

References to *Dinosaurs, Diamonds and Democracy* by Francis Wilson
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For ease of use, each page has been divided horizontally into two halves, a & b, and the references located accordingly. Thus, for example, on page 11 the source regarding the earliest evidence of life is listed below as 11a, i.e. Maarten de Wit, 'A history of deep time'...

- 7b Wilson, Monica & Thompson, Leonard (eds), *The Oxford History of South Africa*, Vol. 1, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1969, p. v.
- 11a De Wit, Maarten, 'A history of deep time', in Delius, Peter (ed.), *Mpumalanga: History and Heritage*, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2007, pp. 27–39.
- 12a Reimold, W.U. & Gibson, Roger L., *Meteorite Impact*, Chris van Rensburg Publications, 2005.
- 12a McCarthy & Rubidge, op. cit., pp. 131–137 and author's calculations taking speed of sound to be 1 235 m per hour, average speed of meteorite impact 40 km/second and explosive force of Hiroshima bomb to have been 13 kiloton.
- 12b For a vivid, imaginative description of the impact, see Fleminger, David, *Vredefort Dome*, 30° South, Johannesburg, 2006.
- 12b Literally 'Ridge of White Waters', on which ridge the first outcrops of rock were found in 1886.
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- 14b McCarthy & Rubidge, op. cit., p. 236.
- 14b Nqwebasaurus is estimated to be about 140 million years old.
- 21a Johanson, Donald C. & Edey, Maitland A., *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*, Granada Publishing, London, 1981, p. 22.
- 21a Hilton-Barber, Brett & Berger, Lee R., *Field Guide to the Cradle of Humankind (2nd ed.)*, Struik, Cape Town, 2004, p. 73.
- 22a Liversidge, Richard, *The Birds Around Us: Birds of the Southern African Region*, Fontein Books, Parklands, 1991, p. 310.
- 22b Within South Africa the oldest tools are about 2 million years old, whilst the youngest were made within the last two or three hundred years.
- 22b See the discussion laid out in the displays at Maropeng ('Returning to the place of origin' in Setswana), the museum at the Cradle of Humankind.
- 23 See Jolly, Alison, *Lucy's Legacy: Sex and Intelligence in Human Evolution*, Harvard University Press, 1999, for a discussion of survival through cooperation rather than competition.
- box Poland, Marguerite, Hammond-Tooke, D., & Voigt, L., *The Abundant Herds: A Celebration of the Nguni Cattle of the Zulu People*, Fernwood Press, Vlaeberg, 2003.
- Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca, *Genes, Peoples and Languages*, English translation, North Point Press, New York, 2000, p. 59.
- 24a Fire which was perhaps captured from a blaze started by one of the lightning strikes, which even today is a frequent occurrence in the Cradle of Humankind.

- 24b Maropeng records the earliest reliably dated fossil of *Homo sapiens*, approximately 195 thousand years ago, found by Richard Leakey in Ethiopia in 1967. The existence of volcanic ash and limestone deposits in east and southern Africa, respectively, has enabled the preservation of bones which provide evidence for the presence of human ancestors. It may yet be that other fossils in other parts of the continent will necessitate a revision of our understanding thus far. But for now the picture is reasonably clear.
- 24b Grine, F.E., Bailey, R.M., et al., 'Late Pleistocene Human Skull from Hofmeyr, South Africa, and Modern Human Origins', *Science*, Vol. 314, 12 January 2007, pp. 226–229, and Goebel, Ted, 'The Missing Years for Modern Humans', *ibid.*, pp. 194–196.
- 28b Parkington, John, *Shorelines, Strandlopers and Shell Middens: Archeology of the Cape Coast*, Krakadouw Trust, Cape Town, 2006, p. 13.
- 29a For a detailed discussion of the findings of recent archaeological work along the Cape coast, see John Parkington, *op. cit.* Analysis of material found in caves at Pinnacle Point, 10 km west of Mossel Bay on the South African south coast suggests evidence of modern human behaviour – the collection of marine food, production of stone tools and use of ochre pigments – going back no less than 165 000 years. See <http://shesc.asu.edu/node/296>.
- 29a Wonderwerk Cave, not far from Kuruman in the Northern Cape.
- 29a Beaumont, Peter B. & Vogel, John C., 'On a timescale for the past million years of human history in central South Africa', *South African Journal of Science*, 102, May/June 2006, p. 224.
- 29b Parkington, John, *Cederberg Rock Paintings*, Krakadouw Trust, Cape Town, 2003, p. 21.
- 30a Van der Post, Laurens, *The Lost World of the Kalahari*, Vintage, London, 2002 [1958], pp. 227–228.
- 30a See the documentary film by Craig Foster, *The Great Dance*, Cape Town.
- 33a Townley Bisset in Parkington.
- 33a Parkington, 'The Mantis', *op. cit.*, p. 10. For a superb record of these archives see Skotnes, Pippa, *Claim to the Country: The Archive of Lucy Lloyd and Wilhelm Bleek*, Jacana, Johannesburg, 2007. There were four !kun boys from what is today northern Namibia whose stories the researchers also recorded.
- 35a Defined as the period 'when indigenous societies cultivated sorghum and millets, herded cattle, sheep and goats, manufactured a distinctive pottery, produced iron and copper tools and ornaments, and lived in semi-permanent settlements'. Tom Huffman in Van Schalkwyk, J.A. & Hanisch, E.O.M. (eds), *Sculptured in Clay: Iron Age Figurines from Schroda, Limpopo Province, South Africa*, National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria, 2002. p. 9. For a full study of the period, see Huffman, Thomas N., *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, Durban, 2007.
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- 36a Diamond, Jared, *Guns, Germs & Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, W.W. Norton, New York, 1999. p. 99.
- 37a Van Schalkwyk, J.A. & Hanisch, E.O.M. (eds), *Sculptured in Clay: Iron Age Figurines from Schroda, Limpopo Province, South Africa*, National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria, 2002, p. 10.

