

PO BOX 19679 HATFIELD 0012

Tel: +27 (0) 12 329 1111

FAX: +27 (0) 12 329 1111

Internet: [www.up.ac.za](http://www.up.ac.za)

E-mail: [business@up.ac.za](mailto:business@up.ac.za)

Website: [www.up.ac.za](http://www.up.ac.za)

*The Relocation of 10 graves from an informal cemetery on  
the ERF Portion 51 of the Farm Zevenfontein 407JR  
affected by the development of Fourways X54  
(Dainfern Estates) in the Randburg District,  
Gauteng Province*

**SUBMITTED BY**  
**WC Nienaber and M Steyn**



C/o: Department of Anatomy  
P O Box 2034  
Pretoria  
0001

E-mail: [wnienabe@medic.up.ac.za](mailto:wnienabe@medic.up.ac.za)

**and**  
I Wasserman and JD Kriel  
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology  
University of Pretoria

Photographs by **M Loots**  
Illustrations by **M Smith and WC Nienaber**



*This report is submitted to the following*

- Strategic Environmental Focus in fulfillment of a Business Enterprises at University of Pretoria (Pty) Ltd External Task Order and Project Proposal dated December 2000.
- The South African Heritage Resources Agency in fulfillment of the provisions of Permit no.: 80/01/09/002/81.
- The Letlhake, Monageng and Phofu families at their request.

This report covers the social consultation regarding, the excavation of, the analysis and its results and the relocation of 10 graves (out of 14 investigated structures) containing human remains and associated cultural materials from an informal cemetery at Dainfern Estates (Fourways X34) (erf Portion 51 of the farm Zevenfontein 407JR) Randburg District, Gauteng Province as executed by Anthropology Private Practice and various sub-contractors under the auspices of Business Enterprises at University of Pretoria (Pty) Ltd for Strategic Environmental Focus as lead consultant for Cavaleros Construction, as authorized by the South African National Department of Health; the Gauteng Provincial Department of Development, Planning and Local Government and SAHRA.

**May 2002**

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*The Relocation of 10 graves from an informal cemetery on the ERF Portion 51 of the Farm Zevenfontein 407JR affected by the Development of Fourways X54 (Dainfern Estates) in the Randburg District, Gauteng Province*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The process employed in relocating the graves affected by the Dainfern Estates development has provided a procedure that not only ensured the legality of the exhumation and reinterment of the remains that were excavated, but also included measures to safeguard the dignity of the deceased individuals and ensured that the remains were treated with respect. The methods employed provided for the recovery of all the remains, minimised damage to the remains and helped to confirm the identity of the exhumed individuals. The process facilitated the participation of the descendants of the buried individuals and/or any group or community by tradition, or otherwise, concerned with the graves through a transparent and participative social consulting process. This ensured that the project team was cognisant of the requirements and wishes of all affected people regarding the excavation of the graves, and enabled them to design and employ strategies to satisfy *bona fide* requirements and suggested procedures with the full participation of the affected people.

### **1. IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES**

#### **1.1. Site Visit and Field Survey**

Several site visits, apart from excavation, occurred during the course of the relocation project. The first of these on 15 June 2001 familiarized the project team with the locality of the graves and served as a first survey of the number of graves. Eight graves were identified and marked. Three of the graves were recently cleared of vegetation and evidence of recent offerings in the form of snuff was observed. The other five graves were also clearly visible but overgrown and showed no sign of recent visits by relatives.

At the time when the site notices were erected on site (22 June 2001) it became evident that more than eight graves were located at the site. This was possible to observe due to the influence of a recent veldt fire that destroyed the heavy vegetation in the direct vicinity of the graves. On 29 August 2001, during a site visit with the families, two more possible graves were pointed out by family representatives bringing the total number of possible graves affected by the development to 14. These graves were allocated numbers (graves no. DEF1-14) and the surface features were permanently marked with the grave number. The location of the graves was surveyed on 10 October 2001 and a map of the cemetery (Fig. 1) was drawn before excavations commenced.

## 1.2. Archival and Documentary Research and Facilitating Public Participation

### *First visit to gravesite*

The I Wasserman and JD Kriel (social consultants for the project) first visited the affected gravesite on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2001. Eight graves were observed. Of these graves, three appeared to be well maintained and two showed evidence of recent ceremonial activity (a box of fresh snuff was found on each).

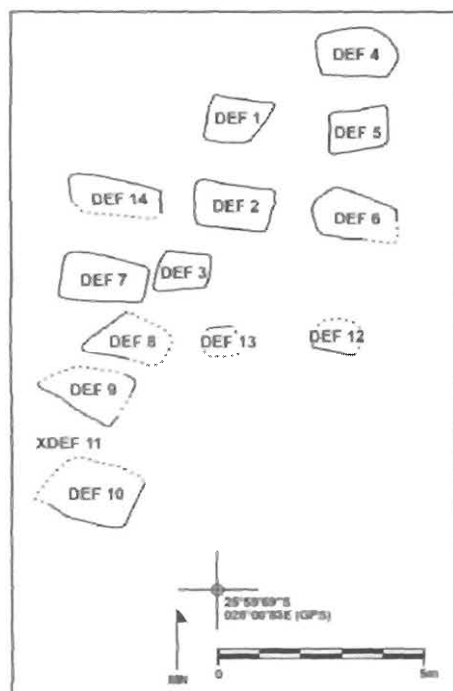
The fact that somebody still performed ceremonies at the graves was confirmed by two members of Dainfern Estates Security who were at the time on duty at the property; they commented that a particular man paid frequent visits to the graves.

### *First meeting with the Letlhake family representative*

Only one person responded to the notice at the gravesite: on the 11<sup>th</sup> of July 2001 Mr. Gabriel Seboyane faxed a letter to the Project coordinator informing him that some of his relatives were buried at the affected gravesite. This letter was forwarded to the social consultants who arranged a meeting between themselves and Mr. Seboyane for the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2001 at the gravesite.

### **Figure 1**

Measured plan of the Dainfern Estates Cemetery.



#### LEGEND:

- ..... Unclear distinction
- Clear distinction

While waiting on Mr. Seboyane the graves were counted again. Since the vegetation was cleared by fire, indications were found of more graves than were initially identified: ten definite graves were counted while uncertainty prevailed with regard to four cases of apparent heaped soil.

The following information was obtained during discussions with Mr. Seboyane:

- Mr. Seboyane positively identified three of the graves and indicated that they belonged to his mother's younger brother, his mother's mother and his mother's father's father respectively. They all belonged to the Letlhake family but he could not provide the full names of any of the deceased nor the date and cause of their particular deaths. He undertook to consult his maternal relatives on these matters.
- Determining the burial dates proved to be problematic. Mr. Seboyane was born on 23 July 1948 (although his ID document erroneously indicates his year of birth as 1951; ID number: 510723 5345 08 7). He is the eldest of six children (he has two younger sisters and three younger brothers). All his siblings are still alive but his parents have passed away. His mother, the eldest of four children, died on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May 1983 at the age of 54. One of her younger brothers (called David) and her younger sister (called Nono) are still alive.
- The graves of both Mr. Seboyane's mother's mother and mother's father's father were without any doubt older than 60 years. Mr. Seboyane undertook to try and obtain the death certificate of his mother's mother as well as of his mother's brother. The latter was probably buried less than 60 years ago since he was younger than Mr. Seboyane's mother who would have been 72 years of age in 2001. Mr. Seboyane did not know at what age his uncle passed away since he was uncertain whether he himself had already been born at the time of his uncle's death.
- According to Mr. Seboyane the other graves were already in place at the time of his uncle's burial.

Mr. Seboyane indicated that he would prefer his deceased relatives' graves to be relocated in Alexandra Township where he himself resides. If no new graves could be made at Alexandra Cemetery, he would be satisfied to have the graves relocated in the Fourways Cemetery.

#### *Second meeting with the Letlhake family*

During a follow-up meeting between Mr. Gabriel Seboyane and the social consultants on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August 2001, he gave feedback on the discussions he had with his relatives. The following new data were obtained:

- Mr. Seboyane's **mother's father's father** was named Caiphus Letlhake who died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 1950.

- Mr. Seboyane managed to obtain the death certificate of his mother's father, Andries Letlhake, who passed away on 14 June 1979 at the age of 65 years (Refer Addendum A). Since it is believed that Andries' wife, Sannie Letlhake (Mr. Seboyane's **mother's mother** who was buried at the affected gravesite), died four or five years before her husband (Andries Letlhake), the date of her death could be estimated at 1974-1975.
- Mr. Seboyane remained unable to provide particulars with regard to his **mother's brother**.
- Mr. Seboyane completed the forms requesting the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of his relatives (Refer Addendum B).

#### *First contact with the Monageng family*

Mr. Seboyane came into contact with another family who had buried relatives at the affected gravesite, the Monageng family. He visited them during the afternoon of the day of the meeting. The social consultants were able to telephonically converse with Mr. Frans Boroko (ID no. 580318 5577 089) whose mother's mother, Maria Monageng, was buried at the gravesite in 1930. Mr. Boroko's own mother, Mary Boroko, was still alive and was prepared to meet with the social consultants at the gravesite. A joint meeting with the two identified families (Letlhake and Monageng) was scheduled for the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 2001.

Mr. Frans Boroko also mentioned another family who had buried their maternal grandmother at the affected gravesite. He undertook to visit them and invite them to the next meeting.

#### *Joint meeting with representatives of three affected families*

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 2001 a joint meeting was held with the affected families:

- Mr. Gabriel Seboyane, representative of the **Letlhake family**, confirmed the following information with regard to his family graves:

<b><u>Grave no DEF1:</u></b>	Mother's brother Name and date of death unknown
<b><u>Grave no DEF2:</u></b>	Mother's father's father: Caiphus Letlhake Date of death: 22 March 1950
<b><u>Grave no DEF3:</u></b>	Mother's mother: Sannie Letlhake Date of death estimated at 1974-1975

Three members of the **Monageng family** attended the meeting: Mrs. Mary Kwati Boroko (born in 1923), daughter of the deceased, Mary's own daughter, Dina Maria Boroko (born in 1940) and Mary's son, Frans Boroko (born in 1958). Mrs. Mary Boroko completed the form requesting the relocation of her mother's grave (Refer Addendum C):

**Grave no DEF6:** Mother: Maria Monageng  
Date of death: 1930

- As mentioned before (see 4.4 above) the Borokos knew of a third family who would be affected by the proposed relocation of the graves. They brought Mrs. Lettie Mabena (born in 1934) to the meeting. She reported that her father's mother, Deborah **Phofu**, was buried at the affected gravesite but that she did not know which grave was hers nor did she know the date/cause of her death. However, since Mrs. Mabena's father was born in 1909, it could be deduced that her father's mother's grave had to be older than 60 years. As the oldest living representative of her family (of her five siblings only a younger brother was still alive) she did not hesitate to sign the form requesting the relocation of her paternal grandmother's grave (Refer Addendum D):

**Grave no ?:** Father's mother: Deborah Phofu  
Date of death unknown

- The representatives of the three families expressed their satisfaction with the process to date and made the following requests regarding future procedures:
- Since they intended to be present on the day that the graves were to be excavated, they requested it to take place on a Saturday (thus not interfering with their work duties).
- They requested to be informed two weeks prior to the date on which the graves were to be excavated in order to perform their traditional ceremonies.
- They requested that the graves be relocated to Alexandra Cemetery (where they reside), or at Fourways Cemetery as second choice.
- They wanted to be informed of the date of reburial at least two weeks in advance in order to notify their relatives and to prepare for the occasion.
- The family representatives requested the erection of a memorial stone at the graves indicating the date of reinterment from Dainfern Estates and the names and dates of death of their deceased relatives.
- They asked for financial assistance to 'feed their relatives' on the day of the reburial.
- Each family requested a copy of the final report documenting the process and the findings on the individual graves.

