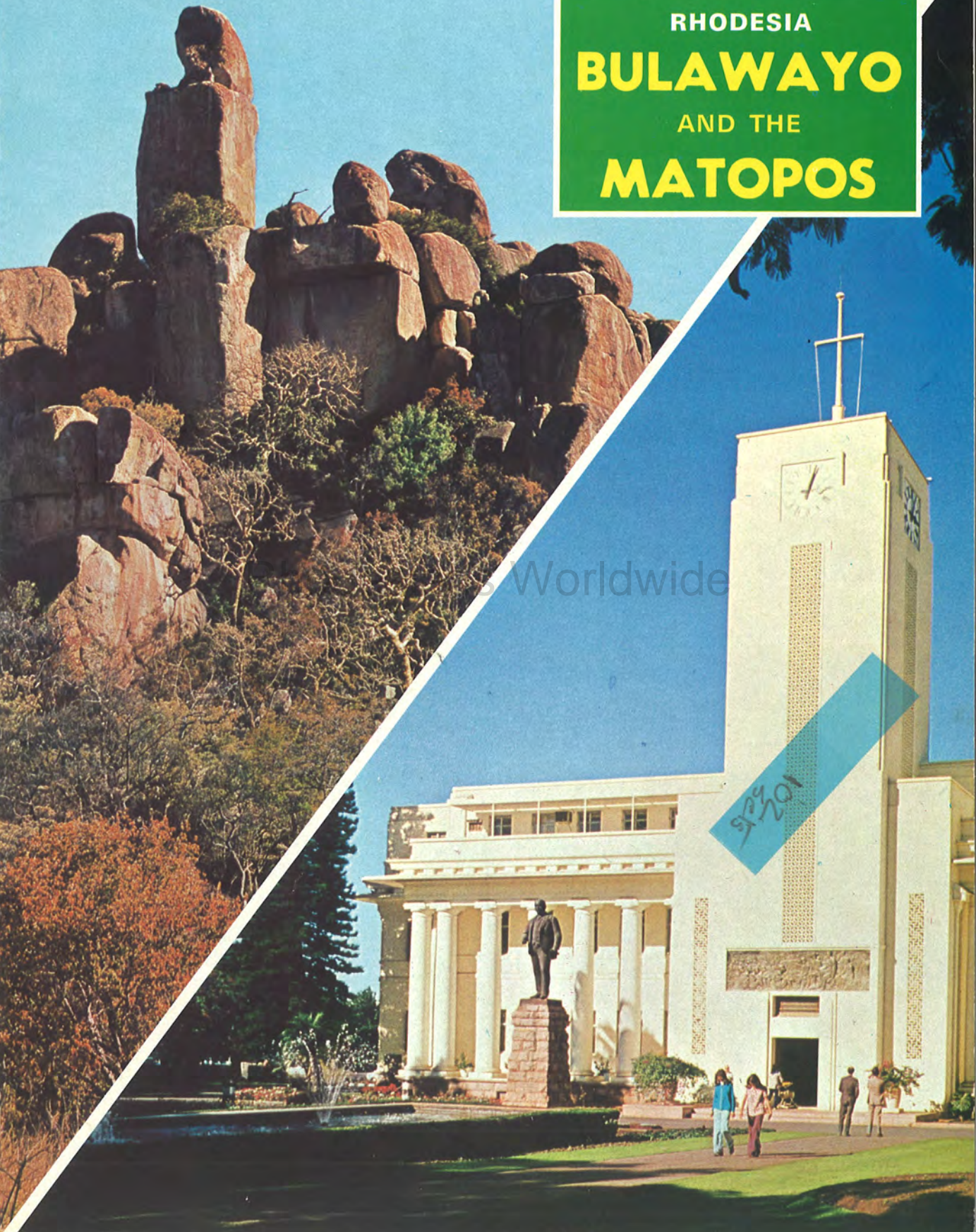
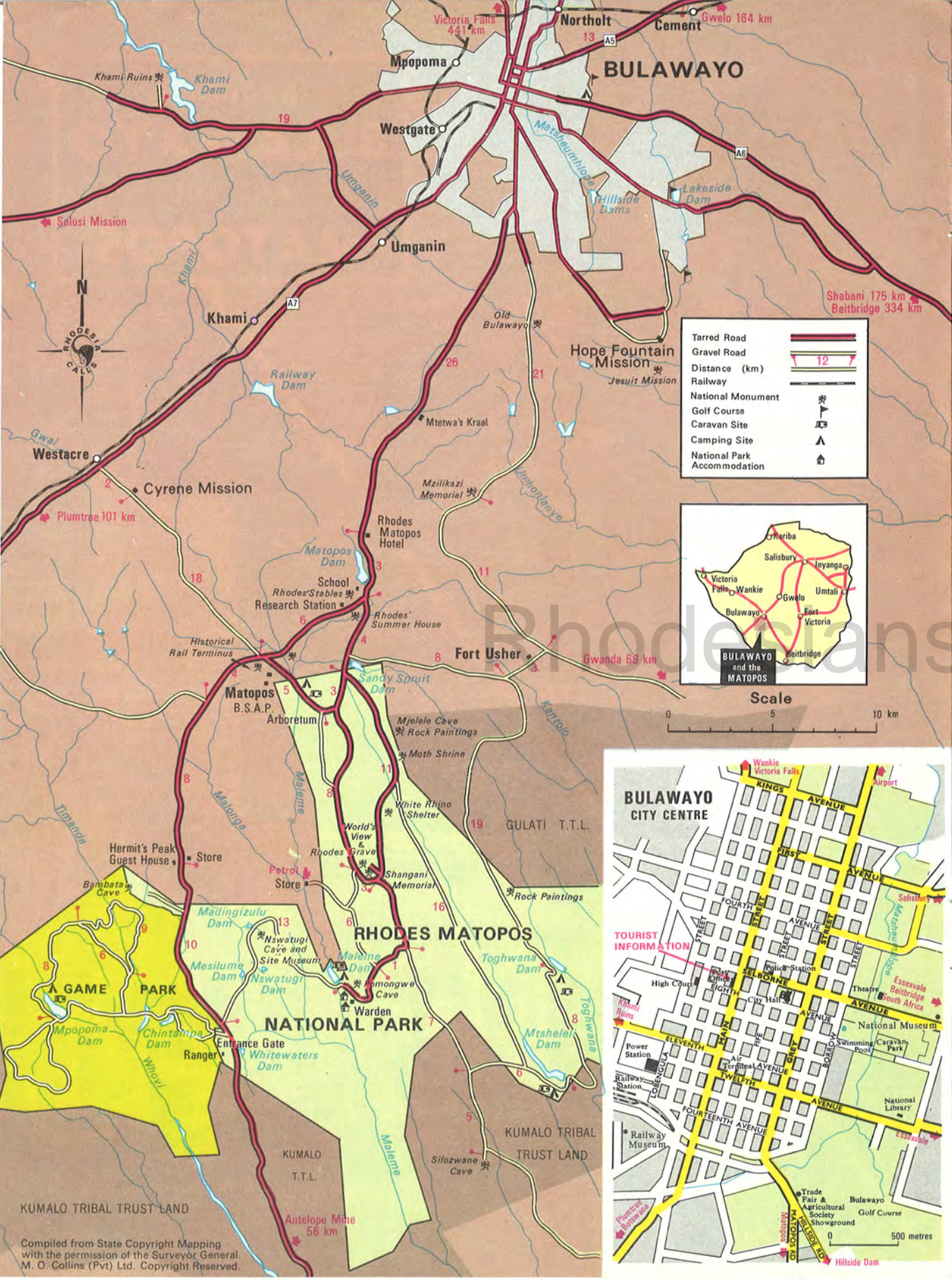


