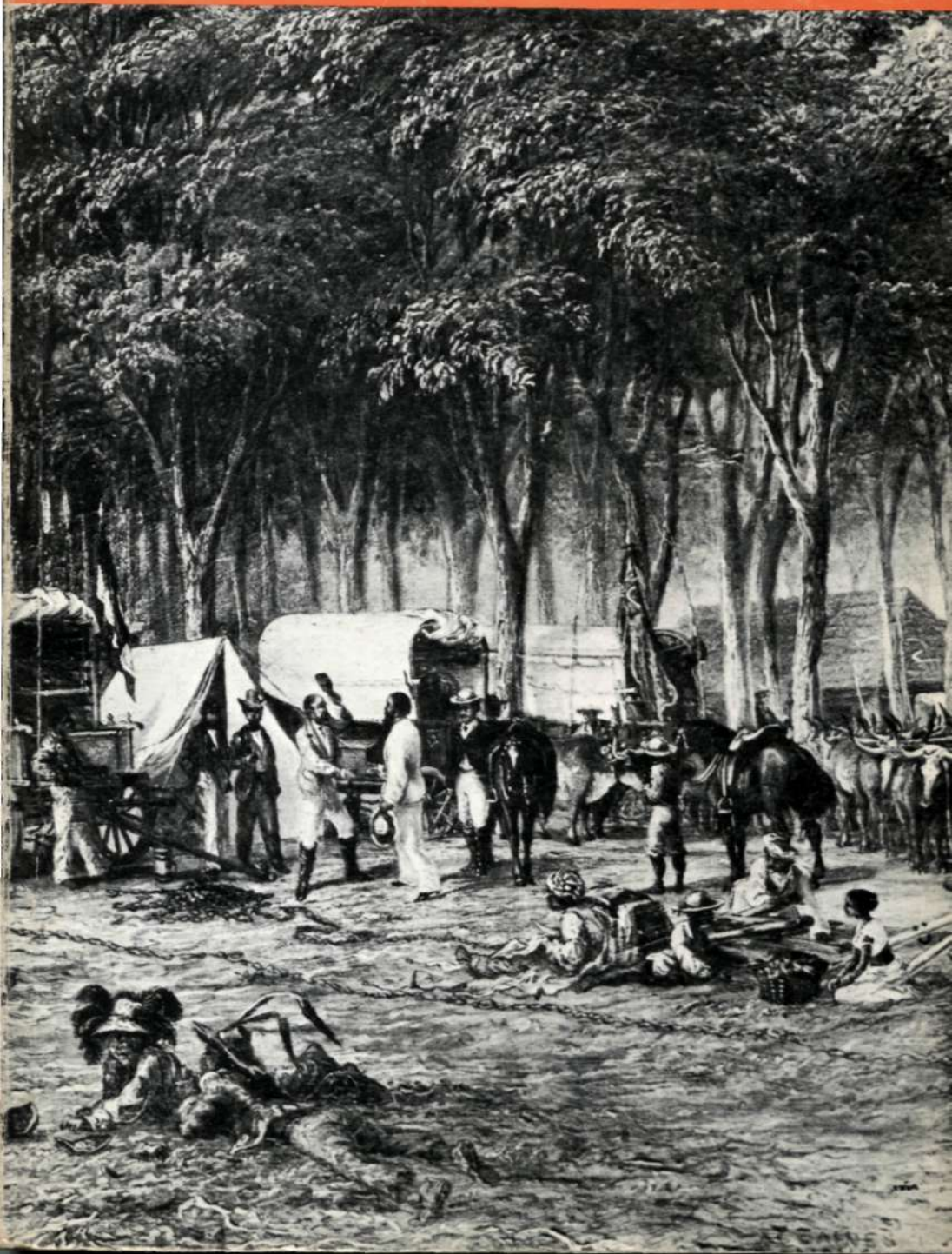


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THE RHODESIANA SOCIETY
Salisbury
Rhodesia

Edited by
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E. E. BURKE

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The cover picture is from a painting by T. Baines, showing his expedition on the market-square in Pietermaritzburg, 1869, prior to his departure for the Interior. An expedition by E. Mohr was there at the same time; the two explorers are seen greeting each other.

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The first Gwanda Station

(Photo: National Archives)



The first Balla Balla Siding

(Photo: National Archives)

The Early European Settlement of the South Western Districts of Rhodesia

by Alison Shinn

PART 2

(It should have been explained at the beginning of Part 1 that this article is based on a dissertation completed by Miss Shinn in 1967 for the History Department of the Teachers' College, Bulawayo. The omission is regretted. Part 1 appeared in our last issue, June 1974.—Editor.)

West Nicholson

The settlement of the West Nicholson area had started before 1911. which was the year the West Nicholson mine closed down. It had been a mining camp larger than it is today, and the mine milled ores shipped by train from the Geelong and Jessie mines. There were about a hundred Europeans there, a resident doctor, a native hospital, and a hotel.

After this date. West Nicholson consisted of the three Rogers brothers. Bert (known as Machia), Sidney and Stan, who were farmers and storekeepers, Bailer, the cattle inspector. Corporal Baldwin and Trooper Bertram Rogers, who ran the Post Office and Police Station. The Rogers brothers were the forwarding agents for the railways and ran the station, until 1930, when the first stationmaster was appointed. Never was a single item lost while the goods shed was in their care.

There were a few farmers in the area. Mr. Bekkers. Mr. Edisbury. succeeded by his nephew. Mr. Walton Edwards, on Boulder Creek. Mr. Edisbury had previously planned to go to New Zealand, but he met an old school friend, Mr. Bert Rogers, who persuaded him to settle in Rhodesia. There was also Mr. H. S. Henderson. V.C.. on Doddieburn. 'Daddy' Lane and Dougie H. Lane. At this time there were no fences to mark the boundaries of these farms, and livestock wandered wherever it pleased.

Christmas was the only time that the district met socially; in fact, it was about the only time people saw one another, and it became tradition for everyone to meet at the Rogers' home for Christmas dinner, given by the three brothers' families. At one time. Mr. Dan Francis (Francistown was named after his father), used to travel to West Nicholson by donkey cart from Tuli to stay

with Mr. and Mrs. Stan Rogers for the Christmas festivities. He was a great character, and his arrival marked the start of the Christmas spirit and fun.

Christmas of 1932 however, was marred by tragedy. A party on the way to the Rogers' home was washed downstream while crossing the flooded Bembesi Drift. Mrs. Dunsmere and her two children were drowned. Mr. Stan Rogers was with the party but managed to escape. The African cook, James, rescued Mr. Dunsmere and the European nursemaid, and the others managed to scramble on to the opposite bank, and it was not until the morning that it was known who was safe. A sad Christmas day followed, while the search for the three bodies was in progress, but they were never found.

At one time there was a hospital at Mazunga, the headquarters of Liebig's Ranch. It was run by a Sister McKenzie. If her patients needed more care than she could give them, they were sent to Gwanda, where they were looked after by a well-loved couple, Dr. and Mrs. King.

On the Ranch was an intercommunication system, set up by the sawmills concern, to report such happenings as veld fires. This was kindly made available by the postal officials, who had left the old telephone poles when the new line was erected.

The Native Commissioner for the area was at Entebbe, as there was no Beit Bridge as such, until 1929. Liebigs' Drift, as it was known then, was in thick bush, with a white population of three; two policemen and a cattle inspector.

Early in 1928, a system of towing the mail across the Limpopo by buck-board was instituted. Several of the farm managers bribed the Africans bringing the mail, to smuggle bottles of liquor in the mail bags, but unfortunately a bottle was broken once, on a trip, and that put a stop to smuggling.

For the greater time, there were no tarred roads or bridges, the low level bridge over the Umzingwane being constructed only in about 1928. Oxen and mule carts and bicycles were the only form of transport. Horses often could not withstand the climate and died. However, in 1920 Mr. 'Machia' Rogers bought his first car, a Model T Ford. A trip to Bulawayo in those days was quite an undertaking. Mrs. Rogers packed a lunch basket, and this, together with spare petrol, oil and a couple of gallons of water, saw them through their journey, which took the whole day, in comparison with the mere two hours it takes today. The road to Bulawayo then went through the Matopos, since the Balla Balla route had not then been constructed.

A few years later, Mr. Rogers, accompanied by three ladies, his wife, Miss Stonehouse, Matron of the Bulawayo Hospital, and Mrs. Oxford, drove his car to Johannesburg. On the way back, he bought four gallons of petrol at Mazunga. Fourteen miles later, he discovered that the petrol was not petrol, but paraffin, so Mr. Rogers had to walk all the way back to get some proper fuel. He eventually returned to the ladies in the early hours of the morning, and found them quite safe, but worried by the roars of the lions!

Tod's Hotel was established in about 1932 by a Sergeant Major Tod, on Dunsmere Farm. It was a flourishing hotel, and well run. Mr. Lane took over from him, and a Mr. Elgert owned the hotel during the war years.

Mrs. Marguerite Hogg was a famous personality in the district, and a beautiful woman. Before she married in October 1913, she came into a legacy, with which she bought Boffelstein's farm. Her husband however, lived at Geelong, where he managed to farm a little with native cattle and Ayrshires. He sold cream to the district. The Half Way Hotel which was mid-way between West Nicholson and Colleen Bawn, was once owned by Mrs. Hogg, who had sold her farm in 1928. The hotel was burned down eight years later, but was rebuilt on a site nearer the Jessie Mine in 1942. This hotel, popularly known as the 'Jessie' is still in use. Mrs. Hogg died only last year, 1966.

Doddieburn Ranch was bought by Mr. H. S. Henderson after the first World War, at about the time he had stopped working the Farvic Mine. It is situated about 35 miles south of Colleen Bawn. Mr. Henderson needed a house to live in, so he divided the manager's house at Bucks Reef into four, and moved it, piece by piece by ox wagon, to its present site. However, when he married, he found the house too small, so by means of wagon jacks, the house was raised off the ground, and a four foot thick walled bottom storey was built under it.

It was on Doddieburn that the first Aberdeen Angus bulls in the country were reared. They were imported from Britain.

An African used to collect the family's mail from West Nicholson, travelling on foot, and returning the next day. Christmas was an important time in the Henderson household, and the mail boy was determined not to miss the celebrations. He met the mail train at four o'clock in the afternoon, and laden with a fifty pound weight, which included candles, a huge cake, parcels and letters, he arrived back at eleven o'clock that night, to join the celebrations.

One incident, typical of life in those times, was the setting off on holiday of the Henderson family. They were to travel to Messina by car, and from there south by train. Their luggage had to be sent a week earlier by railway bus. The main road was about eighteen miles from the homestead, so cabin trunks were pushed to the main road on wheel barrows. At the time of their departure, the Umzingwane had come down in flood, and for some reason, the car was on the other side of the river. The family returned home, and an African was left to watch and report when the water level dropped. Eventually they set off, perched on boxes on a wagon, and made a precarious crossing, and proceeded to Messina. The train should have departed, but before leaving home, Mr. Henderson had telephoned to Messina, to ask if it would wait for them. It did, and they scrambled on as Mr. Henderson shouted to the stationmaster to look after his car.

Mrs. Henderson, who was a horticulturist, and had trained at Kew Gardens in London, bought a hotel at Colleen Bawn, when she came to the district. This was on the part of the limestone hill later owned by the Premier Portland Cement Company, and on Mr. Blumenthal's farm, and it comprised



House at Doddieburn

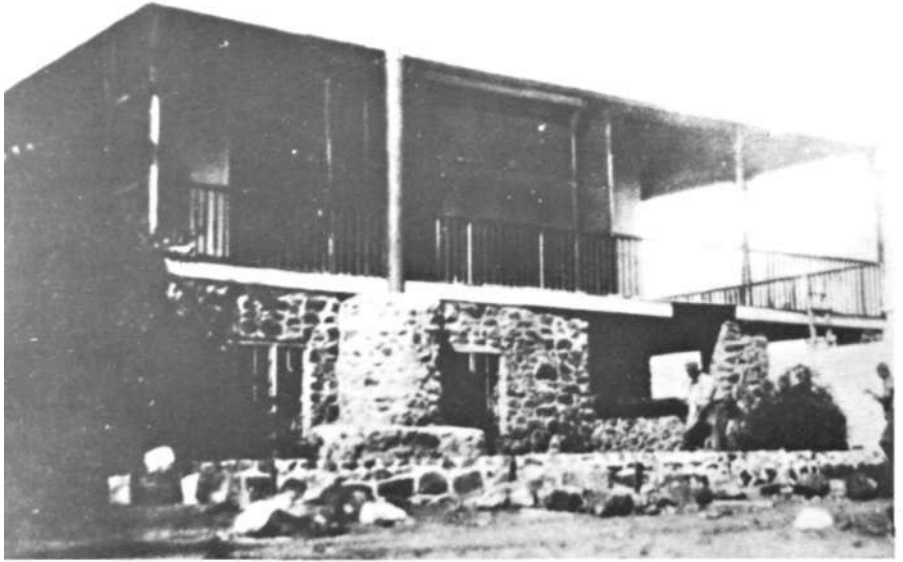
(Photo: National Archives)

three rondavels, serving as bedrooms, and another, which was a bar and dining room combined. The Cement Company bought it eventually, and began quarrying limestone.

One of the traction engines at Farvic Mine was not of much use for haulage, because, with a heavy load on, the front wheels lifted off the ground, so this was taken to Doddieburn, and used on the lands. The second traction engine, which was a familiar sight for many years near the old Colleen Bawn Siding and which has recently been moved to Bulawayo for the Museum was used on the Farvic Mine, brought there from the Cam and Motor Mine, where it had been used to haul wood.

Until he became the proud owner of a motor car, Mr. Henderson did most of his travelling on a bicycle, and because of this, the Africans gave him the name 'Mabicycle'. In fact, he once travelled to Johannesburg and back again by bicycle.

The greatest boost to West Nicholson more recently was the construction of the Liebig's factory in 1933, for processing beef products. Twenty-five years before, this Company had started a new venture in the cattle industry, on some million and a half acres, an extension of their concern in South West Africa, on the Mazunga Ranch. Within four years shipments of Angus, Sussex and Afrikander bulls and cows were being sent to Southern Rhodesia to improve the strain of indigenous cattle. The factory was built eventually, but its development



Doddieburn House after being "jacked up"

(Photo: National Archives)

was interrupted by the second World War, and the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in 1932. Because of the epidemic, Liebig's were paying half a crown to three and sixpence for a hundred pounds live weight for cattle. The butchers, recalls Mr. Jack Rogers, were selling best cuts of meat for about fourpence a pound.

When the factory began operation, it consisted only of the cattle killing floor and two other departments, one for the production of beef extract, and the other for the production of corned beef. Within ten years it had produced more than five hundred thousand cases of corned beef.

Today the factory employs about eight hundred Africans, as well as a large staff of Europeans, and has eight different departments which turn out between forty and fifty varieties of foodstuffs.

With the influx of young people in 1933 to work for Liebig's, West Nicholson was able to have an outstanding cricket team, and a good soccer side, which was regularly put to test against other teams, mainly those from Gwanda and Messina. The golf course, the mainstay of the present West Nicholson's sporting life, was built only in 1946 by Mr. Jimmy Wells, the factory manager at the time.

As with all the other early settlements, horse racing was a major sport. West Nicholson trained no less than six race horses at one time, which were sent by train to Bulawayo and Salisbury to race. On one occasion, all six were sent to Bulawayo, and four of them won their races. Everyone in West Nicholson.

including the Post Master and Policeman, was in Bulawayo for this great event, and all returned home richer and prouder than when they had left.

The West Nicholson area appears to be developing now as a ranching area, combined with agriculture. Mining was never carried on to any great extent further south than West Nicholson.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Waldon Edwards.
Mr. D. Staples.
Mr. A. S. Henderson.
Mr. I. M. Henderson.
Mr. W. J. S. Rogers.

Mining Activity

Mining was the chief factor in the opening and development of the south western districts. It was hoped at one time that the area would be a second Rand, but this did not materialise. The Gwanda and Filabusi gold belts were the first worked in the early days of Rhodesia, and the Eagle Hawk claims in the Gwanda area were registered as early as July, 1894.

In Filabusi the first mine to begin crushing ore was the Devon and Grant, now known as the Seafield. It started producing in 1899. The first large scale producer was the Killarney Hibernia, which in 1904 had a battery of 20 stamps and a tube mill in operation.

Gold production still plays an important role in the south western districts. Among the largest of the mines is the Antelope, about sixty miles due south of Bulawayo. This was pegged on a long strike of ancient workings, and the Antelope Gold Mining Company was floated in 1908. Mining was started at the end of 1913, but was stopped in 1919. It has since started again, very successfully.

The Anterior Mine, five miles south east of Gwanda, was owned by the Anterior (Matabele) Gold Mines Limited in 1901. It boasted a manager, Mr. Gaullie Brown, a secretary and a mine captain, and about twenty-five European employees.

One day the African employees went on strike, and refused to go underground. Mr. Brown supplied all the European miners with pick handles, and the race was on. They chased the strikers up the hills and down the vleis, and eventually down the mine. There were no more strikes after that.

When Mr. Thompson (late of Wankie), known to the Africans as 'Mazrega', because of the way he held his head to one side as he walked, succeeded Mr. Brown as mine manager, he put Indians in the place of the European engine operators. It was not long before a string of Indians was seen running to Gwanda pursued by a file of resentful Europeans.

Until then. Anterior had employed almost anybody to work in the mine, and naturally efficiency was not as great as it could have been. Better miners were needed, and it was then that 'Cousin Jack' miners were brought from Cornwall.

The Blanket Mine was opened in 1906. It is still working, about eight miles west of Gwanda. In 1905 Colleen Bawn Mine was started on the site of the present cement factory, by Rhodesia Corporation. Ore from the Farvic Mine was treated at Colleen Bawn until the latter closed down in 1915.

The late Mr. Charles Gilchrist told the story of one of the fitters on the Mine who did not appear at work on a particular morning. The Manager waited, and eventually went to the quarters of the gentleman concerned, in case anything serious had happened to him. He found him very much the worse for wear; he had been celebrating his birthday, and so was relieved. However, a fortnight later he transgressed again. His explanation this time was that he had made a mistake about his birth date, and had just celebrated his correct birthday. He was forgiven again, but on condition that he celebrated no more birthdays for a year!

Fred Mine in the Filabusi area was started in 1912. and it is believed to have been the largest gold producer in the area at that time, beginning operation with a five stamp mill.

In 1898 the Geelong Mine, under the Geelong Gold Mining Company Ltd. was opened and absorbed into the East Gwanda Mines Ltd. in 1904. Crushing began with a twenty stamp mill in September 1898. and in June 1900 forty stamps were used. This was the first mine in the Gwanda area to drop stamps, and has been the most profitable mine in the area.

The Jessie Gold Mining Company was launched in July 1899. and this too was absorbed into the East Gwanda Mines Ltd. It was worked until 1912, but has since been tributed.

The Legion Mine, about eighty-five miles due south of Bulawayo, was pegged on the site of ancient workings known in the very early history of Matabeleland. Thomas Maddocks first pegged the claims in 1894, and the following year they were re-pegged as the Mystery Claims. They changed hands several times until 1920, when Mr. D. H. Robinson re-pegged the old Mystery Claims as the Legion.

Fifteen miles from Balla Balla on the bank of the Fnsiza River is the Mayfair Mine. Although it was pegged, and a development syndicate formed, not much work was done until about 1908. After that it was worked spasmodically.

The Nicholson Mine is near the Geelong. It consists of twenty-seven West Nicholson and ten East Nicholson claims, and also belonged to the East Gwanda Mines Company. Another mine near the Geelong is the Valley, which was first worked in 1901.

Near Colleen Bawn is the Farvic Mine, which was discovered by accident. Farrow and Vickers were constructing the telephone line, when one of them fell into an ancient working. The claims were pegged, and the mine was named Farvic. At the time neither was wealthy, so they sold the mine to Mr. H. D. Henderson, V.C., for £10. In fact, they were so poor that they could not afford to pay the transfer fee of £1, so Mr. Henderson paid it, and the mine actually cost

him £9. However, he could not afford to develop it, so it was abandoned, and he went to South West Africa. Rhodesia Corporation tributed it, until Mr. Henderson returned and decided to work it himself, but the Tributors flooded the mine on the grounds that it was unproductive. A suit was filed against the Company (the record of the Court proceedings are to be found in the Blue Book at the Bulawayo High Court). Farrow and Vickers now made a claim on the mine, and demanded ten per cent of the profits, so another case was held to decide the rightful owners of the mine. Mr. Henderson won both cases, and returned to work the Farvic. It started with five stamps, and was closed down after the Great War. Mr. Henderson also worked the Prince Olaf Mine, which was sold to him from the estate of Mr. Johnson, and this was worked until about 1948.

Near the railway line, seven miles west of Sabiwa Siding, is the Sabiwa Mine. It had several periods of non-productivity, while owned by the Sabiwa Proprietary Mines Limited, and the Sabiwa Central Gold Mining Company. These companies were absorbed by the Rice Hamilton Exploration Syndicate, which started crushing in 1905 with a forty stamp mill and cyanide plant. The Mine closed two years later, and another vain attempt to work it was made by Rhodesia Corporation Ltd. in 1911. For a year, the Papley Syndicate attempted to mine again, but closed down in 1924.

There is a ghost story attributed to this mine. The rains of 1905 were particularly heavy, and culminated in a cloudburst over the Mine. During this storm, a European miner and fourteen Africans on shift underground on the second level were trapped when the Mine flooded. Only one African was rescued. Later when the Mine was pumped dry, it was he who identified the European wearing King mining boots and the thirteen Africans. It was when work began again that queer happenings began in the Mine, and occur at intervals ever since.

At times, a beam of blue light may be seen coming from the main shaft, and extending into the air. It then drops to the ground and disappears into the old open workings, where in the old days the richest ore was found. Africans whisper that the Mine is '*Mtagati*' and that when the light is seen, Baas Jack has come back to look for his Boss Boy and gang.

During the latter years of the Mine's life, when there was talk of 'the light' amongst the Africans, they were very reluctant to talk about it. However, a few have supplemented the story by saying that they have heard heavy footsteps, of a man wearing mining boots, on the second level.

In 1945 a Boss Boy, who has since died, had an eerie experience. Geoffrey Banda, a reliable African, had worked for many years on the Mine. Very agitated one morning, he had this story to tell. On the previous afternoon he had gone underground to charge his holes for blasting. As he walked along the second level, he heard tapping, and going down the stope towards the sound, he saw a European taking samples at the face. A strange blue light glowed from his lamp. Thinking that the man had been asked to collect samples, Geoffrey sat down and waited for him to finish. Suddenly his light went out. He thought

nothing of it, because he could still see the blue flame of the other lamp. Then it went out too. Geoffrey relighted his own, to find that the man had vanished. He rushed to the face of the drive, but there was no one there.

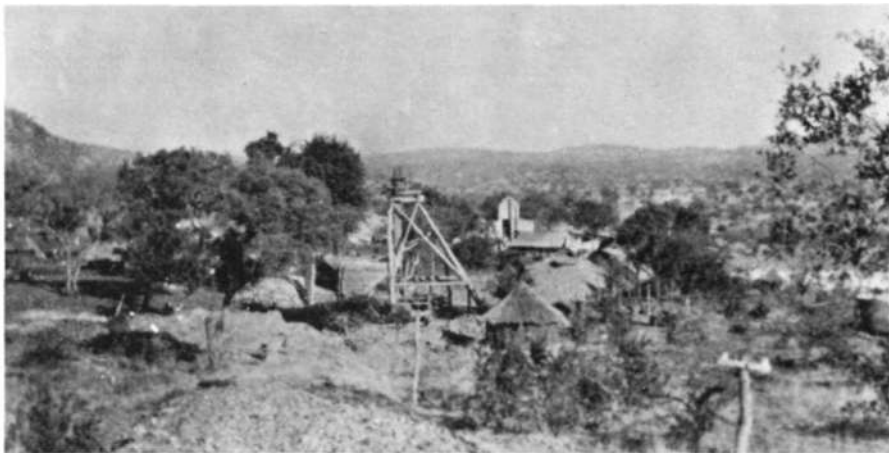
There is only one man who can confirm these queer happenings, and he maintains that the light appears whenever good values are to be found, but it is a warning to stop work in that section, or there will be an accident. The history of the mine proves this, he says, for whenever good values have been found, the section worked has been dogged with disaster. He is convinced that a supernatural force prevented his going underground one evening in 1940, when he was on the point of opening up a lense which has since been proved to carry good values. He saw the blue light, and did not go underground. Two lashers who did go down were killed that night by a fall of rock.

Within a short distance of the Mine is a grave, said to be that of a miner who worked there at the beginning of the century. The Africans refer to him as 'Baas Jack'.

Eight miles on the other side of Sabiwa Siding is the Susanna Mine. This was started in 1907.

The next important group of mines is those working asbestos. Asbestos occurs throughout the area, but almost all the early mining of it was in the Filabusi district. The earliest output recorded is from the Pangani Mine, and by 1933 no less than £77 000 worth had been mined, which includes production from the Fairy, which began operations in 1919. Between 1919 and the Depression of 1932, there was considerable activity and asbestos was produced and hand-cobbed in small properties in the Filabusi hills.

The only early asbestos mine in the Gwanda area was in hills south of Jessie, and called the Lanninhurst. These claims were pegged in 1936.



Farvic Mine

(Photo: National Archives)

Several other minerals have been exploited; these include nickel, tungsten, copper, arsenic, coal, limestone, corundum, magnesite, ironstone, chrome and beryl.

The Tuli coal area had attracted attention from the earliest times in Rhodesia, and a number of boreholes and shafts were sunk between 1898 and 1903. Mr. A. J. C. Molyneux, a well-known Pioneer Rhodesian geologist, stated in a report dated 27th January, 1902, that it had been proved that there was about 3 800 000 tons of coal in the coal basin, of an average calorific value of 11.78.

The limestone deposit at Colleen Bawn is believed to be the largest single deposit in Rhodesia. Two companies, the Premier Portland Cement Co. Ltd. and the Rhodesia Cement Co. Ltd. both worked it. Premier transporting the limestone to its factory in Bulawayo, while Rhodesia Cement Co. manufactured it into cement on the site. The two companies have since merged to form the United Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

In the beginning of 1894 some of the most productive mines were in the Filabusi-Balla Balla district. William Bisset pegged the Marvel Mine south of Taba Leaute. The Slope Mine, known first as the Wolhuter, and also the Mayfair, were founded in 1894. Mr. F. T. Synne began work on the Fred Mine, near Filabusi, and this mine produced no less than 65 per cent of the gold in the area. It closed in 1961.

The first recorded output of gold in the Filabusi area came from the Devon and Grant in 1899. A very inconsistent career followed however, with many different owners. Often claims were abandoned for years, worked for a while, and abandoned again.

Even today, despite the drop in mining activity, there are several small-workers operating in the area. There are several claims which have been abandoned for years, working quite successfully at present, others have been deserted again. Only recently, the Empire Mine in Filabusi, one of the district's oldest mines, was sold for £700 by auction. The late Mr. G. H. Ramsey is believed to have first worked on it. In 1960 the mine closed down, after running into a fault, but it is thought that if the interrupted seam could be found, it might prove very worthwhile.

There is a revival of interest in the old workings, and it may be that the south western districts will once again be a busy gold mining one.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Mr. G. W. Hunt.
Mr. J. S. Harrison.
Mr. C. Gilchrist.
Mr. A. S. Henderson.
Mr. I. M. Henderson.

Communications and Transport

Transport was one of the major difficulties in the development of the south western districts. Distances were great, and in the rainy season, roads were impassable.

The first route through the district was the Pioneer Road from Fort Tuli to Fort Victoria. However, when these two centres ceased to be important, this road fell into disuse.

Cape Carts, pulled by mules or oxen were the first means of travel. Horses were susceptible to horse sickness, so it was some time before they were used. A few of the settlers used bicycles. Mr. H. S. Henderson, V.C., was the first person in the district to own a car, and his wife was the first woman in Rhodesia to have a driving licence.

The name Zeederberg conjures up visions of the early days in the Northern Transvaal and Rhodesia, and the founder of the present firm of C. H. Zeederberg Ltd., now a joint stock company, will be remembered in the person of the late Mr. Christiaan Hendrik Zeederberg, more commonly known as 'Doel'; he was Cecil John Rhodes' chief lieutenant in anything pertaining to transport.

The railway line from Heany Junction to Gwanda was completed in August, 1903, and the Gwanda to West Nicholson line in 1905, with the ultimate aim that it would join the northern section of the Transvaal railway system, then being extended to the Messina Mine near the border. The following were the stages recorded prior to the construction.