The three families did not know of any other family who had buried relatives at the affected gravesite nor did anybody else respond to the notice at the gravesite.

### **1.3. Notices**

#### *Notice on site*

Following the first site visit notices in English and Setswana were drawn up and erected on the site on 22 June, 2001 (Refer Addendum E for copy of notice). The notices were displayed for a period of six weeks as is legally required. Refer 1.2. for reaction to notice.

#### *Newspaper advertisement*

A newspaper advertisement in English and Setswana was placed in the Sowetan Newspaper on 7 August, 2001 in both English and Sotho (Refer Addendum F for copy of advertisements). Although the mandatory 14 days were allowed no reply on these notices were received.

## **2. COMPLYING WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

All information pertaining to the provenance of the affected graves were taken into account in order to ascertain whether the graves were:

- Younger than 60 years;
- Older than 60 years;
- Older than 100 years;
- That of a victim of conflict
- A person of royal decent.

From the information gathered during the public participation process it became evident that graves younger than 60 years and graves older than 60 years were affected by the development. Some specific buried individuals could also be identified by family and other members of the community (Refer 1.2.). No graves older than 100 years and no victims of conflict or persons of royal decent buried in affected graves were identified.

The “discovery” of all graves that are not located in a cemetery administered by a recognised local authority must be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the South African Police Services (SAPS). The SAHRA archaeologist for the Chief Executive Officer was telephonically informed of the proposed relocation of the graves on 23 July 2001. The SAPS District Commissioner was informed of the proposed relocation of the graves by the Director: Local Government Management, Gauteng Provincial Government on 28 August, 2001 (Ref: DPLG 12/10/1/B)(Refer Addendum G for copy).



SAHRA stated that some of the graves affected by the development fell under their jurisdiction, and that the cemetery has local heritage value, while the SAPS stated that they have no criminal or judicial interest in any graves earmarked for relocation.

Different legislation applies to the different categories of graves that formed part of the project:

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation to proceed with the relocation of the graves was received from the Director: Local Government Management, Gauteng Provincial Government dated 28 August 2001 (Ref: DPLG 12/10/1/B)(Refer Addendum G for copy). This permission was granted after permission was obtained on 19 September 2001 from the Director-General: Health of the National Department of Health (Ref: J2X/60/03)(Refer Addendum D for copy). Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment was also obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. These permissions were obtained by Twala-Ama-Afrika Funeral Undertakers during the process of re-interment of the remains. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws were also adhered to. Human remains were handled and transported under the Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act) authorisation of the Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria.

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). An excavation permit (No.: 80/01/09/002/81)(Refer Addendum E for copy) was received from the SAHRA Archaeologist for the Chief Executive Officer (dated 25 September, 2001 and valid until 1 October, 2002). The Procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) is applicable to graves older than 60 years which are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority (Refer 1.2 and 1.3 of this report). Since the affected graves in category were not situated inside a formal cemetery but was to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority was obtained by Twala-Ama-Afrika Funeral Undertakers and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority were be adhered to. The relocation of the affected graves in this category was supervised by a qualified archaeologist on the APP staff accredited by SAHRA and the Cultural Resource Management Section of the South African Association of Archaeologists.



### 3. EXHUMATION AND ANALYSIS OF REMAINS

#### 3.1. Methods of Excavation

The first aim of the excavation of the structures included in the Dainfern Estates Grave Relocation Project was to establish whether a given structure represented a grave. This was done by clearing all vegetation from the structure and observing the shape, size and the presence of cultural materials on the surface. Should any indications exist that the structure represents the surface features of a grave the method as described below was followed. If no indications of the presence of a grave were observed the surface features of the structure were excavated with a trowel and dustpan and the material screened through 5 mm mesh to depth approximately 10 cm below the present surface. This was done in order to observe any indications of sub-surface disturbance, which might indicate the presence of a burial pit. If such indications were observed the method as described below was employed. If no indications of the presence of a grave below the surface structure was observed a test trench was dug (approximately 40 cm wide and down to a depth of approximately 1m) approximately in the middle of the excavated area and through the whole width. If no indications of sub-surface disturbance or the presence of cultural materials or human remains were observed it was accepted that the structure did not represent a grave and excavations were abandoned.

If any indications of the structure being a grave were observed the aim of the excavation was the *in situ* exposure of the burial and associated artefacts (Nienaber and Steyn, 1999). The focus was on accurate and complete documentation (Nienaber, 1997). Various methods for the excavation of graves have been proposed by different authors (Hester, 1975; Joukowsky, 1980; Krogman and Iscan, 1986; Morse, 1978) but all stress the need for adequate workspace around the exposed remains and a systematic approach to the removal of individual bones. The archaeological method, including extensive test trenching to prevent damage to the remains, was employed. This approach was largely similar to that of forensic archaeology where buried body cases are concerned. The approach was adapted for each situation since graves vary in shape, size, depth and content (Nienaber, 1999). The methods used in forensic archaeology are discussed by Steyn, *et.al.* (2000).

In each case the surface features of the grave were cleaned and documented (as described before). Hereafter the cultural material associated with the remains were collected and catalogued. The surface features were removed through excavating according to the archaeological method and all observations regarding construction, materials and characteristics of the surface features were documented.

After the removal of the surface features the extent of the burial pit was ascertained through excavation and observation of differences in the matrix. After the indications of the presence and characteristics of the burial pit were documented the in-fill was excavated to expose the human

remains and associated cultural materials. Removal of the matrix of the burial pit was accomplished through the test-trench approach whereby a narrow trench (25-30 cm wide) is excavated with a trowel to a depth of between 15 and 20 cm in the lower third of the burial pit (in this instance the lower third usually constituted the eastern side of the grave). This area is chosen since it is most likely that the femurs of the skeleton occur in this part of the grave. Since the femur is a robust bone it is usually not easily damaged through excavation. If no indications of the presence of human remains are observed in the test trench the remaining in-fill matrix, down to the depth of the test trench, was removed with a shovel. The removed matrix was carefully screened to retrieve any possible cultural artefacts associated with the burial. This process was repeated until indications of the presence of human remains were observed.

At this stage care was taken to leave as much of the skeleton as possible uncovered in order to protect the remains from damage by excavation and to preserve the integrity of the context of the skeletal elements and possible associated cultural remains. The extent and characteristics of the burial pit was now documented and the workspace was assessed and enlarged if not sufficient. This was only done after documentation of the features of the burial pit and without sacrificing any vital information.

As soon as evidence indicating the presence of the remains was observed the excavation continued with the aim of ascertaining the extent of the skeletal remains and the location of the different skeletal elements. As soon as the location and extent of the skeleton was established a trench was dug around the remains so that the skeleton was enclosed in a low pedestal of matrix. The remains were then uncovered, starting from the middle and working outwards. This method again ensures the minimum disturbance of the remains and associated cultural materials. As soon as the skeleton was uncovered it was documented *in situ*, removed and packed for analysis. A further test trench of 15 cm deep was dug in the area directly underlying the location of the remains to ensure that all possible remains and artefacts were found and recovered.

### **3.2. Methods of Skeletal Analysis**

Only remains that were not identified during public participation and social consultation were analyzed.

The techniques that were applied were aimed at the reconstruction of individuals rather than the study of populations. The only parallel methodology that exists are the techniques of forensic anthropology that also aims to ascertain the identity of individuals (Krogman and Iscan, 1986). Where possible deductions regarding pathology, health and other indicators of stress should be considered during a reconstruction of events and the interpretation of evidence. The data gathered during analysis are recorded in a suitable format such as that proposed by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) for remains that are to be reinterred.

A number of human skeletons were excavated from the informal cemetery at Dainfern Estates. All these skeletons were cleaned, studied and measured. Although only a brief report, mostly reflecting on age, sex, racial affinity and diseases are given in this report, more detail (such as metric data) on these skeletons are available if needed.

In the analysis of the skeletons, standard anthropological techniques and measurements were used. South African data were used as far as possible and available for the determination of demographic characteristics. Age was determined, in the case of juvenile individuals, mainly with the help of dental eruption and development (Ferembach *et al* 1980; Krogman & Iscan 1986, Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994). For adolescents, epiphyseal closure was added. In the adults a variety of methods were employed, including sternal ends of ribs (Oettlé & Steyn 2000), cranial suture closure (Krogman & Iscan 1986), and general degeneration.

Sex was determined using the non-metric characteristics of the pelvis, mandible (Loth & Henneberg 1996) and skull (Ferembach *et al* 1980, Krogman & Iscan 1986), as well as metric data from the humerus (Steyn & Iscan 1999) and femur (Iscan, unpublished data). Population affinity was assessed with the help of non-metric and metric data from the skull and mandible (De Villiers 1968; Iscan & Steyn 1999). For purposes of determining ante-mortem stature, the formulae for South African Blacks, developed by Lundy & Feldesman (1987), were used.

Pathological changes to the bones were assessed in each case, although it was not attempted to make a specific diagnosis in each case. Information from text books by Ortner and Putschar (1981), Steinbock (1976) and Aufderheide & Rodriguez-Martin (1998) were used. No special investigations, such as X-rays, were employed.

#### **4. EXCAVATION OF STRUCTURES AND ANALYSIS OF REMAINS**

During the first two weeks of October 2001, the representatives of the three affected families (Letlhake, Monageng and Phofu) were contacted several times – first to keep them informed of the intended exhumation process and later, upon receipt of the permit, to notify them of the exact dates of exhumation.

Excavations took place from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2001. All family representatives attended the exhumation of their family graves on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2001.

## **4.1. Structure DEF1**

### **4.1.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of the structure consisted of a rectangularly shaped outline of rocks filled with earth to form a low platform. It was oriented east-west and was between 20 and 35 cm higher than the surrounding surface. The surface features were 1,58 m long and 1,16 m wide. At the north-western corner of the surface dressing a block of concrete formed part of the outline of rocks (Fig. 2).

### **4.1.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit was clearly defined through differences in compaction. The deposit surrounding the structure was very compacted and enabled the burial pit to be very clearly delineated due to the softer nature of the infill material. The burial pit was 1,30 m long, 0,60 m wide and 1,25 m deep.

### **4.1.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

No human remains were found in the grave. The poorly preserved remnants of a small wooden coffin was found at a depth of 1,25 m below the surface. The size of the coffin could be accurately measured due to the clear distinction between the burial pit and the surrounding deposit. The hollow left by the decomposed coffin was 40 cm long, 20 cm wide and approximately 11 cm deep (Fig. 3.). Small iron nails were also recovered.

The fact that no remains were found might be due to total decomposition of the remains. If the size of the coffin is taken into account the remains were those of a small baby. This deduction was also confirmed by the family. The skeleton of an infant is not well developed and is prone to decomposition. It is also known that decomposing wood in the presence of bone will aid deterioration of the bone (Hunter, *et.al.*, 1997).