RHODESIA
BULAWAYO
AND THE
MATOPOS





Above: Wide streets (built to allow a span of oxen and a wagon to turn around) buildings dating back to the turn of the century, and modern office blocks link today's Bulawayo with its pioneer past. On Main Street a statue of Cecil Rhodes gazes northwards.



Left: At the Mzilikazi Arts and Crafts Centre, ceramic sculpture, pottery and crockery of a high artistic standard is created and sold. Visitors may tour the centre in the mornings (or afternoons by special arrangement).

CITY OF BULAWAYO

BULAWAYO is Rhodesia's second-largest city, and one of the country's major commercial and industrial centres. It was founded in 1894, on the site of the kraal of Lobengula, the last of the Matabele kings. Within the city and the surrounding area are numerous historical sites associated with Rhodesia's pioneer past and Cecil Rhodes, the country's founder.

In 80 years Bulawayo has expanded and grown into one of Rhodesia's most attractive cities. Its wide, tree-lined streets and avenues, and pleasant mixture of early Rhodesian and modern architecture, give it a unique character.

As capital of the province of Matabeleland, the city provides the visitor with the range of amenities (theatre, night-clubs, restaurants, cinemas, sports, television, and well-stocked shops) and accommodation (27 hotels and boarding houses) that one would expect of a city of 300 000 people (all races).

