

**CHAPTER 59:03 - MONUMENTS AND RELICS: SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION
INDEX TO SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

Declaration of National Monuments Order

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS ORDER

(under section 10(1))

(1st September, 2006)

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Declaration of national monuments

Schedule

S.I. 58, 2006.

1. Citation

This Order may be cited as the Declaration of National Monuments Order.

2. Declaration of national monuments

The monuments, relics and recent artifacts listed in the Schedule hereto, are hereby declared as national monuments.

**SCHEDULE
Part A-SITES**

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 spirits. A very rich site with components that include a waterfall, cave with rock paintings, archaeological stone circles and a nesting place of Cape Vulture.
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 slag pits covering an area 500 meters x 100 meters. At foot of hill are remains of 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 rock paintings.
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 remains of historic mines, cave with Middle Stone Age tools, and sherds of 'Kgatla' 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 found on open panels.

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Mamuno Rock Engravings Heritage Area					
Unique engravings and the most prolific engravings site in the country extending from Kangumere to Mamuno 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 patterns. This belt stretches on an east west direction and the rock pa a height of half a meter. The subject matter of the engravings varies f prints, footprints and geometric patterns. Altogether over 100 engra
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 compo among others Iron Age stonewall and living heritage in the form of
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 cor 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 vil
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 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. B declare the whole landscape a protected heritage site as the 1938 listin rest of the gorge replete with extensive Ngwato settlement relics of

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site
Makgadikgadi Heritage Area				
17.	Thitaba Ruin Ntwetwe pan edge	365318/ 7698568	Wall midden	Associated with Kubu Island ruin and has Leopard's Kopje midden
18.	15A1 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 picturesque Makgadikgadi Pans.
19.	15A1' 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 local community also uses the site as a shrine and a sacred landscape on an island surrounded by the Makgadikgadi pans, the relics of a settlement that dried up 20 000 years ago.
20.	15A1 Taitsho/Kayitsho, Mosu escarpment	947551	Walling	Extensive site, proposed to be protected under Makgadikgadi Heritage Area
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 styles of sheep rock paintings in the country. There are Zimbabwe type stone paintings
22.	28-B2-1 Mmamagwe, Talana Farms, Mashatu – Tuli	Mashatu 28-B2-1	Iron age	This is a site with multiple components that include iron age sites and engravings. It is the second largest K2 site.
23.	45-A4-20 Dithejwane	S24°27' E25°26'	Walling	This is a hill top stonewall settlement estimated to be about 100mx100m. 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 Iron Age and iron smelting furnaces and slag and pottery. The most outstanding feature is however the stone walling.
25.	45-C1 Modipe Hill	S24°39' E26°10'	Iron age	This is located on the southern border of Kgatleng district approximately 10 km from Modipane village. This 1700s ancient settlement covers a number of hectares around the base and the slope of the hill. A range of archaeological features are present at the site varying from potsherds, hut bases and burials etc. A total of 70 grinding stones were left insitu during the 1994 site exploration
26.	45-D3-1 Dimawe	S46°30'00" E037°40'00"	Historic	In 1854 other Batswana "merafe" joined the Bakwena of Sechele to resist the Boer invaders during the era of Boer expansion at this site. However, the site is rich with remains of iron smelting industries

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27.	75-C3 Lesoma monument, near Kasane	130188"	Recent Historic	This is the monument of the 15 BDF soldiers who were killed by the 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 'allies' that Boer expansion and their mission to extend their empire was halted. At this site there are remnants of the forts and some of the soldiers for some who fell are at the Anglo Boer war cemetery, the V
Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site	
29.	Lower Shashe site 6, Polometsi Village	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 up to the 19th century remains of the Ngwato capital. Archaeological material from all phases of occupation. Old Palapye is part of the Tswapong Cultural Landscape (World Heritage Site)
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 the Motloutse and Matlaputla rivers. This fort was occupied from 1890 as a preparation for the British drive in to central Africa. It was the staging ground for the 1890 invasion of the interior by Rhodes' "Pioneer Column". Thereafter it served as a key military and commercial base for further occupation and brutal pacification of the rest of Zimbabwe as a commercial base for the British South Africa Company. The fort later became a temporary home for Bots
32.	Block Semaroba Hill	671000/7548000	Zhizo, Late Stone Age	Extensive Zhizo site, Late Stone Age cave, paintings, grooves; natural sandstone
33.	Motsenekatse Ruin, between Lobatse and Kanye	360165	Stone wall	These stonewall settlements found at the peak of Motsenekatse hill situated on the Lobatse - Kanye road. The stone walling is found on three areas of the hill: on the west slope of Motsenekatse, the peak and the western slope of a central knoll between the hill and on the high western shoulder of Motsenekatse proper immediately below the peak. One of the three areas has a maze of small circular enclosures, passages and several large rectangular enclosures. The site possesses an estimated 200 stone walled enclosures and structures and covers an area of one and half miles in area.
34.	Ntimbale Landscape	927 503907460/ 907459/907457 01884623/01514613	Rock Art	This landscape houses both archaeological and rock art sites. With this up coming 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 Kalundut well preserved, rich deposits. Some bulldozer disturbance.
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 office. Its third occupation before being a museum was Division 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 Mafikeng – Bulawayo railway.
39.		Station Master's House	Botswana Railways	1901	It forms part of railway expansion history in Francistown. The h 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 s 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 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 bu the first hospital in Francistown till late 1920's. Travelers on ox w

