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27 August 2009

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BOLOBEDU POLICE STATION, GA-KGAPANE.

To Whom it may Concern

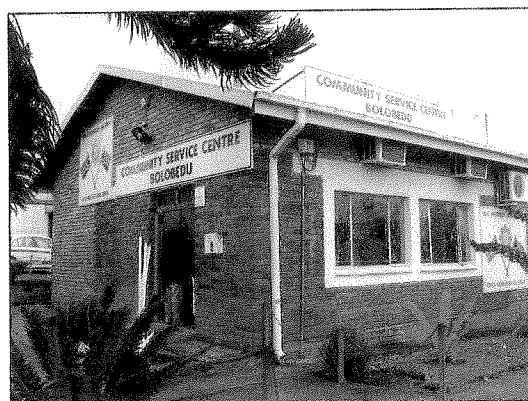
The National Department of Public works appointed SSA Consulting Engineers as architects and project managers for the Repair & Renovation, Conversion and Construction of the new Bolobedu Police Station (WCS 039808)

Herewith please find attached the Heritage Report as compiled by Mauritz Naude. We would like approval for the demolition & renovation for the buildings as outlined in the report.

Kind Regards
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HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS AT BOLOBEDU POLICE STATION (BOLOBEDU, TZANEEN)



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Date: June 2009

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Executive summary

General

The site is located in the urbanized rural area of Bolobedu near Tzaneen (Mpumalanga Province). The neighbourhood where the Police Station is located cannot be classified as a traditional urbanised village or surrounded by a business area but is located within a residential area characterized by properties containing a single dwelling. The Police Station dates to the period 1975-1989 and none of the buildings are older than 60 years.

Findings

None of the buildings on the various sites are older than 60 years and are not protected by the 60 years clause of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). None of the buildings are of historic and architectural significance to the extent where it needs to be protected for its heritage significance.

Recommendations

General

1. All buildings need to be recorded prior to any demolitions, alterations or extensions; recording implies (a) photographic recording of each building with captions in standard architectural terminology, (b) measured drawings of each building's floor plan, elevations, sections and architectural detailing to an appropriate scale (usually 1:100cm scale) and (c) a compilation of all recordings in a single document.
2. Preparation of the above-mentioned documents in a format that it can be submitted to any official repository (archive, library or museum) or any heritage agency in order to comply with any heritage legislation.
3. The needs for the medium term (5-10years) be determined and (a) a site development plan (SDP) be drafted that includes these needs and (b) a phasing schedule be drafted for the execution of the SDP that includes the repair and renovation of the main building, the two dwellings and the apartment block but also include the construction of 'new work'.

Specific

1. Main building: Be retained and used as core building for the complex but allowed to be extensively redesigned to accommodate current and future spatial needs
2. Cell: allowed to be demolished and redesigned.
3. Kitchen: allowed to be demolished and redesigned.

4. Carport: allowed to be demolished and the parking facility be removed and relocated to another position.
5. Office annex (green building): allowed to be demolished and redesigned.
6. Apartment block: retained and all service systems be redesigned and refitted, the building and all service systems be thoroughly investigated to determine the origin of all the moist problems and the building and all systems be repaired, renovated and upgraded to accommodate current and medium term (5-10years) spatial and infrastructural needs.
7. Dwelling 1: be upgraded and renovated and included in a new site development plan.
8. Dwelling 2: be upgraded and renovated and included into the new site development plan.

The original main building has been altered to the extent that it cannot be extended any further except if (a) another storey is added on top of the current building, (b) the existing outbuildings be demolished and replaced with a new complex or (c) new support buildings are erected on the adjacent properties.

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1. Brief

Determine the heritage significance of buildings and structures on the proposed development site and make recommendations regarding the future of these landscape elements.

2. Aim of the study

- Identification of buildings and structures on the proposed development site.
- Assess these structures and buildings for their 'heritage' or 'cultural' significance according to criteria guided by the National Heritage Resources Act.
- Make recommendations regarding the future use of these buildings and structures.

3. Assumptions and conditions

1. According to Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) a heritage assessment of the proposed development area must be performed prior to commencement of the development. Such a report must be submitted to the local Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA).
2. According to Section 38(3) any proposed development larger than 5 000sqm must be preceded by an investigation by a heritage expert (of the appropriate scientific discipline) prior to commencement of the project. Such a report must be submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) office in the Province where the site is located.
3. The investigation excludes any subterranean surveys and if any human remains of cultural material are exposed during the construction process the local PHRA office must be informed and these remains must then be investigated by the appropriate expert.
4. This investigation excluded any public participation as the property belongs to the government and is considered a key strategic site (exempted from public participation).
5. At the time of the investigation no proposals or designs have been drafted regarding a site development plan (SDP) for 'new work' (new buildings) or any extensions or alterations.
6. At the time of the investigation, no specifications for 'renovations' and 'repair' have been drafted.

