

MONUMENTS AND RELICS ACT
(Cap. 59:03)

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS ORDER, 2006
(Published on 10th February, 2006)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Minister of Labour and Home Affairs by section 10 (1) of the Monuments and Relics Act the Minister hereby declares that the monuments, relics or recent artefacts listed in the Schedule are national monuments —

SCHEDULE

Part A — Sites

Map/ Site No.	Site name	Grid or general Location	Type	Significance of site	
Tswapong Hills Heritage Area					
The Tswapong Hills is already on the Botswana World Heritage Tentative List as a landscape rich in cultural and natural heritage.					
1.	27-C2	Malaka Paintings	379.980	Rock Art	Cave with Rock Paintings. This is one of the few rock paintings sites in the Tswapong Hills, near Malaka village.
2.	27-C2	Motetane Rock paintings and waterfall	S29°49'20.0 'E28°23'28.0'	Rock Art	Farmer Rock paintings in a gorge near Old Palapye, Tswapong.
3.	27-D1	Moeng Rock paintings	629922 Moeng College	Rock Art	As with 1 above, this is one of the few Rock Art Sites in the Tswapong Hills.
4.	27-C2	Moremi Gorge	438995 Directly south of Moremi village	Natural Heritage	Multiple component site. Sacred site known to be the abode of the <i>Badimo</i> . This is a very rich site with components that include a waterfall, cave with rock grooves and paintings, archaeological stone circles and a nesting place of Cape Vultures.

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| 5. | 27D1 | Mmakodu Iron Mines and Smelting Industry | 732645" Majwaneng Village, Tswapong | Cultural | The most extensive mines in the Tswapong Hills. Piles of sand and related mining pits covering an area 500 meters x 100 meters. At foot of hill are the related iron smelting industry and extensive scatter of pottery. Dated to 1000 AD. |
| 6. | 55-B1 | Otse Rock Paintings and mines | Otse, Manyelanong | Rock Art | These are some of the few rock paintings in the southeastern part of Botswana. The site is in Otse. It has multiple components such as prehistoric mines and caves. |
| 7. | 55-B1-3 | Baratani Hill | Otse, near Police College | Stonewall site | This is a sacred hill in Otse with multiple components such as the stonewall ruins, historic mines, cave with Middle Stone Age tools, and sherds of 'Kgalagadi' pottery. |
| 8. | 84-C1 | Gubatshaa hills Rock Paintings | 448 889
440 935
459 946 | Rock Art | These are the "Tsodilo type" rock paintings in the Savuti. They are finger painted, in open panels. |

Mamuno Rock Engravings Heritage Area

Unique engravings and the most prolific engravings site in the country extending from Kagumene to Mamuno on a low-lying sandstone rock belt.

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| 9. | 20-A1 | Kangumene near Charles hill | S 22° 14' 14.9
"020° 00' 53.8" | Rock Art | See below |
| 10. | 20 A1 | Mamuno engravings 1 (Near Border post) | S22° 16' 42.0
"E020° 01' 02.4" | Rock Art | The subject matter in these engravings varies from footprints, hoof prints and geometric patterns. This belt stretches on an east west direction and the rock panels do not exceed a height of half a meter. The subject matter of the engravings varies from animals, hoof prints, footprints and geometric patterns. Altogether over 100 engravings. |

11.	20A1	Mamuno Rock engravings 2 (behind Customs and Immigration Houses)	S22° 17'06.3" "E020°00'43.6 "S22°17'09.1" "O20°00'56.4"	Rock Art	
12.	16-D3	Khubula- dintswa Hill	Near Mmashoro	Sacred hill	This is both an archaeological and sacred site. It has multiple components that include among others Iron Age stonewall and living heritage in the form of shrines.
13.	18-C4	Maredi Rock shelter, Lepokole	S29°49'20.0" "E28°23'28.0"	Rock Art	This site contains a variety of historical and archaeological components such as granaries, mines, and iron age village site and rock paintings.
14.	03-C1	Khwebe Hills, Ngamiland	20°36' 06.7" 023°04' 45.7"	Stonewall	A variety of sites, LMS mission, stonewall, mining and Ngologa village sites.
15.	75C3	Kasane Baobab (Prison Trees)	Kasane Police Station	Natural heritage and Historic monument	This is a baobab tree used for housing prisoners during the colonial period. It is situated at the Kasane Police headquarters.
16.	26-C4	Shoshong Gorge	456500/ Northern boundary of Shoshong Village	Natural Heritage	The mission relics were declared as National Monument in 1938. But there is need to declare the whole landscape a protected heritage site as the 1938 listing did not cover the rest of the gorge replete with extensive Ngwato settlement relics of the 1850s.