- a. The Railway Ordinance, 1899, provided for a railway to be constructed from Bulawayo to the Tuli District.
- b. Government Notice 202 of 1899 stated that the Rhodesia Railways had entered into a contract with the British South Africa Company for the construction of a line to West Nicholson.
- c. In June 1899 negotiations were commenced in London with Messrs. Pauling and Company for the construction of a line from Bulawayo to the Gwanda district.
- d. In June 1899 an offer was obtained from Pauling and Company for the construction of the Bulawayo-Gwanda section at £3 950 per mile.

It was not until a few years later that the railway line was actually built, because permanent way materials from South Africa were unobtainable during the Boer War. By this time costs had probably risen to between four and five thousand pounds per mile. The line is 103 miles long. The first train that travelled on it was met at Gwanda by Mr. Lawley, the first Magistrate there.

The main purpose of the line was to carry the ores from the mines in the Gwanda district to the central milling plant of sixty stamps at West Nicholson.

The Lund brothers, both well educated men, ran the area's coach service, starting from Durban, where their depot still stands, travelling from Fort Tuli, through Elephant's Pit, Dendale, Oakley Block, Sweet Waters, where there

remain stables to this day, and then to Gwanda. The Big Ben Mine was named after Benjamin Lund.

Another transport rider was a gentleman with a highwayman's name, John Gilpin. He was nick-named 'Honest John' because of his good-natured and kindly disposition.

It was in the late eighties that Doel Zeederberg became interested in the coaching business. In 1890 he went into partnership with his two brothers, P. F. and H. J. Zeederberg, who were running coaches between Pretoria and Pietersburg, for the government of the South African Republic. One of Doel's earliest visits to Matabeleland was in the company of the late Mr. Alfred Beit and Lord Randolph Churchill.

In 1891, after the occupation of Mashonaland, he extended his service to Tuli. From Tuli, he continued to Fort Victoria and Salisbury. In 1893, after the first Matabele War, Mr. Zeederberg himself constructed a new route linking Fort Tuli and Bulawayo. the way via Fort Victoria having in the meantime been abandoned.

In 1894, the firm started a coach service from Mafeking to Bulawayo, taking over at the same time the mail contract from Wusing Brothers, which was then operated by Scotch cart and oxen only. This new system was a great improvement, especially for passengers. It consisted of saloon stage coaches drawn by mules, in relays, at approximately every twelve miles. Until Bulawayo was reached a coach depot was maintained at the railhead.

In the following year the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. H. T. Zeederberg took over the Transvaal branch, and Doel the Rhodesian one, while Mr. P. F. Zeederberg had retired some time previously. During the Rebellion, especially while Bulawayo was besieged by the Matabele. Zeederberg coaches were the sole means of conveyance for both passengers and supplies.

In the Balla Balla area, the Zeederberg coaches normally ran from Bulawayo through Balla Balla and Filabusi. and around the Shamba Hills to Belingwe. In November 1909. the route was changed, and ran by the upper Belingwe Road, through Insiza and the Nelly Reef. The subsidy for this twice weekly, each way, was about £500 per year. Soon after the alteration of the route, about sixty residents of the Balla Balla and Filabusi districts petitioned for the old route to be used again, but they were unsuccessful. By 1910 it was possible for the mail coach to arrive from Bulawayo within twenty-four hours, and soon, with the growth of the railroad, the Zeederberg services became redundant.

Sections of the old Zeederberg coach road are still in use between Balla Balla and farms to the east of the Umzingwane River. The original drift across the river between Charter and Folley's Luck farms is still in remarkably good repair, despite the fact that only a minimum amount of cement was used in the original construction.

Just below this drift, on either side of the river, are the remains of the headgear which once supported a cableway across the river to transport people

and goods across when the river was in flood. At Christmas time in 1915, Mrs. Kennedy of Filabusi made the journey across the flooded river in a bath suspended from the cableway. She was allowed to make the trip only after the supplies of whiskey for the Filabusi mining community had been safely brought across—also in the bath tub.

Highway Robbery

Gold and supplies to and from the mines and railway siding were transported by road. This was responsible for the only highway robbery in Rhodesia, which took place in 1906 on the road between Filabusi and Balla Balla.

Two bars of gold were put into a Cape cart at the Killarney Hibernia, about three miles east of Filabusi, at eight o'clock on a Saturday morning in early April. These were destined for the siding at Balla Balla. The driver of the cart, Mr. F. M. Plaistow and his Zulu companion George, said at the subsequent trial that as the cart surmounted a rise at 10.30 a.m., they saw a man standing in the road, holding a rifle. The countryside was thickly wooded, and they were about two and a half miles from Kantor's store. The man's face was covered with a piece of dark material, in which holes for his eyes had been cut. He wore a tweed cap, and appeared to be wearing glasses. His rifle, too, was swathed in cloth. As the cart approached, the man shouted "Throw out the gold, and hold up your hands, or I will shoot." He seemed to have either a Scottish or Irish accent.

The cart swerved. George jumped out, colliding with the man as he fell. Plaistow reached for his revolver, but before he could find it the man fired, killing one of the mules. The remaining mules plunged wildly into the trees, and brought the cart to rest in a donga. Plaistow was half thrown out. The robber covered him with his gun, and watched him as he walked up the road, until he was out of sight. Plaistow then ran to the Police Camp, six miles away, and reported the robbery. By this time it was about 11.30 a.m.

In the meantime, George had run through the bush to Kantor's store, and brought two men back to the scene of the robbery. They found the masked man still there, and two of the mules dead. When the man saw them approaching, he fired and disappeared into the bush.

On 17th April, 1906, Joseph Phelan, an Irish B.S.A. Policeman, stationed at Filabusi, was charged in the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court with highway robbery. He had been arrested in the Filabusi Police Camp. Jack Friend, a miner, and John Anderson MacMurray, a carpenter, were later jointly charged with him, as accomplices, but before the case came before the High Court in July, MacMurray was discharged. At the hearing it emerged that some time before the robbery, three white men had asked Bob Dhlovu, while he was resting under a tree in the moonlight at the Killarney Mine, what time the gold would leave on the following day. Phelan, he said, was one of the men. Phelan also seems to have told a witness at Christmas time of the previous year that he intended to hold up the cart. He had applied for leave from 4th to the 7th April, for the purpose of shooting in the Insiza district. The case against him was weak, however, and he was acquitted, for lack of evidence.

After a careful search, one bar of gold was found buried in the bush about one and a half miles away; the other was hidden nearer the scene of the robbery. Some of it belonged to Johnson and Fletcher, who owned the Celtic Mine, and the whole consignment was worth at least £5 700.

* * *

The original plan for the railway line was to take the route from Bulawayo to Gwanda via Makukukupa, Balla Balla, Filabusi, Insiza and Gwanda. The Boer War interrupted this work, although by 1900, about 100 miles of earth-work and masonry had been laid. When the line finally was completed, it was considerably shorter than its engineers had first intended. Both Insiza and Filabusi were some miles away from it, and so still had to use road transport.

Travelling by train was a lengthy undertaking in those days. It was not thought extraordinary for the train to stop several times in its journey for the engine driver and fireman to do some game shooting, or to stop while passengers collected wood for fuel for the train.

Today, the tarred national highway to the South African Republic runs through the south western districts to Beit Bridge, and at Balla Balla another road connects Filabusi, and further on, Shabani.

Even today, the railway line only extends as far as West Nicholson, although the district hopes that it will one day link up with Beit Bridge. There is a railway bus service from West Nicholson to Beit Bridge, and numerous African bus services operating as well.

Lastly, a very common mode of transport in this area is the donkey cart, very often loaded with wood. These carts ply back and forth, at about four miles an hour, spending most of the day on the road, and it is a sad thought that in perhaps a few years they, like the stage coaches, will vanish into the past.

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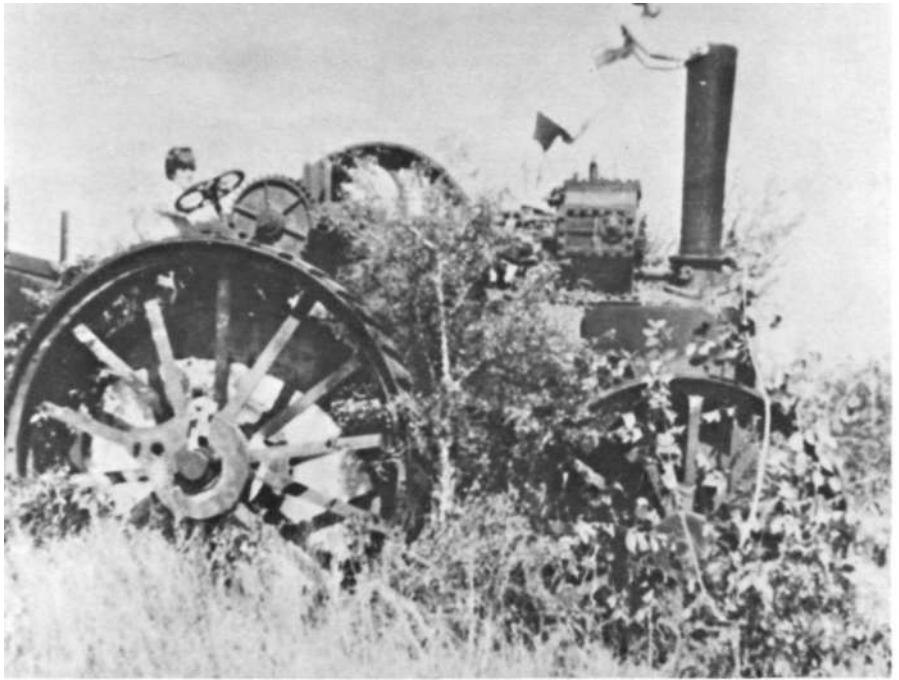
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Mr. H. M. Poultney.

The Matabele Rebellion

The body of an African policeman found in the bed of the Umzingwane River in the Balla Balla area marked the beginning of the Matabele Rebellion. Three days later, on 23rd March, 1896, the first Europeans were killed at Adkins store on the Filabusi-Balla Balla Road. In all, the Matabele murdered seven Europeans, two Coloureds and a Chinese cook. One of the African survivors said that the murderers had been Matabele policemen.



Traction Engine used on Farvic Mine

(Photo: National Archives)

On Tuesday, 24th March, the Assistant Native Commissioner for the Insiza district, Mr. Hubert Pomroy Fynn, found the bodies of eight members of the Cunningham family. Twenty yards from the homestead Thomas Maddocks was killed, as he sat smoking with two friends in the afternoon, outside his hut near the Nelly Reef Mine, three miles from Filabusi. His wounded companions escaped to Cummins' store, where about twenty men had gathered and formed a laager. Mr. A. M. Duncan, Acting Administrator of Matabeleland sent the Hon. Maurice Gifford with forty-four men to relieve them, after two of the men, one of whom was Cummins, had ridden to Bulawayo to report the attacks.

When the rescue party arrived, on the night of the 26th March, they found the laager, containing thirty-two men by now, and one woman, a Mrs. White, preparing to defend a one-storey thatched building. Loopholes had been cut in nine inch thick walls, and sandbags were piled in the doorways and windows.

On the Friday morning, at about five o'clock, just after the moon had set, the attack began. Matabele warriors stormed down the kopje behind the store and opened fire on the building. Sergeant Major O'Leary, one of the Matabele Mounted Police, under Maurice Gifford, was shot dead at his post behind a tree, and six other Europeans were wounded. One of the enemy had come close enough to begin pulling sandbags away before he was killed. However, the attack

failed and the warriors withdrew at dawn, thus enabling Gifford time to leave the 'fort' and escort the survivors to Bulawayo.

The solitary miner was more vulnerable. One example of this was Joseph O'Connor, on the Celtic Mine, very near Edkin's store, who was attacked, and forced to take refuge in the mine shaft. He hid there for some hours, while the rebels tried to find him. When night came they gave up. O'Connor made his way by moonlight to the Police Station nearby, which he found deserted. Travelling alongside the road to Bulawayo, he came on the scene of disaster at Edkin's store, where lay the bodies of the storekeeper and his companions. At last he reached Dawson's store, to find safety. O'Connor was one of the lucky miners; several did not survive.

Mr. James Dawson would not believe that the Rebellion was general, and decided to prove it. With about ten men, he set out from Bulawayo on 25th March, to visit his store at Manzi Munyama, in the Gwanda area. Everything was normal when he arrived at Spiro's store, thirty-seven miles out of Bulawayo. He found that the Africans in charge had gone to Bulawayo, taking the coach mules, but leaving his cattle. On reaching Dawson's store, they found a blood-stained shirt, belonging to Mr. Munsberg, and a sock soaked with blood, of Mr. Stracey. Next morning when they reached the top of Red Hills, now known as Blue Hills, they met a small force of men under Inspector Southey, which was out to investigate the reason a Zeederberg coach had not arrived. Dawson had not seen the coach, so it was agreed that it must have turned back to Tuli. They all returned to Bulawayo, arriving a few hours before the coach miraculously arrived too.

At the end of March, a party of prospectors, with their wives and families, was held up in a laager in Gwanda. On Thursday, April 2nd, two patrols under Capts. Brand and van Niekerk set out with fifty Mounted Volunteer Horse and fifty Afrikaner Corps, with a small mule wagon, and a Maxim gun, to help the Gwanda and West Nicholson people. They travelled on the Tuli road, and on the way found the burnt remains of Dawson's store.

The next day, they found Spiro's store in the same condition, but twelve miles further on Granger's store was untouched, but had been evacuated.

The patrol spent the night at Granger's store, which fortunately was intact. They found that the Manzi Munyama store had been deserted and looted. The party stopped four miles further on, and completed a partly finished fort they discovered, which was near Nicholson's Camp.

From here, Mr. Zeederberg and three men rode out to find out how the Gwanda people were faring. They overtook the West Nicholson band of people, who told them that the Gwanda contingent was twelve hours ahead of them. Mr. Zeederberg went on ahead to Tuli, and sent a telegram to Bulawayo, asking for more reinforcements, and another Maxim gun, but these were refused.

The patrol started back on 9th April. All the stores on the way had been burnt or looted. After spending the night at Granger's No. 1 store, they came

upon a trap set up by the Matabele. There were some cattle grazing, an unbelievable sight in those troubled times. Fortunately the men were suspicious, and sure enough they sighted Matabele, crouching in hiding. These scattered when the Maxim gun was fired on them, and the patrol continued on its journey.

In a narrow neck a little further on from what is now Mr. Bill Gass's farm, the patrol was heavily attacked. They could not see their assailants, and to make matters worse, the disselboom of their wagon broke. Despite heavy fire, the Maxim kept the Matabele at bay for the half hour needed to repair the wagon.

At last they were able to move into more open ground, and were going towards higher ground, topped by a dwala, when suddenly about a thousand warriors, hidden in the long grass, closed around them at 200 yards distance, and began to attack. They fought for three hours before the patrol managed to reach the dwala. Here they were charged by the Matabele four times. The fight continued for four hours, until at last the Matabele had been killed, and on the European side, five were killed, and twenty-two injured; there were thirty-three horses killed. The name the Africans have given this place is Ingazani, the Place of Blood.

The patrol returned to Bulawayo during that night. R. A. Baker and C. R. Pack were later re-buried in the same grave at Umlugulu. The three other men killed were S. G. Greer, Ed. Heyland and S. M. Forbes

In October of the same year, after the Rebellion was quelled, Filabusi became the headquarters of C troop of the B.S.A.P. A fort was built, of the approved design, consisting of a stockade, reinforced on the outside by an earthen wall. It was thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide; a raised platform ran around the inner wall.

Under Capt. F. Bowden, there were sixty men in C Troop, including those in the outstations of Balla Balla, Belingwe, and Fort Rixon; other officers were Lieutenants A. J. Tomlinson, McCracker, W. Yarde, H. P. Buller, Constable Moresly Beresford. The Sergeant Majors were C. P. Clements, C. W. King Hall, and Dr. Cilliers was the troop's medical officer. 'Fatty' Russell, later a storekeeper at Filabusi, was one of the corporals.

The Troop's first assignment was to collect the Mpateni guns that should have been surrendered after the Rebellion. Mounted policemen, a detachment of the 4th Hussars, and Native Department officials made up the expedition. Among the members of the police were Col. Nicholson. Major W. Bodle and Captains F. Bowden. Shawner, Cashel and Straker. The Native Department officials included the Chief Native Commissioner for Matabeleland. Mr. H. J. Taylor, Mr. H. M. Jackson and his brother Stanley. F. W. Posselt and Commissioners Crewe, Richardson. Moodie. Armstrong and Wilson. Lt. Alexander Teck, who afterwards became the Earl of Athlone. and Governor-General of South Africa, was also among the men. So over-awed were the Mpateni Africans by the patrol, that the arms were collected without any trouble. However, despite their amiability, Fort Mpateni, thirty-five miles from Filabusi, was built, before the patrol departed, leaving Lt. Constable as Commanding Officer. This post was not abandoned until 1900.

After 1897 the Matabele proved to be no great menace, but interest in local defence was stimulated by the First World War. The mines in the Gwanda area all had their own mounted patrols, in charge of the mine manager. Anterior had a troop of twenty-five men. Every Sunday, Major King of the B.S.A.P. stationed at Gwanda, went out to the mines to instruct the troops in drill.

In 1916, the Filabusi Rifle Company was formed. Mr. F. P. Rolfe was commanding officer of this unit of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers. By August, forty-four men had joined. A Mr. A. J. Bottom was the only man from Balla Balla. In 1924, still an enthusiastic member, he tried to cross the flooded Umzingwane River to attend a platoon shoot at Filabusi. He and his transport were washed down the river, and he lost his rifle.

In the early years, most of the company were from the Fred Mine and Filabusi Post Office personnel, but in 1920 it was possible to make a separate Essexvale-Balla Balla Section.

As time passed, there was no further need for any defence force to be maintained voluntarily. However, today there is the Police Reserve, a voluntary force, which has taken over the duties of the erstwhile volunteers, and is an integral part of the district's defence.

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Mr. G. W. Hunt.

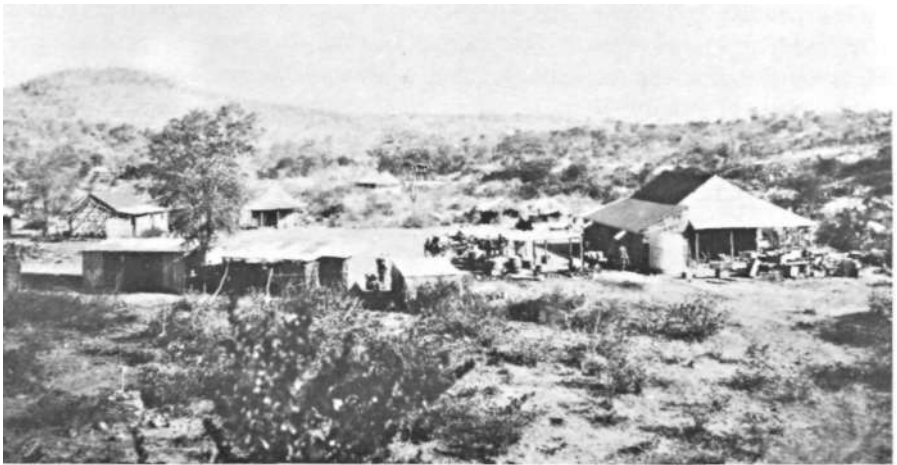
Biographies of a few of the District's Early Settlers

YANK ALLEN, 'Lion of the Limpopo'

Yank Allen has become a legend of the early days in the district. He was a hunter, and is reputed to have shot four hundred lions. At one time he was employed by Liebig's to shoot on their ranch.

This 6 ft. 2 in. man claimed to be a cowpuncher from Texas. He was rather thin, and wore long khaki trousers, a Manetsi blue shirt, boots and a wide brimmed bush hat. A 9,5 Mannlicher was his favourite weapon, which he carried as well as a Winchester repeater, but seldom used, however. In his kitbag were a matched pair of .48 revolvers; these he never wore, but cleaned often, and kept them under his pillow at night. He also carried a knife, stuck down the waistband of his trousers. His jacket hid the handle.

One day Mr. Harrison of Gwanda and Mr. Rogers were travelling along the main road, when they met Yank. He insisted that they move out of his way, but they refused, so out came his gun, aimed at them. Mr. Rogers knew Yank, so put his head out of the window of the car, and when recognised, Yank lowered his gun and came over. The three went off for a pleasant breakfast together.



The Gwanda Brewery 1907

(Photo: National Archives)

At a Saturday morning market in Bulawayo, Yank bought a car. He did not particularly want one, but it had been offered for sale, and he had the price of it, so he bought it. He could not drive, and found it not so simple as it looked, so spent a considerable time in the West Nicholson area trying to sell it.

Hunting was all Yank Allen lived for. He was not a sociable person, and spent most of his time hunting alone, with only his African carriers for company. On one particular trip he was out for hippopotamus. At last he shot one on the opposite side of a river, but his carriers refused to bring it across because they had heard a lion there, so Yank himself canoed across the water to fetch it. He had just begun to move the dead hippo when a lion leapt out of the bush. Allen jumped into the canoe and made a hasty retreat. The lion jumped into the water after him and managed to hold on to the canoe with his front paws.

"Please God", lamented Yank, "I know I am not a religious man, and I am not asking you to help me, but please, please, I ask you not to help this lion!"

Yank died from a scratch from a lion's claw, when he was skinning a dead lion. This went septic, and he died of blood poisoning. It is odd that so outstanding and hardy a personality should succumb in this way, and ironic that the vicious claw of the animal he had lived to kill, had finally killed him.

(*Bulawayo Chronicle* & Mr. A. Tredgold)

MR. G. T. HUNT

Mr. Hunt was born in Grahamstown in 1872, and joined the Cape Mounted Police at 17. He came to Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column, in which he came under Capt. the Hon. Coventry in the E Troop, stationed in Bechuanaland.

In 1897 he left the Bechuanaland Border Police and joined the Langeberg Expedition in the Bechuana Rebellion. Afterwards he returned to Rhodesia, where he traded in Gwanda until 1899, when he joined the Cape Mounted

Police, District 2, for Griqualand West, in the Boer War. He was in the Siege of Kimberley and the Relief of Mafeking, and served with the French Scouts and Field Intelligence. He returned to Rhodesia, where he mined in the Gwanda district until the Great War. He also served in the German East Company.

(Bulawayo Chronicle)

MR. VIVIAN HUGHES

Mr. Hughes arrived in Bulawayo at the age of 17, and was given an appointment as beacon inspector for the Matabele Gold Reef and Estates Company, of which Major Heany was a director. With Andy Nicholson, he pegged the Geelong Mine, the West Nicholson and the East Nicholson mines.

(Bulawayo Chronicle)

MR. G. W. HUNT

Mr. George Hunt, Mr. G. T. Hunt's son, is still in the Gwanda district, although retired as a farmer and miner. He arrived, with his parents, brothers and sisters, at the Anterior Mine in 1902, at the age of six months, by Zeederberg Coach. Miss Nora Hunt, his sister, was one of the first teachers in the school in Gwanda, where she is living now.

MR. CHARLES KLEIN

In 1910, at the age of 15, Mr. Klein came to Rhodesia from Lithuania. He joined his uncles, who were wood contractors to several mines in the Colleen Bawn area. He later became interested in ranching and managed the Insindi Ranch for nine years, during the 1920's.

With his brother Benny, and Mr. William Cairns Ker, he founded a mining supplies store in Gwanda, which is still a flourishing business.

Mr. Klein took an active interest in civic affairs and was a foundation member of the Village Management Board, as it was then, and of the Regional Development Association.

ANDREW NICHOLSON

Australian-born Andy Nicholson arrived with the 1890 Pioneers in Rhodesia. He prospected in Mashonaland, and later in Matabeleland. While prospecting in the Selukwe area, before the occupation of Matabeleland, he was suddenly surrounded by Matabele warriors in full war dress. They had with them the mutilated hand of his servant, and threatened him with the same fate if he did not accompany them to Bulawayo, to Lobengula. He told them that he had a wagon and oxen some miles back, and so was ordered to lead the way to his transport. He mounted his horse, Nellie, and on reaching clear ground, gave the horse her head, and escaped back to Mashonaland.

After the occupation of Matabeleland. Andy prospected for the Matabeleland Gold Reef Mining Company, in the Essexvale district. He pegged the Alice Mine, and many other reefs. Later he went to the Gwanda district, and pegged, amongst several others, the West Nicholson claims.

Still in the district when the 1896 Rebellion broke out, he knew nothing of the uprising, until one day when he was distributing quinine at the Company's claims. On these trips he was in the habit of going to a certain kraal, where he was given a drink of milk. On this occasion he found the kraal bristling with armed Matabele, in full war dress. He took no notice of them, and behaved as always, and was allowed to go unmolested

As soon as he was clear of the kraal he rode hard, and warned all the prospectors he knew to go to Gwanda and make a laager on a certain kopje.

His health began to fail after the Rebellion, and Major Heany, a director of the Company he worked for, sent him to England. He went to a nursing home for treatment, and there fell in love with a nurse, and married her. He returned to live in Essexvale.

He was manager of the first tungsten mine in Rhodesia, in 1908.

Andy Nicholson loved the veld, and often said that the only place he has ever been 'bushed' in, was London.

(Mrs. B. Richardson)

Conclusion

There have been few changes in the district in the past three or four decades, especially in the villages. (*This article was written in 1967 — Editor.*) They are still the supply centres for the outlying farms and mines. Activity appears to be stirring in the sphere of ranching, and these are prospering. To further their development, a number of large dams have been built on the rivers such as the Silalabuhwa and Tuli/Makwe Dams, and there are several irrigation schemes on tribal land. Drought is an ever present menace, but once adequate water supplies are established, ranches will be assured a prosperous future.

Mining has had a spasmodic existence here. Once the bubble of belief that the area was a very rich gold belt had burst, activity appears to have been in the doldrums. However, lately interest in this sphere has revived, and more of the old mines and some new ones are being worked.

Population increases have been small throughout. The founding of the United Portland Cement Company's factory at Colleen Bawn brought an influx of people to the area, from about 1946, but this ceased once the factory was built and running.

This is an area which appeals to the individual, the small worker, or miner who likes to be his own boss, and who develops a love of the veld and country way of life.

Today's travellers to Rhodesia from the south must come through Beit Bridge, and will travel comfortably on a full tarred national road, compared with the early settlers, whose roads were nothing more than tracks through bush. However, the climate and the land is just as it was when the first settlers came, and began the work of developing the land, a work that is being carried on now by another generation, with improved methods exploiting it. in an effort to make the South Western Districts into a prosperous province of Rhodesia.

Buildings of Historic Interest

No. 6. "The Stables", Salisbury

by E. E. Burke

For many years, indeed for as long as memories go, the jumble of Government buildings in Salisbury fronting Jameson Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, has been colloquially known as "The Stables". The reason for this is obscure as there is no reason to believe that the buildings were ever used for this purpose, not even during the Mashona rebellion in 1896 when troops were quartered in the then uncompleted Cecil Hotel, now the Parliament building, for their horses were quartered with them, on the ground floor. However it is possible that in its earlier state the building now occupied by the Department of Works so resembled a Victorian range of stables that the name was inevitable.

The Administration had its first offices in pole and dagga huts, and they served from the Occupation in 1890 until the middle of 1892. In a report dated 22 August 1892* the Surveyor General described the progress of a programme of more permanent construction. One reason for the apparent delay in the initiation of such a programme probably lay in uncertainty as to whether the capital township might not be moved to another site; an uncertainty that remained until a final decision in favour of the *status quo* was reached in November 1891.

The Surveyor General wrote that at the date of his report, 22 August 1892, the Administrator was in his new brick building, which he shared with the Public Prosecutor, the Company's Accountant and the Standard Bank. This was in Jameson Avenue, across the road from "The Stables"; it was demolished in the 1940s and the site is now occupied by the District Housing Office.

A Police Station had been occupied for two months and a Court-house, with offices for the resident Magistrate, was complete; these were in Victoria Street, on the land now occupied by the offices of the District Commissioner. A Post and Telegraph Office, where the telephone exchange is today, was almost ready, as were two blocks of offices intended for Surveys and Mines. It is these latter buildings that are "The Stables".