### **4.1.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Since no remains were recovered from the grave no analysis was possible. The grave was also identified by one of the affected families.

### **4.1.5. Synthesis of Results**

This structure was the grave of the elder brother of Mr. Gabriel Siboyane who died at a very young age. The individual was buried in a wooden coffin. The specific burial position of the body is not known but in general the burial practice conforms with the Christian-Western style.

## **Figure 2**

The surface features of DEF1.



## **Figure 3**

The hollow in the floor of the burial pit of DEF1 indicating the presence of a coffin.



## **4.2. Structure DEF2**

### **4.2.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of this structure were very similar in shape and size to that of DEF3. It consisted of an elongated ellipse shaped outline of rocks filled with earth. It was oriented east-west and was 2,44 m long and 1,36 m wide. It was between 20 and 35 cm higher than the surrounding surface. Due to the presence of a *karee* tree, the eastern half of the southern side of the structure was disturbed and therefore not clearly defined (Fig. 4). Snuff containers and empty glass bottles on the surface of the structure indicated recent offerings at the grave.

#### **4.2.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit occurred directly below the surface features of the structure. Although it can be described as roughly rectangular, the extent was partly obliterated due to disturbances caused by the roots of the *karee* tree which grew next to the grave. The extent was estimated as approximately 1,91 m long and 0,78 m wide.

At a depth of 1,51 m below the surface 8 sheets of corrugated iron of various sizes were found (Fig 5). After the corrugated iron sheets were removed the poorly preserved remnants of a wooden coffin were found.

#### **4.2.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found inside the remnants of the coffin 32 cm below the corrugated iron sheets. The individual was buried on the back in an extended position and oriented east-west. The neck was flexed and the skull rotated so that it faced diagonally upwards in a north-easterly direction. The upper limbs rested alongside the thorax with the elbows flexed and the forearms crossed on the chest with the left arm on top. The lower limbs were fully extended with the feet in the anatomical position (Fig. 6.).

#### **4.2.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Since the individual was specifically identified prior to exhumation no analysis of the remains was conducted.

#### **4.2.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains were identified as those of Caiphus Letlhake by the Siboyane family. The individual was buried in the Christian-Western style in a wooden coffin covered with corrugated iron sheets.

**Figure 4**

The surface features of DEF2.



**Figure 5**

Corrugated iron sheets covering the remains in DEF2.





## **Figure 6**

Human remains DEF2 *in situ*.



### **4.3. Structure DEF3**

#### **4.3.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of structure DEF3 represented a formal grave dressing consisting of a border of rocks filled in with earth. This surface dressing had the shape of an elongated ellipse and was between 20 and 28 cm higher than the surrounding surface, oriented east-west. The structure was 2.07 m long and 1,20 m wide (Fig. 7.). Snuff containers and glass shards on the surface of the grave dressing indicated recent offerings at the grave. A *karee* tree grew between structures DEF 2 and 3.

#### **4.3.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit was totally indistinct and no indications of its presence was observed.

#### **4.3.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found at a depth of 1,66 m below the surface. It was extended on the back and oriented east-west. The remains were positioned slightly rotated to left side as if the head-side of



the coffin was lowered first causing the body to shift into the left corner and along the left side of the coffin. The neck was flexed and the skull rotated so that it rested on the left shoulder. Due to the shifted position of the remains it still faced upwards. The left arm was flexed at the elbow so that the left hand rested on the chest. Not all of the bones of the right arm were preserved but fragments of the humerus were found alongside the thorax. Both the legs were extended, but since the bones of the feet were not preserved their position could not be visualized (Fig. 8.).

Although no wood was preserved several nails indicated that that the individual was buried in a wooden coffin. Color differences in the matrix surrounding the remains also indicated the presence of decomposed wood.

#### **4.3.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Since this individual was specifically identified prior to exhumation no analysis of the remains was conducted.

#### **4.3.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains in this grave was identified by the Siboyane family as Sannie Letlhake. She was buried in the Christian-Western style in a wooden coffin.

### **Figure 7**

The surface features of DEF3.



## **Figure 8**

Human remains DEF3 *in situ*.



### **4.4. Structure DEF4**

#### **4.4.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of the grave consisted of a low rectangular shaped mound of rocks 2,14 m long and 1,30 m wide at its widest point. The mound was oriented east to west with a vertically placed rock at the western end. No cultural materials were found associated with the surface dressing. A termite mound occurred approximately in the middle of the northern side of the feature (Fig 9.). The rocks forming the feature only occurred on the surface and did not continue any deeper.

#### **4.4.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit occurred directly below the surface features and was clearly defined due to differences in compaction between the matrix of the pit and the surrounding deposit. The burial pit was approximately 1 m wide and 1,65 m long with a depth of approximately 1,42 m.

#### **4.4.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found associated with a few iron nails indicating the presence of a coffin. No wood was preserved. The skeleton was in an extended position on its back oriented 268° east of north (east-west). The neck was flexed and the skull rotated so that the chin rested on the left shoulder.

The skull faced north-east. Both upper limbs rested alongside the thorax with both elbows slightly flexed so that the hands rested on the pelvis. Both lower limbs were extended with the feet rotated to the outside. Both knees were slightly flexed, the right somewhat more than the left (Fig. 10.).

#### **4.4.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

The remains were very well preserved and all long bones were present. The skull, however, was fragmented but the mandible was intact. Ribs, vertebrae, pelvic bones, scapulae as well as hand and foot bones were also found.

##### *Sex*

Sex was not assessed, as the remains were immature.

##### *Age*

Using dental development, the age of the skeleton was estimated to  $6 \pm 3$  months. The left and right sides of the mandible were fused, and the lower central incisors just started to appear.

##### *Population Group*

Remains were too young and fragmented to determine racial affinity.

##### *Teeth*

Tooth germs were visible but only the central incisor had started to erupt.

##### *Trauma/Pathology*

No signs of disease or trauma could be observed.

#### **4.4.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains were those of an individual approximately  $6 \pm 3$  months old buried in the Christian-Western style, probably in a wooden coffin. No signs of disease or trauma could be observed. The identity of this individual could not be ascertained, but the remains were claimed by the Siboyane family.

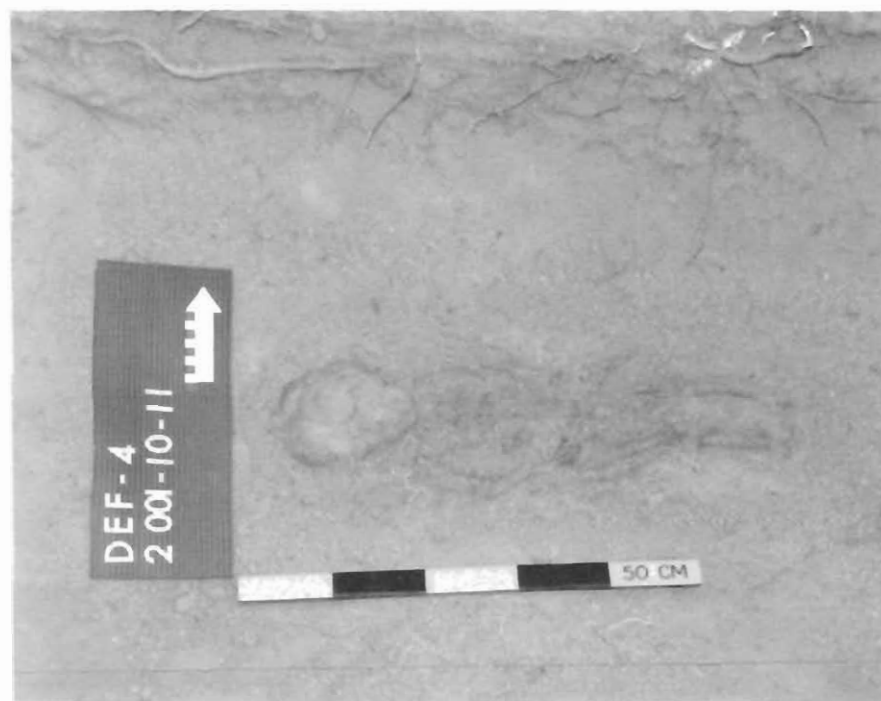
**Figure 9**

The surface features of DEF4.



**Figure 10**

Human remains DEF4 *in situ*.



## **4.5. Structure DEF5**

### **4.5.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface of the grave was formally dressed with a structure consisting of a rectangular shaped ring of rocks filled with earth similar to that which occur on the surrounding surface. The dressing tapered somewhat to the western end and had the following dimensions: length – 1,83 m; width on the western side – 0,86 m; width on the eastern side – approximately 1,18 m. In total the structure was between 10 and 18 cm higher than the surrounding surface (Fig. 11.). No cultural materials were found associated with the surface features. The rocks forming the ring continued for one or two layers of rocks below the surface. A single shard of clear glass was found just below the surface after the surface dressing was removed.

### **4.5.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit occurred directly below the surface features, but was not very distinct especially in the area closer to the surface. It was therefore difficult to ascertain the precise shape and dimensions of the feature. The pit was roughly rectangular and approximately 1,33 m long and 0,50 m wide. The remains were found at a depth of 1,42 m, which was also the deepest extent of the pit.

### **4.5.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The fairly well preserved remnants of a wooden coffin, with the lid still in place, were found 1,22 m below the surface. The coffin was covered with black textile of which some fragments were recovered. The coffin was 1,44 m long; 0,40 m wide at the eastern end and 0,48 m wide at the western end.

Directly below the lid of the coffin at the western end a single tooth was found. Termite activity in the vicinity of the remains was evident. At the eastern side, approximately 5-7 cm below the lid of the coffin, poorly preserved femora and tibiae were found. No other remains were found (Fig 12.). At the western side of the grave the deposit was further excavated in a search for more remains, this led to the uncovering of a very hard compacted, homogeneous gravel deposit, without doubt the bottom of the grave. From the position of the femora and tibiae that were found it can be deduced that the body was buried on the back in an extended position and oriented east-west. The poor preservation of the remains can be attributed to the termite activity and the presence of the decomposing wood of the coffin.

### **4.5.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Preservation of the bones was poor, and only sections of both femora and tibiae as well as a single tooth (?premolar) were preserved.

### *Sex*

Due to the poor preservation, sex was difficult to determine. The midshaft femoral dimensions were fairly small, and fell more into the female ranges. A very tentative diagnosis of a female could thus be made.

### *Age*

The individual was an adult, as the proximal femoral epiphysis was closed. Due to the poor preservation a closer estimate was not possible.

### *Population affinity*

Due to the poor preservation, no assessment could be made.

### *Antemortem stature*

Due to the poor preservation, no assessment could be made.

### *Dentition*

One tooth, possibly a premolar, was present. It was not complete, and no obvious pathologies were observed.

### *Health*

No signs of trauma or pathology could be observed.

## **4.5.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains were those of an adult, possibly female individual. Poor preservation made assessment difficult. The individual was probably buried in the Christian-Western style in a wooden coffin.

The grave was identified as that of Deborah Phofu. No evidence contradicting this identification was found during the investigation of the grave or the analysis of the remains. The remains were analyzed in order to confirm in which grave this individual was buried since some uncertainty regarding the specific grave existed.

