

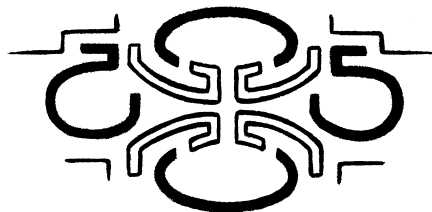
**Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Timeshare Resort
Development on Portion 101 of the Farm Tenbosch 162 JU, near
Komatipoort, Nkomazi Local Municipality in the Ehlanzeni District
Municipality, Mpumalanga Province**



For

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Executive Summary

This report contains a comprehensive heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act No. 25 of 1999) and focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by NuLeaf Planning and Environmental. The survey forms part of a Basic Assessment application as part of the process provided for in Regulation 19 read with Appendix 1 of GN R982 of 4 December 2014 of the 2010 EIA Regulations published under NEMA will be followed for the application for Environmental Authorisation.

Please note that no Stone Age or Iron Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey. Also, no graveyards or individual graves were recorded.

Based on the assessment, from a heritage perspective, it is recommended that the proposed timeshare report and associated infrastructure proceed.

However, please note:

Archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf. NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)*, Section 36 (6)).

Definitions and abbreviations

Midden:	Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.
Stone Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture
Iron Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System
PHRA-G:	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng
GDARD:	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
DMR:	Department of Mineral Resources

I, Francois Coetzee, hereby confirm my independence as a cultural heritage specialist and declare that I do not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of the listed environmental processes, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



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1. Introduction

In terms of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), the Project Applicant gives notice of its intention to apply for Environmental Authorisation from the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DEALEA) as the Competent Authority, for the proposed development of the timeshare resort in the Nkomazi Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

This cultural heritage survey forms part of the Basic Assessment application process provided for in Regulation 19 read with Appendix 1 of GN R982 of 4 December 2014 of the 2010 EIA Regulations published under NEMA will be followed for the application for Environmental Authorisation.

2. Objectives

The general objective of the cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance.

As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the development activities, and
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any further impact.

3. Study Area

The heritage survey focussed on the area of the proposed timeshare resort and all associated infrastructure. The study area is situated on Portion 101 of the farm Tenbosch 162 JU, which is located within the Nkomazi local Municipality in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, approximately 8 km north west of Komatipoort and approximately 9 km east of Marloth Park, Mpumalanga.

The survey area falls within the Savanna Biome, particularly the Lowveld Bioregion and specifically the Tshokwane-Hlane Basalt Lowveld (well protected) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The survey area is situated north of the N4 and located on the southern banks of the Crocodile River. In general the area is characterised by several developments and extensive infrastructure expansions that include two extensive houses (built in the 1960/70s) with entertainment areas, tennis court, driving range/mini golf course, recently cleared grapefruit orchards, large dam, workshop/shed and several access roads.