Makgadikgadi Heritage Area

17.		Thitaba Ruin Ntwetwe pan edge	365318/ 7698568	Wall midden	Associated with Kubu Island ruin and has Leopard's Kopje midden below wall.
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18.	16A1	Letlotla la ga Mma Khama (Khama Ruin)	S21° 12' 14.3 "E025°59'26.4"	Walling	This is a stonewall settlement at the top of the hill in Mosu village and over looks the picturesque Makgadikgadi Pans.
19.	16A1'	Lekhubu	S20°53'21.6" "E025°49'48.1"	Walling, natural terrain	This is a freestanding wall built with rocks of different sizes in Lekhubu island. The local community also uses the site as a shrine and a sacred landscape. The site is set on an island surrounded by the Makgadikgadi pans, the relics of an ancient lake that dried up 20 000 years ago.
20.	16A1	Taitshe/ Kayitshe, Mosu escarpment	947551	Walling	Extensive site, proposed to be protected under Makgadikgadi Heritage site.
21.	27 B2	Thune's sheep paintings	25°05' 5 "027°52' 30"	Rock art	This is a rock art site with rare and unique painting with diverse style. The only known sheep rock paintings in the country. There are Zimbabwe type stone walls at the site.
22.	28-B2-1	Mmamagwe, Mashatu Talana Farms, 28-B2-1 Mashatu – Tuli		Iron age	This is a site with multiple components that include iron age site walls and rock engravings. It is the second largest K2 site.
23.	45-A4-20	Ditthejwane	S24°27' E25°26'	Walling	This is a hill top stonewall settlement estimated to be about 100mx200m. The site has both Stone Age deposits and the stone walls are dated to late 1700s.
24.	45-A4	Magagarape	"481925"	Iron age	This is a hilltop archaeological stone wall site with deposits of Late Stone Age tools and iron smelting furnaces and slag and pottery. The most outstanding features are however the stone walling.

25. 46-C1 Modipe Hill S24°39
"E26°10 Iron age This is located on the southern border of Kgatleng district approximately 2 kilometers from Modipane village. This 1700s ancient settlement covers a number of separate areas around the base and the slope of the hill. A range of archaeological remains are found at the site varying from potsherds, hut bases and burials etc. A total of about seventy (70) grinding stones were left insitu during the 1994 site exploration.

26. 45-D3-1 Dimawe S46°30'00 Historic In 1854 other Batswana "merafe" joined the Bakwena of Sechele 1 to ward off Boer invaders during the era of Boer expansion at this site. However, the site is also replete with remains of iron smelting industries.

27. 75-C3 Lesoma 130188" Recent This is the monument of the 15 BDF soldiers who were killed in an ambush by Rhodesian army on the 27th February 1978.

28. 45-D4 Basuto Kop Hill opposite Historical Anglo-Boer war 1899-1902 battle station, it is through the victory of the Batswana 'allies' that Boer expansion and their mission to extend their territory northwards was halted. At this site there are remnants of the forts and some stone-walls. Burials for some who fell are at the Anglo Boer war cemetery, the Village, Gaborone.

Site name	Grid or general Location	Type	Significance of site
29. Lower Shashe site 6,	Lower Shashe dam near Polometsi Village	Historic	15th century Butua village. Exceptionally large settlement with over 300 granaries and 3 kraals.
30. Old Palapye	E23°37'30.0 "S027°17'20.0" Tswapong	Historic	This is a multi cultural heritage site with relics from Middle Stone Age, Late Stone Age, Early Iron Age up to the 19th century remains of the Ngwato capital. Archaeological materials reveal several phases of occupation. Old Palapye is part of the Tswapong Cultural Landscape (World heritage tentative list).