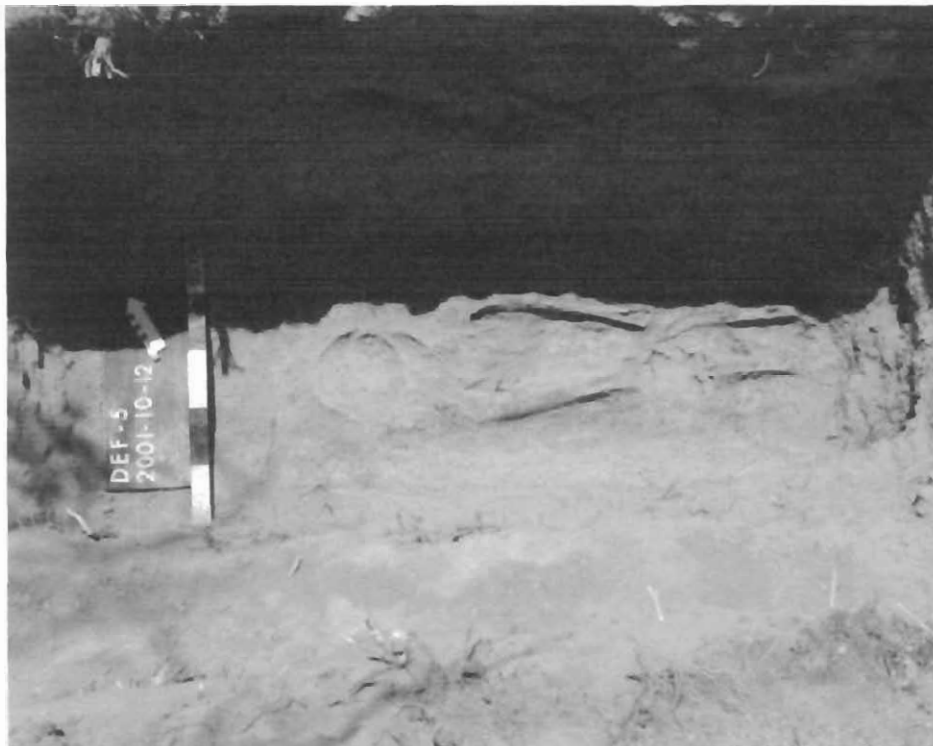
**Figure 11**

The surface features of DEF5.



**Figure 12**

Human remains DEF5 *in situ*.



## **4.6. Structure DEF6**

### **4.6.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of this structure consisted of a poorly defined low mound of gravelly earth and small rocks similar to that found on the surrounding surface in the vicinity of the structure. The mound was somewhat better defined on the western side by a semi circle of small rocks. The eastern and south-eastern extent of the structure was very poorly defined. The structure was oriented east-west and it was estimated as approximately 2,14 m long and 1,23 m wide with a roughly rectangular shape (Fig. 13.). No cultural materials were found associated with the surface features of this structure.

### **4.6.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit occurred directly below the surface features and was well defined by differences in texture and compaction between the infill material of the pit and the surrounding deposits. The burial pit was rectangular in shape and was 2,03 m long, 0,72 m wide and 1,86 m deep.

### **4.6.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found in an extended position on the back and oriented east-west. The remains were closely associated with the very poorly preserved remnants of a wooden coffin. The preservation of the remains was also very poor. The neck of the individual was flexed so that the chin rested on the chest. Although the neuro-cranium was not preserved, the skull probably faced diagonally upwards in an easterly direction. Both the upper limbs rested alongside the thorax in an extended position with both hands next to the corresponding side of the pelvis. Both the legs were fully extended with the feet in the anatomical position, but slightly rotated to the left (Fig. 14.).

### **4.6.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Since the individual was specifically identified no analysis of the remains was conducted.

### **4.6.5. Synthesis of Results**

The buried individual was identified by the Baroko family as Maria Monageng. She was buried in the Christian-Western style in a wooden coffin.



**Figure 13**

**The surface features of DEF6.**



**Figure 14**

**Human remains DEF6 *in situ*.**



## 4.7. Structure DEF7

### 4.7.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features

The surface features of the structure consisted of a low mound of gravelly earth also containing small rocks, similar to the surface features of DEF8, 9 and 10. It was orientated east-west and was roughly rectangular in shape. No border of rocks occurred, thus the extent of the feature was not well defined especially on the northern side where the edge was totally obliterated. On the south eastern corner two larger rocks occurred (Fig. 15.). The extent of the feature was estimated as approximately 2,36 m long and 1,32 m wide. A plastic snuff container was found on the surface of the feature in the south western corner.

### 4.7.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics

Although the remains were found directly below the surface features (at a depth of 2,01 m) the extent of the burial pit could not be distinguished due to extensive termite activity rendering any differences in color/texture/compaction between the infill of the burial shaft and the surrounding deposits indistinct.

### 4.7.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position

The human remains were found lying on the back in an extended position and oriented east-west. Due to extensive termite activity in the vicinity of the remains the preservation thereof was very poor. None of the extremities of the skeleton could be visualized apart from the right foot that was in the anatomical position (Fig. 16.).

A few fragments of wood found in the vicinity of the right shoulder, several coffin nails and a sheet metal plate (possibly a coffin decoration) found on top of the left femur indicated that the individual was buried in a coffin.

### 4.7.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains

Preservation of the bones was poor, and only the anterior part of the mandible, pelvic fragments, sections of both femora and tibiae and other fragments were preserved.

#### Sex

Due to the poor preservation, sex was difficult to determine. The mandible was delicate and the teeth small. The small pieces of pelvis that were present seemed to indicate wide sciatic notches. These indicators point to a possibly female individual.

### *Age*

The individual was clearly an adult, as all the permanent teeth had erupted and all epiphyses were closed. Extensive dental wear indicated that the individual was not too young, and was probably older than 30 years.

### *Population affinity*

Due to the poor preservation, no assessment could be made.

### *Antemortem stature*

Due to the poor preservation, no assessment could be made.

### *Dentition*

The right mandibular first premolar and canine as well as all the incisors were lost postmortem. All the other teeth were covered by a black substance, which also colored the teeth, making assessment for pathologies difficult. No obvious pathologies were observed.

### *Health*

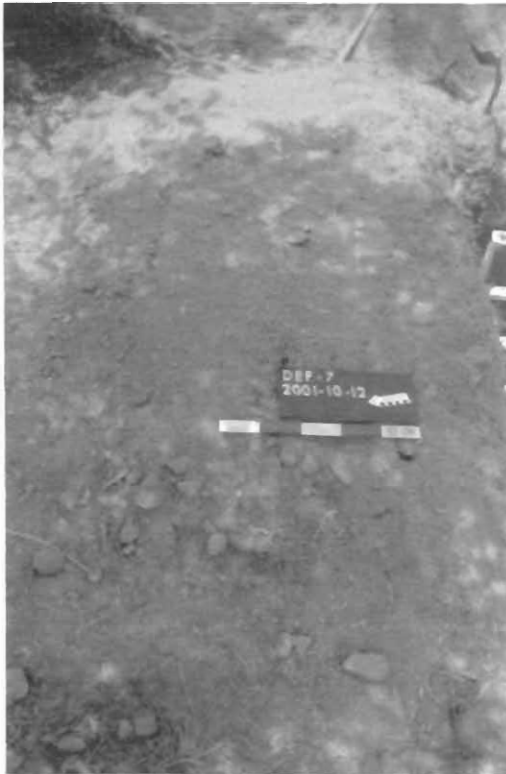
No signs of trauma or pathology could be observed.

## **4.7.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains were those of a possibly female individual who was older than 30 years. Poor preservation made assessment difficult. The individual was probably buried in the Christian-Western style in a wooden coffin. Although the remains could not be specifically identified they were claimed by the Siboyane family.

**Figure 15**

The surface features of DEF7.



**Figure 16**

Human remains DEF7 *in situ*.



## 4.8. Structure DEF8

### 4.8.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features

The grave was formally dressed with a low mound of earth oriented east-west. The mound was rectangular in shape with rounded corners and was 2,62 m long and 1,09 m wide. The mound of earth also contained gravel and small rocks and was approximately 20-30 cm higher than the surrounding surface on the northern, eastern and western sides. On the southern side the mound was joined to the surface dressing of DEF9, which in turn was joined to DEF10 to the south to form a large low mound. The south-eastern, south-western and north-western corners of the DEF8 dressing, as well as short stretches of the southern and northern sides adjacent to the corners, were bordered by broken clay bricks. The eastern side and north-eastern corner of the dressing were bordered by rocks. The northern side of the mound had no bordering. At the western side a broken block of concrete occurred on the surface of the feature (Fig. 17.). This concrete block might have represented a headstone for the grave. No cultural materials were found on the surface of the feature. Approximately in the middle of the southern side of the grave dressing (between DEF8 and DEF9) a young *seringa* tree grew.

During the excavation of the surface dressing several bottle tops from beer, wine and cold drink bottles were found. The pull-tab of a drinks can, pieces of decorated blue glass, fragments of plastic flowers and shards of a flower vase were also recovered.

### 4.8.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics

The burial pit was clearly defined due to differences in compaction and texture between the infill material and the surrounding deposit. It was rectangular in shape and was 2,06 m long, 0,69 m wide and 2,02 m deep.

### 4.8.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position

The skeleton was found in an extended position on its back and oriented east-west. Coffin nails and the presence of a metal coffin handle next to the head of the left femur indicated that the individual was buried in a coffin. No wood from the coffin was preserved. The skull was in the anatomical position and faced upwards. Both the upper limbs were extended along the sides of the upper body. Both elbows were slightly flexed and both forearms were rotated inwards. The right hand rested on top of the right side of the pelvis, while the left hand was below the left os coxa. Both lower limbs were extended with the lower legs rotated so that the feet were turned outwards with the heels towards each other (Fig. 18.).

#### 4.8.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains

Preservation of the bones was poor. The skull and mandible were mostly in tact, and all major long bones were represented. None of the long bones were, however, completely in tact. Soil conditions destroyed the cortical surface of most of the bones. Also present were pieces of the os coxae, rib and vertebral fragments and a few hand and foot bones.

##### *Sex*

Sex was difficult to determine due to the poor condition of the bones. The section of the pelvis that had been preserved, seemed to indicate a wide sciatic notch. The mandible, however, was fairly robust and the skull was not typical of either sex. Humeral dimensions fell more into the female ranges. A tentative diagnosis of a female was made.

##### *Age*

The individual was clearly an adult, as all the permanent teeth had erupted and all epiphyses were closed. No sternal ends of ribs or intact vertebrae were available for assessment. The third molars showed very little wear. The age was estimated to between 20 and 45 years.

##### *Population affinity*

The shape of the skull (cranial index 71.3), orbits (orbital index 93.8) and nose (nasal index 52.9) indicated an individual of South African Negroid descent.

##### *Antemortem stature*

Stature was estimated with the help of the length of the tibia. Using the Lundy and Feldesman formulae for South African Black females, the antemortem stature was calculated to about 157.2 cm. This is within the expected ranges for a South African Black female.

##### *Dentition*

All the upper incisors were lost antemortem. The upper right canine and first premolar were lost postmortem. All the lower teeth were present. No decay was observed.