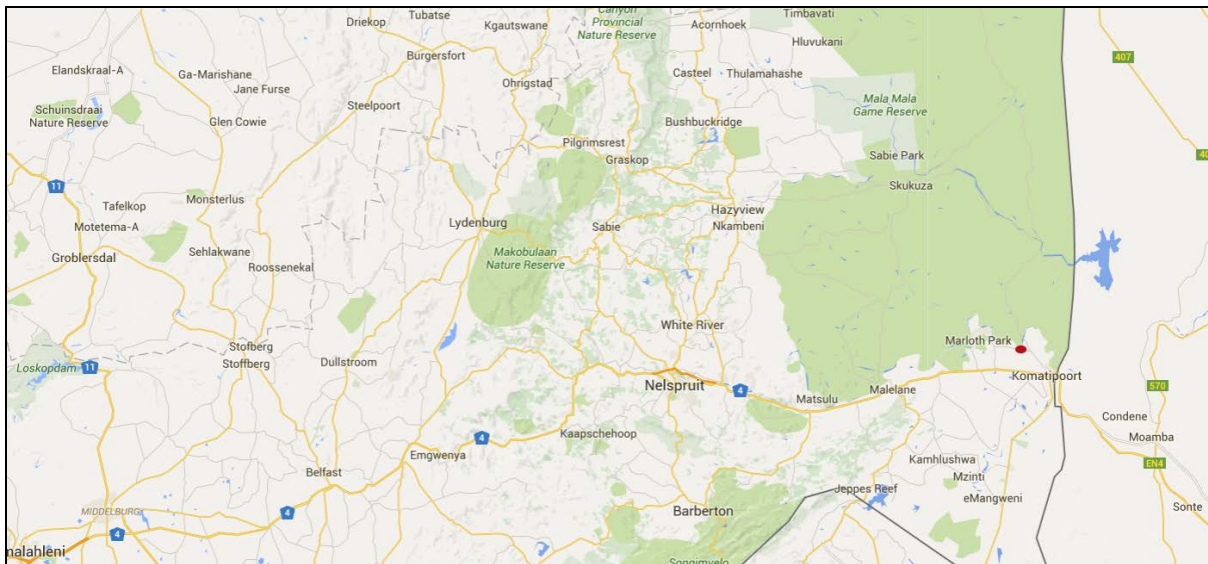


Figure 1: Local context of the survey area (indicated by the red area)

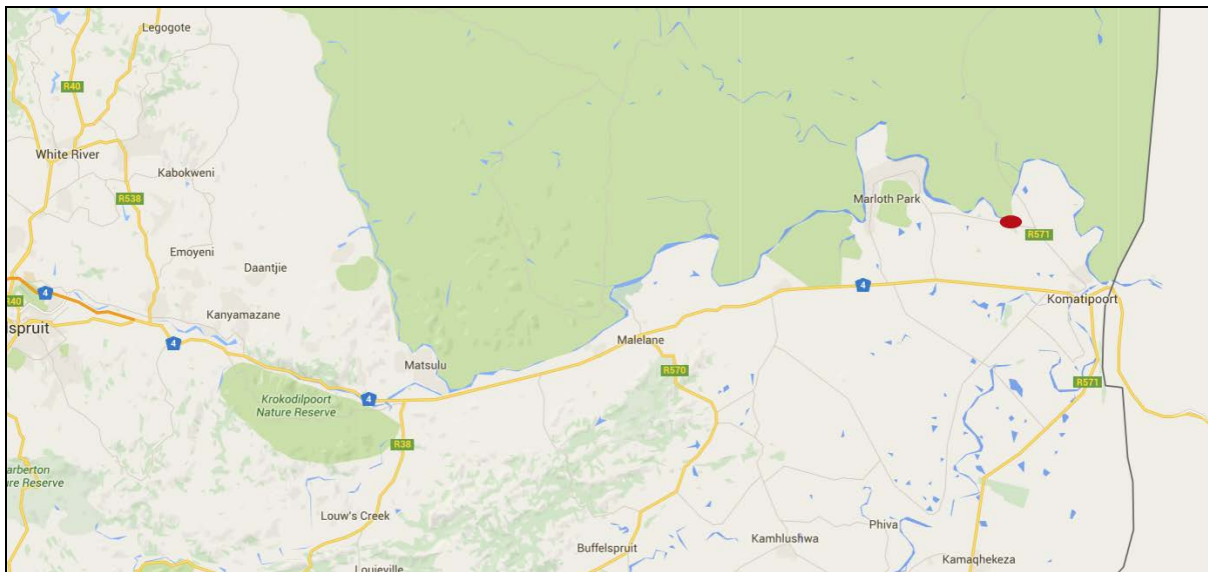


Figure 2: Location of the survey area north west of Komatipoort, Mpumalanga



Figure 3: The regional context of the survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016)



Figure 4: The survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016)

