanded. New quarters were built later and St. Clare Wallace, now a corporal, was recalled from Salisbury and was appointed caretaker on 6th August, 1911, in an unofficial capacity. He took his discharge from the force with the rank of Sergeant during July, 1913, when he was formally appointed as Curator.¹

No other ruin had any special protection and many suffered from vandalism during the period 1890-1932 despite the legislation that had been passed.

During 1933 it was decided to form a National Historical Committee with a view to establishing a National Historical Museum. A provisional committee was formed on 22nd June, 1933, in Bulawayo, and the first meeting of that committee was held in the Grand Hotel, Salisbury, on 14th November, 1933. Many resolutions were adopted including the following:

- (1) That the Museum be located in Bulawayo, since the nucleus of the collection already exists there in the possession of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations Committee (the promoters of this movement) and because this centre is in the main tourist route.
- (2) That the Government be asked to institute a Commission of Enquiry to report on the whole question of the disposal of documents and other material in Government offices . . . That the members of the Commission act as advisors to the Government on questions relating to the disposal or acquisition of manuscript material for permanent record and housing."

1. *Outpost* July 1928, March 1950, Archive Ref. W/1/3/4/1. 25. July 1910, 15. Aug. 1911, 24 Aug. 1911.

On this provisional Committee, were Hon. Lionel Cripps, C.M.G., Messrs. E. C. Alderson, W. A. Carnegie (First Chairman of the Historical Monuments Commission), F. Eyles, V. W. Hiller (later Government Archivist), Rev. Neville Jones (First Secretary of the Monuments Commission and later Chairman), F. P. Mennel and D. Niven.

The first full meeting of the newly formed Committee was held in the Legislative Assembly Building on 22nd-23rd November, 1934. It was resolved at this meeting that:—

"This Committee therefore recommends that Government take into consideration the question of introducing legislation at the next session of Parliament to make provision for the custody, housing and control of national archives of Southern Rhodesia."

It was also moved:

"That this Committee prepare a schedule of historic sites in Southern Rhodesia, which should be suitably marked with indestructible material for the benefit of posterity."

The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister, and the Hon. V. A. Lewis, Minister of Internal Affairs, joined the meeting for part of its deliberations. The Prime Minister indicated that consideration would be given to the appointment of an Archivist during the next financial year.

On Wednesday, 30th January, 1935, at the meeting of the National Historical Committee the question was raised suggesting the desirability of building a Museum at Zimbabwe Ruins. This was not achieved until 1959.

The Committee recommended the appointment of Mr. V. W. Hiller for the post of Archivist at a meeting held on 5th April, 1935.

At the same meeting various applications to excavate in monuments were considered, and it was agreed to have an area of Gwelo Kopje set aside for future archaeological investigation. Later in the year the following appeared in the Minutes:

"The Committee feels that, in the absence of adequate machinery to control excavation, it is inadvisable to issue permits of this kind, except in exceptional cases where the applicant is an archaeologist of established reputation . . ."

It was also moved:

"That all matters relating to the preservation of ancient monuments, including prehistoric sites, come under the purview of this Committee, which shall act in an advisory and consultative capacity to the Government."

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on 20th September, 1935. The following resolution was passed:

"We desire to record our satisfaction at the appointment of a Government Archivist and are of the opinion that wise action has been taken in the selection made . . ." (Mr. V. W. Hiller was appointed as the first Government Archivist.)

The Hon. Lionel Cripps, C.M.G. and Mr. D. Niven were appointed as members of the Archives Commission.

The first mention of a National Monuments Commission appears in a minute dated 9th January, 1936, which states: "The Commission agreed that

when the National Monuments Commission was appointed . . ."

This suggests that discussion had already taken place on this subject but does not appear in the minutes.

The Minutes of 22nd May, 1936, record the following:

"National Monuments Commission. An Act of Parliament had been passed but the names of the members had not yet been gazetted. It was pointed out that when this Commission functioned the work of the National Historical Committee would cease."

Thus from the National Historical Committee, the Historical Collection, the National Archives and the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics were founded.

The Monuments and Relics Act, No. 8 of 1936, was promulgated on 8th May of that year. This Act protected all sites, relics and monuments dated prior to the 1st January, 1890. The following were appointed as the first members of the Commission: Hon. L. Cripps, C.M.G., D. G. Arnold, Messrs. W. A. Carnegie, D. Niven, Neville Jones, P. V. Samuels, Father Stapleton and the representative of the Secretary for Native Affairs. Mr. Carnegie was elected Chairman and Mr. Jones, Secretary.² Members are appointed for five years but might be reappointed.

The Work of the Monuments Commission

Once formed the Commission started at once on its duties as laid down in the Act. (See Appendix A.) The first meeting took place on 6th and 7th August, 1936, in Bulawayo. By-laws and Regulations were considered and a sub-committee formed to draft them for submission to the Department. Only general business was discussed at this meeting.

The second meeting held on 3rd May, 1936, was the one at which the first recommendations for proclamation of National Monuments were considered. It was recommended that the following should be proclaimed:—

1. Zimbabwe Ruins.
 2. Victoria Falls.
 3. Naletale Ruins.
 4. Rhodes Matopo Park (Worlds View).
 5. Dhlo Dhlo Ruins.
 6. Khami Ruins.
 7. Bambata Cave.
2. *THE HON. L. CRIPPS, C.M.G.* was speaker of the Legislative Assembly and one of the first men to make a detailed study of Rock Art.
DR. GEORGE ARNOLD was Director of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia and a world authority on entomology. He carried out one of the first archaeological excavations in Rhodesia at Bambata Cave.
W. A. CARNEGIE was son of David Carnegie, a missionary of the 1870's. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes of Inyati Mission.
DUGALD NIVEN was the Director of the Bulawayo Public Library.
THE REV. NEVILLE JONES was Principal of Hope Fountain Mission and "the father of Rhodesian prehistory". He was the author of many papers and several books.
P. V. SAMUELS was a Salisbury business man with great historical interests.
FATHER STAPLETON, S.J. was a Catholic Father who was responsible for some of the earliest archaeological excavations undertaken here.



The insignia of the Commission.

(Photo: Noel Wesson)

8. Nswatugi Cave.
9. Sinoia Cave. (Since deproclaimed).
10. The Ruins on the Inyanga Estate.
11. The Altar and Rock Paintings on Umtali Commonage. (Since deproclaimed).
12. Pungwe Falls. (Since deproclaimed)
13. The Shangani Battlefield (Lupani).

(To date (July, 1971), 12 monuments have been deproclaimed, for a variety of reasons. Five of them, for example, became incorporated with National Parks. A full list, with reasons for deproclamation, is given in Appendix C.)

It was further resolved at this 1936 meeting that, "as the Commission had no administrative machinery, permission be sought to delegate administration of such sites as have already been under Government control to such departments of the public service as have hitherto administered them." Some were delegated to the Department of Agriculture, others remained under local authorities. The question of a museum at Zimbabwe was once more brought up for discussion.

A further 10 monuments were recommended for proclamation at the following meeting in July, 1937. These were:—

14. The Ancient Workings on Macardon Claims, Gwanda (Since deproclaimed).
15. Triashill Farm. Inyanga District. (Since deproclaimed).
16. Dombashawa Cave Paintings.
17. The Old Fort, Fort Victoria.
18. Echo Farm Paintings, Salisbury.
19. Silozwane Caves, Matopos.
20. Gulubahwe Cave, Matopos.

21. Mkumbe Cave, Chindamora Reserve.
22. Somerby Cave, Salisbury.
23. Paintings on Lot "O", Borrowdale.

Under the Act the Commission was empowered to make lists and surveys of all places of historic, archaeological, geological or natural beauty. With this in view the Commission despatched 2,936 circulars to farmers and ranchers throughout the country asking for information.

By the middle of 1938, 840 replies had been received in answer to the 2,936 circulars sent out, some of which contained very valuable information.

Other replies were far from useful. One farmer returned his form properly completed with the heartfelt remark "What next? Polar bears?" added at the bottom. Other facetious remarks in answer to what ancient relics have you on your farm included: "My wife", "Myself" and "my old dog".

The matter of a Field Archaeologist was raised (for the second time) at the next meeting but during the discussion the requirements were down-graded to that of an Inspector. In the meantime it was resolved that the British South Africa Police be asked to submit reports on any monument that they visited.

Lobengula's grave had been found in 1912 by Mr. A. Giese (who also discovered Wankie coalfield) and in 1938 he came up with the suggestion to the Commission that the grave be properly walled in and protected. On the recommendation of Mr. Bullock (Secretary for Internal Affairs) no steps were taken. Had the sealing of the grave been undertaken at that time the thefts and desecration which have happened since might have been prevented. However the lack of action was because of deference to native opinion.

During 1938 a temporary Inspector, Capt. R. H. R. Stevenson, was appointed to make inspection of ruins and carry out maintenance and fencing. He had no archaeological knowledge and his appointment was by no means unanimous.³ By this time the Commission was responsible for the 23 National Monuments mentioned plus an unspecified number of Ancient Monuments. Lack of trained staff was undoubtedly holding back scientific work as well as the Archaeological Survey. No use had been made of the information which had been sent in as replies to the Postal Questionnaire.

Native Custodians were appointed for the first time at Zimbabwe to help Mr. Wallace in his duties and the clearing of the ruins, in which they were helped by prisoners from the local gaol.

A camping ground was set aside at Zimbabwe and a fee of 2s. per night, which included fire wood and water, was instituted.

Mrs. E. Goodall was given a grant to undertake the copying of rock paintings on behalf of the Commission.⁴

3. *CAPT. R. H. R. STEVENSON* was born in San Francisco in 1878 and he died in April 1968 aged 90. He did his military training at Bonn-Godesburg. From 1899-1902 he fought with the 6th Dragoon Guards in the South African War. Later he served with the Natal Light Horse and with the cavalry in South West Africa in the first World War. He was a Captain before 1902. He was a well known naturalist in his later days in Rhodesia.

4. *MRS. E. GOODALL* was Honorary Keeper of Ethnology, Queen Victoria Museum, Salisbury. She was a member of the expedition led by Professor Frobenius to this country during 1928-29. She was part author of *The Rock Art of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland* and has published a number of scientific papers. She died in June 1971.

The year 1939 saw the erection of Rest Huts at the Victoria Falls and the request of funds for a bungalow for the use of the Curator.

The number of proclaimed monuments was now 34 including archaeological sites, historic sites and places of natural beauty. Eight more had been proclaimed in 1938, five on 10th March, 1939, and two deproclaimed. No funds were made available by the Government for the employment of a Field Archaeologist or an Inspector of Monuments.

On 1st July, 1941, the Commission was reappointed *en bloc* with the exception of Father Stapleton who had died and with the addition of Mrs. E. Martin, Mr. F. P. Mennell and the Director of Public Works.³

Mr. Carnegie was re-elected Chairman and Mr. Neville Jones re-appointed Secretary.

The first rest huts were built at Zimbabwe during this year. The charge per night including the provision of beds and mattresses, mosquito nets, firewood and water was fixed at 5s. per night.

Because of vandalism the cave associated with the burial of Lobengula was proclaimed a National Monument, but nothing was done to permanently seal the opening of the cave.

During 1944 the question of the appointment of an Inspector of Monuments was again raised and money was placed on the estimates for such an appointment. An archaeologist was not considered essential

Up to this time the Monuments Commission was the only body empowered by Government to take care of areas of land, places of beauty, waterfalls as well as places of historic, archaeological and palaeontological interest. Government therefore decided to form a further body known as the National Parks Trust.

The different functions of the Commission and of the National Parks Trust are outlined in Appendix A. There is a certain amount of overlapping in the clauses covering the preservation of physiographical features, places with distinctive flora and fauna or peculiar geological features and, in practice, certain proclaimed National Monuments with mainly non-historical features have been deproclaimed once they have been embraced within a National Park. (See Appendix C). However, the deproclamation of such Monuments in either National Parks or National Trust Land is not automatic. The Victoria Falls Reserve is still National Monument No. 1. And there are still National Monuments within National Parks as, for example, Zimbabwe, Nswatugi Cave, Bambata Cave, Bumbuzi Ruins, and others. In such cases the overall care of the Monument is still the responsibility of the Commission.

By 1945 the number of proclaimed Monuments had reached 52.

The first publication to be undertaken by the Commission was mooted which was to be a book describing the proclaimed monuments. This was entrusted to Mrs. Cuthbertson, the daughter of Mr. Dugald Niven, one of the first members of the Commission. But before the task was completed she was

5. *MRS. E. MARTIN*. (Since deceased, lost at sea.) She was an amateur archaeologist who had excavated in Umtali District and had written several papers.
F. P. MENNELL came to Rhodesia as the first Director of the Bulawayo Museum. He later went into private practice as a Consulting Geologist.



A typical description plaque.

transferred to Durban. Later, Mr. Rowland J. Fothergill, a journalist who became editor of the *Sunday Mail*, took over and edited the book *The Monuments of Southern Rhodesia* which was published by the Commission in 1953 with financial assistance from the Beit Trustees.

In 1946 the Commission members were re-appointed *en bloc* except for the Hon. L. Cripps who wished to resign. His place was taken by Mr. A. W. Redfern, the Chairman of the Natural Resources Board. The Chairman and Secretary were as before.

Mr. K. S. R. Robinson, a well known amateur archaeologist, was appointed as the first full-time Inspector of Monuments on 1st July, 1946, and a small base camp was erected at Khami Ruins for his use whilst not on inspecting duties. He was given the title of Chief Inspector when the staff was increased.

Because of advancing years Mr. St. Clare Wallace who had been Curator of the Zimbabwe ruins for 38 years resigned in 1948 from this position.

Mr. Neville Jones was honoured by the award of the O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours 1948 on the occasion of his retirement from the Museum's service.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Martin a vacancy occurred on the Commission which was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. H. N. Smithers, Director of the National Museums of Rhodesia.

During 1948 Mr. S. D. Sandes, an ex-Chief Superintendent, C.I.D., was appointed Curator of the Zimbabwe Ruins.

The first official *Guide Book to Zimbabwe Ruins* was prepared by Mr. Neville Jones. This was printed and published by the Government Printer in 1949 and subsequently re-published in 1953, 1959, 1964 and 1965.

Mr. Arnold Carnegie died on 4th February, 1951, having been the Chairman of the Commission from its formation during 1936. No replacement was made because all members were due to retire. Dr. Arnold resigned and Mr. R. Summers, Keeper of the Department of Antiquities, Bulawayo Museum, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Smithers was appointed Acting Chairman. The new *Guide Book to Zimbabwe* was proving a success and Mr. Robinson was asked to prepare a similar one for Khami Ruins.

The Zimbabwe Reserve and the Victoria Falls Reserve were now administered by the Department of National Parks but, as mentioned above, the Commission retained the oversight of all archaeological buildings and relics. The sites were not deproclaimed as National Monuments. At Zimbabwe for example, Mr. Sandes held the dual post of Parks Warden and Curator of the Ruins.

The following resolution was passed in 1950:—

"That the Commission's Inspector and such people as the Commission may invite be asked to undertake regular archaeological work so that the Colony's Monuments may be better known and the cultural and chronological problems connected with them be elucidated."

Mr. Neville Jones expressed his intention of asking the next meeting not to re-appoint him as Secretary. A new list of Commission members was published on 31st July, 1951; these were Mr. R. Smithers, Dr. A. M. McGregor, Mr. Neville Jones, Mr. R. F. H. Summers, Mr. D. Niven, Mr. C. K. Cooke and Mrs. E. Finch.⁶ Mr. Neville Jones was elected Chairman, but a permanent Secretary was not appointed at this meeting. Mr. R. F. H. Summers accepted this post on 5th February, 1952. Mr. Summers was granted leave from 9th February, 1952 and Mr. C. K. Cooke offered to act as Secretary in an honorary capacity during the 7½ months of Mr. Summers' absence. On 19th September Mr. Cooke agreed to being appointed to this post because of Mr. Summers' inability to continue.

Mr. Neville Jones received the degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) at the University of Witwatersrand. This was awarded for his services to archaeology.

The *Guide Book to Khami Ruins* by K. S. R. Robinson, Inspector of Monuments, was published during 1953, as was the *Monuments of Southern Rhodesia*. (See above.) Owing to the large increase in the number of proclaimed sites (75) it was resolved to approach the Government for the appointment of an Inspector for Mashonaland.

Dr. Neville Jones who had been associated with the Commission since its inception died on 24th October, 1954, after 18 years and three months of unbroken service. Mr. Summers was elected Chairman in his place.

6. DR. A. M. MCGREGOR (since deceased) was Director of the Geological Survey.
C. K. COOKE. Amateur archaeologist. Elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (London) 1957. Came to Rhodesia 1928. Has published over 70 papers in Archaeological Journals. Part author of *The Rock Art of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. Author of *The Rock Art of Southern Africa*.
MRS. E. FINCH (since deceased) was the wife of Canon Finch of Umtali. She was an amateur archaeologist who had excavated at Inyanga.



A typical plinth. This marks the site of battle of Bembesi.

On 4th March, 1955, Mr. T. J. Needham and Col. A. S. Hickman attended their first meeting as commissioners.⁷

The desirability of a museum at Zimbabwe was once more raised. The Secretary was instructed to investigate this matter and find ways and means of getting this proposal under way.

Mr. Leslie Stewart, Director of National Parks, was appointed as a member of the Commission, replacing Mrs. Finch, who had taken up permanent residence in England.

A monograph written by Mr. K. R. Robinson entitled *Khami Ruins* was published by the Cambridge University Press in 1955, the Commission paying for this publication from accumulated funds. The survey of the Hill Ruin mentioned in this book was undertaken by the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society (Matabeleland Branch).

Lengthy discussions were held in Livingstone in 1956 on the desirability of federalising the monuments of the two countries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Nothing came of these and later discussions. (The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been created in 1953.

Mr. Anthony Whitty, A.R.I.B.A., was appointed Surveyor/Inspector of Monuments and was stationed in Mashonaland.

The system of marking historical sites with plaques in English and a local dialect was instituted. These have been erected only on sites where both European and Bantu peoples were involved. The first ones to be so marked were the 'Battle of Imbembesi' and the 'Rhodes Indaba Site'.

The building of a site museum at Nyahokwe was first suggested during 1957. The information collected by post in 1938 was used in conjunction with the

7. T. J. NEEDHAM was a retired Treasury official. He later farmed at Marandellas. He is now deceased.

COL. A. S. HICKMAN, M.B.E., a retired Commissioner of Police. A historian. Author of *Men Who Made Rhodesia* (1960) and *Rhodesia Served the Queen* (1970). Is National Chairman of the Rhodesiana Society, the Hon. Keeper of Pioneer History, Queen Victoria Museum.

records of the National Museum, Bulawayo, and the Commission's files to institute an *Archaeological Survey of Southern Rhodesia*. Mr. Summers and Mr. Cooke undertook this work and at the same time completed a *Bibliography of Archaeological Sites*. These were published as supplements to the Annual Report for 1958, 20 years after the original circulars to farmers and others were sent out.

It is interesting to note here that the Hon. Lionel Cripps, who did such pioneer work in the recording of rock paintings took devious routes to and from meetings of the Commission so that he could visit sites and copy paintings *en route*. The record that he made was later an invaluable help in the Archaeological Survey. His reports and copies of paintings are housed in the National Museum, Bulawayo.

In 1958 a Trust was formed by Government to provide funds to build a Museum at Zimbabwe. Funds came from Government, the State Lotteries and public subscription. The Commission also agreed to contribute £2,000 and its architect, Mr. Whitty, agreed to design the building. Tenders were called for in February, 1958, and the museum was opened on 30th September, 1961, by Sir Humphrey Gibbs, then Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. O. Bernhard⁸ of Umtali donated a piece of land at Nyahokwe for the purpose of building a site museum. Mr. Whitty undertook the design of this.

Mr. T. J. Needham died during this year and was replaced on the Commission by Mr. T. W. Gubb.⁹

Mr. H. B. Dugmore, Chairman of National Museums Trustees, joined the Commission in 1958 but resigned the same year for business reasons, Mr. H. A. Cripwell¹⁰ being appointed in his stead.

Dr. Bond was appointed Honorary Inspector in the field of palaeontology.¹¹

Mr. Summers because of increasing work in the Museums asked to be relieved of his duties as Chairman. Mr. T. W. Gubb was elected in his place. Dr. A. M. MacGregor was forced to resign owing to his continued ill-health and Mr. R. G. Cumming was appointed in his place.¹²

Mrs. L. Hodges was given the post of Curator of Zimbabwe Ruins and Museum during 1959.¹³

A book entitled *Prehistoric Rock Art of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland* written by Mrs. E. Goodall, C. K. Cooke and Dr. Desmond Clark (a Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California) and edited by Mr. Roger Summers was published by the National Publications

8. *F. O. BERNHARD*, a retired farmer, was also an amateur archaeologist who had excavated at Murahwa's Hill and Ziwa. He later, 1966, became a member of the Commission.
9. *T. W. GUBB* was a retired Chartered Accountant. He was a Rhodes Scholar and captain of Oxford University Rugby Club. He also played for England.
10. *H. A. CRIPWELL* was a retired Provincial Commissioner and an authority on early history of Rhodesia. Before his death in 1970 he was National Chairman of the Rhodesiana Society.
11. *DR.*, now *PROF. G. BOND*. The Keeper of Geology, National Museum, Bulawayo. He now holds the chair of Geology at the University of Rhodesia.
12. *R. G. CUMMING* is a farmer and business man. His interests are mainly historical.
13. *MRS. LILIAN HODGES*. Her late husband was Inspector of Monuments in Zambia and she worked with Professor Desmond Clark at the Livingstone Museum, Zambia.