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| 31. | Motloutse
+ Fort
Matlaputla | 653000/
7563500
Around
Bobonong | Historic | This is the old colonial fort located in the vicinity of Bobonong near the confluence of Motloutse and Matlaphuthlwane rivers. This fort was occupied from 1890 as a principal forward base for the British drive in to central Africa. It was the staging ground for the 1890 invasion of Mashonaland by Rhode's "Pioneer Column". Thereafter it served as a key military and communication center for further occupation and brutal pacification of the rest of Zimbabwe as a commercial colony of Rhodes's British South Africa Company. The fort later became a temporary home for Botswana's first European hospital. |
| 32. | Block
Semaroba
Hill | 671000/
7548000 | Zhizo,
Late Stone
Age | Extensive Zhizo site, Late Stone Age cave, paintings, grooves; natural sandstone arc. |
| 33. | Motsenekatse
Ruin, between
Lobatse and
Kanye | 360165 | Stone wall | These stone wall settlements found at the peak of Motsenekatse hill situated one third of the way from the Lobatse - Kanye road. The stone walling is found on three areas of the hill: the peak, and north-west slope of Motsenekatse, the peak and the western slope of a central knoll between the two peaks and on the high western shoulder of Motsenekatse proper immediately below the summit. Each of the three areas has a maze of small circular enclosures, passages and several large kraal like structures. The site possesses an estimated 200 stone walled enclosures and structures and covers approximately one and half miles in area. |
| 34. | Ntimbale
Landscape | 927 503907460/
907459/907457
91854634/
91514612 | Rock Art | This landscape hosts both archaeological remains and rock paintings. |
| 35. | Nyangabgwe
Hill | 553100/
7661400 | Zhizo+
Leopard
Kopje | Extensive Leopard Kopje terrace walling and Francistown symbol. |

Part B - Built heritage and recent objects

	Location	Name of Property	Owner/ current use	Date Constructed	Significance
36.	Francis- town	Supa- Ngwao Museum	Botswana Government/ Community museum	1928	It was the first magistrate court and office. Later it became District Commissioner's office. Its third occupation before being a museum was Divisional Commissioner's office.
37.		Railway Station House	Botswana Railways/ Ticket sales and waiting lounge	1898	It was the first permanent station north of Dibete in the 1890's after the opening of Mafikeng – Bulawayo railway.
38		Station Master's House	Botswana Railways	1901	It forms part of railway expansion history in Francistown. The house is still used by railways after some renovations.
39.		Police Canteen (plot 1312)	Botswana Government/ still used as a canteen by the police	1901	It was the first police station in Francistown. In front of the building was a parade ground used for various celebrations. It was here that Seretse Khama (later Sir Seretse Khama) was welcomed on arrival from banishment in England.
40.		Gaol/ Prison (plot 1313)	Botswana Government	1900	Colonial administration prison. This building has three rooms; one was used as an office, the other two were used as the main prison cells (one for blacks and the other for whites).
41.		Grain Silos	Tribal Authority	1945	These were used for grain storage during World War II.
42.	Serowe	Serowe Museum	Community Museum	1910	This house was used by Tshekedi as a guest and a rest house. It is also known as Red house (name deriving from the red painting of the roofing). The house was restored in 1987.

43	Thata-ganyane LMS church	LMS church	1925	The first mission church in Serowe from old Palapye. Built in stone.
44.	Sekgoma's house (Serowe main kgotla)	Not in use	1918	The house was built as a result of reconciliation between Khama III and his son Sekgoma; the latter then married the wife of his father's choice. The building has two octogan rooms with a well designed verandah. Birthplace of Sir Seretse Khama, first President of Botswana.
45.	Western Primary School	Central Government/ Primary School	1933	One of the oldest schools in Serowe. Formerly used as a Teachers' Training College. Part of Old Palapye church roof was used here. Dutch architecture.
46.	Gaborone Coach stop over	National Museum/ Natural History Center	1880's	Was used as a stopover by Cecil Rhodes and later by many travelers enroute to and from South Africa. The 1895 Jameson was planned from here.
47.	Magistrate's house	National museum/ now housing Thapong Arts Center	1930	One of the few standing and renovated old buildings in Gaborone. Has colonial architecture
48.	El Negro	Gaborone City Council, Tsholofelo Park	2000	Significant for international relations, racial perceptions and repatriation of cultural entities. The remains of a repatriated Tswana man stolen from a grave and taken to Europe in the 1820s and exhibited in a museum.
49	Old Radio Botswana	Botswana government/ Science and Technology ministry	1964	Former Prime Ministers' house and later the first State House. Later used as radio station. Unique architectural details such as slate decorated walls, wooden floors and other time markers are still part of the building.
50.	Parliament Building	Botswana Government	1960's	A symbol of the country's democratic system and therefore represents the political development of Botswana. The building's façade represented in currency and historic documents has become a common national icon.