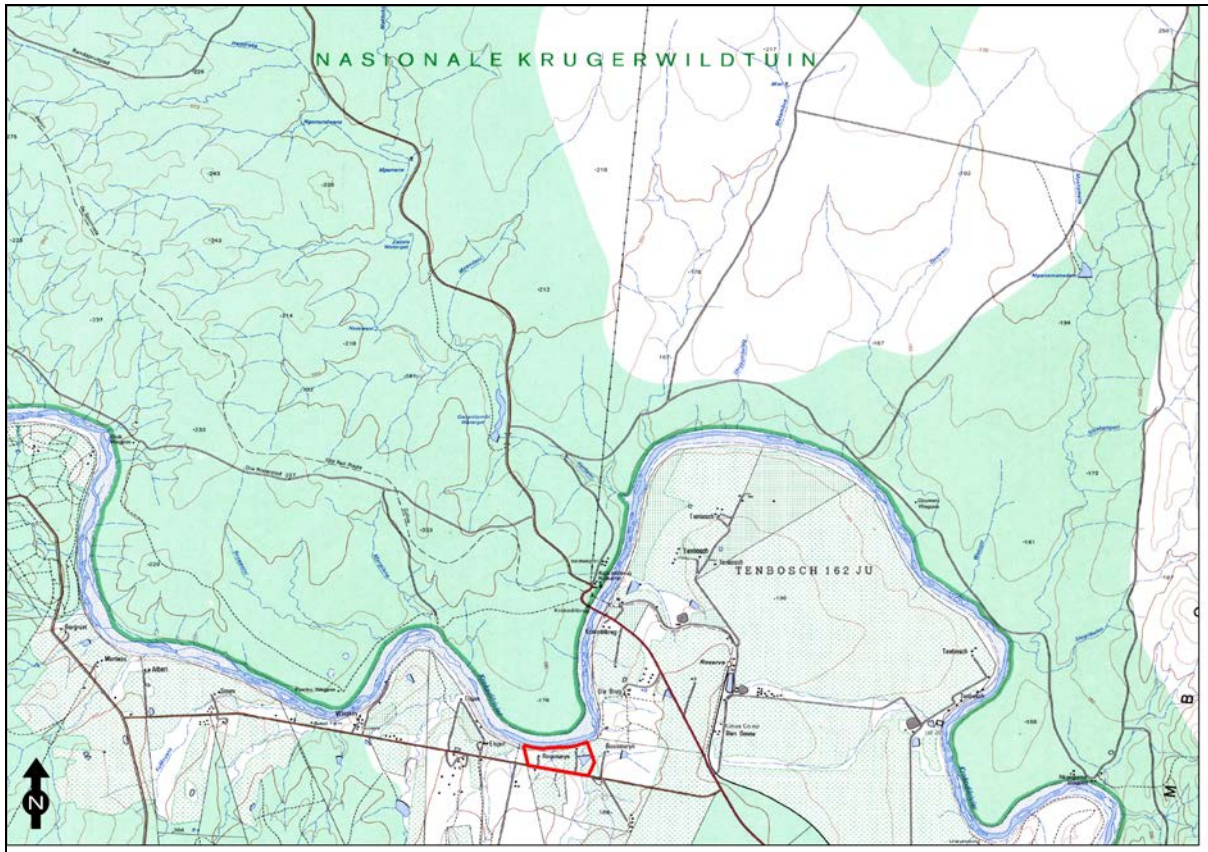


Figure 5: Survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2531BD_2532AC indicating the location of Portion 101 of the farm Tenbosch 162 JU, adjacent to the Crocodile River