Trust in 1959.

The first permanent Bookkeeper/Typist was appointed during 1960, both these jobs having been previously carried out on an honorary or part-time basis. The number of National Monuments had now reached 100.

Problems connected with the preservation of buildings of historic interest first became urgent about 1960 because a building boom was on and many buildings of European origin built prior to 1910 were being pulled down and no architectural records of them were being made. With a view to aiding the preservation of such buildings the National Trust was formed in 1960. It is similar in scope to the national body in Britain in that it can receive land and buildings and funds for their maintenance. (See Appendix A.) The Act contains definitions and some provisions that do overlap with those of the Monuments Act but no conflicting interpretations have yet occurred. The Trust does not own any monuments and even should it acquire any, deproclamation under the Monuments Act would not necessarily follow. There has always been the closest association between the Commission and the Trust. (See below for further note on historic buildings.)

A complete survey of Zimbabwe Ruins was carried out by the Surveyor/Inspector in 1960. These plans were used in the construction of the Acropolis model in the National Museum, Bulawayo, and the models in the Zimbabwe Museum.

The unveiling ceremony of the plaques at the site of 'The Battle of Imbembesi' was performed in 1960 by Major Paddon, the only surviving member of the battle. The flag of the British South Africa Company was used in the ceremony. Although no African survivors of the battle could be located two descendants were amongst those invited.

The publication of the Honorary Secretary's report on *Excavations at Pomongwe Cave* was subsidised by the Commission.

Mrs. E. Goodall was awarded the M.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours for her services to the country.

The members of the Commission were re-appointed 'en bloc' during September, 1961, the same officers being re-elected with Col. A. S. Hickman becoming Deputy Chairman.

The suggestion that suitable African Inspectors be appointed was raised during 1961.

Mr. Whitty, Surveyor/Inspector, left the service to return to his profession in England. His greatest contribution was the surveying and making of plans of our many ruins and his work on the Iron Age generally. His theory on the building sequence at Zimbabwe has been widely accepted.

Mr. C. K. Cooke was appointed full-time Director of the Commission from 1st September, 1962. Mr. T. J. Hlazo became the first African member to be appointed by the Minister.¹⁴

Mr. C. K. Cooke tendered his resignation from the Commission on his appointment as its first Director. Mr. John Thokozane was appointed as a

14. T. J. HLAZO was an M.P. of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly.

Junior Inspector, Mr. H. A. B. Simons was gazetted as a member.¹⁵

Mr. K. R. Robinson was granted leave pending retirement in 1963. Mr. Robinson was the first man to hold the position of Chief Inspector and retired from the service after 17 years.

During Mr. Robinson's service he carried out a large number of important excavations, Khami, Zimbabwe and Inyanga being the most important. His work made it possible for the sequence of the Iron Age Industries of Rhodesia to be put in their right perspective. He also carried out a number of investigations into the Stone Age. His work definitely laid the foundation on which future archaeologists will build.

The Nyahokwe Museum was completed during this year.

Mr. P. S. Garlake was appointed to the post of Senior Inspector, and a further African was appointed as a Junior Inspector.¹⁶

The year 1964 saw plans made to construct a typical 19th Century Village adjoining the Museum at Zimbabwe. A system of conducted tours was also introduced.

Mr. Smithers stated that he wished to resign at the end of his 15 year period of office.

On 21st September, 1966, Messrs. F. O. Bernhard (See note 8), E. M. Ewing, V. P. Odendaal, J. Rademeyer and Dr. A. T. M. Mehliiss were appointed to the Commission.¹⁷ Mr. Gubb was re-elected Chairman with Col. Hickman as Deputy.

The Commissioner of Roads and Road Traffic agreed to the sign-posting of Monuments with a special insignia and a map showing all of the proclaimed Monuments marked with the same sign was prepared for printing. (See p. 36)

A site museum designed by the Senior Inspector, Mr. P. S. Garlake, was erected at Khami Ruins. The display work was carried out by members of the staff.

Dr. A. T. M. Mehliiss resigned because of his permanent transfer to Johannesburg and Mr. R. F. H. Summers resigned for personal reasons. Dr. J. Shee and Mr. D. T. Low filled the two vacancies.¹⁸

The complete reconstruction of a Pit Village at Inyanga was undertaken in 1967 as a tourist attraction.

The building of a site museum at Nswatugi was approved. Mr. Gubb made

15. *H. A. B. SIMONS* was headmaster of a European Primary School (Baines). His interests lay in archaeology and history. He published papers on his archaeological excavations.
16. *P. S. GARLAKE* has a diploma in archaeology from the University of London. He also graduated at Cape Town in architecture. He resigned in December 1970.
17. *E. M. EWING* is a tobacco farmer in the Banket district with great interest in Rhodesian History;
V. P. ODENDAAL is a farmer in the Melsetter district interested in history.
J. RADEMEYER is a farmer in the Fort Victoria district interested in history, particularly that of the Pioneer period.
DR. MEHLISS is a geologist with the Goldfields Company. He is interested in palaeontology and archaeology.
18. *DR. J. C. SHEE* is a physician and medical specialist. He is interested in history and also archaeology. Has done some excavation.
D. T. LOW is a Bulawayo business man whose main interests are Rhodesiana and general African History.

himself personally responsible for the cost of the building.

Fort Mazoe, which had not been relocated since the Mashona Rebellion, was found in 1968.

An 'inductive loop system' was ordered for installation at Zimbabwe Ruins. This will provide an automatic system of conducted tours around the 'Temple'.

In 1970 Mr. H. A. Cripwell died and Mr. J. Rademeyer resigned for personal reasons. Their places were taken by Professor G. Bond and Mr. E. E. Burke, Director of the National Archives.

The above outlines the general approach of the Commission to the duties given it by the Government under the terms of the Monuments Act, Chapter 70, as amended.

The information has been extracted from the Minutes of the Commission and the Historical Committee.

The policy of the Commission has always been one of encouragement to archaeological and historical research as well as the provision of site museums at important Monuments. The maintenance of nearly 140 Monuments (see appendix) throughout the country is an enormous problem which can only be satisfactorily overcome by a much larger staff in the field. However, the amount achieved by the present inadequate staff is quite remarkable.

Excavations and Investigations

During the years that the Commission has been in being many important excavations have been carried out by members of the staff, sometimes individually and sometimes in conjunction with other scientific bodies. In this they have been greatly helped by the National Museums of Rhodesia, The Schools Exploration Society (Matabeleland Branch) and The Inyanga Research Fund.

The most important sites investigated have been Inyanga, Zimbabwe, Khami Ruins, Khami Waterworks, Pomongwe Cave, Tshangula Cave, Sitanda Dam, Dambarare, Chitope, Zombepata, Leopard's Kopje, Dombozanga, Mapila Hill, Maxton Farm, Rusawi Rock Shelters, Gokomere and sites in the Umguza Valley.

There are sites which were reported long ago and have not been found since, in the last few years we have filled gaps. Early observers were often a long way out in their direction even if they took compass bearings. One recorded by R. N. Hall was almost exactly 180° wrong. His description of the paintings was however correct.

Publications

Many papers on Rock Paintings, the Stone Age, the Iron Age and general archaeological and historical subjects have been published by members of the Commission and its staff.

Zimbabwe Site
Museum.



The following guide books have been written and published on behalf of the Commission. Dates are of first publication. *A Guide to Zimbabwe* (1949) by Dr. Neville Jones, re-written later by Mr. Roger Summers and now in its 5th Edition; *A Guide to Khami Ruins* (1953) by K. S. R. Robinson; *A Guide to the Antiquities of Inyanga* (1966) by P. S. Garlake; *A Guide to the Antiquities around Bulawayo* (1965) by C. K. Cooke; and *The Monuments Map* (1967) by C. K. Cooke. A new edition of the *Guide to the Khami Ruins* was written by C. K. Cooke in 1959. Pamphlets for free issue have also been produced: *The Matopo Paintings*, *Digging up the Past*, *Nyahokwe Ruins*, *Our Heritage the Past* by C. K. Cooke and *The Antiquities of the Mtoko Area* by P. S. Garlake.

Pioneer Forts in Rhodesia, 1890-1897, by P. S. Garlake was published as an article in *Rhodesiana* No. 12, Sept., 1965.

Articles of a varied nature appear from time to time in the magazine *Rhodesia Calls* and in the press generally.

The Archaeological Survey

When the first survey was published during 1958 it was hoped that this would be a continuous operation. Unfortunately lack of staff prevented this. Although information was pouring into the Commission from Inspectors' reports and finds made by the public no staff was available to correlate the information and transfer it to the card index and maps.

The year 1968 saw the resumption of this operation when it was possible to employ extra staff. All the old information has been plotted on the 1:250,000 series of maps and a punch-card system instituted. This is now a continuous operation and should never be allowed to lapse. Some 3,000 sites of all periods have been plotted. The Survey is proving of use to all investigators and we have had a number of calls for information which is now readily available.

The next stage will be the identification of sites in the field for inclusion on the 1:50,000 series of maps.

During 1968 a further postal questionnaire was carried out. This resulted in

a great deal of valuable information being sent in. However, because the average observer cannot identify cultures in either the Iron or Stone Age, identification will have to be undertaken by field staff when they become available.

The Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society has helped very considerably in the survey by reporting sites found in remote areas of the country.

Plaques

The marking of sites with bronze plaques was instituted during 1957 and the following have so far been erected. Battle of Imbembesi, Fort Inugu, Laing's Graveyard, the site of Wilson's last stand, Pioneer crossing Shashi River, Fort Umlugulu, Rhodes Indaba Site, Place where Rhodes first entered Rhodesia, Maxim's Hotel, 1st Police Post Zimbabwe, Battle of Singuesi, Empandeni Fort, Umvutcha Kraal, Indaba Tree, Fort Tuli Buildings, Missionary Tree Umvutcha, Rhodes Stable, Laidman's Hill, The Pioneer Road, in conjunction with the Rhodesian School's Exploration Society (Matabeleland), Missionary Road Mangwe, Inyati Fort, Rhodes Hut Bulawayo, the discovery of the Hot Springs near Umtali, the Pioneer Road Crossing, Lee's Homestead, White Man's Camp Bulawayo, (see illustration on p. 39), Fort Gibbs. Many others will be marked in the future.

Old Buildings

Because there is no other body specifically charged with looking after buildings erected between 1890 and 1910 legislation has recently been placed before the Parliament giving the Commission certain powers to delay destruction whilst photographs and plans are made. By this means it is hoped to maintain a permanent record of all worthwhile buildings of historic or architectural merit in the country.

Site Museums and Displays

There are small museums illustrating the history of the sites at Zimbabwe, Nswatugi, Pomongwe, Khami and Nyahokwe. A photographic history of C. J. Rhodes is displayed in Rhodes' Hut at Government House, Bulawayo, and a similar one has been erected outside the consecrated ground at World's View, Matopos. A photographic display is being prepared for Old Hartley giving the history of the settlement there. A Karanga Village is maintained at Zimbabwe and a reconstruction of a pit-village has been made at Inyanga.

Publicising the Monuments

The National Monuments consist of Archaeological, pre-Pioneer Historical, post-Pioneer Historical sites as well as places of natural beauty. The places of natural beauty are gradually being handed over to other bodies who are more competent to maintain them, e.g. the National Parks. The last few years has seen a very big swing towards the opening up of our Monuments for tourists, by the clearing of sites, the publication of guide books and the provision of site museums and displays.

Little has been done so far in the way of amenities for people at our Monuments except for Zimbabwe, Khami, Nswatugi and other very popular sites.

However it is becoming increasingly necessary to provide lavatories, water and camping areas at sites throughout the country and as the number of tourists is increasing, the matter is receiving the urgent attention of the Commission.

Vandalism of Monuments is always present but has not been a major problem so far. Names on plaques, fence poles, notices, etc., are one of the nuisances. We even had 'I love Evie' chipped on to the granite near Silozwane Cave in modern Greek.

The use of notices as targets is a common practice whilst paintings of antelope have also been used by the marksman. Large scale damage, except for the very occasional removal of small ruined walls to build diptanks etc., is fortunately rare.

Some years ago the Minister, when I said that the mentality of the people writing their names on notices, etc., was similar to that of those who recorded them for posterity on lavatory walls, replied: "Obviously we shall have to find money to build more lavatory blocks". I might say that Treasury have not complied with this suggestion.

Present (1971) Members of the Commission

D. T. Low (*Chairman*).

Col. A. S. Hickman, M.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).

Mrs. E. Goodall, M.B.E. Messrs. T. W. Gubb, R. G. Cumming, V. P. Odendaal, A. M. Ewing, H. A. B. Simons, F. O. Bernhard, E. E. Burke, Dr. J. C. Shee, Professor G. Bond.

Director: C. K. Cooke, F.S.A.

Chief Inspector: T. Huffman, B.A.

Senior Inspector: N. Walker, B.A., B.Sc.

Office Staff: E. T. Hepburn, Miss H. C. Cloete.

Curator Zimbabwe Museum: Mrs. L. E. Hodges.

Assistant: Miss P. Hodges.

Inspectorate: J. Thokozane, J. Moyo.

16 Custodians.

Honorary Officers:

Capt. C. W. Glass, M.C., O.B.E. Honorary Warden, Bunga Forest.

Mrs. J. Willemse. Honorary Warden, Moodies Grave.

F. O. Bernhard, Honorary Curator, Nyahokwe Ruins and Museum.

M. van der Riet, Honorary Warden, Harleigh Farm.

W. C. Swanson, Honorary Warden, Markwe Cave.

APPENDIX A

(During the course of this article two Trusts have been mentioned which appear to have functions and objects which at occasional points overlap with those of the Commission. These are The National Trust and the National Parks Trust.

The introductory descriptions to all three Acts are given below from which it would appear that there are overlaps, shadowy boundaries and fine distinctions between the three organisations. But there have been no conflicts in their practical application.—Editor?)

MONUMENTS AND RELICS ACT: CHAPTER 70

To provide for the better preservation of ancient, historical and natural monuments, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, archaeological or scientific interest and to provide for the payment of pensions and other benefits to members of the staff of the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics and for other matters connected therewith.

Section 2.

Interpretation
of terms.

In this Act—

"ancient monument" means any building, ruin, remaining portion of building or ruin, stone circle, altar, pillar, statue, tumulus, grave, cave, rock shelter, midden, shell mound or other site or thing of a similar kind, which is known or believed to have been erected, constructed or used by Bushmen or other aboriginal inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia or by any people who visited Southern Rhodesia before the first day of January, 1890, but does not include any ancient working;

"ancient working" means any shaft, cutting, tunnel or stope which was made for mining purposes and was in existence prior to the first day of January, 1890;

"monument" means—

- (a) any ancient monument;
- (b) any area of land which is of archaeological or historical interest or contains objects of such interest;
- (c) any area of land which has distinctive or beautiful scenery or a distinctive geological formation;
- (d) any land containing rare or distinctive or beautiful flora or fauna;
- (e) any waterfall, cave, grotto, avenue of trees, old tree or old building; and
- (f) any other object (whether natural or constructed by man) of aesthetic, archaeological or scientific value or interest.

"relic" means any fossil of any kind, any drawing or painting on stone or petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by Bushmen or other aboriginal inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia, or by any people who inhabited or visited Southern Rhodesia before the first day of January, 1890, and any implement or ornament of archaeological, historical or scientific value, known or commonly believed to have been used by them, and any anthropological or archaeological contents of any ancient monument or ancient working.

NATIONAL TRUST ACT: CHAPTER 72

Purposes
of Trust.

Section 4.

The purposes of the Trust shall be—

- (a) to accept and hold property in trust for any public purposes and to act in any trust for or as trustee of any property devoted to public purposes in accordance with the conditions of such trust;
- (b) to promote for the benefit of the people of Southern Rhodesia the permanent preservation and protection of—
 - (i) lands and buildings of a national, archaeological, historical or aesthetic interest;
 - (ii) natural resources, animal or bird life and tree or flora;
 - (iii) objects or collections of objects of any description having national, archaeological, historical or aesthetic interest, including furniture, works of art, flora, stamps and literature;
- (c) subject to the provisions of this Act, to provide the public with access to and enjoyment of the lands, building, resources and objects enumerated in paragraph (b);
- (d) to maintain or manage or assist in maintaining or managing lands and buildings for the purpose of public recreation, entertainment, resort or instruction.

Monuments
and Relics
Act (Cap. 70)
not to apply
to Trust
property.

Section 21.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Monuments and Relics Act (Chapter 70), no property owned, held or controlled by the Trust shall be liable to be proclaimed to be a national monument or acquired by the commission in terms of that Act except with the written permission of the Council and with the approval of the Minister.

NATIONAL PARKS ACT: CHAPTER 263

(Preamble to the Act)

To provide for the establishment of national parks and the preservation of wild animal and fish life and vegetation and objects of geological, ethnological, historical or other scientific interests therein; and to provide for the control and management of such parks and for incidental matters.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF MONUMENTS

