

CHAPTER 1

The Territory with which we are concerned is an area of about 290,600 square miles, almost as large as France, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary together. Northern Rhodesia is now Zambia, but in 1890, when our story starts, it had no name at all and was not a political unit.

It was one of the last spoils in the "Scramble for Africa", the major part of a political vacuum between the two Portuguese colonies of Angola or Portuguese West Africa, and Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa. If asked to whom it belonged, the Portuguese would have said it was theirs, but there had been little Portuguese penetration and no settlement or occupation.

To the south is the only major natural boundary, the Zambezi River. The late-comer to colonial expansion, Imperial Germany, had established itself south of Angola in South West Africa, now Namibia, and stretched out a finger to the east. On 28th May 1890, by treaty with the other European powers, she acquired what was to become known as the Caprivi Strip, with an eighty mile frontage on the South Bank of the Zambezi from Katima Mulilo to Kazungula¹. From Kazungula ran the Missionary Road to the South, through Khama's² Country, now Botswana, but in the days of the Northern Rhodesia Police, Bechuanaland. At Germany's request the Zambezi was declared an international waterway.

East of Kazungula the South Bank of the Zambezi belonged to Lobengula, the Matabele King, who held sway over his own people and the Mashona in what was soon to become Southern Rhodesia and is now Zimbabwe³. The Matabele raided at will across the Zambezi against the peace loving and unorganised Batonga.

To the North-East is now Malawi, where Harry Johnston was taking over from Lugard the task of defeating the Arab slave-traders, and was to establish the Protectorate of British Central Africa, later Nyasaland. Round the north of Lake Nyasa as far as Lake Tanganyika were the Germans again, extending German East Africa inland from the coast. In 1919 it was to become the Tanganyika Territory, now Tanzania.

In the North-West the King of the Belgians was carving out his private fiefdom, the Congo Free State.

A glance at a map of Zambia shows its strange, almost diablo, shape, with a wasp waist just over a hundred miles wide where the Katanga Province of the Republic of the Congo, geologically as well as geographically part of the Zambian Copperbelt, cuts in. Until November 1890 the Katanga, or Garenganze, was also Nomansland as far as the European powers were concerned. Since 1875 it had been known to be

rich in minerals. Cecil Rhodes wanted it. So did King Leopold of the Belgians.⁴

At Rhodes' behest Joseph Thomson and Alfred Sharpe⁵ set out separately from Lake Nyasa to acquire it for him and the British flag. Thomson travelled south of Lake Bangweulu, but suffering from smallpox, and deserted by his carriers in the Watwa Swamps, had to give up. Sharpe chose a route via Lake Mweru. For a time he was held up by Chief Kazembe, but eventually, in November 1890, arrived in rags at the village of Chief Mushidi, or Msiri, who ruled over the Katanga. Mushidi had been warned by Frederick Arnot⁶, a missionary friend, against speculating concession hunters. Unfortunately Arnot was away when Sharpe made his unimpressive appearance. Mushidi could not believe that a man in such a parlous state could speak for the mighty Queen Victoria. He sent Sharpe away.

That night Mushidi is said to have had a dream which caused him to change his mind. In any event he sent a message for Sharpe to return. He wanted the protection of the British rather than that of the Belgians. The message was intercepted by Captain W.G. Stairs, a Canadian-born British Army officer, temporarily in the service of the Belgian King and the Compagnie du Katanga⁷. Stairs had an impressive escort. In his conversations Stairs stressed that he was British. Eventually Mushidi signed a concession. The flag of the Congo was then raised. Mushidi realised his position and ran into his village. He was followed and, in the ensuing fracas, shot dead.

One may speculate endlessly as to the effect of this incident on the history of the Rhodesias. Whether one regards the Katangese as better or worse off for having had seventy years of Belgian rather than British rule, Stairs had done his own country a disservice.

