Prepared for the attention of the

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY

requested by

UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD

regarding the proposed

WONDERFONTEIN COLLIERY

A phase 2 architectural documentation of two farmyards on the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS district Belfast, Mpumalanga Province.

March 2013

Prepared by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background.

Over the last five years***UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD***has been preparingfor the production of coal on the farm Wonderfontein 428 J.S. near Belfast. In 2008a first phase heritage impact study was undertaken by ***Dr Pistorius(Appendix G)*** which pointed out a large number of graves and two historical farmyards ***(site 1 figure 002)***that were to be impacted upon. The present author was approached in January 2013 by ***Mr. Stephen Wee of Crossdale Projects and Mining Services*** to compile a second phase heritage documentation study of the two farmyards. The purpose of this study is to include it in an application for ademolition permit for the site. This application will be lodged by ***UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD***with SAHRA

For the purpose of the illumination of the second phase study regarding the two farmyards, the author also visited two of the other eight farmyards of Wonderfontein, and researched an abbreviated history of the ***Breytenbach***family. This was undertaken to attempt to identifybuilders and the occupants of the buildings under investigation. A summary of this work reads as follow.

Johan HendrikBreytenbach was born in Heidelberg in 1847, and married ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach(nee Breytenbach)*** that was born in 1848 on the farm Varkfontein in the Lydenburgdistrict. This marriage took place in Lydenburg,*circa* 1870. At first they settled on the local farm Rooikrans, and moved to Wonderfontein in the Middelburg district, *circa*1880. At the time of the passing away of ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach*** in 1925, they had been blessed with 10 children. Two of thesehad already passed away five years before their mother.

At the time of ***Elsie's*** death the couple had managed to collect six farms, Rooikrans, Wonderfontein, Rietfontein, Spitskop, Kruisfontein and Suikerboschplaat and threestands in Lydenburg, Belfast and Carolina. In 1925 their collective declared estate amounted to nearly eleven thousand pounds. In the estimated 55 years, between their marriage and her death in 1925, Johan and Elsie's children, in one way or another, in succession,according to their age and marital status, occupied the above mentioned farms in the Middelburg and Lydenburgdistricts.Although the two South African Wars, the wars against Sekhukhune, the Runderpest, the First World War, the Pilgrims Rest gold rush, the great Flu, the coming of the Train and Motorcar washed over this family, ***Johan*** and ***Elsie*** managed to bring up and provide for their family in a period that most other South African white farmers, to a large extent,became destitute.

In the last will and testament of ***Elsie*** and ***Johan Breytenbach*** the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS were then in 1925 divided between four of the ten children of the deceased. (Or the beneficiaries of those that predeceased Elsie).The recipients of these four portions of the farm were ***Johan Hendrik, Maria Elizabeth, Hester Maria*** and ***Sarel (Charl) JohannesBreytenbach***. Through deductive reasoning from other information gathered in the report we now know that ***Johan Hendrik(jnr.)*** stayed on, on the same location as his father (site 1), but built a new dwelling for his wife ***Magdalena Elizabeth Breytenbach (nee Burger)****circa*1910 to.***(See figure 002)***

Although ***Johan Hendrik (jnr.)*** predeceased both his parents in December 1920, he left two children behind. These were***Johan Hendrik (this is J.H. the third),*** and***Jacobus Johannes Breytenbach.*** It is this ***'Johan Hendrik' Breytenbach*** that left farming behind andbecame a National Historian for the South African government. His son, ***AndriesBreytenbach*** was elected in 2009 as the leader of the now non active'***HerstigteNasionale Party***.'

Already thirty years ago the portion of Wonderfontein on which house no.1 and house no. 2 is situated, and now under investigation, were acquired by ***Mr. John Steel,*** one of the modern generation large scale farmers in the region. As he had no personal need for the farm buildings, he allocated the site to his workers for accommodation. Since then a number of families had permanently settled there, also building a number of modern dwellings in addition to the existing ones. Apparently no title deeds were issued to these families.

As coal reserves underlies the site, and***UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD***, the owners of the proposed mining company, now wishes to relocate the families and demolish the buildings. This is to establishacoal mine that will provide fuel for Power Stations in the area that are responsible for supplying electricity to the national grid.

This second phase documentation was completed in February/March 2013 and the results thereof are included in the latter part of this report. The following are important to note:-

1. The significance rating of site no.1 on ***pages 29and 30***place the site in the category of **local importance.**

2. Although this is true, the survival of house no.1 on site no. 1, with its pre 1900 stone-built core and post 1900 alterations and associated structures into the modern era **is rare in the region.**

3. Although the 'modern dwelling' on site 6***(see figure 002 and figure 013),***is earmarked to be utilized by the mine as offices, the site was one of the original early period farmyards developed by ***Sarel Johannes Breytenbach*** and it still contains all its historical elements,encapsulating a century of regional history . The management of this appears therefore to not have been addressed (in compliance with Act 25 of 1999) in the first phase report.

4.Taking into consideration ***Pistorius's*** brief ***(see figure 016)*** sites 3, 4, 5 6, 7 and 8 ***(see figure 002***) were not identified as impacted sites within the demarcated project area in figure 16. The management of this appears therefore to not have been addressed in compliance with Act 25 of 1999.

5. Site 4, ***(see figure 002)*** was briefly visited by the present author (outside his mandate). This revealed a large, well built 'Transvaal Edwardian' sandstone house, well preserved although somewhat vandalized. Associated with this dwelling is a stone-built wagon shed, cemetery, animal enclosures and other features. ***(See pages 21 to 23***).The management of this appears therefore to not have been addressed in (in compliance with Act 25 of 1999) in the first phase report.

6. Site 2,***(see figure 002***) falls outside the scope of the first phase report, but is linked to the history of Wonderfontein. This site has now been a going concern for nearly a century from the time of its establishment. It wasinherited by***Maria Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach)*** in 1925, and is still acentre from which farming activities are directed in the area. Adjacent to the farmyard there is a large cemetery that protects the remains of a large contingent of her descendants, and is well maintained.

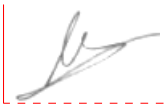
Recommendations.

1. Taking into consideration all the results of the second phase documentation and evaluation of site 1, the area under investigation, there are no exceptional reasons for its preservation.

2. The responsibility for the procurement of a demolition permit for site 1 lies therefore in the hands of *UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD* to present suitable arguments to convince the heritage authorities to allow its destruction, or for the heritage authorities to decide on an alternative.

3.If, in the case of permission being granted for the demolition of site 1, then it is suggested that it may be prudent to establish some form of 'memorial'on or around site 2. (The format of this can be negotiated by affected parties.)

4. It is necessary to revisit the first phase study and upgrade its parameters and recommendations.



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Comment [VZA(1]: This area will be opencast mining. No buildings other that the one used for offices will be managed. A demolition permit have to be obtained.

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METHODOLOGY

For important description of the above requirements, refer to the SAHRA minimum standards definitions, as well as the directives of ACT 25 OF 1999.

Actions undertaken by the present author are the following.

1. The site was visited on four different days during the two weeks between the 4th and the 15th of February 2013. During this time ***Mr. Stephen Wee,***of Crossdale Projects&Mining Services residing at 11 Kiewiet Lane Komati Village, Blinkpan 2250 (P.O.BOX. 937 Middelburg, 1050) Tel 013 295 3558, the principle heritage management consultant on the project was interviewed, and the scope and mandate of the report was explained by him.

2. ***Mr. Wee*** and a representative of the mine introduced the author to the heads of family of the structures to be investigated. These are ***Stefaans and KlaasMaredi*** (cell no 076 229 7308) of house no. 1, and ***Petrus and John Maredi*** (cell no. 082 660 8084) of house no. 2, of site 1 under investigation.

3. It was negotiated with these individualsto gain access to the dwellings for the purpose of measuring the structures as well as for photo documentation.

4. It was then established that the present owner of a portion of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JSwhere site 1 is located on, is ***Mr. Johannes Steel*** (083 654 6076), and that the present inhabitants of the structures have been living there for the past three decades.

5. On the 14th of February***Mr.Wee*** introduced the author to the Environmental officer and the 'in- or exclusion'of site 4, the 'Davel' residence was briefly discussed. ***It was maintained that the'Davel farmyard', and or any other Wonderfontein heritage farmyard, was not to be included in this study.***

6. During the documentation period all structures were evaluated, measured and photographed.The site was physically measured by a variety of scientific methods, and photographed by electronic camera.