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Monument</i> | <i>Date of Proclamation</i> |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Victoria Falls Reserve | 14th May, 1937 |
| 2. | Zimbabwe Ruins | 16th July, 1937 |
| 3. | Naletale Ruins | 16th July, 1937 |
| 4. | World's View (Matopo Estate) | 16th July, 1937 |
| 5. | Dhlo-Dhlo Ruins | 16th July, 1937 |
| 6. | Khami Ruins | 16th July, 1937 |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Monument</i> | <i>Date of Proclamation</i> |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 7. | Bambata Cave | 16th July, 1937 |
| 8. | Nswatugi Cave | 16th July, 1937 |
| 9. | Sinoia Caves <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 16th July, 1937 |
| 10. | Rhodes Inyanga Estate | 16th July, 1937 |
| 11. | Altar and Rock Paintings on Umtali Common- age <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 16th July, 1937 |
| 12. | The Main Falls on the Pungwe River at the Head of the Pungwe Gorge. <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 16th July, 1937 |
| 13. | The Shangani Battlefield | 16th July, 1937 |
| 14. | Macardon Claims <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 24th September, 1937 |
| 15. | Triashill Farm <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 13th May, 1938 |
| 16. | Domboshawa Cave | 13th May, 1938 |
| 17. | Old Fort, Fort Victoria | 13th May, 1938 |
| 18. | Echo Farm Paintings | 6th October, 1961 |
| 19. | Silozwane Cave | 13th May, 1938 |
| 20. | Gulubahwe Cave | 13th May, 1938 |
| 21. | M'Kumbe Cave | 13th May, 1938 |
| 22. | Somerby Cave | 13th May, 1938 |
| 23. | Borrowdale Farm | 13th May, 1938 |
| 24. | Mrewa Cave | 10th March, 1939 |
| 25. | M'Toko Cave | 10th March, 1939 |
| 26. | Petroglyph of a Giraffe at Mtetengwe | 10th March, 1939 |
| 27. | Thomas Moodie's Grave | 10th March, 1939 |
| 28. | The Big Tree <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 10th March, 1939 |
| 29. | 'World's View' Farm | 16th June, 1939 |
| 30. | Gwelo Kopje <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 21st July, 1939 |
| 31. | Matendera Ruins | 18th August, 1939 |
| 32. | Dengeni Cave | 18th August, 1939 |
| 33. | Pongo Memorial | 6th September, 1940 |
| 34. | Fort Hill | 13th September, 1940 |
| 35. | Chirinda Forest <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 22nd November, 1940 |
| 36. | Halfway House Ruin | 28th March, 1941 |
| 37. | Chitungwisa Fort <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 28th March, 1941 |
| 38. | Indaba Tree, Penhalonga | 26th March, 1941 |
| 39. | Memorial to Mzilikazi | 9th January, 1942 |
| 40. | Muromo Farm Rock Paintings | 9th January, 1942 |
| 41. | Mzilikazi's Grave | 18th September, 1942 |
| 42. | Mtoa Ruins | 18th September, 1942 |
| 43. | Hillside Dams | 18th September, 1942 |
| 44. | Mjelele Valley Road Cave (Mtshелеle) | 30th October, 1942 |
| 45. | Jumbo Ancient Workings, Amatola Farm | 8th January, 1943 |
| 46. | 'Ewanrigg' Aloe Gardens <i>{Deproclaimed}</i> | 29th January, 1943 |
| 47. | Old Jesuit Mission | 16th April, 1943 |
| 48. | Lobengula's Grave | 12th November, 1943 |
| 49. | Memorial Cross, Cross Kopje, Umtali | 5th January, 1945 |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Monument</i> | <i>Date of Proclamation</i> |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 50. | Old Mangwe Fort | 5th January, 1945 |
| 51. | The Hot Springs known as Rupisi Hot Springs | 13th April, 1945 |
| 52. | Surtic Rock Paintings | 14th December, 1945 |
| 53. | Van Niekerk Ruins, Inyanga District | 3rd May, 1946 |
| 54. | Bunga Forest (<i>Deproclaimed</i>) | 25th January, 1946 |
| 55. | Blakiston Routledge Memorial, Mazoe | 25th January, 1946 |
| 56. | Filabusi Memorial | 25th January, 1946 |
| 57. | Mambo Memorial | 25th January, 1946 |
| 58. | Fort Rixon Memorial | 7th March, 1947 |
| 59. | Bumboosie Ruin and Rock Carving | 21st March, 1947 |
| 60. | Dambarimwe Cave | 14th January, 1949 |
| 61. | Mtoko Ruins | 14th January, 1949 |
| 62. | Chimunungwa Ruins | 14th January, 1949 |
| 63. | Rhodes' Indaba Site | 13th May, 1949 |
| 64. | Diana's Vow Cave | 10th February, 1950 |
| 65. | Markwe Cave | 10th February, 1950 |
| 66. | Two Cypress Trees, Salisbury | 9th June, 1950 |
| 67. | Fort Ingwenya | 14th August, 1953 |
| 68. | Ntaba Zaka Mambo Ruins | 4th July, 1952 |
| 69. | Makaha Fort | 3rd October, 1952 |
| 70. | Portuguese Fort, Angwa River | 14th November, 1952 |
| 71. | FortUmlugulu | 7th August, 1953 |
| 72. | Harleigh Farm (Lesapi Cave) | 15th January, 1954 |
| 73. | Salisbury Toposcope | 28th May, 1954 |
| 74. | Chamavara Cave | 25th June, 1954 |
| 75. | Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial | 13th August, 1954 |
| 76. | Melsetter Falls | 15th October, 1954 |
| 77. | Bambiri Rock Engravings | 4th May, 1956 |
| 78. | Rhodes' Summer House, Matopos | 9th March, 1956 |
| 79. | Rhodes Stable, Matopos | 9th March, 1956 |
| 80. | Ruswingo We Kasekete | 22nd March, 1957 |
| 81. | Zwongombe Ruins | 22nd March, 1957 |
| 82. | Chiswingo Ruins | 22nd March, 1957 |
| 83. | J. Lee's House | 26th April, 1957 |
| 84. | The Painted Cave on Mchela Hill | 21st June, 1957 |
| 85. | Ancient Park (Mbagazewa Hills) | 28th June, 1957 |
| 86. | The Khami Waterworks | 3rd January, 1958 |
| 87. | Empandeni Mission Ruins | 3rd January, 1958 |
| 88. | Fort Empandeni Earthworks | 3rd January, 1958 |
| 89. | The Rhodes Hut, Government House, Bulawayo | 21st February, 1958 |
| 90. | The Indaba Tree | 21st February, 1958 |
| 91. | Manemba Hill Cave and Paintings | 18th April, 1958 |
| 92. | Hartley Hill Fortifications | 8th August, 1958 |
| 93. | Mutowa Ruins | 24th October, 1958 |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Monument</i> | <i>Date of Proclamation</i> |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 94. | Fort Tuli | 9th October, 1959 |
| 95. | Fort Martin | 24th December, 1959 |
| 96. | Old Fort, Fort Rixon | 24th December, 1959 |
| 97. | Old Mission Site, London Missionary Society, Inyati | 24th December, 1959 |
| 98. | Fort Gibbs | 14th October, 1960 |
| 99. | Nyahokwe Ruins and Prehistoric Sites | 28th October, 1960 |
| 100. | Lekker Water Ruins | 5th December, 1960 |
| 101. | Mchuchu Ruins | 6th January, 1961 |
| 102. | Kagumbudzi Ruins | 6th January, 1961 |
| 103. | Elephant Cave | 8th September, 1961 |
| 104. | The Missionary Tree, Umvutcha Farm, Bulawayo | 6th October, 1961 |
| 105. | Umvutsha Kraal | 6th October, 1961 |
| 106. | Mutema Sacred Grove | 27th October, 1961 |
| 107. | Laager Site—Battle of Mbembesi | 15th December, 1961 |
| 108. | Fossil Dinosaur Site—Nyamandhlovu | 19th January, 1962 |
| 109. | Site of the Battle of Bembesi | 18th January, 1963 |
| 110. | Kamwahuku Fossil Forest | 28th August, 1964 |
| 111. | Portuguese Luanze Fort | 17th September, 1965 |
| 112. | Chikupu Cave | 15th October, 1965 |
| 113. | Graniteside Archaeological Site (<i>Deproclaimed</i>) | 19th November, 1965 |
| 114. | Regina Ruins | 4th February, 1966 |
| 115. | Chibvumani Ruins | 11th February, 1966 |
| 116. | Old Bulawayo | 21st October, 1966 |
| 117. | Portuguese Earthworks, Luanze | 17th March, 1967 |
| 118. | Selous' House | 12th May, 1967 |
| 119. | The MacDougal Weir Irrigation Canals and Tunnels | 1st March, 1968 |
| 120. | The Kongesi Ruins | 10th May, 1968 |
| 121. | Fort Mazoe | 21st March, 1969 |
| 122. | Amadzimba Cave | 13th June, 1969 |
| 123. | Old Fort Victoria | 3rd October, 1969 |
| 124. | Mutoto's Ruin | 3rd October, 1969 |
| 125. | Chiwawa's Ruin | 3rd October, 1969 |
| 126. | Matanda A Chiwawa Ruin, Sipolilo | 3rd October, 1969 |
| 127. | Mabokisi Fossil Forest | 3rd October, 1969 |
| 128. | Stramatolite Deposit, Huntsman Quarry | 24th October, 1969 |
| 129. | Section of Strip Road, Wankie-Lukosi | 12th December, 1969 |
| 130. | Section of Strip Road, Melfort | 23rd January, 1970 |
| 131. | Section of Strip Road, Lundi River Bridge (old) | 23rd January, 1970 |
| 132. | Cast Iron Victorian Horse-Trough, Government House, Bulawayo | 13th March, 1970 |
| 133. | Matopo Railway Terminus | 5th June, 1970 |
| 134. | Pandamatenga Site | 24th July, 1970 |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Monument</i> | <i>Date of Proclamation</i> |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 135. | The Trek Memorial, Melsetter | 24th July, 1970 |
| 136. | Orbicular Granite Site, Matopos | 2nd October, 1970 |
| 137. | Majiri Ruins | 12th February, 1971 |
| 138. | Coach House and Stables, Bulawayo | 12th March, 1971 |
| 139. | Flag Tree and Dawson's Store, Bulawayo | 30th April, 1971 |
| 140. | Mother Patrick's Mortuary, Salisbury | 14th May, 1971 |
| 141. | The Crocodile Men Paintings, Salisbury | 21st May, 1971 |
| 142. | The Bridge Painting, Salisbury | 21st May, 1971 |

APPENDIX C

DEPROCLAIMED MONUMENTS

Twelve Monuments have been deproclaimed for the reasons given in the list below. It is interesting to note that only one, No. 37, was deproclaimed because its original proclamation was based on error. All the others have been deproclaimed either on a change of administration of the place or to enable other developments to take place.

No.

9. Became a National Park.
11. Care and maintenance taken over by the Umtali Municipality.
12. Became a National Park.
14. Originally proclaimed to enable archeological work to be undertaken, after which deproclaimed so that mining operations could continue.
15. For the same reasons as No. 14.
28. Included in a National Park.
30. The site was considered not to be of sufficient interest to prevent building activities taking place on the kopje.
35. The Forest was transferred to the Forestry Commission.
37. At the time of proclamation it was thought that the Fort was of Portuguese origin. Later investigation showed that this was not so.
46. Was turned into a National Park.
54. Was turned into a National Park.
113. The site was considered not to be of sufficient archaeological value to prevent development of the area.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY

George Hindley Ltd. has produced another of its commercial histories, this time of the Rhodesian Milling Company, called *The Mill Clack*. It celebrates the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Company in which the B.S.A. Company, then administering the country, had a financial stake. Many well-known Rhodesians have been associated with the Company and there are some interesting pictures and stories of early Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Jelliman's Rest

by Margaret Brennand

(Col A. S. Hickman comments:—Many readers must often have wondered who it was who gave his name to this area north of Macheke. Jelliman was the first to grow tobacco in the area. Jelliman's discovery of Hot Springs should also be recorded. I believe a plaque with his name has been set up on a tree near the springs.)

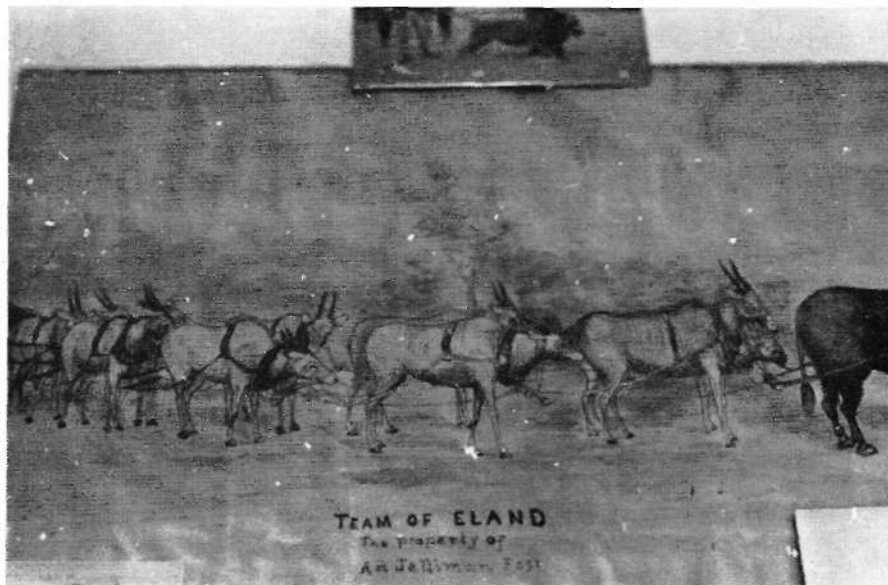
It was a bright, hot sticky day, but the verandah was relatively cool with a breeze which was sufficient to stir the curtains, and the wide open windows looked out across beautifully laid out gardens, still fresh and very green from the recent rain. It was January, 1969, but the thoughts of Mrs. McEwan had drifted back over the years as she recounted the story of her father, Mr. A. R. Jelliman, and his life in Rhodesia. Most of her story is based on the tales she heard from him, for Mrs. McEwan was only one year old in that year of 1894 when the family came to Rhodesia.

On 24th August, 1893, Albert Reuben Jelliman celebrated his twenty-sixth birthday. He was a transport driver in Kroonstad in the Orange Free State where he was happily settled with his wife and family. But Reuben heard many stories on his daily journeys around the countryside; stories about the lusty young country to the north and his imagination was fired with the opportunities which lay waiting for those who were willing to be pioneers in a new land. Fortunes could be made, especially in the transport business which Reuben knew so well, and the possibilities seemed endless to a man with courage and ambition, besides which, Reuben had an adventurous spirit and the challenge of opening up a new country appealed to his nature. So it was, that in the early months of 1894 he decided to see this new country for himself. He loaded up his wagons with all his possessions and accompanied by his wife and three young children, the youngest a baby girl only a few months old, he set off on the long trek northwards. For nine months they travelled; months which were a mixture of anticipation and anxiety, of hardships and happiness, of privation and moments of panic, until at last they reached the settlement close by the kopje. Great was their joy and relief to have reached Salisbury, their destination, at last but they were destined to stay there only briefly.

Reuben had intended to go into the transport business and he accordingly sought information about the available opportunities. In making his enquiries he learned about the Pioneer farms which were being offered, an idea which appealed to him and he was soon convinced that he could not do better than to try farming. He was offered land near to Macheke and so once more the family set out. This time the journey was not nearly so long as the one which they had

made coming to Rhodesia, but it was not without its difficult moments. They finally reached the 'farm', about twelve miles from Macheke and Reuben promptly named it Jelliman's Rest. Here he built a pole and dagga hut which was to be their first home and the family moved in. Opening up a new farm took patience and a great deal of hard work, but Reuben was equal to the demands and he was determined to make a success of his new venture. By early 1895 he had cleared some of the wild bushland and there was the semblance of a farm, when suddenly both he and his wife were stricken with malaria. Luckily a neighbour, Mr. De Jager, rode over on a visit at this time. He discovered the children playing outside the house and on asking for their parents he was told that they were sleeping indoors. Further investigations enabled him to discover that Mrs. Jelliman, who was expecting her fourth child, had died and that Reuben was in a coma. Immediately he took charge. He made arrangements for the children to stay on nearby farms whilst he took care of the affairs at Jelliman's Rest and another farmer, Mr. Ernest Morris, undertook to drive the sick man to the hospital in Salisbury. One can only guess at the nightmare of that long, rough drive, a journey which was not easy under any circumstances but which was made worse by the presence of a patient who was very ill. The settlers however did not lack courage and despite the difficulties Reuben arrived safely at the hospital.

Eventually he returned to his farm, intending to continue his work, but he soon realised that a Rhodesian farm was not the ideal place for three motherless children and he accordingly contacted his relations in South Africa. Arrangements were made for the children to be cared for there and since they could hardly travel alone, Reuben decided to take them himself. By now it was 1896



Photograph of a water colour painting of Jelliman's team of Eland lead by an ox.

and there was the first stirring of unrest amongst the Mashona tribes in the area. Undaunted, Reuben loaded his wagon for the journey to Umtali and then on to Beira. He left a few of his most trusted servants to care for the farm and with only a coloured servant to help him he drove away.

The journey was not without incident. Not far along the road they came upon a party of Africans, armed and prepared for war. It was a tense moment and Reuben decided to keep moving slowly, trying to give no offence which might lead to an attack. For some reason his tactics proved correct and in spite of the hostile appearance of the Mashona, they made no attempt to attack the little band of travellers, who were allowed to continue their journey unmolested. Reuben did not return to his farm until after the Mashona Rebellion, when he discovered everything completely destroyed. The little house he had built so proudly two years previously was razed and his belongings scattered far and wide across the land. The remains of the servants he had left in charge, lay as mute testimony to the destruction. He discovered the shattered fragments of the stove his wife had so lovingly installed, strewn amongst the rocks on a nearby kopje. All that he had made or done had gone.

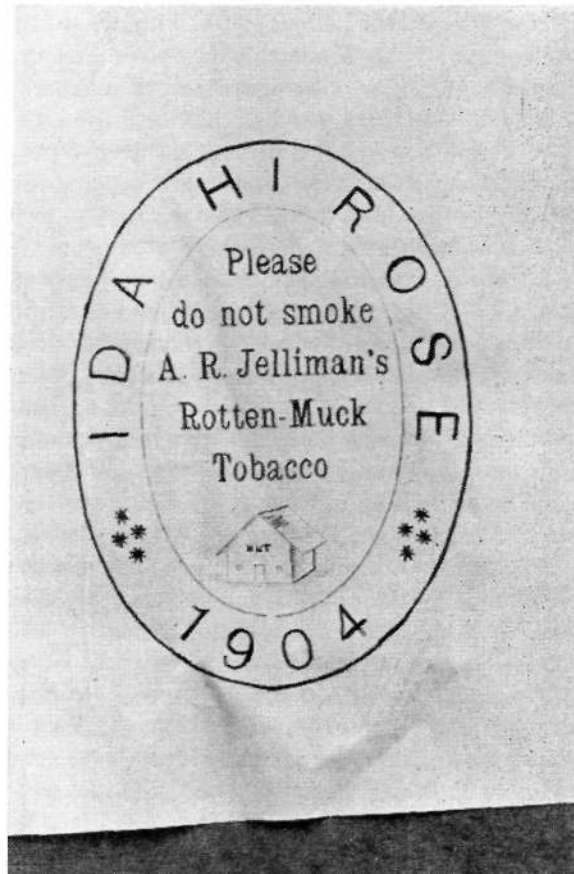
It was not an easy task to begin again from the beginning. He was no longer surrounded by his family, there can have been none of the earlier joyful anticipation, but Reuben did not give up, instead he made a success of his farm. He grew tobacco and packed it in small canvas bags, offered for sale at 3s. 6d. a pound and later he had his own special rubber stamp made in America to identify the tobacco as his own. He planted oats which thrived so well that his friends referred to him as the forage king and he started keeping cattle. He imported shorthorns, which thrived until he had a fine herd.

During this period also Reuben was noted for his team of eland. He had long toyed with the idea of using indigenous animals for draft purposes, just as the elephant was used in India, and he decided that the eland would be capable of doing the work. His experiments proved successful. In the first place there were herds of these large buck on his farm and capturing them was not too difficult, even though they had to be caught without injuring them in any way. Then Reuben discovered that they became reasonably tame in a remarkably short space of time. Before long he had sufficient eland to make up his team and he placed them behind a single ox which acted as team leader. Photographs of this unusual team were taken in the early 1920's and Cecil J. Shirley painted a water colour of them. The photograph shows this water colour.

In 1914 Reuben decided to send some of his shorthorns to his new farms in the Melsetter area, and his son was to take them. This was an unlucky move for they became sick with East Coast Fever and the whole herd of 1,400 animals was lost. In addition his son became sick with rheumatic fever. In an effort to help his son, Reuben sought out the hot springs which had reputed healing powers and about which he had heard from the Africans. Accompanied by his daughter, who had returned to Rhodesia only that year and with his son carried in a machila they were guided to the spot. They were the first Europeans to visit these hot springs, which are now a noted holiday resort.

The loss of the greater part of his shorthorn herd, did what the Mashona

The stamp A. R. Jelliman used to identify the tobacco he sold.



destruction of his farm had failed to do by breaking his determination to make a success of farming, and when a German zoo owner suggested that he should try to obtain animals for the zoo, Reuben was only too pleased. On foot he travelled to Tanganyika, a daring expedition which nearly cost him his life when he blundered into a village where he was obviously far from welcome. However, he shot a small buck and the villagers were so overwhelmed by this magic that he was allowed to leave safely. His long and weary journey was a fruitless one for no arrangements had been made for the transport of any captured animals. Eventually Reuben returned to his farm, but he left it again to try prospecting. He died on 12th April, 1950.

Hoisting the Flag on Pioneers' Day

by Mrs. J. B. L. Honey

(The list given below is of persons who have hoisted the flag on Pioneers' Day, 12th September, at the ceremony now held every year in Cecil Square on the site where the flag was first run up on 13th September, 1890.)

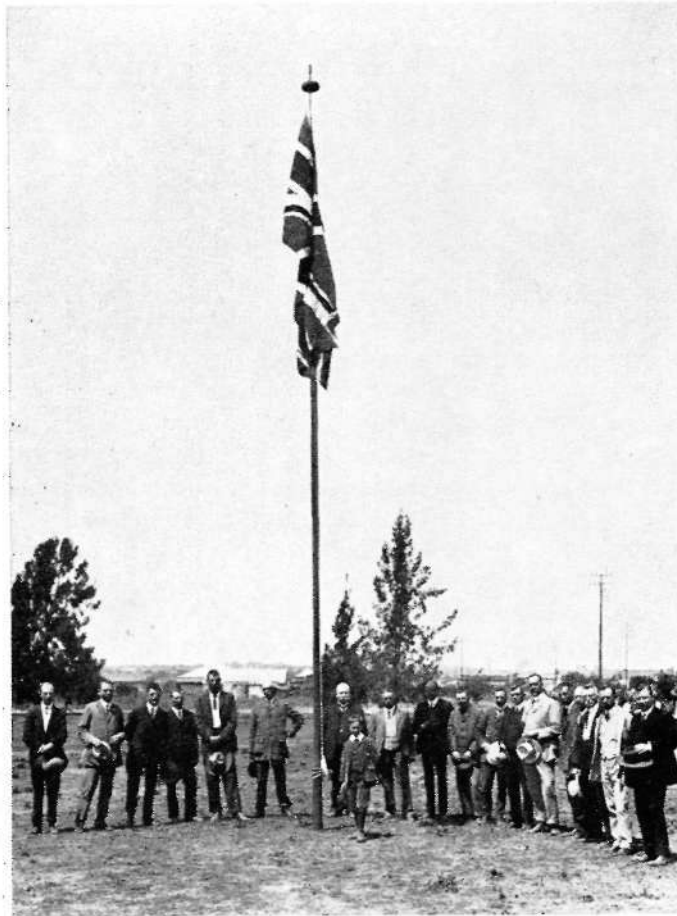
Mrs. Honey says that the idea of having a ceremonial hoisting was that of Frank Buller, a jeweller, and he thought that the main audience should be of schoolchildren so as to impress upon them the fact of the Occupation. In the first few years the ceremony was followed by a school children's picnic. Prior to 1905 various celebrations had been held, usually formal dances or cricket matches. In 1897 following the Rebellion and rinderpest no celebrations were held. In 1903 a public holiday was declared but in 1904 no holiday was declared because of "pressure of business".