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site	
44.	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 used for various celebrations. It was here that Seretse Khama Later S was welcomed on arrival from banishment in England.	
45.	Gaol/Prison (plot 1313)	Botswana Government	1900	Colonial administration prison. This building has three rooms; one was the other two were used as the main prison cells (one for blacks and the	
46.	Doctor's House (plot 1285)	Botswana Housing Corporation/guest house	1936	Victorian Architecture. Possibly the first private clinic in Francistown. Victorian wooden floor and ceiling. Has been restored as BHC guest	
47.	Grain Silos	Tribal Authority	1945	These were used for grain storage during World War II.	
48.	Hexagonal House (plot 1284)	Botswana Government	1940	The house was a guesthouse to a resident doctor and was later used as a in Francistown.	
49.	WENELA (Witwatersrand Native Labour Association) complex (plot 253 – 256)		1930's	Complex used as WENELA recruitment barracks, mess and transit h	
50.	WENELA (Witwatersrand Native Labour Association) Air Services hangar at the airport	Botswana Government/ currently used by B.D.F. (Botswana Defence Force)	1952	The first hangar in Botswana. Sir Seretse Khama landed here from National Congress also used it for its transits. Apparently 1.8 million mi East and Southern Africa utilized the WENELA Air Services during	
51.	Serowe	Serowe Museum	Community Museum	1910	This house was used by Tshekedi as a guest and a rest house. It is a house (name deriving from the red painting of the roofing). The house was
52.	Thataganyane LMS church	LMS church		1925	The first mission church in Serowe from old Palapye. Built in stone
53.	Sekgoma's house (Serowe main kgotla)	Not in use		1918	The house was built as a result of reconciliation between Khama III and the latter then married the wife of his father's choice. The building has rooms with a well designed verandah. Birthplace of Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana.

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54.		Western Primary School	Central Government/ Primary School	1933	One of the oldest schools in Serowe. Formerly used as a Teachers' Part of Old Palapye church roof was used here. Dutch architecture.
55.	Gaborone	Coach stop over	National Museum/ Natural History Center	1880's	Was used as a stop over by Cecil Rhodes and later by many travelers from South Africa. The 1895 Jameson Raid was planned from here.
56.		Magistrate's house	National museum/ now housing Thapong Arts Center	1930	One of the few standing and renovated old buildings in Gaborone architecture
57.		El Negro	Gaborone City Council, Tsholofelo Park	2000	Significant for international relations, racial perceptions and repatriation entities. The remains of a repatriated Tswana man stolen from a European in the 1820s and exhibited in a museum.
58.		Old Radio Botswana	Botswana Government/ Science and Technology ministry	1964	Former Prime Ministers' house and later the first State House. Later used for unique architectural details such as slate decorated walls, wooden time markers are still part of the building.
59.		Parliament Building	Botswana Government	1960's	A symbol of the country's democratic system and therefore represents the development of Botswana. The building's façade represented in current documents has become a common national icon.
60.		Notwane Foot Bridge	National Museum	1930's	Unique for its construction material (metal sheets), was the only way to be accessed from Mafikeng during the protectorate years especially during flooding.
61.	Mogoditshane	Bonnington Silos	Gaborone City Council/National Museum	1945	Signify the role played by Botswana during the Second World war. War facilities during World War II.
62.	Kgatleng	Molefe Kgamanyane's House (near the Kgotla)	National Museum	1871	The age of the house, built for Kgosi Kgamanyane Pilane's wife, in 1871 a 2 metre high granary built around 1900.
63.		The Kgotla, Lesaka, Mochudi	Community	1870s	The Kgotla open space and the Lesaka where some of the Bakgatla were laid to rest. Both locales signify the symbolic use of space and cosmology. Other essential relics include one of the largest known granaries.