Zambia consists geographically of a number of distinct sections. First there is the great North-Eastern Plateau which rises to an occasional altitude of 5,000 feet. In the West this is watered by the tributaries of the Luapula River and contains Lake Bangweulu. The plateau forms a watershed which separates the drainage system of the Luapula from that of the Zambezi. The Luapula Valley is fertile. In the waterways of the Bangweulu swamps and of Lake Mweru to the North, fish and waterfowl abounded.

The south-eastern section of the country includes the valley of the Luangwa River, which flows into the Zambezi. To the East, where Fort Jameson (now Chipata) was later built, was its most densely populated area. The third main region is formed by the southern portion of the central plateau with an average height of some 1,000 metres. This extends over much of what became, for a time, North-Western Rhodesia. It includes the fertile Kafue valley, merging into the tsetse infested Kasempa flat lands to the West. The northern part of this plateau, which was thinly populated, touches Angola in the West and the former Belgian Congo, in the North. To the East it merges into the north-eastern plateau.

The last main section is the Barotse valley, now the Western Province of Zambia, watered by the Central Zambezi and its confluent. Again this is fertile country. It was free from tsetse fly. Many people lived there.

Most of the country was well wooded, but with several vast open plains, and thousands of square miles under grass along parts of the Kafue and Zambezi rivers. Tall reeds covered the area south of Lake Bangweulu. In these grassy plains there is swampland where the water level fluctuates with the seasons. In the southern part of the plateau the bush is sparser and the open veldt suitable for cattle.

Until the mid-Nineteenth Century most of these regions were unknown to Europe. There were few natural lines of communication. The traveller was impeded by disease, by the uncertainties of the tropical climate, and by the vast distances of the continent. The country seemed to contain nothing to attract a white man. The natives possessed neither horses, ploughs, nor the wheel. The strength of their muscles was their only source of power. They had only hoes, axes, bows, and spears, to assist them with their agriculture, hunting, and wars. Whenever they exhausted the fertility of their gardens they moved on. Their life centred on the village, mainly composed of kinsmen. There was little incentive for trade.

Tribal chiefs controlled the allocation of land, grazing grounds, and fishing sites. The chief arbitrated disputes. He organised the defence of the tribe against outside attack. Most aspects of life were ruled by custom approved by ancestral spirits. Individual enterprise was discouraged for fear of wrecking tribal cohesion on which survival depended. Malaria, hook-worm, bilharzia, and other diseases were endemic and sapped the energy of native and visitor alike.

The country was sparsely populated by some seventy different tribes. The most powerful and politically organised were the Lozi, or Barotse. They had migrated from the Congo Basin in about 1700 and settled in the Central Zambezi valley, around their capital, Lealui. From here their Litunga, or king, Lewanika since 1878⁸, claimed suzerainty over all tribes as far east as the Kafue. The language of the Barotse ruling class was Kololo, inherited from the Makololo, a Basuto horde which overran Barotseland in 1838 and held sway there until expelled in 1864. Sebituane, the Makololo chief, had crossed the Zambezi near the Victoria Falls, decimating the population, and occupied what later became the Namwala and Kalomo districts before moving west to Linyanti on the Chobe River.

Down river the remnants of the Batoka and Leya lived around the Victoria Falls ("Mosi-oa-Tunya" - 'the smoke that thunders'). They survived by taking refuge on the islands of the Zambezi whenever Matabele or Lozi impis approached.

To the East of the Falls, along the Zambezi Valley as far as the junction with the Kafue River, the Tonga people had been settled since about 1400. The Batonga had virtually no political organisation. They and their cattle were easy prey to raids by

Matabele from the South, and their own Lozi overlords. The Mashukulumbwe or Ila, further from either aggressor in the Kafue Hook, remained proud and warlike.

In the far East, around present-day Chipata, the Ngoni were dominant. They were recent immigrants. Like the Matabele, the Ngoni had been driven out of Zululand by Shaka in 1821. They had fought their way north and finally settled to the South of Lake Nyasa in northern Mozambique as well as in areas which were to become parts of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Those in Northern Rhodesia were ruled by Chief Mpezeni. They had arrived in 1835. The Ngoni remained highly militarised, organised in age regiments on Zulu lines, right up until 1920. They had incorporated both male and female captives into the tribe and so kept their numbers high. The Ngoni had subdued the Nsenga and Chewa who had settled in the area some two centuries earlier.