The Surveyor-General noted — "The Survey. Mines, Post and Telegraph offices would have been in much more advanced state had some fittings ordered from Pretoria come to hand, but owing to some sickness among the cattle the wagons had been greatly delayed ... It was hoped however, that the whole of the buildings would be completed in about two months". All the materials for all the buildings was procured near Salisbury except wood for the doors, skirting

* B.S.A. Company, *Report on the Company's proceedings* . 1889-1892; p.23



Fig. 1. "The Mining Commissioner's Office, Salisbury" from the Christmas Number of the *Mashonaland Times and Mining Chronicle*, 1892.

(Photo: National Archives)



Fig. 2. "The Stables", in 1898.

(Photo: National Archives)

boards and architraves — "The roofs, floors, frames, etc., are all of native timber".

The Mashonaland Times and Mining Chronicle was a weekly cyclostyled newspaper published from May 1892 to September 1893, first at Tuli and then at Fort Victoria. In 1892 it had a printed *Mashonaland Annual* as a special Christmas issue. This included a rather rough illustration taken from a photograph, of the "Mining Commissioner's office, Salisbury" (fig. 1). This and its neighbour, the Surveys offices, constituted two L-shaped blocks in brick, with corrugated iron roofs; each block had three chimneys. By 1898 (fig. 2) verandahs had been added and some trees planted. The detail of the verandah and of the windows can be seen in an illustration of the staff in 1907 (fig. 3) and many of these sash windows, each with six panes, remain.



Fig. 3. The staff, in 1907, showing the detail of the windows.

(Photo: National Archives)



Fig. 4. "The Stables" in 1974.

(Photo: National Archives)

At some stage the gap between the two L-shaped blocks was built over to form the porchway entrance to the present Department of Works, flanked by the original verandahs. The original two blocks can be readily traced from inside the present building, though hidden from outside by various additions at later stages; three of the chimneys remain. Some of these additions date from the occupation of the building by the headquarters of the Rhodesia Air Training Group during World War II. The badge of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, a lion and tusk above an eagle, still remains in plaster moulding in two places.

The Market Hall was begun in August 1893; Jameson House, the Residency and Mother Patrick's mortuary all date from 1895. It would therefore seem that "The Stables" may well be Salisbury's oldest surviving building.

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

Fighting Forces of Rhodesia: The Background and the Present State of Vigilance by Colin Black is a popular and timely account of all the various units that make up the armed forces of Rhodesia.

The history of these forces is traced, albeit briefly, right back to the Pioneer Column of 1890. Then the story of each formation — Police, Army, Airforce — is told. In addition to the various regiments, all the allied and subsidiary units are described — the Police and R.A.F. Reserves, the R.A.M.C, Gunners, Sappers, ("The Lord Created the Sapper") and so on. The part played by the Police Forensic Science Laboratory in the war against terrorists is little known but it makes a fascinating sidelight.

Rhodesia's efforts in earlier wars, the honours won, and the tasks and training of the various branches in the present war against terrorism are all outlined.

It is a most comprehensive survey packed into 96 magazine size pages. It is well illustrated with pictures of current interest and especially with portrait photographs of personalities and of past and present commanders. Colin Black writes in bright, breezy style and he enlivens the pages with factual snippets and many a good story.

Fighting Forces of Rhodesia is published by H. C. P. Andersen of Salisbury in limp cover at 75 cents.

Origins of Postal Communications in Central Africa

Part I, The Northern Route

by P. White

"Oh, it's a servy-yet yer want is it; Aint got any! You wait till the railway comes, then we'll get all manner of things — servy-yets, toothpicks, and suchlike".
From *"The Licensed Victualler"* by Frank Worthington, C.B.E.

When Cecil Rhodes' pioneer column entered Mashonaland in July of 1890 the great tracts of country beyond the Zambezi were unknown to any but a few Europeans, some of whom had written astonishing and awesome accounts of what they had seen there.

In the north-east the absence of an obvious political focus amongst the native peoples and the apparent absence of profitable mineral deposits resulted in reduced activity there by the British South Africa Company and, for some time being, delegation of political control to the recently formed Administration in the British Central Africa Protectorate, later Nyasaland.

In the west however the comparative prosperity afforded by the fertile Zambezi valley had given rise to the powerful and extensive Barotse Empire. One of the great arteries of tropical Africa, the Zambezi sweeps across a huge arc of territory in Barotse land for over a thousand miles, inhabited by a loose confederation of tribes owing allegiance in 1889 to the Barotse Chief Lewanika, at Lealui.

Very little contact had been made with Europeans before 1886 when the king finally allowed a small band of missionaries of the Protestant Societe des Missions Evangélique to establish itself within his dominions, under the leadership of Francois Coillard and his Scottish wife. The uneasy presence of this devoted group during the emergence of the kingdom from a series of violent and savage revolutions was of paramount importance to the relationship of Lewanika and the Company's representatives. Coillard was appalled by the social effects of slavery and the ruthless struggle for political supremacy. He saw in European penetration, and more especially in the establishment of British protection, the means finally to end tribal wars and to proliferate the Christian faith, already a powerful factor for stability in Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Until the arrival of an accredited British Resident in 1897 he became, in effect, an agent of Imperial influence.

The Evangelical Mission communicated with the outside world via the few elephant hunters, traders and scroungers who made their way up from the south

at infrequent intervals. Without doubt the rare arrival of letters would have meant the end of work for that day and perhaps the next. M. Coillard wrote, "Shortly after the death of Madame Coillard I received, after nine or ten months without news, two voluminous mails . . ." Needless to say these early mails were quite unofficial, at least from Gubulawayo in Matabeleland where postal facilities existed after 1888; they are of special interest in that many of Coillard's letters to British officials have been preserved. In January 1889 he wrote to Sir Sidney Shippard, Administrator of Bechuanaland:

"Many a Zambesian has found his way to the diamond fields at Kimberley and come back deeply impressed with the prestige of the British Government. The tale of what they have seen and heard, and of its dealings with the native races, naturally leads their chiefs and their countrymen to yearn for the protection of Her Majesty the Queen's Government.

"A second request which I have to lay before Your Excellency from the King Lewanika is concerning a threatening invasion of the Matabele. The Matabele have some months ago made a raid against the Matoka and the Mashukulumbwe, and they have boastfully declared that their next war path would be this year, 1889, to invade Barotseland.

"Such rumours in a country so recently agitated with civil wars are calculated greatly to disturb the peace of the land and cause much mischief.

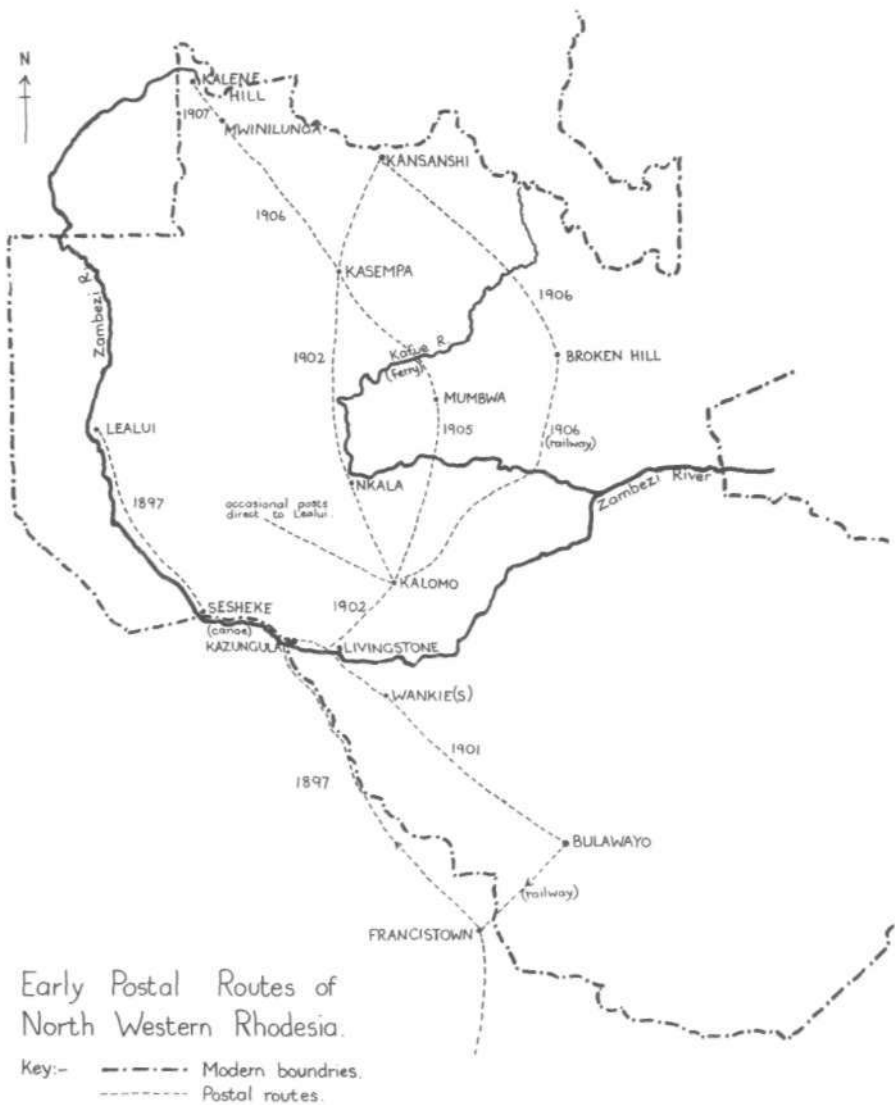
"The King Lewanika has heard that Lobengula, King of the Matabele, is under Her Majesty's Government. He therefore respectfully asked whether such a raid could be made without the sanction of the Queen's Government. He trusts you may give these grave matters your serious consideration, and do your utmost to prevent the Matabele invading his country, and spreading terror and desolation among the tribes north of the Zambezi."

A preliminary result of these overtures was the arrival at Lealui, after a five month journey from Kimberley, of three Company representatives led by Mr. Frank Lochner, who negotiated the Lochner Concession, dated 27th June, 1890.

However, during the following eight years the Company was too preoccupied with the occupation of Mashonaland and the Matabele rising successfully to fulfil the terms of this agreement. Also the rinderpest epidemic of 1896 prevented the use of ox wagons for two years.

Eventually, at the Company's request, the Foreign Office appointed to the position of Resident, Major R. T. Coryndon, of the British South African Police. Coryndon reached Lealui in October of 1897 and began to organise an administrative service. Amongst his small escort was Sgt. Major Joseph Dobson who became the first Postmaster of Rhodesia's north west.

In 1897 the towns of Livingstone and the Victoria Falls did not exist. The route to Barotseland known as 'the old hunter's road' lay across arid and desolate territory from Francistown in Bechuanaland, to the Kazungula Drift where ox wagons could ford the Zambezi in the dry season. Bechuanaland post offices were controlled at that time by the Cape Colony Postal Administration which maintained a group of Bamangwato runners at Francistown. The exten-



sion of the Bechuanaland Railway from Mafeking to Bulawayo was completed in October 1897. Northbound mailbags for Barotseland were therefore assembled at Francistown, from Rhodesia via Bulawayo or from the south via Mafeking and Palapye, and once each month 'Chief Khama's boys' set out across the empty Makarikari salt flats for the far north, a journey of some 15-20 days.

It is of interest to note that during 1897/1903 all Northern Rhodesia's mail entered the country on the backs of porters, of whom some had walked for over 200 miles.

The growing importance of the Wankie coalfields, discovered in 1894, caused the northern route to be moved further east. However the Hunter's Road did not entirely disappear. Part of it is today the border between Rhodesia and Botswana.

After November, 1901, mails were sent more directly, from Bulawayo, and the cost borne by the southern Administration. This was £216 per annum.* This then, was the first time mails passed from the southern to the northern Territory directly, The decision to extend the railway over this route was taken in 1900.

Meanwhile in Barotseland significant events were taking place. At a meeting between the Barotse and the Company at the Victoria Falls, the Lochner Concession was ratified and a new agreement signed, on 25th June, 1898, giving the Company wide administrative powers. In the following year the British Foreign Office approved that 'Northern Zambezia' should be split into two sections, to be known as North East and North West Rhodesia, separated by the Kafue River. Coryndon was promoted to Administrator.

At Lealui the small nucleus of administrative officers discovered their position to be too conducive to fever and, more important, too remote. Coryndon's secretary, Mr. Frank Worthington, recalled how this resulted in a delicate 'international situation':

"We had gathered from the last mail received, which was some time in September — mails took three months to come from England in those days — that there was trouble with the French over Fashoda. For three months, that is until December, we received no more mails. We concluded that England was at war with France and that we — in the excitement of it all — had been forgotten; even Bulawayo seemed to have forgotten us! We in the Barotse Valley very nearly declared war on the French Protestant Missionaries who had been established in the valley for some years. However, as you know, there was no war with France. A transport rider coming up the Old Hunter's Road to the Kazangulu Drift on the Zambezi with our wet season's supply of stores, found our accumulated mails stuck up in some trees by the wayside. So we eventually received three months' mails in one day, and were quite, surprised to find no reference to the war with France."

* A rather naive comment by Dobson, in a report of 1898, describes this unwonted generosity as "one of the principles of the Postal Union".



Mule cart leaving Bulawayo, with mails for Victoria Falls and Wankie. Early years of century. S. H. Sheppard standing alongside.

(Photo: National Archives)

In 1899 the Administration was moved to a healthier and more strategic position at Kalomo, on the high Plateau 100 miles north east of the Falls. Worthington suggests that this spot under two large fig trees was chosen because Livingstone had camped there. The original buildings of Coryndon's 'secretariat' are no more, but the fig trees are there to this day. In addition Coryndon may have felt that the hurly-burly of frontier life at the Falls would be undignified.

However, from Dobson's point of view, the posts entered the territory at the Old Drift canoe ferry above the Falls and he must have felt that he should be there to receive them. In any event he moved the Post Office further south to a small settlement consisting of a few mud and corrugated iron huts on a sandbank a few miles above the Falls . . . Livingstone.

One of the first residents later recalled the arrival of the mail:

"The arrival of the mail at the Drift was announced by a bugle-call, and whatever might be doing day or night the whole of the inhabitants would troop down to the north bank. A dug-out or canoe would be sent across the river and the bags brought back to a hut that served as a temporary post office. The mail would be emptied out of the bags on the hut floor and everyone took a hand in sorting it out. There was of course much excitement in the process, with everybody hoping for letters from home, whether in South Africa or the Old Country. It was the great event of the week. The actual post office was on the sand belt five miles away but the Postmaster rode in from there to receive or deliver the mails". (Percy M. Clark — *The Autobiography of an Old Drifter.*)

Presumably this explains the scarcity of early North West Rhodesia philatelic material

The establishment of a head Post Office at Livingstone under the auspices of an enlightened and enthusiastic administration marks a turning point in the events so far considered. It is not an exaggeration to say that before then mail had been delivered personally to each and every addressee in Barotseland, a territory of 180 000 square miles. Mr. Clark also remembers, "A few days after I left Lewanika's Kraal a runner came for me carrying a batch of letters which had been sent on by the solitary official Postmaster in North-western Rhodesia. The fact that the runner came for me alone may indicate how few whites there were in the territory. I took it as a great compliment. The native had travelled over four hundred miles to find me, and it may be imagined how welcome the letters were to me."

By March, 1902, mails were despatched internally, to and from Livingstone, by a regular weekly service to five sub post offices at Kalomo, Nkala, Kasempa, Seseke and Lealui. The river was an obvious transport possibility; but mails by canoe were expensive and dangerous except between Kazungula and Seseke where a regular traffic already existed. All other mails were carried overland by runners.

Fifty-five runners were employed during the rainy season of 1901/2, although in the dry weather when the grass was short and the going easier, fewer were necessary. The first mail runner's uniform consisted of a yellow/khaki smock reaching below the knees with a large badge centrally on the chest embroidered in red, 'B.S.A.C. MAIL'; a red fez with a brass badge 'B.S.A.C' and a strong leather belt. Each man began work at 10 shillings per month, with an increment of 2/6d per month for each year of service.

Although illiterate the runners of the early times were conscientious and aware of the importance of the mail. Moreover they heard and saw much that

was useful. The increased use of modern equipment today has not equalled the delicate touch on the political pulse of the district which the runners' unofficial 'security network' provided.

At the end of 1903, Joe Dobson retired, after a farewell party which became legendary. His successor was Mr. T. U. Lapham, recently of the G.P.O. in Salisbury, who was given the grand title of 'Controller of Posts'.

Two factors significantly altered the character of the postal services at this time. At the end of the Boer War (May 1902), considerable numbers of British troops had opted to stay in Africa and some of these fortune seekers had drifted northwards. During 1900/1902 the annual amount of mail received in Rhodesia increased sharply from 1,47 to 1,74 million pieces. Runners over the Bulawayo-Zambezi route were increased from six to twenty.

Secondly, the pioneering era was brought to an end by the advent of the railway. As far as Rhodes was concerned the northward extension from Bulawayo to the Falls was an Imperial as well as an economic necessity and he intended it should continue at least as far as Lake Tanganyika. Built by George Pauling and Company, the well known firm of construction engineers, the line had already connected Rhodesia's railway system with the extensive Wankie coalfields by 1903. Over the Zambezi a magnificent steel bridge was built, at the time the highest in the world. Needless to say, all the activity during construction caused a great increase in traffic. Early in 1903 a contract was awarded to the Zeederberg brothers to operate a mail and passenger service from the railhead to the Falls.

Finally the last sleeper was laid and the 500 foot bridge was opened at an impressive ceremony on September 12th, 1904, by Professor Francis Darwin.

Suitably decorated with flags, palm leaves and flowers, the first train drew slowly across the new bridge and entered Northern Rhodesia. Francois Coillard never saw this momentous event. He died in May, 1904.

Under Lapham the Postal Administration began to assume a more bureaucratic but undoubtedly a more professional aspect. Then as at no other time communications were of critical importance to consolidation of effective government, and it is to his credit that within a short time, the regular and punctual arrival of mail was taken for granted, as it is today.

Returning from a visit to Kalomo in November of 1904, the Native Commissioner of Kasempa, Mr. Macaulay, noticed with dissatisfaction that mail runners who had left Kalomo the day before himself, on November 10th, reached Kasempa on December 10th, three days after his own arrival. Furthermore he had spent a week at Shaloba and had come the long way round on the wagon road via Mumbwa. Such apparent slackness was not to be tolerated and a formal complaint was despatched to Livingstone and supported by Coryndon who had a copy.

The outcome of this was that an ox cart service was started as far as Mumbwa in August 1905 relieving the runners of the heavy Mumbwa mail. However, there seemed no possibility of any further improvement over the remaining

Mumbwa-Kasempa section of 145 miles, which included fords of the Kafue and Lunga rivers, with mails averaging 145 lb. Runners complained that canoes on the fords were often on the far bank or not available at all due to no financial arrangement having been made to recompense the villagers for their trouble.

Canoe passage money was provided but within a month there was more criticism of slow service, irregularity and indiscipline, this time from the Administrator himself, who had been at Mumbwa recently. Writing to the hard-pressed Mr. Lapham at Livingstone, he passed on the adverse opinion of the Commissioner, Mumbwa, Mr. Copeman, and saw "no reason why the Postal Services in this territory should not be as efficient as those of North Eastern Rhodesia". A little stung by this Lapham replied he "would be glad to learn in what manner the North Western Service was inferior", but at the same time he wrote to the Postmasters at Mumbwa and Kasempa for suggestions. They replied that runners were carrying loads of up to 100 lb. and having only four days rest per month. Both districts were short staffed and recruits hard to find as a result of the arduous conditions. At Kasempa Assistant Postmaster Mr. Bellis pointed out that on the final stage of the up-route there was no kraal or shelter of any kind between Kalasa and Kasempa (44½ miles), that food was 'very scarce and only to be found after a long time searching for it and bargaining with the natives'.



"Runners" at Kalomo ready to start for the far North-West via Mongu-Lealui, 1906. (Photo: with acknowledgements to *The Romance of the Posts of Rhodesia, British Central Africa and Nyasaland* by H. C. Dann. Published by Frank Godden Ltd. 1940.)

Armed with this support Lapham gave instructions that runners should sleep at fixed points so as to improve punctuality but informed the Administrator that 'rest houses would be required'. He trusted that 'His Honour would now acknowledge that Mr. Copeman's complaint was unwarranted and that this department is doing its utmost to facilitate the Mail Service'.

It is hard to believe otherwise. The weight of the mails in 1905 was due not to the large number of postal users but to the practice of buying medicines, clothes and even groceries by post. In the farthest corners of the Empire in Rhodesia, meat was available to all who could shoot, but delicacies from Kimberley, Cape Town, or London were often only to be obtained via the slender resources of H.M. Mails.

A large proportion of the mail arriving at Kasempa at that time had not yet reached its destination but was forwarded by Mr. Bellis to Kanshanshi, 107 miles to the north, where Tanganyika Concessions Company had first pegged copper mining claims in 1899.* The Company had agreed to pay a contribution to the service of 6d. per lb. on all parcels despatched, but following the establishment of the Kalomo-Mumbwa post cart service a further 8d. per lb. on all Kanshanshi mail was requested. Not unnaturally the manager Mr. George Grey felt unable to do this and suggested a cheaper route via the railway, about to be continued to Broken Hill, and thence via Chiwalla to Kanshanshi. This scheme was opposed by Lapham who pointed out that the cart to Mumbwa would still be required. Nevertheless the Kanshanshi service was rerouted after the extension of railway to Broken Hill in 1906.

There remained only one small outpost of North West Rhodesia not yet satisfactorily served by the network of mail routes advancing from Livingstone. At Kalene Hill on the uppermost reaches of the Zambezi, the Border Craig Sanatorium of the Garenganze Mission had recently come within the jurisdiction of the B.S.A. Company following the boundary arbitration award by the Italians in 1905. Prior to May, 1907, no official service existed to the mission and the other ten residents of the area who used the mails. However, an agreement had been made that Dr. Walter Fisher M.R.C.S., in charge of the mission sanatorium, should be paid three pounds ten shillings per month 'in lieu of a mail service' and that this sum should be applied to the cost of posts every fortnight to Lealui 345 miles down the river.

This contract between the Post Office and Dr. Fisher was due to expire on March 31st, 1907, and so he was pleased to hear, when Bellis and Copeman visited the Sanatorium in October, 1906, that a new station would be shortly opened at Mwinilunga on the Lunga River only 48 miles to the south. On October 12th he wrote to the Controller to request that all mail for the mission be forwarded in future via Kasempa and Mwinilunga. Furthermore, he volunteered that 'all mails will be forwarded by us to the several branches of the same mission at our expense'. Mr. Lapham agreed, and requested 'His Honour the

* Tanganyika Concession Co. operated a private mail service to Kasempa before these arrangements were made.

Administrator to authorise the engagement of eight boys at Mwinilunga with effect from April 1st, 1907',

And so it was that Dr. Fisher's sanatorium became a postal agency for the Lunda country. The subsidy of three pounds ten shillings per month was continued for a short period, but on 16th May, 1907, the new (acting) Controller Mr. A. Stephenson, in a minute to the Secretary, Kalomo, was able to report, 'The mail service to Kalene Hill has now commenced and I have instructed the Deputy Postmaster at Lealui to discontinue the mail from there to Dr. Fisher's station'.

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THE SOCIETY OF MALAWI JOURNAL

The most interesting article in the January 1974 issue is "Survey of India in Malawi" by C. G. C. Martin. It tells how, in 1895, Sir Harry Johnston instituted the survey of the British Central Africa Protectorate with staff seconded from the Survey of India. (Sikh troops were seconded about the same time to form the basis of the Protectorate's armed forces.)

The survey team comprised one European and two Indian surveyors with eight Indian linesmen. Their special tasks were the survey of the first land claims made by European missionaries, planters and traders and also of the Anglo-German Boundary in the north.

In due course replacements were made and the contact between India and Malawi on survey matters was maintained right up to present days. From 1970 the Government of India has sent land surveyors to help in agricultural developments and in the survey of the new capital site at Lilongwe and Malawians are trained in survey in India.

Inyanga: with special reference to Rhodes Inyanga Estate

by R. W. Petheram

(These extracts are from a report written by the author for the National Trust of Rhodesia. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Trust for permission to publish. — Editor.)

Origin of the Name

There are at least three slightly differing versions of the origin of the name *Inyanga*. For the one which follows, the writer is indebted to R. E. Reid.

Mr. Reid was for some time District Commissioner at Inyanga and subsequently Provincial Commissioner for the Midlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs. He took, and still retains in retirement, a deep interest in the history of the district, and as an outstanding linguist has gained considerable knowledge of its folk-lore.

Mr. Reid writes as follows:

"If you look at a map of the Inyanga district and follow the eastern boundary of Holdenby Tribal Trust Land northwards from the source of the Rwera River up past Mt. Tsuwe, you will come to a hill called Nyanga — it is right on the international boundary and it is called Nyanga because it has two little peaks on its summit which, from a certain angle, look like the horns of a small buck . . . ('runyanga' — a horn; plural — 'nyanga'. . . R.W.P.)

"In the Chimanyika dialect there is a prefix *Sa* which is very commonly used amongst the Vamanyika and it means 'the guardian of or 'the keeper of or someone particularly associated with a certain thing. For instance a Kraal-head in the Inyanga Tribal Trust Land who lives, or used to live, or whose ancestors used to live, close to the mountain named Nyahokwe is called Sanyahokwe — 'The guardian of Nyahokwe'. And in the Inyanga North Reserve there is a great granite mountain called Nani — the Headman living near it is called Sanani. . .

"Long ago, before the white man came to Rhodesia, a famous herbalist of the Barwe tribe lived at the foot of Mt. Nyanga and his name — for the reasons given above — was Sanyanga. He was a very famous doctor and people came from far and wide to consult him.

"One day Chief Mutasa, who lived at the hill called Binga Guru in what is now the Mutasa South Tribal Trust Land in Umtali district, fell ill and summoned Sanyanga to attend upon him.

"Sanyanga cured Mutasa, who was so pleased with him that he made him his court physician with the rank of Headman and gave him a *dunhu* (district) in the area near the farm now called Sanyanga's Garden.

"When the first Native Commissioner was sent to Inyanga he established his camp and office in the vicinity of Headman Sanyanga's Kraal, which was referred to by the early European settlers as 'Sanyanga's', and finally abbreviated to 'Inyanga'. The Native Commissioner's office was moved several times before it came to rest at its present site and the name followed it and was eventually applied to the whole district".

The farm Sanyanga's Garden, mentioned in Mr. Reid's note, is within a few kilometres south-west of the Pungwe Falls. The association of this farm with the first Native Department camp is also recorded by R. Summers.

The turn of the century

In the early 1890's the rather inaccessible area of Inyanga began to attract the attention of the pioneers. F. C. Selous wrote of the "magnificently watered ... little known . . . very fine tract of country" to the east and south-east of the road between Salisbury and Umtali. He had, he said, travelled a good deal in that direction (he had, in fact, reached the village of Sitanda, an important chief in the Manica country, in 1878), and he gave a glowing account of the extensive views from the summit of Dombo which he climbed in February 1891.

Douglas McAdam, an Umtali resident, is attributed with having played a prominent part in arousing initial interest in the prospect of modern-day settlement in the area. After a journey of exploration in 1892. McAdam spread the news of the attractions of this lovely part of the country, and in 1893 guided to it a party of men who thereupon pegged farms.

McAdam's farm was appropriately named Inyanga farm. It was eventually bought by Rhodes.

A schedule of farms and original occupants is listed as an appendix to this article. As far as can be ascertained from one source or another, this list is applicable to the 1890's. Dates of title are not given because they do not reflect the dates on which the farms were pegged or occupied. Formal title normally replaced some other form of right of tenure such as a Certificate of Occupation. Survey dates are not a good guide either. Survey frequently took place after the occupation of the holdings, and even then not necessarily in the order in which the farms were occupied. A form of purchase-instalment (quit rent) was paid in most cases. The earliest that can be traced is that paid by the Zambezi Exploration Company Limited at Mt. Dombo, with effect from January 1892 (presumably preceding McAdam) followed by those of G. D. Fotheringhame on Fruitfield and J. Turner on "Turners" from January 1893.

It would seem that there were no less than six members of the 1890 Column amongst the early landowners — B. Bradley, C. Bradley and A. Tulloch, who jointly owned the farms Inyanga Valley and Inyanga Slopes; J. Corderoy (Gaerezi and Inyangombi); W. Auret (Rhino Valley); and L. Cripps to whom, as



On the road to Inyanga.

(Photo: National Archives)

manager of the Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland, the earliest official land titles in the area (other than that for Mt. Dombo) were issued in June 1894 in respect of the farms Rupanga, Pungwe Falls, Inyawari, Iron Cliffs, Chipungu Waterfall, The Downs and Frobisher.

