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Oct 5, '52
Gautscha

Some headmen divide differently from others
Some they get cross with. So far (Oct 5) only small strip of gunbolk
come to

The Bushmen who come for tobacco must stay one side.

They tell them they must not mix

As soon as the rain comes they ^(others) will go

It is much better in the rain time.

Tama's group go for Mangetti to Ga 4 sleeps for women
Further on than the eland

These are still mangetti at Ga - but too far without water - too hot
must cover themselves with sand in daytime - when you take
mangetti in the As hot you must get into sand - When John comes
they want to get to mangetti toward S'amaungizai

They say they stay at Gautscha - is there any way to say how far in
each direction.

Nama is further than Gautscha area. If you leave here at dawn
cannot get back before dark. i.e. women.

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9:30 / Qui left to set trap.

Kenasama

Old Gao's sons are at Kai Kai - the Herero's won't let them go
they give them hidings - they don't like it. me is Gushay me is Gao.
! Unika went to Kai Kai to get her ^{got their quiver} ~~brothers~~ - her father sent her - she
asked the Herero's to let them come - old man is too old - want them to
hunt. Herero's refused - one of them ran away to Maun ~~it~~ is waiting
for his brother to join him - if came this way Herero's would follow them
they will make a plan to come back. - The boys are very good boys, they don't
like to be cross - they like to be happy

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Oct 31, 52 ! Unika.

QV 31.

asked if she had heard from brothers or Kasaman (the Honors or Kai Kai.

Yes. had heard they had gone to river. but her father had gone a week ago to Kai Kai to fetch him.

If they were going ^{towards} Chavis for mangettis - ~~to~~ with out our help who would go. Aii. with 3 men & 5 women. There would be 3 sleeps.

Is there water between Tumbuc & mangettis - Very little at Tumbuc & none between. No water where mangettis are. This side of Chavis from ~~Chavis~~ Tumbuc to mangettis nearly 1 day.

There are mangettis S.W. of Gantsche - but they are smaller in size than those near Chavis. so want to go ^{toward} Chavis.

All ostrich egg shells are broken.

Chavis
Tumbuc

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Debe the Bushman headman at ~~Moremi~~ in the
wells. who was given goats by Govt. has left the
goats by Moremi and has gone for veldt.

Debe's ~~father~~ was brother is / Gashay also ^{1 Ti / Kay} De Kai (med)
" father wives were 4 - 2 were ^{Kwoko} Kobay | ^{Kwollo} Quo ^(the Gao woman)
" " 's place was Debraeue - ^{GumTah} Gnadh - namchoch - Konkamods
this is permanent water even when looks like
dry sand - scratch there is water.

At present the headman at Debraeue is ^{old / Gashay} Gashayna
elder brother of Debe (son of ^{Kwollo} Quo) ^{1 Ti} De Kay's mother is Kobay.
/ Gashay came to us from Debraeue (for tobacco.) ^{Kwoko}

Debe wants to go back to Deb - but account of goats
Mr Morris said take goats to Tsumque but / Gashay
didn't want to because had no one to help him.
Goats belongs to Mr Morris - Debe has to stay - take
care of them. that is why he is here.

Gao - now dead - owned water hole at Charis - had ten
wives all at one time. - two still alive - old - at ^{S'Amangeizei} Shwangeizei.
When / Quo was young boy he saw Gao at Charis (Noma)

Gao (medicine) is son of ^{old} / Gashay - will be headman at Debraeue
/ Te / Kay left Debraeue - goes all around - Gura - Tsumque - Muzette
where we saw him - pass on way to Kubi ^{Kan} (Makudi water hole)

G Kumtse - son of 10 wife Gao. is headman of Noma - also S'Amangeizei - Mr
Morris calls him headman.

Debe told Mr Ditye he doesn't want to stay here. wants to go back.
Where would this ~~Stama~~ put fence. They would like to stay at
their own place but if any Africans want to visit it would be
allright.

Noma

Konkana
Debraeue
S'Amangeizei

361 - places in area
464 -
175 (informants)

Kai Kai

Tuvi - where Venter lived - Venter's sons visited us

Kabi - Isaac - his ^{yesterday} cattle goats & sheep

Mahope - Haavaku " " " few "

~~Bate~~ Bakti - John - son of Jererra

Kounwa - Liscous - a Herero

Venter worked for Stauscha a Bechuanana name
for a white man

Stauscha lived at Nokaneng has farm & store.
Venter was shop assistant

Mother of Isaac is Bush - father Bechuanana

3 Venters - David - Kaho (means small eyes) - Petrus who saw her
mother's name is Lydia -

Isaac has 3 grown boys - 1 at school at Maun

Hjiamukongo - means mangattis in Herero

Isaac's wife is Herero - name is Inaamiti - means trees in general.
Akeykoshi - Bechuanana name - means (I am not a king)

Haavaku has 3 boys & 2 girls.