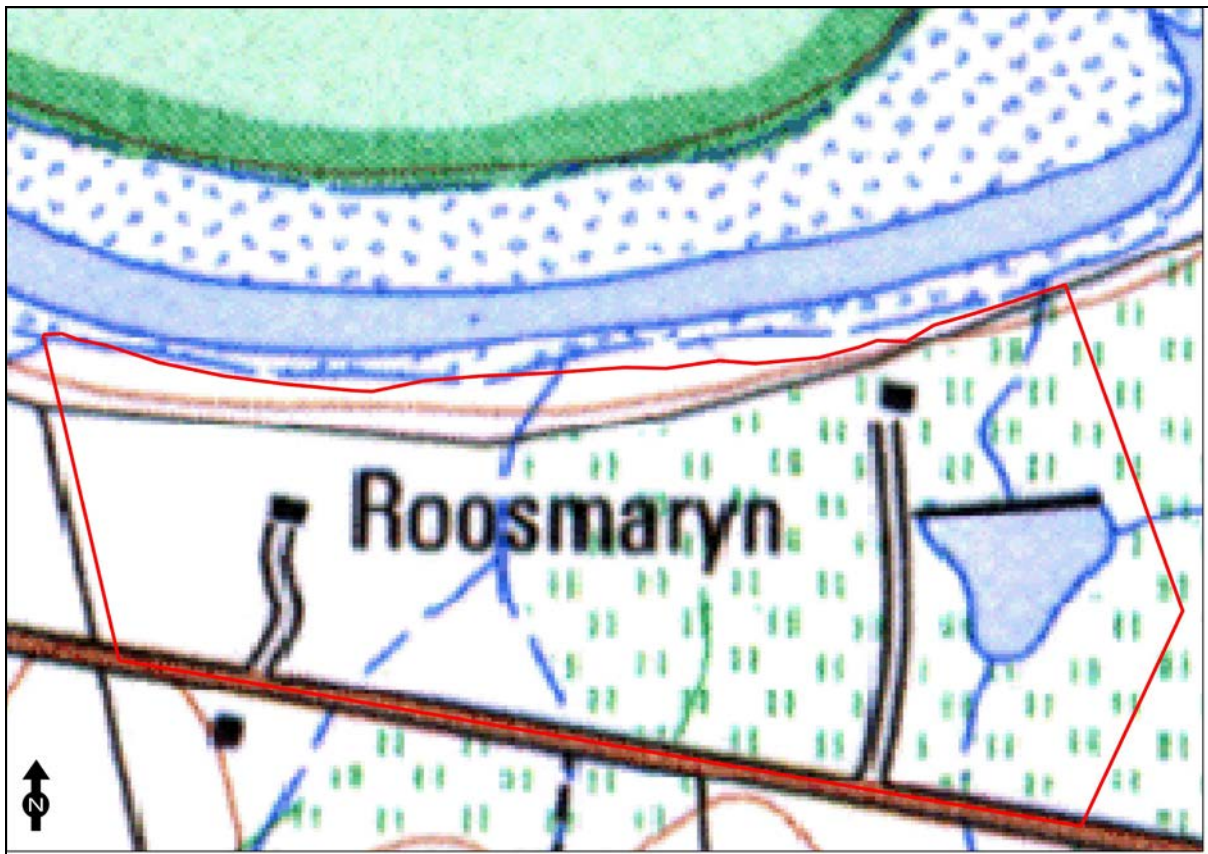


Figure 6: Survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2531BD_2532AC



Figure 7: View of the modern house on the western section of the property



Figure 8: Tennis court near the main house complex



Figure 9: General view from the house complex towards the Crocodile River



Figure 10: Recently cleared section of the grapefruit orchid



Figure 11: Large shed/workshop on the property



Figure 12: Entertainments area looking out over the Crocodile River



Figure 13: General view of the driving range/mini golf course



Figure 14: General view of the modern house situated on the eastern section of the property



Figure 15: View of the irrigation dam on the eastern section of the property

4. Proposed Project Activities

The proposed development entails the construction of tourist accommodation in the form of a timeshare resort. The timeshare will comprise between 60 - 100 chalets and a central complex inclusive of recreational facilities. A third of the existing water rights from the river will be converted to be used for the development. All associated civil infrastructure (water, electricity, waste treatment) will be included, as well as, internal access tracks.

5. Legal Framework

- Section 38 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) stipulates that the following activities trigger a heritage survey:
 - the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
 - the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
 - any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—

- (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
 - the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
 - any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,
- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
 - Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
 - All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
 - Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
 - Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains (GNR 363 of 22 May 2013) made in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 as well as local Ordinances and regulations.
 - **Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

Rating the significance of the impact on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low (also see Table 1).

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required

	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, ¹⁴ C dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4) and the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) were supplied by NuLeaf Planning and Environmental. The most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area is localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2531BD_2532AC. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise). The strategy during this survey was to survey

all the areas associated with the development in detail. A pedestrian survey was therefore conducted at certain areas.