Other early landowners associated with pioneering exploits of note up to the time of McAdam's journey were J. W. Nesbitt and J. B. Moodie, members of the Moodie Trek as far as Fort Victoria, whence the remaining members of the Trek pressed on eastward to the Chipinga-Melsetter area. Nesbitt, who pegged the farm Warrendale, became Native Commissioner for the Umtali district including Inyanga. Moodie, who named his farm Claremont, after Mrs. Moodie's birthplace in the Cape, is credited with the distinction of having grown the first apples in a district which is now noted for the quality of its fruit.

Another early land owner who distinguished himself in the sphere of fruit growing was W. Leckie Ewing of Rugarara.

Fruit growing was, however, not the sole — nor, probably, the predominant — activity over the area as a whole. Grain crops and stock ranching commanded attention. With locust scares and threats of rinderpest, life must have been full of incident. Sheep also brought their problems. Although Inyanga today produces fine sheep, it was years before the most suitable breeds were proved. Mrs. A. M. Harmer, a member of the Moodie family, recorded that some types of sheep imported at the time were unsuited to the indigenous grasses and

to the climate. Years later in 1918, the Director of Agriculture was still debating the advisability of replacing one breed with another. Horses seemed at first to do well, but were adversely reported on in later years.

Perhaps, in the midst of their tribulations, the landowners might have taken heart had they but known that after becoming an Inyanga landowner, the millionaire, the Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes himself, was to receive (in 1898) a rather curt note from the acting manager of the Standard Bank, Umtali, to the effect that he was overdrawn in the sum of ten pounds nine shillings and threepence, (£20,92½). It would be a little unfair, perhaps, to attribute this solely to his Inyanga enterprises!

Mention of Mrs. Harmer above, serves as a reminder that, as Manica Moodie, she was the first girl of European parentage to be born in Manicaland. This was by no means the only "first" of its kind achieved by Inyanga landowners. A. Tulloch's eldest son, Alastair Rhodes Tulloch, was the first white child to be born in Mashonaland and was the recipient of a special land grant from Rhodes.

Several of the early landowners were resident in Umtali and played a useful part in the commercial mining and social life of that community. Some were also prominent in the Volunteer Forces of the period of rebellion. Descendants of the Moodies state that they (the Moodie family) had to go into laager at Old Umtali in 1896. A party including four women and twelve children reached Umtali from Inyanga for refuge on the 25th June, 1896.

The Inyanga homestead of one of the Umtali residents, G. D. Fotheringhame, the owner of Pungwe Source and Fruitfield, was mentioned in the press in 1895 as a "commodious" residence. Rhodes bought both farms and it is Fotheringhame's homestead on Fruitfield which is thought to have been occupied by him later, and around which the Rhodes Inyanga Hotel was ultimately built. Rhodes is said to have employed, after his purchase, a stonemason by the name of Dickie Marks from Umtali, to do further building on the site. There is an architect's certificate on record authorising the payment to R. Marks of £233 (\$466) on behalf of Rhodes "under the conditions of contract". Judging by early photographs of the homestead and its surrounds, the present substantial stone barn, with loft, originally used as a stable, probably featured among the additions erected by Marks. So unexpectedly imposing was it to visitors to the rugged fastnesses of Inyanga that it was described by one enthusiast at the time as the best building in Rhodesia. Another builder and stonemason by the name of G. W. Jonas was sent up from S. Africa by Rhodes in 1899 and worked on the Estate until 1901. To him must go the credit for some of the stonework on the hotel site.

Whether resident at Inyanga or not, the pioneering landowners were prepared to take active steps to remedy the comparative isolation of their farms, and the building of the road to Umtali was an excellent example of self-help. It was built in the main in 1895 under an arrangement whereby "Government", through the agency of G. Pauling, the Commissioner of Works, undertook to



Rhodes Estate. The house is in the left centre of the view, separated from the long wagon shed and stone stables. About 1900.

(Photo: National Archives)

supply labour and materials such as tools and explosives, A committee of landowners was responsible for the raising of funds at £3 (\$6) per 1 500 morgen (about 1 285 hectares), and for the implementation of the road work. The work was supervised by Fotheringham.

In addition, the re-alignment of the transcontinental telegraph took place in those early days. The old line, spanning the country between Salisbury and Mount Darwin, crossed some unhealthy territory. The timber poles had not proved durable; nor had they been treated with marked respect by tribesmen during the days of the rebellion. The new line was routed from Umtali via Inyanga to the Zambezi at Tete, and thence to Nyasaland, with the ultimate object of connecting up with Uganda and Egypt. Arrangements for this project were entrusted by Rhodes to Jameson in 1897, the latter having just returned to Rhodesia depressed both in spirit and in health after a spell of imprisonment in England for his part in the Jameson Raid. G. H. Tanser records that Jameson set up a store for the project on the site of the present Angler's Rest Hotel. The resilient and adventurous Jameson, after negotiating with the Portuguese for the telegraph route, embarked on an arduous journey by dugout down the Zambezi from Tete to the sea.

Inyanga's Van Niekerk is reported to have played a part in the installation of the telegraph offices at Inyanga and at Tete, thereafter proceeding to Blantyre.

By April, 1898 communication with Blantyre was established.

Government officials of the period must also have undertaken some challenging trips, and one imagines that the most knowledgeable of all as regards both the glory of the views and the difficulties of the terrain must have been H. J. Pickett, who surveyed the great majority of the farms and ultimately became an Inyanga landowner himself, when he took over the farm Albany. In his surveys he had to contend not only with mountains and gorges (and, one can say with confidence, rain and mist); there was also the sensitive question of the border with Portuguese East Africa to be taken carefully into account. Some 3 500 morgen (3 000 ha.) of the Inyanga Block were found to intrude into Portuguese territory.

The administration of African affairs, police work, and other services also demanded some challenging and wide-ranging journeys. At first these involved tours of duty from temporary camps and from centres such as Umtali. There is a reference in the records to a Police station in the region in July, 1898, and Native Department officials operated from hut camps. The first Native Commissioner with responsibility for Inyanga from Umtali headquarters was, nominally at least, E. H. Compton Thomson. However, after a spell of duty of less than three months between September and December 1894 Compton Thomson was transferred to The Range and it is his successor J. W. Nesbitt (owner of the Inyanga farm Warrendale) who is generally acknowledged as the first Native Commissioner for Inyanga, although stationed at Umtali. After an early visit in his official capacity he sent to Inyanga, as resident Assistant Native Commissioner, J. W. Gray, who was there until 1899. The first *substantive* Native Commissioner *resident* in the area was T. B. Hulley, who was transferred there temporarily from Umtali in 1902 and returned to his former station in 1903. By this time the Native Department had moved from the vicinity of Sanyanga's Garden. Hulley had built a new hutted camp and his office was a small cottage lent by Weinholt and Michell, managers of Rhodes Estate.

Rhodes and Inyanga

Rhodes's interest in Inyanga was inspired by J. G. (later Sir James) McDonald, who became one of his trustees, and wrote one of the most popular of Rhodes's many biographies.

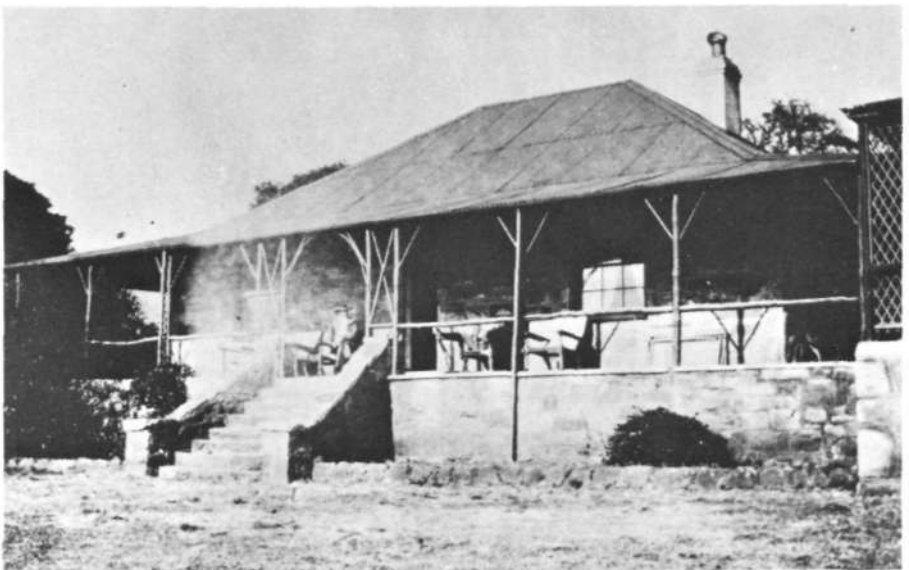
In 1896, fresh from his historic "indabas" in the Matopos with the rebellious Matabele, but still beset by problems arising from the Jameson Raid and by anxieties arising from the Mashona Rebellion. Rhodes visited Inyanga for the first time. He gloried in the change of scene, was deeply impressed with the grandeur and promise of the area, and instructed the purchase of up to 100 000 acres (about 40 000 hectares).

He visited Inyanga again in 1897, and because of illness stayed for some time. Jameson, returning from his journey down the Zambezi following the telegraph line negotiations, immediately took over attendance on him and during the long weeks of recuperation the two men became fully reconciled; a blessing to both after the strain to which their friendship had been subjected by the Raid and its consequences. Full of schemes for the running of livestock and

experiments with a variety of crops — ideas which found expression in the subsequent activities of his managers and in the terms of his Will some five years later — Rhodes was able, during his recovery, to spend some time in developing his ideas further, and in getting to know the area more intimately by riding over it. Colvin writes of him that he and Jameson explored the country with schoolboy zest, and McDonald records that he spent many hours with the local farmers, never grudging the time given to finding a solution to their difficulties.

Rhodes's final visit to Inyanga was in 1900 after his frustrating experience in the siege of Kimberley. For the last time, in July and August of that year, he immersed himself in the tranquillity of the area he had grown to love.

His early managers at Inyanga were J. Grimmer and J. Norris. For a considerable period they were together on the Estate — an arrangement not entirely to the liking of either of them. Like many farmers before and since, they went through some torrid times. A doleful report by Norris to Rhodes in May 1899 refers to deaths among the livestock, failure of the wheat and oats crops due to bad seed; barley and vegetables swamped by heavy rains; potatoes diseased; fig and pear trees disappointing. Six months before, the locusts had "eaten everything off". Rhodes's impatience at this time engendered a certain amount of bitterness. Nevertheless they persevered. By 1901, under their direction, an afforestation programme was under way; in the orchards about 1 400 fruit trees were doing well and were expected to bear in that year; among the sheep it had been found that Merinos were not thriving but that Cape sheep crossed with Persian rams did better; and of the 400-500 head of cattle which were being



Rhodes's House about 1900. Now part of the Rhodes Inyanga Hotel.

(Photo: National Archives)

ranced, Herefords and Devons seemed better suited than Shorthorns, Frieslands and other stock.

It was during Norris's period as manager that J. C. Johnson, his brother-in-law (subsequent owner of Glen Spey and Oakvale) is reputed to have brought up from the Cape, at Rhodes's instigation, the acorns from which were planted the oak trees which grace the entrance to Rhodes Inyanga Hotel. Previous consignments of acorns are said to have failed.

Norris later farmed on his own account in the Inyanga area for a few years (acquiring Sophiendale and, for a time in partnership with Johnson, Glen Spey), before settling permanently in or near Umtali (farms Agnes, gifted to him by Rhodes; and later Devonshire).

Grimmer, whose management of Rhodes's farms at Inyanga formed only a minor part of a wide range of services to his chief, was left a large legacy when Rhodes died, together with the use of the Inyanga farms for life. He did not live to enjoy these expressions of affection and gratitude. He contracted fever at the time of Rhodes's funeral and died two months later.

Twenty-five years later, when E. B. Allen became manager of Rhodes Estate, the older Africans still called the estate "Grimmer". It is known in fact that this old association of Grimmer's name with the land which he and his successors developed, persisted at least into the 1950's.

The farms purchased by Rhodes in his quest for 100 000 acres are listed in a second appendix to this paper. For the total of 38 800 ha. (just under 96 000 acres), the price paid was 15 260 pounds sterling (say \$30 520 although, of course, this bears only the remotest relationship to the value of the pound sterling in those days). Le Sueur, one of Rhodes's Private Secretaries, mentions a sum of 19 500 pounds sterling for some 81 000 morgen (over 69 000 ha.) but in the preface to his book he admits that it was written largely from memory.

Certainly the farms purchased in the Inyanga area, even with the addition of three lying a little outside the district boundary (Faith, Hope and Agnes) did not cover anything like 81 000 morgen. Some of the farms which interested Rhodes did not come his way and this might easily have lent confusion to Le Sueur's recollections. For example J. B. Moodie of Claremont declined to sell, and so, at the time, did Nesbitt on Warrendale. Both considered that they had been let down in the matter of land grants at the time of the Moodie Trek. (There was, nevertheless, warm friendship between Rhodes and the Moodie family in later days). Rhodes also toyed with the idea of buying the huge Inyanga Block (73 600 morgen) which in more recent years, under new ownership and subdivision, has been the scene of very considerable and, in part, spectacular development.

One of Rhodes's dreams for the future was that there would one day be a sanatorium at Inyanga. It is said that the site he had in mind was on the boundary of Claremont, just off the Pungwe road. Another of his wishes was to include within his land acquisitions the magnificent Pungwe Falls, but later it was found

that they were just outside the southern boundary of his Estate. This was eventually remedied when (in 1938) a small area surrounding the Falls was purchased and was incorporated in the Estate. In the meantime the Trustees had added to the Estate, Nesbitt's farm Warrendale and Timaru, a farm in the Rusape district, and all these acquisitions completed the complex of holdings known today as the Rhodes Inyanga Estate.

Rhodes not only farmed his own property; he also organised the settlement of a number of families at Inyanga, on what has become known as the Dutch Settlement, although there are in fact as many traditionally English names in the block as there are Afrikaans ones. The area concerned lies to the north of the Estate and to the north of Inyanga Village, and it provides an interesting contrast to the high-lying and broken country which forms a considerable part of the Estate itself.

On Rhodes's death, his Inyanga Estate was bequeathed to the people of Rhodesia in the following terms: "I give free of all duty whatsoever my landed property near Bulawayo . . . and my landed property at or near Inyanga . . . to my Trustees . . . upon trust that my Trustees shall in such manner as in their uncontrolled discretion they shall think fit, cultivate the same respectively for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia . . . For the guidance of my Trustees I wish to record that in the cultivation of my said landed properties, I include such things as experimental farming, forestry, market and other gardening and fruit farming, irrigation and the teaching of any of those things . . .".

Wide range of early agricultural experiments

The Estate passed into the hands of Rhodes's Trustees on Rhodes's death in 1902. According to Weinholt, one of the early Estate Managers, the Trustees set out to make the Estate an object lesson on the capabilities of the country, especially in the direction of stock farming, wool production and fruit growing. By 1905 (when the resident European population still numbered under 100) there were established orchards supplying Umtali and Salisbury with peaches and apples, plums and apricots. Afforestation was being undertaken with pines, eucalypts (gums) and the indigenous "Mlanje cedar". Oats and barley were being grown, and so also was lucerne and a South American grass — *Paspalum dilatatum* — for stock feed. Sheep had been imported in the early stages by Rhodes, and in 1905 Weinholt was expecting that the first consignment of wool would be placed on the London Market. (Wool sales appear to have taken place subsequently in Port Elizabeth). Trout had also been stocked. Early reports refer in addition to cattle (with attendant troubles arising from East Coast Fever), mules, horses and donkeys, and to small acreages of sugar beet, mangel and carrots. Rhodes, in 1899, had suggested transferring some ostriches from Bulawayo, but the records disclose nothing further on this idea. In the afforestation field, J. W. Barnes, horticulturist and forester at Inyanga from 1911 to 1922 adds the interesting note that the planting of long windbreaks of wattle was discontinued at one time because leopards took shelter in them and preyed upon the sheep. He states that in the same period there were losses of cattle and



The coachman's quarters and the stables, about 1900. Both still exist and the stables, on lease to the National Trust, are shortly to become a museum.

(Photo: National Archives)

mules to lion. Walnuts and cherries were tried and so was citrus. The principal fruit at the time were pears and apples. About 1917 wheat was grown, but it was argued that it would in future be better to devote attention to stock feeds than to food for human consumption.

Change of Policy

In 1917 the property was transferred from Rhodes's Trustees to the Administration (i.e., the B.S.A. Company at that time, and until the grant of Responsible Government in 1923). Farming operations were continued until 1933 when there was a change of policy designed to develop the area thereafter, principally as a tourist resort.

As early as 1913, Dr. E. A. Nobbs, Director of Agriculture in the Administration, had expressed doubts as to the value of farming operations at Inyanga, in relation to Rhodesia as a whole. Inyanga, he contended, was unique and in no way typical of any large portion of the territory.

A 1918 report to the Legislative Assembly commented discouragingly on the suitability of the soil for crop growing. Although eucalypts and cypresses were doing well, difficulty was also experienced at the time in marketing timber owing to the remoteness and relative inaccessibility of the area. Furthermore, in the forestry context, it seems probable that there were conflicting interests which persisted even as late as the 1930's. Tree planting at Inyanga had been described by the Director of Agriculture in 1913 as "aesthetically . . . painting the lily".

G. M. McGregor, for many years Director of Forestry, recalls that years later one of the Government's directives was that trees be planted in small stands not exceeding ten acres, with several hundred yards of grass in between to preserve scenic vistas. In consequence, fire protection costs were abnormally high.

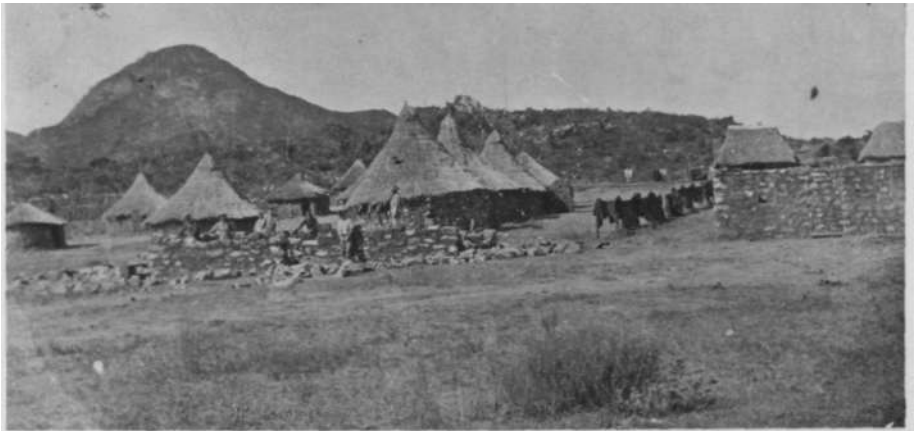
Experiments of one sort or another continued, however. Cattle were run on the Estate for some time. Attempts were made to introduce game birds. All the English pheasants introduced at one stage were killed by leopards. So were the Chikor, the Indian partridge. Experimental plots of blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and gooseberries were established, and trial plantings of nut-bearing trees were also made.

It was later decided that the orchards should be leased from the Estate by the Ministry of Agriculture and run as a Horticultural Experiment Station. 180 hectares of the farms Fruitfield and Inyanga have been held under lease for this purpose since 1947. The principal aim of the Rhodes Inyanga Experiment Station, as presently constituted, is to supply solutions to the problems of Eastern Districts deciduous fruit growers. Priority is being given to three main fields of investigation: soil management, nutrition and variety evaluation. Apple and peach have been selected as the two principal subjects, these being the most important economically. Important additional experiments include trials with seed potatoes. Raspberry management trials are also in hand.

Other parts of the Estate are leased to the Forestry Commission and the Rhodesia Wattle Company, to farmers and to an hotelier; and a portion was transferred to Government in the 1950's for the purpose of laying out the Inyanga Township.

National Parks and National Trust Holdings

From the remaining land in the Estate, together with two blocks of State-owned land, (Subdivision A of Inyanga Block and Subdivision B of Pungwe



The Police Camp at Inyanga, about 1900.

(Photo: National Archives)

Falls) a National Park of some 29 000 hectares has been established, and this is administered by the Ministry of Lands through the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management. To the old Department of Forestry, from which the Forestry Commission evolved, goes the credit of developing the first tourist roads and cottages in the area which is now the National Park. From this sound beginning there has developed a complex of delightful lodges and cottages, camping and caravan parks, a golf course, picturesque dams, and a modern trout hatchery from which the dams and numerous trout streams are stocked. Adjacent to the Inyanga National Park is the Mtarazi Falls National Park. This comprises 2 400 hectares of State-owned land and provides some glorious views of the Falls and their spectacular drop into the attractive Honde Valley below.

In addition, to the north of the National Parks, the National Trust of Rhodesia owns and administers about 90 hectares of land, including a well known scenic vantage point in the Inyanga range, known locally as "World's View". From this crest the escarpment drops some 600 metres to the plain below.

The National Trust also holds, on lease, the old stone stable in the grounds of the Rhodes Inyanga Hotel. As already mentioned, this building, which will display exhibits, mainly photographic, of items of historic interest relevant to the Estate and its surrounds, is part of the history of Inyanga. It was probably used to stable Rhodes's mules and horses and is a good example of the stonemasonry of his day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer has "borrowed" from numerous sources and more particularly from the National Archives of Rhodesia — to the Director and staff of which he is most grateful.

He is indebted also to Government Departments which have readily responded to requests for information and to a number of knowledgeable and helpful people to whom his personal thanks and those of the National Trust of Rhodesia have already been conveyed, amongst them Mr. J. W. Barnes and the late Mrs. A. M. Harmer, Inyanga "old-timers" both, who were kind enough to grant interviews which were invaluable in the matter of background.

APPENDIX I

The following farms in the district appear from old records to have been settled in the 1890's.

Farm	Owner
Aberdeen *	J. G. McDonald
Albany	H. K. Brown
Barrydale (D/S)	D'Urban Barry
Bideford (R)	O. J. Morris
Britannia	J. A. Stevens

Farm	Owner
Cheshire (D/S)	Estate W. Gambell
Chipazi	J. S. Maritz
Chipungu Waterfall	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Claremont	J. B. Moodie
Doornhoek (D/S)	C. J. Strydom
The Downs	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Erin (R)	E. Vigne
Flaknek (D/S)	J. N. Strydom
Foxhill	Rhodesian Exploration and Development Co. Ltd.
Frobisher	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Fruitfield (R)	G. D. Fotheringhame
Gaerezi (R)	J. Corderoy
Glen Spey	J. W. Hudson
Holdenby **	Matabeleland Exploring Syndicate Ltd.
Inverness **	Scottish Africa Corporation Ltd.
Inyanga (R)	D. McAdam
Inyanga Block	Anglo French Matabeleland Co. Ltd.
Inyanga Slopes (R)	B. and C. K. Bradley and A. Tulloch
Inyanga Valley (R)	J. Corderoy
Inyangombi (R)	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Inyawari	A. L. Lawley followed by Monomatapa Development Co.
Iron Cliffs	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Lawley's Concession	White's Syndicate Ltd.
Liverpool	M. S. Tait
London	Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd.
Lucan	W. Brown
Milton	Goldfields of Matabeleland Ltd.
Mt. Dombo	J. W. Pattinson
Mt. Pleasant (D/S)	C. G. Dabis
Nyagadzi	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Placefell	G. D. Fotheringhame
Pommeru	Rathcline Syndicate Ltd.
Pungwe Falls (Part R)	J. A. Muller
Pungwe Source (R)	W. H. Auret
Rathcline	
Reenen	
Rhino Valley (D/S)	

Farm	Owner
Rupanga	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.
Ruparara	W. Leckie Ewing (Manager, Norman McDonald)
Sanyangas Garden	F. H. Barber
St. Swithins **	Chartered Goldfields Ltd.
St. Triashill	Trappist Community of Marianshill near Pinetown, Natal
Scotsdale **	Scottish African Corporation Ltd.
Shitowa	F. H. Barber
Sophiendale	A. Buring
Sterkstroom (D/S)	R. Botha
Summershoek (D/S)	J. Bekker
Turners (D/S)	J. Turner
Warrendale (R)	J. W. Nesbitt
Wheatlands (D/S)	J. B. J. Barry
Wicklow (R)	F. Thompson
Withington (R)***	W. G. Holford
York	Manhattan Syndicate of Mashonaland Ltd.

* Appears to have reverted to B.S.A. Company

** Now wholly or partly Tribal Trust Land

*** Originally called "Holford"

(D/S) Signifies Dutch Settlement

(R) Bought by Rhodes or Rhodes's Trustees

APPENDIX II

FARMS IN THE INYANGA AREA PURCHASED BY RHODES

Farm	Bought from	Extent in hectares	Purchase price in Pounds sterling
Inyanga	D. McAdam	1 580	1 000
Gaerezi	J. Corderoy	1 175	3 000
Inyangombi		6 085	
Inyanga Valley	Bradley Brothers and A. Tulloch	1 941	550
Inyanga Slopes		1 448	550
Bideford	O. J. Morris	1 836	500
Erin	E. Vigne	6 106	2 831 10/-
Withington	W. G. Holford	1 298	250
Wicklow	F. Thompson	1 893	400
Placefell	J. W. Pattinson	1 699	700

Farm	Bought from	Extent in hectares	Purchase price in Pounds sterling
Fruitfield	G. D. Fotheringhame	2 730	1 600 **
Pungwe Source	G. D. Fotheringhame	1 284	675 **
	and Public auction	7 704	3 035
	and B.S.A. Company	1 964	172 1/-***
		38 743	15 263 11/-

- * An additional three hundred and ninety-two pounds was claimed by the seller, and correspondence hints that it was paid but no such payment was reflected in the title deeds.
- ** Four thousand pounds in all was paid to Fotheringhame for Fruitfield and his section of Pungwe Source and other assets including the house around which the Rhodes Inyanga Hotel was later developed.
- *** This section of Pungwe Source remained unclaimed and unoccupied after the rest of the block consisting of seven farms had been bought by Rhodes, and it, was sold to him at one shilling and sixpence per morgen (17½ cents per hectare).

AFRICAN SOCIAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

The main article in the December 1973 issue is "Trade and Politics in South-East Africa: the Moors, the Portuguese and the Kingdom of Mwenemutapa" by Ronald E. Gregson. The paper gives an explanation of the failure of Portuguese commerce in the 16th and 17th Centuries and of the success of their Muslim predecessors and rivals. The simple reason, says the author, was that the relationship of the Moors with the indigenous Africans of the Zambezi valley and Rhodesian plateau was a "co-operative" one, a relationship that was in direct contrast to that between the Africans and the Portuguese, the latter attempting to establish a "colonial" relationship. Other articles are on "the Bailundu Revolt of 1902" and on African small businessmen.

The journal is published by the Institute of African Studies, Zambia University, half-yearly. K2,50 per copy.

The Rev. Herbert Carter, C.B.E.

by A. S. Hickman

The Rev. Herbert Carter, C.B.E. (1887-1967) was a Methodist Minister who arrived in Rhodesia in 1914. He became noted for his outstanding work as a mission administrator, as a member of many public bodies, as a Sindebele linguist and as a "father-in-God" to his followers. His successful achievements in these and many other directions made him a well known figure in the country whose advice was frequently sought by those in authority. The lasting results of his labours can still be seen in many fields today, seven years after his death, and most obviously in the Tegwani Boarding School Training Institution, which he established. He was a great Rhodesian of whom the country is proud.

Herbert Carter was born at the town of Warminster in Wiltshire in 1887, on the fringe of the great Salisbury Plain. Although he was brought up in one of the smaller towns he was a true countryman at heart and disliked involvement in great cities. His father was a coal merchant and also served in the local voluntary Fire Brigade. Herbert was educated at local schools. Warminster is an army training centre, has a workshop depot and a few civilian industries. There is no record of the Carters having been ministers of religion, but they were God-fearing good people who belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

When Herbert was 12 years old, the family moved to Derby. Here he attended classes at the Technical College and started work as a junior clerk at the Parker Iron Foundry, where he seems to have shown more interest in the practical work that went on there than sitting typing at a desk. Then he was fortunate to be taken on by the Derby County Council, to be employed in the Treasurer's department; it was here that he received a good grounding in the keeping of accounts, which stood him in good stead in later years. He also attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Greenhill, and met the local minister, Rev. James Dixon, who was later to become his father-in-law. He started as a local preacher and later went to the Theological College at Headingly, Leeds, where he trained to become a missionary. The intention had been to send Herbert to India but he was able to persuade the authorities that he should go to Rhodesia where he arrived in 1914 and began his work at Tegwani Mission, a few miles south of Plumtree, and his ambition was achieved when he set foot in Rhodesia. Tegwani was one of the farms granted by Cecil Rhodes for religious and educational work to various missionary societies then operating in the country. In addition to a church and primary school on the mission itself his "circuit" extended throughout the Nata Reserve and into Bechuanaland. He was moved for about a year to Chipembe in Northern Rhodesia and then returned to Tegwani where he remained until 1931.