Bulawayo is also a centre for communications by rail, air and road to the remainder of Rhodesia. On this, and the following pages, is a brief glimpse of this interesting and hospitable city.

Below: In Centenary Park, within walking distance of the city centre, is the National Museum. Modern galleries here display the nation's history, wild life, and geology. Centenary Park also contains a small game park, aviary, and miniature steam railway.



Above: A bright display of curios and African batiks at the Jairos Jiri shop in the centre of Bulawayo. Basketware and ceramics are also sold here. There are also many other well-stocked curio shops in the city centre.



Left: The Rhodesia Railways Museum houses engines, rolling stock and exhibits dating back to the earliest days of the country's history, including Cecil Rhodes's Pullman coach.



Bulawayo is particularly well provided with attractive parklands in which the visitor may relax, from the formal gardens of Centenary Park and Central Park (with its giant fountain, above), near the city centre, to the natural woodland at Hillside Dams, a few kilometres from the city.



Left: Adjacent to the large municipal swimming pool and parks, and only a few minutes walk from the city centre, is the 3.2 hectare City of Bulawayo Caravan Park, one of the finest in Southern Africa. A 2-hectare camping site, also operated by the municipality, is situated 6.6 kilometres from the city centre. There are other caravan and camping sites on the outskirts of the city. There is also a wide choice of hotel accommodation in Bulawayo, from hotels of up to 3-star standard to modest boarding houses. Right: There are also many restaurants and cafes, providing a selection of menus and prices. Formal or informal, the visitor will easily find what he requires.



Above: Horse racing at Bulawayo's Ascot racecourse, a few kilometres from the city centre, is held fortnightly. Bulawayo also has an international motor-racing circuit. The visitor will find that at weekends particularly, there is a choice of sports which he may enjoy. Golf clubs in and around the city welcome visitors at any time of the week.



Right: The massed blooms of the flower-sellers in front of the City Hall (see front page) always provide a colourful subject for the visitor's camera.

Below: 22 kilometres west of Bulawayo are the patterned stone walls of the Khami Ruins. Discovered in 1897, it is believed that they date from the 17th century, and were inhabited by the Rozwi people until about 1820. A small museum displays relics found at the site.





Right: One of the most accessible of the many caves with ancient rock paintings which occur in the Matopos is Nswatugi. Here the custodian, dressed in Matabele regalia, guides visitors from the car park to the cave up a steep path. There are other paintings at White Rhino Shelter, Bambata and Silozwane caves. The paintings at Silozwane, though difficult of access, are particularly large, and depict tribal life. The drive to Silozwane passes through very attractive tribal trust land.



RHODES MATOPOS NATIONAL PARK

THE Matopos Hills are unique. Lying south of the city of Bulawayo, and covering about 3 000 square kilometres, here is an area of wind-sculptured granite hills, grey, bare and forbidding, alternating with cool, green wooded valleys. It has been a place of retreat for untold centuries — for the bushman, who left a legacy of painted caves; for the Matabele, who fought a bitter rebellion here; and now in peaceful days, for the Rhodesian and visitor who travel through it discovering its beauties and its peacefulness.

432 square kilometres have been set aside as the Rhodes Matopos National

Park, an area reserved for recreation, relaxation, and the conservation of the rich flora and fauna.

Cecil Rhodes loved this part of the country that bears his name — perhaps because its contrasts matched the mixed character of this remarkable man. It was certainly the scene of his greatest personal triumph — the indabas where he met, unarmed and almost alone, the rebelling Matabele chiefs, and persuaded them to turn to ways of peace.

Now a network of roads traverse the park, dams have been built, a game park created, holiday accommodation provided, and thousands of visitors come each year, to share with Rhodesians this unique natural wonder.

Here, as the pictures on these pages and overleaf show, there is something for everyone — the historian, nature-lover, and holiday maker.



Above: The abstract sculpture of the rock formations of the Matopos are one of the area's principal features. Rising high above the trees, and sometimes balanced in apparently precarious positions, they provide interest wherever one drives or walks. These formations are the favourite haunts of dassies (rock rabbits) and klipspringers (a small, agile antelope).

2 600 hectares of the Rhodes Matopos National Park have been set aside as a game park, where white, or square-lipped rhino (right), giraffe (above), sable, eland, buffalo, wildebeeste, impala, tsessebe and many other species of animal may be seen. Sable, wildebeeste, bushbuck, reedbuck, and occasionally kudu, also roam free in the general area of the national park. A small admission charge is made to the game park.