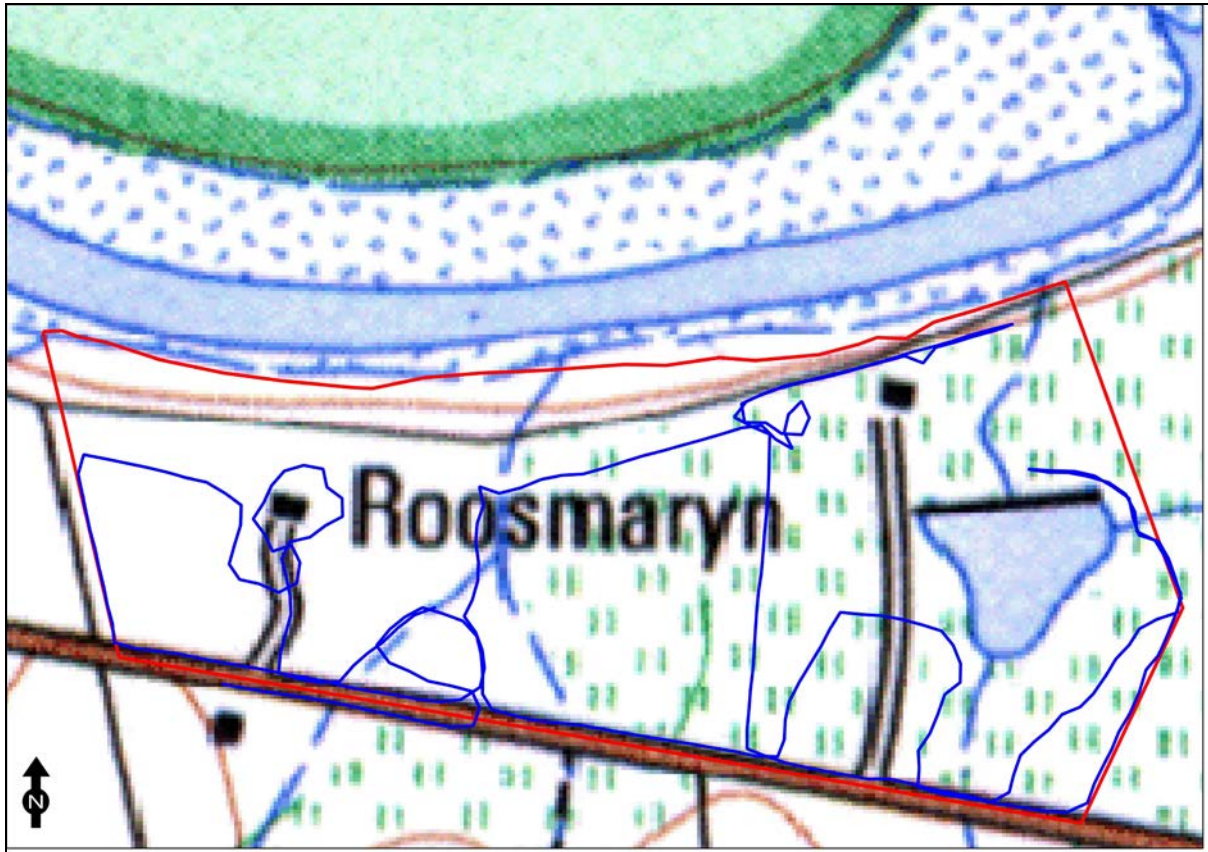


Figure 16: Recorded survey tracks for the project

6.1 Review of existing information/data

Additional information on the cultural heritage of the area was sourced from the following records:

- National Mapping Project by SAHRA (which lists heritage impact assessment reports submitted for South Africa);
- Online SAHRIS database;
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- Published and unpublished material on the area (Meyer 1986)

According to the Surveyor General's database the farm Tenbosch 162JU was first surveyed in July 1927 and has since been subdivided into various portions. It was also confirmed by local oral testimony that Portion 101 was only recently occupied which is why all infrastructure is relatively new. Please take note of the railway located further to the south of the survey area with Tenbosch Siding, there were also a Tenbosch Store and Mission Station on the larger extent of the farm (see Addendum 2 for further details).