The flag was an ordinary Union Jack supplied by the B.S.A. Police as the original flag used in 1890 had been sent to Cecil Rhodes in Cape Town where it was kept in the Prime Minister's house, Groote Schuur. This original flag was returned by General Smuts when he was Prime Minister of South Africa in 1940 as a gift to the Rhodesian people. It was used at the celebration in that year. It was never used again and is now laid up in the National Archives.

The 1890-93 Association decreed that only Pioneers or their descendants should have the honour of raising the flag and the rule was incorporated in the rules of the present Pioneers and Early Settlers Society. This Society invites nominees every year from Pioneer families and makes the decision as to who shall have the honour.

THE LIST

| | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1905 | Master Frank Salisbury PASCOE | (first boy born here) |
| 1906 | Miss Freda VON HIRSCHBERG | (first girl born here) |
| 1907 | Master Leo MACLAURIN | (son of 1890 Pioneer, A. MAC-LAURIN) |
| 1908 | Miss Ida HONEY | (daughter of Wm. Streak HONEY, 1896) |
| 1909 | (No Flag-hoisting ceremony due to smallpox) | |
| 1910 | Master Cecil CRAVEN | (son of Mr. P. CRAVEN) |
| 1911 | Master Laurie ARNOTT | (son of Mr. S. ARNOTT) |
| 1912 | Master Francis Huntington BROWN | (son of Mr. Harvey 'Curio' BROWN) |
| 1913 | Master David S. MILLS | (son of Mr. J. W. T. MILLS) |



Flag raising ceremony, 12th September, 1910. A group of Pioneers in Cecil Square. The flag was hoisted by the young boy, Master Cecil Craven, the son of Pioneer, P. Craven.

(Photo: National Archives)

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| 1914 | Master Jim KENNEDY | (son of Mr. J. H. KENNEDY) |
| 1915 | Miss ARNOTT | (daughter of Mr. S. ARNOTT) |
| 1916 | Master ARNOTT | (son of Mr. S. ARNOTT) |
| 1917 | Master George SCHLACTER | (son of Mr. John SCHLACTER) |
| 1918 | Miss Molly SANDERSON | (daughter of Mr. SANDERSON, Commercial Hotel) |
| 1919 | Master Harold HARPER | (son of Mr. Harry HARPER) |
| 1920 | Master CRAVEN | (son of Mr. P. CRAVEN) |
| 1921 | Miss Lorna EDMONDS | (daughter of Mr. J. Arnold EDMONDS) |
| 1922 | Miss Sybil CRAVEN | (daughter of Mr. P. CRAVEN) |
| 1923 | Miss Anna SCHLACTER | (daughter of Mr. John SCHLACTER) |
| 1924 | Master Laurence ARNOTT | (son of Mr. S. ARNOTT) |

- 1925 Miss Rose SCHLACTER (daughter of Mr. John SCHLACTER)
1926 Master Peter WHITELEY (grandson of Colonel Frank
JOHNSON)
1927 Master J. H. C. NICHOLLS (baby son of Major J. E.
NICHOLLS)
1928 Miss Gladys DREW (daughter of Mr. A. DREW)
1929 Miss Barbara WINDELL (daughter of Mr. H. J. WINDELL)
1930 Master J. H. C. NICHOLLS (son of Major J. E. NICHOLLS)
1931 Miss Grace BERTRAM (daughter of Mr. C. P. BERTRAM)
1932 COMMANDER TYNDALE-BISCOE, R.N. (who hoisted the Flag in 1890)
1933 Master Walter EDMONDS (son of Mr. J. Arnold EDMONDS)
1934 CAPTAIN HOSTE and Master Denton (an 1890 Pioneer and one of his
MATHEWS descendants)
1935 Master Roy PILCHER (grandson of Mr. T. W.
RUDLAND, O.B.E.)
1936 Master Raymond George PEAKE (grandson of Mr. CARRUTHERS)
1937 Master Estcourt Cresswell PALMER (grandson of Mr. J. A. PALMER)
1938 Master Marcus EDMONDS (grandson of Mr. J. Arnold
EDMONDS)
1939 Master Gladwin CARRUTHERS (grandson of Mr. CARRUTHERS)
1940 The Hon. Lionel CRIPPS (1890 Pioneer. Speaker of the
Legislative Assembly)
(The original flag used in 1890 and returned from Cape Town by General
Smuts, was hoisted. Not used again.)
1941 Master John Stace CARRUTHERS- (grandson of Mr. E. CARRUTHERS-
SMITH SMITH)
1942 Miss June MARSHALL (granddaughter of Mr. T. W.
RUDLAND, O.B.E.)
1943 Miss Pamela BERTRAM (granddaughter of Mr. C. F.
BERTRAM)
1944 Master Roy H. CRIPPS (small grandson of Lionel CRIPPS)
1945 Master Michael WHILEY (grandson of Mr. M. W.
BARNARD)
1946 Miss Jennifer RUDLAND (granddaughter of Mr. T. W.
RUDLAND)
1947 Mr. J. A. PALMER (1890 PIONEER, B.S.A. Police)
1948 Mr. J. L. CRAWFORD (1890 PIONEER)
1949 COLONEL DIVINE, D.S.O. (1890 PIONEER)
1950 Mr. T. W. RUDLAND, O.B.E. (1890 PIONEER—President of the
Pioneers and Early Settlers
Society)
1951 Master Lindsay CRAWFORD (grandson of Mr. J. L. CRAWFORD)
1952 Mr. J. T. HARVEY (B TROOP PIONEER CORPS 1890)
1953 Mr. C. F. CREIGHTON (A TROOP B.S.A. POLICE 1890)
1954 Mr. R. CARRUTHERS-SMITH (B TROOP B.S.A. POLICE 1890)
1955 Mr. R. CARRUTHERS-SMITH (B TROOP B.S.A. POLICE 1890)

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1956 | Mr. F. EVERITT | (PIONEER COLUMN 1890) |
| 1957 | Mr. F. EVERITT | (PIONEER COLUMN 1890) |
| 1958 | Mr. E. R. B. PALMER | (son of Mr. J. W. PALMER) |
| 1959 | Mr. Clifford BOARDMAN | (grandson of C. H. C. BOARDMAN) |
| 1960 | Mr. G. BROOM | (grandson of Mr. J. T. HARVEY) |
| 1961 | Mr. R. A. FRY | (grandson of Mr. Ellerton FRY) |
| 1962 | Mr. F. B. JOHNSON | (son of Sir Frank JOHNSON) |
| 1963 | Mr. E. B. MACLAURIN | (grandson of Mr. A. MACLAURIN) |
| 1964 | Mr. N. A. TATHAM | (grandson of Mr. A. TULLOCH) |
| 1965 | Mr. C. DA VIES | (grandson of Skipper HOSTE) |
| 1966 | Mr. R. H. BRAY | (son of Mr. Reginald BRAY) |
| 1967 | Mr. G. ARNOTT | (grandson of Mr. S. N. ARNOTT) |
| 1968 | Mr. Lance DAVIS | (great-grandson of Hon. Lionel CRIPPS) |
| 1969 | Mr. Neville BERTRAM, C.M.G., O.B.E. | (son of Mr. C. P. BERTRAM) |
| 1970 | Mr. George SCHLACTER | (son of Mr. John SCHLACTER) |

The First Shakespearean Production in Rhodesia

by Frank R. Bradlow

Thomas Baines was not only an artist, explorer, writer and pioneer. He was also, according to Wallis his biographer, "one of those men who could turn their hands to most things and had a fondness for pantomimes and burlesque"¹. It comes as no surprise therefore to learn that he was the first person to produce theatricals, including burlesques of two Shakespearean plays, in the country today known as Rhodesia. This was a little over a hundred years ago. Performers in these burlesques were not real actors but marionettes, or as we should today call them, puppets, a description Baines himself did use in one of the entries in his journal of Friday, 24th December. The audience consisted of the handful of European traders, diggers and hunters who, with few exceptions, were not permanent residents of the territory. It is unlikely that they were devotees of the arts! That Baines was himself aware of the importance of his production is shown by the fact that in his journal he refers to it as "the first performance that had taken place in the Matabele country". The date was 18th June, 1869. The documentary evidence for this is found in the *Northern Goldfields Diary* by Thomas Baines, vol. 1, p.53.²

The actual entry in the journal on 18th June reads as follows: "In the evening Mr. McMaster brought his concertina, I rigged up my marionette theatre, and all the company enjoyed the first performance that had taken place in the Matabele country." This performance was at Manyami's outpost which was situated between the Magwe and Tuli rivers south east of Bulawayo, according to the map of Baines, itinerary given in the *Northern Goldfields Diary* (see illustration).

This is the first reference I can find to Baines using his marionette theatre. It is quite obvious from the quotation of 18th June, however, that he carried the marionette theatre around with him and frequently gave performances. For instance, a later entry on Thursday, the 20th July, records that he displayed his marionettes to his Matabele guides. In his journal he describes the incident as follows, "I was going to work again when they told me they had heard of some wonderful dancing figures I had shown at Manyama. I got two or three out, and while Mr. Lee took the accordion in hand, put an Irishman, a sailor and a darkie girl through their respective dances, greatly to their gratification and astonishment, and then went on writing, till I fell asleep from very weariness."³ This performance took place on Mr. Lee's farm which was near Manyami's post

formed the orchestra and the puppets performed Hamlet in a style *never before attempted in these diggings*. (Italics mine). Many of the characters were omitted—the king, because the ambassadors sent in search had failed to find him. Polonius because the supply had not arrived from Germany, Laertes because information had been laid that a fight was to come off between him and Hamlet, and the Provost of Tati forbade any breach of the peace, Ophelia because the manager could not afford to drown a lady and the grave-digger because too many diggers were grave already. The sailor's songs, yarns and hornpipe, the costermonger's patter and the Rose and Lambo love-scene came off satisfactorily, and the announcement of Othello for Monday evening was well received. The programme indeed was a document of great promise. The equestrian procession was to consist of the Horse Guards, the Horse Marines, a colt well broken, a horse pistol, a main-sheet horse, a Flemish ditto and a specimen of salt-horse, besides all the equestrian statues from Leicester Square and the rest of the metropolis to be expected—in vain. The scenery for Othello's marriage consisted of the union of a pair of flats. For the joyful occasion there was a six-barrelled revolver to shoot Cassio with, and a ghost effect for Desdemona, who comes to life again and dances a reel with Othello."⁶ This is all good fun even if the humour is somewhat heavy.

On Monday, 27th December, the journal simply makes the following disappointing comment "Othello at night". We do not know therefore how Othello was received by his audience.

Baines' characteristically puckish sense of humour is well displayed in this short passage. It is a great pity that the bills of the play are no longer extant, as they would be an interesting and illuminating historical record of this first Shakespearean performance. Presumably, Baines used his own script for this performance, "ad-libbing" as he went along. The entry in his journal does indicate more than a passing acquaintance with the works of Shakespeare and one would like to know more about his knowledge of Shakespeare's work.

This intriguing little insight into Baines' manifold abilities also records, what is possibly the first milestone in the cultural history of European settlement in Rhodesia. It says much for the type of person who was pioneering Rhodesia that these pioneers were able to appreciate performances of Shakespeare in the "bundu"—even in burlesque! Pioneers usually find their amusement in more robust and liquid forms! Possibly, however, Baines himself was a sober and steady influence on the people around him, as we know from his journals.

This little vignette from Baines journals is of considerable significance in the history of the theatre in Southern Africa and one that will intrigue all lovers of the arts.

REFERENCES

1. *The Northern Goldfields Diaries of Thomas Baines*, edited by Professor J. P. R. Wallis. Chatto and Windus—London 1946—vol. 1, p. 53.
2. *ibid*—vol. 1, p. 53.
3. *ibid*—vol. 1, p. 90.
4. *ibid*—vol. 1, p. 242.
5. *ibid*—vol. 1, p. 243.
6. *ibid*—vol. 1, p. 244.

Periodicals and Articles of Interest

A Survey, by Alison McHarg

Shamva Cutting (*Shamva*)

Shamva Cutting is a mimeographed monthly newsletter published by the Shamva Rural Council. In its April, 1970, September, 1970, and March, 1971, issues it has included notes on the prehistory of Shamva by Arnold Woolley. The author discusses sites in the Shamva district where indications of early fortification, pieces of pottery and implements have been found.

Rhodesia Calls (*Salisbury*)

The official organ of the Rhodesia National Tourist Board, *Rhodesia Calls*, marked the 80th anniversary of Salisbury by making its July/August, 1970 number a commemorative issue. G. H. Tanser, the author of the book "A Scantling of Time" which is a history of Salisbury from 1890-1900, has contributed an article on the same subject, "Salisbury's first ten years". There is also a page of notes on the history of some commercial and industrial firms established in the early years of Salisbury's development.

Illustrated Life Rhodesia (*Salisbury*)

This fortnightly magazine continues to feature articles by local writers on aspects of Rhodesian history and has recently published a collection of reprints of these articles in a volume entitled "All our yesterdays 1890-1970: a pictorial review of Rhodesia's story from the best of Illustrated Life Rhodesia". (See review in this issue.)

Society of Malawi Journal (*Blantyre*)

Sir Harry Johnston, first administrator of the British territories which were later to become Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, is the subject of an article in the *Society of Malawi Journal*, vol. 23, no. 2, July, 1970. Anthony McKay discusses the man and his career with particular emphasis on him as a writer.

Zambezia (*Salisbury*)

The second number of *Zambezia* has been published by the University of Rhodesia. Articles include "Afrikaner and Shona settlement in the Enkeldoorn area, 1890-1900" by D. N. Beach, "Agony on the Zambezi: The first Christian mission to Southern Africa and its failure, 1580-1759" by W. F. Rea and "The role of environmental factors in the education of African pupils" by S. F. W. Orbell.

Outpost (*Salisbury*)

The B.S.A. Police magazine, *Outpost* has recently published four extracts from "Man-killers I have known", the reminiscences of the late Trooper A. J. Siggins, originally published in 1935. These extracts appeared in vol. 48, nos. 11 and 12, and vol. 49, nos. 1 and 2, November, 1970-February, 1971.

NADA (*Salisbury*)

Contributors to the 1971 edition of the Ministry of Internal Affairs annual, *Nada*, include members of that Ministry and of the Ministry of African Education, and authorities such as Professor M. Gelfand and Dr. H. von Sicard. In contrast to the general pattern of short articles I. D. White has written a 40-page article on the "History and customs of the Urungwe district". An aspect of the history of African education in Rhodesia is treated by David Flood in his article, "The Jeanes movement: an early experiment".

Central African Historical Association, Local Series (*Salisbury*)

W. R. Peaden's paper "Missionary attitudes to Shona culture, 1890-1923" has been published as no. 27 in the Association's local series. It is "an abridged version of part of Rev. Peaden's thesis on the interaction of missionary activity and Shona culture in the first thirty years of European settlement in Southern Rhodesia" (preface).

Rhodesian Prehistory (*Salisbury*)

The October, 1970, issue of the journal of the Prehistory society of Rhodesia, *Rhodesian prehistory*, features two articles on Zimbabwe by P. S. Garlake entitled "The dating of the Zimbabwe ruins" and "The decline of Zimbabwe in the fifteenth century."

Zuro (*Umtali*)

The Umtali Boys' High School has a very active history society which publishes a mimeographed magazine entitled *Zuro*. Two annual issues have now appeared. The second is far more ambitious than the first and features articles on subjects ranging from the assassination of President Kennedy to the suffragette movement. J. C. Barnes contributes a survey of pre-pioneer Rhodesia entitled "Rhodesian genesis".

Geographical Journal (*London*)

"Ancient gold routes of the Monomatapa kingdom" is the title of an article by Francois Balsan in the *Geographical journal*, vol. 136, part 2, June, 1970. The author travelled extensively in Rhodesia and Mozambique in 1962 and 1966 and illustrates his article by maps which summarise his observations.

Botswana Notes and Records (*Gaberones*)

This journal is published by the Botswana Society and two volumes have so far appeared. Vol. 2 has an article by Richard P. Werbner on "Land and chiefship in the Tati concession", and one by A. S. Hickman, "Journey in search of

history". The latter is a record of field research in Botswana to locate sites of actions fought during the Boer War in preparation for his book which was subsequently published as *Rhodesia Served the Queen*.

Journal of African History (*London*)

P. S. Garlake has contributed an article to the *Journal of African History*, vol. 11, no. 4, 1970, entitled "Rhodesian ruins—a preliminary assessment of their styles and chronology". In this article "the results of archaeological work in ruins of the Zimbabwe-Khami complex in Rhodesia are reassessed in the light of recent work".

Optima (*Johannesburg*)

The text of a lecture by Harry Oppenheimer delivered at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa is published in *Optima*, vol. 20, no. 3, September, 1970. It is entitled "A reassessment of Rhodes and his relevance to the problems of Africa today".

Umtali Museum Society Newsletter (*Umtali*)

This mimeographed newsletter publishes articles related to natural history, pre-history and pioneer history. No. 6, May, 1970, includes an extract from the manuscript notes of J. H. Jeffreys describing the expedition which he led into Manicaland in 1888-1889, from Beira, which led to the establishment of the Rezende and Penhalonga mines. No. 7, December, 1970, contains an article by N. L. Young on "Early trade in Rhodesia".

Makoni Clarion (*Rusape*)

The Makoni Rural Council's monthly *Makoni Clarion* has begun a series of articles on the history of the Rusape area based on research by Denise Vermaak. The first appears in vol. 1, no. 10, January, 1971.

African Music (*Johannesburg*)

Andrew Tracey has contributed an article to this Journal of the African Music Society entitled "The Matepa Mbira music of Rhodesia". It is intended as part of a series on the many types of Rhodesia's national instrument (yet unrecognised!), the mbira . . ."

Journal for Geography (*Stellenbosch*)

This journal is published by the Society for the Teaching of Geography. The September, 1970 issue (vol. 3, no. 7) contains an article on "Salisbury 1900: the study of a pioneer town" by A. J. Christopher. Published to coincide with the 80th anniversary of the establishment of Salisbury this article demonstrates possibilities for study of the historical geography of town and country in Southern Africa. "The city of Salisbury has changed beyond recognition from pioneer days", he writes, "yet much of the basic planning in the first ten years of its existence is still in evidence".

Society News

MANICALAND BRANCH

The main activity of the Branch has been recruiting. Membership of the Branch now stands at 77 having risen from a mere couple of dozen two years ago.

The following note was missed out of our December issue, but even a late notice of such an interesting event is worthwhile:—

On 13th June, 1970, the Manicaland Branches of the Rhodesiana Society and the Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society held a joint meeting in the Beit Gallery of the Umtali Museum.

The meeting was attended by approximately 50 members of both Societies and their guests and was a great success, and it is hoped that this will be the forerunner of further joint meetings.

Col. A. S. Hickman gave a most interesting address on the subject of his latest book *Rhodesian Forces in the Boer War* and very kindly answered questions from the floor.

After the tea interval Dr. Howland showed five of his films *The Mazoe Patrol*, *The Mazoe Graves*, *Kingsley Fairbridge*, *The Pioneers and the Changing Face of Salisbury*, which were quite outstanding.

Mr. K. M. Fleming, the Chairman of the Pioneers' Society, took the Chair and Mr. G. Deedes, the Chairman of the Manicaland Branch of the Rhodesiana Society, proposed a vote of thanks to Col. Hickman and Dr. Howland. The meeting was organised by Mr. B. H. de Beer, the Secretary of the Pioneers' Society and a Committee Member of the Manicaland Branch.

MATABELELAND BRANCH

Notes on branch activities:—

Outing 4.10.70

Approximately 160 members of this branch gathered at Fort Rixon and the first move was to the old Claremont Mine where we were shown an ancient working and given a talk on the methods used, by Mr. Ryan of the Mines Department. Near the mine is the Cunningham Memorial to members of that family and others who were killed in the area during the Matabele Rebellion of 1896. Here Mr. Tom Hepburn of the Historical Monuments Commission delivered a talk.

The party then moved on to inspect some 'dolly holes' on a granite slope where the ancient miners had crushed the gold bearing quartz from their mines. The next move was to the site of Cumming's store where a fierce action took place during the Matabele Rebellion and Mr. R. G. Cumming gave a talk on the

part played by his father at the time.

The last stop was at the Regina ruins where Mr. Cran Cooke of the Historical Monuments Commission gave a talk and led a tour over the ruins.

Outing 6.12.70

In spite of threatening rain approximately 100 members met at the Old Cemetery, Hope Fountain Mission, where Mrs. Iris Clinton told of the many pioneers and pre-pioneers who were buried in this cemetery.

The Hope Fountain Mission church was then visited and here Mrs. Clinton had arranged a very interesting exhibition of old books, registers, photographs, etc., showing the progress of the Mission from the early times.