##### *Health*

No signs of trauma or pathology could be observed.

#### 4.8.5. Synthesis of Results

The remains were those of a possibly female individual of between 20 and 45 years old. She was of South African Negroid descent, and was about 157 cm tall. No signs of trauma or pathology could be

observed. She was buried in a coffin in the Christian-Western style. Although the individual could not be specifically identified she was claimed to be a member of the Siboyane family.

**Figure 17**

The surface features of DEF8.



**Figure 18**

Human remains DEF8 *in situ*.



## **4.9. Structure DEF9**

### **4.9.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of this grave consisted of a low earth mound that was amalgamated with the surface features of DEF8 on the northern side and with DEF10 on the southern side. The extent of the mound was poorly defined apart from the eastern side where it was bordered with a row of rocks (Fig. 19.). The mound was approximately 2,30 m long and 1,10 m wide and oriented east-west. No cultural materials were found on the surface of the grave dressing.

During the excavation of the surface dressing four plastic flower arrangements were found just below the surface roughly in the middle of the surface dressing. On the eastern part of the surface feature the lid of a plastic snuff container was also found just below the surface. After the earth that formed the mound was removed it became evident that the surface dressing was bordered by a roughly rectangular outline of rocks. The rocks occurred just below the present surface – this can be ascribed to the compaction of the infill of the burial pit, settling the outline of rocks, and the subsequent water erosion of the mound which has served to cover them further. On the south-western side the outline of rocks also incorporated a concrete block.

### **4.9.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

The burial pit occurred directly below the surface features of the grave and was clearly defined due to differences in compaction between the infill of the pit and the surrounding deposits. It was rectangular in shape with the following dimensions: length – 2,30 m; width – 0,68 m and depth 1,70 m.

### **4.9.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found in the poorly preserved remnants of a coffin. No wood was preserved but the plastic lining of the coffin occurred just over and around the remains. Sheet-metal coffin decorations and ornamental coffin screws were also recovered from the vicinity of the remains.

The skeleton was found in an extended position on its back, oriented east-west. The neck was flexed and the skull rotated to the left so that it faced diagonally upwards in a north-easterly direction. Both the upper limbs were extended alongside the upper body with both hands next to the femora. Both legs were extended with the feet in the anatomical position (Fig. 20.).

On the right wrist of the individual a plastic hospital identification bracelet was found. The information indicated on the tag was no longer readable. In the area of the pelvis/lower abdomen signs of surgical procedures and the remnants of stitches was found. Peppercorn hair was found in the vicinity of the skull.



#### 4.9.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains

Preservation of the bones was excellent, and the skeleton was nearly complete. The skull and mandible were in tact, and all major long bones were present. Also present were the pelvis, ribs, vertebrae, scapulae as well as hand and foot bones.

##### *Sex*

The pelvis showed typical female characteristics such as wide sciatic notches, a wide subpubic angle and short and broad sacrum. This diagnosis of a female individual was confirmed by the skull and mandible, which appeared delicate with a rounded chin, sharp orbital margins and small mastoids.

##### *Age*

The individual was clearly an adult, as all the permanent teeth had erupted and all epiphyses were closed. Some of the cranial sutures showed early stages of closure, and osteophytes were present on some of the vertebrae. The sternal ends of the ribs were in phase 5 (33 - 43 y), and the teeth were very worn. These features indicate an individual of between 35 and 50 years of age.

##### *Population affinity*

The shape of the skull (cranial index 72.2), face (upper facial index 49.2) and nose (nasal index 61.7), as well as the degree of subnasal prognathism (gnathic index 100) indicate an individual of South African Negroid descent.

##### *Antemortem stature*

Stature was estimated with the help of the length of the femur. Using the Lundy and Feldesman formulae for South African Blacks, the antemortem stature was calculated to about 152 cm. Although fairly short, this falls within the ranges of what is expected for South African Black females.

##### *Dentition*

All teeth, with the exception of the upper right central incisor, were present. This incisor had been lost antemortem, with complete closure of the tooth socket. The teeth were severely worn, especially the left posterior and the central teeth. No decay was observed, but thick deposits of tartar were present on many of the teeth.

##### *Health*

Osteophytes and arthritic changes were evident on the cervical and lumbar vertebrae, especially on C3 - C7. Surgical material used for suturing was found in the vicinity of the abdomen. This is the type of material that is usually used to close an abdomen that is under pressure, e.g., an overweight individual

or where increased intra-abdominal pressure is present. The possibility that this individual died shortly after surgery must therefore be considered. No other signs of trauma or pathology could be observed.

#### 4.9.5. Synthesis of Results

The remains were those of female individual of between 35 and 50 years old. She was of South African Negroid descent and was about 152 cm tall. The presence of surgical material may indicate that she died shortly after surgery. She was buried in a decorated coffin in the Christian-Western style. Although the individual could not be specifically identified she was claimed by the Siboyane family.

#### **Figure 19**

The surface features of DEF9.



## **Figure 20**

Human remains DEF9 *in situ*.



### **4.10. Structure DEF10**

#### **4.10.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of this structure consisted of a poorly defined low earth mound that was joined to the surface features of DEF9 on the northern side. The mound appeared oval in shape and was oriented roughly east-west. Along the southern side of the mound a broken row of rocks could be seen. At the highest point of the mound an area of coarse gravel and small rocks occurred (Fig 21.). This could have been formed by water running down the slopes of the mound. Due to the mound being poorly defined the extent thereof was estimated as follows: length – 2,50 m; width – 1,30 m.

#### **4.10.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

Although the remains were eventually found directly below the surface features of the grave, at a depth of 1,75 m, no distinct signs indicating the presence of a burial pit was observed.

#### **4.10.3. Description of Remains and Burial Position**

The human remains were found inside the remnants of a coffin of which the wood was poorly preserved. Several ornamental screws and painted Plaster-of-Paris decorative moldings were found directly on top of the remains – these presumably decorated the lid of the coffin. The wood of the coffin was almost totally decomposed but the white plastic lining of the coffin was still intact (Fig. 22.).

The skeleton was found in an extended position on its back and oriented east-west. The skull was rotated and the neck flexed so that it faced diagonally upwards in a south-eastern direction. The right arm rested alongside the thorax with the elbow flexed so that the hand rested on the pelvis. The left arm was extended alongside the upper body with the hand just below and next to the left femur. Both lower limbs were extended with the left foot in the anatomical position. The right knee was slightly flexed with the lower leg rotated so that the right foot rested on its right side (Fig. 23.).

#### **4.10.4. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Remains**

Preservation of the bones was excellent, and the skeleton was near complete. The skull and mandible were in tact, and all major long bones were present. Also present were the pelvis, ribs, vertebrae, scapulae as well as hand and foot bones.

##### *Sex*

The pelvis showed typical male characteristics such as narrow sciatic notches and a narrow subpubic angle. This diagnosis of a male individual was confirmed by the skull and mandible which appeared robust with a square chin, rounded orbital margins and large mastoids. All bones were very robust.

##### *Age*

The individual was clearly an adult, as all the permanent teeth had erupted and all epiphyses were closed. No sternal ends of ribs were available for assessment, but the vertebrae were in a good condition. These features indicate an individual of between 25 and 40 years of age.

##### *Population affinity*

The shape of the skull (cranial index 70.2), face (upper facial index 49.6) and nose (nasal index 57.8) indicated an individual of South African Negroid descent.

##### *Antemortem stature*

Stature was estimated with the help of the length of the femur. Using the Lundy and Feldesman formulae for South African Black males, the antemortem stature was calculated to about 173.5 cm. This is tall for a South African Black male.

##### *Dentition*

All teeth, with the exception of the upper and lower right third molars, were present. These were lost postmortem. No decay was observed, but tartar deposits and periodontal disease were present on many of the teeth.

### *Health*

Many of the bones of the right foot, such as the metatarsals, the naviculare and one of the cuneiforms showed signs of destruction with new bone growth. This can probably be attributed to a severe, longstanding infection in the midfoot area. A small osteophyte was present on the fifth lumbar vertebra. No other signs of trauma or pathology could be observed.

#### **4.10.5. Synthesis of Results**

The remains were those of male individual of between 25 and 40 years old. He was of South African Negroid descent (the physical anthropological conclusion is supported by the presence of peppercorn hair), and was about 173.5 cm tall. Pathology, probably of infectious origin, was observed in the right foot. The individual was buried in a decorated wooden coffin in the Christian-Western style.

The individual could not be specifically identified but was claimed by the Siboyane family as one of their family members.

#### **Figure 21**

The surface features of DEF10.



**Figure 22**

The plastic lining of the coffin of DEF10.



**Figure 23**

Human remains DEF10 *in situ*.



#### **4.11. Structure DEF11**

Although locality DEF11 was indicated as the location of a grave by family representatives during the public participation process no indications of a grave were present on the surface. Locality DEF11 was directly between DEF9 and 10 which were both formally dressed graves. The space between DEF9 and 10 is also not adequate to accommodate a grave. After the excavation of DEF9 and 10 the profiles of the burial pits bordering locality DEF11 were investigated. No indication of the presence of a burial between these two graves was observed.

The lack of any surface indications of the presence of a grave; the lack of space between DEF9 and 10; and the lack of any sub-surface indication of any disturbance of the natural soil deposits clearly indicated that no grave was present in this locality.

#### **4.12. Structure DEF12**

##### **4.12.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features**

The surface features of this structure consisted of a poorly defined low mound of loosely compacted coarse yellow soil. Four rocks were associated with the structure, but did not seem to represent a formal grave dressing. A long flat stone with a small rock directly west of it occurred on the southern side of the mound, while two small rocks, one of which was lying on the surface of the mound, occurred on the western side. The mound and associated rocks were oriented east-west and was approximately 1,80 m long and 0,90 m wide (Fig. 24.). No cultural materials were found associated with this structure.

##### **4.12.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics**

After the surface features were removed the area directly below the low mound was excavated down to a depth of approximately 1 m. No signs of any previous disturbance of the deposit could be observed. The excavated deposit was homogeneous and none of the gravel or small rocks encountered in other burial pits in the same cemetery were found.