First as a single man he used to travel mainly on foot or bicycle, and on occasions by mule cart in the more remote areas of Matabeleland. He was

accompanied always by Philip Pile, an African evangelist and teacher who had been trained at Waddilove in Mashonaland. They became close friends and it was Philip who taught him to speak Sindebele until he became fluent in that language. This accomplishment was of tremendous assistance in his dealings with the African people, and to be a master of Sindebele was no mean achievement, as will be apparent when the funeral of Chief Gambo I is related when he was called upon to address the people.

During these missionary journeys Herbert and Philip used to meet African enquirers around the camp fire in the evenings, and there is no doubt that it was in this manner that Herbert became so proficient in the language, and used these opportunities for intimate and informal contact.

When Tegwani school was established in 1924 by Herbert with the initial intake of four boys, Philip was appointed the agriculturist. Philip Pile is still alive and is over 100 years old. Of the Kalanga people, he is a tenant on Tegwani Mission where he can spend his last years. He is now quite feeble physically, but his mind is still alert and he loves nothing better than to re-live memories of his beloved "Mfundisi". Some years ago the then Principal of Tegwani, the Rev. Peter Collingwood, was able to bring Philip a letter from Buckingham Palace to congratulate him on his great age; previously the old man had not thought this possible.

Now it is appropriate to refer to Herbert's account of an historical occasion in October, 1916. These notes are from a private letter he wrote to his fiancée, Miss S. S. Dixon, in England and is supported by photographs, including one of Herbert's mule cart journey, to the home of Chief Gambo with Philip. This is quite a dramatic story told simply and factually. I think Herbert's comments at the end of the letter are entirely apt.

Chief Gambo's Burial

"Tegwani Oct. 24th. 1916.

... On Monday 11th. drove in the mule cart from Zuzumba 20-25 miles to Gambo's, the kraal of the paramount Chief, as a messenger had informed me that he was very ill. Got there at night, and found the old man nearly dead. Did what I could, but was very glad when Dr. Vigne came from Bulawayo (by motor-travelling all night) on the instructions of the Native Commissioner. He injected strychnine and digitalis and left these drugs, some gin and other medicines with me. I was with Gambo practically all Tuesday and Wednesday, and Moses Mfasi (Native Minister) came and stayed in the kraal on Wednesday night.

"Gambo died as I expected, at daybreak on Tuesday 19th. He was too far gone to rally. He was buried about midday in the cattle kraal.

"The body was wrapped in a sitting position, in blankets and karosses. The grave was dug, then every man went out and cut a small tree for a fence and every woman went in the veld to pick up a big stone. In carrying these to the kraal they were not allowed to change hands.

"One of Gambo's sons (in the Royal line, his mother being Lobengula's daughter — G had 6 wives) stood at the head of the grave with the Chief's



The Rev. Herbert Carter.

assegai and staff — G's old brother called on G's ancestors' spirits. 'You have called your son and must now look after his people'.

"The skin of a newly-killed ox was laid in the bottom of the grave and the body wrapped in it. Parts of the ox and parts of a newly-killed goat were tied to Gambo's head (which protruded from the "bundle") and other parts were buried with him.

"At the people's request I threw in the first sod, and then his son did so, then his six wives. His personal things, skins, karosses, etc., were buried with him and all his other personal property, blankets, knobkerries, and clothes were burnt.

"Then I spoke to the people, and at their request, prayed.

"The widows had taken off their cotton shifts and put on their goat skins and skirts, they had plaited grass round their heads and necks, and their hair was cut off at the crown.

"When the grave was completed, a calabash of water was broken on the stones of it, and the broken pieces left there, and the whole covered with thorn branches.

"An ox was eaten by the visitors (hundreds of them) none of the people of the kraal partaking and none being taken away — the bones and what remnants there were, were burnt.

"I took a couple of snaps.

"On Sunday afternoon I had a monster service in the kraal at which *all* the people were present. Took II Timothy 4, 7 & 8 for text ('I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith'). Had great time!

"Good trip, and profitable I think, in respect of the coming of the Kingdom, and acquisition of influence . . .".

* * *

For nearly five years Herbert was gaining experience in the mission field. He had arrived in Rhodesia just after the start of the First World War, being parted from his fiancée, who had intended to join him had there been no war.

When it ended in November, 1918, his fiancée, Sara, the youngest daughter of Rev. James Dixon of Derby, was able to obtain a passage in the "Balmoral Castle" to join him. The marriage took place straight from the ship in Cape Town in March, 1919, and after a few weeks' honeymoon they stepped from the train at what "Daisy", as Sara was nicknamed, was told was Plumtree. She looked around, and in the grey half-light of early morning saw only a cinder track and a couple of galvanised iron sheds in the distance with a few Africans going about their jobs, and queried "But where?"

Although she had spent most of her life in the industrial towns of Lancashire she adapted herself to the new life very readily, and with her husband worked in unison and as a real team in their different spheres. These pioneer missionaries were indeed the "salt of the earth". They were in no way bigoted and their personal outlook was quite non-denominational. They did an immense amount of good but were by no means "do-gooders".

In an address given by Herbert to the Southern Rhodesian Christian Conference in 1966, on "The reconciling witness of the Church in the life of the Nation", he says, "Do not think at this point that Carter is evidently a confirmed do-gooder, and that he can set the world to rights". He was far too practical for an airy-fairy outlook, and was thoroughly rational.

One of the most important achievements of this period of Herbert's life was the establishment of Tegwani Boarding School Training Institution, which celebrated its fortieth year in 1964, and this year, 1974, brings it to the half century. Waddilove was already functioning successfully in Mashonaland and Herbert saw the necessity for something similar in Matabeleland. Daisy Carter had been involved with the Institution from the beginning and was present with Herbert, and with them was their eldest son, Jim, who has every right to be called an "old boy" of the school.

The 50th or Jubilee celebrations took place in June, 1974, and Daisy, with members of the three succeeding generations, attended. Although now in her eighties she could show points to many younger people and of course has an intense interest in the Institute which was started by her husband. It is indeed a living monument to his work, and the Beit Library at Tegwani carries a memorial plaque in honour of Herbert Carter.

He began it in a very small way on 12th May, 1924, with four boarders and two day boys to whom I have referred when mentioning Pile's duties; one of the pupils was a son of Pile.

During the next years Herbert was gaining experience of the routine work on a mission station. At that time this included beside preaching and teaching — building, ploughing, well sinking, a varied medical and dental practice, mending anything from a wagon to a gramophone, studying and reading for examinations, translating and hearing innumerable "indabas".

In 1964 the Principal, Mr. G. Malaba, B.A., said in his introduction to a booklet then produced, that Tegwani is a Methodist institution but keeps its doors open for other denominations and non-Christians. He goes on, "It is a co-educational establishment and there is a healthy rivalry between boys and girls. This is a bold statement to make, but I believe we are preparing our boys and girls for life in the wider world, where they will have to work and live together and mix socially".

Tegwani does not cater only for the academic pupil, but also the agriculturist. He concludes, "Some of our students hold responsible positions in industry, commerce and civil service . . . We believe that education without good character can be a dangerous thing, for character is the coping-stone of the educated man".

Since then ten more years have passed and the reputation of Tegwani has not diminished, but steps in progress have developed methodically and there have been no "crash courses" which seem to be so popular now in some countries!

In 1936 a lower teacher training course was available. In 1947 a building course began and in 1951 a Secondary School started, the first Methodist school

to provide such education for African pupils in Rhodesia. In 1964 and for several years before that, teacher training remained steady at between 60 and 70 students.

There is no doubt that Tegwani is now a national school, although it began by serving the southern part of Matabeleland only. This is proved by the number of students — 300 to 400 — who come from almost every part of Rhodesia, and I hope that national aspect of Tegwani will be publicised and that this information will be available in the next booklet.

It is very true, to quote from this modest booklet that "Faith has been rewarded — the faith of our founder and his successors". Herbert Carter began his school on a shoe string, "In the early days there was plenty of professional pride and deep dedication, but little refinement of organisation. In recent years we have been seeking to refine the organisation, to introduce normal educational practice, and to kill once and for all the saying that the title, 'Mission School' must mean something less than the best. . . We look forward to the day when Tegwani will be a plain Secondary Boarding School with the associated building course, and the Primary School". The school is still known locally as "Kata's School".

In November 1968, it was announced by the Ministry of Education that two new sixth form classes for Africans would begin when the school started later in the month; they would be at St. Augustine's, Penhalonga, and at Tegwani Secondary School, Plumtree.

The following is taken from the notes by Herbert Carter about the beginnings of Tegwani, they are undated: "The 'Shell' form of Plumtree School (which at that time constituted my Sindebele class) voluntarily presented a cup for athletics. The first winner was Jeremiah Ntaisi, a son of a former evangelist. Another connection between Tegwani and Plumtree School was an annual concert, usually on the sports field at Plumtree. Traditional as well as locally-produced African songs were sung and some English ones too. The favourite was, 'Ready, ready, are you ready, ready for the motor car?' (Repeated ad lib asnauseum!)"

Daisy and Herbert Carter and their young family of five children were transferred from Tegwani to Bulawayo in 1931 to take charge of all Methodist work in Matabeleland, and of course still kept a paternal eye on their protege, Tegwani. In 1936 the African section of the Matabeleland African Welfare Society presented them with a farewell address on their departure, first on leave to Britain and then on transfer to Salisbury. It is somewhat effusive in expression but obviously very sincere. At the same time a gift was made which Daisy Carter remembers as a leather attache case which is still in use by one of her sons. Amongst other remarks is the following which I quote from this address, "You have been a public-spirited man in the full sense of the word. Putting principle above self-interest always, you never counted the cost once you had decided on the path of duty . . . The gravity with which you always approach our complaints and disputes is commendable — short and arbitrary settlements never appeal to

you, hence the impartiality of your findings. You have been accessible to every Native both in your office and outside, and you know our native language which you speak with massive eloquence. In that way you have been a great help because the native people addressed themselves directly to you".

Amongst the papers handed to me by Daisy Carter is a draft in English of what was intended to be an article for inclusion in a Standard V reader in Sindebele but unfortunately I can not quite date this work. It is endorsed as "Written at Mr. Mills' request for inclusion in a Standard V reader". I have since been in touch with Maurice Mills who was later Secretary for African Education, and to the best of his recollection this article entitled "Chief Gambo Sitole" was written by Herbert between 1955 and 1958. It has since been embodied in a reader. The text is given at the end of Part I.

Mills did not know Herbert well but his written request was answered promptly. Naturally this was in the old orthography in which Herbert was so conversant, but was revised and put into the new orthography by Mills himself and his colleagues at Bulawayo. This was a series of readers initiated by Mills for Matabele students, and has since, in the Primary School System been classed as a Grade VI reader. It was published by Longman's of Rhodesia in 1968. The gist of Herbert's article is virtually the same in spite of certain revisions. I note that in Chapter 14 there are four pages in all devoted to Chief Gambo. The original reader is still in use in Matabeleland, but the new series is also available and will ultimately take its place.

Since drafting these notes and through the kindness of the Publications Officer of the Rhodesia Literature Bureau I have been given a copy of Longman's Ndebele Series Grade Six "Sekusile" which is based on Herbert's original notes. It carries an impressive cover illustration of a crowing cock and is generally very well illustrated. It is "Prepared by the Mtshede Government Primary School under the direction of the Ndebele Language Committee and edited by Griffiths Malaba, B.A.," Principal of the Tegwani Training Institute. This is the new Ndebele orthography.

Chief Gambo Sitole

"This notable Chief of the Matabele people in the Nata Reserve was the son of Maqhekeni who had come to this country with Mzilikazi, that warlike leader of the Matabele who had broken off from the Zulu nation under Tshaka.

"In the days of Lobengula, who succeeded Mzilikazi, Gambo rose to fame among the Matabele as a fighting Captain of great bravery and skill, distinguishing himself in the wars against other tribes and against the European settlers. His position in the tribe may be gauged from the fact that his wives included two grand-daughters of Mzilikazi, Gugwana the daughter of Tshukisa and Mhlumela the daughter of Lobengula.

"The people ruled by Gambo live mostly in the area bounded by three rivers, the Tegwani (formerly called the Netu), the Manzamyama (or Nata), and the Tshankwe. Gambo established his kraal at a place near the Manzamyama about 35 miles north-east of Plumtree and exercised his rule from that



Chief Gambo's funeral, 1916. The body (the heading can be seen) was wrapped around with skins and blankets and buried sitting.

(Photo: National Archives)

place after the peace was made between Cecil John Rhodes, and the Matabele Chiefs.

"Although Gambo had been a fighting man all his earlier years and had preserved Matabele customs, both military and social, he moved with the times and was loyal to the new Government.

"He received successive Missionaries and Teachers of the Methodist Church into his area, and was personally on very friendly terms with them. He saw that the Christian religion and school education were good and strong forces, and though he did not himself become a Christian he supported the Mission by gifts of an ox every now and then. On the first occasion he said to the Rev. H. Oswald Brigg, 'We will go to the cattle kraal and you can choose any ox you like'. Some of his valued councillors became Christians but he did not part with them on that account.

"When the Missionaries from Tegwani visited Gambo, Christian services were often held in the Chief's kraal, he himself being present together with people from the surrounding kraals. He liked to be visited, and would show visitors his personal possessions and talk about them.

"He had always been a strong and sturdy man, of thick build and considerable physical strength. In later life he became rather stout, due perhaps to his diet which consisted almost entirely of beef and beer.

"In many ways Gambo was, in the early days, a primitive and autocratic Chief: it was his word which was the law of his people, especially when dealing with recognised crimes perpetrated by individuals. Though he used the help of his councillors he was himself the final interpreter of his customary law and its

application. If he felt that a man was lying to him in giving evidence he thought little of thrusting his staff at the man's mouth, as though to make him swallow his words. It is said that when he was admonishing only, he would point his forefinger at the man under trial and enforce his words that way, but if the thumb was pointed it was followed by a judgement of 'guilty'. In these things he was following the pattern of the Zulu Chiefs. One of the great differences which followed the Occupation was the establishment of written laws, and courts to try cases. This involved the end of the Chiefs' former powers of life and death over their people.

"When Gambo fell sick in October, 1916, he was attended by Dr. Vigne, of Bulawayo, but without avail, and he died at daybreak on October 19th, the Rev. Moses Mfasi being with him. He was buried at the calf kraal that day. The Tegwani minister of that time (Rev. Herbert Carter) was asked by the Chiefs present to conduct the burial and to speak to the people, but to allow them to follow their own burial customs. This was done very decently and quietly, and the Chief's brother at the moment of interment appealed to the Spirits of the ancestors, saying, 'You have called your son and so you must now look after his people'.

"Gambo's successor in the chieftainship might have been Dhlomo, but actually the one chosen was Sibindi whose mother was Mhlumela. He was away at school at the time of his father's death and his place at the graveside was taken by his younger brother Mlulwane. Another son of the Chief, Nkabi, became temporary Chief. Then Sibindi assumed the position but died a few years later, in 1919; his son Gabeni also died, before becoming Chief. Mafindo took office for a time, and was followed by Tshankwa.

"These were followed by Frank Gambo Sitole, son of Dhlomo and Man-kaza, and a grandson of Gambo I and his wife Gugwana. He was installed on June 10th, 1957, at a site near his grandfather's grave. The new Chief Gambo, recognised as Gambo II, is very different from his grandfather Gambo I, being slight in body, a Christian and a trained and experienced school teacher. He is a man of peace who knows that the progress of his people is not to be secured by spears and other weapons of that sort, but by lawful rule and increased understanding.

"Probably no one living could be found who from personal observation would be able to describe the installation of Gambo I, but it was certainly different in important respects from that of Gambo II. On the latter occasion, while the symbolic actions of robing, arming, anointing, and exhorting were performed, and dancing and drinking were indulged in as the day wore on, these things were preceded by a Christian service of prayer, scripture-reading, hymns, addresses and dedication.

"All that was done that day at the installation has been recorded by photography and the making of films, so that the whole event can be seen by many who were not present in person."

This article from "Sekusile" is quoted from the Chapter about Chief Gambo Sitole and a tribute was paid to the accuracy of Herbert's notes in the following

letter sent to him by Chief Gambo II on 11th November, 1958. "The facts sent to me by you on the copy for a Std. V book to be printed are very correct and up to the mark of truth. We, the Gambo family and the Amahlabezulu, rejoice in these thorough statements on Gambo and all confirm that. Please help us to see them soon in book form for ever in print. I keep on reading these notes as often as I do, they are memoirs of the real Gambo and no doubt we love them — notes — mfundisi, baba, print them. There is not any error, all is perfect. I shall keep the copy always.

Siya bongo njalo njalo
yimi umntarabeho
Chief Gambo."

A most sincere tribute from the Chief who before he was appointed, had been a schoolmaster. He was not of such powerful frame as Gambo I but has the proud ancestry of that warrior race.

* * *

For some years Mrs. Daisy Carter has been putting aside papers of interest in connection with her husband's career and these she has handed to me in the hope that I can use some of this material in my appreciation of his outstanding service to his fellow men of all races in Rhodesia.

In 1938 Herbert was appointed Chairman of the District and General Superintendent of the Methodist Church (United Kingdom) in Rhodesia. This meant leaving his dearly loved Matabeleland and its people, and living in Salisbury. It brought a considerable increase in his influence and responsibility. He became closely involved in many inter-racial social service and ecumenical organisations, and the Government was not slow to seek his help and advice in matters concerning the African people. He served for twenty-five years, a record, on the "Native Land Board" as it was then called, and on a number of Industrial Boards, always representing African interests.

During the Second World War he was Commissioned as a temporary Second Lieutenant (Territorial) in January, 1942. Later he was appointed Honorary Major, Chaplain to the Rhodesian Air Askari Corps and the Rhodesian African Rifles. He constantly visited their camps, organising religious services for the men and keeping in touch with their welfare.

In 1959 he was invited to become a member of the (then) Federal Government Medical Commission, which was called on to enquire into the Health and Medical Services of the Federation and sat under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Morton first on 7th July, 1959, and submitted its report on 9th March, 1960. This included quite extensive travel and was a great challenge to a minister of religion, however accomplished, to deal with these subjects.

The Rev. Herbert Carter, in the Coronation Honours List of June, 1953, was awarded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II the distinguished honour of Companion of the Order of the British Empire, after over forty years of devoted service as a missionary and as a man who had made a real mark in the country of his adoption.

Amongst messages of congratulations was one from Lady Kennedy, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, a personal friend, from Ian Maclennan (later Sir), High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Southern Rhodesia, from Sir Robert Tredgold, the Chief Justice, from Sir Thomas Chegwidien, Chairman of the Public Services Board, from Sir D. D. Evans, from Col. G. S. E. Rule, Commanding the Rhodesian African Rifles in reciprocation for a similar letter from Herbert to him. His comment is unusual and worth quoting, "This is strange isn't it, a man of war exchanging congratulations with a man of peace, but you may rest assured that the man of war is more scared of the results of his labours and hopes that the man of peace will have his way for all time".

A. D. Cowling, the Secretary for Education, wrote as a friend to "one who has shown throughout the qualities of hard work, high moral courage and outstanding personal example". He goes on to say how very fortunate indeed he was to choose Miss S. S. Dixon as his life partner — "This has contributed in no small degree".

Next comes Sir Henry Low and Sir Allan Welsh, both of Bulawayo. One of the special letters was from Col. C. M. Newman, M.C., etc., who wrote not as the Mayor of Bulawayo, as he was then, but as an old friend, "My mind naturally goes back to our boyhood days when we were closely associated in Derby. . . I am writing to you as Cyril, a friend of fifty years standing". Col. Newman had a distinguished career in the First World War including capture and escape, and later commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Rhodesia Regiment for many years. His first contact with Herbert was at the Methodist Church at Greenhill, Derby.

From Lord Malvern

The Craig,
P. O. Newlands,
Nov. 15th (no year!)

The Rev. H. Carter, C.B.E
Box 2968,
Salisbury.

Dear Mr. Carter,

Very many thanks for your kind and generous letter sent to me on the occasion of my retirement from office. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the help you gave me from time to time and the good work you did in what so far as you and I were concerned was a common cause. My wife joins in sending our best wishes to you and Mrs. Carter,

Sincerely,
sgnd. MALVERN.

From the Prime Minister

Prime Minister,
Salisbury.
24th October, 1963.

The Rev. H. Carter, C.B.E.,
Box 2868,
Salisbury.

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am informed that with the coming into operation of the Rural Land Act at the end of this month the three Boards which have assisted Government over many years in its land settlement policy will automatically fall away.

As a member of the Native Land Board I would like you to know how much the assistance you have given to my Government and to previous Governments has been appreciated.

This Board has been faced over many years with the task of assisting Government to bring the African Farmer into the cash economy and the position to-day, when there are some 8 000 Native Purchase Area farms, is a tribute to the success which has crowned your efforts.

The wisdom you have displayed in meeting the many problems which have faced the board has resulted in a soundly established African farming community.

May I thank you most sincerely for the service you have rendered to the Government in this way.

Yours sincerely,
sgnd. WINSTON FIELD.
Prime Minister and
Acting Minister of Lands and Natural Resources

From Chief Gambo II of Nata Reserve

Box 80,
Plumtree.
11/11/58.

This letter begins in Sindebele and goes on to praise the minister for his efforts in preparing the story of Gambo. It has been acknowledged elsewhere in this article. He continues in English, "Congratulations for the struggles in Parliamentary Govt. won over by the U.F.P. (this was in the days of Federation). We sincerely wish by 1963 to have one Governor, one House of Assembly, about 101 Members of Parliament composed of Europeans, Asians and 4 Euro-Africans and 20 Africans, the rest European members. The Europeans be over 900 000 or they should be nearly 1 000 000 then in Federation.

sgnd.
GAMBO II".

In 1954, although still (literally) fighting fit, Herbert felt that the time had come for him to hand over his position as head of the Methodist Church in Rhodesia to a younger man. He retired to his plot of land nine miles from Salisbury, where for the next thirteen years he achieved a life-long ambition to "live on the land", still keeping in touch with many of his interests and projects. He died on 22nd July, 1967, in his eighty-first year.

I have included the personal tributes which follow, because I did not know Herbert intimately during these years.

The following is the address at his funeral in the Trinity Methodist Church, Salisbury, on 24th July, 1967, by the Rev. F. B. Rea:

"My first attendance at the synod of the Methodist Church was in the hall next door and coincided with the return from furlough of the Rev. Herbert Carter from overseas furlough to assume office as Chairman and Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia in 1938.

"My first impression of him is indelibly fixed in my memory — a man in the prime of life, fighting fit, tough and resilient. Everything about him inspired confidence that God had blessed him with the gifts needed to lead the Church in the era that lay ahead.

"For 16 years he was our father-in-God, and he more than justified our faith in his leadership. These were halcyon years of Church growth and expansion, during which time its membership was almost trebled.

"During that period he travelled incessantly, presiding each year over every Circuit Quarterly Meeting of the Church and thus keeping his finger firmly upon the pulse of every department of the Church's life. Our Church owes an inestimable debt to the stamp of discipline and thoroughness and loyal chairmanship which he impressed upon it.

"First came the iron years of the Second World War, causing upheaval in both Church and state. In addition to a multitude of other duties Mr. Carter accepted commissioned appointment as superintendent of the chaplain services for all African troops.

"After the war came a new era of African development, first of all in rural development and agriculture, second in urban expansion and participation in commerce and industry, thirdly in education. In every department Mr. Carter was looked to as a leader and guide. For 25 years he served on the Native Land Board. He helped to found and later became president of the Federation of African Welfare Societies. He was the first chairman of the Goromonzi Secondary School. Up to the time of his death he continued to serve upon no less than four African Industrial Wage Boards.

"Mr. Carter combined within himself a diversity of qualities that are rarely to be found all in one person. He was a churchman, a Methodist steeped in its heritage and firmly loyal to the Methodist faith in personal conversion, spiritual regeneration and the inward experience of the Holy Spirit. Nevertheless he had an ecumenical spirit and few Christian leaders have strived harder for the unity



Sara and Herbert Carter after his retirement.

of the Churches. He gave himself wholeheartedly to the S.R. Christian Conference and along with Bishop Paget he strove to establish the Christian Council. Everywhere he put the interest of the larger Church before those of his own denomination.

"He believed in a gospel of personal salvation but no less firmly did his life proclaim his faith that Christianity must express itself in every aspect of the nation's life.

"He was a missionary; he loved and served the African people and spoke their language fluently. But no less firmly did he love and serve his European brethren. His Church was neither black nor white. His Rhodesia was neither black nor white.

"If Rhodesia ever became a land in which all races learn to live together in harmony and brotherhood — and I believe it will — the name of Mr. Carter will rank high in its annals among those who laid the foundations of a city whose builder and maker is God.

"Finally Mr. Carter was a man of God — in a world yet not of it, a citizen not of time but of eternity. Fully immersed in everything that served to promote the wellbeing of the body politic, nevertheless the wells of his life were fed from heavenly sources, for his life was hid in God in whom he lived and moved and had his being. And when the dark days came and death laid siege to his mortal dwelling place, it found him calm and dauntless, ready to pitch camp and move forwards to fresh pastures, ready for the new worlds of enterprise in the service of the Lord he loved and whose name he honoured by his life of service in this our land".

From the Rev. A. W. Heath

"Arriving in Rhodesia in 1914 the Rev. Herbert Carter spent the whole of his ministry in this District.

"He was appointed to Chipembi in what was then Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia, and served there for one year. He was then appointed to Tegwani Circuit where his ministry covered sixteen years. He established the Boarding School at Tegwani in 1924 and in this he laid the foundations of what is now the Tegwani Institution. Under his guidance Teacher Training was commenced at Tegwani, which was but one example of his constant interest and concern for African education and advancement. Following a year as Acting Chairman of the District he was appointed, in 1933, to the Bulawayo African Circuit. Here, in particular circumstances of a town environment in this country, he displayed those qualities of leadership and pastoral care which had marked his years at Tegwani. In 1938 he was appointed Chairman of the District, which office he held until his retirement in 1954.

"He was a master of the Sindebele language and thus throughout the years was a powerful preacher of the Word in the mother tongue of the African people. He excelled as a pastor and had a phenomenal knowledge of his people covering not only the individual concern but his family background and circumstances.

He was a man of many parts. He was 'father in God' to his Church members, wise in the affairs of his circuits, meticulous in matters of administration. With all this he was competent in the various tasks that fall to a missionary, whether these tasks concerned the building of a church, the erection of a school or the provision of a water supply. He was deeply interested in the theological education of the African Ministry and his ecumenical spirit was demonstrated in the prolonged discussions that resulted in the establishment of the present Theological College at our Epworth Mission, which now offers theological training to national ministers of five churches. His time of service as Chairman of the District covered the period of the Second World War and the years immediately following. He piloted the Church through these difficult years of change and the challenging problems of racial adjustment and understanding. His influence was exercised in a ministry of reconciliation and the happy relationships of both races within the Church owe much to his steadfast Christ-like witness and his wise guidance.

"His work and witness extended beyond the bounds of his own Church. His knowledge and experience were placed at the service of all who needed him. He served on the Government Land Board where his knowledge of the land needs of African people was invaluable. He was a member of the Advisory Board for African Education, where he helped to shape the national policy for African Education at that time. He also served on the Natural Resources Board. He was the first Chairman of the Goromonzi Secondary School Committee and was thus instrumental in the founding of the first Government Secondary School for Africans.

"He rendered valuable service in the activities of the African Welfare Societies. He was concerned with the ecumenical aspects of the work of the Church in this country. The Southern Rhodesian Christian Conference owed much to his wisdom and guidance. He held the office of President and was for many years a member of the Executive Committee. On his retirement from our active work he was for several years the permanent Secretary of the Conference. He was acting Secretary and Treasurer at the time of his death. He was a co-founder of the Christian Council of Rhodesia. He gave to these movements for Christian unity the consecrated service of a great Christian leader. His services in the sphere of national, social and religious affairs were recognised by the award, in 1953, of the C.B.E.