7. During the documentation period, the cemetery on site 1was briefly visited and the recognizable names of the buried were recorded. Similarly other cemeteries on site 2 and 4 (although not included in the mandate for work to be done on site 1) was visited to investigate the identity of the deceased.

8. As the last of the ***'Breytenbach family'***apparently left the farm some thirty years ago, there were no-oneavailable to interview regarding the initial history of house no.1 and house no.2 and its occupants.

9. An internet research was undertaken and the National Archives in Tshwane was visited to retrieve information regarding the ***Breytenbach*** family. Sufficient material was found in the form of death notices and testaments to compile a profile regarding the early occupation of the farm.

10. All the material that was collected was then collated into this report in a sequential order.

11. The report contains dimensional definition of the farm, ecological data, historical background, genealogical information and examples of other farmyards in the region. This is followed by dimensional definition and chronological photographic capturing of the structures, with discussion, comment and recommendations at the end. An executive summary covers the report.

2.PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1. The project area

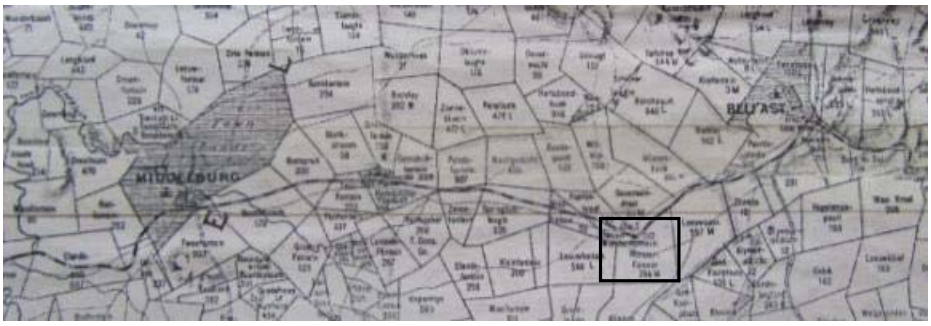

Figure 001: *Location of the farm Wonderfontein 244 M between Middelburg and Belfast in 1899 as depicted on Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal. Today it is known as Wonderfontein 248 JS.*

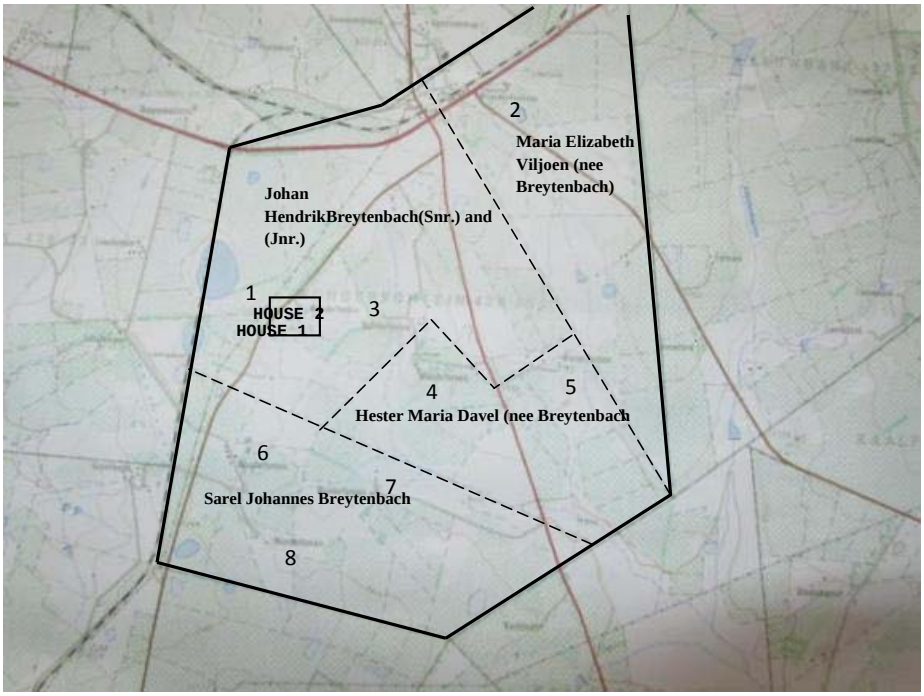

Figure 002: *Location of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS on the surveyor general's* ***1:50000 MAP 2529 ARNOT*** *between Middelburg and Belfast in 1986. This shows the farmyards to be documented delineated in a black square, (site 1) as well as the locations of the other historical Wonderfonteinfarmyards numbered from 2 to 8. The broken lines indicate the boundaries of the original subdivision in 1925 according to the last will and testament of* ***Johan*** *and* ***Elsie Breytenbach.***

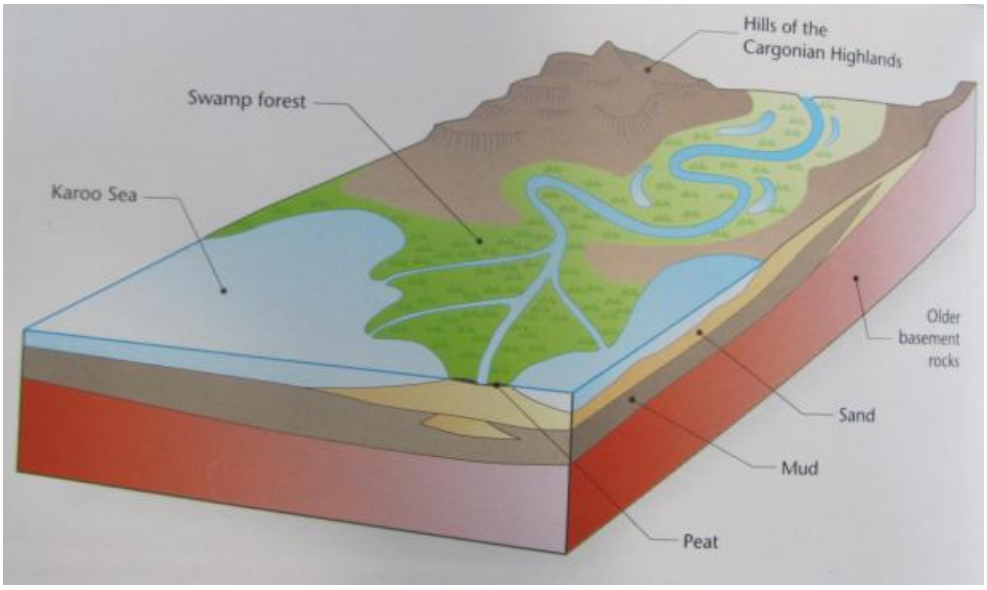

Figure 003: *Schematic explanation of the formation of peat deposits on the shores of the Karoo Sea according to* ***McCarthy and Rubidge, page 200.***

2.2.The geology of the region. (McCarthy and Rubidge, 2005 pages 199 to 201) Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular is fortunate to contain evidence of almost all of the geological information regarding the alterations in earth geology over nearly 3 500 million years including the oldest known oceanic crust, consisting of komatiite in the lower Onverwacht Group in Barberton. The only two older rock groups known today can be found in Canada(Granites circa 4100 million years?) and in Iceland (Sedimentary material circa 3 900 million years). Since these early periods the earth's crust has been in a continuous process of reshaping owing to plate tectonic movement. Geologists' uses terms such as the KaapvaalCraton, the Pangean continent and Gondwanaland that encompasses thousands of millions of years, but for our present study the geological under-build is fortunately less complex. Apparently within the last 600million years, as Gondwana drifted from the Antarctic region northwards, and as the ice covering continued to melt, an inland sea was formed between the Cargonian Highlands in the north and the Falkland Plateau in the south, and became linked to the open sea apparently similar to the Black sea. Deposits from the higher areas filled up the Karoo Sea over time forming what is formally known as the Ecca Group sedimentary deposits.

During the time of the formation of the Cape Supergroup though, it appears as if land plants were tentatively establishing themselves out of the primeval seas. It therefore followed that by the time of the emergence of the Southern Gondwana from underneath the ice sheets, several large tree-like plants had already evolved, and terrestrial life were firmly on its way to utilize the new environment. A great number of plants were to quickly colonise the extensive swamp-like deltas that were feeding into the Karoo Sea from the north. ***Glossopteris*** as the dominant tree species, with a large number of other plants were soon

so prolific and abundant in these extensive swamps that dead vegetation accumulated faster than it could decay, and thick accumulations of peat were formed, which ultimately converted into coal.

