

**MONUMENTS AND RELICS ACT**  
(Cap. 59:03)

**DECLARATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS (NO. 2) ORDER, 2006**  
(Published on 1st September, 2006)

**ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS**

**PARAGRAPH**

1. Citation
2. Declaration of national monuments
3. Revocation of SI. No. 10 of 2006

**SCHEDULE**

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 following Order is hereby made —

1. This Order may be cited as the Declaration of National Monuments Order, 2006. Citation
2. The monuments, relics and recent artifacts listed in the Schedule hereto, are hereby declared as national monuments. Declaration of national monuments
3. Statutory Instrument No. 10 of 2006 is hereby revoked. Revocation of S.I. No. 10 of 2006

SCHEDULE  
Part A - Sites

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site	
<b>Tswapong Hills Heritage Area</b>					
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.
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 Kangumere to Mamumo on a low-lying sandstone rock belt.

9.	20-A1	Kangumene near Charleshill	S22° 14' 14.9" 020° 00' 53.8"	Rock Art	See below
10.	20 A1	Mamuno engravings 1 (Near Boarder 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" 020°00'56.4"	Rock Art	
12.	16-D3	Khubuladintswa 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
18.	16A1	Letlotla la ga Mma Khama (Khama Ruin)	S21° 12' 14.3" E025° 59' 26.4"	Walling
19.	16A1'	Lekhubu	S20° 53' 21.6" E025° 49' 48.1"	Walling, natural terrain
20.	16A1	Taitshe/Kayitshe, Mosu escarpment	947551	Walling
21.	27 B2	Thune's sheep paintings	25° 05' 5" 027° 52' 30"	Rock art
22.	28-B2-1	Mmamagwe, Talana Farms, Mashatu – Tuli	Mashatu 28-B2-1	Iron age
23.	45-A4-20	Dithejwane	S24°27' E25°26'	Walling
24.	45-A4	Magagarape	481925"	Iron age
25.	46-C1	Modipe Hill	S24°39' E26°10'	Iron age
26.	45-D3-1	Dimawe	S46°30'00" E037°40'00"	Historic

**Associated with Kubu Island ruin and has Leopard's Kopje midden below wall.**

**This is a stonewall settlement at the top of the hill in Mosu village and over looks the picturesque Makgadikgadi Pans.**

**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.**

**Extensive site, proposed to be protected under Makgadikgadi Heritage site.**

**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.**

**This is a site with multiple components that include iron age site walls and rock engravings. It is the second largest K2 site.**

**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.**

**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.**

**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.**

**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 monument, near Kasane	130188"	Recent Historic	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 and east of Mokolodi nature Reserve main gate	Historical site	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.
	<b>Site name</b>	<b>Grid or General Location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Significance of site</b>	
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).	
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 Matlaphuthwane 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 stonewall 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 houses both archaeological and rock art site. With this up coming developments, the aesthetic value of the site will be magnified.	

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|-----|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| 35. | Nyungwe along Chobe River | 309893/8032068 | Farmer site          | One of the earliest farmer sites in Botswana and southern Africa. 800 AD Kalundu type site. Extensive, well preserved, rich deposits. <b>Some bulldozer disturbance.</b> |
| 36. | Nyangabgwe Hill           | 553100/7661400 | Zhizo+ Leopard Kopje | Extensive Leopold Kopje terrace walling and Francistown symbol.  |

**Part B - Built Heritage and Recent Objects**

	Location	Name of Property	Owner/current use	Date Constructed	Significance
37.	Francistown	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.
38.		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.
39.		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.
40.		St. Patrick's Church	Anglican Church	1909	The bell dates from 1909 and the church was rebuilt in 1937.
41.		Tati Co. General Manager's House (plot 1883)	Deloitte and Touche	1900	The architectural style is very unique. One of the few colonial style buildings. Was restored in 1994.
42.		Tati Co. office (plot 1882)	University of Botswana/Day Care Center	1900	The original exterior Victorian style has been maintained. One of the few existing buildings from the Early days of the establishment of Francistown.
43.		Tati Co. Hospital (plot 1884)	Bogacu family	1900	Has Victorian style verandah and a ventilation box. Few of these buildings exist. It was the first hospital in Francistown till late 1920's. Travelers on ox wagons also used to camp here.

44.		Police Canteen (plot 1312)	Botswana Government/ still used as a canteen by the police	1901
45.		Gaol/Prison (plot 1313)	Botswana Government	1900
46.		Doctor's House (plot 1285)	Botswana Housing Corporation/guest house	1936
47.		Grain Silos	Tribal Authority	1945
48.		Hexagonal House (plot 1284)	Botswana Government	1940
49.		WENELA (Witwaters- rand Native Labour Association) complex (plot 253 – 256)		1930's
50.		WENELA (Witwaters- rand Native Labour Association) Air Services hangar at the airport	Botswana Government/ currently used by B.D.F. (Botswana Defence Force)	1952
51.	Serowe	Serowe Museum	Community Museum	1910
52.		Thataganyane LMS church	LMS church	1925
53.		Sekgoma's house (Serowe main kgotla)	Not in use	1918

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.

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).

Victorian Architecture. Possibly the first private clinic in Francistown. Has typical Victorian wooden floor and ceiling. Has been restored as BHC guesthouse.

These were used for grain storage during World War II.

The house was a guesthouse to a resident doctor and was later used as first dispensary in Francistown.

Complex used as WENELA recruitment barracks, mess and transit hostels for miners.

The first hangar in Botswana. Sir Seretse Khama landed here from exile. African National Congress also used it for its transits. Apparently 1.8 million miners from Central, East and Southern Africa utilized the WENELA Air Services during its operation.