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R. Kaip ^{wife's} father / Gaishay from Gantscha area Gusa
mother // ~~Paichay~~

/ Gaishay are related by dividing food. ash ^X Hama
~~X~~ Hama (old)

Hear that there are people to the west who have their own
poisons.

People at Gusa have bushes which harbor poison worms.

much talk about only telling truth

We must do same. I said - round of - eh - eh -

Gao Helmut was Gantscha before #Tama - #Tama came to marry Gao-eyo. ¹¹

#Tama came from East of Nana - in the bush - used to come to Gantscha -
hunt - give meat - ^{Gao's} father was Gao Helmut's uncle Debe.

There were many people at Debra - now all spread out - water
there like Gantscha - if dry out would be strong water -

⁶²¹
¹⁷⁷ When they were young - old people told them that white man came
with ox teams - marked Baobab trees. Gao (Hel) was little boy then knew nothing
places him at less than 30 - (1952-1933) - 20 yrs - maybe Goss was one old man say 1890

Bushman name for cigarette is cho ana
Sampungjei " Hama qa qa
(water hole) (red eye)

Feb 4 - #Tama - /Qui. Ngani ^{Tsangao?} Samlio Die.

Gautscha Kausi } ~~means~~
Nama " } Kau si means "owners of"
Debra " } a kau means owner

³⁶¹
⁶²¹ South of Karakuise & West of Tsumkue

is

On road between S'amangeijin & Karakuise
is big open place Ana ka (where we saw 100 eland)
there is water hole on left. There are people who
live there all time.

Nobody lives S. of Karakuise & West of Debra.

Debra is small pan & semi-f. water hole to West of
Poison Tree. Debr (G's father (who is dead) used to have that place