On the north-eastern plateau the Bemba were the most numerous and powerful tribe. Originating, like most of the tribes of Northern Rhodesia, in the Congo Basin, they had settled down in the Seventeenth Century and set up a strongly centralised military state under their paramount chief, Chitimukulu⁹. Their land was poor. So, instead of trading with the neighbouring Tabwa salt-makers, Tipa iron-makers or Mambwe cattle breeders, the Bemba raided them. Unlike the Ngoni, it was not Bemba policy to assimilate captives into the tribe. Instead they took to selling them to the Arab slave-traders.

The Lunda, under Chief Kazembe¹⁰, dominated the Luapula Valley. They also originated in the Congo Basin, as part of the Lunda-Luba empire of Mwata Yamvwa. They maintained their links with the Lunda of the Congo and the "Western Lunda" who had migrated in the mid-eighteenth century to the area around the headwaters of the Zambezi. Kazembe traded in slaves and ivory.

The Western Lunda were more oppressed than oppressors. Although they had once ruled the Kaonde to the South, with whom they still intermarried, they were themselves raided by the Lovale to the West, and by the Chokwe, who had acquired guns from the Portuguese.¹¹

In 1798, Dr. F. de Lacerda, a Brazilian administrator and scholar¹², had penetrated as far as Kazembe's land. He was trying to establish an overland route to link Mozambique and Angola and bar British expansion which he foresaw as the inevitable result of the British occupation of the Cape. De Lacerda died. His expedition lost heart and returned to Tete.

In 1827 the Portuguese established a small station in the Luangwa Valley, on the route to Kazembe's land. This did not last long.

A Portuguese officer who visited Kazembe's capital in 1830, reported that it was very large, being about three kilometres across, with streets "wide, straight, and very

clean." Strict precautions were enforced against fire. All household fires had to be extinguished each night. Kazembe IV was a despot whose laws were enforced by some thirty "policemen" with the assistance of an army of spies and the chief executioner.

As a result of frequent clashes with the Nsenga chief, Mburuma, a fort built in 1806 at Feira, at the mouth of the Luangwa, was abandoned in 1836. At the same time a trading post at Zumbo on the Mozambique bank was evacuated. From 1845 onwards Silva Porto made a number of journeys to Barotseland and opened up that country to trade from Benguella. De Lacerda and Porto's plans for Portuguese political expansion across Africa were incapable of realisation for lack of resources and energy on the part of their government.¹³

The first Briton to reach the Territory was, of course, David Livingstone. Working north from the mission station at Kuruman in Bechuanaland, accompanied by his friend, William Cotton Oswell, Livingstone reached the Zambezi at Sesheke in 1851.¹⁴ In 1853 he returned up the Missionary Road and went upriver to Linyanti. From there he travelled overland with a party of Makololo to reach the West Coast at Luanda. After a rest there Livingstone made his way back to Barotseland and started downriver again to become the first white man known to have seen the Victoria Falls.

In his diary the explorer wrote, "Musioatunya bears SSE from Sekota islet after 20 minutes sail thence on 16th November 1855, saw three or five large columns of vapour rising 100 or more feet"¹⁵. He continued downriver to the mouth of the Zambezi, the first white man to cross Africa from west to east. The Makololo had accompanied him all the way to Quelimane, which was reached in May 1856.

Two years later Livingstone set off again from the mouth of the Zambezi. He was now "Consul for the East Coast of Africa to the South of Zanzibar and for the Unexplored Interior". He hoped to prove the river navigable right up to the Falls. Of course he found the Quebrabassa Rapids impassable and turned off up the Shire to Lake Nyasa. In March 1860 he set off for Barotseland to bring his faithful Makololo home.