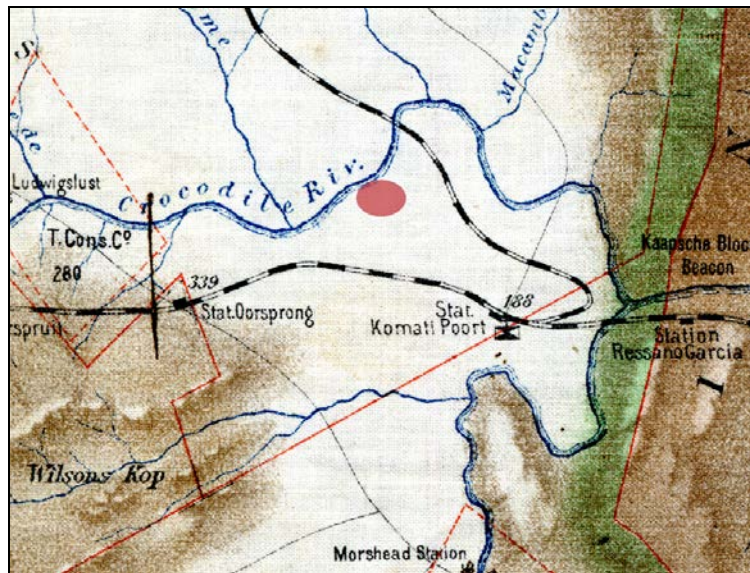


Figure 17: Jeppe's Map dating to 1899 indicates an approximate location for the farm Tenbosch as the area was only surveyed in 1927

6.2 Site visits

The field surveys were conducted on 10 May 2016.

6.3 Impact assessment

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) specifically Section 7(7) and Section 38. SAHRA also published various regulations including: Minimum standards: Archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports in 2006 and updated requirements in 2012.

6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as gravel roads provided access to the survey area.

7. Recommendations and Conclusions

Please note that no Stone Age or Iron Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey. Also, no graveyards or individual graves were recorded.

Based on the assessment, from a heritage perspective, it is recommended that the proposed timeshare report and associated infrastructure proceed.

However, please note:

Archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should

be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

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Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence

The table provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Earlier Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by sites without stone walls (Early Moloko settlements such as Icon (AD 1350 – 1500) and stone-walled sites such as Madikwe (AD 1500 – 1700) and Buispoort (AD 1700 – 1800) situated on defensive hilltops. This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Tswana speakers and in the northern regions of South Africa with associated sites dating between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19th century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

Ethno-archaeological sequence in the Kruger National Park

Both Early and Later Iron Age settlements have been recorded in the Park by various archaeological researchers. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupation from approximately the beginning of the 5th Century until historic times. Contact situations between the hunter-gatherers and the migratory agropastoralists seem to have been initially symbiotic. The earliest dates for Iron Age occupation are found near Letaba, followed by settlement of the Sabie and Crocodile river areas. The agropastoralists migrating into the Park brought with them a variety of domestic plants as well as domestic animals but still gathered veld foods and hunted actively. They lived in settled villages where they practised mining, smelting and working of iron, copper and gold and manufactured pottery. Decorations on the pottery are culturally diagnostic elements which are used by archaeologists to identify periods and traditions

The southern region of the Park is associated with the Early Iron Age through the following complexes or industries (Meyer 1986):

- Mutlumuvi Complex
- Sites associated with Eiland pottery
- Sites associated with Lydenburg pottery
- Sites associated with the Sabie site
- Mahlambamadube Industry

- Shirimantanga Industry

The southern region of the Park is associated with the Late Iron Age through the following complexes or industries (Meyer 1986):

- Ngwenya Industry
- Nsikazi Industry

During the 18th century, after defeating the Nhlangu and BaPai, the Ngomane, a Shangaan-Tsonga group, settled and dominated the southern regions of the present-day Kruger National Park (Meyer 1986:212-213). During this time the area was also influenced by the military presence of Swazi, Eastern Sotho and Tsonga groups (Meyer 1986:242).

In 1725, De Cuiper and his companions, the first known Europeans to travel through this area, encountered dense concentrations of people with large cattle herds. A hostile group north of the Crocodile River, probably the Ngomane, would not allow the party to continue into their territory (Eloff 1990:31).