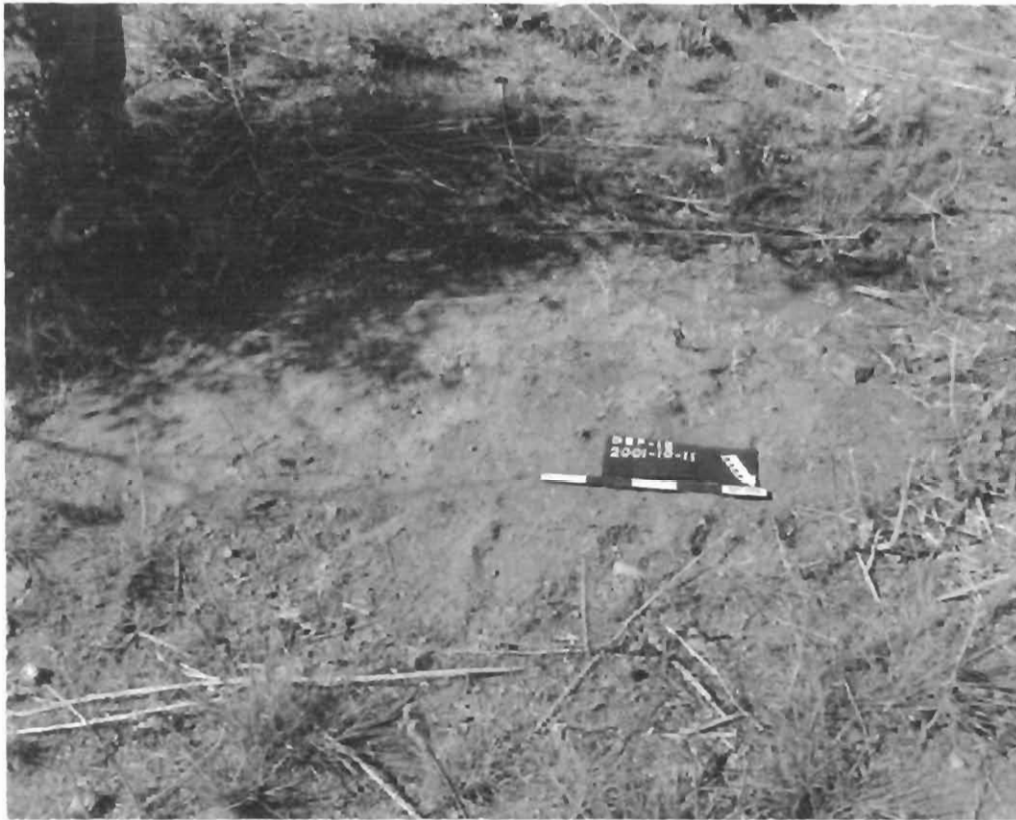
##### **4.12.3. Synthesis of Results**

Although indicated as such by members of the affected families this structure did not represent a grave.



## **Figure 24**

The surface features of DEF12.



### **4.13. Structure DEF13**

Although this location was indicated as a grave by members of the affected families there were very little surface indications thereof, apart from a loose grouping of rocks on the surface (Fig. 25.). A test excavation of the location was conducted down to a depth of 1 m, but no indications of any sub-surface disturbance was observed.

During the excavation of the structure members of families present mentioned that they are uncertain as to whether this location contained a grave.

Since no indication of any previous disturbance of the deposit could be observed and due to the uncertainty of the families and the almost non-existent surface indications of the presence of a grave, it was concluded that this locality did not contain a grave.



## 4.14. Structure DEF14

### 4.14.1. Description of Surface Dressing/Features

The surface features of this structure consisted of a very low (just slightly higher than the surrounding surface) mound of earth oriented east-west. A single rock occurred in the middle of the feature on the surface. No cultural material was evident. The northern, eastern and the largest part of the southern border/extent of the feature could not be discerned. The western side was bordered with a half circle of rocks with larger rock, planted vertically, right at the western edge of the structure (Fig. 25.).

### 4.14.2. Description of Burial Pit with Reference to Shape and Characteristics

The area directly below the surface features was excavated after the surface structure was removed. An area of 1,50 X 1 m directly below the surface features was excavated down to a depth of 0,50 m. No cultural material or any sign of previous disturbance of the natural deposits was encountered or observed. A slightly less compacted area at the eastern end of the excavation was excavated 25 cm deeper with the same results.

### 4.14.3. Synthesis of results

Although this structure was indicated as such by members of the affected families the investigation has shown that this structure did not represent a grave.

#### **Figure 25**

The surface features of DEF14.



## 5. RE-INTERMENT

### 5.1. Initial Arrangements for Reburial

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2001 a meeting was held with the family representatives. They expressed their satisfaction with the exhumation process. From observing the skeletal remains, Mr. Gabriel Seboyane, representative of the Letlhake family, changed the data on his family's graves as follows:

- His family did not have only three graves, as was initially assumed, but had buried five relatives at the affected burial site.
- The position of the graves changed as follows:
  - Grave no 1: Mother's brother  
Name and date of death unknown
  - Grave no 2: Mother's father's brother (and not mother's father's father)  
Name and date of death unknown
  - Grave no 3: 'Unknown but definitely a relative'
  - Grave no 5: Mother's mother: Sannie Letlhake  
Date of death estimated at 1974-1975
  - Grave no 6: Mother's father's father: Caiphus Letlhake  
Date of death: 22 March 1950

The family representatives confirmed their choice of cemetery (Alexandra or Fourways) and previous requests with regard to the erection of a memorial stone and receipt of copies of the final report. They decided on Saturday the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 at 09:00 as a preliminary date and time for the reburial. However, they requested to propose the date to their relatives before a final decision could be taken. A final decision on the wording of the memorial stone was also postponed until the finalisation of the date of the reburial.

Each family representative accepted an amount of R600 (in cash) as assistance with the reburial cost **(see attached receipts)**. They expressed their gratitude and undertook to put the money to best use to satisfy both their deceased and living relatives. Since the other family representatives had compensated Mr. Seboyane for the use of his car, no disbursements for travel cost were made.

## 5.2. Alternative Reburial Arrangements

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 2001 when the reburial date of the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 was confirmed with the family representatives, the Project coordinator was informed accordingly to enable him to finalise arrangements with the cemetery and a funeral undertaker. However the following unforeseen problems necessitated alternative arrangements for the reburial:

- *High cost of graves at Fourways Cemetery.* On the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 the Project coordinator indicated that the graves at Fourways Cemetery were unaffordable within the limited project budget (R2 500 per grave). After several telephone conversations with officials at the Johannesburg and Midrand City Council, the Project Co-ordinator later informed the social consultants that affordable graves were available at Newclare Cemetery. However, despite lengthy explanations by the social consultants all three family representatives immediately rejected the possibility of a reburial at Newclare Cemetery (they found it too far from where they were staying in Alexandra).

One family representative, Mr. Gabriel Seboyane, referred the social consultants to a funeral undertaker, Mr. Linda Twala of *Twala Ama Afrika Funeral Directors*, who was known and trusted by all three concerned families. Despite the fact that Alexandra Cemetery had for the previous six months not accepted any applications for new graves, Mr. Twala managed to obtain permission to reinter the remains of the ten individuals at this cemetery. The management of the Cemetery apparently realised that the project was a special case and granted ten graves (at the minimal cost of R300 per grave). Mr. Twala also submitted a quotation to act as undertaker in the process; the quotation was later accepted by the Project coordinator.

- *Inability to agree on a single alternative date for the reburial.* The above delay in the procurement of the graves necessitated the postponement of the reburial. However, the three affected families could afterwards not agree on a single date for the reburial at Alexandra Cemetery and we had to settle for two different dates.

The above unforeseen problems necessarily resulted in more time being spent on the project than was initially foreseen. The fact that Alexandra Cemetery was no longer active in establishing new graves also incurred additional costs since persons had to be appointed to dig the graves manually. The two separate reburials also implied that the cost of transporting the coffins from the undertaker's premises to the cemetery was doubled.

## 5.3. Reburial

The remains of the ten individuals together with all cultural objects from the graves were reinterred on two separate occasions:

- The reburial of the remains of the five family members of the Letlhake family (represented by Mr. Gabriel Seboyane), as well as those of the three unidentified individuals, took place at Alexandra Cemetery on Wednesday the 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2001 at 09:00.
- The two remaining individuals, identified as Maria Monageng and Deborah Phofu, (belonging to the Boroko and Mabena families respectively) were reburied at the Alexandra Cemetery on Saturday the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 at 07:00.

The social consultants were unable to attend the reburials but an Archaeology student who assisted with the exhumation attended the second reburial. He reported that a short sermon was given by a reverend after which the families went to their homes where they enjoyed a meal.

#### **5.4. Feedback from Family Representatives on the Reburials**

All three family representatives expressed their utmost satisfaction with the reburials. They, for instance, referred to the fact that *'the coffins and flowers were beautiful'* and that *'our relatives enjoyed the food very much'*. The granddaughter of one of the deceased remarked that they (the families of the deceased) were even in a better position than before - *'we are now within walking distance from our grandmother'*. The family representatives requested the social consultants to convey their sincere gratitude to the developer.

#### **5.5. Arrangements for Memorial Stone**

The families agreed on the following wording on the memorial stone:

*Ten graves from Zevenfontein have been relocated in this cemetery on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 among whom*

*Maria Monageng*

*Deborah Phofu and*

*Five members of the Letlhake family*

Twala Ama Afrika Funeral Directors were approached during November 2001 to assist with the erection of the memorial stone requested by the families concerned. Response from this company was expected early in December but when they failed to provide the social consultants with a quotation the time frame was extended since the difficulties of arranging contract work during the December recess were realised. During January 2002 they regularly informed the social consultants of the problems which they experienced in finalising a quotation and because the latter were still convinced that they enjoyed

the trust of the concerned families, they were allowed additional time until the end of February 2002. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2002 the employee of Twala Ama Afrika Funeral Directors tasked with the request, informed the social consultants that they are unable to find a suitable subcontractor and that the social consultants should take over the task. The latter immediately contacted Avbob who managed to submit a quotation that was approved by the Project coordinator the following day.

After permission was obtained from Alexandra Cemetery the memorial was erected on 20 March 2002.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

Three families with relatives buried in the Dainfern Estates Cemetery could be identified during social consultation and public participation. They were the Letlhake (represented by Mr. G Siboyane), Boroko and Mabena families respectively. Family members from all three families were involved in all decisions taken regarding the relocation of the cemetery, and work only commenced after they were satisfied that their requirements had been met and had given informed written permission. Members of all three families attended the exhumation of the remains. The families expressed their satisfaction with the relocation of the graves on completion of the project.

Fourteen structures indicated as graves were excavated at the Dainfern Estates Cemetery on 11, 12 and 13 October 2001. Depending on the age of the structure authorization for excavation was either under the auspices of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (structures older than 60 years) or the Gauteng Provincial Government (structures younger than 60 years). All requirements of the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) were complied with. The handling of the human remains were also authorized by the National Department of Health. All local laws, by-laws and requirements were met during re-burial at Alexandra cemetery.

Excavation were by means of the method usually employed in excavating graves of this nature, and was based on the techniques employed by forensic archaeologists in recovering buried-body-cases.

Of the 14 structures excavated 4 were not graves. The rest contained human remains all buried in the Christian-Western burial style in wooden coffins. Several different types of coffin were found. The individuals were buried at various depths, but all approximately 1,8 m deep or deeper. All the remains were buried oriented east-west. Some variation in burial position occurred, but all were buried on the back. Corrugated iron sheets covered the coffin of individual DEF2 (Caiphus Letlhake). The graves were mostly dressed with a low stone cairn, although some variation existed.

In six cases the individuals were not specifically identified, or uncertainty existed regarding the identification. These were analyzed by means of the standard physical anthropological methods

employed for unidentified remains that are to be re-buried. The other 4 buried individuals were identified before exhumation.

Preservation of the skeletons varied between near complete and extremely fragmentary. In the case of DEF5, for example, only fragments of the femora and tibiae as well as a single tooth were preserved. Preservation of bone is very dependent on soil conditions, as well as the mode of internment (e.g., coffin, plastic bags etc.).

Of the six human skeletons, which were analyzed, only one was a juvenile. In this case the remains belonged to an infant of about  $6 \pm 3$  months old. The ages of the adults ranged between 20 and 50 years, but in one case the preservation was so bad that it was only possible to estimate it as having been an adult. Four of the individuals were judged to have been females, one a male and in the case of DEF5 no estimate could be made.