"The whole District is saddened by his passing. His death has taken from us an outstanding leader of the Church and a valiant champion of all that concerned the well-being of African people. The sympathy of the whole church goes out to his widow who has been his constant helper in the many years of his service here, and to their children. He died on the 22nd July, in the 81st year of his age and the 53rd year of his ministry."

From the Rev. C. Thorpe

"There has passed from the Rhodesian scene one of its most illustrious missionaries, the Rev. Herbert Carter, C.B.E. He arrived in Rhodesia in 1914, and retired in 1954, after sixteen years as Chairman of the District.

"Herbert Carter regarded himself, with pride, first and foremost as a Methodist Minister. He was an outstanding Christian leader, but his influence extended far beyond Church boundaries. His service on the Advisory Board (African Education), Land Board, Industrial Boards and Welfare Societies won him the affectionate esteem of all races and parties. The highest in the land were proud to call him friend; the humblest regarded him in exactly the same light. A prominent African — not Methodist — said recently, 'In speaking of Mr. Carter it is extremely difficult not to exaggerate'. He was regarded as a champion of the African.

"Herbert Carter was a spiritual leader, a wise and exceedingly competent administrator, and evangelist in the truest sense of the word, and a father in God. He was clear, concise and cogent in argument, and never talked for the sake of talking. A big man, a strong man — a man of God.

"We who have served with him in Rhodesia remember first of all his and his wife's friendship. Their joint witness is and will remain an inspiration to people of all races, We remember the solid support he gave us. We remember his care-free companionship on rough roads in the bush. We remember his wisdom and spiritual strength in the councils of the church, 'He being dead, yet speaketh'. He will continue to speak to those who knew him as long as memory lasts."

An address given by the Rev. Michael Appleyard in the R.B.C. broadcast service on July 31st, 1967.

"Those who say that the Church is dead, or that the Church is out of touch with the people, ought to have been in Salisbury last Monday. They would have witnessed a particular occasion on which the Church was seen to be gloriously alive and relevant.

"For here in Salisbury people gathered to pay tribute to a greatly loved servant of God, Herbert Carter. They came from all parts of the city and from every part of the country. They came in costly motor cars. They came in open lorries. Ministers and laymen from many churches united in their common faith. Statesmen, politicians, civil servants, men from the judiciary, university, commerce and the services sat side by side with tradesman, housewives, and domestic servants. They came because they all wished to honour a great friend and leader, and to give thanks to God for him.

"As the work and witness of this man was recalled, all who were present learned something of what it means to be a Christian. He had been a pioneer in missionary work, education, social welfare, public service and in the ecumenical movement — that movement which seeks to unite all Christian people in proclaiming the whole Gospel to the whole world. The whole of human life was his agenda and the salvation of people all his great concern.

"There was sorrow — naturally — as there always is when one leaves human life behind. But the sting of death was taken away by the assurance that he was at peace with his Lord. And as the congregation gave thanks for all the

saints who now rest from their labours, they knew that among that great company, whom no man can number, was one who had a special place in their hearts.

"Gap between Church and People? It wasn't here. Here, Church and People — whatever these terms mean — were one: one in sorrow and joy; one in sympathy and song; one in the fellowship of the Holy Spirit which transcends all human gaps, divisions and barriers. Here was one People, one Church in the presence of the one Lord and Saviour of all.

"Here one caught a glimpse of what it means to belong to God's Kingdom, a Kingdom people enter in many ways and from every culture and social group. The manner of their coming may differ in every case and varied are the roads along which they have travelled. But once the Kingdom is entered, though people enter it singly, one by one, they do not live in it alone. For the Lord Jesus Christ calls everyone to be with Him, and to be together with Him —just as people last Monday were united together because they had a common friend whose will it was that his friends too might be friends of one another.

"Isn't it time to stop talking about what's wrong with the Church? Why not join hands and stand up for him who came to lift us up — and who even now seeks to draw us closer to himself, and also closer to one another, with unlimited love and in every avenue of service?"

* * *

Having written this appreciation of the life and work of Herbert Carter in collaboration with his widow, Sara, I want to stress that whatever was achieved was done by them both as a team in which Sara was a most active member. She also had the foresight to keep papers which have enabled me to appreciate Herbert Carter's outstanding achievements and to evaluate their worth for Rhodesia.

"RHODESIAN PREHISTORY"

The latest issue of this journal of the Prehistory Society is No. 12, Vol. 6 June 1974 and from now on the Council hopes to regularise the issue of the journal on a bi-annual basis with an issue every June and December.

This number contains two articles on rock art — "Bees or Birds?" and "Women Carrying Children" both referring to specific features in Rhodesia and South Africa.

There are also articles on a revisit to Chitungwiza Fort, on excavations of graves near Bonda Mission, "A Guide to the Novice Excavator" and miscellaneous features.

Charles Livingstone at the Victoria Falls

(While Dr. O. N. Ransford was working in the archives of the Royal Geographical Society, in the latter part of 1973, he came upon a long letter from Charles Livingstone to Dr. Norton Shaw, the Secretary of the Society. It was dated 16 January 1861 and written from the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi with a very full description of the Victoria Falls. This description naturally resembles that of his brother, published four years earlier, but in many ways is quite fresh. It has not previously been published and is now printed with the generous permission of the Royal Geographical Society.)

David Livingstone, the missionary explorer, was the second son of Neil Livingstone of Hamilton, in Lanark, and Charles, born in 1821, was the youngest. Charles worked in local factories and devoted his spare time to study. His means prevented him from getting the education he desired so, on his brother's advice, he emigrated to America and gained entrance to a training college for missionaries. The London Missionary Society declined to appoint him and instead he accepted a pastorate in Massachusetts from where, in April 1857, he came on leave to England, met his brother and was persuaded to join the Zambesi expedition. He remained with the expedition until 1863 when sickness forced his return. In October 1864 he was appointed British Consul at Fernando Po, the island in the Gulf of Guinea. A few years later his district was enlarged to include the Cameroons and the mouths of the Niger. He died near Lagos in 1873, of malaria.

David Livingstone first saw the Falls on 16 November 1855 during the course of his lone journey across Africa from Angola to Mozambique. He returned under the auspices of the British Government, as "Consul for the East Coast of Africa to the South of Zanzibar, and for the unexplored Interior"" and also "Commander of an expedition to survey and report on the country watered by the lower Zambesi". This was the Zambesi expedition, and it arrived at the mouth of the river in May 1858. The two Livingstones and Dr. John (later Sir John) Kirk set out for the Falls from the lower Zambesi in March 1860 and reached them on 9th June. — E. E. BURKE.)

Kongone mouth of Zambesi
16th Jan. 1861

My Dear Dr. Shaw,

I wish you could see the Victoria Falls, the Niagara of Central Africa, but unfortunately the difficulties of getting there are so great, from whatever part of the coast one may start, that the visits of the "whites" like those of the angels, must always be few and far between.

The path we followed across the fine Batoka country brought us to the Zambesi, 3 or 4 miles above the Falls. Here we had the pleasure of meeting Mr.

C. Baldwin, an Eng. gent, from Natal who arrived a few days before ourselves, and accompanied us in our first visit to the wonderful cataract.

We embarked in two small canoes belonging to the river doctor Tuba Magoram, i.e., Smasher of Canoes, a rather ominous name, but he alone it appears knows the medicine which ensures against being wrecked in the rapids above Mosioatunya.

Before leaving the shore Dr. Tuba placed the passengers so that the craft should be in what he considered the best sailing trim, one was seated in the middle of the canoe and the other a little in front of him.

Each canoe had two hands, one stood at the bow, and his companion at the stern, both having long paddles and also poles for punting, in the shallow and rocky parts.

For a mile or two the river was smooth and tranquil, and we glided pleasantly, over water clear as crystal, past some lovely islands, densely covered with a tropical vegetation.

Noticeable among the numerous trees were the lofty Palmyras, the graceful date palms and the umbrageous Mokononga with its dark green leaves and bright scarlet fruit.

Many flowers appeared near the water edge, some entirely new to us, others old acquaintances as the convolvulus and the hollyhock.

But our attention was suddenly called from the charming island scenery to the dangerous rapids down which Dr. Tuba evidently intended to shoot us. To



“The boatman of the rapids”, taking Thomas Baines and James Chapman to Garden Island at the lip of the Falls, painted by Baines in 1863.

(Photo: National Archives)

confess the truth, the very ugly aspect of these roaring rapids caused some uneasiness in the mind of at least one "white" man. We were requested not to speak, as our talking might diminish the virtue of the medicine, and of course a river doctor must be obeyed, as well as a land doctor, so we looked on in silence.

It soon became apparent that there was good sound sense in this request of Dr. Tuba, though the reason assigned had a strong family resemblance to that of the canoe-man from Sesheke, who asked — not to whistle "because whistling made the wind come". It is the duty of the man at the bow to look out ahead for the proper path or safe channel, and when he sees a rock, or a snag, to call out to the steersman, in words equivalent to our Port! Starboard!, etc. Tuba like a sensible man, as all doctors are, or ought to be, doubtless thought that if he allowed talking on board, the attention of the steersman might be diverted at critical times when the neglect of an order, or a single mistake would soon have spilt us into the excited and angry river.

There were places where the utmost exertion of both the men had to be put forth in order to force the canoe to the only safe part of the rapid, and prevent it from sweeping broadside on, down where in a twinkling we should have found ourselves floundering among the Plotuses which were laudably engaged, near the rapids, in diving for their breakfast of small fish.

At times it seemed that nothing could save us from dashing against the rocks in our headlong race down some of the rapids, but invariably, just at the very nick of time, Tuba passed the word to the steersman, and then with ready pole met the rock, turned the canoe a little aside, and it shot past the threatening danger. Never was canoe more admirably managed. Once only did this medicine seem to have lost something of its efficacy. We were driving swiftly down a rapid, a black rock over which the white foam dashed rose directly in our path, the pole was planted firmly against it, as readily as ever before, but just as he put forth his strength to turn her bow off, his foot slipped, we struck hard, and half filled in an instant. Tuba, recovering himself as speedily, shoved her bow off, got her down in a few seconds to a shallow part, and bailed her out.

The canoe did not suffer much from the heavy blow she received from the hard basaltic rock, though an ordinary boat must have gone to pieces.

We were to understand however, that it was not the medicine which was at fault this time; that had lost none of its potency; the accident was entirely owing to Dr. Tuba's not having had his breakfast before starting. We did not let him go again without a breakfast.

Sitting for any length of time, on a loose bit of round wood, in the bottom of a small canoe, is not very agreeable. The unnatural position soon makes one sore and on the slightest movement the unsteady seat rolls over and the unlucky voyager "comes to grief", as the canoes above the falls are addicted to leaking, and are far from being clean. It was therefore a relief to land at the head of "Garden Island" which is not far from the middle of the river, and is immediately above the Falls. On reaching the foot of the island the singularly unique character of this magnificent cataract becomes apparent. A deep cut in the basaltic

rock of the river bed, extends from the East bank to the West bank of the Zambesi, which here runs nearly North and South. The length of this gash is a few yards greater than the breadth of the river, which we found, by measurement, to be 1 860 yards.

An attempt to ascertain its depth was made by lowering a line, to the end of which a weight, with upwards of a foot of white calico, was attached. After paying out 310 feet the weight rested on some projecting rocks near the bottom, and the bit of white calico seemed about the size of a crown piece.

We had no means at hand for measuring the width of the cleft; perhaps it may be 70 yds. at the narrowest part and 100 at its broadest.

Into this great chasm of more than twice the perpendicular depth of Niagara the Zambesi leaps with a deafening roar, and this is the Victoria Falls of Mosioatunya.

The waters of the Falls near the East bank now run in an exceedingly narrow channel along the bottom of the chasm exactly at right angles to their previous course or nearly West for about 600 yards, and then meet the waters of the Falls from the West in a fearful boiling whirlpool. The Zambesi, now apparently not more than 20 yds. wide, rushes out of this wild whirlpool, and rolls South, through the narrow escape channel, for about 150 yds.

Here it enters a second chasm, somewhat resembling the first and nearly parallel to it. Abandoning the easterly third of this chasm to the growth of large trees, the narrow Zambesi turns off to the West, leaving two promontories whose heads form the Escape channel, the one on the East being 600 yds long while that on the West is 1200 yds. long and 400 yds. broad at the base. The river now winds round the head of a second promontory, and flows back again to the East in a third chasm; then glides round a third promontory, and away in a fourth chasm; and we could see in the distance, that it appeared to round still another promontory, and flow back once more to the East.



The land below the Falls is about the same level as that above; it may possibly be a little higher. We walked out on the Promontories and looked down to the green and narrow river far beneath our feet.

Garden Island commands a good view of the great chasm, the West promontory with its great evergreen trees, and the brilliant rainbow on the face of the

vast unbroken perpendicular rock opposite, with frequently a second rainbow above the first and a third even, though fainter. But as at Niagara one has to go to the Canadian side to see the great Horseshoe Fall, so here we had to cross over to Mosilikatze, on the West side to see the two great Falls of Mosioatunya. By far the best view is that from the twelve hundred yard promontory.

Beginning at the West end of the chasm we have first a romantic Fall of some 60 feet in breadth, then an island of 600 ft.; next comes the principal Fall with a breadth of nearly 600 ft. of unbroken water; a few yards of projecting rock separate this from the second Great Fall which exceeds 300 ft. in width.

East of this Fall is Garden Island, followed, as the river was at its lowest, by large spaces of face rock with a score of narrow falls, which, when the river is full, may form several large ones. Near the East end of the chasm are two Falls much larger than these narrow ones, but nothing like the two great Falls between the islands.

The spray from the two main Falls is thrown up to an immense height. We saw the mass of vapour from one of the outlying Batoka villages 24 miles from Mosioatunya, and at that distance it appeared to be 300 ft. high. The early morning sun gilds this mass of vapour with all the glowing colours of the rainbow. It descends in a never ending shower, on the large evergreen trees apparently from whose leaves heavy drops are ever falling. No bird sits and sings in their branches, none ever build their nests there. We saw hornbills and flocks of a pretty little blackbird, with brown wings, flying across the mainland to the islands and from the islands to the promontory and back again, but they uniformly shunned the evergreen trees beneath the region of eternal showers. The cheering sunshine, unwilling to reveal the mysteries of the place turns away and never penetrates the gloom. Sacred to what river deity can that dark grove be, around which is hung the everenduring curtain of vapour. In the presence of the wonderful Mosioatunya, one can sympathise with those who, when the world was young, peopled earth, air, and water with beings not of mortal form.

After descending 20 ft. the white waters of the Falls suddenly become animated, comets resembling stars of the first magnitude spring into existence and leap out like living things, three, eight, a dozen, scores at once till the whole Fall is one mass of living comets, each with a distinct and beautiful train of pure white vapour. Every few seconds a vigorous little fellow, anxious to escape the inevitable abyss, springs out far beyond his companions, with a long train from his own pure body. Has Niagara its living comets too? I failed to notice them, if it has, and never observed them in Falls anywhere else. We tried to get to the bottom at the East end of the chasm, an adventurous Pallah had made a similar attempt before us and got within 50 ft. of the bottom, which is as far as we got, and there left its bones and fine horns. We managed to take our bones up again but would not advise anyone else to try it.

Most Sincerely Yours,

Charles Livingstone.

P.S. As we have never heard from you, and never rec. a copy of the Geo. Journal conclude our letters must have miscarried.

Annual General Meeting 1974 and other Society Activities

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1974

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Rhodesiana Society was held in the Women's Institute Hall, Salisbury, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th March, 1974.

Present: G. H. Tanser (National Chairman) in the Chair, C. W. H. Loades (National Honorary Secretary) and some 50 members of the Society.

The Chairman welcomed all those attending and expressed particular pleasure at the presence of a strong contingent from Matabeleland.

1. *Minutes of the Previous Meeting.*

The minutes of the 1973 Annual General Meeting had appeared in *Rhodesiana* No. 28. These were taken as read, confirmed by the meeting and signed by the Chairman. There were no matters arising from the minutes.

2. *Chairman's Report.*

The Chairman presented his report of the Society's activities during the year 1973. A copy of this report is attached to these minutes.

3. *Financial Statement.*

The Society's Balance Sheet had been circulated with the agenda. The National Honorary Secretary, in commenting on the details of the Balance Sheet drew attention to the satisfactory excess of income over expenditure reflected therein but stressed that there was no cause for complacency as printing costs were expected to rise astronomically in the coming year and considerable expenditure was necessary to replenish stationery stocks and to purchase a supply of gold medals, there being only one such medal on hand. After a number of questions referring to advertising revenue had been answered, the Balance Sheet was adopted.

4. *Amendment to The Constitution.*

The Chairman moved the amendment to the Constitution standing in the name of the National Executive Committee. There was considerable discussion on the matter of subscriptions and a number of proposals and counter proposals were made. Finally the following amendment was proposed, seconded and carried by 48 votes to 4.

Clause 3(2) to read:

"Annual subscription shall be —

(a) for individual and institution members \$4,00

(b) for husband and wife members \$5,00

and shall be due and payable on the first of January in each year."

It was made clear that the new subscription rates would only come into effect on 1st January, 1975.

5. *Election of Officers.*

Only the following persons were proposed and seconded for the offices shown and, there being no other nominations, were declared to be elected:

National Chairman:	G. H. Tanser, Esq.
National Deputy Chairman:	R. W. S. Turner, Esq.
National Honorary Secretary:	C. W. H. Loades, Esq.

It was pointed out that it had been agreed when certain secretarial duties had been taken over by professional accountants, the post of National Honorary Treasurer would be dropped, but that the number of committee members would be increased to seven elected persons plus one appointed for each branch.

The following were duly proposed and seconded for the seven vacancies: Col. Hickman, Messrs. Brelsford, Kimberley, Kennedy-Grant, Franks, Kerr, Burke and Lloyd. As a vote was necessary to elect the committee members, Mr. Kennedy-Grant, with the permission of his sponsors, asked that his candidature be withdrawn. The following were thereupon declared elected:

Col. A. S. Hickman, M.B.E.	R. D. Franks, Esq.
M. J. Kimberley, Esq.	J. Kerr, Esq.
E. E. Burke, Esq.	B. Lloyd, Esq.
W. V. Brelsford, Esq.	

6. *Any other business.*

On behalf of the Matabeleland Branch, Dr. Shee expressed concern at the delay in the publication of the December issue of the Society's Journal. He praised the format and the articles in *Rhodesiana* and urged that steps be taken to have it distributed on a much wider basis — he suggested that distribution through the large news agencies and Africana booksellers be investigated: if the sales of the Journal were thus significantly increased, the editorial staff could be realistically rewarded for their efforts. The new Committee was also requested to examine the present advertising policy which would not accept material referring to alcohol or tobacco.

The Chairman acknowledged that the magazine was often late and advised that, particularly to avoid the delays that were unavoidable over the Christmas season, it had been decided to revise the publication date to March and September each year. An overlap was inevitable and the first number of the Journal to appear under the new timetable was due in June. It would also, by happy chance, coincide with the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

An appeal was made by the members from Matabeleland for assistance in meeting the expenses of advising all Society members in their branch of outings being organised. It was argued that these branch activities were undertaken in the spirit and terms of the Society's constitution and it was felt by all members of the Matabeleland Branch that the National Committee was being unreasonable in refusing to subsidise the branch's activities.

After hearing a number of opinions on the subject it was agreed that it be left to the new Committee to act in this matter.

It was suggested that the new Committee consider holding the Annual General Meeting at different centres in future.

It was agreed that the revised constitution be reprinted in *Rhodesiana* No. 30.

The matter of reprinting out-of-print numbers of *Rhodesiana* was raised. The Chairman explained that a decision would be made at an *ad hoc* meeting of the National Executive Committee which would be held immediately after the A.G.M. An assurance was sought that the reprints would be clearly distinguishable from the originals.

THE ANNUAL REPORT: BY THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the activities of your Society during the past year.

At the first meeting of the National Executive Committee the hope was expressed that the three branches of the Society might be brought into closer association. The distances of Bulawayo and Umtali from Salisbury have prevented to a very considerable extent the close liaison the Committee would wish to have.

It is pleasing to report that in furtherance of this desired aim the National Executive Committee agreed that the Lunch Hour lectures of the Matabeleland Branch should be printed and published as *Rhodesiana* No. 29. I, as National Chairman, attended the Annual General Meeting of the Manicaland Branch and addressed the members. A joint expedition to Makoni's stronghold was organised by the Manicaland and Mashonaland Branches. Delegates from Bulawayo and Umtali have attended the National Committee meetings. Branches have been requested to advise each other of their own activities.

I trust that it will be possible to find further points of contact among the branches and the National Executive to ensure that a close co-operation is fostered.

The activities of the Matabeleland Branch continue to be quite remarkable, providing entertainment as well as interest of a very wide historical and cultural field. There have been a visit to a mine, to battlefields, to waterworks and to an African village. On behalf of the National Executive Committee I would like to congratulate the Chairman, Mr. H. J. Vickery, and members of the Branch Committee and, in particular, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. Balfour Lovemore, for their tremendous zest and enthusiasm.

The Manicaland Branch under its Chairman, Mr. R. A. R. Bent, and Honorary Secretary, Miss Angela Cripps, co-operated with the Mashonaland Branch in the visit to Fort Haynes and Gwindingwi, the stronghold of Makoni. It was very pleasing that two members of the Matabeleland Branch were able to be present. The meeting was very interesting and was exceptionally well organised.

The policy that branches should, in turn, make arrangements for the Annual Dinner, led to this function being held in Salisbury. It was attended by 160

members and friends, who heard an excellent address by the guest speaker, Sir Keith Acutt.

The Mashonaland Branch, whose Chairman is the National Deputy Chairman, and Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Wendy Hedderick, in addition to their collaboration with the Manicaland Branch on the Makoni visit, organised a 'bus tour for a selected number of persons along Manica Road. This was an experiment to test the efficacy or otherwise of bus tours in the city.

On June 2nd, 1953, at a meeting held in the Audio-Visual Theatre of the Ministry of Education, two ladies and eight men met and passed a resolution that the Rhodesian-Africana Society, the progenitor of the Rhodesiana Society, should be formed. An executive committee of H. A. Cripwell as Chairman, B. W. Lloyd as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Father Hannan, Mr. Van Heerden and myself was elected.

From that beginning our Society has grown and now has 1 300 members. Its membership is so world-wide that wherever the sun may be rising it wakens one of our members.

But members, though important, are not the main purpose of the Society. It is quality of service that counts. Our Society has played a most worthy and significant part in making Rhodesians aware of their history.

While the Executive Committee has given thought to some form of recognition of the fact that the Society has come of age it is hoped that the story of its infancy and adolescence will appear in *Rhodesiana*.

Mr. Vernon Brelsford, assisted by Mr. Burke, has continued to carry out the onerous duty of Editor of *Rhodesiana*. Mr. Colin Loades, with cheerful countenance, has carried on as Honorary Secretary.

Finally I would like to thank them and all the members of the Executive Committee, and particularly those from Bulawayo and Umtali who have had to travel to attend the meetings, for the generous support they have given me during the past year.

Matabeleland Branch outing to Bushman Paintings: Sunday 26.5.1974

Travelling in two buses and several cars 150 members and guests arrived at the 58 km peg on the Old Gwanda Road to visit four caves with Bushman Paintings in the area of the Mtshabesi valley at the eastern end of the Matopos.

Mr. Cran Cooke gave a most interesting talk on Rock Art — it has not been positively proved that the Bushmen were in fact responsible for these delightful paintings — describing in detail the numerous different types and the estimated age ranging from 4 000 years ago up to the 18th century.

Following the talk Mr. Harry Simons led the party into the hills and the 'crocodile' wound its way over mountain acacia covered kopjies, along valleys and flowing streams with waterfalls, through open glades and often into dense bush to visit four small caves well off the beaten track and with excellent drawings.

The walk started at 10.30 a.m. and finished at 3 p.m. a distance of some seven miles having been covered.

It is to the credit of the young and the 'not so young' that everyone completed the course.

Matabeleland Branch Outing: Sunday 28.7.1974

The expedition got off to a belated start when a 64 seater bus was dispatched for the 70+ members who had assembled in the City Hall car park at 9 a.m. However, by 9.20 a replacement had arrived and the outing was under way — first stop Fairbridge Primary School on the site of the old Induna Air base which became the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College. The present headmaster of Fairbridge school, Mr. J. Jackson, welcomed the members; pointed out the original buildings, many of which are now in the process of demolition; and after making everyone comfortable in the school's Art Room, gave a most interesting talk on the life of Kingsley Fairbridge, his scheme for the education of under-privileged children, its history in Rhodesia and some anecdotes gleaned from his twenty-five years' association with the project. There were a number of photographs on display showing past pupils and staff which the members found quite intriguing.

Mr. Michael Parsons met the vehicles at the turn off-on the Intabasinduna road and led the party through the farm to the foot of Bulawayo's famous landmark, where after a short break for refreshments, Mr. Ian Cross outlined the various military engagements which had taken place in the vicinity, and described the weapons, including a Vickers and Maxim 1901 machine gun, which had been displayed by the Military Historical Society on Maxim Hill nearby. At the conclusion of his talk members visited Maxim Hill to inspect the guns, to view the discharge of a Martini-Henry carbine, and the hardier members responded to the challenge and made the short, steep ascent to the top.

Lunch was enjoyed beneath some splendid Acacia trees on Maldon Africander Stud Farm where the Gumming family had arranged a very fine "indaba" site with sacks and hay bales in full view of a paddock containing some magnificent specimens of the breed.

Mr. Brownlee Cumming held his audience captivated for nearly an hour with his descriptions of life in the Matetsi district in the early years of this century, making use of a folding table which his father had made for the wagon prior to their departure from South Africa in 1909. His tales of well-known people whom he had met, including Mr. A. Giese the founding spirit of Wankie Colliery, and of hunting lion and elephant in the Matetsi area were both fascinating and enthralling.

Mrs. Jean Cumming followed her father-in-law with a clear and detailed account of the history of the Africander cattle, and an on-the-spot demonstration of the characteristics and virtues of the breed which the members found most impressive.

This part of the meeting concluded just before 5 p.m. and the bus returned the party to the City Hall after a long and varied outing.

Mashonaland Branch Activities.

The Mashonaland Branch organised a most successful sundowner party and bioscope show on the 25th June 1974 in the Great Indaba room of the Monomotapa Hotel in Salisbury. Three historic films were shown: 'No Mean City', 'Fifty Years of Parliament' and 'Sterling Pioneers'. Over 350 guests attended and the evening was much enjoyed.

On the 28th July 1974 the Mashonaland Branch organised a delightful visit to Chishawasha Mission — the oldest mission in Mashonaland. The mission was the scene of certain actions during the 1896 Rebellion. Mr. E. E. Burke, Director of the National Archives, spoke on 'Lion' Stevens and the events that led to his death. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Rea spoke on the history of Chishawasha, the personalities buried in the cemetery, the historic church and the actions during the Rebellion. Mr. R. W. S. Turner, Chairman of the Mashonaland Branch, spoke on the outstanding and charming Rev. Augustus Henry Law, S. J., who died at Mzila's in Mozambique in 1879 and whose remains now repose in Chishawasha cemetery.

The Chishawasha Library was also visited. The Rhodesiana Society was founded 21 years ago and its first outing was to this Library; by a happy coincidence this fine collection of books relating to our country was revisited. An attractive souvenir brochure to mark the visit has been printed; copies at 25c each are available from the Hon. Secretary, Mashonaland Branch of the Rhodesiana Society, P.O. Box 3946, Salisbury.

WITH THE BOYS ON THE BORDER

A local, topical and light-hearted sidelight on serious affairs is a booklet, with the above title, of forty-odd cartoons by Jay Gee about the anti-terrorist campaign in the north-east.

Most of them have a direct military angle reflecting the comic side of life in the camps, adventures on patrol and featuring the various units engaged, both African and European. There are cartoons of particular personalities ranging from Brigadiers to District Commissioners, of farmers and their wives and of the helpful clubs and pubs of Mount Darwin and Centenary — much more important places than Operational Headquarters.

Published by Stuart Manning Ltd., of Salisbury, it sells at 65 cents with profits going to the Anti-Terrorist Fund.

Some Recent Additions to the Library of the National Archives

Compiled by C. Coggin

(International Standard Book Numbers are given as an aid to identification should it be desired to order any title. Does not include books reviewed in this issue — Editor)

Ah big yours , by Rawbone Malong. Cape Town: David Philip, 1972. 62 pages. Illus. ISBN 0 949968 05 6. \$1,75.