7. Geographic area of the study

The site is located near the entrance to the residence of the so-called 'rain queen' 'Modjadji' in the vicinity of the former town of Duiwelskloof.

The police station is set in a residential area on a sloping site and due to expansion by adding of new buildings it has lost the ability to be developed any further.

8. Methodology

The site was visited and the buildings were investigated in situ. The author was escorted by the architect for the project, T. Kruger while the site and all the buildings were investigated.

Photographs were taken for report (and not documentation) purposes.

According to the architect, no building plans could be found for any of the buildings.

9. Findings

6.1 General

The police station has become impractical and the site too small for the needs of a police station for this community and region. The original main building has been altered to the extent that it cannot be extended any further except if (a) another storey is added on top of the current building, (b) the existing outbuildings be demolished and replaced with a new complex or (c) new support buildings are erected on the adjacent properties.

6.2 History of the site

The history of the site has not been researched in detail as the land belongs to the South African Government and the landownership and land use have not been altered since it was first proclaimed. The existing buildings are the first permanent structures that have been erected on the site. Over time, alterations were made to the original buildings and additional buildings were erected to fulfill the need for more covered space on the site.

6.3 Significance of the site and buildings

Two sets of criteria are used to determine the historical and cultural significance of a site. The first set is determined by the National Heritage Resources Act and tends to focus on determining the significance of a site on 'national' (or macro geographic) level.

The second set of criteria is a refinement of those set out in the Act and tends to highlight detail aspects of the site (addressing aspects such as buildings, structures, infrastructural

elements, activity areas and planted vegetation). Therefore, the latter set of criteria is more specific and focuses on detail and determining the 'local' cultural significance.

6.3.1 Criteria to determine cultural significance of a place according to the National Heritage Resources Act

1.	<p><i>The importance of the site in the community or pattern of South Africa 's history</i></p> <p>The site is of local significance based on the role of the police station as institution associated with law and order, in the community and surrounding area. The significance of the site is based on the institution and its geographic location in the community.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>High</p>
2.	<p><i>Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage</i></p> <p>Neither the site nor the buildings contains aspects or elements that can be classified as 'rare' or 'endangered' in terms of heritage in South Africa.</p> <p>The occurrence of mature Cycads on the site is of exceptional significance and this aspect needs special attention and protection during and after construction work on the site.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p>
3.	<p><i>Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.</i></p> <p>The site and buildings contain little potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage.</p> <p>Of exceptional significance is the occurrence of mature Cycads at the Police Station site and at the official apartment complex behind the police station</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p>
4.	<p><i>Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects</i></p> <p>To categorise the police station into a 'class', this site needs to be compared with other Police Station sites in the region and Province. However, no comparative study has been done on this topic and no literature or field reports on this subject exist. The Bolobedu Police</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Medium</p>

	Station does represent a particular class of 'cultural places' in the history and society of the South African landscape.	
5.	<p><i>Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.</i></p> <p>The aesthetics in the design have no relationship with the preferences of the local community as the buildings were designed according to the specifications of the Department of Public Works.</p> <p>The main building, apartment block and two dwellings were formally designed but the cell complex, the kitchen and green office annex are of 'questionable' origin.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
6.	<p><i>Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement in a particular period.</i></p> <p>The buildings contains nothing that reflect or demonstrate exceptional architectural creativity except the use of a special type of face brick for the construction of the apartment block and two dwellings across the street. However, the bricks were not used to demonstrate or to construct any exceptional creative architectural element or feature.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
7.	<p><i>Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i></p> <p>The local community has a special association with the Police Station because of the institutional role it plays in the region. This association is based on the status of the institution as an organ of state in determining and executing law and order in the region.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>High</p>
8.	<p><i>Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.</i></p> <p>The only special association the site has is with the South African Police Service.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Medium</p>
9.	<p><i>Does the site relate to the history of slavery in South Africa</i></p> <p>The site does not relate to the history of slavery in South Africa. However the site is associated with the application of Apartheid laws prior to 1994.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>

6.3.2 Historical (social) significance

Historical significance focuses on determining how the site or building reflects on the history of a person, a group or community. It relates to events that happened on the site and the people associated with that event. It relates to the social context in which the site has gained 'place' value and significance in the minds and memories of people. To fully exploit this aspect of an evaluation, a historical study of the landscape, the region and the people who exploited it, would be essential.