It was in 1860 that the second European reached the Falls. The hunter, William Baldwin, offended the local chief by jumping from a boat into the river and swimming to the North Bank. The Chief told him that he would have to stay until, as Baldwin wrote: "I had paid him for the water I drank and washed in, the wood I burned, the grass my horses ate; and it was a great offence that I had taken a plunge into the river on coming out of one of his punts; if I had been drowned or devoured by a crocodile or sea cow, Sekeletu would have blamed him, and had I lost my footing and fallen down the Falls, my nation would have said the Makololo had killed me: and altogether I had given him great uneasiness".¹⁶ (By sea cow Baldwin meant a hippo).

One can feel sympathy for the Chief! Luckily for Baldwin, Livingstone, his brother Charles and Dr. Kirk¹⁷ arrived a week later, on 9th August, on their way to Barotseland. They persuaded the Chief to let Baldwin go south.

After escorting his Makololo home, Livingstone returned to the coast via Lake Nyasa. In 1865 he commenced his last great journey. He reached Lake Mweru in 1867 and Bangweulu in 1868. He then went north to Lake Tanganyika before coming back to die at Chitambo, south of Lake Bangweulu, on 1st May 1873

The old adage, "trade follows the flag" was not true of Northern Rhodesia. It would be more accurate to say that trade followed the Cross and the flag followed trade. Missionaries were the first Europeans to settle in Northern Rhodesia, although between 1860 and 1890 a number of hunters, traders, and sightseers visited the Victoria Falls. In 1871 George Westbeech¹⁸ set up a permanent trading centre for ivory and rhino horn at Pandamatenga, about fifty miles south of Kazungula. From here he sent African and Coloured hunters north of the Zambezi. The young F C Selous¹⁹ was hunting in Barotseland when he was attacked by some Mashukulumbwe and his retinue wiped out. The famous hunter escaped and walked, starving, to the sanctuary of a mission.

In 1877, inspired by Livingstone's work and reputation, the London Missionary Society sent an expedition to Lake Tanganyika. By 1889 they had established themselves among the Lunga and Mambwe, who gathered round the mission stations for protection from Bemba and Arab slavers. F S Arnot of the Plymouth Brethren attempted to establish a mission in Barotseland, but failed. He moved north to Katanga, to become the trusted adviser of the ill-fated Mushidi.

The Paris Missionary Society was well established in Basutoland. With the support of Westbeech and of the London Missionary Society personnel among the Bamangwato, Lewanika's allies in Bechuanaland, and helped by his knowledge of the Suto tongue, Francis Coillard of the Paris Mission²⁰ succeeded in opening a permanent station in Barotseland in 1885. Although Lewanika once referred to the Bible as "that rubbish heap of fables", Coillard soon became an adviser to the Lozi King's council. He also prevailed upon Lewanika to secure the acceptance of Primitive Methodists among the Mashukulumbwe.

The Roman Catholic White Fathers entered the Territory from the Belgian Congo. Chitimukulu of the Bemba would have nothing to do with any white men, but his son, Makasa, welcomed Bishop Dupont. The Plymouth Brethren also entered from the North, settling by Lake Mweru in 1891.

Inspired by Livingstone's memory the Free Church of Scotland Mission founded Livingstonia on Lake Nyasa in 1875. The Free Church did not enter Northern Rhodesia until 1895 and its influence there was never as strong as in Nyasaland. However the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland in Central Africa was to

have a profound effect on the political development of Northern Rhodesia. The god-fearing Glasgow businessmen saw that support of the Mission might even bring a profit and in 1878 founded a trading concern, the Livingstonia Central Africa Company, (later known as the African Lakes Corporation), to meet the needs of the missionaries and foster trade with the Africans. In 1881 the Chairman, James Stevenson, offered a substantial sum of money towards the cost of a road to link the north of Lake Nyasa with the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. In 1883 a British Consul was appointed for the area.