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Koni Tsau

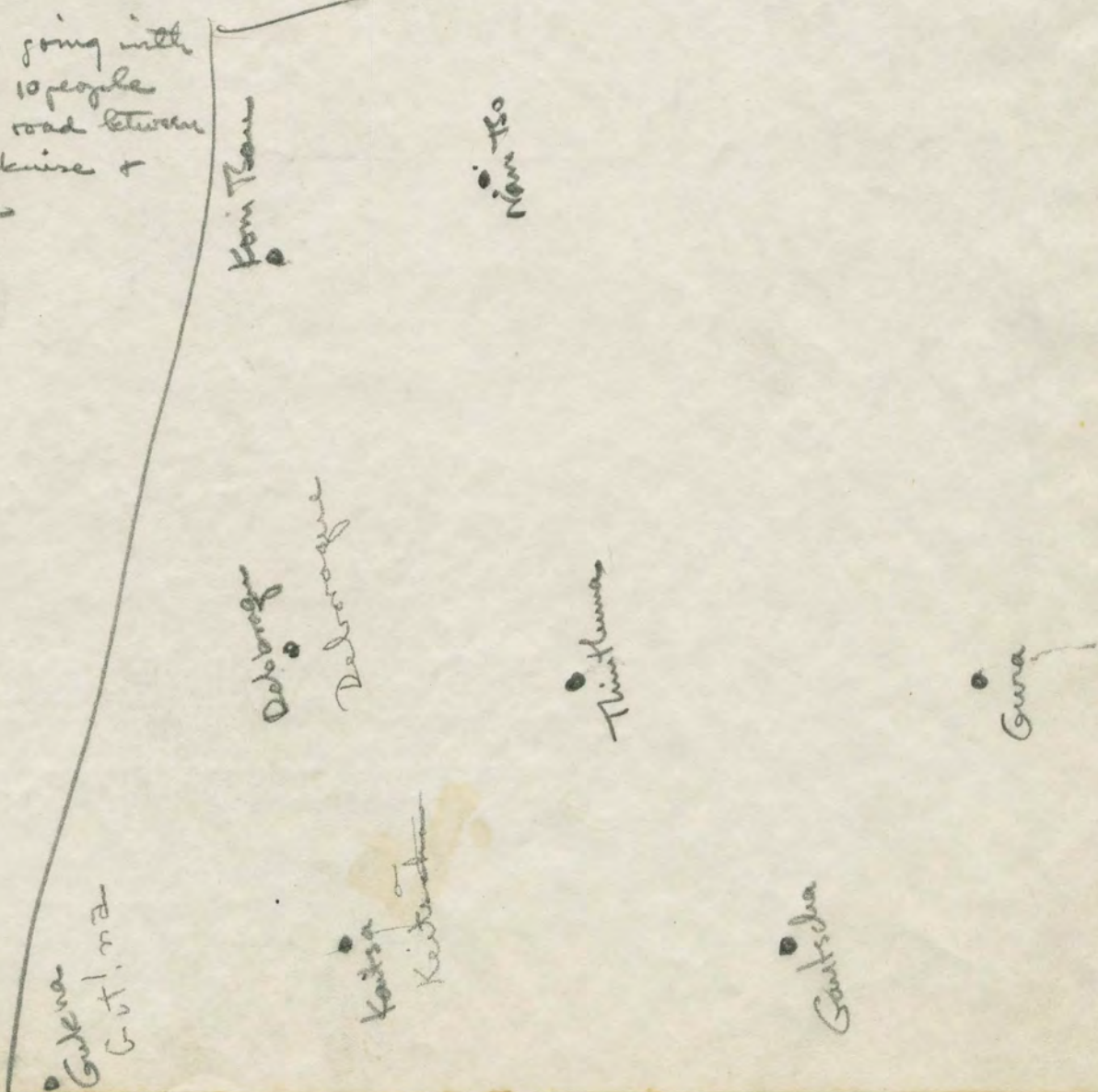
1. Thinthuma
2. Don wa
3. Koni Tsau

5 nights sleep
from here
for men women
children - that
is walking slow after
being sick.

Their place is Nam Tsoa permanent water west of here in the
winter time everyone goes there. plenty rocks by water hole
from there to Mangetti is too far. Lots of game - water since
rains makes little places where game drinks.

From Tsumque Nam Tsoa is S.W.

Gow (head of hill TK) is going with
his group / Nas etc 10 people
to get mangetti on road between
S'Amangizi & Karakuire +
along our track



Nov 2. Julius Trip Oct 31^{6 AM} - Nov 1 till 10 AM Nov 2

- ① Along Gum road to 4-5 mi beyond Nana
- ② Then West ^{by South} 10-15 miles to small pan with rain water
There are 2 small pans there Zaragoutcha.
- ③ Then North West 20-25 miles to rain water pan (dead wildbeest)
This should be about West of Nana.
- ④ Then due West 2³⁰ to 3⁰⁰ till 7⁰⁰ PM. ^{allowing for cooling}
passing sand pit water hole @ 4 PM. = 3 hrs @ 10 mph. = 30 miles
- ⑤ Then from 4⁰⁰ AM till 8³⁰ AM heavy going @ 7-8 mph = ~~30~~ 20 mi.
to manzettis
- ⑥ Then North 2 miles to join Cao Helmet's women @ 10 AM.
white sand, dense bush to ⑧ and East low range 2 hrs = 6 mph.
- ⑦ left @ 2-3 PM. came E. by N. all the way camped at Gukna @ 7 PM.
- ⑧ left @ 5³⁰ AM arrived @ giraffe road @ 9³⁰ followed that in
arriving @ 11⁰⁰ A.M. 1 hr @ 5 mph 1 hr @ 8 mph - 2 hrs @ 15 mph.

	<u>west</u>	<u>East</u>
①	0	
②	12	
③	15	
④	30	
⑤	20	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
	77	
6	0	
7		30
8		43
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
		73

The manzettis are on the edge of a large omurumba that runs S.W to N.E - Omurumba is dotted with dunes & sand

Picture of three or four B. women coming up to
greet me. ^{each with} a baby high on shoulder - another walking beside

We would call the forests in the north
quite thin - Brian? dry open woodland white sand

How would Brian describe the country
S'Amam - Gantscha? Tsunkaw - Noma route?
Ag.?

~~S'Amam~~ Grassland with scattered to close scrub & smaller
trees - mostly thorny. Soil is coarse sand, mostly
red in the open spaces. Large areas ^{of red sand} ~~with~~
~~grass~~ grass growing in ~~the~~ tussocks and yellow bush.

Gantscha area - calcareous pans surrounded by mixed
~~close~~ rather close scrub & trees - mostly thorny -
with a few baobabs. S. Open areas with grass in tussocks

Cui saw. Tik don't know anyone who goes N. of S'Amangepei
~~except~~ Kowmtsa who goes north - also to Chadum

Cui goes to Kowmtsa sometimes & sees people who go east &
speak same language. Sometimes people from Kowmtsa go to
Nokamung to trade. Plenty of veldicos East of Kowmtsa - wild
grapes etc. they used to hear people talking about it.
South of Eiseb

Helinet goes out to where Europeans are S.W. of Kui (Muyetti-land) where
Lin son in law is working (Tuka) who is engaged to little Hama.
Tuka is related to the wife of Day Koo. (one leg small - limped) - he works for a
relative of Fritz Metzger

OVER

It is a flat land of low ~~grass and bush~~ dunes, covered with tussocks of grass and low scrubby bush.

It is a flat land -

[Faint mirrored text from reverse side]

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10101

The land that is home to this group of Kung Bushmen is in the North West sector of the Kalahari Desert.