Dental health, in general, was very good and none of the individuals showed signs of tooth decay. Some teeth were lost antemortem, and many of the teeth had thick tartar deposits.

Interesting pathologies that were observed included osteophytes on vertebrae, and a possible infection of a foot. One of the individuals, DEF9, had suturing material associated with her, and it is possible that she died shortly after surgery.

Unfortunately the skeletal sample is too small to make conclusive statements on the health status and longevity of the people from that specific area and time period.

The excavated individuals were re-interred at Alexandra cemetery on two occasions. The reburial of the remains of the five family members of the Letlhake family, as well as those of the three unidentified individuals claimed by the family, took place on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2001 and the two remaining individuals, identified as Maria Monageng and Deborah Phofu, (belonging to the Boroko and Mabena families respectively) were reburied at the Alexandra Cemetery on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2001.

A memorial stone was erected at the graves on 20 March 2002.

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**Addendum A**

The Death certificate of Andries Letlhake.



413348

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING  
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

VERKORTE DOODSERTIFIKAAT  
ABRIDGED DEATH CERTIFICATE

Van Surname hetlake \*Bewysboek-/Paspoortnommer  
\*Reference book/Passport number 1361845

Voorname First names A. Andries

Datum van afsterwe Date of death 14 June 1979

Distrik van afsterwe District of death JOHANNESBURG Geslag Sex Male

Geboortedatum Date of birth 65 years Huwelikstaat Marital status Widower

Oorsake van dood Causes of death Natural Causes

Geneesheer Medical practitioner S. AP. Randburg

Gesertifiseer 'n ware uittreksel uit die sterftegevalleregister te wees.  
Certified a true extract from the death register.

  
Sekretaris/Registrateur  
Secretary/Registrar

\* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie/Delete whichever is not applicable

Plek Place

Datum Date

Inskrywingsnommer Entry number 188/79/3949/82



## Addendum B

Letters of request: Exhumation of Letlhake family graves.

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: DAINFERN ESTATES**

**Request for Exhumation and Reinterment**

Herewith I, GABRIEL SEBOYANE

(Full names and surname)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach copy of ID document)

acting as a representative of the family of the deceased, and with the full knowledge of all family members, request the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of

LETHAKE CAIPUS

(Full names and surname of the deceased)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach copy of death certificate or sworn affidavit)

interred in grave number \_\_\_\_\_ in the area affected by the proposed development.

(Grave survey no.)

Our (the family's) motivation for this request is the intended development which cannot continue unless the remains of our family member is exhumed and reinterred in a registered cemetery not affected by the proposed development.

I declare that this request was not made under duress.

Signed: [Signature] at Dainfern

on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August 2001.

Witness: [Signature]

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: DAINFERN ESTATES**

**Request for Exhumation and Reinterment**

Herewith I, GABRIEL LETHAKA SEBOYANE  
(Full names and surname)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach copy of ID document)

acting as a representative of the family of the deceased, and with the full knowledge of all family members, request the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of

SANNIE LETHAKA  
(Full names and surname of the deceased)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach copy of death certificate or sworn affidavit)

interred in grave number \_\_\_\_\_ in the area affected by the proposed development.  
(Grave survey no.)

Our (the family's) motivation for this request is the intended development which cannot continue unless the remains of our family member is exhumed and reinterred in a registered cemetery not affected by the proposed development.

I declare that this request was not made under duress.

Signed: [Signature] at Dainfern

on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August 2001.

Witness: [Signature]

## Addendum C

Letters of request: Exhumation of Monageng family graves.

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: DAINFERN ESTATES**

**Request for Exhumation and Reinterment**

Herewith I, MARY KWATI BOROKO  
(Full names and surname)

2308240112081 (Attach copy of ID document)

acting as a representative of the family of the deceased, and with the full knowledge of all family members, request the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of

MARIA KSAKALANE MONASENG  
(Full names and surname of the deceased)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Attach copy of death certificate or sworn affidavit)

interred in grave number \_\_\_\_\_ in the area affected by the proposed development.  
(Grave survey no.)

Our (the family's) motivation for this request is the intended development which cannot continue unless the remains of our family member is exhumed and reinterred in a registered cemetery not affected by the proposed development.

I declare that this request was not made under duress.

Signed: MARY + BOROKO at ALEXANDRIA

on this 22 day of AUGUST 2001.

Witness: [Signature]

## Addendum D

Letter of request: Exhumation of the grave of Deborah Phofu.



**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: DAINFERN ESTATES**

**Request for Exhumation and Reinterment**

Herewith I, Lettie Phiki Mabena  
(Full names and surname)

340224 0185 08 7 (Attach copy of ID document)

acting as a representative of the family of the deceased, and with the full knowledge of all family members, request the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of

Deborah Phofu  
(Full names and surname of the deceased)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach copy of death certificate or sworn affidavit)

interred in grave number \_\_\_\_\_ in the area affected by the proposed development.  
(Grave survey no.)

Our (the family's) motivation for this request is the intended development which cannot continue unless the remains of our family member is exhumed and reinterred in a registered cemetery not affected by the proposed development.

I declare that this request was not made under duress.

Signed: Lettie Mabena at Dainfern

on this 29<sup>th</sup> day of August 2001.

Witness: 

## Addendum E

Notices erected at the Dainfern Estates Cemetery.

**NOTICE: EXHUMATION AND REINTERMENT OF INDIVIDUALS BURIED  
IN GRAVES AFFECTED BY THE DAINFERN ESTATES HOUSING  
DEVELOPMENT**

**June 20, 2001**

Notice is hereby given that Anthropology Private Practice under the auspices of BE@UP for Strategic Environmental Focus as consultant for Sable Homes intends applying in terms of The Exhumations Ordinance (Ord. No. 12 of 1980) and Section 36(6) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) as well as the relevant local regulations to the Gauteng Province Provincial Administration for approval to exhume the remains of the individuals affected by the above mentioned development for reinterment in local cemeteries.

All persons and communities descendant from the buried individuals as well as all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves are invited to partake in the process of relocation and must forward their contact particulars to the address listed below.

Any objections to the proposed exhumation and reinterment of the individuals must also be submitted to:

I Wasserman, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, 0001

Tel. no.: (012) 420 2596      Fax: (012) 420 2698      Cell: 082 562 6113

WC Nienaber, Anthropology Private Practice, co. Department of Anatomy, PO Box 2034, Pretoria, 0001

Tel. no.: (012) 319 2236      Fax: (012) 319 2240      Cell: 082 373 0829, or

**within 6 weeks of the date of this notice.**

**TSEBIŠO: GO EPOLLA LE GO BOLOKA KA LEFSA BAHU BA BA BOLOKILWEGO  
MABITLENG A GO AMEGA MORERONG WA BAHLABOLLI BA DAINFERN WA GO AGA  
MENGWAKO**

**June 20, 2001**

Go tšebišwa fa gore 'Anthropology Private Practice' ka tumelelo le thekgo ya BE@UP ya 'Strategic Environmental Focus', e lego ditsebi tša go šomela Sable Homes, e ikemišeditše go dira dikgopelo tša go fiwa tumelelo ya go epolla mašaledi a bahu le go ba boloka ka lefsa mabatleng a mangwe a a lego kgauswi. Bahu ba go bolelwago ka bona fa ke bao ba tlogo angwa ke morero wa tšwetšopele wo o šetšego o bontšhitšwe ka godimo. Dikgopelo di tlo dirwa go ya ka Molawana wa Go epolla bahu wa Mebušo ya Mebasepala (Molawana 12 wa 1980) le Karolo ya 36(6) ya Molawana wa Ditlabelwa tša Bohwa bja Bosetšhaba (Molawana 25 wa 1999) go akaretšwa gape le melawana ye mengwe ya Taolo ya Mmušo wa Probense ya Gauteng.

Batho le ditšhaba ka moka tše e lego maloko a bahu ba ba bolokilwego lefelong le le amegago morerong wo gammogo le batho le ditšhaba tše dingwe tše di ka bego di amana le merero ya mabatleng go ya ka setšo ba laletšwa go kgatha tema morerong wo wa go boloka bahu ka lefsa. Gomme ba swanetše go romela maina, diatrese, le dinomoro tša bona tša megala mo diatreseng tše di filwego ka mo fase.

Ge e le gore go na le batho ba ba sa amogelego taba ye ya go epolla le go boloka bahu ka lefsa, ba ka romela mangwalo goba ba ikopanya ka mogala le batho ba ba latelago:

I Wasserman, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, 0001

Mogala: (012) 420 2596 Feks: (012) 420 2698 Sele.: 082 562 6113

WC Nienaber, Anthropology Private Practice, co. Department of Anatomy, PO Box 2034, Pretoria, 0001

Mogala: (012) 319 2236 Feks: (012) 319 2240 Sele.: 082 373 0829, goba

**Iebakeng la dibeke tše 6 morago ga tšatšikgwedi ya tšebišo ye.**

## Addendum F

Newspaper advertisements regarding the proposed relocation of the Dainfern Estates Cemetery.

Waiters, waitresses,  
bartenders, cashiers • chef's.  
Job placement after training.  
Training starts 10/09/01. Call at  
Office 703, 7th Floor, Silbro  
House, 225 Jeppe Str. JHB.  
(011) 333-2054

**933**  
**general**

**ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?**  
We need housekeepers, child  
care staff. To start immediately.  
Training will be provided before  
starting work. Call Gilt at  
(011) 337-1222/3/4 oh or a/h/  
(011) 336-  
1356/1392/1989/2065/  
082-769-9904/083-756-3503

**BUSINESS ASSOCIATE**  
Small IT start-up is looking  
for an equity research  
analyst with prior  
experience of  
Sub-Sahara African  
markets to develop its  
business in the region.  
**Requirements:**  
\* Degree in economics or  
related fields (at least  
B Com)  
\* Passed Level I Chartered  
Financial Analyst (CFA)  
exam from the Association  
of Investment Management  
and Research  
\* 3 - 5 yrs. min. experience  
in stock broking in at least  
one Sub Sahara Equity  
market  
\* Prior relationship with  
Africa focused fund  
managers, custodian, retail  
investors  
\* Conversant with local  
securities law & good  
understanding international  
Securities law  
\* Understanding of local  
languages and willingness  
to travel within the region  
will be desirable

**Duties**  
\* Support IT department in  
design/testing of the a  
trading software including  
compliance with local  
securities regulations  
\* Liaising with content  
providers to make available  
to clients market  
information and research  
materials  
\* Produce in house  
research for distribution to  
clients

Please forward CV and  
cover letter to before  
28th of September 2001:  
Fanie Gorekwang  
PO Box 1832, Saxonwold  
2132, Fax (011) 447 4427  
faneg@quadratica.com

**GO**  
**FOR HEALTH**

**GERMISTON &  
SURROUNDING AREAS**  
Distributors required by  
a leading MLM Co in  
South Africa,  
to sell Health  
Products + Cosmetics.  
Earn Commission.  
Contact Thandi Tsotetsi  
on 082-371-5588 or  
(011) 873-0515 for  
presentation times.

**HIGHER INCOME  
OPPORTUNITY**

Our stable Finance Company is  
looking for agents in market our  
products.