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.

The first mission church in Serowe from old Palapye. Built in stone.

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.

54.		Western Primary School	Central Government/ Primary School	1933
55.	Gaborone	Coach stop over	National Museum/ Natural History Center	1880's
56.		Magistrate's house	National museum/ now housing Thapong Arts Center	1930
57.		El Negro	Gaborone City Council, Tsholofelo Park	2000
58.		Old Radio Botswana	Botswana Government/ Science and Technology ministry	1964
59.		Parliament Building	Botswana Government	1960's
60.		Notwane Foot Bridge	National Museum	1930's
61.	Mogoditshane	Bonnington Silos	Gaborone City Council/National Museum	1945
62.	Kgatleng	Molefe Kgamanyane's House (near the Kgotla)	National Museum	1871
63.		The Kgotla, Lesaka, Mochudi	Community	1870s

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.

Was used as a stop over by Cecil Rhodes and later by many travellers enroute to and from South Africa. The 1895 Jameson Raid was planned from here.

One of the few standing and renovated old buildings in Gaborone. Has colonial architecture

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.

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.

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.

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.

Signify the role played by Batswana during the Second World war. Were used as storage facilities during World War II.

The age of the house, built for Kgosi Kgamanyane Pilane's wife, in 1871. House contains a 2 metre high granary built around 1900.

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.

64.		<b>Bakgatla National School</b>	<b>Phuthadikobo Museum</b>	1921
65.		<b>Dutch Reformed Church</b>	<b>Dutch Reformed Church Services</b>	1877
66.		<b>Former Headmaster's House</b>	Central Government/ Hostel for the visually impaired. One of the polling stations	1923
67.		<b>Artesia Railway Station Houses</b>	Botswana Railways	1930
68.	<b>Lobatse</b>	<b>Legislative Council</b>	Central Government	1961
69.		<b>Athlone Hospital (reception)</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	1960's
70.		<b>First Radio Station</b>	<b>National Museum/ used as a store room by the council</b>	1964
71.	<b>Maun</b>	<b>Former Safari Station</b>	<b>Nhabe Museum</b>	1940's
72.		<b>Matlapana Bridge</b>	<b>Pedestrians only use the bridge</b>	1920s

The first school in Kgatleng. Was built through community involvement.

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.

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.

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.

It was the first administration center in Lobatse.

The first hospital South of Dibeite and was used for referral only. Displays Dutch architecture of the time.

It was the first radio station when the administrative capital relocated from Mafikeng.

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.

The oldest surviving wooden bridge that marks the early development of Maun. Construction material is *mokotwane* and *mophane* wood with calcrete as filler. The bridge was used during the early years of Maun establishment in 1915.

73.		<b>The kgotla and the grain silos (Main Kgotla)</b>	<b>The kgotla is used for community gatherings. The silos are for storage</b>	<b>The kgotla was established in the early 1920's. The silos were built in 1945.</b>
74.		<b>Old tribal offices and police station (Main Kgotla)</b>	<b>Tribal Authority</b>	<b>1939</b>
75.		<b>The old mortuary along the Thamalakane river</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>1940's</b>
76.	<b>Shakawe</b>	<b>TEBA (The Employment Bureau of Africa) office</b>	<b>Currently used by the Botswana Defence Force</b>	<b>1950's</b>
77.	<b>Gantsi</b>	<b>Sechele's Houses of Exile</b>	<b>Sechele Family</b>	<b>1933</b>
78.	<b>Kanye</b>	<b>Old Prison</b>	<b>Under custodian of the Bathoen Museum</b>	<b>1930's</b>
79.		<b>The kgotla and historic buildings</b>	<b>Tribal Authority</b>	<b>1920's</b>
80.		<b>St. Georges Hall/College.</b>	<b>Central Government</b>	<b>1930's</b>
81.	<b>Molepolole</b>	<b>Commissioner House</b>	<b>Sechele I Museum</b>	<b>1902</b>
82.		<b>LMS Church</b>	<b>Church</b>	<b>1907</b>

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.

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.

Represents traditional mortuary practices. The only known 'mortuary' of its kind in the country. Was very useful during the 1960's to the Ngami community.

Used as recruitment center for WENELA. The miners were recruited from Botswana, Angola, Malawi and Namibia.

This, as that of Seretse Khama and Isang Pilane is significant for demonstrating the extent of colonial interference and over zealous policies in tribal matters. This is where Sechele was exiled during the protectorate years.

This is the first prison in Kanye. The building is not used and it's in a dilapidated state.

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.

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.

Essential for the history of colonial administration and architecture in the protectorate years. Was the residence of Bechuanaland Police Commissioner.

The first church building in Molepolole. Was extended in 1957.

83.		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.
84.		The Main Kgotla	Tribal Authority	1920's	Represents the traditional set up of Tswana architecture and use of space.
85.	Ramotswa	The Lutheran Church	Church	1890's	The first church in Ramotswa, built around 1890's. Was built when Balete moved from Mmankodi.

### Part C – Natural History Sites

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

94.	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.
95.	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.
96.	Greens Baobab	Gweta, Makgadikgadi Pans	Natural (botanical)/ historical	A historical landmark of 19th century missionary explorers.
97.	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.
98.	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.
99.	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.
100.	Lobatse Caves	Lobatse Estate Farms	Natural (botanical)	Massive cave formations with high potential for hominid fossils.

Made this 24th day of August, 2006.

**M. PHETO,**  
*Minister of Labour and Home Affairs.*