After the 10th century trade became an important element of the economy. Items such as game products (including ivory and animal furs), iron, copper and gold, were exported and salt, grain, cattle, sea shells as well as glass beads and textiles from the East imported. Although ivory was a major trade item, documents on trade with the East Coast also refer to leopard skins, tortoise shells and slaves. Gold is specifically mentioned in documents relating to the twelfth century. Although the Arab traders controlled the trade until the 16th century, they used local people as porters and agents. Various trade routes went through the Park. One of these continued from Lydenburg through Pretoriuskop and the Matalhapoort to Delagoabaai. A footpath from Delagoabaai northwards went through Compos Corvo, Progresso de Guedes and Castilhopolis (subsequently used as overnight stops by Nellmapius), through the later Furley's drift at the Nkomati, Tengamanzi on the Crocodile and continued through Pretoriuskop to the area which later became known as Pilgrims Rest.

Accounts by travellers from 1725 to 1838 describe, as mentioned above, a significant presence of agropastoralists in the area which would subsequently become the Kruger National Park. When the Kruger National Park was proclaimed in 1902 the black settlers were removed and resettled in neighbouring areas.

Although ancient mine activities occur in the Kaap Valley, there is no documentary evidence that the Portuguese were actively involved in the mining and trade before the 18th century. The expedition of 1725 led by De Cuiper aimed to establish a connection with the Monomotapa gold fields.

A transport road to Delagoa Bay is indicated on old maps as 'De oude Wagenweg' or the 'oudste weg naar Delagoabaai (De Vaal 1990:240). This road was used by the Trichard commission in 1835 in order to find a route to Delagoa Bay, (also previously investigated by Potgieter in 1834. It passed Pretoriuskop, south of Shitlhavekop, crossed the upper reaches of the Mbyamiti (a tributary of the Crocodile River), passing Kwaggaspan and south of Renoster- and Siyalukop and then through the Lebombo mountains to Delagoa. However, the route was for various reasons not favoured, and in particular because it lacked sufficient

watering points for cattle during winter and the route was ultimately discontinued (De Vaal 1990:249).

Figure 18: Trade route J passes to the south of the farm Tenbosch (U de V Pienaar 1990)

João Albasini was a well-known trader and elephant hunter who established a trading post at Magashulas Kraal north of Pretoriuskop, where he also built a house. By 1846 he was one of only a few white people living within this area. Albasini played a major role in the trade between the Voortrekkers and the Portuguese. He also established cattle outposts with assistants, and built small shops at some of these, namely at the posts of his assistants Manungu and that of Josekhulu southeast of Skipberg (also known as Langkop by the transport drivers). The Delagoa transport route went passed Skipberg and through the Lebombo mountain range. Manungu administered the trading post and looked after Albasini's cattle between 1845 - 1853. Archaeological investigations have shown that Manungu's outpost on the eastern side of the present Manungukop was used as an overnight stop on the ox-waggon transport route.

Accounts by hunters and other travellers report the presence of immense herds of game in the area, 'particularly between the Lebombos and Ship Mountain' (Scully 1907 quoted by U de V Pienaar 1990). Thomas Hart, who supervised an outpost station for Nellmapius on the trading route from Pilgrims Rest to Delagoa Bay, had a small house and enclosures for his numerous pet animals near the Josekhulu Spruit. Hart was murdered by a robber-band during

the Sekhukhune war in 1876 and his buildings destroyed. The mutilated remains of Hart were ultimately buried there. Another well-known trader/hunter in this area was Sandeman who hunted in the Pretoriuskop-Skipberg area on his way to Delagoa Bay. He visited Thomas Hart's station and described the scene of destruction left after the murder of the latter.

Nellmapius was appointed by President Burgers to establish a route from the gold fields to Delagoa Bay. A concession was awarded in 1875 to build a road with overnight stations from the Lydenburg gold fields to Lourenço Marques. Pretoriuskop was the second station. Joubertshoop, the station of Thomas Hart, was 25.6 km southeast of Pretoriuskop. The next station 27.2 km on, was on the righthand bank of the Crocodile River. The crossing on the Crocodile became subsequently known as Nellmapius Drift.

The adventures of the transport driver Percy FitzPatrick and his dog, Jock, are well-known. Commemorative plaques have been constructed on their transport route from Lydenburg through Pretoriuskop to Delagoa Bay, which also falls within the proposed Concession area (See Map 2). A clue to the long-lost site where Jock was born was found in the following reference of FitzPatrick in *Jock of the Bushveld*: 'We had rested through the heat of the day under a big tree on the bank of a little stream; it was the tree (near Ship Mountain) under which Soltké praid and died' (FitzPatrick quoted by U de V Pienaar (1990:263).