In the minds of the Bushmen this area extends on the South, West and North to certain food producing spots, mainly mangetti grass, and on the East to the Bantu settlements along the waterholes of the limestone ridge that runs North and South thru Kai Kai.

The area so outlined takes the shape ~~roughly~~ of a rectangle running ^{roughly} two hundred miles North and South and one hundred miles East and West and in general centers itself around the small group of pans which the Bushmen call Nyae Nyae.

For ^{the} eight ^{dry} months of the year the only dependable water supplies are in small widely scattered water holes. The most southerly of these is at Gura, then fifty miles to the North is the little Nyae Nyae group, Nama. Gantscha Gura, Debra, then fifty miles North again are Chasic and S'Amangeigeei, forty miles East of ~~there~~ is Cigarette, forty miles North of that Chadum and forty miles West of S'Amangeigeei is Karakuisse. None of these can be relied on for more than a few barrels of water per day.


The soil is predominately

The soil is predominantly (a coarse, ^{sand,} red sand ~~is sand~~ ⁽⁴⁾ except in the wooded areas where the ~~white sand~~ sand is white.

It is a flat land, ^{grass + bush covered} ~~of low, dunes covered~~ here and there scored to a depth of a few feet, ~~depressions~~ ^{long} ~~depressions~~ which look like dry river beds; ~~and with the~~ dotted occasionally ^{sand} bush covered ~~dunes rolling~~ with flat circular ~~red flat~~ ^{grass} pans which sometimes have a coating of salt.

The soil is predominantly sand; a coarse red sand ~~is~~ in the wooded areas where the sand is white.

The ~~years~~ ^{rain,} ~~ten~~ ^{to} twelve inches, ~~of rain~~ falls in the four months of ~~January~~ ^{from} ~~then~~ ^{April}. The sandy soil soaks ~~up~~ ^{up}. There is no flow of water - no erosion. But ^{with} the rains ~~the~~ ^{Even the occasional} ~~the~~ ^{torrential rain} ~~is~~ ^{a flash} ~~of~~

The Kalahari Desert - The "Thirstland" of the 
 Early Boer trackers Water - Gum - Nama - Gantscha - Gura
 Cigarette Samunggezi Karakuisse

The land that is ~~the~~ Home to this ^{group of} Kung Bushmen ~~is~~

~~The Kung (Bushman) line is in the north west sector of the Kalahari Desert. For eight dry months the only surface water is contained in the Nyas Nyas area its boundaries in the minds of the Bushmen are food producing spots which in general forms a rectangle extending about 200 miles N-S and 100 miles E-W.~~

In the minds of the Bushmen, this land ^{the} extends W. & N ^{do} contain a food producing spots mainly mangetti groves, and on the East to the Bantu settlements along the waterholes of the limestone ridge running N-S thru Kai Kai.

The area so outlined ~~forms a rough~~ takes the shape ^{roughly} of a rectangle ^{miles} 200 mi N-S + 100 E+W, and in general centers itself around ^{the} ~~Nyas Nyas~~ ^{small} group of pans, which the Bushmen call Nyas Nyas ^{dependable}.

For eight months of the year the only water available at the surface is in ^{widely scattered} water holes. ~~at Gum - Nama - Gantscha - Gura - Charlie - Cigarette - Samunggezi - Chadium - Karakuisse - and none of these can be depended~~ ^{supply} of producing more than a few barrels per day.

The most southerly of these is at Gum, then 50 miles to the north is the ^{little} group at Nama Gantscha Gura Petra - then 50 miles north again is Charlie - Samunggezi - 40 miles East of that is Cigarettes 40 miles North of that Chadium and 40 miles West of Samunggezi is Karakuisse. None of these can be ^{depended} on for more than a few barrels of water per day. ^{with sand with a mouth} The northern part of this area ^{is} largely dry open woodland with white sandy ^{with} here and there ^{fair} concentration of mangetti and shiva trees.

177 Our first stop in Bushman country. 30 mi. East of Shange - at the farm of the Ramsdens. We ~~couldn't~~ intended to visit the farms around the Gobabis area - where lots of Bushmen are working - but labor is very scarce in S.W. - and we feared that if any of the Bushmen from our area were there - and it is reputed that there are - that they might leave and ~~join~~ try to join us. And if they left there would be a nucleus.

Today at Ramsdens house were Hardballe & Lemke - in addition to the two Ramsdens and Flattery. They said & all agreed that S.W. farmers ~~would~~ ^{used to} last year would come over in trucks - kill a buck - give a Bushman some tobacco - invite them to get in for a ride - and whisk them off to S.W. So far there are very few Bushmen west of here - Hardballe wrote reports to D.C. & says it is now stopped.