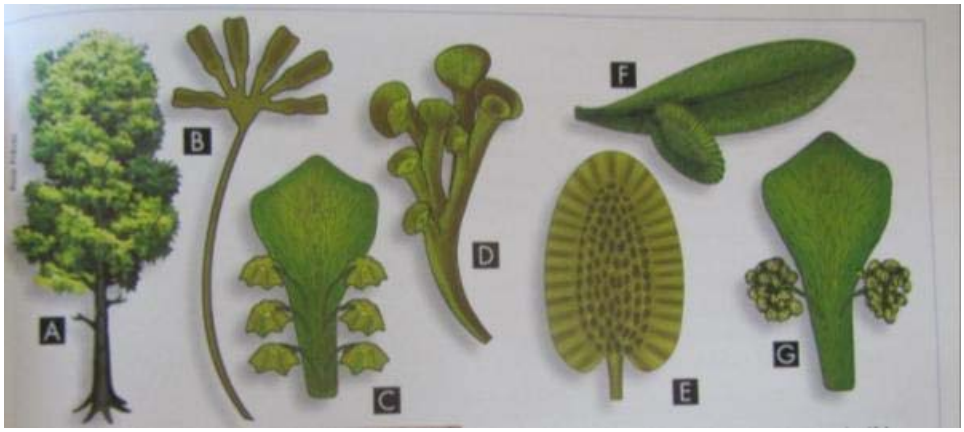

Figure 004.*Reconstruction of Glossopteris (A) and its diversity of seed-bearing organs (B to F) and pollen producing organs comprising clusters of sacs attached to scale leaves. (G)* ***(McCarthy and Rubidge, 219)***

The formation of coal When recycling of vegetation does not occur, which usually happens if it is growing in water, the organic material accumulates to form peat layers. Over time these layers can be buried under sediments. In the case of the Karoo Basin, rivers draining into the basin along its northern margin formed a series of channels and deltas with well-vegetated margins, which formed extensive swamps. These swamps were periodically drowned by subsidence, and the peat layers were buried beneath sediment, only to reform as the water again became shallower. In this way multiple peat layers were deposited. Peat contains about 50% carbon, the rest being made-up mainly of oxygen and hydrogen. Once peat is buried beneath sediment, it is compressed and slowly heated. Oxygen and hydrogen are expelled as water, and carbon content increases. Ultimately the process leads to the conversion of peat into coal. Low heat and pressure

Figure 005.*This mining pit illustrates the separation of coal seams by pale-coloured sedimentary rock as described in the text.* ***(McCarthy and Rubidge, 201)***

results in brown coal or lignite**.**With higher temperatures and pressures bituminous coal and anthracite may also be formed which contains much higher percentages of carbon. During formation, peat contains a certain percentage of fine sediment generally referred to as 'mud'. This is retained in the carbonisation process and when coal is burnt is a leftover in the form of ash. Coal in a mine often appears to have a multicoloured banded and or layered structure. This is often the result of a variety of plant types that contributed to the peat layers owing to climatic changes.

2.3. The vegetation of the region. In ***figure 006***below we see that Wonderfontein is located on the watershed between the catchment areas of the Oliphant's River to the west and the catchment area of the Crocodile River to the east. These two geographical areas are then also to an extent responsible for the two vegetative regions delineated by Acocks as types 61 and 57.[×××]

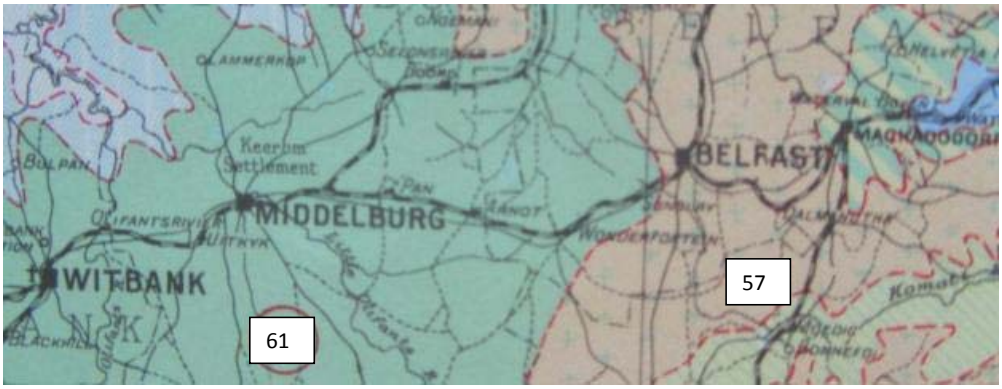

Figure 006.*A portion of Acocks's map of the Veldt Types of South Africa produced by the Botanical Research Institute and the Department of Agricultural Technical Service of the Republic of South Africa.*

Type 57 is described as the NORTH-EASTERN SANDY HIGHVELD. This apparently corresponds to the ***Cymbopogon-Themeda***Veldt to Highland Sourveld transition and the Highland Sourveld southwards, but does show a strong Bankenveld affinity. Altitudes range from 1600 to 2150 meters above sea level and the rainfall ranges between 750 and 900 mm falling mainly in summer. There are two variations. 57a is the Near-Bankenveld type that occurs to the west of the low watershed of the Drakensberg. 57b is the Near-Highland Sourveld that lies more to the top and east of the watershed.

Wonderfontein therefore corresponds with the Type 57 a category. The dominant six grass species are ***Tristachyaleucothrix, Trachypogonspicatus, Themedatriandra, Heterpogoncontortus, Eragrostisracemosa and Digitariatricholaenoides***. For a more complete list see ***Acocks page 109.***

Type 61 is described by Acocks on page 112 as the BANKENVELD which he also classifies loosely as a FALSE GRASSLAND type. This Bankenveld appears to have been an open savannah type of ***Acacia***

[×××]***Although the present author is aware of the 2010 Mucina&Rutherford publication on the vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland he prefers to use Acocks. This is owing to the more simplistic and clear descriptions depicted in Acocks that defines the vegetative regions sufficiently for a heritage study***

caffra character, and still is along its northern boundary. Sour bushveld regularly occurs on rocky outcrops and hills. It is a sparse and tall tufted type with the forbes playing an important part, and is extremely sour. I n this case there are three variations, 61a the Western variation on sandy plains, 61b the Central variation of the Witwatersrand region, high-lying, largely stony country, with rolling topography, and finally 61c the Eastern Variation, on sandy plains, but wetter than the Western Variation.

Wonderfontein falls in the Eastern variation 61c. This is very flat sandy country. On the rocky outcrops the veld resembles the Central Variation as it does along the northern margin, being transitional to Sour Bushveld. Rainfall varies from 600 to 750 mm in the summer and altitudes vary from 1350 to 1700 m above sea level. The dominant six grass species are ***Tristachyaleucothrix, Eragrostisracemosa, Heterpogoncontortus, Trachypogonspicatus, Digitariatricholaenoides andThemedatriandra.*** For a more complete list see ***Acocks page 114.***

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Deeds Office **MPUMALANGA**
Property Type **Farm**
Registration Division Name **JS**
Farm Number **428**
Portion Number **25**
Farm Name **WONDERFONTEIN**
Previous Description **OF PRTN 6**
Diagram Deed **T24558/1957**
Size **82.4565 H**
Registration Division **JS**
Clearance Authority **HIGHLANDS LOCAL MUNICIPILATY**
Province **MPUMALANGA**
Situated at
LPI Code **T0JS00000000042800025**
Owner Information
Owner 1 of 1
Owner Type **COMPANY**
Owner Name **UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD**
Registration Number **200601091107**
Title Deed **T13526/2012**
Registration Date **2012/12/12**
Purchase Price **R 3 585 000,00**
Multiple Owners **No**
Multiple Properties **No**
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Microfilm Number
Endorsement Information
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2 JS,428,25 Unknown 1988 1079 0658
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3 T12052/2011 R 230 880,00
4 BC11646/2011 Unknown
5 BC11645/2011 Unknown
6 B16404/2008 Unknown 2008 0206 3765
7 T98933/2000 JAGER HENDRIK FRANCOIS DE R 230 880,00 2000 0799 4439
8 T98933/2000 R 688 555,00 2000 0799 4439
9 BC55034/2000 Unknown 2000 0799 4450
10 B52203/2000 Unknown 2000 0799 4471
11 T3815/2000 Unknown 2000 0799 4435
12 T3815/2000 WYK DANIEL SALOMON VAN R 688 555,00 2000 0799 4435
13 B2337/2000 Unknown 2000 0799 4451
14 T26351/1983 WYK WYNAND JACOBUS DAVEL VAN Unknown 2000 0092 4739
15 T24558/1957 P C VAN WYK Unknown 1983 0002 0318