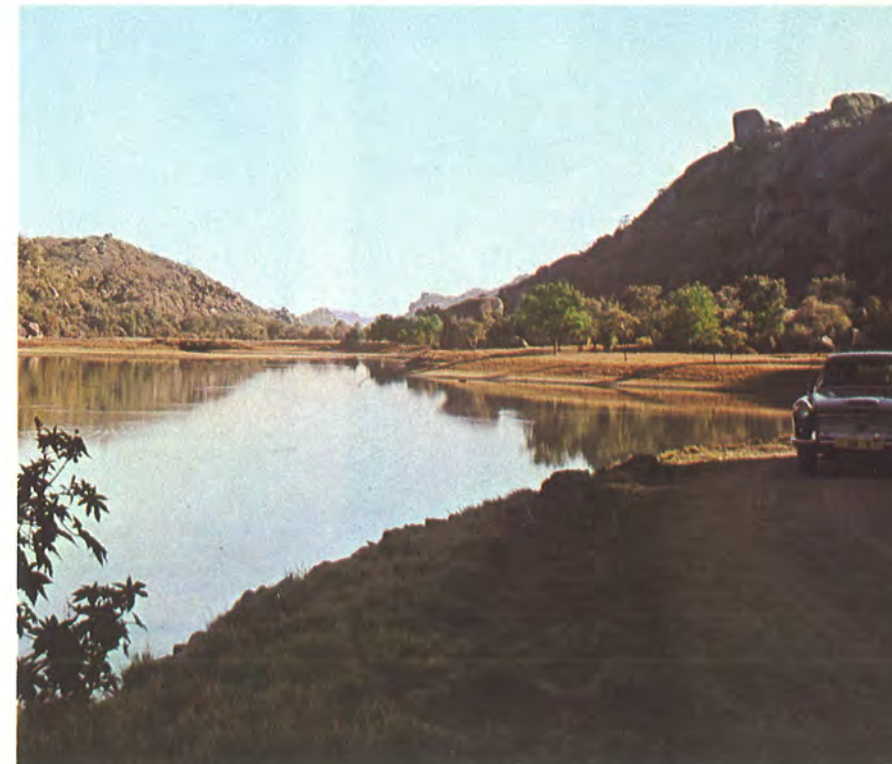


Right: In some of the larger valleys of the Matopos, artificial lakes have been created and stocked with fish. Year-round angling for bream (*tilapia*), black bass and barbel can be enjoyed at reasonable rates. On the shores of Maleme (right), Mpopoma, Mtshelili and Toghwana dams, national park camping and caravan sites have been situated.

Connecting these dams is a network of earth/gravel roads which pass through some of the most beautiful parts of the Rhodes Matopos National Park and the surrounding tribal trust lands. These roads are well maintained and pose no problem for the motorist if reasonable speeds are observed.



Above: Cecil Rhodes chose his own burial place in the Matopos, on the summit of a bare granite hill he said commanded "a view of the world." Also situated here is the massive monument to the Alan Wilson Patrol (in background). Visitors may drive to the foot of the hill (where there is a photographic exhibit of Rhodes's life and burial) and walk to the top by a gradual ascent. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Rhodes's colleague, who administered Rhodesia in its pioneer period, and Sir Charles Coghlan, the country's first premier, are also buried here.





Left: The Matopos provides an ideal habitat for a wide variety of bird life. Of especial significance are the black eagles (*Aquila verreauxi*) which occur in larger numbers in the Matopos hills than in any other area in the world. Many other types of eagle may also be seen here.

INFORMATION

More detailed information on the areas described in this brochure is available from the Bulawayo Publicity Association, which maintains a bureau in Main Street (Postal address: P.O. Box 861, Bulawayo. Tel. 60867 Bulawayo).

For information on other areas of tourist interest in Rhodesia, please contact the Rhodesia National Tourist Board, Stanley Avenue, Salisbury (Postal address: P.O. Box 8052, Causeway, Salisbury. Tel. 706511 Salisbury).



Left: At Maleme there is a range of national park accommodation, from luxury, self-contained lodges (left) to simple chalets. There is also a caravan and camping site. Within the Matopos area there is also the Hermit's Peak Guest House, and, on the main road midway between Bulawayo and the national park, the Rhodes Matopos Hotel.



Above: 32 kilometres from Bulawayo, reached by a turn-off 29 kilometres from the city on the Plumtree road, is the Cyrene Mission. The church here is richly decorated with colourful murals, the work of pupils at the mission school. The visitor may return to Bulawayo through the Rhodes Matopos National Park.

Left: 19 kilometres from Bulawayo on the road to the Matopos is Mtetwa's Kraal, a reconstruction, correct in every detail, of a nineteenth-century Matabele village. Here the visitor may see a typical witchdoctor and other aspects of everyday tribal life.

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