In 1884 the African Lakes Corporation opened a trading station at Karonga, the starting point of the "Stevenson Road" on Lake Nyasa. The stage was set for the confrontation with the slavers which was to end with the destruction of their power, the elimination of their trade, and the establishment of more than 70 years of British administration in Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Although commonly called Arabs, the slave-traders in this area were usually coastal Swahili, only partly of Arab blood. A slaver would enter a district in the role of a peaceful merchant, using all possible means to gain the confidence of the local tribes. He appeared like a powerful chief, surrounded by armed followers or "ruga ruga". He provided coveted trade goods, but also firearms and powder, the instruments of power. He made himself an invaluable ally in tribal battles, retaining his share of the captives following victory, which his aid virtually guaranteed. Soon he inspired his friends to embark on raids for no other reason than the acquisition of slaves who were escorted to the coast in long caravans to be shipped to Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf.

Throughout the middle years of the Nineteenth Century the operations of the Arabs steadily developed. Prosperous communities grew up at trading centres on the lakes. From Kilwa, Bagamayo and other ports on the coast, caravans traversed well beaten tracks to the region around Lake Nyasa, and through Tabora to Ujiji and other places around Lake Tanganyika. The warlike Ngoni, Yao, Bemba, and Kazembe's Lunda were willing allies in the conduct of this trade.

A few miles from Karonga a Swahili Arab, Mlozi, and his associates, Kopakopa, Msalema and others, had built strong stockades overlooking the first section of the Stevenson Road, which ran to the mission station at Mwiniwanda's, about sixty miles north-west of the Lake. At first Mlozi professed friendship towards the African Lakes Corporation's representative at Karonga, L Monteith Fotheringham. At Karonga was merely a store, protected by a low wall open at the lakeside. The Arabs traded their ivory at the store, but in July 1887 Mlozi showed signs of driving out the peaceful Ankonde tribesmen and replacing them with his native allies. Fotheringham had only 13 rifles and 34 cartridges. He tried to mediate to prevent a tribal war. Mlozi, with far greater armed strength, treated Fotheringham's efforts with contempt. Hundreds of Ankonde were massacred. In November the slavers surrounded Karonga. The siege was raised by the Mambwe from the Tanganyika plateau. The station was evacuated but soon reoccupied with the help of the Ankonde and Mambwe. In April

1888 a successful attack was made on Msalema's stockade. Kopakopa came to Msalema's aid and the Company's men and their allies had to retire to Karonga. Few of the Ankonde or Mambwe would remain in the field without the prospect of booty. It was clear that, if decisive results were to be obtained, the Company would have to produce reinforcements and supplies on an adequate scale.

Captain Frederick Dealtry Lugard of The Norfolk Regiment²¹ happened to be at Blantyre, about to start on a hunting expedition. He offered his services to the Acting Consul and was accepted as commander. On 19th May 1888 Lugard left by steamer for Karonga with nearly twenty white volunteers. With Alfred Sharpe he organised a force of some 220 Atonga, 50 Yao, and 50 Mambwe, with which they enjoyed some success until Lugard was shot and paralysed in both arms, in an attack on Kopakopa's stockade. Fotheringham resumed command until, on 1st October 1889, Harry Johnston²², arrived, having been recently appointed as Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories under British Influence North of the Zambezi. An Armstrong 7 pounder gun, supplied from the United Kingdom by the Nyasa Anti-Slavery and Defence Committee, was also now available. On 22nd October 1889 Johnston signed a treaty with Mlozi providing for the return of the Ankonde to their lands, and for peaceful co-existence between the African Lakes Corporation and Mlozi, Msalema and Kopakopa. The epicentre of the Slavers' War returned temporarily to the South end of the Lake. In May 1891 the whole of Nyasaland, or British Central Africa, was declared a Protectorate with Johnston as Commissioner. There were then 57 Europeans in Nyasaland.

Although the Arab slavers rarely penetrated into the south and west of Northern Rhodesia, slave trading existed there. Portuguese half-castes, known as Achikunda or Mambari, operated from the Zambezi Valley. Their market in Brazil was finally abolished by Government Decree in 1888, but there remained a local demand for labour in Portuguese East Africa. In 1890 Alfred Sharpe found the southern Luangwa Valley largely depopulated by the work of the Mambari. One of these, Matakenya, owned land and trading stores from Zumbo to Tete, and was said to be able to put 12,000 men into the field.