Applicants should have:

- \* Matric
  - \* Good communication skills
  - \* Excellent commission plus  
weekly transport allowance
- ALL CONSULTANTS FROM  
OTHER FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTE WELCOME.  
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE  
WILL SERVE AS AN  
ADVANTAGE**

**INTERESTED PARTIES CAN  
CONTACT ALVIN OR SELINA  
AT (011) 421-3003 / 3203**

**SALES CONSULTANT**

Dynamic Sales Consultants  
needed to fill exciting  
position selling home  
improvements +  
finance. Only self motivated,  
ambitious & target driven  
applicants need apply. No exp  
needed as full training will be  
provided. Own transport  
essential. Successful  
candidates can expect basic  
salary, commission and petrol  
allowance. Call: (011) 615-2581

**TELESALES REQUIRED**

to sell fire fighting equipment.  
Well spoken English, you earn  
by commission. High comm.  
Call Connie (011) 786-1955

**960**  
**teachers**

**TEACHER REQUIRED (TEMP)**

Must be able to teach Biology.  
South. Softn grade 8-12. Call  
(011) 443-7826. Bring CV along.

application, including the costs of  
advertising, shall be costs in the  
estate of the said Calab  
Modisane.

2. The applicant shall have the  
rule published once in the Star  
newspapers, and once in the  
Government Gazette.

3. The applicant shall serve a  
copy of the order on the Master  
of the High Court, as well as a  
copy on the Standard Bank of  
South Africa Limited.

**DATED at JOHANNESBURG**  
this 5th day of September 2001  
13508426

**1035**  
**divorces**

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH  
AFRICA HELD AT PRETORIA**

**CASE NO: 18996/2001**  
in the matter between:

**MTIMUNYE SINAH**  
**MTIMUNYE NOLALISA**  
**JEREMIAH Respondent**

**ABBREVIATED SUMMONS**

**TO: Mthimunya Ndilisa**  
**Jeremiah, TAKE NOTICE THAT**  
by summons issued out of this  
court, you are called upon to give  
notice within one (1) month after  
this publication thereof to the  
Registrar of this court at Corner  
Vermuelen and Paul Kruger  
Streets, Pretoria (Private Bag  
X 67, Pretoria, 0001) and to the  
Applicant or Applicant's Attorney  
of your intention to defend (if any)  
in an action wherein the Applicant  
claims, as follows:

1. Decree of divorce
2. Division of the joint estate
3. Further and/or alternative relief

**TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT**  
if you fail to file and serve a notice  
as aforesaid judgment as claimed  
may be given against you without  
further notice to you or if having  
filed and served such notice you  
fail to plead, except of to  
counterclaim, judgment may be  
given against you.

**DATED AT PRETORIA ON THIS**  
**THE 23RD DAY OF AUGUST**  
**2001**

**TINTSWALO MTHEMBI &  
ASSOCIATES**  
(Applicant's Attorneys)  
313 Centenary Building  
Bureau Lane, Pretoria  
Tel: (012) 325 6569  
Fax: (012) 323 6256  
Ref: TGM/pr/D0477

13508360

**NOTICE: EXHUMATION AND  
REINTERMENT OF INDIVIDUALS  
BURIED IN GRAVES AFFECTED BY  
THE DAINFERN ESTATES  
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**  
September 3, 2001

Notice is hereby given that  
Anthropology Private Practice  
under the auspices of REUP for  
Strategic Environmental Focus as  
consultant for Sable Homes  
intends applying in terms of The  
Exhumations Ordinance (Ord. No.  
12 of 1980) and Section 36(6) of  
the National Heritage Resources  
Act (Act 25 of 1999) as well as the  
relevant local regulations to the  
Gauteng Province Provincial  
Administration for approval to  
exhume the remains of the  
individuals affected by the above  
mentioned development for  
reinterment in local cemeteries.  
Among them:

Caprius Letlake, Sannie  
Letlake, Maria Monageng &  
Deborah Phiso.  
All persons and communities  
descendant from the buried  
individuals as well as all persons  
and communities by tradition  
concerned with the graves are  
invited to partake in the process of  
relocation and must forward their  
contact particulars to the address  
listed below.

Any objections to the proposed  
exhumation and reinterment of the  
individuals must also be submitted  
to I Wasserman, Department of  
Anthropology and Archaeology,  
University of Pretoria, Pretoria,  
0001. Tel no. (012) 420 2596  
Fax (012) 420 2698  
Cell 082 562 6113 or

WC Nienaber, Anthropology  
Private Practice, co. Department  
of Anatomy, PO Box 2034,  
Pretoria, 0001.  
Tel. no. (012) 319 2236  
Fax (012) 319 2240  
Cell 082 373 0829

within 2 weeks of the date of  
this notice.

13508420



**SANDTON FERTILY CLINIC**

**Dr. G H MOHAMED**

**M.B.B.S (Lucknow) M.Med (O&G)**

The following service are offered at the  
Sandton Fertility Centre:

- Management of fertility
- Management of all  
Gynaecological Problems
- Management of Menopause

Medical Aid rates applies.

For appointment or questions please call Lynette at (011)  
883-1776 / Cell 082-8378-306

13508408

**TO ADVERTISE**  
**(011) 474-8709**

[illegible]

## **Addendum G**

Letter of authorization to proceed with the relocation of the Dainfern Estates Cemetery from Gauteng Provincial Government also serving as notification to SAPS regarding the proposed relocation of the Dainfern Estates Cemetery.





DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
TŠA TLHABOLLO PEAKANYO LE MMUSO WA SELEGAE

REFERENCE: DPLG 12/10/1/B  
ENQUIRIES : H. NDOWA  
TELEPHONE: 355-5323

Mr W.C. Nienaber  
Anthropology Private Practice  
C/o Department of Anatomy  
Faculty of Medicine  
University of Pretoria  
P.O. Box 2034  
PRETORIA  
0001

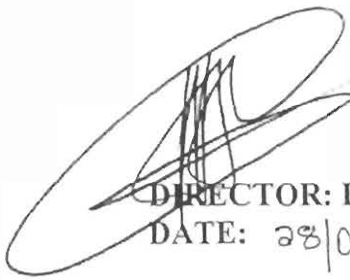
Sir/Madam

**EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF FIVE KNOWN AND NINE UNKNOWN GRAVES**

1. A request received from Mr Willem Coenraad Nienaber on 21 September 2001 has reference.
2. Approval in terms of section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance, 1925 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925) for the exhumation of the remains of five known and nine unknown graves is granted.
3. Attached hereto is a copy of details of the deceased received from the Department of Anatomy.
4. The approval is subject to the following conditions:
  - 4.1 If the coffin is still in a good state of repair it must not be opened and must be placed in a suitable container immediately after exhumation.
  - 4.2 If the deceased has not been buried in a coffin, or if the state of decomposition of the coffin and the remains render compliance with condition 3.1 impossible, the remains and the contents of the grave must be placed in a suitable container immediately after exhumation.
  - 4.3 The operation must be performed in such a manner as to cause no offence or danger to public health.
  - 4.4 The handling of the remains must be carried out in a proper way by an undertaker and a disinfectant solution must be freely used.

- 4.5 The police authorities must be notified in writing at least seven (7) days before exhumation takes place.
- 4.6 All conditions imposed by the relevant local government(s), the Department of Health and any other authority must be complied with.
- 4.7 Any conditions imposed by the cemetery authorities must be complied with.
- 4.8 The permission holds good only in so far as this Administration is concerned.

Yours faithfully



**DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT**

DATE: 28/09/2001

Exhumation/unknowngraves



DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
TŠA TLHABOLLO PEAKANYO LE MMUSO WA SELEGAE

REFERENCE: DPLG 12/10/1/B  
ENQUIRIES : H. NDOWA  
TELEPHONE:355-5323

The District Commissioner  
South African Police Services  
Private Bag x 9  
BERGVLEI  
2012

Sir/Madam

**EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF FIVE KNOWN AND NINE UNKNOWN GRAVES**

Attached hereto please find a copy of a letter addressed to MR W.C. NIENABER OF ANTHROPOLOGY PRIVATE PRACTICE, for your information.

Yours faithfully

**DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT**

DATE: 28/09/2001

Exhumation/unknown graves

**Addendum H**

Authorization - National Department of Health.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID**

Private Bag X828  
PRETORIA, 0001

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA****UMNYANGO WEZEMPILO  
LEFAPHA LA MAPHELO**

Privaatsak X828  
PRETORIA, 0001

**REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Faks/Fax : 012-323 8626

Navrae/Enquiry : A Lewis

Telefoon/Telephone : 012-312 0205

Verw/Reference : J2X/60/03

The Director  
Anthropology Private Practice  
Department of Anatomy  
PO Box 2034  
PRETORIA  
0001

19 September 2001

Dear Sir/Madam

**EXHUMATION AND REINTERMENT OF THE MORTAL REMAINS OF FIVE KNOWN  
AND NINE UNKNOWN GRAVES**

This Department has no objection to the exhumation of the mortal remains of the above-named people at, **DAINFERN ESTATES, FOURWAYS** and reinterment at **ALEXANDRA CEMETERY**. The following conditions must be complied with:

1. Handling of the mortal remains must be done by a registered undertaker and disinfectants must be used freely.
2. Under no circumstances may the coffin be opened. It must be placed in an airtight container for travelling, and be placed in the new grave as soon as possible.
3. The proceedings must take place in such a manner that no offence is given, nor is there any danger to public health.
4. The necessary authorities must be notified at least 7 (seven) days before the exhumation is to take place.
5. Any regulations promulgated by the cemetery-authorities must be complied with.

Yours faithfully

PP DIRECTOR-GENERAL: HEALTH



Aids Helpline

**Addendum I**  
SAHRA Excavation Permit.

# SAHRA

South African Heritage Resources Agency

111 HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN, 8001  
P.O. BOX 4637, CAPE TOWN, 8000  
TEL (021) 462-4502 - FAX (021) 462-4509

9/2/259/0005

## PERMIT

No. 80/01/09/002/81

Issued under Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999.  
Permission is hereby given:

to: Dr WC Nienaber,  
of: the Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria, P O Box 2034, Pretoria, 0001,  
for: exhumation & re-interment, of 12 graves dressed in stone and four more possible graves  
located in the veldt under a karee tree that will be impacted by a new housing  
development,  
at: Dainfern, at approximately 25 59.69S, 28 00.83E,  
on: the erf Portion 51, Zevenfontein 407 JR,  
in: the Randburg District, Gauteng Province.

The following conditions apply:

1. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used. Note that the position of the grave must be marked on a plan of the site, and the site marked on a 1:50 000 map.
2. The recommendations for removal of graves and exhumations and for re-burial made in the NMC's Policy for the Conservation of Immovable Property (Sections 12.1 - 12.2.31) must be observed as far as possible.
3. All remains recovered, including relics and artefacts, must be kept with the skeletal material and be re-interred together.
4. A report on the excavation must be submitted to SAHRA on or before 1 October 2002.
5. Reprints of all published papers, or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with SAHRA.
6. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report required in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
8. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed by the landowner must be observed.
9. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to fill in excavations and protect sites during and after excavation to the satisfaction of the SAHRA and the landowner.
10. SAHRA shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
11. SAHRA reserves the right to cancel this permit upon notice to the permit holder.

This permit is valid until 1 October 2002.

for CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date: 25 September 2001



Place: Cape Town