This type of significance may imply that a building or structure on the site may be of lesser significance than the 'place' or 'event' value and in exceptional cases may result in the protection of the land (space) rather than the buildings or structures on the site (The World Trade Centre is a case in point where the significance of the historic event associated with the site, resulted in the sites being cleared of all ruins and building debris and are protected as open spaces rather than being covered with a new building).

1.	<p><i>Is the site, or any building(s), structure(s) or planted vegetation associated with an historic person or group.</i></p> <p>The site is associated with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and plays an important role in the execution of law and order in the community and region. Its importance is based not on any monumental events that are associated with the site but the institutional status and its obligations towards various Acts relating to law and order associated with the site.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>High</p>
2.	<p><i>Is the site, or building(s), structure(s) or any planted vegetation associated with an historic event or any historic religious, social, economic or political activity.</i></p> <p>No intimate historical or oral history study was done to determine whether any significant historical event happened at the site. In general, police stations are associated with the history of crime, crime prevention and the execution of law and order in the community and these aspects are all related to the site and the institution located at the site. This association will be rather reflected in the archives and documents located at the site than in the buildings and structures.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Medium</p>
3.	<p><i>Does the site (as a whole) or any building, structure or any planted vegetation illustrate a historic period.</i></p> <p>The buildings represent the period under the previous Apartheid government when buildings were designed and constructed according to strict norms and standards guided by specifications of</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Medium</p>

	<p>the Department of Public Works and their client departments.</p> <p>The buildings represent the architectural preferences of the Department of Public Works during the period 1970-1989. As an institution of the State and the Apartheid Government the site may contain a strong association with this period and the execution of law and order from this point during that period.</p>	
4.	<p><i>Is the site or any element on the site of archaeological significance.</i></p> <p>The entire site has been altered dramatically as the original ground surface had to be excavated and filled to create level surfaces for the construction of the original buildings and all later extensions and additions.</p> <p>However, no Stone Age or Iron Age artefacts were found during the site investigation.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Low</p>
5.	<p><i>Is the site or any building, structure or planted vegetation older than 60 years</i></p> <p>None of the buildings are older than 60 years.</p> <p>The large cycads (a protected species) on the site may be older than 60 years and are therefore protected by several Acts.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p>

6.3.3 Architectural (artefactual) significance

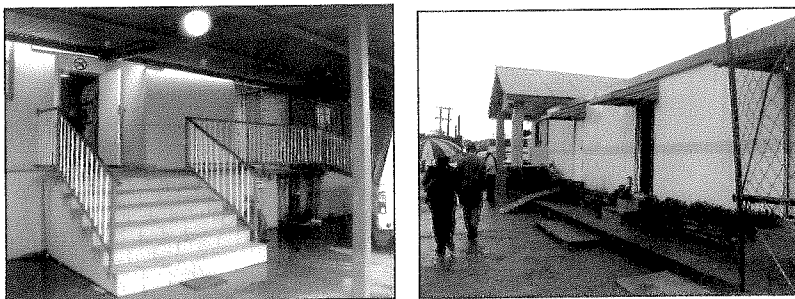
Architectural significance focuses on the significance of the artefact as a physical object – almost the same way a painting or a sculpture by a well-known artist is treated. Buildings and structures can also be significant for their ‘object’ or ‘artefact’ value. Buildings and structures are also ‘habitats’ and ‘containers’ in their own right and depending on their size and use could have been ‘environments’ in which some or other community activity was practiced.

1.	<p><i>Are any of the buildings or structures important examples of a building type.</i></p> <p>1. <u>Main building</u>: the building reflects the architectural style of official buildings designed by the Department of Public</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Low</p>
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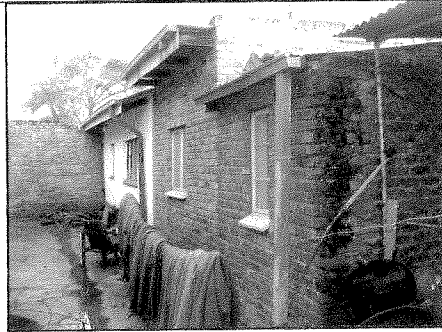
Works during the period 1975-1989. They were designed to be clinical, functional, low-maintenance buildings with little or no embellishment. The same style and architectural vocabulary was used for the magistrates offices and police stations elsewhere in the Limpopo Province and this style has become a common tradition.