From the West, Portuguese traders, beyond the reach of their country's administrators, worked through the Mbundu, who supplied guns and powder to Mushidi in Katanga, and Kakenge of the Lovale, in return for slaves and ivory. They were thus encouraged to make raids on their neighbours. From these wasting struggles the Bantu could only be saved by the imposition of stable government. No indigenous power possessed the resources necessary for such a task and salvation came from the European. In the case of Northern Rhodesia, it was literally one European, Cecil John Rhodes.

Contrary to popular modern belief, Queen Victoria's governments were always reluctant Empire builders. They rarely saw any advantage in it. In Nyasaland their hand was forced by the influence of the missionary societies. They had no wish to fill

the vacuum to the West, either north or south of the Zambezi.

Rhodes had made a fortune in Kimberley diamonds and another in gold from the Witwatersrand. He firmly believed that the best thing for those not lucky enough to have been born British, was to be governed by the British. If Her Majesty's Government had neither the will nor the money for such philanthropy, he had plenty of both. If he could make a profit for himself and his shareholders by painting the map of Africa red, all well and good. Pure philanthropy was all very well in its way, but "philanthropy plus five per cent", a good deal better! Using all the influence his wealth and position, as a prominent Cape politician, could bring, and after much hard bargaining, Rhodes secured a Royal Charter for his British South Africa Company on 29th October 1889. The Chartered Company was empowered, inter alia, to "make treaties, promulgate laws, preserve the peace, maintain a police force, and acquire new concessions...., to make roads, railways, harbours, undertake other public works, own or charter ships, engage in mining, or any other industry, establish banks, make land grants and carry on any lawful commerce, trade, pursuit or business".

The area in which it was permitted to exercise these vast powers was the whole of south Africa, north of the Colony of Bechuanaland, north and west of the Transvaal and west of Portuguese East Africa. There was no northern limit.

Rhodes had already obtained a controlling interest in the financially ailing African Lakes Corporation. He met Harry Johnston before the latter took up his post in Nyasaland, and gave him a personal cheque for £2,000 to augment the parsimony of the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards the fledgling protectorate.

Johnston and Rhodes shared the dream of a Cape to Cairo railway running entirely over British territory. The Northern Rhodesia Police were to play their part in securing the last of the required land between 1914 and 1918, but by the time German East Africa became the League of Nations Mandated Territory of Tanganyika under British rule, Rhodes had been in his grave for nearly twenty years. Despite the contribution of the Peoples Republic of China by the construction of the TanZam Railway, linking Zambia to the Coast at Dar es Salaam, the dreamed of line from the Cape to Cairo remains uncompleted to this day.

Within a year of the grant of the Charter, not only had Rhodes organised and despatched his Pioneer Column which established the beginnings of an administration between the Limpopo and the Zambezi, but Lochner, Sharpe, Thomson, and others were at work, with varying results, to sow the seed north of the Zambezi.

Notes Chapter 1:

1. after Count CAPRIVI Foreign Minister, German Empire
2. KHAMA name of the hereditary ruler of the Bamangwato

3.LOBENGULA King of the Matabele d1893

4.Cecil John RHODES b1853 Bishops Stortford s/o Rev to SA'71 MP Barkly West'81 formed De Beers Consolidated Diamond Co'86 Goldfields Ltd'86 PM Cape'90-96 d1902

LEOPOLD II King of the Belgians succeeded 1865 founded Comite des Etudes de Haut Congo, Inter African Asscn: Roi Souverain Congo Free State 8.11.84 d14.12.09

5.Joseph THOMPSON b Scotland to North Eastern Zambia 1879 Explorer in East Africa, Masai Country'83