The party then moved on to the site of Old Bulawayo where Lobengula's kraal was established for some considerable time. Dr. Oliver Ransford gave a talk on the kraal where the hut floors were inspected and the party then looked at the remains of Lobengula's wagon shed.

Finally (in the rain) the party moved the half mile to the site of the Jesuit Mission where Dr. J. Shee told of the trials and tribulations faced by these brave people.

Sundowner Party 5.2.71

A very enjoyable sundowner party was attended by about 70 members at the Cecil Hotel.

Annual General Meeting 7.2.71

The meeting was attended by about 70 members. Amongst other matters discussed was the Railway Museum and Mr. Bolze urged action to revive public interest in the project.

Visit to National Museum 7.2.71

Following the Annual General Meeting members met at the Museum where Mr. Cran Cooke gave a talk and film show in the Museum theatre on ancient ruins and rock art. He then conducted the party through the Museum where historical exhibits were viewed and discussed.

Outing 28.3.71

141 members met at the Matopos dam under the guidance of Mr. Harry Simons who gave a talk on the dam and nearby places of interest. The first move was to 'Three Sisters Farm' where the site of Maleme Camp of Rebellion fame was inspected. Here members picked up remnants of old bully-beef tins, one bearing a stamped mark '1895 Paris'.

The next move was to Fort Usher and then on to Usher Kop and the large Incuna tree under which the second Indaba was held. The more energetic members climbed Usher Kop to inspect the remains of Usher's house, store and stables.

A picnic lunch was had at the Matopos Arboretum and the convoy then moved to Inungu Fort, where an old army type button was picked up, and finally to the area of Whitewaters dam. Finally a walk of about a mile and a little kopje climbing brought the party to Wona Cave with its splendid rock paintings.

Forthcoming events

Outing to Mangwe Pass, Fort and John Lee's house during May.

Outing to Tuli during the Rhodes and Founders holidays.

Visit to Mashamombe's Kraal and Fort Martin

The report on this visit, made by the Mashonaland Branch, in our last issue was written by Mr. T. W. H. Kennedy Grant, a committee member, The omission of the writer's name is regretted.

GUIDE TO THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

A Guide to the Public Archives of the National Archives was published in 1967.

This companion volume, compiled by T. W. Baxter and E. E. Burke, catalogues three types of manuscript housed in Archives. Firstly, there are private archives, e.g. records of corporate bodies, churches, clubs, business houses and so on: secondly, primary manuscripts, e.g. records, correspondence or diaries contemporary with the events with which they are concerned, e.g. the correspondence of Livingstone during his Zambezi expedition: and, thirdly, typescripts of memoirs, unpublished books and memoranda written about events after a lapse of time.

But this is more than just a catalogue. There are descriptive notes on each item, biographical details about the writer and historical notes on organisations and bodies. Thus, there are excellent potted biographies of a number of well-known figures, such as Chaplin, Earl Grey, Francis Newton and of others not so well known, for example, James Dawson, H. G. Robins, H. L. Sapte and dozens of others who have left a mark on Rhodesian history. And historical notes on organisations range from brief histories of the two Tati Concessions companies and U.M.C.A. to the Rhodesia Ancient Ruins Ltd. and the Salisbury Hunt Club.

This volume is of inestimable value to anyone interested in Rhodesian history, not only to research scholars. It is published by the National Archives, 1970, at \$8.

The Annual General Meeting, 1971

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Rhodesiana Society was held at the University of Rhodesia, Salisbury, on Tuesday, 16th March, 1971, at 8 p.m.

Present: Colonel A. S. Hickman (National Chairman—in the Chair) Mr. M. J. Kimberley (National Honorary Secretary) and approximately 50 members.

1. *Minutes of 1970 Annual General Meeting:*

The minutes of the annual general meeting of members of The Rhodesiana Society held on the 24th February, 1970, which had been published in *Rhodesiana* No. 22 (July, 1970), were confirmed.

2. *Chairman's Report:*

The Chairman's Report on the activities of the Society during the year ended the 31st December, 1970, was read and adopted.

3. *Financial Statement:*

The audited financial statement concerning the transactions of The Rhodesiana Society during the year ended the 31st December, 1971, copies of which had been circulated, was adopted.

4. *Election of National Executive Committee:*

The following members were elected to serve on the National Executive Committee for 1971:

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|---|--|
| <i>National Chairman:</i> | Colonel A. S. Hickman |
| <i>National Deputy Chairman:</i> | Mr. G. H. Tanser |
| <i>National Honorary Secretary:</i> | Mr. M. J. Kimberley |
| <i>National Honorary Assistant Secretary:</i> | Mr. D. Hartridge |
| <i>Additional Committee Members:</i> | Mr. W. V. Brelsford Mr. E. E. Burke Mr. A. M. Ewing Dr. R. C. Howland Mr. B. W. Lloyd Mr. R. W. S. Turner |

Matabeleland Branch Representative:

Manicaland Branch Representative: For election by the Branches

Mashonaland Branch Representative:

5. *Constitutional Amendment:*

Due notice having been given it was proposed by Mr. R. W. S. Turner and seconded by Mr. F. H. Shepherd that clause 1 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the words "being the National Historical Society of Rhodesia" after the words "The Rhodesiana Society".

After discussion the motion was put to the vote and was Lost.

ANNUAL REPORT BY NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, 1970

National Chairman

Last year, and for several years previously I had acted as chairman at our Annual General Meetings in the absence of our Chairman, Archie Cripwell. I had presented some reports drafted by him. Now I can use borrowed plumes no longer and my first duty is to report the death on 30th May, 1970, of Harry Archie Cripwell, who had been our Chairman and National Chairman from the foundation of our Society in June, 1953, until his retirement last year. Tributes were paid to him in our publication No. 22, of July, 1970, and I ask you now to stand for a moment in his memory.

I have succeeded Archie as National Chairman since our last Annual General Meeting and wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the loyal support of all members of the National Committee and of the three branch committees. In particular I must mention my Deputy Chairman, Tony Tanser, who is also the chairman of our Mashonaland Branch and our National Honorary Secretary, Mike Kimberley, on whom we have relied for so long. I would like to have named all others for their devoted voluntary services, but they may rest assured that their work is really appreciated and I ask them to accept my personal thanks and that of our Society as a whole.

I want to mention that I intend to submit a resolution through our new National Committee for an amendment to our constitution to the effect that a National Chairman shall not hold office for more than three successive years. I feel that this will be of general benefit.

Committee

The names of our National Executive Committee members and the names of members of our branch committees for Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Manicaland are published at page viii of *Rhodesiana* No. 23 of December, 1970. I am most grateful to all concerned.

Membership

The names of 1,207 paid-up members as on 20th October, 1970, were published in *Rhodesiana* No. 23; since then 70 new members have joined. Our membership is never static and if we declare a total of plus or minus 1,300 we shall not be short of the mark; we have two life members. Life membership is available on application for \$50.

Branches

The Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Manicaland branches continue to thrive, and it is a source of great satisfaction to our National Executive, that so many expeditions and other functions have been organised by them during the year. Particular thanks is due to all the committees concerned.

Medals

Five hundred bronze decade medals for 1970 have been minted and to date

almost 300 have been sold to members. When all have been disposed of a 1970 decade medal roll will be prepared.

Gold medals for *outstanding* contributions towards furthering the objects of our Society or for *major* contributions to Rhodesian history have been awarded to:

- (a) Harry Archie Cripwell—posthumously.
- (b) The Right Hon. the Viscount Malvern, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., L.I.D.
- (c) Col. A. S. Hickman, M.B.E., C.St.J., Q.P.M.

I am most grateful to the advisory committee under the chairmanship of R. W. S. Turner which was responsible for dealing with the whole subject of decade medals and gold medals. The gold medals will be presented during June when it is hoped that this special function may take place at National Archives.

Back Numbers of Rhodesiana

The first 20 numbers of *Rhodesiana* are virtually out of print, and your Committee is investigating the question of reprinting out of print back numbers.

Finance

In 1970 employment of a firm of Chartered Accountants was approved to manage the financial affairs of the Society, and thus relieve our National Honorary Secretary of an undue burden. This system has proved to be very successful and the work done by the firm concerned is much appreciated.

The excess of income over expenditure for the year under review was 1574. This is the lowest nett profit for some years and is attributable to the ever increasing cost of printing *Rhodesiana*, to the decreasing income from sales of back numbers because so many of these issues are out of print, and to a lesser extent to the increased cost of managing the financial affairs of this Society.

By way of comparison the nett profit for 1969 was \$1,554 and for 1968 was \$1,308.

Publications

Rhodesiana No. 22 in July, 1970, contained 114 pages. *Rhodesiana* No. 23 in December, 1970, contained 106 pages including a full list of members as on 20th October, 1970.

Vernon Brelsford, assisted by E. E. Burke, continues as editor, and I am sure the grateful thanks of all members of our Society are due to these gentlemen for the continued high standard of our magazine and the devoted editorial work which has made this possible.

Annual Dinner

In accordance with established practice our annual dinner is held at different branch centres each year. In 1970 it was the turn of the Mashonaland Branch and the Salisbury dinner was a most enjoyable affair attended by about 180 members and their guests. Sincere thanks are due to the hard working Mashonaland Branch Committee for their efforts. We look forward to our fifth

annual dinner to be held in Bulawayo towards the end of 1971.

In conclusion I thank you all for your support, and for your presence here this evening.

A. S. HICKMAN
National Chairman.

The Annual General Meeting of the Mashonaland Branch followed at which Mr. G. H. Tanser was re-elected as Chairman, Mr. R. W. S. Turner as Deputy Chairman, Mrs. R. M. T. Parker as Honorary Secretary and committee members Dr. R. C. Howland and Messrs. T. W. H. Kennedy Grant and C. W. H. Loades.

AFTER THE A.G.M.

Robert Turner reports: The Society is once again indebted to Dr. R. C. Howland for showing two of his splendid films which were screened immediately after the formal business of the Annual General Meeting was over. Dr. Howland uses 8 mm cine with a synchronised sound track and, in spite of the limitations imposed by this medium, his standard of photography measures up to that of professionals.

One film dealt with the Society's visit to Mashayamombe's Kraal and Fort Martin last year, and the other with the visit to Old Hartley in 1969. Both films captured the spirit of eager enthusiasm of the throng of members who attended these interesting and enjoyable outings. What is more, both films made one conscious of the deep drama that lingers over historic sites and this tended to be enhanced by the beauty of the Rhodesian veld.

LOBENGULA: HIS FINAL RESTING PLACE

Rhodesiana No. 23. December 1970 carried an article *Lobengula: Second and Last King of the Amandabele: His Final Resting Place and Treasure* by C. K. Cooke.

Mr. Cooke points out two errors. On page 51 the word for the Royal Salute should read "Hayete", not "Bayete". The latter word is the Zulu for the Royal Salute: "Hayete" is the correct Sindebele for the Amandabele Royal Salute. On page 41 the word "femur" should read "tibia". These errors are regretted.

The photographs of the relics were taken by Mr. Cooke.

Now that all the items and relics found in the grave have been recorded and photographed they will be returned to the grave which will be closed up and sealed.

Notes

MUSEUM PIECES

by P. C. G. Adams

I have just been thinking of the various items I have loaned or given to museums during the past 10 years, and as I have never done it before, I thought I would jot them down together and see what sort of list it makes. And maybe recall to mind how I acquired them.

1. Ivory comb made by King Lewanika.
2. Dr. David Livingstone's pocket diary.
3. An autographed copy of Livingstone's book *Travels and Researches in South Africa* (1857).
4. Photograph of King Lewanika in Somerset, England, 1902.
5. Photograph of Cecil John Rhodes about 1885.
6. Witch-finder's instruments from Northern Rhodesia (Zambia).
7. Walking stick presented to a friend by King Khama, 1917.
8. Artefacts picked up at Serowe, Bechuanaland (Botswana).
9. An 1826 6d. piece found at the site of Livingstone's old mission at Kolobeng.
10. Horse shoes, glassware, tins, etc., found at Fort Matlapua.
11. B.S.A. Co. Hut tax metal receipt, 1908.
12. Bushman bow and arrows from the Kalahari Desert.

Set down for the first time the list is, I think, of some historical interest. At least the items have taken me to various parts of England, Zambia, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland (Botswana) to collect them.

Item no. 1, a comb made by King Lewanika of Barotseland, was presented by the King to Mrs. Harding, the mother of Colin Harding, B.S.A.P., who was the first Commandant of the Barotse Native Police, and who in 1902 acted as guide and interpreter to Lewanika whilst in England for the Coronation of Edward VII. As Edward had an emergency operation for appendicitis, Lewanika was sent to Somerset to rest and he spent some time at the village of Montacute, near Yeovil, the home of the Harding family. In 1951 I called on the family, and was presented by a cousin of Harding's with the comb. I also saw in the village church, a plaque to the memory of Colin's brother, William Hallett Harding, also sometime of the B.S.A.P., who died of malaria at Fort Monze, N. Rhodesia, 11th April, 1901, and lies buried there with several comrades: George Hare, Alfred Welch, Josiah Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. This police post was abandoned in 1903, and a move made to the present Monze, on the railway line (which was being built about that time from the Victoria Falls to the Congo Border).

One museum item I wanted from the Harding family, I never managed to obtain (although I had it in my hand, and read through it), was the B.S.A.P.

Monze Diary kept from 1898 to 1901. I traced this diary to relatives of the Hardings at Bournemouth, but when the family there saw my enthusiasm to obtain it for the Livingstone museum, they held on to it, with a promise to send it out to me later. Alas this promise was never kept. The Harding-Lewanika comb is now in the Police Museum at Lusaka.

Of the other items on my list, I think I had most satisfaction in discovering Dr. Livingstone's Victoria Falls Diary. For six months in 1954 I travelled through England (and spent a lot of time searching books in the British Museum) hoping to discover some reference by Livingstone, as to the exact date on which he had discovered Victoria Falls. The centenary was to be celebrated in 1955, and I was anxious that the celebrations be on the right date. Eventually I came across an old diary about 6 in. by 3 in. at the London Missionary Society Offices in Westminster. This was really a note book for daily notes, and it was Livingstone's custom to 'write up' his main diary from his notes, each evening. The small book had at the back needles and cotton tucked in a small pocket. But inside the notes I found what I had so long sought: a description of his journey down the Zambesi and how "We arrived at the falls November 17th" (1855).

This diary or pocket book was flown out to Livingstone Museum and put on display at the Centenary celebrations. Apparently this is the only record made by Livingstone wherein he mentions November 17th.

It was also in 1954 that I bought a copy of Livingstone's *Travel and Researches in South Africa* (1857) containing his autograph, reading "To Dr. MacGregor from his affectionate friend David Livingstone. October 1857." This book I presented to the new Cathedral at Lusaka as a fitting resting place.

In 1957 whilst staying at Palapye, Botswana, with Mrs. Minnie Shaw, O.B.E., she gave me a walking stick some 6 ft. in length, given to her by her friend King Khama the Great in 1917. This I presented to the Museum at Gaborone, recently opened.

I also presented this museum with the items from (No. 10) Fort Matlapula and (No. 8) the artefacts.

The Photograph of Rhodes (No. 5), the Witch-finder's outfit (No. 6), Items 11 and 12 (B.S.A. Company tax receipt and Bushman bow and arrows) have all been loaned by me to the Museum at Zimbabwe.

Of my more recent finds, I think I got the biggest thrill at discovering the 6d. dated 1826, whilst looking around at the old mission site (where the foundations only remain, preserved as an Historical Monument by the government of Botswana) at Kolobeng, near Gaborone. This was in 1965. I searched and found lots of old English pottery at the site, in small pieces; and then I tried to think out where the kitchen waste might have been put at the rear of the old house. And there, within ten feet of the back door (or where it must have been) I saw this much blackened 6d. piece . . . When this coin was minted Livingstone was earning 6d. a day at the Blantyre Mills . . . I like to think this 6d. was dropped by him at Kolobeng, where he laboured amongst the Batswana 1847-51. How different the history of Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia might have been but for him.

FORT GIBBS

by Mrs. A. Hurrell

"Fort Gibbs. Charge Sheet B. Charges".

"The Prisoner Thomas Henry McKenzie of the G.D.V. Garrison is charged with:
1. Wilfully disobeying the lawful command of his superior in that he at Fort Gibbs on the 16th October 1896 refused to draw rations required for men proceeding on Patrol to Gwelo when told by Sergt. Carsons, G.D.V., his superior officer to do so.

B2. Using insubordinate language to his superior officer in that place and on the day mentioned in the first charge said to Sgt. Carsons, his superior officer, 'I'll see them all damned first.' 'You're bloody well paid for it, I'm not', that he at Fort Gibbs did commit the above crimes on or about the 16th October 1896."

So ran a trial on 21st October, 1896, in Gwelo, by order of Major H. D. Thorold, Commanding Gwelo District. President Capt. J. A. C. Gibbs, Staff Officer B.S.A. Co., with members Capt. E. I. Pocock, G.D.V. and Lieut. H. B. Smith Bingham, G.D.V., present.

This interesting piece of paper appeared in a pencil written diary, on the back of which some of the day to day happenings, taking place in the Gwelo laager in 1896 were recorded. It confirmed that Fort Gibbs was manned, a fact that I hadn't been able to clarify.

Being interested in seeing the actual Fort, we visited the Kopje on which it is built. After wandering somewhat aimlessly about the bush, we climbed a



Fort Gibbs.

(Photo: Mrs. Hurrell)

granite kopje in the hopes of being able to pick out something that looked like an old ruined fort. What I did see was a very impressive stone fort, in a very good state of preservation, that reminded me rather of old English castles, situated as it is, on the top of a very high kopje. After driving and then walking quite a couple of miles, we eventually came to Makalaka Kop, from where one is afforded a view for miles around on every side. The North side of the kop is fairly sloping, while the other sides are steep. The walls are strongly constructed of granite blocks, squared off and uniform in size. The Fort is rectangular in shape, with the shorter sides about 50 ft. long. The longer sides, facing west and east, are about 64 ft. long. The entrance is in the eastern wall, it is about 4½ ft. wide with a protective shield wall set outside the main fort. The inscription on the shield wall is still plainly visible as will be seen from the photograph and reads, "FORT GIBBS 1896. Carved by Trooper Nicholson". The walls are about 6 ft. high and running along the entire inside of the walls is a firing platform. The inside of the Fort is just sand, the ruins of a couple of huts used by the men while the fort was occupied. To the south, the country drops in an escarpment to the bed of the Tebekwe River about two miles away. There is an outstanding view of the hills of the Tebekwe Valley at the river's source. On the west is a small spruit coming around from the north side of the fort, from which the fort probably drew water. To the north and east the country is flatter, and one can see the land for between five and ten miles around.

I was able to obtain some information from the Archives, and more from Mrs. Barker (Salisbury) whose son had written a thesis on the Gwelo laager and Fort Gibbs, and also from various Police records and books in my possession.

The Fort was built overlooking the Main Road from Gwelo to Lalapanzi, this being the road used by transport riders. It was the Salisbury Road via Iron Mine Hill and Charter. On 20th May, 1896, Capt. Gibbs, Commanding Officer, sent down from Salisbury to Gwelo, left Gwelo with six officers, 60 N.C.O.s and men, 100 natives and rations for one month. The site was chosen on 22nd May and work started the same day. Records state that the outer wall was finished on the 26th and the inner parapet on the 28th. After seeing the granite blocks of which the fort is constructed, I find it hard to believe that the work was completed so quickly, and that it could have stood virtually untouched by the ravages of wind and sun for 72 years, but apparently that is so.

A telegraph line on poles, presumably connecting the Gwelo-Charter-Salisbury line which passed along the road to the north-west of the fort, was led into the fort by 5th June. A telegraph hut was made to house the instrument, and a flag staff was erected. The flag was ceremoniously hoisted at 7 a.m. on 14th June. Subsequently a hospital hut and quarters for the men were added, apparently these extra buildings were without the fort itself, there were two huts inside the fort, of iron and daub and burnt bricks. About 75 yards from the Kop is the grave of Sgt. William Maxwell of the B.S.A. Police who died of fever on 20th June, 1897, and there is also a grave of a transport rider, the whereabouts not known.

In November, 1896, Capt. Gibbs returned to Salisbury.

NOTE—James Alec Charles Gibbs was a regular officer of the West Riding Regiment, seconded on 26th June, 1895, for service as Adjutant of the Rhodesia Horse. He rejoined his regiment in 1897.

Born in August, 1867, he entered the army in 1887, local appointment to Captain in Rhodesia in 1896, 1897, Major in 1907, Lieut.-Col. in 1912, Colonel in 1920 and retired in 1924. He died in July, 1930.