3. BACKGROUND TO THIS STUDY

3.1. The mine and the land

UMSIMBITHI MINING has for several years been canvassing to mine coal on Wonderfontein 428 JS. The proposed new Wonderfontein Colliery will be developed on parts of the farms Wonderfontein 428 JSand Klippan 452 JS to the south-west of Belfast in the Province Mpumalanga of South Africa.The commencement of the subdivision of the farm Wonderfonteinfirst occurred in 1925 when the 2260 morgen were split into four portions between four of ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach's children***. Since then it has undergone major 'surgery' owing to inheritance issues. To fully describe this process will need a separate study which is not really of relevance to the present study. For whoever may be interested in this***, the search report to the left is included so as to briefly explain how such information may be gathered.***The search report for portion 25 of the Farm Wonderfontein 428 JS for instance shows that this portion, 82, 5 hectares in extent belonged to one ***P.C. van Wyk in 1957*** according to diagram deed **T24558/1957.** He was a spouse of a female descendant of ***Hester Maria Davel (nee Breytenbach).*** She and her husband ***Wynand Jacobus Davel***inherited a quarter portion of Wonderfontein1925 from the estate of ***Hendrik*** and ***Elsie Breytenbach.***Portion 25 then reverted to the son of ***P.C. van Wyk***, one ***Wynand Jacobus Davel van Wyk*** in 1983. In 2000 portion 25 was made over to ***Hendrik Francois De Jager*** and in 2011 to ***Rene Stephanie De Jager.*** On the twelfth day of the twelfth month twenty-twelve the ***Umsimbithi coal mining company***, according to the new title deednumber**T13526/2012,** became the present owners of this piece of real estate for the price of R 3585000-00. In 1925 land in this area was evaluated as being worth approximatelyone pound per morgen.

3.2. Prehistoric occupation ***Dr Pistorius*** in his first phase report comprehensively discussed the pre-colonial occupation of the general area, and therefore it is not repeated here in the text. For the reader's attention ***see appendixG***.

3.3. Historic occupation*(See Bergh, J.S. (edt.) 1998 and Erasmus, B.P.J. 1995)*

The British occupation of the Cape, their problems with the free ranging Boers, the continuous wars with the Xhosa and the emancipation of slaves in 1836 set in motion a far reaching migration of whitepioneers from the Cape east and northwards that would forever change the political and demographical face of Southern Africa. Between 1836 and 1844 a large portion of the colony decided to look for their 'land of providence' away from the 'yoke' of the British Crown. This handful of people 'defeated'Dingane andMzilikazi and claimed for themselves the lands of Kwa Zulu-Natal, the Free State and the Transvaal. By 1855 white pioneer towns and communities were established north of the Vaal River at De Clercq'sDorp, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Wakkerstroom, Ohrigstad, Lydenburg, Zoutpanbergdorp, Heidelberg, Vredenburg, Rustenburg, Pretoria and Zeerust.

But soon the 'delivered' black population of the Transvaal realised that the hand of the new master were no different to that of Mzilikazi and became taciturn and aggressively fought back for their freedom and their land. Sekwati and Sekhukhune, Mokopaan, Makhado, Maloboch, Modjadji, Mogoba, and their respective nations made life untenable for the small white community and much blood was shed.

On the other hand Africa took its own toll on the white pioneers in the form of Malaria, theTsetse Fly, the Runderpest, floods and droughts, swarms of locusts and many more. Amongst themselves bitter political and religious discontent prevailed amongst the white pioneers, and they still were held in the grip of economic supply of life-necessities by British traders. Soon also the boom of African wildlife resources dwindled as all big game was hunted nearly to extinction by 1870. The end of the 'good' life in the Transvaal was nearly over.

Unfortunately for all inhabitants of this area 'free of the Yoke of the British Crown' a new era came into play. Diamonds were discovered in the Northern Cape,gold in the Witwatersrand, and many other minerals such as iron, lead silver, tin, copper all over the Transvaal. These temptations were too big for the greed of the likes of Rhodes and Oppenheimer and by 1881 the British were back to wrest the wealth from the inhabitants of the Transvaal. As the initial annexation of the Transvaal occurred before the real Witwatersrand gold fields were discovered it was at most a messy affair with Amajuba and Potchefstroom posting two serious conflicts for the Crown that were represented by only an expeditionary force.

After the realisation of the extent of the Transvaal Gold fields though, the British were back in force in 1899 and in three years the two northern states of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were pulverised into submission and the extraction of gold became the paramount business in the north. As this could not be accomplished without energy, 'modern technology' and transport, the coal deposits of the Transvaal Highveld became the next target of exploitation by the British to fuel the extraction of the glistening metal. This again needed men to work the mines, they had to be sheltered and fed and so the snowball ran its course.Wonderfontein 428 JS, the focus of this study, played some marginal roles in the above scenario, but, as most other farms soon reaped benefits in the production of food and energy for the mining industry. We now turn to the history of the Breytenbachs.

3.4. The Breytenbach family **3.4.1. Introduction**

The abbreviated curriculum vitae of the leader of the HerstigteNasionale Party (HNP) ***AndriesBreytenbach,*** in 2009, serve us with the following information. His great grandfather ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** relocated from the Lydenburg area to the farm Wonderfontein 244 M (now Wonderfontein 248 JS)between Middelburg and Belfast in 1880. According to the same source,***AndriesBreytenbach's*** father, the South African archivist, ***J. H. Breytenbach*** was born on Wonderfontein. He was the first born son of ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** (that passed away in December 1920) and ***Magdalena Elizabeth Burger.*** Thishistorianwas apparently married to a lady from one of the neighbouring farms to Wonderfontein. As the curriculum vitae states that ***AndriesBreytenbach***, the son of the historian, was born in Cape Townon the 10th of July 1947, we can assume that his father possibly left Wonderfontein at an early period of his life to pursue an academic career. ***J. H. Breytenbach*** eventually became the state historian in the Nationalist Government and was entrusted amongst others with the compilation of the history of the Second South African War. *'Die Geskiedenis Van Die TweedeVryheidsoorlog'*, but one of his publications, was published in 1996 at a late period of his life. All of his work is respected, even into the modern era of new political parameters.

3.4.2. Physical evidence on the farm.

The graves of the ancestors of***Andries*** and ***Johan***, mentioned above, are then to be found some 400 meters to the south east of house no. 1 on the Wonderfontein site 1. Engraved on an elaborate marble gravestone one finds the following inscription. ***'Hierrust my tedergeliefdevader Johan HendrikBreytenbachGeb 13 Feb 1847 Oorl 29 April 1933. Psalm 130 Vers 3'.***In the same cemetery are also found two more engraved headstones with the following inscriptions. ***'Hier rust my tedergeliefdeechtgenote en onzemoeder Elsie Magdalena Johanna BreytenbachGeb 7 Aug 1849 Overl 30 Junie1925'***and ***'Hierrus my geliefdeeggenote Elizabeth Maria Grobler GebBreytenbachGeb 17-11-1884 Oorl7-11-1920'***

According to a postscript to ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach's***(1847-1833) second will he dedicated the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the erection of his own headstone. This explains the elaborate marbled headstones of these two individuals at that time.

From the cemetery on farmyard site 4 we learn that ***Wynand Jacobus Davel*** is buried there (born 28-1-1876 and passed away 5-5-1964) He was married to ***Hester Maria Davel(nee Breytenbach)*** that was born 8-6-1882 and passed away 8-9-1987.In the extensive cemetery on site 2 there are at least 20 graves with a number of surnames, none of which in fact is ***'Breytenbach'***. The surnames that occur here are amongst others, ***Viljoen, Koekemoer, Coetzee*** and ***Van Der Westhuizen and others***.