51.	Notwane Foot Bridge	National Museum	1930's	Unique for its construction material (metal sheets), was the only way Gaborone could be accessed from Mafikeng during the protectorate years especially when the river was flooding.	
52.	Mogoditshane	Bonnington Silos	Gaborone City Council/ National Museum	1945	Signify the role played by Batswana during the Second World war. Were used as storage facilities during World War II.
53.	Kgatleng	Molefe Kgamanyane's House (near the Kgotla	Molefe Kgamanyane	1871	The age of the house, built for Kgosi Kgamanyane Pilane's wife, in 1871. House contains a 2 metre high granary built around 1900.
54.	The Kgotla, Lesaka, Mochudi	Community	1870s	The Kgotla open space and the Lesaka where some of the Bakgatla royalty have been laid to rest. Both locales signify the symbolic use of space and kraals in Tswana cosmology. Other essential relics include one of the largest known granaries in the country.	
55.	Bakgatla National School	Phuthadikobo Museum,	1921	The first school in Kgatleng. Was built through community involvement.	
56.	Dutch Reformed Church	Dutch Reformed Church Services	1877	One of the Oldest buildings still in use today. Bakgatla community embracing of the Dutch Reformed Church is traceable to their association with the Dutch community in the Transvaal.	
57.	Former Headmaster's House	Central Government/ Hostel for the visually impaired. One of the polling stations.	1923	Significant for its display of the colonial architecture of the early 1900s. Besides being a Headmaster's house, it was later used as a craft center and a post office.	

58.	Artesia Railway Station Houses	Botswana Railways	1930	The three houses are significant for their display of Dutch architecture. Were built by the South African government when that strip of land belonged to South Africa.	
59.	Lobatse	Legislative Council	Central Government	1961	It was the first administration center in Lobatse, hosting the Legislative Council in the colonial period.
60.	Athlone Hospital (reception)	Ministry of Health	1960's	The first hospital South of Dibebe and was used for referral only. Displays Dutch architecture of the time.	
61.	First Radio Station	National Museum/ used as a store room by the council	1964	It was the first radio station when the administrative capital relocated from Mafikeng.	
62.	Maun	Former Safari Station	Nhabe Museum	1940's	Victorian architecture. It was used as a safari station and was monitoring radio signals from the nearby mast. Initially the building had three rooms and another three were added later.
63.	Matlapana Bridge	Pedestrians only use the bridge	1920s	The oldest surviving wooden bridge that marks the early development of Maun. Construction material is <i>mokolwane</i> and <i>mophane</i> wood with calcrete as filler. The bridge was used during the early years of Maun establishment in 1915.	
64.	The kgotla and the grain silos (Main Kgotla)	The kgotla is used for community gatherings. The silos are for storage.	The kgotla was established in the early 1920's. The silos were built in 1945.	These silos (which like others elsewhere) were used as granaries for grain storage during the Second World War. This grain was later distributed to the society during the drought period.	
65.	Old tribal offices and police station (Main Kgotla)	Tribal Authority	1939	Very rare demonstration of buttress walls. Offices were later used as a storeroom after a new administration block was constructed. The building is in a dilapidated state, has no windows and doors.	