!Gao comes from !Go which is south of the Eisel - about south of the rocky gulch, Mangattis there - no water rainy season only. He was there with 3 other men - he came here others went south to #Guni - 5 days ^(over travel) south of !Go his sister #Nisa (group 2) - the other 3 do not belong to this place have no relatives here - have relatives at #Guni (kind of relatives not known). He expects to go back to !Go in the rains - the other 3 will come there also. #Esa is his wife - she is with group 2 now. - the other have wives from #Guni. at #Guni is 1 white man with his mother. (possibly Rieffenstein?) has store. !Gao go to !Go because his parents + the parents of the other three know each other + used to go there. !Gao grew up with other 3. Parents no relation To Kai Kai is one day for men - with women must sleep on velt and second day just before sunset you reach Kai Kai.

At #Guni there are big tracks coming from S.W. Afr. + returning ^{East} from

none of them know Tzau
 " " " Ghausi - described by Police - flay. etc -

Tza + Gase ~~know~~ know the caves !ae is near the caves
 Their name for the caves is Gu'häba, there are leopards + cheetahs in the caves - lions also. no one ever lived in the caves. nobody can stay there - very bad place. ^{/Gao} ~~Tzau~~ who is at Kai Kai - told them I had been in caves.

!ae is on Kudum, as is the caves

Group 4.

~~!Na!ll~~ ~~!Na!ll~~
!Naise ① |Gui ② |Gase ③ |Gui ④ of group 4 also \$Gao ⑤ |Guga ⑥

① is from Dom!na - south of /Gam in the omurumba just over the dune
② " can go & come in 1/2 day - they live on top of the dune to the south
Sometimes they live in ||No!Gau in the Eiseb - it is the rock gorge
④ + ⑥ = ⑤ come from Tsa/Ga due south of /Gam south of the Eiseb
about 2/3 day for men - south of Tsa/Ga is !Go ^{They say they don't know}
all have relatives here - no other families join them when they
go there. ~~but~~ ④ related to Debe's wife
⑤ is son son of Debe's wife by a former husband
⑥'s wife is a relative of Debe's wife also of ④

③ is brother of ⑤ - also goes to Tsa/Ga probably - does not know where
(by Frederick) he goes in the rains.
Debe's people stay ||No!Gau

~~②'s~~ Debe also goes to Dom!Na
From Dom!Na go ~~into~~ not far E to mangetti's
④ has been at Guni:
There are Bushmen ^{South} of ||No!Gau (5 days men only) probably
10 " with women Otimanangumba
Plenty water in gulch at ||No!Gau in rains.

West of /Gam - very dry -
~~This group only go visit Kai Kai & come back No 1 group men answered~~
~~(Gase has been to Kai Kai this year. & mixed us up (Frederick))~~

1012

|| || i #

#Guni 10 days to South Whites Lick there
103 Rietfontein?

No water holes W of Gum.

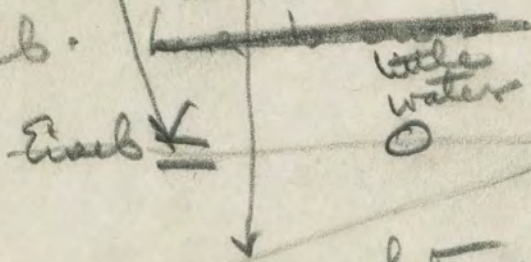
1 gum / ga can walk there & back in
1 day
Semi permanent water hole
no water hours

gon gava Kanyana - on map
no water this year manjet's

There seems to be another place
further - (too far) on omuramba
which we cross going to Kai Kai

Our track goes there // NO! Gum in Eiseb
Rocky canyon Eiseb. 2 days south

Over the dunes south of us about 3-4 miles
is an omuramba which goes ~~right into~~ the
Eiseb. ~~down~~ higher into



There are 2 water holes
between Ojivera + Gum
1 Gow + 11A0 both want to walk with legs.

1 Gow is from Dunn Ra 1 days walk to So. West.
no water there

①

Tuma Cui Gow Helmut T.K. Gow Med - Gari
Place names

Jan 28 53

Gautscha to Kaitza

Kabatashoo rock is broken has hole in it even
on right in winter has a little water left
from rain.

Kabima - thick bush around small pan - next to Kati.

Tkoom Tkoom - is name of the open place next to Baobab
Baobab - rough first on right as leave Gautscha (see).

Twa Ka name of open place where ant hills are. long grass.
Pig's water hole - rock is in layers - water there all winter.

Gu Nurima - where we always get lost.
means white on account of snail shells

Kani Ka - old man named Kani had that place - he is now dead.
white pan like place on left. many old people ago.

Truck started from water hole just then - all immediately
remarked the sound is different just after rain.

Koni Kuma long series of ^{small} gorges.