All three of these cemeteries therefore supplies clues to the ownershipand occupation of at least three of the dwellings on the farm

Figure 007.*In Pistorius's 1st phase study* ***(page 28)****two of these elaborate headstones were noted. Since then the headstone of* ***Johan Hendrik****had been vandalised and cannot be seen any more. The remainder is the one belonging to* ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach.(Author's photograph 2013)***

3.4.3. Archival material.
As the above information were not sufficient to form some idea of the size of the original Breytenbach clan and their distribution on Wonderfontein, the author visited the National Archive in Tshwane and procured the last will and testament of ***Johan Hendrik*** and ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach*** as well as their death notices. The Archival Reference Numbers are **57829 and 81665**, the first that of ***Elsie*** and the latter that of ***Johan.*** As the two files comprise nearly two hundred pages they are not reproduced here in full, but only fragmentary. ***(See appendix C page 134)***

From information gathered in these documents we were able to learn the following.

1. ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** was born in Heidelberg,Transvaal in 1847 from the parents ***Izak Johannes Breytenbach*** (that died in 1894) and ***Maria Elizabeth Breytenbach(nee Viljoen)*** that died in 1870. After the death of his first wife, that is known to us as ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach***, in 1925, he apparently had re-married one ***Anna Sophia Breytenbach*** that was a widow ***(Viljoen)*** but was born ***Coetzee.(See appendix C page 135)***

2. ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach (nee Breytenbach)*** was born on the farm Varkfontein in the Lydenburg district in 1848 from the parents ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** (that died in 1888) and ***Anna Catharina Viljoen*** that died in 1894.***(See appendix C page 134)***

3. According to their death notices they both died on Wonderfontein 428 JS. This is confirmed by the graves in the cemetery near house no 1 on site 1.***(See Pistorius's 1st phase study (page 28)***

4. A further confirmation of this is the fact that in Johan Hendrik's second will wherethere was allocated the princely sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for 'the decoration of my grave' that validates the elaborate marble headstones of his and his first wife's graves. ***(See figure 007)***

5. In both the death notices of Johan and Elsie we find the list of their children, which were the following. The **estimated** ages of these in 1925can be seen below where it is added at the back of their names in square brackets. If this is required to be confirmed then the reader is referred to the National Archive in Tshwane for his own perusal. ***(See appendix C page 134)***

(a) ***Anna Catharina Viljoen (nee Breytenbach).***[55] She was married to ***Marthinus Johannes Viljoen.***

(b) ***Izak Johannes Breytenbach.***[53] (An unmarried adult).

(c) ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach.***[Would have been 51 but that passed away in December 1920.] He was married to one ***Magdalena Elizabeth Burger***. In 1925 they were attributed with two minor issues namely (1) ***Johan Hendrik***, and (2) ***Jacobus Johannes Breytenbach.*** (Presumably the first was the archivist and state historian described in the curriculum vitae of the HNP personality AndriesBreytenbach above. ***(See page 013)***

(d) ***Maria Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach.)***[49] She was married to ***ChristoffelIzak Viljoen.***

(f) ***StephanusPetrusBreytenbach.***[47] (An unmarried adult).

(g) ***Elsje Magdalena Johanna de Clercq (nee Breytenbach***).[45] She was married to ***HendrikChristoffel de Clercq.***

(h) ***Hester Maria Davel (nee Breytenbach***).[43] (8/6/1882 to 8/9/198*7)* She was married to ***Wynand Jacobus Davel.*** [49](28/1/1876 to 5/5/1964)

(i) ***Elizabeth Maria Grobler (nee Breytenbach.)***[Would have been 41 but passed away in 1920] She was married to ***Paul StephanusGrobler***. She passed away as an adult of 36 years old. They had four children, (1) ***Elsje Magdalena Johanna Grobler***, (2) ***Johannes NicholaasHermanus Grobler,*** (3) ***Johan Hendrik Grobler*** and (4) ***Eliza Franzina Grobler.***

(j) ***Carl Johannes Breytenbach***.[39] (An adult)

(k) ***Christoffel Viljoen Breytenbach.***[37] (An adult)

The estate of ***Johan*** and ***Elsie*** that was distributed soon after her death in 1925 comprised acalculated value of ten thousand three hundred and fifty four pounds, four shillings and two pence. ***(See appendix C page 141)***As the will was drawn up in 1917, long before the actual death of the two spouses, there was a special clause included. This clause determined that if any-one of the specified heirs were to succumb prior to the execution of the will, then the portion of that heir's will revert onto his own estate. (This was in fact the case of two of the inheritants, ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach and Elizabeth Maria Grobler, (nee Breytenbach).*** Apparently ***ChristoffelIzakViljoen***, the spouse of Maria ***Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach)*** also passed away before the execution of the second will in 1933. She remarried into the Koekemoer clan, explaining the surnames in the site 2 cemetery. ***(See appendix C page 137)***Irrespective of the fact that the testament had to ensure a livelihood for the surviving spouse***(See appendix C page 138)***, the unmoving property of the combined estate was distributed in 1925 in the following manner.

(1) The farm Wonderfontein in the Middelburg district, which comprised 2260 morgen were to be divided amongst four issues equally, but according to boundaries already established at the time of ***Elsie's*** death.[xxx] These four,and the land awarded to them were: -

(a) ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach.***[Site 1]***(See figure 002.)***

(b) ***Sarel(Charl) Johannes Breytenbach***. [Site 6]***(See figure 002.)***

(c) ***ChristoffelViljoen***spouse of***Maria Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach).***(This ***Christoffel Viljoen*** is not to be confused with ***Christoffel Viljoen Breytenbach***, the final issue of the marriage between ***Johan Hendrik*** and ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach***). [Site 2]***(See figure 002.)*** (d) ***Hester Maria Davel.(neeBreytenbach***[Site 4]***(See figure 002.)***

Owing to the ages of the children, and what we presume to have been the established pecking order at the time, the distribution of rest of the unmovable property in 1925 was prescribed in the following manner:-

(2) The farm Rooikrans, in the Lydenburgdistrict, which comprised 1240 morgen, were to be divided between two issues equally, but according to boundaries already established at the time of ***Elsie's***death. These two were: -

(a) ***Izak Johannes Breytenbach.***

(b) ***Elizabeth Maria Grobler.(neeBreytenbach)***

The reason for the ***Elizabeth Maria Grobler 's***body to be buried at the Wonderfontein Site 1 cemetery is not clear as it is known that her spouse,as well as their children, was buried at Rooikrans,Lydenburg.

(3) Of the farm Rietfontein, in the Middleburg district, which comprised 1800 morgen, two thirds were to be divided between two issues equally, but according to boundaries already established at the time of ***Elsie's***death. These two were:- (a) ***StephanusPetrusBreytenbach.*** (b) ***Elsje Magdalena Johanna de Clercq.***

[xxx]This is an important clause of the will, for the present study, as it concurs the pre-established parameters of the occupancy and four quarterly division of Wonderfontein 428 JS in 1925.

The ***De Clercq*** family was involved with the establishment of the first official settlement in the old Transvaal (predating Potchefstroom) and ***Jacob De Clercq*** was the first Magistrate of Lydenburg. If the spouse of ***Elsje Magdalena Johanna***is part of these De Clercq's is not clear.

> (4) The farm Spitskop, in the Middelburg district, which comprised 1200 morgen were to be divided between two issues equally, but according to boundaries already established at the time of ***Elsie's***death. These two were: - (a)
> ***Anna Catharina Viljoen (nee Breytenbach)*** (b)
> ***Maria Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach)***

The ***Breytenbach/Viljoen***intermarriagein the region appears to have been a continued affair over a long period in the nineteenth century, carrying over into the twentieth century.

> (5) The properties***(erven)***inCarolina and Belfast, as well as all the movable property befell ***Johan Hendrik***as the surviving spouse. In his final estate in 1933 there is also mention of a property***(erf)***in Kantoor Street, Lydenburg.
>
> (6) The liquidation of the farms Kruisfontein no 104 in the Lydenburg District, which comprised 2264 morgen, Suikerboschplaat, district Middelburg which comprised 2000 morgen and one third of the farm Rietfontein, which comprised 600morgen, were earmarked to be used to compensate all debts by the estate so as to leave the surviving spouse with no monetary obligations. The remainder of this liquidation were to be distributed amongst the children by collective decision after final execution of the estate in 1933.

As the above information furbishes us with sufficient evidence regarding the distribution of the first generation siblings on Wonderfonteinand the other properties, it was not necessary to further investigate the 1933 execution of the final estate of ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach***, the founding father of the WonderfonteinBreytenbach clan.

