



## 21 Zutshwa Salt Project

This project started in 1989 and was operated by RICCC and German donors. In 1993 it was handed to Zutshwa community, however, the project collapsed in 2004. This was basically due to of mismanagement, lack of leadership and lack of skills. The board of trustees made informal decisions and the general community members were not involved. In 2014 towards general elections the then Vice President Dr P.H. Kedikilwe visited the village and was informed about the project. P5 million was thereafter released to re the project. The trust has since bought and constructed 32 crystallizing and evaporative ponds. The project is located at Zutshwa village at GPS position: E 22° 22' 33" and S 25° 52' 6".



## 22 Kartlwe Pan

This pan is found about ten kilometres south west of Lokgwabe village. It is the place where Kaptein Simon Cooper settled with his Nama people after leaving the Battle fields of Statswe and Polontswa. Here Kaptein cooper regrouped his people and built a permanent settlement. Ruins of the homestead's and boreholes are found around the pan. The place where Simon Cooper's kgotla stood is also visible. The Pan was vital as it provide water for livestock as well as serving as hunting ground. E 21° 42' 38" S 24° 8' 56" 1090 m

## 23 Tshane old Police Station

Tshane police dates to the colonial times. It is here that the men in uniform would patrol the entire region. The first police officers were from neighbouring countries such as Namibia. Ne who is still remembered is a certain Adreck (Hendrick) whose grave is some few metres away from the current police station. Basotho were also recruited and they changed the police unit as they used camels and horses in carrying their duties. Later on Batswana recruits joined the police unit hence localising the police unit. The police station had a radio room which had equipment that enabled communication with other police stations such as Lobatse. Coordinates: E 21° 51' 50"; S 24° 01' 39" and it is at 1120 m above sea level.

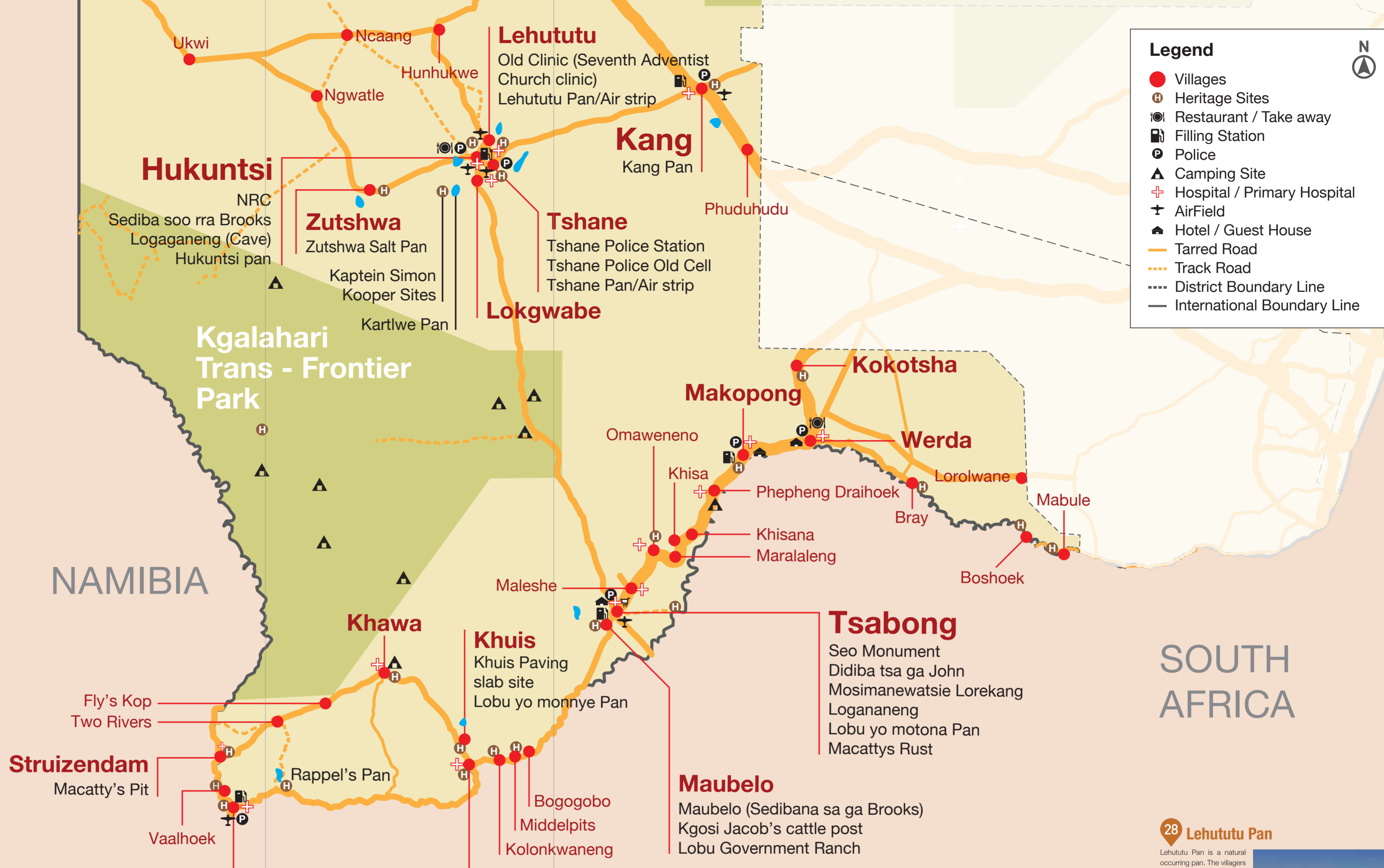
## 24 NRC (Native Recruiting Company)