Foot track crosses Koni Kuma track goes to Kowshay. (very near)

Small water hole in rock always water (called this by

Qui Daisy very close to where Kudu long shot was by old old people.

What does Cudaisy mean - great laughter - Cui's backside.

again old people's old people's garden tur rams. black mud there.

Kae/Toha - old people's name -

Ko Samra - same kind of place

Elephants may have drunk there. old name

Mai Goo open place before you come to thick bush

the name of a tree which have big lumps of gum.

Any direction you go every place has name

Each place where get veldkos has name

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② Race names Jan 28 53

103

823

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Going toward Noma from Gantscha

open place on left Babab Kiu Nohosi - / Kiu (old people)
swallowed something & it came out his side - a reptile is Nohosi

Waba - where the thick bush begins. - rhinos lived there when
means rhinos means old people lived there.

When they tell each other where they have been or are
going they name each place in detail - to describe accurately
the route.

When we slept before Gantscha last year near Babab on left.
Kao Kuma is name.

Water hole near Dam Qua. Old man named Dam lived there
& died there long ago.

Mr. Maguire is Tukra
Charlie - Tuvessey

When the Noma turns is very heavy sand toward Charlie.
much heavier than between Charlie & Tsemkwa.

Aug 19

4 men from group 2.

Kashay Gase + #Goma come from /Gun/Ga

!x

Tsa comes from !ae - joined the #2 here because ~~with~~ relative of headman's wife
/Gao " " !Go

10
22
W



/Gun/Ga is east on the omurumba Dini (on which we camp) about at the border line of Bechuanaland.

No water there - but they stay there during the rains but come into /Gom during dry season every year.

We stay at /Gun/Ga for mangettis. also for a gum which comes from trees. Mangettis can be had during Dec. Jan. Feb. But also little red berries from bushes - very sweet. They do not go there now to get mangettis. it is little bit far to walk. They eat here only water and #na - brown dry berry that grows on bushes.

They don't always go to /Gun/Ga - there is another place /Khaa/i where there are many mangettis. - no water - only for rainy season

/Khaa/i is on the //No/ga omurumba which is the second omurumba going south from our Dini - and is the part we skirt with tall trees. The mangettis are west of this place on the dune to the north of the omurumba.

The people we met coming from the Eisel are from group 3 they only stay at /Gom part of the time - but go back where we found them (how often unknown). No water there but they get water from a root which is edible but ~~is~~ is like watermelon - only pure white and very soft & full of water. put it in pot & boil meat - eat it by just pressing water out.

(There is another root which we found in Eisel big bulbs with many runners brown leaves & nuts - Tsi.)

The two donkeys seen coming from S. were 2 Heros hunting. they shot an eland - that is the hide being made into skins.

Gase + #Goma married (headman of 2) daughters - that's why they are there.

~~Tsa~~ ^{!ae} is very far to the East - no water - his wife belongs to //Bon/gana she is not related to anyone here but ^{he} is related to Khaa//a of group 2.

They are at /ae because of the brown berries. /ni and /Ga wife of headman. /ae is a 3 persons place besides him - the other 3 families are at Kai Kai because their wives have relatives there.

a man who is now at Kai Kai named /Gao is the headman when at !ae

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Group 2

!Gvi!qae

Myself, in the rainy season I go to /Kao|ũ - which is where our tracks turn ~~at~~ ^{out} of the Eiseb. There they stay to eat mangetti. (west of their turn).

All the people in group 2 go there with time + Only this group. No others should eat the mangetti there. If they did it would be stealing.

I come to Deme only for water.

He has relatives here - /Gvi!qae - which Gvi!qae - I don't know he is only related by the name! (not 3rd dirk)

His wife has no relatives here.

He knows /Gon/qa - /Case stays there.

Who is headman at /Gon/qa?

/Case is not the headman nor is /Goma - I give them the right to stay there.

5 families live there - /Case - /Goma - !Kham - /Gao + /Guqa
At /Kao|ũ there would be too many people if all came.

!ae is ~~his~~ ^{not} his place - other side (beyond) /Gon/qa - Tsa is related to my wife - Tsa joined him here.

There is a /Gao at Kai Kai who comes from /Gvihaba
~~!Gvi!qae~~ didn't know I was in caves.

He also sometimes go to Guni - his wife's relatives are there and sometimes I follow my wife.

He has been at Ghanzi - sometimes I stay 2 years there - then I come back here - some people stay here and I take only 3 men with me and my wife.

At Ishanji I get Tsi - stays North from Ghanzi.