2. Cell complex: This building was erected in the past 14 years and does not relate to the original main building in terms of style or architectural vocabulary. No study of similar small cell complexes were done as part of this study but it is assumed that elsewhere the interpretation of the 'cell-complex' would be similar as it must be clinical building that needs to house prisoners and their was no obligation to reflect 'humane' qualities or celebratory architectural characteristics.

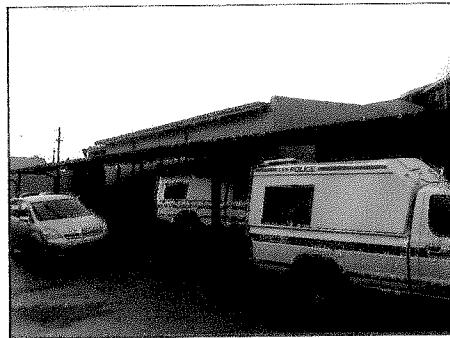


3. Kitchen: The original part of the building may have been erected concurrently with the original main building. Over time the kitchen building has been added onto. Some of the additions seem to be of 'un-official' origin as the detailing was badly executed, suggesting that the building was erected without building plans and construction work was executed without supervision of a professional architect.



4. Carport:

The carport is an open sided steel structure covered with corrugated iron. It was merely erected in front of the cell complex and cell kitchen without any sympathy for the entrances to these two buildings.



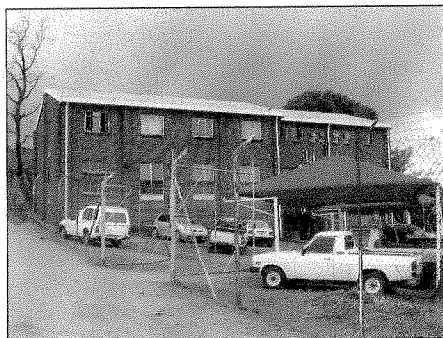
5. Office annex (green building):

This building has been erected in the period 2000 to 2008 and has no architectural relationship with the original main building in terms of architectural vocabulary, style and use of materials.



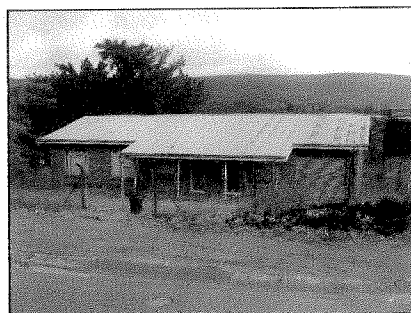
6. Apartment block:

This complex was erected as residence for staff and is still used for this purpose. In terms of style it was constructed with the same type of face brick as the two dwellings across the street, the same interior surface materials were used and the building reflects the same architectural vocabulary. It reflects the clinical and functionality of a government building with no embellishment or any outstanding architectural detailing.




7. Dwelling 1:

This is the largest of the two dwellings located across the street from the police station and contains no architectural detailing of exceptional quality. They reflect the same style as dwellings erected as staff housing for the SAPS elsewhere in the region.



8. Dwelling 2:

Dwelling across the street from the police station. It is a smaller type of staff housing as the one adjacent to the site but reflects exactly the same architectural vocabulary in terms of style, and use of materials.

		
2.	<p><i>Are any of the buildings or structures an important example of a particular style or period</i></p> <p><u>Main building</u>: The building does not reflect a particular architectural style but does reflect the typology selected by Department of Public Works for small police stations and magistrates court buildings in rural areas. These buildings are purely functional with no embellishment and were constructed with standard building materials and building elements (such as doors and windows).</p> <p><u>Apartment block and two dwellings</u>: These buildings were executed in the same architectural vocabulary. The same materials and standard building elements such as doors and windows were used.</p> <p><u>All the other buildings</u> are typical 'add-ons' and cannot be considered to represent any outstanding architectural 'style'.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
3.	<p><i>Does any of the buildings or structures contain fine details or reflect exceptional craftsmanship</i></p> <p>In general none of the buildings contain fine details or reflect exceptional craftsmanship</p> <p>Brick used for the construction of the apartment block and two dwellings are the same type. The bricks have a 'dressed' or 'flaked' character and were popular during the 1980s.</p> <p>One of the most questionable elements in the main building is the occurrence of a large mirror that was mounted in the ceiling in the centre of the office of the manager of the Police Station. A hole must have been cut into the timber board ceiling, the sides were boarded and covered with deep red textiles and the mirror mounted (horizontally) about 700mm into the ceiling. It is questionable</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>