VOORTREKKERS AND RHODESIA

**Being part of the text of Dr. Ransford's Speech at the Fourth Annual Dinner,
November 1970**

The word Rhodesiana interests me. You won't find the word in any dictionary but we obtain a clue by looking up "ana". This, according to Webster, is a suffix to the name of a person or place denoting a collection of bibliography and anecdotes about them, and we learn in a footnote that Southey once described Boswell's *Life of Johnson* as "the ana of anas". But this does not help us much. Rhodesiana in any case seems to mean different things to different persons in this country. To many (and I think the growing number is a tribute to our activities) the word Rhodesiana connotes this Society of ours and its journal. To others it means the collection of documents, books and other objects relevant to the history of Rhodesia—and I believe this to be a perfectly valid concept, and a profitable one too; one realises this with the recognition that if we had been sensible enough to retain one petrol coupon each month since petrol rationing was introduced five years ago they would undoubtedly now be a Rhodesiana collectors' item and certain of a good sale.

But to many people the word Rhodesiana implies the investigation and true interpretation of Rhodesian history. Certainly this is its meaning for me. And I think it is true of most of this Society's members today. Indeed one can see this conception becoming reflected in our Journal.

And what a tremendous field there is for historical research in our country. This I think is what makes Rhodesian history so attractive to us. In other countries, even so young a one as South Africa, most historical investigation has already been undertaken; the interpretation of the past has been largely agreed upon. Here we are fortunate to be working in a field where much remains to be uncovered, and there is even room for amateurs in the quest for truth. And here in Rhodesia we are exceptionally fortunate in having the best archival assistance of any country, and an admirably edited vehicle for expression in our Society's journal.

My wife and I went last month to Mosega which is near Mafeking, to see where the Voortrekkers first chastised the Matabele in 1837, and it struck me then how rewarding it would have been to travel northwards for 60 miles to Kapain, Mzilikazi's old capital, where he was defeated in a nine days running fight by the trekkers and driven across the Limpopo. For the fight at Kapain was a hinge-point of prime significance in Rhodesian history; the earth at Kapain, no less than that of Kuruman and Kimberley, is that from which

modern Rhodesia was created. Yet no one I know has ever been to Kapain; so far as I am aware no proper account has ever been written of the fight there. What an opportunity lies here for a Rhodesian historian.

As another example of the scope open to us for historical research I would, however, prefer this evening to consider further associations of this country with the Voortrekkers of South Africa.

Now, for many years I believed that the trekkers having reached the Zoutpansberg in 1836 were discouraged by the arid country lying to the north, and, in spirit if not in words, said "thus far and no further". They were content to make the Limpopo their farthest boundary; it was their *ultima Thule*. Admittedly one knew that in 1847 Hendrik Potgieter conducted a foray into the Matopo Hills and drove to the vicinity of modern Bulawayo, but this I conceived to be no more than a casual cattle raid or the pursuance of his old vendetta with Mzilikazi.

It came then as a surprise to me to learn that Potgieter and others of the Voortrekkers made a study of Rhodesian territory as early as 1836 and actually envisaged its occupation. They were seeking, you will remember, a land far from British control which would be served by a free port. They knew all about Lourenco Marques, Inhambane and Sofala from their transactions with slave traders operating out of them, and the only problem so far as the original Voortrekkers were concerned was which of these ports, or rather their respective hinterlands, would best suit their purpose for settlement. And so at a time when the Karanga dominated this country and the Rozwi theocracy was lording it in their Zimbabwe, when some of the conquering refugees from the Zulu holocaust—the Matabele, Angoni, and Shangaans—were still seeking their "*lebensraum*" outside this country, at a time when there may even have been Portuguese merchants still established in Manicaland, Hendrik Potgieter rode into Rhodesia with five companions seeking the land which they believed was promised to them by the Lord Himself.

Fortunately for us one of his companions named Bronkhurst kept a journal of the foray. Admittedly his descriptions are open to several interpretations but it seems reasonable to postulate that Potgieter's party crossed the Limpopo close to its confluence with the Nuanetsi, and rode through the low veld as far as the Sabi river, a little downstream from the present Birchenough bridge. He used a pedlar's path to Sofala, and turned back only six days journey, a mere 120 miles, from that port because his horses were sickening—either with *nagana* or heart water.

He rode back, a very disappointed man, to the Zoutpansberg through country infested with fly which he realised would make it impossible for the Great Trek to traverse. The route to Sofala was simply not on, and, so it appeared after the massacre of the van Rensburg trekkie and the harrowing experiences of Louis Tregardt, was the route to Lourenco Marques. And *faut de mieux* the main mass of voortrekkers turned their attention to Natal.

But our country was not forgotten by the emigrant Boers. In the third week of June, 1838, Louis Tregardt, who by that time had reached Lourenco Marques, despatched his eldest son, Carolus, to Sofala by boat with instructions to

explore its hinterland. In an epic journey Carolus Tregardt trudged up from the coast to the vicinity of modern Salisbury; he found the land here to be perfectly suited for Voortrekker settlement, especially as it was reasonably accessible to Sofala. After many adventures (during which he reconnoitred Ethiopia and Malagasy) Carolus Tregardt returned with this news to Lourenco Marques. But there he found that his father had died and the Voortrekkers were now all committed to Natal and the Transvaal. One wonders what would have happened had he hurried back with his information to Louis Tregardt; for he would have found the Great Trek at the very nadir of its fortunes; perhaps it was only because of his decision first to explore Ethiopia of all places that this country was not occupied by white men fully 50 years before Mr. Rhodes's pioneers came here in 1890.

I have taken this opportunity of drawing attention to an epic of Rhodesian history which to my mind is crying out for research. Local African tradition, research into Afrikaner sources, and field exploration with Bronkhurst's journal in one's hand might still reveal information about the routes taken by Hendrik Potgieter and Carolus Tregardt into Rhodesia during the thirties of last century. This is only one example of useful research that one can think of among many. Like the others it needs only time and patience, luck and money, to bring rewards. Time and patience we already possess; luck we hope for; and it is one of my dearest wishes that one day this Society will be able to finance projects of this sort.

NOTES ON NEW CONTRIBUTORS

Professor Michael Gelfand, C.B.E., M.D. (Cape Town), F.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (London), D.M.R. (England), was born in Wynberg, Cape, educated at Wynberg Boys' High School and Cape Town University where he qualified in 1936. He is now Head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Rhodesia. He is the author of a number of books on medicine and medical history.

Frank R. Bradlow is Chairman of the van Riebeeck Society, the Cape Town P.E.N. Club and the Friends of the South African Library. He is a government appointed Trustee of the South African Library and of the William Fehr Art Collection. He was born and educated in Johannesburg, graduating at Witwatersrand University. He served with the Imperial Light Infantry in East Africa and Libya during the last war. He has written five books, plus two others in collaboration with his wife, all of Africana interest. His interest in Rhodesia began when he resided in Salisbury and Bulawayo in 1938/39.

Miss M. Brennard was born and educated in England. She came to Rhodesia in 1958 on a visit but stayed on. A schoolteacher by profession she is keenly interested in Rhodesian history. Although she prefers to write under her maiden name she is married with three small children. She lives in Marandellas.

C. M. Hulley was born in South Africa in 1892 and came to Rhodesia with his parents in 1895. He was educated in Umtali, Salisbury and Grahamstown.

His father became a Native Commissioner. Mr. Hulley was a farmer and he served with Rhodesian Forces in the First World War. He has written a book of memoirs, *Where Lions Once Roamed*, which is reviewed in this issue.

MARHUMBINI MISSION

A Note by C. L. Gale

Would you please find enclosed a set of photographs (*one reproduced—Editor*) with explanatory notes, and a copy of the April, 1970, issue of the South Western District News Journal in which I wrote, at the request of the editor, an article on a trip to Gona reZhou, mentioning Marhumbini Mission.

(I am presently using the old fashioned spelling. "Marambini" or "Marumbini" appear to be the alternatives.)

This derelict Mission is possibly of historical interest to the Rhodesiana Society. It is remarkable in several ways.

It is—or rather, was—situated in a beautiful but isolated corner of the south-east of Rhodesia, just south of the junction of the Sabi and Lundi Rivers, and only a mile or so from the Mozambique border. Although this area may long ago have been the destination of explorers and traders, particularly as the river was navigable by small boats coming from the east coast, its population latterly appears to have been sparse. Being a tsetse-fly area, it was not naturally suitable for cattle; and the recent measures to control the fly have no bearing on encouraging human habitation, because recently the Gona-re-Zhou area has been declared a game reserve.

With one thing and another it is not altogether surprising the Mission ceased to flourish.

The Mission house was situated on top of the hill overlooking the main buildings. Though involving a stiff climb of hundreds of feet, the view around from the top is magnificent, encompassing mile after mile of picturesque lowveld bush.

Tony Seward, a policeman, wrote to me on 8th November, 1970, after revisiting the scene:

"You will be interested to note that the National Parks have taken it upon themselves to remove what was the Assembly of God Church and Mission buildings to make way for "expansion" of park facilities and for building purposes. In fact they removed every useable brick they could find. I imagine that we are one of the last persons ever to have had the privilege of seeing the ruins standing."

So it has come and gone.

Very few people appear to have heard of it, and I have come across nobody who knows its history. It does not appear to have received previous publicity. Surely there must be some well-informed people who can throw some light on the subject?

Mr. D. Hartridge of the National Archives comments:—

"In R. Summer's *Ancient milling in Rhodesia* (Salisbury, Trustees of the



The abandoned Marhumbini Mission near the confluence of the Sabi and Lundi rivers.

(Photo: C. L. Gale)

National Museums, 1969) Marhumbini (there spelt 'Marumbene') has been suggested as the site of a flourishing trading post between the 8th or 9th and 14th Centuries. The outlines of what could have been a small harbour have been discovered; it was probably the highest point of seaborne navigation on the river.

"The Revd. J. H. Bush of the Assemblies of God in Salisbury states that the Revd. James Skinner negotiated the lease of Marhumbini Mission in 1950. The church took over the buildings of a recruiting station that had been run by a Mr. G. J. Palfrey, who had had the contract for supplying labour to the asbestos mines in Shabani. In 1953 the Revd. Bush, then living in Umtali, built a school at Marhumbini and another at the nearby Nahenya's Kraal. A resident minister, the Revd. H. J. Koopman, and his wife went there in 1954 and built the church in 1959. Due to ill health they left in 1961 and the Revd. Koopman was not replaced by a resident European minister. The area was set aside as a game reserve and the population was moved in 1968, so the mission closed in that year."

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL HONORARY SECRETARY

Brooch for Lady Members

As members are aware the Society necktie is available to members at Meikles stores in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali upon production of written authority from the Society. However, as lady members do not normally wear neckties, it is felt that consideration should be given to the idea of designing and manufacturing a brooch which could be purchased by lady members of the Society.

In order to examine the economics of this proposal it is necessary to know

the likely demand for a brooch. Accordingly, all lady members are asked to advise me in writing whether they would be interested in purchasing a Rhodesiana Society Brooch if it were possible to find a commercial firm willing to undertake its manufacture and retail sale. At the same time an indication of suitable design, size and material (e.g. gold, silver, copper, etc.) would be welcomed.

Bronze Decade Medals, 1970

The 500 bronze decade medals for 1970 have recently been received from the manufacturers and over 300 have already been purchased by and sent to members resident in Rhodesia and other parts of the world. Members wishing to acquire a 1970 bronze medal should write to me for the application form as soon as possible as I doubt if stocks will last much longer. The second issue of bronze decade medals will appear in 1980.

Annual Dinner, 1971

As members are aware the Society's annual dinner is held at a different branch centre each year. The Society's fourth annual dinner was held in Salisbury during 1970 and the fifth annual dinner will be held in Bulawayo this year. All members will, of course, be advised of the date, venue and other details in due course, and a large attendance at what is always an enjoyable function is hoped for.

Projects under Examination

The National Executive Committee has appointed sub-committees to examine in detail and report back to it on the question of junior membership including the organisation by branches of special functions for scholars, and on the desirability of establishing a Rhodesiana Society lending library.

Rhodesiana Index

Now that 23 issues of our Journal have been published it is appropriate to consider the idea of producing a detailed and consolidated index. This project is receiving the active attention of your Committee and it is hoped that an index will be available by 1972.

Life Membership

Members are reminded that life membership of the Society is available, on application, for the sum of \$50 Rhodesian currency.

Material for Rhodesiana

The regular publication of the Society's biannual journal *Rhodesiana* depends on sufficient material being submitted to the Editor.

Members of the Society are once again earnestly requested to advise the Editor (P.O. Box 8268, Causeway, Salisbury) of any material in their possession, or which they know of, with a view to its publication in *Rhodesiana*.

M. J. KIMBERLEY

Correspondence

LIEUT.-COL. A. J. TOMLINSON

Sir,—Whilst browsing through Col. Hickman's book *Men who made Rhodesia* I came across the name of Lieut. Col. Tomlinson of the B.S.A.P., and suddenly a memory of the past came to mind, it is only a small point and may not be of interest to you but I send it to you for what it is worth.

Towards the end of 1912 Capt. Tomlinson was stationed at Bulawayo and I think he must have been the first member of the B.S.A.P. to use a motor cycle on duty. On two occasions to my knowledge he used the motor cycle when on duty inspecting the Police Camp at Queens Mine. I think it was his own private machine. I knew Tomlinson very well by sight and had known him for many years.

I am a subscriber to *Rhodesiana* and much appreciate the magazine, being as I am, an old Rhodesian. I lived in Rhodesia from 1904 to 1960, my only absence was during world war one. I was on active service overseas for four and a half years. I knew, and still remember many of the old hands and Pioneers of Rhodesia. I am now living in retirement here at the age of 84 years.

Yours, etc.,

H. J. L. Lucas,
No. 23 Nichols Arcade,
Crompton Street, Pinetown,
Natal.

(An article by Mr. Lucas "Early Days on a Small Working" appeared in the July, 1969, issue.—Editor.)

CAPT. GREENFIELD OF THE SHANGANI PATROL

Sir,—I have only just read the December, 1968, issue and with reference to Col. Hickman's letter about Henry Borrow, he mentions Greenfield.

He says Capt. Greenfield went to Tavistock Grammar School. You might be interested to know that he subsequently attended Taunton School, my old school, to which school incidentally several prominent present day Rhodesians attended.

When I went to Taunton in the late forties my interest was quickly taken by a plaque in the School Chapel to Capt. Greenfield who died at Shangani and when I came here in 1952 I followed this up with a visit to Matopos to check the name.

Yours, etc.,

T. G. CORNES,
"Kaduma", P/Bag 2007,
Mount Darwin.

GARENGANZE

Sir,—I should like to correct an error which crept into my notes on Arnot's *Garenganze* in the December, 1970, issue of *Rhodesiana*. Replying to Dr. Shee, who initiated the enquiry, I erroneously referred to him as Dr. Shiff. I must apologise for any embarrassment this might have caused, either to Dr. Shee or Dr. Shiff.

Yours, etc.,
C. COGGIN.

PAINTINGS BY THOMAS BAINES

Sir,—In your next issue of *Rhodesiana* I wonder whether you would include a request from me for readers who are in possession of any original water-colours, pencil sketches, or oils by Thomas Baines, to write to me at P.O. Box 341, Cape Town.

I am writing a Ph.D. thesis for presentation to the University of Cape Town on the art and works of Thomas Baines and this will ultimately be published as a companion volume to my *Thomas Bowler, His Life and Works*. I should like it to be as complete as possible and if any of your members possess Baines pictures or have knowledge of where such pictures may be seen, I would be grateful.

Yours, etc.,
FRANK R. BRADLOW,
P.O. Box 341, Cape Town.

LOBENGULA: HIS FINAL RESTING PLACE

(The following letter was sent direct to Mr. C. K. Cooke, the author of the article "Lobengula: Second and Last King of the Amandabele: His Final Resting Place and Treasure" that appeared in the December, 1970, issue.—Editor)

Sir,—I have read with interest your article and conclusions thereon.

As you say, the gold braid could only have formed part of a military uniform, and the facts point to it coming from that of Captain Ferguson of the Royal Horse Guards—the Blues.

It should be possible to identify this piece of braid conclusively, for as far as British full dress uniforms were concerned, the lace (or braid) was distinctive patterns, depending on the Regiment.

The following points should be of assistance then in determining to which Regiment it could have belonged.

1. The Royal Horse Guards were the Blues and formed part of the Household Cavalry.
2. "Household Cavalry—in all three Regiments the full dress belts were of gold lace 2½ inches wide, plain for the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and with a red stripe ¼ inch wide in the centre for the Royal Horse Guards. The linings were scarlet leather for all Regiments, with scarlet edging for the Horse Guards, and blue velvet for the others . . ." (From "British

Pouches and Belts c. 1904" by A. Caton in No. 27 of "Tradition" published by Belmont-Maitland Publishers Ltd., P.O. Box 3 B.U., 44 Dover Street London W. 1.)

There are illustrations of various lace patterns, which have been reduced by photography for the article.

I enclose a tracing of the Royal Horse Guards lace: a rather poor effort, but the detail is so fine that it is not possible to do justice to it. The basic weave is, on the outer edges, as far as I can see, a very fine diagonal, repeated next to the centre stripe. The broad stripes next to the centre, are of a much coarser diagonal weave.

From comparison of the two photos, I would say there is a similarity between the lace, but would not like to commit myself one way or the other. Doubtless lace and its patterns were subject to change just as uniforms were—and 1904 was the Edwardian era, as opposed to the Victorian era of the 1880-90's.

May I suggest a photo of your piece of braid be sent to the Horse Guards for identification.

Yours, etc.,

J. D. WHITE,

P.O. Box 97, Shabani.

Mr. Cooke comments as follows:—"I think Mr. White's letter contains a very valuable suggestion and as I still have a small piece of the braid I intend sending it to the War Office when postal services are resumed.

"The braid I have is not the so-called ribbon or belt braid but probably from the trouser stripe. However the design is not dissimilar to that produced by Mr. White."

HENRY JENKINS' CLOCK

Sir,—This clock has recently come into my possession, and, according to the makers, Messrs. Dents (still in business in Pall Mall, London), was made in 1844-46 by Edward J. Dent, the founder of the firm and maker of Big Ben.

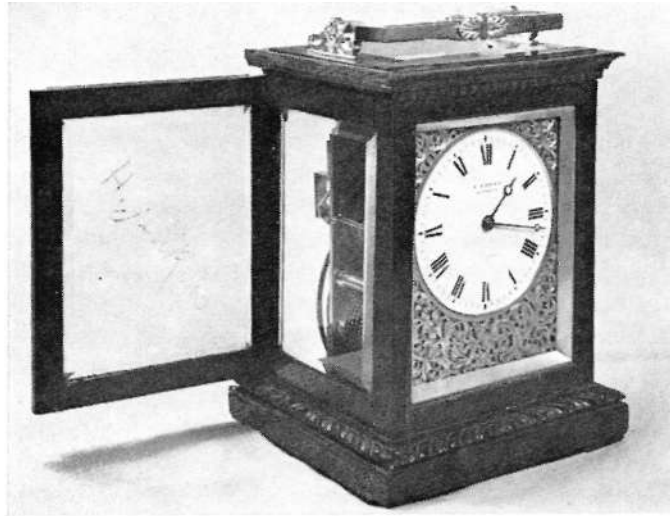
As will be seen from the photograph, "H. Jenkins" has been scratched on the back door, and this name is the reason for this enquiry.

The previous owner told me the family legend attached to the clock which goes something like this:—

"Jenkins, a member of the Umtali Volunteers was shot at Penhalonga and whilst in Umtali Hospital, sent for Sandy Tulloch, the Officer Commanding the Volunteers, and gave him this clock, his most cherished possession, in return for the promise of a Christian funeral."

However, the facts, lodged in the Archives vary slightly from the above, and the following story can be deduced from the various documents.

Henry Jenkins, a valet by profession, left his wife, Emma Hannah Jenkins in London, and came to Rhodesia some time before 1896 when he is listed on the Medal Roll.



Henry Jenkins' Clock.

He seems to have done some prospecting before going to Penhalonga and joining the Umtali Volunteers.

On 24th July, 1896, a colleague accidentally shot him through the stomach with a revolver.

On 4th August he wrote to his wife from Umtali Hospital in a very cheerful mood, relating how the doctors had visited him that morning and congratulated him on a very lucky escape.

However at 12.15 p.m. (only 30 minutes later) he died very suddenly from heart complications. He was 45.

It is pleasant to record that he got his wish, 80 Volunteers parading for his funeral.

One of the documents lists a Captain J. Swann as Officer Commanding Troops in the Umtali District at the time.

A list of his personal effects was prepared for the High Court, but the clock does not appear.

A Richard Temple Low and Malcolm Green signed a bond for £40 to the Master of the High Court for the administration of his Estate, but as his effects vanished on the way to Salisbury, the Estate could not be executed, and Low paid £40 to the Master of the High Court in 1900.

If any of your readers can add anything to the above story, or supply more details of any of the characters involved I would be much obliged, as I would like to write as complete a story as possible to go with the clock to its eventual resting place in some Rhodesian Institution where I hope it will be preserved as part of our history.

Yours, etc.,
MICHAEL BAKER,
5 Rossal Road, Greendale,
Salisbury.