When the writer of the future produces a work dealing with present-day southern Africa, he will need to know, *inter alia*, just how today's generation spoke — i.e., if he wants to give his work that final stamp of authenticity. In his quest for the truth he will no doubt find this present volume indispensable. As the subtitle tells us, this is a *Guard to Sow Theffricun Innglish*, and in it one may look up the correct pronunciations of such words as I (Ah once to lissen tootha warless — I want to listen to the wireless), Afrikaans (Orfficorn), Thirty (The Wor storted in narnteen thutty narn), Sudge ass, and many others.

The Birds of Zambia, by C. W. Benson [and others]. London: Collins, 1971. 414 pages. Plates (many col.). ISBN 0 00 211097 0. \$5,25.

This is the first comprehensive book on the birds of Zambia, its predecessors being a series of check lists. In his foreword the President of the Wild Life Conservation Society of Zambia says that the book will continue to uphold Zambia as one of the best documented countries ornithologically in Africa. The contributors include at least two leading ornithologists from Rhodesia.

The Cape kitchen: a description of its position, lay-out, fittings and utensils, by Mary Alexander Cook. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch Museum, 1974. 112 pages. Illus. ISBN 0 620 0025 5. \$7,50.

The individual items described in this book are, nowadays, becoming more and more sought after by specialist collectors, house decorators and investors. The book comprises a detailed description of early kitchens (e.g., their design, position in the plan of the house, lighting), contents of the kitchen (utensils and equipment) and activities centred round the kitchen (e.g., butter, soap, and candle making). The crisp photographs and pleasant layout make this an attractive work for Africana.

Cecil Rhodes: a study of a career, by Howard Hensman. Cape Hensman. Cape Town Struik, 1974. 382 pages. Illus. ISBN 0 86977 041 1. \$10,50.

A facsimile reprint of a work originally published in 1901. There is a sketch of the early history of the family, Rhodes's school and college days, and an

account of his meteoric business interests in Kimberly before the burgeoning of his political life. Hensman's treatment of Rhodes is not so adulatory as many other contemporary accounts were.

Grahamstown in early photographs, by Frank van der Riet. Cape Town: David Philip, 1974. 111 pages. Illus. ISBN 0 949968 27 7. \$7,50.

With the recent opening of the 1820 Settler memorial near Grahamstown, renewed interest has been generated in the Settlers, many of whose descendants have played a significant part in the development of Rhodesia. This work is a fascinating picture of a town that owed its enhanced administrative status to their arrival. Possibly because of the presence of the military, amongst whom there was always a demand for photographs, Grahamstown is extremely well-represented by photographs, some of which date back to 1860. They illustrate every facet of life in the town and are enlivened by present-day views for comparison. The book is number 4 in the series South African yesterdays.

Of similar interest and number 5 in the series is *Grahamstown from cottage to villa*, by Rex and Barbara Reynolds (111 pages, ISBN 0 949968 29 3). Here the accent is on the architecture, and the photographs show how carefully and authentically numerous settler buildings have been restored.

Lion outwitted by hare and other African tales, by Phyllis Savory; illustrated by Franz Altschuler. Chicago: Albert Whitman, 1971. Illus. ISBN 0 8075 4556 2. \$3.16.

This is an anthology of stories taken from four of the writer's earlier books. Phyllis Savory grew up in Rhodesia and has spent her lifetime collecting tales of Africa. Her recounting of the narratives tellingly capture the atmosphere and charm of the originals. The Matabele, Kikuyu, Ngoni, Zulu and Xhosa people are all represented in this volume.

Perspectives of Empire: essays presented to Gerald S. Graham; edited by John E. Flint and Glyndwr Williams. London: Longman, 1973. 212 pages. Front. ISBN 0 582 50264 0. \$8,25.

Gerald S. Graham recently retired as Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London. This collection of essays, presented to him by a group of his colleagues and former students, range from the seventeenth to the twentieth century and reflect the views of eleven historians seeking to explain Britain's long predominance as an imperial power. Included is an interesting analysis of the origins of the British South Africa Company, by John S. Gallraith, whose interest into the subject led him to carry out research at the National Archives of Rhodesia.

Prehistoric rock paintings and engravings of Zambia, by D. W. Phillipson. Livingstone: Livingstone Museum. 70 pages. Illus.

By virtue of a full introduction and comprehensive captions to the pictures, this publication, which is basically a guide to the rock art exhibition at Livingstone Museum, is a useful introduction to the subject. In his preface Joseph O.

Vogel points out that the creation of these paintings "had not only an esthetic appeal to the artist, but a very real function within the cultures which produced them".

Schwikkard of Natal and the old Transvaal, by Cecil Cowley; edited by Louis Herrman. Cape Town: Struik. 1974. 164 pages. ISBN 0 86977 038 1. \$4,50.

This recounts the adventure in peace and war of a man who, in his lifetime, was prospector, farmer, transport rider, military scout, and transport officer. Schwikkard, who was one of Rhodesia's pre-pioneers, played an active part in the first Boer War, and met such personalities as Kruger, Joubert, Shepstone, Rider Haggard and Winston Churchill.

They came our way: a miscellany of historical tales and sketches of the old Cape Colony. Cape Town: Howard Timmins, 1974. Illus., 183 pages. ISBN 0 86978 086 7. \$5,95.

In some ways the presentation of this book is similar to Lawrence G. Green's nostalgic treatment of the numerous topics he covered in his best selling works. The focus of Holt's works is, however, the Transkei and surrounding territories and the part played by white settlers in their development. Some of the true stories recounted in *They came our way* concern the controversial L.M.S. missionary van der Kemp, Thomas Pringle, Peter Hargreaves and many others who helped blaze the northward trail up the South African east coast.

The Journals of Sophia Pigot, 1819-1821; edited by Margaret Rainier. Cape Town: A. A. Balkema, for Rhodes University, 1974. 189 pages. Plates. ISBN 0 86961048 1.

Sophia Pigot was the daughter of an 1820 Settler leader. In 1824 she married one of three talented brothers from Orkney: her husband's career took them to various parts of the Cape and Natal. She bore him fourteen children. This union was the beginning of the South African branch of the Moodie family, for her husband was none other than Donald Moodie, grandfather of the founder of Melsetter. Her diary is a lively record of an eventful life, and a study of an energetic, humorous and courageous woman.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS PUBLICATIONS

Occasional Papers: Series B, Natural Sciences Vol. 5. Part 5 is "A revision of the African *Agriocnemis* Selys and *Mortonagrion* Fraser (Odonata Coenagrionidae), by Elliot Pinhey. (Odonata is the Order, Dragonflies).

Part 4 of the same series is "A Fisheries Survey of the Upper Zambezi River System" by Graham Bell-Cross.

Periodicals and Articles of Interest

A survey by R. G. S. Douglas

African Affairs (*London*)

An article by Simon Katzenellenbogen entitled *Zambia and Rhodesia: prisoners of the past* is included in the issue for January 1974, vol. 73, no. 290. Although prompted to write by a topical consideration, the border closure incident, the author examines the effect on railway politics in Rhodesia of the problems resulting from the discovery of the Copperbelt long after other important mining regions had determined the main rail routes. He discusses the parts played by Sir Edmund Davis, Rhodes, Sir Robert Williams and Lady Warwick, Edward VII's mistress.

Jewish Journal of Sociology (*London*)

Barry A. Kosmin's *Note on Southern Rhodesian Jewry 1890-1936*, in vol. 15, no. 2, December 1973, traces the development of a distinct ethnic segment of the population. With an array of statistics taken from census reports and naturalisation papers his analysis notes that permanent Jewish settlement was affected by unstable economic conditions and restricted occupational grouping. Population growth was the result of immigration, the ratio of males to females remaining high until Jews began to move away from the over-competitive retail trading to participate in industry. Some interesting facts emerge from the study; among others, that in the early period most Jewish immigrants were 'Litvaks' from the Baltic provinces of Russia, that Ladino-speaking Sephardim from the Island of Rhodes made up the Jewish population of eastern Mashonaland, and that some thirty Jews saw service in the Matabele war.

Rhodesia Science News (*Salisbury*)

A History of the Umtali Museum by the Assistant Curator, Donald Broadley, is contained in vol. 8, no. 5, May 1974, a continuation of the series of articles on the history and functions of Rhodesian museums. The collections are limited in scope to Manicaland, exceptions being the Department of Herpetology which has a national coverage, a collection of arms originating in contributions from the first Hon. Curator, Captain E. F. Boulton, and a comprehensive assemblage of animal drawn transport. The article is liberally illustrated, one notable picture showing the convincing reconstruction in the Eastern Districts Gallery of a pioneer group surrounded by contemporary domestic objects.

Rhodesian History (*Salisbury*)

Vol. 3 of the *Journal of the Central Africa Historical Association* includes a re-examination by R. W. Baldock of the Governship of Sir John Chancellor

and H. U. Moffat's succession to the Premiership. Using recently accessible sources the writer describes the boredom and frustration of a governor who had advisory but not legislative powers, and whose faith in Coghlan's successor was limited. J. R. D. Cobbing, in a note on the Rudd Concession rifles, confutes accepted historical opinion by demonstrating that Lobengula tacitly rejected the concessionaries' terms by his initial non-acceptance of the guns. The issue also contains an article by W. F. Rea on early central African missionary activity in which he highlights the three main features of self-sacrifice, the struggle for material resources, and the almost complete failure.

Southern African Museums Association (*Cape Town*)

The market for Rhodesiana finds its centre in Johannesburg rather than in Salisbury, and, disregarding local press references, published comment on this sphere of collecting is negligible. Hans Fransen's article *Art prices, valuations and insurance* in vol. 11, no. 2, 1974, although written by an official of the South African National Gallery for delivery at a meeting of museum specialists, is of some comparative interest to local collectors. The phenomenon of inflated appreciation due to increasing rarity, and other factors causing sale room hysteria and influencing art prices, is applicable equally to Rhodesia as to South Africa. Parenthetically, some of his points apply to rare books as well.

MAMBO PRESS

The Mambo Press, Gwelo, is publishing a series of booklets under the general title of *Mambo Occasional Papers — Socio-Economic Series*.

No. 1 is "Domestic Workers in Rhodesia: The Economics of Masters and Servants" by Duncan D. Clarke. No. 2 is "Black Industrial Workers in Rhodesia: The General Problems of Low Pay" by Peter S. Harris.

Both are serious and detailed examinations in depth of the labour position and problems of Rhodesia.

In stiff paper covers, 70-90 pages, the cost is \$1,00 each.

Notes

AN 1820 SETTLER FAMILY TREE

Vyvian William Hiller, O.B.E., who was Rhodesia's first Archivist, from 1935-1958, and who is now setting up an archives organisation for Swaziland, has written a book — *The Descendants of Richard and Maria Peacock, 1820 Settlers*.

It is a hardbacked, mimeographed, illustrated volume published by the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa.

Hiller himself is one of the family, several branches of which came to Rhodesia. The first member to arrive here was Gilman Southey who came in 1891 to join the B.S.A. Police and he took part in both the Matabele war of 1893 and the Rebellion of 1896. In 1897 twenty five persons of the family began the long trek into Rhodesia.

Hiller gives the genealogy of Richard and his wife, Maria Johnson, and an interesting account of their voyage to the settlement in South Africa and the many problems with which they and other British Settlers had to cope. Furthermore, his book deals not only with the Peacock descendants of Richard and Maria but also families into which they married, such as those of Joseph, Perkins, Marriot, Orpen, Grellert and others. Interesting facts are supplied about various members of these families which may also be of value to the ordinary historian. The trek of the first Peacocks who settled in Rhodesia is described on the strength of a diary kept by a certain H. Rodwell. An extensive chronology of events in the lives of Richard and Maria Peacock, a series of interesting photographs from the previous century and a complete index of names constitute valuable addenda.

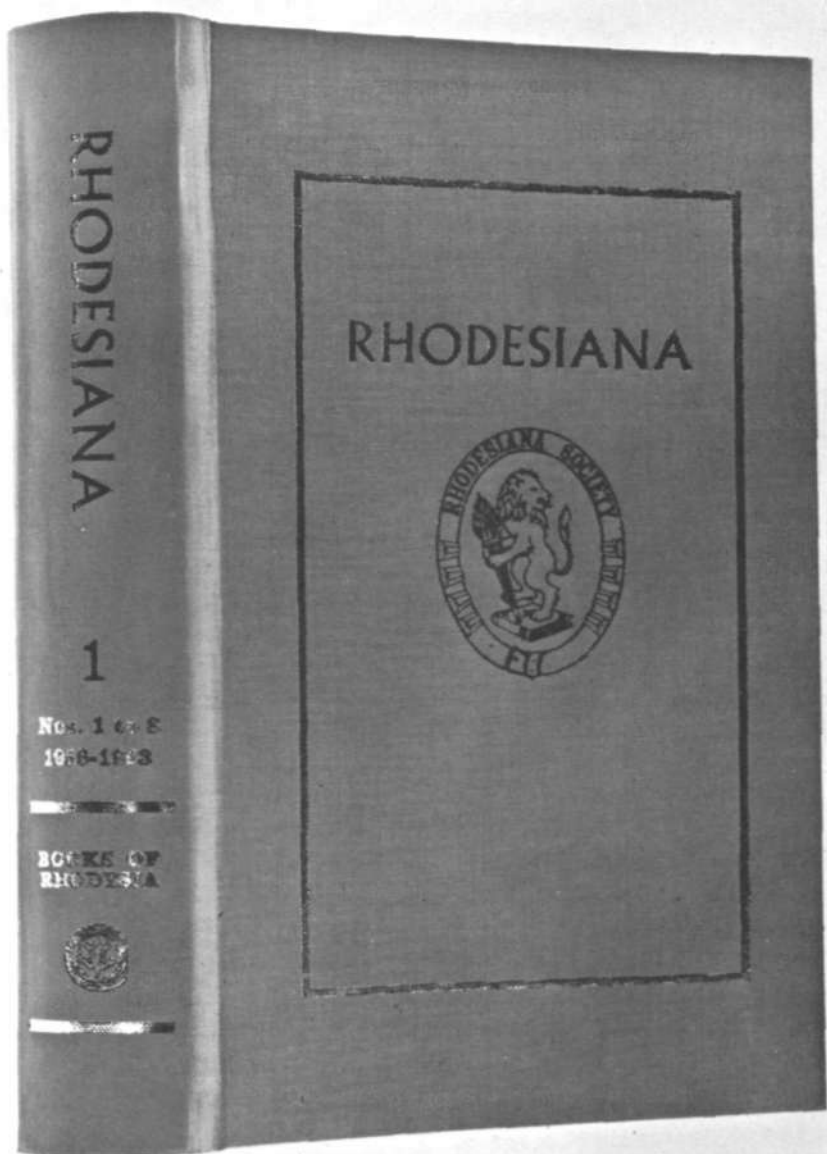
Much historical background is given and the book is an enthusiastic and detailed piece of family research that could be a model for other similar histories.

REPRINTING OF BACK NUMBERS OF *RHODESIANA*

To meet the demand for back numbers of *Rhodesiana*, the Society has arranged with Books of Rhodesia Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Bulawayo, to undertake the reprinting of Nos. 1-18.

Initially, Nos. 1-8 were produced and were available at the end of June to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Society. The remaining numbers will be produced at a later date, making it possible for members to make up complete sets. They will be facsimile reprints.

Nos. 1-8 are available in alternative presentations: as a set of eight loose numbers at \$19,00, plus sales tax, packing and postage; and as a bound volume in red cloth binding, gold-blocked with the Society's crest, at \$33,00, plus sales tax, packing and postage. These are discount prices which apply only to members of the Society and to members of the Books of Rhodesia Book Club. New members will be required to pay 33 1/3% more.



Rhodesiana Vol. 1 by Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo.

The reprints must be ordered directly from the publishers:
P.O. Box 1994,
Bulawayo.

The publishers have undertaken the detailed indexing of Nos. 1-8, and the selling prices quoted include the separately produced index, which runs to some 16 pages. It is bound into the volumes and issued separately with the set of eight loose numbers.

Only 500 sets are being printed. Nos. 9-18 will be offered in matching presentations. Only after all requests for complete sets of Nos. 1-8 have been met will the publishers consider orders for single copies but no undertaking is given that these will be available.

The Society's funds will benefit to the extent of \$2,00 for each set of eight numbers taken up.

NOTES ON NEW CONTRIBUTORS

R. W. Petheram was born in South Africa in 1913 but spent all his school-days and working life in Rhodesia. He held senior positions in several government ministries including the top administrative post in the Federal Ministry of Works and that of Deputy Secretary for the Ministry of Mines and Lands. In earlier days with the Southern Rhodesia Ministry of Internal Affairs he was associated with the promotion of the country's National Parks. Since his retirement in 1969 he has been involved in committee work for the Rhodesia National Trust, the Tree Society of Rhodesia and other conservation orientated organisations. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1957 and the O.B.E. in 1963.

Peter J. White was born in England in 1933 and was educated at Brighton College. He joined the Colonial Service in 1957 and served in Tanganyika and later in Zambia. He came to Rhodesia in 1972 and is now Provincial Information Officer of Southern Matabeleland. His hobbies are history and collecting stamps of the former British African empire.

Correspondence

CAPTAIN ARGENT BLUNDELL KIRTON

Sir,

Mr. Argent Kirton of Queensland, Australia, has recently presented to the National Museum of Rhodesia a letter sent by Cecil John Rhodes to his grandmother after the death of her husband, Captain A. B. Kirton, who was one of those who accompanied Major Allan Wilson on the ill-fated attempt to capture Lobengula. Kirton was one of those killed. His name appears on both the memorial at the site of the battle and the monument at A View of the World in the Matopos.

suggested burying them
in the temple of
Zimbabwe, this is not
the case.

I proposed that the
remains should be
buried in consecrated
ground near Zimbabwe.
My only thought
was to put them in

May 6/94.
Dear Mrs Kirton

I wish you
to let me know your
views as to the burial
of your husband's
remains.
I think some mistake
has arisen
It was supposed I

Mr. Argent Kirton had many offers for the letter from Mr. Rhodes from museums and other institutions in Australia, but most generously decided to present it to Rhodesia.

As can be seen from the letter reproduced here Mr. Rhodes was at that time (May 1894) considering the erection of a memorial near Zimbabwe, but later changed his mind and had Sir Herbert Baker design a memorial to be erected at World's View on the ground set aside for those who have deserved well of their country. All that remains at Zimbabwe is a bronze plate in remembrance of those who were killed at Shangani. The plaque is lying horizontally on a stone platform which is surrounded by a mock Zimbabwe-style wall.

Mr. Rhodes was of the opinion that Zimbabwe was at least 4 000 years old; in this he was mistaken, but nevertheless his statement that the ruins would be for many years the object of interest in the new country was very near to the truth.

a spot where their record
would have the most lasting
remembrance.
Zimbabwe as far as we can gather
must be at least 4000 years old and
for many future centuries will be
the chief object of interest in the new
country. I should like the people
visiting it to read the record
of your husband's bravery and
to know that he and his
companions are lying at rest
beneath the monument which
I propose to erect to their
memory
yours truly
C. J. Rhodes

Biographical Note: Capt. Argent Blundell Kirton was born on February 6th, 1857, in England. He left for South Africa at the age of 16 to join his two brothers who had earlier emigrated there. He carried dispatches through the Boer lines during the war and was complimented by Lord Wolseley. He lived for a number of years on his farm near Zeerust and became familiar with Mashonaland and Matabeleland on numerous hunting trips. It is said that he was on intimate terms with Lobengula. At the time of the outbreak of the Matabele War, 1892, he was resident in Victoria. He was given the local rank of Captain and placed in charge of transport. He was present in every engagement with Lobengula's forces. On the arrival of the column in Bulawayo he volunteered for service with Major Forbes' patrol and was killed with Major Wilson.

He married, in 1887, Katherine, daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Morgan Thomas of Shiloh Mission, and had three children, one of whom was the father of Mr. Argent Kirton, the donor of the letter.

Yours etc.,

C. K. COOKE,
Curator of Monuments.

TEX LONG

Sir,

Further to my article on Tex Long in the last issue of *Rhodesiana* (No. 30), I attach another photograph.

He is shown here, on left, with his great friend Billy Lynch — another member of 'Matabele' Wilson's Victoria Scouts.

Yours etc.,

A. M. EWING,
Box 323, Que Que.

MRS. TAWSE JOLLIE

Sir,

I refer to a letter from Mrs. K. M. Hammond in your last issue (No. 30) in which she criticises my lecture on Mrs. Tawse Jollie (printed in No. 29), as being perfunctory, especially in my remarks concerning her difficulty in making contact with young people.

In some ways I think that Mrs. Hammond's criticism is justified. The tone of my talk was light — intentionally so. because I was the third of three speakers at a lunch time session, and if you look at the length and substance of the preceding talks I think you will understand why I approached the subject as I did.

But I do not think the overall impression is in any way insulting to Mrs. Tawse Jollie for whom I have a lively admiration.



Tex Long (on left) and Billy Lynch.

On pages 239 and 240 of her book *The Real Rhodesia* Mrs. Tawse Jollie expresses her feelings of alarm when faced with an audience of school children, and from conversations with other people who were young when she was in her hey-day I gained the impression that she was not always at ease in the company of young people. I am glad Mrs. Hammond found her to be otherwise.

Yours etc.,

MRS. PADDY VICKERY,
9, Eloana, Hillside, Bulawayo

Through Matabeleland: Ten Months in a Waggon, by Joseph Garbett Wood. (Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo 1974. Rhodesiana Reprint Library Vol. 33. 172 pages. Appendices 25 p. Illustrations. Price \$7,90. Original edition 1887.)

The author describes his book as a plain, unvarnished record, in which nothing has been exaggerated or set down for the sake of effect, of the adventures of himself and his partners in a syndicate which visited Lobengula in Matabeleland and continued into Mashonaland. The purpose of their journey was to obtain a concession from the King to seek for gold, and, having found its presence, to mine for it.

It would seem that very few copies of the book were printed for it is a scarce item of Rhodesiana. From this point of view the reprint will make it a valuable addition to libraries, but its standing, compared with that of other books in the re-print series is less significant.

The three concession-hunters, Wood, Francis and Chapman set out from Grahamstown on March 23rd 1887 and trekked through Kimberley, Vryburg and Mafeking to Shoshong. There they met Khama and then continued their journey to Tati and finally to Bulawayo.

Wood gives details of the customs and mode of living of the Matabele. Having obtained permission to move into Mashonaland they found gold-bearing rocks and alluvial gold. Wood expresses his sympathy with the mild, inoffensive people of Mashonaland who were suffering from the brutalities of their overlords.

During their journeys in Lobengula's Kingdom they met other hunters and concession-hunters. On their return to Bulawayo a concession in Mashonaland was refused, after long drawn out negotiation, by the King. However, a concession to search for gold in the ground between the Shashi and Macloutsie rivers was granted.

This area had become disputed territory as it was claimed also by Khama, who had the advantage of British backing. The granting of the concession led to conflict with Rhodes's powerful interests and the involvement of the Imperial authorities. Wood complains bitterly of the treatment given to his party and of the loss of their interests.

Thoroughly disgusted he expresses the hope that his book will indicate "the treatment concessionaries have to expect when they come into contact with such a very favoured association as that of the British African (sic) Chartered Company".

The interesting foreword written by Edward Tabler, the additional portraits of Wood and Chapman, and the publisher's introduction add interest to the volume.

The book maintains the excellent high standard of the Rhodesiana Reprint Library.

G. H. TANSER

Explorations in South-West Africa, by Thomas Baines: a facsimile reprint. (Pioneer Head, Salisbury, 1973. Heritage Series, no. 6. Illustrations, maps, xii, xiv, 535 pages. Price \$21,00).

This is a big book in different ways, big in concept, big in size, a faithful facsimile of the original edition published by Longmans in 1864. Pioneer Head has produced a limited issue of 1 000 numbered copies, of which the first 90 are a specially bound Collector's Edition, and like the other works in the Heritage Series it has been photolithographed at Frank Read's private press at Mazoe. It matches the high standard of its predecessors. An additional frontispiece has been added and also a very useful historical introduction by Frank Bradlow, the Cape Town specialist on Baines's writings and artistic works.

After Baines's dismissal from the Zambesi expedition in 1859 he retired to Cape Town to restore his seriously damaged health. There he met James Chapman and joined him in planning an expedition, which Chapman had long had in mind, to cross the Zambesi from Walvis Bay and to open the middle and lower river to commercial traffic. For this purpose Baines designed two collapsible copper boats, capable of being carried in ox waggons. It is very possible that Baines was also motivated by a wish, now that his health was restored, to confront Livingstone again.

This is the journal of that expedition, or rather of part of it, from Cape Town to Walvis Bay and by Lake Ngami to the Victoria Falls between March 1861 and September 1862. It is strictly a journal, in the sense of a day by day account; Baines sent a copy of his manuscript to his mother in King's Lynn. Mrs. M. A. Baines seems to have been a woman of strong character with her son's interests closely at heart. Without further reference to him she found a publisher and indeed the book was issued without Thomas's knowledge. Her introduction did rather less than justice to Chapman's part in the conception and organisation of the expedition and the publication lead unhappily to friction between Chapman and Baines.

This is Baines at his inimitable best, fully discursive and descriptive.

E. E. BURKE

Countess Billie, by Robert Cary: (Galaxie Press, Salisbury, 1973. 216 pages. Illustrated. Price \$5,00)

The subtitle of this book is: The intriguing story of Fanny Pearson and Edmond, Vicomte de la Panouse. 'Intriguing' is the operative word and Mr. Cary, who has built up a considerable reputation as a historical writer, does justice to what must be one of Rhodesia's most romantic stories.

The Panouse and Pearson union was one between a middle-aged French aristocrat and an attractive young Cockney girl. Fanny, disguised as a boy and renamed Billy, was Salisbury's first white woman when she arrived with the Vicomte in December 1890. Ten years later they left Rhodesia never to return, but during their stay they had become legendary characters and after they left the legends grew. One can imagine how Victorian tongues wagged in the straight-laced backveld of those days.

The Cinderella and the Prince romance was, like most such stories, retreating into a misty and vague past when in 1964 a French writer, Madame Odette Guitard, discovered that Countess Billy was still alive and in a hospital in Nice. Mr. R. Isaacson described this event in "The Countess de la Panouse" that appeared in *Rhodesiana* No. 14. At this point the Rhodesian Government awarded a generous pioneer pension to the Countess and the story made headlines in many papers throughout the world.

Mr. Cary has now taken the story further and during visits to England and France he was able to unravel a great deal more of the mystery that surrounded the Count and the Cockney. The result is well worth reading.

R. W. S. TURNER

When Life Was Rusted Through, by Owen Letcher. (Books of Rhodesia, 1973. 54 pages. Drawings by Rose Martin. Price \$4,50).

The original edition of this work was a rather drab, hardbacked booklet published in 1934 in a limited edition of 150 copies. It was a reprint of a long article that had appeared in the Week-end Argus newspaper of Cape Town.

It is a sentimental story of some of the "grimy, shrivelled crew" who ran the Northern Rhodesian section of the railways in the first decade of the century. It's a tale of tough, strange characters, of sick men fatally ridden with malaria and blackwater fever, stubbornly, keeping the trains rolling along their beloved railway right until the end. The title comes from a phrase in Cullen Gouldsbury's poem — *A Ballad of the M.M.R.* (Beira-Mashonaland Railways) which begins — "Each bolt, each nut, each metal bar could tell a story".

The publishers here have abandoned the former dull format, reset the text and produced a most attractive volume. The cover is illustrated with a line drawing that is carried on as a design for the end papers, each page is decorated and there are nine delightful scraper board drawings by Rose Martin. There is a Publisher's Introduction giving the background to the book and a potted biography of Owen Letcher.

Altogether it is a most pleasant book to keep or give as a present.

W. V. BRELSFORD

World to World on Rhodesia's Magic Carpet, by R. E. Cole Bowen: (Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, 1974. 49 pages. Illustrated. Price \$1,50).

The author and artist who created this delightful little booklet is a retired architect who practised in Salisbury and was a former lecturer at Pretoria University. *World to World* . . . is really a portfolio of his drawings with a strangely historical theme: the impact of Western civilization on the tribal African.

Various forms of transport are drawn with a rhythmic charm that infuses movement into the pen and ink sketches. As one looks one feels a compelling urge to see what is on the next page. One is conscious of something approaching nostalgia and then is at a loss to know why this is so. Poor, decent, old Paddy

who came from the shadow of the Mountains of Mourne to dig for gold in the streets of London seems to have a somewhat similar effect. Anyway, here is a truly unusual item of Rhodesiana at a most reasonable price.