	whether this alteration was done according to a specification of the Department of Public Works.	
4.	<p><i>Are any of the buildings or structures the work of a major architect, engineer or builder.</i></p> <p>The main building, the apartment block and two separate dwellings were designed by the architectural office of the Department of Public Works.</p> <p>However, the kitchen complex and office annex may have been designed by another individual or agency and may have been erected without approval.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
5.	<p><i>Are there any buildings or structures that are important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development.</i></p> <p>None of the buildings reflect outstanding technical achievement or are important examples of an industrial or engineering development.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
6.	<p><i>What is the structural and architectural integrity of the buildings or structures.</i></p> <p>One would have expected the building to reflect the same corporate architectural vocabulary but it does not occur on the various sites investigated. The main building and extensions - the oldest building on the site - have the same architectural vocabulary, while the apartment block and two dwellings have the same character. All the other buildings on the site of the main building differ from each other.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Main building</u>; the structural integrity is good and the building is still used according to the original intent of the design. 2. <u>Cell complex</u>: The building is an almost sealed unit – due to the function of the building. Water filtrated through the floors. The structural integrity of this building is questioned. 3. <u>Kitchen</u>: the structural integrity of the entire kitchen complex is questioned. 4. <u>Carport</u>: The structure is constructed with an exposed steel structure with corrugated iron roof. It is merely a ‘structure’ and cannot be classified as ‘architecture’. 5. <u>Office annex (green)</u>: the building is structurally intact but was designed and built with little coherence with the rest of the buildings and seemingly in isolation of a site development plan. 	<p>Rating</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

	<p>6. Apartment block: this building reflects serious moist problems due to no maintenance and irrational design solutions and bad execution of specifications to the guttering, water and other services</p> <p>7. Dwelling 1: As the building is not fully used, decay has set in resulting in services becoming faulty and the building is in urgent need of upgrading and maintenance work.</p> <p>8. Dwelling 2: The building is in urgent need of repair and upgrading.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>
7.	<p><i>Are the buildings or structures still utilized.</i></p> <p>1. Main building: the building is fully utilized.</p> <p>2. Cell complex: the building is fully utilized.</p> <p>3. Kitchen: the spaces inside are not fully utilized because they have not been designed as a proper kitchen facility.</p> <p>4. Carport: still fully utilized</p> <p>5. Office annex (green): fully utilized</p> <p>6. Apartment block: it is still utilized.</p> <p>7. Dwelling 1: the building is not fully utilized – one room is used.</p> <p>8. Dwelling 2: the building is not fully utilized – two rooms are utilized.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Fully utilized</p> <p>Fully utilized</p> <p>Not fully utilised</p> <p>Fully utilised</p> <p>Fully utilised</p> <p>Not fully utilised</p> <p>Not utilized</p> <p>Not utilised</p>
8.	<p><i>Has any of the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design.</i></p> <p>1. Main building: the building has been altered and some effort was made to blend the old and new elements with each other.</p> <p>2. Cell complex: This annex was added later (period; 1994-2005 but the exact date unknown). The complex is separated from the original main building and the work was executed with little respect for the architectural vocabulary of the original main building.</p> <p>3. Kitchen: this building was unsympathetically added later (period 1994-2005 but exact date unknown), and may have been added without official design specifications.</p> <p>4. Carport: It was added later and may also have been erected without official building plans. It seems as if the same square tubing structure that was used for the carport was also used for the support structure of the kitchen.</p> <p>5. Office annex (green): it was added later and is in no way in sympathy with the original intent of the design of the site or the original buildings.</p> <p>6. Apartment block: Most of the alterations to the building</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>

	<p>seems to have been done on the infrastructural and service systems. They have been done unsympathetically and seemingly also without proper design plans with dire consequences to the building as these systems have failed, resulting in extreme moist problems throughout the building.</p> <p>7. Dwelling 1: Alterations to the building are minimal – addition of front verandah and replacement of doors.</p> <p>8. Dwelling 2: Alterations to the building was minimal – replacement of doors.</p>	

6.3.4 Contextual or spatial significance

In general, all evaluations to determine the significance of a physical element in the landscape, is based on contextual evidence. In this category, the significance of the 'place' is determined according to the spatial or environmental context in which the site and its artefacts were designed, created and functioned over time. This set of criteria is sometimes complex to identify and categorize as the spatial context always change and remain in flux and is particularly complex in dense urban environments.