Reviews

Pursuit of the King: an evaluation of the Shangani Patrol in the light of sources read by the author by John O'Reilly (Books of Rhodesia, 1970. 218 pages. Illustrations. Price \$3.00)

This is an interesting book and, despite the rather cautious sub-title, Mr. O'Reilly has made a comprehensive study of the sources dealing with the campaign itself. He has relied on secondary sources for the political background and his slightly thin knowledge of Rhodesia's general history does sometimes show: for instance, his remark in the first paragraph that for "about three years after the Pioneers' arrival in Mashonaland on 12th September, 1890, life proceeded remarkably peacefully." However, this does not harm the main story too much, for Mr. O'Reilly concentrates on personalities and military tactics.

The most valuable part of the book is the analysis of the last stand itself. Mr. O'Reilly has painstakingly compared every documented African eye-witness account of this historic episode. The evidence is gathered together under headings such as "The length of the engagement", "Did they beg for mercy?" and "Did they pray and sing?" Sometimes the facts are contradictory and the reader is often left to make his own judgements. More guidance, with a few comments on the pitfalls of interpreting oral evidence and full discussion of the relative value of the different accounts, might have been welcome.

Mr. O'Reilly himself clearly believes that the most significant contribution made by his book is his re-examination of Raaff's part in the campaign. Previous writers have been hard on Raaff, and it is indeed good to see him given due credit for his military skill, especially for engineering the "silent escape", but unfortunately the author overstates his case. It is extremely unlikely that Forbes gave up every attempt to lead, as he seems to suggest. Raaff's own papers have been lost and the oral evidence that takes their place must be necessarily treated with some caution. Mr. O'Reilly himself states that contemporary documentary proof would be required "from an historical point of view" (p. 129). This is a serious evaluation; what other point of view is there? A tendency towards similar leniency in handling sources can be seen elsewhere: Fullerton's and Bulpin's popular writings are accepted rather too easily.

A by-product of the re-assessment of Raaff is that the unfortunate Forbes is once again hard done by. We may not admit the political necessity for the Patrol at all, but we must agree that he acted responsibly in the circumstances. It is, incidentally, wrong to say that all he had to commend him was a "good background" (p. 8). Jameson had, after all, seen him in action in Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. O'Reilly is not afraid to express reasonable doubts about figures made popular through legendary accounts, such as Burnham, but he is not a debunker, believing, for example, that the dying men on the Allan Wilson Patrol may well

have sung "God Save the Queen". He is interested in the interplay of personalities, as Cary was in *A Time to Die*, and he does not waste comment on red herrings, like the tale of Troopers Daniel and Wilson.

The book is based on a thesis and, as other reviewers have said, a little more rewriting for the wider audience would have been justified. There was probably a publisher's deadline to meet, for the book came out just in time for the release of the film of the Patrol. The pictures are poorly reproduced but otherwise it is a neat little volume. One infuriating detail is that asterisks are positioned before rather than after the relevant words in the text.

Pursuit of the King is no more the last word on the subject than *A Time to Die* was, in fact, somewhat less so, but it does have something new to say. It is a book that Rhodesians will want to talk about and refer to.

D. HARTRIDGE

Where Lions once roamed, by C. M. Hulley. (A Pioneer Head Paperback.) Kingstons. 1969. 189 pages. Illustrations. Price

This paper-back edition is a diary in which Cecil M. Hulley gives an excellent account of the trials and tribulations which beset him and those in close contact with him, in the early years of Umtali and Salisbury. Its theme is that "Rhodesia is not a kind and gentle country. It treats its inhabitants roughly, hardens them and does not let them go their own way". Certainly the many incidents which are recounted bear tribute to this opinion.

The book cannot be said to have literary merit. Why should it? The words that are written are descriptive of exciting incidents that occurred and there has been no attempt to polish the phrases.

The journey to Rhodesia, along the Beira route, "a new country, wild and unexplored, lacking schools and hospitals, riddled with fever and infested with lions", is described. What amazing people were these Pioneer women? Life in old Umtali with its humour and tragedies; tedious coach journeys; sufferings from fever; the effects of rinderpest and the Mashonaland Rebellion, all find their places in the story. He recalls the stories of van der Riet who was lost in the bush for many days; of the defeat of Gungunyana by the Portuguese; of the public hanging in Cecil Square.

The new Umtali is settled and Cecil Rhodes makes an appearance. The heart-breaking problems of a farmer tackling the taming of a piece of veld are narrated. Then comes the First World War and service in German East Africa chasing General von Lettow.

There is no doubt that this diary is a valuable contribution to the history of our country. Yet the author is no historian, for historians too often confine themselves to purely historical material and leave half their tale untold. The effects of events on individuals who participated in them, even though as in the case of the author as a very youthful spectator, is absorbing interest and make the incidents come to life. From this point of view "Where Lions once Roamed" should be on the shelf of everyone who is interested in our country's story. It is an excellent piece of Rhodesiana.

G. H. TANSER

Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon by Alice Blanche Balfour (The Pioneer Head, Salisbury, 1970. A facsimile reprint of the 1898 edition published by Edward Arnold. 265 pages. Map. 38 black-and-white illustrations by the author. Price 18.)

In 1893, Matabeleland had been added to Mashonaland to form Rhodesia. Mr. Albert Grey was a Director of the British South Africa Company, to which the administrative government of the country had been granted by Royal Charter. Grey determined to visit Rhodesia, and in the dry season of 1894, he and a party of two ladies and two other men set out on a waggon tour from the railhead north of Mafeking.

The two ladies were Mrs. Grey and her companion Miss Alice Balfour, sister of Arthur Balfour, who later became Prime Minister of Britain.

Miss Balfour wrote letters, sketched, painted water colours and kept a journal. After she returned to England she published these in book form with the prosaic title, "Twelve Hundred Miles in a Waggon".

She had an observant eye, noting interesting detail, and a happy form of expression, clear and concise. It is regretted that she thought it inadvisable to leave out all reference to political problems for she met many Rhodesian personalities and her comments on their opinions would have been most valuable. She was aware of the pitfalls of writing about matters to which she was unable to do justice because of her fleeting visit.

Her book gives a most interesting account of travelling by ox-waggon in Rhodesia and incidentally of the Rhodesian scene. Trees, animals, birds, Africans are described while the incidents of the journey are narrated with just a little touch of humour. Bulawayo, with an amusing description of Dr. Jameson's quarters, Zimbabwe, Fort Victoria, Salisbury, Umtali and Dar-es-Salaam were visited. Miss Balfour was no mean artist and her many black-and-white sketches enhance her descriptions.

The book is the second volume of scarce Rhodesiana books to be reprinted by the Pioneer Head in its Heritage series. The dust-cover is an illustration of a water-colour by the author while another of her paintings is the frontispiece. These, in their delicate shades of colour, add greatly to the charm of the volume. A most excellent reproduction has been made of a very rare book of Rhodesia's story.

For all interested in the Rhodesian way of life seventy-odd years ago, the re-print, limited to 1,500 copies, is a must which can occupy a place of pride in their collections.

G. H. TANSER

Charter Royal by Robert Cary (Howard Timmins, Cape Town. 192 pages, illustrations and index. Price \$3.50)

The author's first book *A Time to Die*, which dealt with the story of the ill-fated Shangani Patrol, was well received. Indeed, it attracted sufficient acclamation to induce a South African producer to make a film of it. *Charter Royal* has much of the same appeal: the author's style is crisp and the reader is conveyed along effortlessly. However, he will not doze off for every now and then a

controversial bone is thrown into the arena which could be received with disapproval or delight: the kind of reaction will, of course, depend on the age, politics and state of health of the reader.

Charter Royal begins with a quick sketch of events in South Africa by way of providing a background to the granting of the charter to Rhodes's British South Africa Company; the book ends as the war clouds gather over Matabeleland in 1893. Where it deviates from a straight-forward account covering about four years, is that some of the personalities of the Rhodesian story are examined in detail. Two in particular are singled out for special treatment: Frank Johnson contracting organiser of the Pioneer Corps, and Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the first Administrator. Much of this treatment is sound and reasonable and-fair enough; some of it, however, is sufficiently provocative to attract the type of journalist or interviewer who considers nothing is worthwhile unless it has an element of scandal, or, at any rate, contains a lump of mud to sling.

Johnson and Colquhoun are given extra special treatment probably because, other considerations being equal, they are the only two of the more important pioneers who wrote autobiographies. In this context the reader would be well advised to regard these reminiscences as much inferior, from an evidential point of view, than primary archives, for example, a contemporary file containing letters or reports.

Colquhoun published his *Dan to Beersheba; work and travel in four Continents* 18 years after the Pioneer Column; he died six years later, in 1914, at the age of 66. Johnson's autobiography is much worse in this regard: *Great days, the autobiography of an Empire Pioneer* was published in 1940, half a century after the Occupation and three years before Johnson died at the age of 77. Any attempt to make Johnson eat his words describing events 50 years previously, particularly when one bears in mind the character of the man, is not only rather unfair but also historically unsound. Johnson was by any standards an unusual and outstanding character: a showman, an extrovert and a born leader of men: these were the reasons why Rhodes entrusted him at the age of 23 to organise the Pioneer Corps. Johnson was always ready to stick his neck out and he does precisely this in *Great days*. But should this detract from what he actually accomplished?

If *Charter Royal* has a weakness it is because some readers may get the impression that the author deliberately sets out to be provocative; one may even tend to detect a touch of insincerity in this kind of approach. Many pages seem to be expended on defending Colquhoun. He was the innocent victim in the hands of a gang of ruthless, underhand manipulators and amalgamators. One starts feeling genuinely sorry for the man with the droopy moustache who was, in a way, the Daddy of them all! The reader is left a little shaken when the author suddenly springs: "Colquhoun was an ass".

"But Rhodes was at all times interested in making money". Was he just another petty little money-grubber? Maybe this was not implied, but the danger is the sensationalist will relish this type of statement. The answer is, of course, one must not worry about sensation-mongers, but can they be completely ignored in an age of communications and mass media?

This reviewer understands that in the film of *Time to Die* there was a scene showing Allan Wilson's riding boots under his fiancée's bed which was in a tent. The producer no doubt introduced this to provide the so-called sex element which is believed to be a box office draw. No doubt Mr. Cary was horrified at this innovation. The trouble is that some will be equally horrified with portions of *Charter Royal* as it contains more than one pair of metaphorical riding boots under the metaphorical beds of metaphorical damsels.

It has been said that "each generation will rewrite its history of the past". *Charter Royal* sets out to do this by probing the characters and motives of some of the founders of Rhodesia. It is worth reading, but like Mr. Cary don't expect to find angels on earth.

R. W. S. TURNER

African nature notes and Reminiscences by F. C. Selous. (The Pioneer Head, Salisbury, 1969. Reprinted from the first edition, published Macmillan, 1908. xxx, 356 pages. Col. front., illus. Price \$7.50)

This might be claimed as a piece of Americana as well as Rhodesiana, for it contains a sparkling Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt, written from the White House in May, 1907. Roosevelt and Selous had developed a friendship, through a common interest in hunting and in wild life generally, as far back as 1897, and Selous was the organiser and "white hunter" for Roosevelt's well-known East African safari in 1908.

Mr. L. Bolze in his Rhodesiana Reprint library has been the first to demonstrate the viability and popularity of a series of reprints of the classics of Rhodesiana. Since then a second firm of publishers has attempted the same market. This is no. 1 in the Heritage Series, published by the Pioneer Head in Salisbury, an imprint of Messrs. Kingstons Limited.

The choice of this title for the commencement of the series is an excellent one, for in Roosevelt's words: "This book is a genuine contribution alike to hunting lore and tonatural history. It should be welcomed by every lover of the chase and by every man who cares for the wild, free life of the wilderness. It should be no less welcome to all who are interested in the life-histories of the most formidable and interesting of the beasts that dwell in our world today."

Selous accumulated here a number of essays some of which had been previously published in *Field* but most of which were new. His first two chapters deal with questions of protective colouration and recognition marks in animals and the next three are devoted to the lion. A reviewer in 1908 commented: "Without a doubt the chapters on the lion will hold the widest attention. They must hold all readers young and old entranced. Mr. Selous has shot thirty-one in his time, and the very stirring and instructive notes which he contributes in this work will now be considered the standard authority . . . We can promise any readers who devote two or three hours to the subject a rare treat in taking Mr. Selous as their companion . . ."

Then the author deals with the spotted hyena, wild dogs and cheetahs and with the extinction of game in South Africa. On this latter subject he is poignant, as for example in his reminiscing of an evening on the Dett river in 1873 when he

saw what he described as the most interesting collection of wild animals that he had ever seen collected together in a small extent of ground in great herds of giraffe, buffalo, zebra, sable, kudu and both the black and the white rhinoceros. But the buffalo and the rhinoceros had long since gone by the time he was writing—"They were all killed off years ago, almost all by the natives of Matabeleland after those people became possessed of firearms, purchased for the most part on the Diamond Fields."

There follow notes on the black rhino, on the giraffe, on a jourey in Mozambique in search of the inyala, notes on the gemsbuck and in different vein a very full account of the Bushman from his own observations.

The book is published in a "limited edition of 2,112 numbered copies of which nos. 1-100 are the Collector's Edition, specially bound, nos. 101-112 are Presentation Copies, and nos. 113-2,112 are the Ordinary Edition". As many of the readers of *Rhodesiana* are also collectors they might be interested in some comments by John Carter, in his *A.B.C. for book collectors* (Hart-Davis, 1952). He points out that however small the number of copies of a limited edition collectors would do well to remember that the magic of a limitation notice is sufficient to ensure that fewer of them than of an ordinary book will have been thrown away; "consequently an edition 'limited' to 1,750 copies and signed by the author is likely to be much less rare today than an ordinary edition of the same number of copies—or fewer which was not ostentatiously limited". In other words unless the edition is really limited, to very, very few copies, is there any point in so describing it?

But this apart the volume is splendidly produced, attractive to handle and indeed a credit to the designer and publishers. One looks forward to other volumes in this series.

E. E. BURKE

Outpost: Stories of the Rhodesian Police (Books of Africa, 1970. 293 pages. Photographs. Line Drawings by Penny Miller. Price \$5)

The first volume of stories from *Outpost*, the regimental magazine of the B.S.A. Police, was called *Blue and Old Gold* (after the Force's colours) and was published in 1953. It has long been out of print so this second volume of extracts from the magazine appears not before time. Incidentally, *Outpost*, which was started as *The Police Review* in 1911, can claim to be the oldest, continuously published magazine in central Africa.

In his prelude, T. V. Bulpin, the publisher, gives an excellent, concise history of the Force. He dates its real beginnings as early as 1895 with the formation of the Bechuanaland Border Police. For when Rhodes obtained his Charter over what is now Rhodesia in 1889 about half the strength of both men and equipment of the B.B.P. was transferred as an experienced nucleus on which to found the newly formed B.S.A. Company Police which can thus be classed as an offshoot of the older B.B.P.

The mixture in this second volume is as before. There are stories of adventures of policemen, both African and European, whilst on duty; humorous sketches; details of investigations of well-remembered criminal cases; and a few

descriptions of recent actions against terrorists in the Zambezi valley.

There are several tales of life on remote, lonely outstations, particularly of the period between the wars when, as one contributor, "R.C.G." says at the end of his long fascinating memoirs, he had the joy of knowing "Rhodesia before *it became civilised.*"

The several memoirs of life in Depot in the early years of the century form an urban contrast, nonetheless of the same vigorous and satisfying way of life.

Although the compilers tend to use the word "story" generically for all these extracts many of the earlier contributions, such as those on the occupation of the country, on the Matabele War, the Mashonaland Rising and the Jameson Raid by such well-known characters as Skipper Hoste, Major P. B. Clements, L. A. Heatlie, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Tomlinson, A. McGregor and others, are most valuable pieces of eye-witness history.

It is a pity that the articles and stories are not dated for, although the volume has been compiled primarily to be read for pleasure, it has a serious undertone and the dates of writing would have added to its value as a historical record. To some extent this omission is rectified by Inspector A. P. Stock's Epilogue in which he reveals the names and dates of service of some of the contributors who used a pseudonym.

This volume is a worth-while piece of Rhodesiana. It also contains some rattling good yarns, is a pleasure to read and is a tribute to what Bulpin calls "one of the two most famous police forces the world has ever known". (The other is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

W. V. BRELSFORD

The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia 1898-1930 by T. O. Ranger (Heinemann, 1970. 252 pages. Price \$4.)

This is the first of a series of "African Voices", books covering East and South Africa. This one relates, by means of documentation, what Africans were thinking and saying in Southern Rhodesia during the period between the first violent rebellion against European occupation up to the date of the emergence of modern nationalist movements.

During this period in Southern Rhodesia the author contends that, although on the surface the African appeared to be content, in fact resistance to European domination went on through the media of separatist churches, tribal or political organisations and trade unions.

Although this book is about African politics it has a direct historical value in that the main themes are documented and supported by extracts from reports, correspondence and other manuscripts in the National Archives. (It is the comment on these that is political). The full story is told of Mapondera's abortive rising in 1903-4; of the rise of the Watch Tower movement, especially on the mines, in the 1920s and 30s; and of the early trade union movements such as the I.C.U. The author sees these "expressions of African opinion" as the forerunners of the later, political nationalist manifestations of the 1950s. In this he disagrees with Gann who saw them as small, ineffective and with no real connection with the later "flowering" of nationalism.

There is other interesting historical material. The author relates how Rhodes brought in a number of African settlers from South Africa, mainly Fingoes and Zulus who fought with the Europeans during the rebellions. They expected to be given land and other privileges in return for this support. When these were not forthcoming they joined, and had a great deal of influence in organisations such as the Matabele National Home movement and the Bantu Voters' Association. The author also relates the full story of Lobengula's sons and grandson and he has a good deal to say about African reaction to the Carter Commission report on land apportionment.

So readers of non-political *Rhodesiana* will find something of value in this book.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Spirit Mediumship and Society in Africa. Edited by John Beattie and John Middleton. Foreword by Raymond Firth. (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 310 pages. Map. Illustrations. Price \$5.)

The contributions in this volume cover 13 tribes or areas in East, West, Central and South Africa. The Rhodesian and Zambian tribes dealt with are the Tonga of the Zambezi Valley and the Valley Korekore, a northern Shona people.

Elizabeth Colson, writing of the Tonga, distinguishes three types of spirit possession and they form a useful broad general classification.

The first type is characterised by the medium who is essentially a religious figure acting as an intermediary between the spirit world and the living. G. Kingsley Garbett points out that, among the Shona, this type of medium often acts politically, for example, in the state of being possessed by giving the spirit world's opinion on a chiefly succession. And it is now known that mediums exerted a great influence in stirring up the Shona rebellion of 1896.

The trances of this type of medium are usually induced by drumming, dancing or drugs, but as with European mediumship, fraudulent trances do occur.

The second type is characterised by a person, usually a woman, being involuntarily possessed by a spirit, either human or animal. She begins to dance, trying to indicate from her movements what kind of spirit is possessing her. The spirit may be of a particular class of person such as a policeman, or of an animal such as a leopard, or of inanimate objects such as an aeroplane or even, nowadays, of God or Jesus Christ. Others join in the dance, drums are beaten and sometimes the whole village joins in until the spirit is "drummed out" of the body and goes away.

Colson's third type is rarer. It is possession of a person by a ghost that has fallen into the clutches of a sorcerer. This type, unlike the first two, is wholly undesirable and the evil spirit has to be very elaborately exorcised.

Among the Korekore there is a definite hierarchy among mediums each being associated with a particular area. Except in the case of senior mediums the ability to go into a trance is not regarded as being hereditary and those who do become possessed are examined by the senior mediums before they are

allowed to operate publicly.

In the past missionaries and administrators have usually frowned on the practice but now it is realised that mediumship of the first type can play an important, and by no means disruptive, role in social life. The possessing spirits are usually those of important ancestors and in tribal matters they express a respected opinion which, in practice, is usually public opinion.

The mediums do, of course, pronounce on individual problems as well as on community matters. For example, they suggest treatment for illnesses and since they speak with an authority transcending that of a human being the very expression of the treatment usually has a profound psychological curative effect on the sufferer.

The studies in this volume reveal the cults of mediumship as being not so much a barrier to social change but as elements that can either give way before, or lead into, adherence to western style medicine or to the proselytising religions.

W. V. BRELSFORD

GENERAL

Discovering Southern Africa by T. V. Bulpin. (Books of Africa, 1970. 785 pages. Illustrations. Maps. Price \$8)

Mr. Bulpin's masterly work will stimulate the desire to travel leisurely, discovering attractions in towns and villages which were once mere milestones on the interminable trek to the Cape or Natal. He has produced an astonishingly informative, readable account of all the major routes through South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Zululand, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in which snippets of history, botany, topography and personal impression are pleasantly mingled.