This is where miners were recruited to go work at the South African mines. Man from all neighbouring villages of Lokgwabe, Tshane, Lehututu and many others surrounding Hukuntsi came for here for recruitment. After getting employment contracts they would be taken to Lobatse where they will be transported by rail to South Africa. The same place was also used for mail communication. Once they settled in South African mines they would write letters to their families back home and mail was collected and deposited here.



## 25 Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park

Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park is a very beautiful Trans-national Park. Its terrain comprises fossil river valleys dotted with dwarfed trees and bushes, grasslands and different coloured sand dunes. Wildlife is abundant, and the animals are attracted to waterholes along the otherwise dry riverbed. Several species of antelope, including the ubiquitous springbok and gemsbok, hartebeest, and eland can be seen, as well as the famous black-manned Kalahari lion, jackal, brown hyena, and wild cats. Over 170 species of birds have been recorded here, and it is not uncommon to see over 30 bird species within a few kilometres of the campsite. The other area of KTP comprises a series of exceptionally large pans, which are the principle focus of the reserve. Campsites dot the various pans, and many are situated on slight outcrops, giving almost unimpeded vision, thus making for good game viewing right from the tourists' camp-site chairs.



- Bokspits**
- First Bank (Barclays)
- De Hoek /The Loop (Botswana's corner)
- Old women's club house
- John Sidney Martins
- Old Bedford truck
- Old school foundation/church
- First Bokspits kgotla

- Gakhibane**
- Traditional Leather tanner and Motlopi coffee Products (Kolonkwaneng)
- Gakhibane Cultural Center

## 26 Kaptein Simon Kooper Sites

Kaptein Simon Cooper was a leader of the Ikharakoen Nama community in the Botswana. Kaptein Cooper led his community against onslaught from colonial Germany and took refuge in Bechuanaland protectorate on the 23rd January 1909 to end the war against German south West Africa. In 2011, a tombstone was erected on his grave and the grave yard where his remains were buried was ultimately declared a National Monument. The German government honoured Kaptein Simon Cooper with a tombstone in 2011 for his dedication and unwavering spirit. His descendants reside in the Kgalagadi district, at Lokgwabe village and the same are found in other villages like Tsabong. The called BW Nama Development Trust was established in 2017 and has so far successfully hosted an annual cultural festival for the past four years. The aim of the festival is to resuscitate and revive Nama culture. Coordinates: E 21° 42' 01"; S 24° 08' 1859" and it is at 1110 m above sea level.



## 27 Omaweneno Borehole

First village borehole. This was dug by the people initially. They named the place where it stands Omaweneno meaning the place of gathering. Every household pledged a beast to have the borehole drilled further and equipped. S250 45'44.9"E0220 34'03.8"



Rraagoá Polo hill – Oral traditions have it that once a man tried to go up this steep (lekgabana/lekhubu) hill. It is said the man heard some strange voice echoing "Rrago polo". The voice was insulting the father to the man and since then the hill was revered as the area where ancestral spirits lived. The hill is now friendly and is used for social gatherings and photo shooting sprees. S250 44'46.6"E0220 33'30.5"

## 28 Lehututu Pan

Lehututu Pan is a natural occurring pan. The villagers used to water their livestock at this pan. The pan was also used as a source of salt. The pan was later used as a landing strip for aeroplanes that were transporting medical facilities, medical staff and patients to and from the clinic.



## 29 Tshane Pan/Air strip

Tshane Pan is basically the natural resource that led to the people of Tshane settling in the area. Oral traditions have it that they had travelled in search of water and ultimately finding the pan hence settling around the pan. From the time of settling in the surroundings of the pan, the people of Tshane have relied heavily on the pan for to water their livestock during rainy seasons and dry seasons. They dug wells which would be used for domestic water collection as well as watering livestock all year round. The pan was also used as a landing strip for aeroplanes back in the days. The colonial officials and doctors when visiting the region would use the pan as a landing strip.