Addendum 2: Surveyor General Farm Diagrams

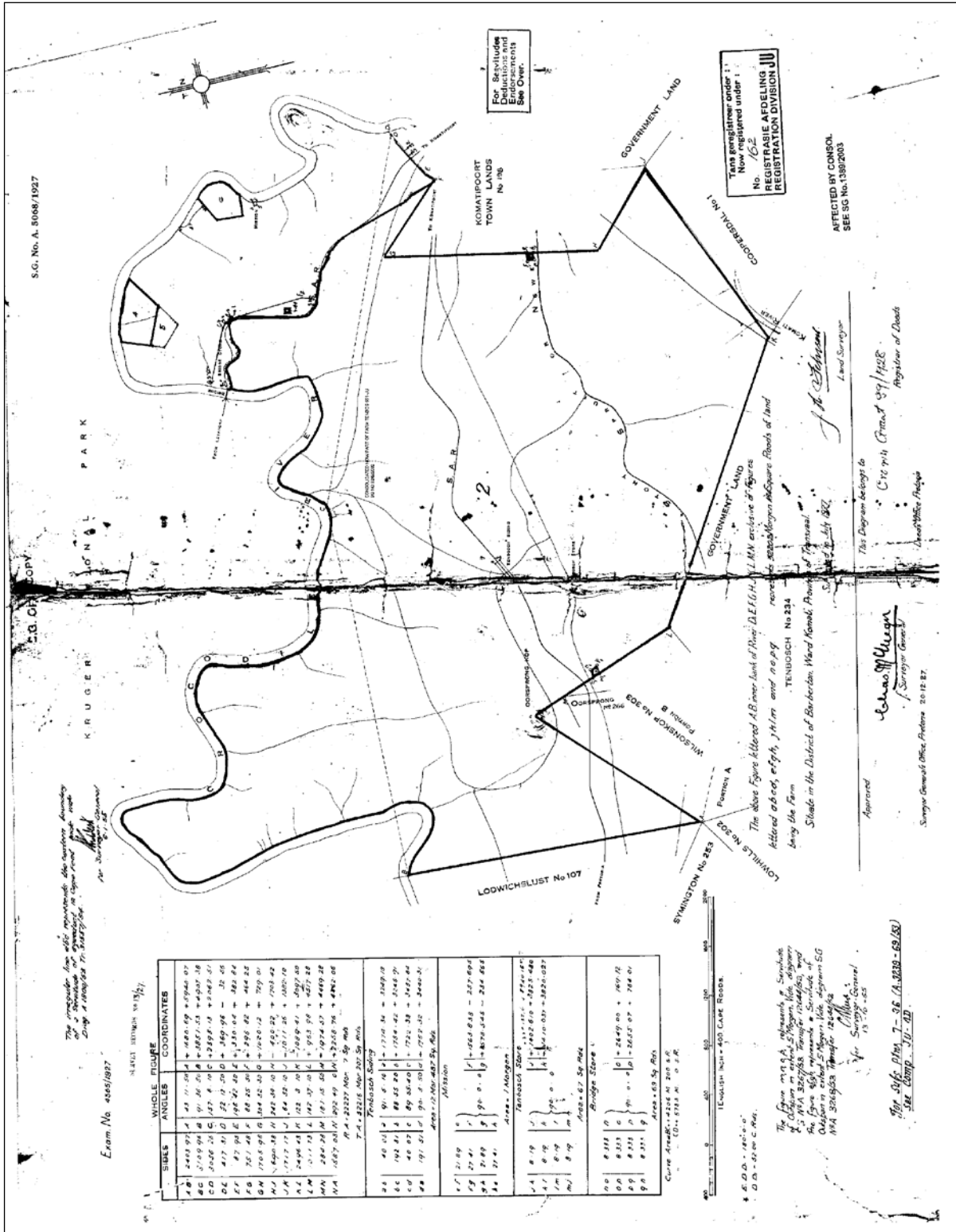


Figure 19: Surveyor General's map of the farm Tenbosch 162 JU as surveyed in 1927