3.4.4. Brief comments on the Breytenbachs 1925 estate.

The total estate of the ***Breytenbachs*** at the death of ***Elsie***in 1925 comprised the sum of nearly eleven thousand pounds, more than a princely sum for the period. What is interesting to note is that the movable property declared at this time included only the following.

> (1) one buck wagon (2) one tent wagon (3) one 'spider' carriage (4) a half interest in a fodder press (5) a selection of harnesses (6) 64 adult oxen, 44 sub-adult oxen, 26 young oxen, heifers and calves, and 67 cows and calves (7) 180 ewes and lambs, 8 rams and 388 barren ewes (8) 4 geldings, 3 old mares, 3 young mares and one young stallion.

For an seventy eight year old man that owned 10 000 morgen of land at the time of his spouses death this declaration of 'moveable' property seems rather frugal in retrospect. On the other hand this very much reflects the lifestyle of the people of that period where material possessions did not occupy their attention as much as in the modern era.However the case may be, and keeping in mind the impact of economic events during this time,we now have sufficient data to turn to the evaluation of the building regime on site 1 of Wonderfontein 248 JS during the period 1880 to 1920.

3.5. The farmyards associated withthe Breytenbach family on Wonderfontein 248 JS.

Figure 008.*Google image of site 1. This is the area primarily associated with the present second phase study. It contains two different homesteads with its own connected farmyard structures. For purposes of this report the earlier site located to the south is named 'house no.1', and the one located to the north, 'house no.2'. House no. 1 was possibly built before or during the original settlement on Wonderfontein in 1880, while the second one appears to have been built circa 1910.* ***(See figure 002)***

Figure 009.*Google image of site 2.According to Pistorius's mandate* ***(see figure 16)*** *this site was not physically affected by the footprint of the new colliery. The buildings on this site date to circa 1910 and can be related to* ***Christoffel Viljoen*** *and* ***Maria Elizabeth Viljoen (nee Breytenbach).****The large cemetery associated with the farmyard contains a number of the surname* ***Viljoen****, that confirms the above statement. The main dwelling appears to be architecturally similar to house no. 2 on site 1.* ***(See figure 002)***

Figure 010.*Google image of site 3.This site was not visited, but one can see in the Google earth image that heritage elements are clearly present. This site is tentatively linked to a third generation occupation, possibly an issue of* ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach****and* ***Magdalena Elizabeth Burger****.* ***(See figure 002)***

Figure 011.*Google image of site 4. This site was briefly visited and was marginally documented to collect data for comparison to the second phase study of the houses on site1.* ***(See pages 22 to 24)*** *It was inhabited by* ***Wynand Jacobus Davel****(28-1-1876 to 5-5-1964) and* ***Hester Maria Davel (nee Breytenbach)*** *that was born 8-6-1882 and passed away 8-9-1987.* ***(See figure 002)****From its implicit Edwardian architecture style it appears to have been built in the first decade of the twentieth century.*

Figure 012.*Google image of site 5. This site was not visited, but one can see in the Google earth image that heritage elements are clearly present. This site is tentatively linked to a third generation occupation, possibly an issue of****Wynand Jacobus Davel*** *and* ***Hester Maria Davel (nee Breytenbach(See figure 002)***

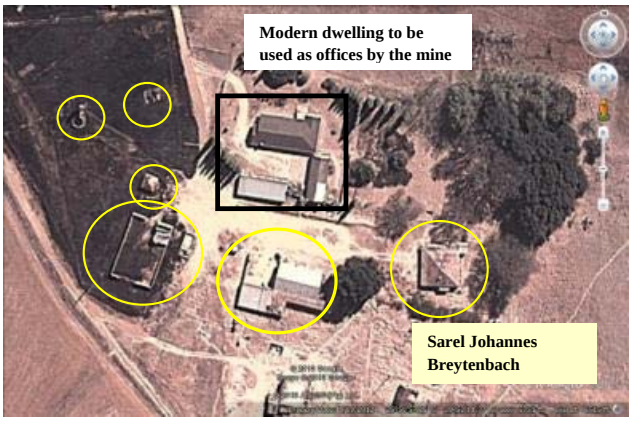


Figure 013.*Google image of site 6. This site has been earmarkedby the mine to use for office and other facilities. As it was not included into the mandate it was not visite, but one can see in the Google earth image that heritage elements are clearly present. This site is linked to* ***Sarel (Charl) Johannes Breytenbach*** *Further it is not clear whether the 'office building' is in fact not perhaps falling in the marginal context of 'older than sixty years'* ***(See figure 002)***

Figure 014.*Google image of site 7. This site was not visited, but one can see in the Google earth image that heritage elements are clearly present. This site is tentatively linked to a third generation occupation, possibly an issue of****Sarel(Charl) Johannes Breytenbach(See figure 002)***

Figure 015.*Google image of site 8.This site was not visited, but one can see in the Google earth image that heritage elements are clearly present. This site is tentatively linked to a third generation occupation, possibly an issue of****Sarel(Charl) Johannes Breytenbach(See figure 002)***

4. GENERAL DISCUSSION 4.1.

The first phase study and the impact area

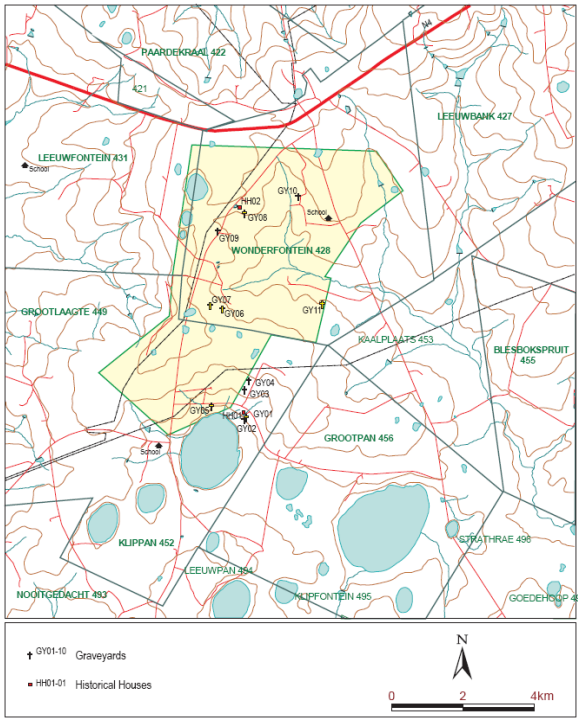


Figure 2- The Wonderfontein Project Area on the farms Wonderfontein 428, Grootpan 456 and Klippan 452 on the Eastern Highveld in South Africa. Note the presence of graveyards and historical structures in the project area (above).

The map used by ***Pistorius***in his first phase assessment report (***figure 016to the left copied from his report)*** indicate only one farmyard location that are influenced by the proposed coal mine as delineated by the shaded portion. On the 1 50 000 map 2529DD ARNOT though ***(figure 002)***one can identify8 sites named 'Wonderfontein', which are all apparently historical farmyards, all associated with the ***Breytenbach***family and their in-laws. Although the original subdivision of the farm into four distinct portions, as prescribed by the 1925 estate and its associated farmyards are clearly illuminated by Google Earth above***(in figures 008, 009, 011 and 013)***, we have to take cognisance of the third generation occupation and subdivision of the land.From Google earth images one can then also see that third generation sites then do existindifferent forms of preservation. ***(Figures 010, 012, 014, and 015).***Sites 2 and 4 were visited (outside the mandate)by the present investigator for illumination of the bigger context surrounding site 1.

Figure 016.*Map of the research area in* ***Pistorius's*** *first phase study. Note that it included all of the Wonderfontein farmyards except site no 2, but none of these were indicated as affected sites. The reason for this apparent inattention to architectural heritage during the first phase studyremains unclear.*

of the impact of the ***Breytenbach*** family. At present,with the supposed new delineation of the footprint of the colliery, only site 1 will actually physically be impacted upon. Unfortunately onemay assume that sites 3 to 8 will inevitably also be isolated from their bigger historic context, and will eventually be marginalised and effectively condemned to 'destruction by neglect'. It is therefore suggested that these sites are independently evaluated (from this report), in a revised first phase study by Dr Pistorius, and that the results of such study can be reacted upon. This will allow us to identify the actual impact of the mine on these eight farmyards on Wonderfontein. It is anticipated that this will also clear up the issue regarding a Heritage Management plan that should be included in the proposed colliery's Environmental Management Plan.