This type of information is of particular value to urban designers and architects who have to design and plan with and around places that have been identified of spatial (usually urban) significance.

1.	<p><i>Is the site or any of the buildings or structures a landmark in the city or town.</i></p> <p>The site and the function, mandate and objectives of the institution give the 'place' landmark significance. The site is located at an 'odd' place as it is not located in or along a main road arterial, neither is it located in a significant 'central' urban location. The landmark significance of this site is determined by the significance of the police station as the place associated with and representing 'law and order' in the community and neighbourhood and not because of its visual (urban place) or architectural prominence.</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Medium</p>
2.	<p><i>Does the site or any of the buildings or structures contribute to the character of the neighbourhood.</i></p> <p>The site contributes to the character of the neighbourhood because of the land use of the property and the status of the institution located on the site. The only contribution the buildings make to the neighbourhood lies in their official status, that they are located on government property, they were designed by government architects</p>	<p><i>Rating</i></p> <p>Medium</p>

	and the style represent the functionality guided by specifications drafted by the Department of Public Works. This resulted that these buildings differ in character from the surrounding dwellings and general architectural vocabulary.	
3.	<p><i>Does the site or any of the buildings or structures contribute to the character of the streetscape or a square.</i></p> <p>The site is not associated with a square or large urban open space. The main building was designed to fit the existing street pattern and make a contribution to the street running parallel with the building. However the building is not currently articulating with this street and the site is entered from the side.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Low</p>
4.	<p><i>Do any of the buildings or structures form part of a significant group or ensemble of buildings.</i></p> <p>The police station main building forms the core of a complex containing several other buildings. The surrounding buildings are supportive to the main police station building. Other buildings include the cell complex (cells for prisoners and kitchen), the multi-storey housing accommodation at the back of the police station, the church building (not assessed and excluded from the project) and the two dwellings in front of the police station but located on separate properties across the street from the main building.</p> <p>The complex is of high significance not because of the architectural characteristics of the buildings but because of the significant role the police station plays in the community and neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Rating</p> <p>Medium</p>

10. Recommendations

General

4. All buildings need to be recorded prior to any demolitions, alterations or extensions; recording implies (a) photographic recording of each building with captions in standard architectural terminology, (b) measured drawings of each buildings floor plan, elevations, sections and architectural detailing to an appropriate scale (usually 1:100cm scale) and (c) a compilation of all recordings in a single document.
5. Preparation of the above-mentioned documents in a format that it can be submitted to any official repository (archive, library or museum) or any heritage agency in order to comply with any heritage legislation.

6. The needs for the medium term (5-10years) be determined and (a) a site development plan (SDP) be drafted that includes these needs and (b) a phasing schedule be drafted for the execution of the SDP that includes the repair and renovation of the main building, the two dwellings and the apartment block but also include the construction of 'new work'.

Specific

1. Main building: Be retained and used as core building for the complex but allowed to be extensively redesigned to accommodate current and future spatial needs
2. Cell: this function needs to be incorporated into a master plan for the site and altered design for the complex; allowed to be demolished and redesigned.
3. Kitchen: this function needs to be incorporated into a master plan for the site and altered design for the complex, allowed to be demolished and redesigned.
4. Carport: this function needs to be incorporated into a master plan for the site and altered design for the complex, allowed to be demolished and the parking facility be removed and relocated to another position.
5. Office annex (green building): this function needs to be incorporated into a master plan for the site and altered design for the complex, allowed to be demolished and redesigned.
6. Apartment block: retained and all service systems be redesigned and refitted, the building and all service systems be thoroughly investigated to determine the origin of all the moist problems and the building and all systems be repaired, renovated and upgraded to accommodate current and medium term (5-10years) spatial and infrastructural needs.
7. Dwelling 1: be upgraded and renovated and included in a new site development plan.
8. Dwelling 2: be upgraded and renovated and included into the new site development plan.

The original main building has been altered to the extent that it cannot be extended any further except if (a) another storey is added on top of the current building, (b) the existing outbuildings be demolished and replaced with a new complex or (c) new support buildings are erected on the adjacent properties.

9. References

Naude, M. 2006. Conservation of the built heritage: unpacked. Research Journal: National Cultural History Museum (Vol 1).