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64.	Bakgatla National School	Phuthadikobo Museum	1921	The first school in Kgatleng. Was built through community investment.	
65.	Dutch Reformed Church	Dutch Reformed Church Services	1877	One of the Oldest buildings still in use today. Bakgatla community Dutch Reformed Church is traceable to their association with the the Transvaal.	
66.	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 a Headmaster's house, it was later used as a craft center and a p	
67.	Artesia Railway Station Houses	Botswana Railways	1930	The three houses are significant for their display of Dutch archi the South African government when that strip of land belonged	
68.	Lobatse	Legislative Council	Central Government	1961	It was the first administration center in Lobatse.
69.	Athlone Hospital (reception)	Ministry of Health	1960's	The first hospital South of Dibebe and was used for referral only. Display of the time.	
70.	First Radio Station	National Museum/ used as a store room by the council	1964	It was the first radio station when the administrative capital relo	
71.	Maun	Former Safari Station	Nhabe Museum	1940's	Victorian architecture. It was used as a safari station and was mo from the nearby mast. Initially the building had three rooms and added later.
72.	Matlapana Bridge	Pedestrians only use the bridge	1920s	The oldest surviving wooden bridge that marks the early de Construction material is <i>mokobwane</i> and <i>mophane</i> wood with bridge was used during the early years of Maun establishment i	

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site
73.	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 during the Second World War. This grain was later distributed to the community during drought period.
74.	Old tribal offices and police station (Main Kgotla)	Tribal Authority	1939	Very rare demonstration of buttress walls. Offices were later used as a new administration block was constructed. The building is in a dilapidated state with no windows and doors.
75.	The old mortuary along the Thamalakane river	Community	1940's	Represents traditional mortuary practices. The only known 'mortuary' building in the country. Was very useful during the 1960's to the Ngami community.
76.	Shakawe TEBA (The Employment Bureau of Africa) office	Currently used by the Botswana Defence Force	1950's	Used as recruitment center for WENELA. The miners were recruited from Angola, Malawi and Namibia.
77.	Gantsi Sechele's Houses of Exile	Sechele Family	1933	This, as that of Seretse Khama and Isang Pilane is significant for the extent of colonial interference and over zealous policies in tribal matters. Sechele was exiled during the protectorate years.
78.	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.
79.	The kgotla and historic buildings	Tribal Authority	1920's	The Kanye Kgotla is one of the few that still maintain the traditional form. It has a few Old buildings such as the 1914 offices of Kgosi and other royalty houses of the 1930s.
80.	St. Georges Hall/College.	Central Government	1930's	Built first as a college, the building is significant for the history of the country but the imposing semi-Victorian architecture enhances the building. The president of this country Dr. Q.K.J. Masire was once a student and headmaster here.
81.	Molepolole Commissioner House	Sechele I Museum	1902	Essential for the history of colonial administration and architecture of the 1900s. Was the residence of Bechuanaland Police Commissioner.
82.	LMS Church	Church	1907	The first church building in Molepolole. Was extended in 1957.

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site
83.	The Grain Silos	Tribal Authority	1940's	Significant for Botswana's contribution during the second World War (like others elsewhere) were used as granaries for grain storage during the war.
84.	The Main Kgotla	Tribal Authority	1920's	Represents the traditional set up of Tswana architecture and use of materials.
85.	Ramotswa The Lutheran Church	Church	1890's	The first church in Ramotswa, built around 1890's. Was built when the area was part of Mankgodi.

Part C – Natural History Sites

Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site
86. !WaDoum Cave	Gewihaba Valley, Ngamiland	Natural (geological)	Rare cave formations including stalagmites, stalactites, flowstones, helictites, etc.
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 sizes.
89. Aha Hills	Aha Hills, Ngamiland	Natural (geological)	Sink holes and extensive chain of scenic outcrops with high potential for new cave formations.
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/palaeontological)	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 flat top. Leaves are yellow in summer (December) and green in winter.
93. Sokwe Forest	Serowe	Natural (botanical)	Forest of high biodiversity with a lot of wild fruit plants.

Map/Site No.	Site name	Grid or General Location	Type	Significance of site
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 into the Makgadikgadi Pans.
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 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 fauna 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 water by different people.
99.	Mahalapye Baobab	Mahalapye	Natural (botanical)	The southern most naturally occurring baobab in the country. This is an important landmark for the baobabs in this country.
100.	Lobatse Caves	Lobatse Estate Farms	Natural (botanical)	Massive cave formations with high potential for hominid fossils.