4.2. Site 4. An example of one of the other farmyards on Wonderfontein 428 JS.

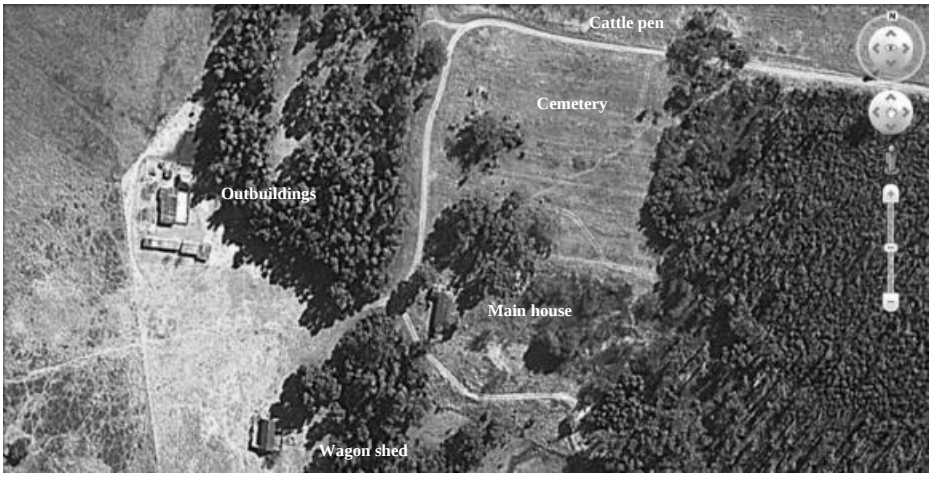


Figure 017.*Google Earth image of site 4 showing historical dwelling, wagon shed, cemetery, etc.*

Figures 018and 019.*To the left is the headstone of the* ***Davel*** *couple in the site 4 cemetery. It is the only grave in the cemetery. On the right is the western elevation of the house. Its exterior is built with locally quarried sandstone, but there is a definite departure in style from the traditional format of 'boere' dwellings. Its floor plan with the jutting north-western element and gable finial bespeaks of the influence of Edwardian architecture. The issue of this building and its associated structures is that they will be totally isolated from the original 'Wonderfontein' milieu, as it cannot be inhabited or used owing to the blastingactivities in the proposed colliery and are therefore doomed to '****demolition through neglect'****, if no appropriate actions are taken to either document the building or to include it into the management plan.*

Figure 020.*North elevation of the dwelling on site 4. Note presence of wooden sash windows.*

Figure 021.*East elevation of the dwelling on site 4. Note presence of iron casement windows.*

Figure 022.*Although some vandalism has occurred, the dwelling is still in a good state of repair.*

Figure 023.*The central passage of the* ***Davel*** *homestead showing many Edwardian elements such as the arched hallway partition wall, the dado line and the papering of the top section of the walls. All of this will be lost if not recorded and monitored in a heritage maintenance plan.*

Figures 024, 025 and 026.*Architectural elements contained in the* ***Davel****dwelling. All of this will be lost if not recorded and monitored in a heritage maintenance plan.*

4.3. Examples of similar period buildings in the region. The present author has been involved over a period of time in the region with a number of second phase impact assessment studies for the purpose of application for demolition permits. From this work two clear facts emerged. In the first place one has now a much clearer picture of the type of buildingsthat occurred, and still occur in the region utilised by the pioneer farmers through the period 1850 to 1950. Secondly one also have taken note that there is a marked movement away from small family farming enterprises to market induced collective initiatives with the resultant abandonment of 'old structures, buildings and facilities.' Furthermore the continued demand for electricity from the modernised South African population has increased many-fold the demand for the coal reserves that underlie the region in general.

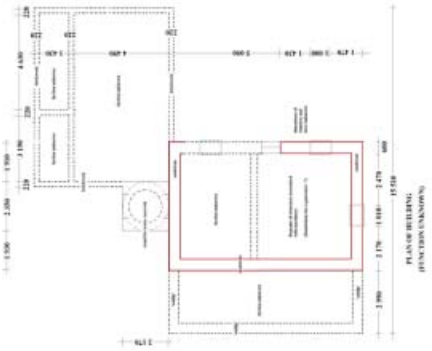
It has therefore become clear that the survival of these farmyards cannot be guaranteed owing to modern tendencies of farming practices and the demand for coal.

Fortunately the recording of these heritage elements also give us a lot of data, as well as some perspective to evaluate new sites that are threatened by either abandonment or by mining activities. For frame of reference for this study we include examples of similar heritage elements in the region.

Figure 027. *The 'opgekleidehuis' on Lakenvlei, some twenty kilometres northeast of Belfast dating to 1855.* ***(Author's photo 2000)***

Pioneers moved into the region after 1840 and settled on farms at first sheltering in the wagons. This shelter was soon extended by the erection of temporary structures mainly built of poles and thatch. As these were definitely 'temporary' due to the short life of the materials, and the limitation of space, the people in general soon moved on to the creation of more permanent dwellings. The limitation of these construction efforts were**manual labour,the availability of suitable materials** and **time.** Initially most pioneers chose the option of an elongated structure, often five by ten meters in extent, built of a varying combination of clay and stone, and roofed with thatch. These dwellings were seldom subdivided into official separate rooms. Separation of interior space was rather defined by use, such as a 'living' area and a 'sleeping area'. Openings in the form of windows were mainly no more than shuttered 'holes', and

doors were primitive affairs, often consisting of reeds or hide . The above illustrated example on the farm 'Lakenvlei' is typical of the format. It was erected by one***Van Kraaienberg***in 1855 on the farm that they continued to occupy for 120 years. Unfortunately few of these buildings survive into modern times as they were normally abandoned for larger and more permanent dwellings, and or were relegated to other functions,materials were being recycled. These buildings are very rare today.



Figures 028 and 029.*Plan of the stone house on the farm 'Patatafontein' to the northwest of the present study area, and one of the remaining gables.****(Author's drawing and photo 2010)***

During and after the period described above the next format of permanent dwellings appeared. They were of the same format as the 'opgekleide' dwellings, but often somewhat larger, but built from stone. Here we also find the official separation of 'rooms' and the use of home fabricated windows and doors appear. Verandas were often attached to the 'front' and 'back' of the dwellings for extension of usable space. These buildings were often absorbed into larger and more permanent dwellings by the practice of addition. This either happened by the enclosure of veranda space, but more often than not 'proper' permanent additions were built, often with the use of locally fired clay bricks. These dwellings were sometimes still roofed with thatch, but after the introduction of corrugated iron in the post 1880's period it became the preferred roofing material. Corrugated iron was used mainly owing to its removal of fire risk, but the time saved in roofing with sheet metal also played a major role. As it were mainly this generation of dwellings that was destroyed during the Second South African War, they are also very rare. Although some were used as temporary shelter during the post war rebuilding period, they were also eventually relegated to other uses or discarded to the elements. Some though, such as house no.1 on Wonderfonteinsite 1, were incorporated into permanent dwellings post 1905. This was accomplished by the addition of then available the then 'modern building material' such as glassed windows, factory made doors and frames, and wooden floors and ceilings from the Edwardian Period.

During the erection period of the above, external permanent stone buildings such as wagon sheds, outer kitchens and stock enclosures also became fashion out of necessity. Expensive new generation wagons and farm produce needed special protection against the elements. Similarly the external cooking arrangements, while still not incorporated into the houses, were upgraded to stone structures.