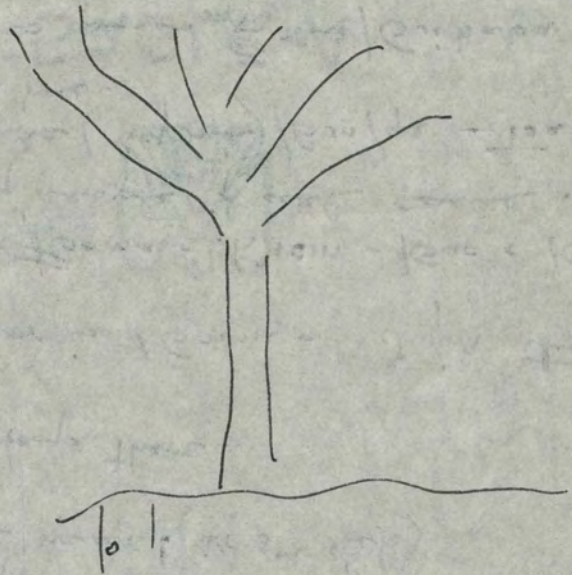
He doesn't know Tsa or behitutu.

He knows //No!Gau but has never been there.

Between /Guni and Dom!va is Tsauqa where there is water

He doesn't know!Go although /Gao ^{one of his people} goes there every year.
/Gao also goes to Tsauqa.

Find out from him



3 Gao of group 1

||No! qai is ^{a turn} ~~the~~ ~~most~~ of Dini omurumba - 3 days for
man - maugettis there but no water. During rains
Bushmen go there. Gao from Kautscha (with white left eye)
goes there. _{headman}

The omurumba south of our dune is the ||Noma - gets small
+ joins the Eiseb. 10 days for 1 man walking
far ~~to~~ to the West from ||No! Gao.

Dini keeps on going to !NITSI where there are Bushmen holes
but no water now - during rains people from
Kautscha + Sautscha go there. not much
maugettis there. very far from here (40 days) (1 moon)
he has been to Sautscha - b4 this year.

The Omurumba which was beyond the dune where we
got maugettis is called /Gui! khoma - doesn't go far.

During the rain time he goes to /Gui! khoma - little pans
have water + eat maugettis.

Plenty game there now + during rains.

There is another ^{omurumba} ~~place~~ Sam beyond the dune S.W. /Gui! khoma
beyond that is another dune where we get maugettis
some of his people go there.

When we go out + gather we come back + divide

North from /Gui! khoma ^(not far) is Ti! a #qao where there is Tsi - other
people also go there from /Gam - *4 group! during the
rains. 5 ^{families} men from Debi's group go here for a while during the
first rains - then go to /No! Gao

↓ #Goma ^{related to me} 11ao other 3 I don't know (all related to him)

If hunting find good Tsi at Ti! a #qao then come back + get groups 1/2 day

Says his poison comes from tree south of Eiseb - he doesn't know !Go

Some of the trees are at ||No! Gao climb up the dune on N. side - he
gets his poison from same tree as Debi

Tree's name is |Hō
Poison " " |ōa

Done
ab

Tues. May 3, 1955.

Notes taken by L.K.M. when Mr. Hardbattle brought Bushman to show the snake bite antidote.

For snake bite: Root of Gemsbok cucumber - kumkummer in Afr. (56-57-50/9860A)
Makowe in Sechuana-makona.

- (2) Scrape skin off root. Split it open; take out core - stamp what is left - and squeeze out water - drink 3 tablespoonfuls.
Water comes out more easily in cold weather if it made warm in ashes.
- (1) Also put tourniquet above bite; cut little cuts; suck out poison - grind up dried lizard (56-57-50/9860) - rub little powder into cuts.

Naron name for lizard is _____ in makoko.
" " " Gems.cuc. is Kā - Ts'aŋ

Mr. Ramsden said Gems. cuc. is used by Sechuanas. Pound up whole root - put in pot with water, heat - pour off till water is no longer bitter - then put in with water - 2 lbs. sugar - let ferment.

Bush 4-6 ft. tall - has fruits about size loquat - some bushes have yellow fruit - some have reddish fruit. Afr. call it sour plum - has pit size of peanut - keep pits till they are dry - then put in ashes till turns black - then break off shell and rub soft center into paste - it is black and greasy. Rub this over part which has ache - gets better. Hardbattle says cured him of toothache many times. He had blackwater fever - legs were numb - called an old Bushwoman - she rubbed his body all over with it - afterwards began to tingle in 1/2 hr and began to get better.

Our first stop in Bushman country 30 mi. east of Ghanzi at the farm of the Ramsdens. We intended to visit the farms around the Gobabis area where lots of Bushmen are working but labor is very scarce in S.W. and we feared that if any of the Bushmen from our area were there - and it is reported that there are - that they might leave and try to join us. And if they left there would be a ruckus.