R. W. S. TURNER

Veld Sketchbook, by Jeff Huntly. (Books of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, 1974. 168 pages. Illustrated. \$6,75).

Jeff Huntly was born and educated in Rhodesia and his *Veld Sketchbook* which is volume one of a series, displays a deep understanding and love of his native land. Rhodesia is blessed with a rich flora and fauna for in this regard it is situated in a unique kind of intertropical convergence zone. To enjoy these riches an observant, intelligent, articulate and artistic guide is essential: this is especially so for the majority of Rhodesians whose jungles are made of concrete and whose trails are all tar macadam.

Jeff Huntly gives the reader an insight into the secret ways of animals, birds and insects; he also touches on botanical matters and natural phenomena. A great deal of the charm of the book rests on the 70 delightfully crisp drawings upon which much of its impact depends. The publishers and printers are to be congratulated on the attractive format (18,5 cm x 24 cm), the sparkling illustrations, the faultless typesetting, and the high quality of the paper and binding.

R. W. S. TURNER

Tsumo-Shumo: Shona proverbial lore and wisdom, by M. A. Hamutyinei and A. B. Plangger. (Mambo Press, Gwelo, 1974. 500 pages, Price \$6,50).

If you are interested in the history of the African and agree that proverbs are a condensation of historical wisdom deserving a special place in your field of interest, you will enjoy this book. If you have a special interest in the African, whether it be his ideas on life, his ideals and norms, his domestic affairs or his legal proceedings and attitudes to chieftainship, this book is a repository of information.

When Paul Kruger, at the time of the Jameson Raid, counselled his burghers, "You must give the tortoise time to put out its head before you can cut it off" he was using the typically dramatic style of the African for his famous assessment of the situation.

Many have been intrigued by this capacity and have collected specimens of proverbs as they suddenly shine out in the flow of words but here is a collection of close on 1600 and, what is more, each has been numbered, indexed and classified under such headings as Death, Authority, Poverty, Friendship and Bragging, so it is easy to find them on any subject.

It is surprising how many proverbs, which one supposed to be very popular, do not appear. However there is plenty of space for anyone to write in his own additions, and to make notes of arguments about the meanings assigned to some of them.

If you can be amused by, "The crow laughs at the owl's beak" (pot calling the kettle black); can wonder at the meaning of, "the lizard is the first-born of the rock"; and can savour at the insight of, "gossip about the chief while standing on a stone" (be sure you are alone when doing so) you should have this book and congratulate the authors on their ten years of work.

ROGER HOWMAN

The Rhodesian Book of the Road, Numerous contributors. (M. O. Collins Ltd., Salisbury, 1974. 72 pages. Maps. Profusely illustrated in colour and black and white. Price \$6,00).

The brief description of the book given above does not do justice to a most handsome addition to the list of modern, original books about Rhodesia.

It begins with a history of Rhodesian roads, telling first of the track cut by the Pioneers in 1890, then of the first rough earth roads traversed by ox waggons, mule carts and Zeederberg coaches and of the adventurous and risky crossings of rivers by drifts and pontoons. These romantic early days were followed by the building of typical low level bridges in the 1920's and by the Rhodesian invented "strip roads" first made in the depression of the 1930's by both European and African labour gangs. Finally came the solid, architecturally pleasant high level bridges over the main internal rivers and the big, magnificent Beit Trust structures over the Limpopo, Sabi and Zambezi rivers. It is a story of confident and energetic development.

There are six pages of 1 : 1 000 000 maps emphasising the roads of today plus through-route maps of the main towns as well as coloured maps showing specific areas or interests.

Then the book expands into chapters about what can be seen from the roads — the bush with its variety of flora, nearly thirty trees being described and illustrated in colour; the different types of farm land; National Parks and Game Reserves; a description of the amenities and beauties of eight different areas of Rhodesia with an indication of what industrial and economic developments are taking place. There are interesting snippets of history and National Monuments are fitted into the picture. All this is illustrated lavishly with a wealth of colour and monochrome photographs.

This is a most valuable book for the Rhodesian taking his holidays at home, an essential, comprehensive guide for the tourists and a joy for the Rhodesian arm-chair traveller.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Cape to Cairo, by Mark Strage. (Jonathan Cape, London, 1973. 278 pages. Illustrations and maps. Price \$3,95).

The author, an American, has introduced into his subject a wide range of characters, all of whom in a greater or lesser degree had an influence on Rhodes's desire to construct the railroad which would run the full length of Africa with feeder arms to the east and west coasts of the tongue of Southern Africa.

It is these features of the book which make it well worth reading though Rhodesians are unlikely to welcome the detracting of Rhodes himself and indeed to challenge some of the unfavourable appreciation given to his efforts. But the author has brought to life some extraordinary individuals exposing their behaviour, activities and motives in a most readable story.

Perhaps it may be said that the narrative is superficial but the range is so wide that depth is almost impossible. The book does clarify for the general reader the trends of policy underlying the hopes and aspirations of the men interested in the Cape to Cairo project.

Kitchener, Marchand and Fashoda; Muhammad Ali, the Mamelukes and Tel-el-Kebir; the Mahdi, Gordon and Omdurman; Jameson, Chamberlain and Doornekop; Buller, Kruger and Colenso; de Lesseps, Cromer and the Suez Canal — all find a place in the story. In addition there is a gallimaufry of prime ministers and ambassadors, engineers and missionaries, bankers and spend-thrifts, soldiers and politicians appearing for dissection.

There are blemishes, enough perhaps to be mildly irritating but not to spoil the book; for example, there seems no good reason why Carrington should be Sir Francis on one page and Sir Frederick on another; Jameson's force in the Matabele War had only just over 400 horses so 1 000 mounted troops is a gross exaggeration; Lobengula's burial place is a National Historical Monument; Milton was not Chief Secretary of Rhodesia; and an effort to trace the *Rhodesian Chronicle*, dated August 27th 1892, from which an extract is quoted, has not been successful.

The seven maps, simple in their execution, help the reader in no small degree to appreciation of the vastness of the railway scheme.

The book should certainly stimulate Rhodesians to extend their reading to include the story of the northern end of the Cape to Cairo railway.

G. H. TANSER

Central Africa: the former British States, by Lewis H. Gann. (Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1971. 180 pages. Map. \$2,45).

Dr. Gann, a former member of the staff of the National Archives of Rhodesia, is well-known in this country where he enjoys a reputation of being a historian with middle-of-the-road views. In this book, which is a paperback in the "Modern Nations in Historical Perspective" series, he outlines the history, from the earliest times to 1970, of Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia. He takes long sweeping views of so-called Central Africa and what he sees is always interesting and thought provoking, and often entertaining: the colonial discovery of the century was the malaria parasite; Rhodesian settlers were becoming British Afrikaners; U.D.I. was their Great Trek.

He is critical of many of the views of the white man's distractors in Africa: "I see no merit in this view, now widespread in many university departments, that denies the settler's historical function, and looks upon them as parasites who led lives of lazy langour, punctuated only by fits of energetic repression". Again,

Rhodesia is a united country, however, "there is a small self-critical intelligentsia but this consists largely of labour migrants without roots or influence within the European community at large".

While one may not agree with all of Dr. Gann's views, the fact remains that many of them are as a fresh breeze over the veld rather than a morbid wind of change.

R. W. S. TURNER

GENERAL

Africa and its explorers: motives, methods and impact; edited by R. I. Rotberg. (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970. Maps. 351 pages. Price U.S.\$12,50).

Professor Rotberg has gathered together nine essays by American Africanists on the work of individual explorers in East, North and West Africa. The nearest to home are David Livingstone and Joseph Thomson.

America took little part in opening up Africa in the 19th Century but her scholars of the 20th are critical and prolific analysts of the phenomenon. In the editor's words — "Each of these essays, seeks, within the limitations posed by the lack of evidence, to examine the ways in which particular explorers coped with Africans and Africa, their methods and their behaviour among and towards Africans. Only one obvious conclusion emerges; as explorers they depended on the guidance of Africans and Arabs. They followed oft-tramped paths to predetermined locally well-known objectives and 'made' discoveries which were, nearly always, mere confirmations of information available in the interior if not in coastal entrepôts."

It is difficult to see from the individual essays how the editor manages to arrive at this conclusion. His authors are forced to rely almost entirely on the explorers' own accounts for their documentation and therefore must recount their feats and they manage to shine brightly through the somewhat insipid analysis with which they are dressed.

The purpose of the book seems to be to "debunk" some well-known names, to knock down a few idols; but the object is not achieved.

E. E. BURKE

The African Adventure: a history of African explorers, by Timothy Severin. (Hamish Hamilton Ltd., 1973. 288 pages. Illustrations: monochrome and colour. Maps. Price \$5,00).

This is an interesting and amusing account of 400 years of exploration in Africa. The impact of the text is heightened by the delightful illustrations, most of which are refreshingly new to the average reader.

The explorers, too, share this distinction. Stanley, Livingstone, Burton and other famous men are described, but the author has devoted more space to the lesser-known and equally intrepid travellers. Mr. Severin has a sympathetic but

objective approach to the idiosyncrasies of his characters, and a talent for lively description.

The range is enormous — from the search for Prester John and the Portuguese embassy to Ethiopia, the forays in West Africa and the Sahara, the Great Trek and the "Victorian Lions", to the scramble for the Congo.

I can find two variations in spelling in the chapter on the Great Trek, where "Dappers" replaces the accepted "Doppers", and "Andreas" Pretorius is used instead of "Andries".

These are very minor points and in no way detract from the pleasure of reading this book.

The author has succeeded admirably in his stated aim — identifying and bracing "some of the major themes within the mainstream of events" and showing how "the African adventure. . . had a certain cohesion while it progressed from the first timid contacts to the hectic scramble of the late nineteenth century".

ROSEMARY KIMBERLEY

The Decorative Arts of Africa, by Louise E. Jefferson. (Collins, 1974. 191 pages. Profusely illustrated. Price \$11,55).

This is an unusual book. It is not so much about the objects — figures, masks, pottery, basketry and so on — of African art but about decorations — patterns, symbols, motifs — on the objects.

"Man's inclination to decorate objects is deep rooted and universal", says the author. The prehistoric paintings and bushman drawings are now recognised, she goes on, as being not merely hunting magic but also as decorations and patterns maybe with symbolic meanings. Many African designs in common use today can be traced back to the most remote ages of mankind and the thousands of surviving rock engravings, carvings of bone, stone and ivory show that gifted Africans were "among the earliest artists of the world". The precise origin of many similar motifs found in widely separated parts of Africa will probably never be known. (Although the author does not say so, it could be that many of them have no precise meaning but may be merely doodles which run naturally to intersecting straight lines or circles and zigzags of various forms.)

The volume is divided into sections, not regionally or historically, but according to the kind of work. So, after general chapters, there follow sections on the decorations not only on carvings, metalwork, basketry and pottery but also on the more unusual classifications of dress, ceremonial costume, hair style, the human body, home walls, on weaving, beadwork and so on, all illustrated with a wealth of beautiful drawings and photographs. In all classes the techniques are also described.

In many cases the African craftsman has memorised the most intricate traditional plans and patterns and there is a bewildering display of customary symbols for good health, unity, safety, or signs indicating well-known proverbs.

Illustrations of South African or Rhodesian decorations do not feature prominently in the book. This is to be expected for this area does not possess the rich, tropical timbers and other materials that form the basics of African art. The only carvings illustrated are fertility dolls of the Ndebele, Sotho and Shangaan. Some uninspiring basketry is shown, Ndebele wall designs, a soapstone carving, a few wooden implements and some South African coiffeures of elaborate and varied design appear. But South Africa and Rhodesia come into their own with beadwork. There are some fine examples, including one necklace from Salisbury, of intricate geometric motifs which may carry a love message or state a proverb.

The author spent ten years travelling extensively and researching in Africa before producing the book. The result is a lavish and valuable compendium for readers interested in African cultures as well as for those actively engaged in promoting African arts and crafts.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Civilizations of Black Africa, by Jaques Maquet. (O.U.P. Translated from the French. Limp cover. 212 pages. Illustrated. Maps. Price \$2,95).

The author propounds a somewhat arbitrary definition of "civilization" which, conventionally, has some urban connotations. A civilization in his view has certain characteristics. It has common techniques and economies, a kinship system, a political organisation and significant arts. But all these are cultural classifications rather than the indications of a civilization. Granted, there are widely divergent definitions of the term. To Clive Bell it was a state of mind; to Toynbee who only allows about thirty civilizations in the whole history of the world, each has a temporal and geographical unity.

Maquet divides black Africa into six technical civilizations — of the Bow, of the Clearings, of the Granaries, of the Spear, of Cities and of Industry. So, tribes widely separated geographically are classed in a common civilization. For example, the Bushmen of the Kalahari are classed with the pygmies of the Congo in the category of the Bow and the Bantu of East Africa with the Zulu of South Africa in the Spear category.

There is also some overlapping, with different civilizations living in the same geographical area. For example, in Central Africa the Bow and the Clearings overlap and in eastern southern Africa, Industry and the Spear. The author clarifies this by stating that although all six civilizations still exist in Africa, certain of them, such as the Bow, which like the others was a complete way of life, are now in retreat.

In spite of this awkward framework the author is able to distinguish clearly between each of his civilizations and he gives a comprehensive and lucid description of the social, political, economic and artistic way of life of each one. The men of the Bow are content to take, gather or hunt what is present but the men of the Clearings have to fight the forest. The men of the Cities (West Africa) are traders and the men of the Graneries (the savannahs) build political empires to conserve their surplus wealth.

Throughout the book Maquet particularly emphasises the specific arts of each civilization believing that through a study of sculptures, carvings, painting, metalwork and so on, the philosophy and the way of life of the people can be fathomed.

The wooden sculptures of the men of the Clearings is "amazing"; in the Cities there is a massive flamboyant art of bronze heads, baked clay statues, fantastic gold work; the men of the Spear developed a brilliant panoply of decorated weapons and dress, are expert in the use of drums and percussion instruments and in the vocal arts with songs of praise and defiance.

Maquet concludes that African traditional states cannot be transformed into modern states nor can the present day industry accommodate to the village system. But, he goes on, "Africinity" will still seep through modern industrial life in the way of artistic tradition. Art and musical styles can adapt and will continue to express an African attitude to the world.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Zambia before 1890: aspects of pre-colonial history, by H. W. Langworthy. (Longmans, 1972. 138 pages. Illustrations and Maps. Price \$1,85).

Those of us who are interested in the history of our own country are all too inclined — if I may generalise from my own experience — to be surprisingly ignorant of that of our neighbours. And there are also amongst us those who take an interest in the late 19th Century and tend to forget about the centuries that came before (not to mention the century that follows). For countries to the north of us we have had some excuse, for there is little that is convenient, up-to-date and between two covers for our enlightenment.

The volume under review was written by Dr. Langworthy, when he was a member of the Department of History at the University of Zambia, specifically to fill a gap: he found in the 1960's that there was "a lack of detailed information with sufficient interpretation and synthesis for students to use as a text." He has written an introductory volume, uncontentious and straightforward. The bibliography at the end covers published sources only (mostly articles in periodicals). It serves its purpose admirably, and it is also of interest to general readers.

Zambia before 1890 covers the early Iron Age and the Katanga, Lunda, Bemba, Lozi and Ngoni kingdoms, while the last chapters discuss the slave trade and David Livingstone. The differences between the three main African powers in Zambia at the dawn of the colonial era are made clear, and we are shown that the area was going through a period of chaos which contrasted with the stability existing 50 years previously.

The volume is illustrated with black and white drawings and some photographs (their origins not given) and is well served with sketch maps. The price given above is for the paperback; a hardback version is available.

DIGBY HARTRIDGE

A History of the Bemba: Political growth and change in north-eastern Zambia before 1900, by Andrew D. Roberts. (Longman, 1973. Limp cover. 420 pages. Illustrations, maps. Price \$2,85).

"In tribal history there is a beginning and an end but no middle" is a truism quoted by the author in reference to Bemba history. There are myths of their origin in the Luba-Lunda kingdoms of the Congo and of their migration to the plateau of the Northern Province of Zambia. But there is no history of how, during the course of the 18th Century, a congeries of about twenty chieftainships ruled by different branches of a royal clan became a hegemony of only one branch of the royal family with a paramount bearing the hereditary name, Chitimukulu.

The author emphasises that since Bemba society is "economically relatively undifferentiated" the history of the tribe is mainly the history of the chiefs, especially of the Chitimukulus. The Paramount was pre-eminent in the sphere of ritual, he was a divine king, but there were no institutions, as there were with the Matabele or Lozi, through which he could exercise political, or economic or military control over the whole of Bembaland. The polity was held together by a flexible system of chieftainships, the royal clan members being able to aspire to the Paramouncy by a series of promotions following deaths. There was, and is, keen competition and rivalry, which sometimes led to civil war in the past, between the eligible lineages for the post of Chitimukulu. Descent is matrilineal and subordinate chieftainships, such as those of sons of chiefs, are also under the control of specific royal chiefs.

The Bemba plateau is tsetse-fly ridden, with unfertile soils suitable only for the poorest form of subsistence agriculture, so in the past the Bemba "cultivated with the spear". Their brigand chiefs systematically raided surrounding tribes for cattle, fish, ironwork and salt. With the advent of Arab caravans from the East coast in the 19th Century they bartered ivory and slaves for guns and trade goods. Since the chiefs controlled both slaves and ivory they grew immensely in both wealth and power during this century.

The Chitimukulu dynasty appears to have been established about 1700 but the main body of tradition does not extend back beyond about 1800. Even the genealogies of the Paramounts cannot now be traced back with any certainty more than six or seven generations. Hence this history does not pretend to be a history of more than about a hundred years. It ends with a chapter on the European occupation of 1896-99.

The author uses the fairly large body of published work on the Bemba, particularly emphasising the importance of Livingstone's writing on central Africa. The missionary visited Chitimukulu Chitapan kwa. But he relies most heavily on oral traditions recorded by himself, and his list of nearly one hundred informants includes chiefs, councillors, priests and elders.

The result is a most exhaustive and fully documented full scale history of the Bemba, now one of the largest tribes in Zambia, and one of the few major works on any Central African tribe.

W. V. BRELSFORD

The Flag Wagger, by Harry Franklin. Introduction by Elspeth Huxley. (Shepherd-Welwyn, 1974. 204 pages. Maps. Line decorations. Price \$3.95).

Harry Franklin's name has been in the headlines recently because of his attempts, with a Petition of Rights, endorsed by the Queen, to obtain his blocked dividends on Rhodesian stock. There is nothing about that here. This volume is about the author's experiences in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia.

He joined the service in 1928 and had a varied career. In turn he was Inspector of Schools, District Commissioner, Police Magistrate and Director of Information and Broadcasting. After retirement, a period not covered by the book, he became a journalist, a citrus farmer in Northern Rhodesia, a Member of Parliament after Independence and finally a Minister.

As District Commissioner he served in both bush and line-of-rail stations. He was the typical amateur doctor, veterinarian, engineer, agriculturalist and jack-of-all trades, as are all D.C.s. On a Congo Border station he became amateur diplomat making an Anglo-Belgian agreement about shooting hippo. He had his fair share of interesting and human experiences and these he relates in light-hearted style. And he tells some good stories.

But he is at his best in telling of the growth of the Information and Broadcasting Services. The department only came into being at the beginning of the second world war. Franklin was the second director, taking over in 1942 during the crucial years when it was essential not only to encourage Northern Rhodesia's war effort but to tell the people, especially the Africans, what it was all about. The two government publications, the European *Newsletter* and the African newspaper *Mutende* were expanded and a film unit formed. The story of how an embryonic broadcasting service was developed into a large multilingual station serving both Rhodesias and Nyasaland is a fascinating one. So is the narrative of how the author was instrumental in creating the famous "Saucepan Radio", the cheap battery radio for Africans.

Franklin touches only lightly on politics and his fight against Federation. He and Welensky, he says, "might have liked each other if our objectives had not been so completely in conflict". But there is a hint that a political book might follow this one.

The bulk of the book concerns his administrative service and, in her introduction, Elspeth Huxley says that the Colonial Service District Commissioner belonged to a *corps d'elite*. Maybe, but this is no smug and prim story of empire building. Africans and Europeans appear as real people, not subjects. Again as Elspeth Huxley says, "whether or not Mr. Franklin was once a flag-wagger, he is undoubtedly a wag".

This is a pleasant, very readable book.

W. V. BRELSFORD

Banda, by Philip Short. (Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1974. 316 pages with bibliography, Notes and Index 357. Price \$3,50).

A great deal of research has gone into this interesting, readable and well-documented book. The task of drawing up a completely satisfying picture of

President Banda's complex character is well nigh impossible and Philip Short's account again and again shows the "contradictoriness" of Banda's policies.

The first chapters covering Banda's early years give an insight into the character and above all the determination and dedication which went towards his winning of a sound education, culminating in his award, first in South Africa of a Doctorate in Medicine, and later after a three year sojourn in Scotland, of high degrees at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

His stay in Scotland had a decisive effect on his future. At Edinburgh close contacts with Scots missionaries, former workers at Livingstonia and other Nyasaland mission stations, led to Banda taking an active interest in political developments in his own country at a time when discussion on a possible closer association of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia was becoming a live interest. His wish to return to Nyasaland — first as a medical missionary and next as a Government Medical Officer — was, however, frustrated and there followed years of general practice in England.

The outbreak of the Second World War put a temporary stop to the Association proposals but in 1944 the formation of the Central Africa Council gave rise to renewed concern by leaders of African opinion, and led to Banda establishing a close touch with African leaders in Blantyre, advising and later assisting with finance, resulting in the official recognition of the Nyasaland African Congress. Banda's efforts met, however, with varied fortune due to administrative and financial mis-management by the executive. It was at this time that Banda, as a member of the Labour Party, met other African expatriates — amongst them Kenyatta, Nkruma and Botsio.

The year 1949 saw the beginning of the real campaign by European settlers for a Central African Federation. Banda fought hard against this and the coming of Federation on 1st August, 1952, left him a deeply disappointed man. The same day he left for the Gold Coast. Then followed a time of exceptional strains and tensions for Banda — in part due to personal troubles and professional difficulties and in part to disillusionment at Congress agreement to participate in the elections for the Federal Parliament. This unhappy period was brought to an end in 1957 when, in response to urgent requests by African leaders for Banda to return to Nyasaland, he agreed to do so after a brief stay in Britain.

The 6th July, 1958, saw Banda's return to Nyasaland, amid great rejoicing by the African population. From this point the book is not merely a biography of Banda, but rather a political history of Nyasaland — now Malawi — for if ever one man's name has become synonymous with his country, it is Banda. It is in Short's account of the years from 1958 to 1963, covering the Nyasaland Emergency and closing with the break-up of the Federation, that the book falls short of the admirable impartiality he elsewhere displays. To any reader with a personal knowledge of this troubled period in Nyasaland, Short appears to underplay the degree to which Banda was personally responsible for the breakdown of law and order and, generally, denigrates the policies, activities and official reports of the Nyasaland and Federal Governments. Several of his criticisms are superficial.

This is in contrast to Short's descriptions of Banda's part in the making of the new state of Malawi, the Cabinet Crisis of 1964 and Banda's subsequent gradual change of policy in the shape of friendlier foreign relations with Mozambique, South African and Rhodesian Governments. It is perhaps significant that for three years of this period the author, a freelance journalist, worked in Malawi. Short examines and analyses Banda's reasons for advocating contact and dialogue with the white Southern African Governments in the face of mounting criticism as a traitor and sell-out by many African countries and at the Organisation of African Unity.

Short concludes by attributing Banda's "facility for maintaining unintegrated an array of conflicting ideas" ... as stemming "in the main from the complexity of Banda's character, the product of a dual heritage of Africa and the West".

The book ends in 1971. Since then much has happened in Malawi. Banda has carried his policies still further. Short, in his careful study, has done much to help one understand the reasoning behind these policies and actions, sometimes of an arbitrary and unjustified nature. In the final analysis, however, Banda must remain an Enigma.

DISTRICTER

A Field Guide to the Aloes of Rhodesia, by Oliver West. (Longman Rhodesia, 1974. 96 pages. 32 colour and 21 black and white plates. Price R\$3,50).

In this Bundu Series volume the publishers and the author bring to aloec enthusiasts and other lovers of the veld an excellent guide to the thirty species of Aloe which occur naturally in Rhodesia.

The notes on each species, containing as they do information regarding distribution, flowering time, habitat and distinguishing characteristics, coupled with colour illustrations of the complete plant in flower as well as a close up of individual flowers, should materially assist all concerned in identifying the several species both in the wild and in cultivation.

Apart from these notes the volume also provides some extremely interesting and useful general information on the distribution of the genus in Rhodesia and elsewhere and on some of the factors which control distribution. The notes on the cultivation of aloes which incorporate information and hints on soil preparation and fertilising, the construction of rock gardens, propagation, and pest and disease control as well as a list of species recommended as suitable for cultivation in the garden, are particularly valuable for the ordinary gardener and horticulturist.

All Rhodesians will agree with the observations made or implied by the author regarding the need for conserving and protecting the indigenous flora of our country and the urgent necessity for effective legislation to be enacted and strictly enforced to obviate the probability of certain threatened species becoming extinct in the wild.

Although a number of additions could be made to the text and although most of the black and white and some of the colour illustrations could be improved, I have no hesitation in recommending this inexpensive, comprehensive copiously illustrated and attractively produced field guide to all readers of *Rhodesiana*,

M. J. KIMBERLEY,
National Chairman,
The Aloe, Cactus and Succulent
Society of Rhodesia.

Publications of Rhodesiana Society

(Only the following numbers of Rhodesiana are in stock. Copies can be bought from the Honorary National Secretary, Rhodesiana Society, P.O. Box 8268, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia, at a cost of \$2,00 per copy. Remittances from outside Rhodesia must be for the equivalent of Rhodesian currency.—Editor.)

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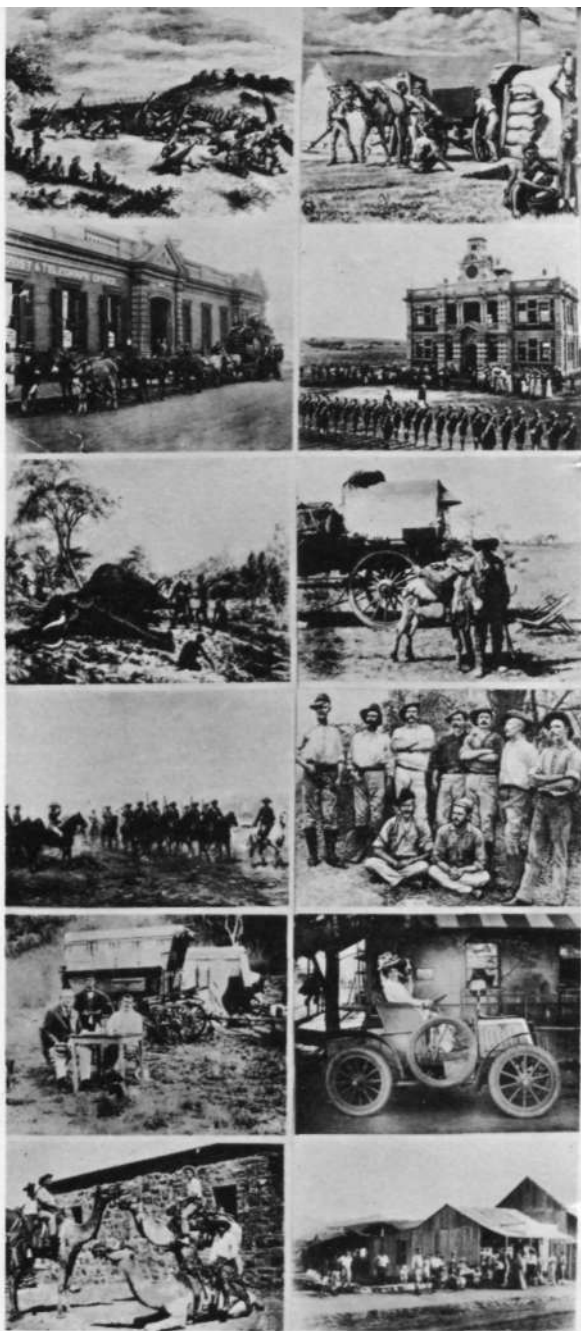
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Left to right & top to bottom

- | | |
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| Matabele War Dance | Fort Charter |
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| Hartley discovers gold | An early prospector |
| Relief of Mafeking | Allan Wilson and patrol |
| Rhodes on tour | A motor-car, 1910 |
| Police camels | Umtali tearoom, 1897 |



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