The introductory chapter is the history of Southern African roads—tribute is paid to the originator of strip roads and low level bridges in Rhodesia, Stuart Chandler, and to the technical brilliance of J. H. Durr. The accident rate is roundly condemned:—"everyone in the middle of the road . . . unserviceable vehicles extremely badly driven . . . clamour of owners that they be allowed to use public highways as missile tracks, hurtling through all hazards at uncontrolled speeds with, at the steering wheel, a driver who might be a fool or a drunkard."

Although the book is concerned mainly with South Africa, Rhodesia's scattered towns and her many miles of excellent roads seem to hold a special place in the author's affections. He defines Rhodesia as "a gigantic parkland planted and ornamented by nature with a supreme genius in botany and geology". Each noteworthy historical event en route is mentioned, as are the principal industries, mining and farming in each area. Some of the author's impressions are interesting—while Salisbury is "crisp, well-heeled, well-scrubbed", Bulawayo is "spacious, friendly and sunny", and Inyanga Village is "an informal little place apparently laid out by people who didn't like one another".

Details of National Parks are listed, as are the many accessible ruins, Zimbabwe in particular, where "not the slightest evidence has ever been found

to substantiate any claims that these ruins were built by anybody other than the same African people, fragments of the once great Karanga-Rozvi tribal group who live in the area today".

The full story of the establishment of Leopard Rock and Troutbeck is set down, and all accommodation in every centre is listed, with charges, so that one could dispense with an Hotel Guide if necessary.

Discovering Southern Africa has satisfied a long-felt need—there is the added attraction, that, if your imagination is fired by one of the excellent colour-plates, you can travel there and be welcome.

R. C. KIMBERLEY

Pre-Colonial African Trade: Essays on Trade in Central and Eastern Africa Before 1900. Edited by Richard Gray and David Birmingham. (Oxford University Press. 1970. 308 pages. Maps. Price \$5.)

Archaeological research has shown that right throughout east and central Africa there was a trade in salt and iron, both necessities of life in subsistence economies, right from the days of the iron-age onwards. Both commodities were comparatively rare so that inter-area and inter-tribal trade in them was widely spread.

The editors distinguish between two kinds of pre-colonial trade and the authors of the various essays follow the pattern. Firstly, there was "subsistence-oriented" trade, closely allied to subsistence economies, in which all the items of trade are quickly distributed or absorbed generally through the normal kinship systems. Typical trade commodities of this nature would be—iron, salt, fish and tobacco. Secondly, there was "market-oriented" trade, often long distance trade, in such items as ivory, gold or slaves which were bartered for commodities, not produced by the subsistence economy, such as muskets, cloth, gunpowder, beads and ornamental shells. In this latter type of trade the goods were neither produced by nor absorbed into the kinship system of the people generally but the profits were retained by individuals, usually chiefs, or by a tribal elite.

The growth of several of the better known central African states during the period 17th to 19th centuries can be traced to this market-oriented trade. The economy of the great Lunda empire of the Congo was based on the slave trade and when slavery was stopped the empire collapsed. The Chokwe built an empire on the ivory trade boosting their numbers by buying women from the slave caravans. Their raiding and trading activities in the 19th century stretched far beyond the Congo into Angola and Zambia.

In an essay "Trade and the Rozwi Mambo" Nicola Sutherland-Harris describes how the Rozwi empire of Rhodesia was built mainly on "market-oriented" gold trade. The gold, collected by the Mambo as tribute was used, not for the benefit of the community, but to build up the power of a small, oligarchical group. The gold was used to obtain cattle from what is now Botswana, ivory from Zambia and trade goods for the ruling class from the agents of Arab, Indian and Portuguese traders from the East coast. But there was also a vigorous village economy on the trade routes based on supplying the caravans

with food, ironwork and pottery.

The influence of this pre-1900 market-oriented trade was thus quite considerable. American foods such as maize, cassava and the sweet potato were introduced into the interior of the continent by caravans from the West Coast and rice and bananas from the Far East by East Coast caravans. Advanced metallurgic techniques, such as copper wire drawing, were taught to the villagers by traders. Along the trade routes agriculture flourished as there was an outlet in the caravans for foodstuffs; ferries and bridges were established and maintained; and the routes laid open the interior for the later colonial penetration.

The 13 chapters in this volume cover a wide area of Africa. Four of them, about this part of Africa, show that Rhodesia had a very ancient trade relationship with, all her present, adjoining neighbours and the book elaborates on an interesting facet of early Rhodesian history.

W. V. BRELSFORD

A History of the African People by Robert W. July. (Faber & Faber, 1970. 650 pages. Photographs. Maps. Price \$4)

In order to cope with such a vast and varied subject in one volume, and to maintain a narrative style, the author had to impose restrictions and priorities. In the first place he deals mainly with the last century and a half. Secondly, in order to concentrate on the doings of Africa's own people, their own civilisations and development, he skims very lightly over the activities of what he calls the "visitors" to the sub-continent,—the merchants, soldiers, missionaries, explorers and pro-consuls. Thirdly, he reviews social as well as political events. And, finally, he restricts the history to Africa south of the Sahara, treating north Africa and Egypt only in regard to their relations with black Africa. The result in the allocation of space is perhaps odd. Pre-history and early history up to about 1500 A.D. occupy only about 80 pages, a low enough proportion; the Boer War rates barely one paragraph; the seven year Congo crisis of 1950-60, four pages; and the rise and fall of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, six pages.

No attempt is made to give separate complete histories of each country. The design is chronological, each country or group of countries being described together over a specific period and then again over later periods. In this way the history of the sub-continent unfolds as a whole, the march of events taking in big areas at the same time. For instance, "the shattering effect" of the 19th century Ngoni migration from Zululand to Lake Victoria is treated as one single story.

Even with the restrictions mentioned and the global outlook this volume is still a *tour de force*. The author sets out with remarkable clarity a comprehensive and eminently readable history of the varied peoples of a large and complex sub-continent.

Inevitably, these days, the author gives little credit to the achievements of any of the European colonising powers. But there is some significant comment on Rhodesia. Although he refers to the "bumptious aggressiveness" of the Rhodesian Pioneers when it comes to telling of UDI he states quite categorically that it was in

this way that "the last of the Central African territories found its independence". He makes no reference to any illegal regime and a map of "Independent Africa 1969" shows Rhodesia, not as a colonial or controlled territory but simply as an independent country since 1965. This must be the first serious history book to make this acknowledgement without qualifications.

W. V. BRELSFORD

African 'Primitives': Function and Form in African Masks and Figures by G. W. Sammes. (Faber & Faber, 1970. 114 pages. Map. Monochrome illustrations. Price \$5.)

The author's theme is that in traditional African art, as opposed to current African art, there was no such concept as "art for art's sake". All art forms, and even some utilitarian objects, had a definite significance and were "the visual representation of the invisible and transcendental". This was especially so of masks and figures.

Most of the figures illustrated in this volume represent ancestors. The spirit of the dead could pass into the image and so continue to be revered and from the image the power of the ancestor could be transferred to its living possessor. The figures are not usually realistic in appearance. They are intended to convey the essence of the dead person, so the head, the feet, navel, breasts, genitals and so on, one or other being exaggerated according to whatever characteristic was typical.

Masks also had a very definite contemporary, lively influence and significance and, says the author, they should be seen actually being worn, in movement and in action to understand this. They are used in rites and dances connected with a variety of social beliefs. In addition to being used in the cults connected with ancestors they are used in rain making ceremonies; in dances to ensure human fertility or good crops; in dances to protect the village or hunters; and in rituals representing some historical or mythological incident. The most striking masks are those used by secret societies, the grotesque designs being aimed at maintaining the mystery and supra-human character of their members. Similarly, the masks used at initiation rites are made as gruesome and terrifying as possible in order to make the candidate prove his courage in facing them.

This volume is translated from the French and most of the illustrations come from former French colonies but it is a valuable addition to the general study of African art, especially now that masks and figures in traditional style are displayed in Rhodesian museums.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Classical African Sculpture by Margaret Trowell. (Faber & Faber. Third Revised Edition. 1970. 101 pages text; 34 pages monochrome plates. Maps. Price \$5.50.)

The first edition of this book, based on a series of lectures given at Makerere College, Uganda, was published in 1954. Since then many discoveries of African traditional art have been made, the most important being the finding of fragments of terra-cotta figures in the spoil heaps of tin mines in Nigeria. These fragments

of the ancient Nok culture have been dated, by geological and radiological methods, to a period of about 500 B.C. to 200 B.C. making them the oldest specimens of African art yet discovered.

Although it was connected with a magico-religious culture (*see review of Sammes, above*), which is now either dead or dying, Classical African sculpture should be judged, asserts the author, on its forms alone and it is now recognised as being worthy, on this basis, of a place among the great arts of the world. The main qualities of this Classical or traditional sculpture and carving are—a tremendous sincerity and forcefulness, an "unconscious realisation of the form demanded by the material and technique which is used" and a highly stylised sense either of abstract design or naturalness.

In order to understand fully and appreciate this art it is necessary to have some knowledge of the purpose of its creation and of the audience for which it was first produced. So, the author propounds, as a basis for classification, three main divisions. "Spirit-regarding art" which is addressed, not to a human audience, but is aimed at harnessing spirit powers, for example, through figures and statues of ancestors, (*again, see Sammes, above*); "Man-regarding art" which has a more secular significance and includes luxury articles and highly embellished objects usually made to enhance the prestige of chiefs or other important personages, although it can include articles made for the delight of common people; and the "Art of Ritual display" which is a link between the first two categories and includes art forms, particularly masks and costumes, inspired by Spirit-regarding art, but which are used more publicly in rituals and dances connected with initiation rites and social or tribal occasions.

Although most of the illustrations in the book come from a limited area of West Africa and the lower Congo the author's suggested classification of Classical African sculpture and carving certainly introduces an element of rationalisation into a form of art, whether executed in stone, wood or metal, that had a wide distribution throughout sub-Saharan Africa and that is typified by a bewildering variety of design.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Publications of the National Museums of Rhodesia

Occasional Papers No. 31 B (Vol. 4, Feb., 1971) is—*Rhodesian Geology: A Bibliography and Brief Index to 1968* by Craig C. Smith and H. E. van der Heyde, both of the Department of Geology of the National Museum, Bulawayo. In 575 pages it contains more than 2,100 references covering more than a century of geological writing. This first, published comprehensive bibliography of the geology of Rhodesian was long overdue as neighbouring countries, South Africa, Zambia and Botswana, all have their own geological bibliographies.

Occasional Paper No. 32 B is *A Revision of the African Snake Genus Elapsoidea Bocage (Elipidae)* by Donald G. Broadley of the Umtali Museum.

Nos. 2-6 of Vol. 5 of *Arnoldia*, the miscellaneous publication, have appeared. Titles include *Some New Records of Fossil Plants in the Molteno Stage of Rhodesia* by William S. Lacey and *The Exfoliation of Granite in Domboshawa Cave* by C. K. Cooke.

Publications of the Rhodesiana Society

Rhodesiana No. 1, 1956 (*out of print*)

- SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD. Address on the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial at the Mangwe Pass on 18th July, 1954.
Extracts from the Matabele journals of Robert Moffat, 1829-60.
W. V. BRELSFORD. Northern Rhodesiana.

Rhodesiana No. 2, 1957 (*out of print*)

- R. HOWMAN. The effect of history on the African.
A. S. HICKMAN. Some notes on police pioneer doctors and others.
"REGULUS". Frank William Baxter, v.c.
H. POLLETT. The Mazoe Patrol.

Rhodesiana No. 3, 1958 (*out of print*)

- F. BERGHEGGE. Account of a journey in Central Africa.
A. S. HICKMAN. Norton District in the Mashona Rebellion.
N. M. BRETTELL. Three Rhodesian poets.

Rhodesiana No. 4, 1959 (*out of print*)

- Diaries of the Jesuit missionaries at Bulawayo, 1879-81; translated from the French by Mrs. M. Lloyd.

Rhodesiana No. 5, 1960 (*out of print*)

- A. S. HICKMAN. The Mashonaland Irish.
E. C. TABLER. Impressions of Hendrik's Pass.
MRS. MARY BLACKWOOD LEWIS'S letters about Mashonaland, 1897-1901.
W. F. REA. Rhodesian pioneer.
E. C. TABLER. Rare or little known Rhodesiana relating to the pre-pioneer period.

Rhodesiana No. 6, 1961 (*out of print*)

- W. F. REA. Rhodesia's first martyr.

Rhodesiana No. 7, 1962 (*out of print*)

- J. A. EDWARDS. The Lomagundi District, a historical sketch.
H. W. SMART. Early days in Bulawayo, 1896-1900.
D. E. FINN. "Kambandakoto", a study of A. S. Cripps, 1869-1952.

Rhodesiana No. 8, 1963 (*out of print*)

- E. E. BURKE. William Hartley's grave.
E. CAMPBELL. A young lady's journey to Umtali in 1895.
R. C. HOWLAND. The Mazoe Patrol.

Rhodesiana No. 9, 1963 (*out of print*)

- J. A. EDWARDS. Colquhoun in Mashonaland: a portrait of failure.
A. S. HICKMAN. The siege of the Abercorn Store.
B. M. E. and K. E. O'MAHONEY. The southern column's fight at Singuesi,
2nd November, 1893.
R. C. HOWLAND. The Market Hall—Salisbury's oldest building.
"Shifts and expedients": extracts from the book by W. B. Lord and T.
Baines.
MRS. M. CRIPPS. Umtali during the Rebellion, 1896.

Rhodesiana No. 10, July 1964 (*out of print*)

- The British South Africa Company's Central Settlement Farm, Marandellas, 1907-10; from the papers of H. K. Scorrer, edited by R. Reynolds.
C. T. C. TAYLOR. Lomagundi.
R. W. DICKINSON. Sofala.
H. A. CRIPWELL. Operations round Mpepo, German East Africa, 1917.

Rhodesiana No. 11, December 1964 (*out of print*)

- J. ELLENBERGER. The Bechaunaland Protectorate and the Boer War.
F. O. BERNHARD. Notes on the Pre-Ruin Ziwa culture of Inyanga.
L. S. GLOVER. Memories of the Mashonaland Mounted Police, 1896-97.
R. C. HOWLAND, Salisbury, old and new, contrasted in photographs.

Rhodesiana No. 12, September 1965 (*Special Issue. 15th Anniversary of formal establishment of our country in 1890*) (*out of print*)

- H. F. HOSTE. Rhodesia in 1890.
R. W. S. TURNER. Henry Hartley, 1815-76.
P. S. GARLAKE. Pioneer forts in Rhodesia, 1890-97.
K. MAUCH. The Makalaka; translated from the German by F. O. Bernhard.
H. D. RAWSON. Diary of a journey from Southampton to Salisbury, 1895.
A. S. HICKMAN. The death of Charles Annesty.
J. MCADAM. An early enthusiast for Rhodesian aviation: Mr. C. F. Webb,
in 1912.

Rhodesiana No. 13, December 1965 (*out of print*)

- EXTRACTS from the South African letters and diaries of Victor Morier,
1890-91.
J. MCADAM. Early birds in Central Africa.
P. BERLYN. Of women who left their mark.
A. H. CROXTON. Rhodesia's light railways.

Rhodesiana No. 14, July 1966 (*out of print*)

- P. S. GARLAKE. The Mashona Rebellion east of Salisbury.
R. ISAACSON. The Countess de la Panouse.
M. O. COLLINS. The start of geodetic survey in Rhodesia.

- S. GLASS. The outbreak of the Matabele War (1893) in the light of recent research.
 The second visitor to the Victoria Falls: extracts from W. C. Baldwin's
African hunting and adventure . . . 1852-60.
 D. DOYLE. "The rise and fall of the Matabele nation" (1893).

Rhodesiana No. 15, December 1966 (*out of print*)

- M. W. BARNARD. The battle of Imbembesi.
 G. M. CALVERT. The Zambesi Saw Mills Railway.
 The Diary of Alfred Crss at Old Bulawayo and to the Victoria Falls, 1875.
 J. RICHMOND. Wheels in the bush.
 W. F. REA. Bernard Mizeki: The Devil's Advocate puts his case.
 A. S. HICKMAN. Reginald Bray: Police pioneer.
 D. K. PARKINSON. Chief Chibi, 1890.
 P. BERLYN. On Ethel Colquhoun Tawse Jollie.
 Kopje and Causeway: extracted from E. C. Finlayson, *A Nobody in Mashonaland*, 1893.

Rhodesiana No. 16, July 1967

- J. MCADAM. Pat Judson: First Rhodesian Born Airman.
 G. L. GUY. Notes on Some Historic Baobabs.
 R. HODDER-WILLIAMS. Marandellas and the Mashona Rebellion.
 O. N. RANSFORD. An Historical Sketch of Bulawayo.
 L. D. S. GLASS. James Dawson: Rhodesian Pioneer.
 A. S. HICKMAN. Reginald Bray: An Addendum.

Rhodesiana No. 17, December 1967

- R. BLAIR. Selous: A Reassessment.
 A. S. HICKMAN. Ballyhooly Hotel.
 Memoirs of D. G. Gisborne: 1893 Column.
 L. A. RUSSELL. The Last Phase of the East African Campaign, 1914-18.
 Annotated by H. A. Cripwell.
 R. F. H. SUMMERS and C. W. D. PAGDEN. Notes on the Battlefields at Shangani and Bembesi.
 E. E. BURKE. Archives and Archaeology.
 P. C. D. EATON. A Modern Historical Safari.

Rhodesiana No. 18, July 1968 (*Special Issue. 15th Anniversary of Occupation of Matabeleland*) (*out of print*)

- Memoirs of D. G. Gisborne: Occupation of Matabeleland, 1893.
 O. N. RANSFORD. "White Man's Camp", Bulawayo.
 D. HARTRIDGE. Henry Borrow: Pioneer and Hero.
 J. CHARLES SHEE. The Burial of Cecil Rhodes.
 LOUIS W. BOLZE. The Railway Comes to Bulawayo.
 ROGER SUMMERS. Museum Buildings in Bulawayo, 1900-68.
 G. L. GUY. The Trees of Old Bulawayo.
 R. L. MOFFAT. A further Note on the Battle of Shangani.

Rhodesiana No. 19, December 1968

- HUGH TRACEY. Antonio Fernandes: Rhodesia's First Pioneer.
W. F. REA. Gonzalo da Silveira's Journey to the Monomatapa in 1560.
R. W. DICKINSON. Sofala: Gateway to the Gold of Monomatapa.
G. H. TANSER. Notes on the Mazoe Patrol and Salisbury Laager Photographs.
H. A. CRIPWELL. Some Banking Characters.
D. K. PARKINSON. The Fort at Naka Pass.
D. HARTRIDGE. "A Time to Die": A Review of Robert Cary's Book.
Buildings of Historic Interest. No. 1. The Residency, Salisbury.
W. D. GALE. The Diaries of Harold Cookson. Part 1: Discovering the Riches of the Congo.

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- A. S. HICKMAN. Colonel John Anthony Spreckley, C.M.G. A Short Biography.
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DICK HOBSON. John Norton-Griffiths: A Rhodesian Pioneer.
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R. C. HOWLAND (compiled by). Buildings of Historic Interest. No. 2. The Old Salisbury Hospital.
JANIE MALHERBE. Rev. Paul Nel. A Rhodesian Pioneer.
G. L. GUY and R. H. H. ORCHARD. Rhodesia's First Petrol Driven Tractor: Ivel Agricultural Motor No. 140.

Rhodesiana No. 21, December 1969

- CLYDE L. SHOEBRIDGE. The Umtali Tramways Limited.
R. HODDER-WILLIAMS. The Graveyard at Old Marandellas.
F. O. BERNHARD. "Discoverer of Simbaya": The Story of Karl Mauch, 1837-75. Part I.
J. MCADAM. The Birth of an Airline: The Establishment of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways.
B. H. DE BEER. Houlton Augustus de Beer: 1895 Bulawayo Early Settler.
MERNA WILSON. The Muriel Mine and those who built it.

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- Obituary: H. A. Cripwell and the Founding of the Rhodesiana Society.
The Gwelo Laager, 1896.
Memorials: Matabele Rebellion, 1896.
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C. K. COOKE. Dhlo Dhlo Ruins: The Missing Relics.
The Graveyard at Old Marandellas: Addendum.
J. MCADAM. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Quintin Brand: Co-pilot of the First Aeroplane to Land in Rhodesia.

Rhodesiana No. 23, December 1970

C. K. COOKE. Lobengula: Second and Last King of the Amandabele—His
Final Resting Place and Treasure.

LILIAN E. STUTTAFORD. Lost on Trek in 1895.

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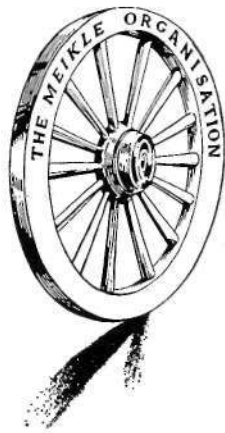
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- The Journals of Carl Mauch 1869-1872** \$6.30
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- A Guide to the public archives of Rhodesia 1890-1923** \$4.20
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- Documents on the Portuguese in Moçambique and Central Africa 1497-1840**
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