66.	Shakawe	TEBA (The Employ- ment Bureau of Africa) office	Currently used by the Botswana Defence Force	1950's	Used as recruitment center for WENELA. The miners were recruited from Botswana, Angola, Malawi and Namibia.
67.	Gantsi	Sechele's Houses of Exile	Sechele Family	1933	This, as that of Seretse Khama and Isang Pilane is significant for demonstrating extent of colonial interference and over zealous policies in tribal matters. This is where Sechele was exiled during the protectorate years.
68.	Kanye	Old Prison	Under custodian of the Bathoen Museum	1930's	This is the first prison in Kanye. The building is not used and it's in a dilapidated state.
69.		The kgotla and historic buildings	Tribal Authority	1920's	The Kanye Kgotla is one of the few that still maintain the traditional cattle horn formation. It has a few Old buildings such as the 1914 offices of Kgosi Bathoen I and other royalty houses of the 1930s.
70.		St. Georges Hall/ College.	Central Government	1930's	Built first as a college, the building is significant for the history of education in the country but the imposing semi-Victorian architecture enhances the value. The second president of this country Dr. Q.K.J. Masire was once a student and later became headmaster here.
71.	Mole- polole	Com- missioner House	Sechele I Museum	1902	Essential for the history of colonial administration and architecture in the protectorate years. Was the residence of Bechuanaland Police Commissioner.
72.		LMS Church	Church	1907	The first church building in Molepolole. Was extended in 1957.
73.		The Grain Silos	Tribal Authority	1940's	Significant for Botswana's contribution during the second World War. These silos (which like others elsewhere) were used as granaries for grain storage during the Second World War.

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| 74. | The Main Kgotla | Tribal Authority | 1920's | Represents the traditional set up of Tswana architecture and use of space. |
| 75. | Ramotswa Lutheran Church | The Church | 1890's | The first church in Ramotswa, built around 1890's. Was built when Balete moved from Mmankgodi. |

Part C – Natural History Sites

	Site name	Grid or general Location	Type	Significance of site
76.	!Wa Doum Cave	Gcwihaba Valley, Ngamiland	Natural (geological)	Rare cave formations including stalagmites, stalactites, flowstones, helictites, straws.
77.	Koanaka Cave	Koanaka Hills,	Natural (geological/palaeontological)	Fossiliferous deposits including primate skull.
78.	Blue Cave	Koanaka Hills, Ngamiland	Natural (geological)	Extensive underground channels with cave formations of varying.
79.	Aha Hills	Aha Hills, Ngamiland	Natural (geological)	Sink holes and extensive chain of scenic outcrops with high potential for new caves.
80.	Nxaizini/Nxaithsini Pan, NE of Gweta	North East of Gweta	Archaeological and natural (palaentological)	Rare fossil deposit with stone tools.
81.	Xanikaga Pan	Mokoboxane, Makgadikgadi	Natural (geological/palaeontological)	Fossilized animal foot prints of different animals that roamed the ancient Lake Makgadikgadi of the Plio-pleistocene period.
82.	Makosho Trees	Lecheng, Tswapong Hills	Natural (botanical)	Natural scenic beauty, cluster of <i>acacia digitata</i> of gigantic proportions on a fossil riverbed, shedding leaves in summer (December) and green in winter.
83.	Sokwe Forest	Serowe	Natural (botanical)	Forest of high biodiversity with a lot of wild fruit plants.

84.	Unikai Water Spring	S21° 12' 32.7 "E026° 01' 36.1"	Natural (geological)	This is a water spring about 2 km south of Makgadikgadi Salt Pan. The spring flows all year round.
85.	Baines Baobabs	Nxai Pan National Park, Makgadikgadi	Natural (botanical)/ historical	Natural scenic beauty of clusters of baobabs of varying sizes in the middle of the Nxai pan. A historical landmark of 19th century missionary explorers.
86.	Greens Baobab	Gweta, Makgadikgadi Pans	Natural (botanical)/ historical	A historical landmark of 19th century missionary explorers.
87.	Mogonye Gorge	Mogonye, near Mankgodi	Natural (geological/ botanical)	Natural scenic beauty, perennial water spring with significant pools and falls and rare animal and plant species.
88.	Kasane Hot Spring	Chobe River, Kasane	Natural (geological)/ cultural	The only known hot spring in the country. The spring has long been used to provide "medicinal" water by different people.
89.	Mahalapye Baobab	Mahalapye	Natural (botanical)	The southern most naturally occurring baobab in the country. This is an important biogeographical mark for the baobabs in this country.
90.	Lobatse Caves	Lobatse Estate Farms	Natural (botanical)	Massive cave formations with high potential for hominid fossils.

MADE this 1st day of February, 2006.

M. PHETO,
Minister of Labour and Home Affairs.

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