- 37a Fouche, Leo (ed.), *Mapungubwe: Ancient Bantu Civilisation on the Limpopo: Reports on Excavations from February 1933 to June 1935*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1937.
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- 37a Soodyall, Himla (ed.), *The Prehistory of Africa: Tracing the Lineage of Modern Man*, Jonathan Ball, Jeppestown, 2006. I am indebted to Simon Hall for his patient instruction about this period of our history.
- 37a For discussion of the changing terms used for those referred to in early written documents as 'bushmen' and 'hottentots', see Parkington, *Shorelines*, op. cit., pp. 17–18.
- 37a The extent of this uncertainty is highlighted at Maropeng Museum near Sterkfontein Caves.
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- 37b Inskip, R.R., *The Peopling of Southern Africa*, David Philip, Cape Town, 1978, pp. 128–132.
- 39b Huffman, op. cit., pp. 7, 16 ff, 32, 39, 52–55.
- 41a Soodyall (ed.), op. cit., p. 97.
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- 44 The caption is informed by Taylor, Alan, *American Colonies*, Penguin Books, New York, 2001, p. 36.
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- 44a Boxer, op. cit., pp. 11–12.
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- 47b Schapera, I., *The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa: Bushmen and Hottentots*, George Routledge & Sons, London, 1930, p. 39.
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- 48b Taylor, op. cit., p. 212.
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- 57b Thompson, Leonard, *A History of South Africa (3d ed.)*, Yale University Press, New Have, 2001, p. 83.
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- 58b Thompson, op. cit., p. 90.
- 59a Thompson, op. cit., p.91. At the end of the day, 3 000 Zulu lay dead – and not one Boer – on the banks of what was subsequently known in colonial history as ‘Blood River’. Two generations later, at the other end of Africa, a similar battle, Omdurman in the Sudan, saw the British, armed with Maxim rifles, defeat an army of Dervishes. In one day, 10 800 Dervishes were killed and only 48 British soldiers. I am grateful to Adam Hochschild for this information.
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- 60b See map in Thompson, op. cit., p. 105.
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- 68b In the thirty years between 1916/19 and 1946/49 the output of crops (maize, wheat, potatoes, fruit, sugar, etc.), and livestock (including beef, dairy products, mutton and wool) more than doubled. Wilson & Thompson, op. cit., p. 163.
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- 70a Davenport & Saunders (5th ed.), op. cit., p. 240. See also the original *Report of the South African Native Affairs Commission 1903–1905*, Cape Town, 1905.
- 71a Amongst those who went to London in 1909 to lobby against the proposed legislation, were Dr Rubusana of the South African Native Convention, forerunner of the ANC, supported by John Tengo Jabavu; Dr Abdurahman of the African Peoples' Organisation and the former prime minister of the Cape Colony, W.P. Schreiner. Mohandas Gandhi was also there to protest against special restrictions imposed on Indians in Natal and the Transvaal. See Walker, Eric, *W.P. Schreiner: A South African*, Oxford University Press, London, 1937, pp. 304–333. See also Davenport & Saunders, op. cit.
- 71b Two particularly traumatic events were the Battle of Delville Wood on the Somme in July 1916 when a South African brigade lost two-thirds of its men in heroic fighting, and the sinking of the troopship *Mendi* in 1917 when over 600 men lost their lives. Altogether some 7 300 South Africans were killed in the war. Davenport & Saunders, op. cit., p. 286.
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- 77b Thereafter they widened even further until, in 1969, they were twenty times greater. Wilson, Francis, *Labour in the South African Gold Mines, 1911–1969*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1972, p. 46.
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- 78b *Oom Gert Vertel* was subsequently expanded into a novel, *Stormwrack*, which was not published until 1980.

- 83b Stallard Commission (1921). Or, as the Minister of Bantu Affairs affirmed in 1955: 'I see the future economic pattern of South Africa being that there will always be thousands of Bantu on the white farms, in the mines, in industry and also as servants in the white homes. The difference, however, will be that the natives will be there, not as a right but at the bidding and by the grace of the whites. At best they will be visitors in the white area'. For further references and fuller discussion, see Wilson, Francis, *Migrant Labour in South Africa*, S.A. Council of Churches & Spro-cas, Johannesburg, 1972, pp. 160 ff.
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- 84b For a fuller exposition of this analysis, see Wilson & Ramphele, op. cit., pp. 199–201. See also Bundy, Colin, *The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry (2nd ed.)*, David Philip, Cape Town, 1988.
- 84b Wilson, *Migrant Labour*, op. cit., p. 77.
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