Today at Ramsdens house were Hardbattle and Lemke - in addition to the two Ramsdens and Flattery. They said and all agreed that S.W. farmers up to last year would come over in trucks - kill a buck - give a Bushman some tobacco - invite them to get in for a ride - and whisk them off to S.W. So a/c them there are very few Bushmen west of here. Hardbattle wrote 2 reports to D.C. and says it is now stopped.

1/25/57
hw

Notes taken by L.K.M. When
Mr. Hand bottle brought Bushman
& show the snake bite antidote -

Tues. May 3 1955

PEABODY - HARVARD - SMITHSONIAN

KALAHARI EXPEDITION

11 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASS. U.S.A.

Mr. Hand bottle
sold us for \$2
several Bushman
things.

For snake bite: -

2 pages

56-57-50/9860A
Root of Gembok cucumber - Kunkumner in Afr.

Makowe in Sechuana-makona

② Scrap skin off root. split it open take out
core - stamp what is left - and squeeze out
water. drink 3 tablespoonfuls +.

Water comes out more easily in cold weather
if it made warm in ashes.

① Also put tourniquet above bite. cut little
cuts - suck out poison - grind up dried lizard - rub
little powder into cuts.

56-57-50/9860
Naron name for lizard is zē!i, zē!u in makoko.
" " " Gemb. cuc. is ~~Kā~~ Kā - Ts'ān

222
257
Mr. Rowden said Gemb. cuc. is used by Sechuana
pounded up whole root - put in pot. with water - heat -
pour off till water no longer bitter - then put in with
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Bush 4-6 ft tall - has fruits about size plum Coquat - some
bushes have yellow fruit - some have reddish fruit - Afr. call it
sour plum - has pit size of peanut - ~~beat this pit~~ keep pits till
they are dry - then put in ashes till turns black - then break
off shell and get soft center into paste - it is black & greasy
Rub this over part which has ache - gets better - Handbottle soap
cured him of toothache many times. ^{cough} He had blackwater
fever - legs were numb - called an old Bushwoman - she rubbed

his body all over with it - afterwards began to tingle in 1/2 hr
and ~~influenza~~ began to get better.

Send "Bechuanaland" by Debenham to
Thomas Hardbottle P.O. Box Gobabis
Ghanzi. B.P. S.W.A.

Frank Ramsden
Private Bag Ghanzi
via Gobabis
S.W.A.

224
645

SECOND SCHEDULE PROTECTED GAME ;
PART I ANIMALS.

SPECIES.

- Aard Wolf (*proteles cristatus*)
- Antbear (*Orycteropus afer*)
- Bushbuck (*Trafelaphus scriptus*)
- Damara Dikdik (*Rhynchotragus Damarensis*)
- Delalandes Fox (*Ootocyon Megalotis*)
- Eland. (*Taurotragus oryx*)
- Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)
- Giraffe (*Giraffe camelopardalis*)
- Hedgehog (*Aethecinus Frontalis*)
- Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
- Honeybadger (*Mellivora capenses*)
- Impala (*Alpyceros Melampus*)
- Klipspringer (*Ootragus oreotragus*)
- Lechwe (*Onotragus leche*)
- Night Apes (*Galago senegalensis* and *Otolemur crassicaudatus*)
- Oribi (*Ourebia rutila*)
- Otter. (⊖ *Lutra* and *Aonyx*)
- Reon antelope (*Egocerus equinus*)
- Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
- Rhinoceros - Black (*Diceros bicornis*)
- Rhinoceros - White (*Ceratotherium simum*)
- Sable antelope (*Egocerus niger*)
- Scaly anteater (*Smutsia temminckii*)
- Silver jackal (*Vulpes chaama*)
- Situtunga (*Limnotragus selousi*)
- Steenbuck (*Raphyceros campestris.*)
- Zebra (Hartmann's Mountain) *Hippotigris Hartmannae.*)
- Duiker.

P A R T II : BIRDS.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Bee-eaters. | Hornbills. |
| Bustards. | Ibis. |
| Cranes | Belicans. |
| Cormorants. | Penguins. |
| Eagles. | Rollers. (Jays) |
| Egrets. | Secretary birds, |
| Flamingoes. | Spoonbill. |
| Hammerhead. | Sunbirds. |
| Hawks. | Vultures. |
| Hérons. | |

132 (climate)

Rainy Seasons.
and other information

Information given by the Reports

In the Sahara it gets to be 130 in the shade
Ibadan is the biggest Negro city in the world - Nigeria. 800,000.

Write Royal Automobile Club in Cape Town for
Table showing the Rainy Seasons in various parts of Africa
by courtesy E. A. Meteorological Office.

Laurence, please send
Salt by Tsam qoo for
treatment of a 100th ashe

Send 2-haired ful: one for ^{tuypka}
+ Tona's sister, 100th. one for
!ti's peace of mind.

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