Sir Alfred SHARPE KCMG'03 CB'97 b19.5.1852 Lancaster ed Haileybury, Solicitor Westminster'76 Actg Stipendary Magistrate Fiji'85-6 Vice Consul Nyasald'91 Actg Commissioner BCA'94 DCommr'96 Commr'97 Gov Nyasald 1907-10 d10.12.35

6.Fredk Stanley ARNOT b'58 Hamilton Scotland, member Plymouth Brethren to SA'74 Potchefstroom, Lealui, Benguella, Katanga established Garenganze Evangelical Mission Bunkya (M'siri's) '85 Bihe to Scotland 26.3.89 d1914

MUSHIDI or MSIRI Chief of the Nyamwezi aka YEKE d20.12.90

7.Capt Wm Grant STAIRS RA b Canada'64 member Stanley's Emin River Expedition'87-9 d Chinde, mouth of the Zambezi'92

8.LEWANIKA d6.2.16 Lealui

9.CHITIMUKULU name of the hereditary ruler of the Bemba

10.KAZEMBE name of hereditary chief of the Eastern Lunda

11.L H Gann "The Birth of a Plural Society" pp1-9

12.Dr Francisco Jose Maria de LACERDA e ALMEIDA b Brazil

13.Gann "Birth of a Plural Society" p15-16

Antonio Francisco Ferreira da SILVA PORTO Merchant, Barotseland 1849 d'90 Belmonte Agila, blew himself up

14.Dr David LIVINGSTONE b Blantyre Scotland 19.3.1813 London Missionary Society Cape Town 14.3.41 d1.5.73 Chitambo

Wm Cotton OSWELL Hunter & Explorer

15.Fagan "The Victoria Falls" 2nd Edn 1964 p22

16.Baldwin "African Hunting from Natal to the Zambezi", Bentley (London) 1863) p. 439 - Wm Chas BALDWIN b Lancashire s/o vicar Hunter Sthn Africa 1851-61

17.Dr Sir John KIRK b30 British Agent Zanzibar rtd July 1887

18.Geo WESTBEECH to Africa 1860? Natal'62 established trading centre Pandamatenga'71 d liver disease 17.7.88 Kalkfontein

19.Capt Fredk Courtenay SELOUS DSO b1851 ed Rugby to SA 4.9.71 visited Vic Falls'74 Guide Pioneer Column SR'90 Raaff's Colmn Matabele War'93 Capt Bulawayo Field Force'96 svd SA War'99-02; 25th (Frontiersmen's) Bn The Royal Fusiliers kia 4.1.17 East Africa

20.Francis COILLARD Paris Missionary Society NWR'78 Barotseland'85 d27.5.04

21.Moyse Bartlett "History of the King's African Rifles" pp12-17 Frederick Dealty LUGARD GCMG(1911 KCMG'01) CB(1895) DSO('97) PC(1920) 1st Baron Lugard of Abinger('28) b22.1.58 s/o Chaplain East India Co, ed Rossall & RMC Sandhurst Lt 9th Foot'78 Afghan War'79 Sudan'85 Burma'86 rsgnd commission'87 Admnr Uganda'89 RNiger Co 8.94 Expedition to Kalahari'96 Commandant WAFF & Commr Nigeria'97 High Commr Northern Nigeria 1900-6 Gov Hong Kong'07 Gov Nigeria'12 Gov Gen 1914-19 Brit Member Permanent Mandates Comm'22 d11.4.45

22.Sir Harry Hamilton JOHNSTON GCMG 1901 K(96)CB 1890 FRGS b12.6.58
London s/o Secretary R Exchange Assce Co ed Stockwell GS King's Cllge London, R
Academy of Arts, exploring N Africa '79 PEA & River Congo'82 led R Society Expedtn
Kilimanjaro'84 V Consul Cameroons'85 Niger Coast Protectorate'87 Mozambique'89
Commr Nyasald'91-(& Admr NER 5.91-1.7.95) Consul Gen Tunisia'97 Commr
Uganda'99-01 Adviser to Pres Liberia'04 d31.7.27