Figures 030and 031. *The main dwelling on the farm 'Haverklip' near Delmas to the south of the present study built before the second South African War and the outer kitchen on the farm 'Lakenvlei'.Note the similarity to the outer kitchen of house no. 2 on Wonderfontein, site 1.* ***(Author's photos in 2012 and 2000; Also see figure 252)***

Figure 032. *The main wagon shed on the farm 'Lakenvlei" situated to the northeast of Belfast. Although not 'dressed stone' it is similar to the building in* ***figure 134.****This building was extended over the years to double its original length with milking and stock sheltering facilities. The amount of effort invested in these structures isimmense, but it was necessitated by the adverse winter conditions on the Highveld.* ***(Author's photo 2000)***

The impact of the mineral extraction, political unrest and martial law in the Transvaal played a large role during the 1870 to 1910 period. The rural lifestyle of whites, as well as towns being no more than church gatherings and places of bartering and small shops, and black South African still mainly living 'traditional' lives were shaken from its century old foundations. Diamonds and gold, trains and motor cars, bullets bombs and death, corrugated iron, glass the telegraph, press and radio exploded into a new 'world view' into the minds of South Africans, and those located near the mines were most influenced. Ancient Roman philosophies of order and building practices, refined over a thousand of yearsby the Britons were

Figure 033. *'Block house' on the farm 'Haverklip' near Delmas. This was built by a New Zeeland contingent after the Dalmanuthe Battle in August 1900. The effect of the architecture and materials of this structure can be seen in the subsequent dwellings erected on Haverklip and other farms.* ***(Author's photo 2012)***

now forced onto the Transvaal and laid out the pattern for future development and building. The take-over of the Transvaal and its inclusion into the Union had at least one advantage to the impoverished boors. The mines and cities were hungry and they had gold to spend.

Therefore the next generation of farm buildings in the region, that were erected during the period 1910 to 1930 were heavily influenced by the above illustratedstate of affairs. This period offarm building were generally of a much larger and more permanent format than their predecessors, and the floor plans generally consisted of some six to eight rooms communicated by some type of hallway. Veranda's, either fully or partially, surrounded the core dwelling, but kitchens still often remained separate from the house owing to custom. In this period there was a general movement away from stone as the main construction material, except for its use in foundations. This was mainly due to the availability of factory fired bricks from either Coronation Bricks in Natal, or the produce of Sammy Marks from his Vereeniging Brick and Tile Factory in Vereeniging. In the same period Kirkness***(see page 128)***of Pretoria added to brick resources. 'Modern' train transport then also added to the distribution of such materials to farms previously isolated owing to limitations set by wagon transport.

Owning to the complex state of affairs of the period, one tend to have found find a mixture of Victorian, Edwardian and Transvaal architectural decorative elements in the houses, relating to a large extent to veranda use and decoration. The finishing materials utilised, to a large extent, depended on the wealth of the owner, as well as to their political state of mind.

Figure 034. *Western elevation (back door) of the nineteen twenties dwelling on the farm 'Lakenvlei' as documented by the Cultural History Museum in 1980. These dwellings were seldom 'pretty' but were functional and reflected the materials available at the time of its construction. Over time though additions such as the kitchen to the left and the bathroom to the right became standard facilities, seldom designed to improve the architectural beauty of the building in general, but rather the functionality of the dwelling. Often similar additions were added to the 'front' of the house, eventually destroying all aesthetical character of the building.* ***(Cultural History Museum photo 1980)***

4.4. Formalising the status of house no. 1 and house no. 2 farmyards on site 1.

From all the information collected aboveabove we now know the following facts;-

4.1.4.1.House no.1 was most probably the dwelling that was inhabited by ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach***and his family after 1880.

4.1.4.2. We are not sure whether it was built by him or by someone else.

4.1.4.3. From the estate and testament of ***Johan*** and ***Elsie Breytenbach*** we know that by 1925 four other families were living on Wonderfontein 428 JS.

4. As we know that a skirmish was fought on Wonderfontein, and that the last major battle of the Second South African War took place we can assume that the original house no. 1 was destroyed during the guerrilla period of warfare post 1900.

4.1.4.5. As we have evidence of the continued use of Wonderfontein farm by the ***Breytenbach*** family in the form of burials and descendents naming the farm as their place of birth, we may assume that ***J. H. Breytenbach***, the second eldest son of ***Elsie*** and ***Johan*** were responsible for the building of house no. 2 on site 1.

4.1.4.6. The dwellings on sites 2 and 4 were built by ***ChristoffelViljoen*** and ***WynandDavel*** (possibly with financial help from ***Elsie*** and ***Johan Breytenbach***). The actual sequence of erection is not presently known,all indications are that these were all possibly built during the period 1902- 1920.

4.1.4.7. It is clear from the mandate of the proposed colliery that it is their intention to demolish all buildings on site 1, as they are at present negotiatingthe relocation of all the families that are living there.

4.1.4.8. The above assumption is underpinned by the fact that negotiations are underway to relocate all graves associated with site 1.

4.1.4.9. Although it is not totally transparent what the fate are of sites 3to 8, we can only confirm that site 2 will not be impacted upon by the proposed colliery.

4.1.4.10. Site 2 then also contains most of the architectural elements to be found in the other seven, (apart from the 1880 element), and is still a working concern at present.

4.1.4.11. As site 1 contains house no.1 that is a rare survivor from the pre 1900 period is difficult to find any heritage rationale for its proposed demolition.

4.1.4.12. The motivation for the provision of a demolition permit of this structure and its associated farmyard will therefore have to be found and based on reasons to be supplied by **UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD**

Comment [VZA(2]: Motivation has been stated – opencast mining will take place on this area, hence demolishing of buildings and exhumation of graves

4.1.4.13. Invariably the same rational therefore includes house no. 2 as it is effectively 'joined at the navel' to house no 1.

4.1.4.14. For the purpose of decision-making by the appropriate heritage authorities we also include below the statement of significance.

4.5. Statement of Significance

4.1.5.1. Section 3(3) p. 14 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) specifically states the following with regard to significance:"*… a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—*

(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

(b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's 30 natural or cultural heritage;

(c)its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

(d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;

(e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

(f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

(g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

(h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa; and

(i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa".

4.1.5.2. For the purposes of this 2nd phase study the significance is assessed by investigating and rating assigning a value of *High, Medium or Low*to each of the following:

Cultural value: the value a site holds for the community or a section thereof;

Social value: refers to the qualities of the locality which makes it a place that has become a focus of spiritual, cultural, local, provincial or national identity;

Historic value:recognizing the contribution a place makes to the achievements and our knowledge of the past;

Scientific/Research or Archaeological value: refers to the potential of a site to contribute unique knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere.

Site integrity: Elements to consider can include the extent of preservation as based on a surface survey and any observable disturbances that may impact on the integrity (cultural/non-cultural/environmental degradation).

Richness: This can refer the range of features present, depth of deposit and/or quantities of artefactual objects, e.g. Stone Age, Iron Age and historic occupations.

Proximity or accessibility. This can be either positive or negative depending on the specific future site-use, proposed developments or the impact on local communities. For instance a site that is easily accessible and in close proximity to an existing community provides various opportunities for either future development or conservation that can also contribute to economic upliftment and growth. Such a site should accordingly be assigned a higher value.

Aesthetic value: refers to the inherent beauty, sense of place, design, form, style and artistic expression that a specific place holds.

Hierarchal significance rating: In terms of the Act (No. 25 of 1999:55, par. 8) sites may have local, regional or national significance. We also have to recognize the limitations of existing knowledge or the political paradigm and, moreover, that changes in these may impact on future significance. Hardesty & Little (2009:12) take this one step further and recognize sites of worldwide importance.

4.1.5.3. Rating.

4.1.5.3.1. Cultural value: High /**Medium/** Low
The site is part of the historical context of White South African farmers and is therefore important in the modern context of political marginalization. On the other hand the role of 'traditional' farmers and the 'family context' is fast disappearing from the modern way of life.
4.1.5.3.2. Socialvalue:High /Medium /Low

Currently the site has a high social value as it has over the last three decades become the shelter for some thirty adult individuals. The two dwellings under investigation are now inhabited by two African families, and their extended family has erected more than ten substantial homes of their own on the site.

4.1.5.3.3. Historic value: High /Medium / **Low**
Although the farm played a very minor role in the Second South African War and produced a minor author and contributor to the historical literature, it contains noextraordinary historic value.

4.1.5.3.4. Scientific/Research or Archaeological value: High **/Medium** / Low
Although Naude***(1993 and 2000)*** had contributed literature regarding the sandstone dwellings of the region, there is still an academic void regarding the population of the region during the period 1850 and 1930 and the effect thereof on the built environment. As the effect of collective 'industrial farming' and coal mining is making a great impact on the preservation of these farmyards one may consider it an important source for research.

4.1.5.3. 5. Aesthetic value: High **/Medium** / Low
'Beauty is in the eye of the beholder' is a common saying. In general these structures, individual and collective, are not of great aesthetic value. This is compounded by the unsightly additions over the years, and the lack of maintenance by the present generation of inhabitants. On the other hand it forms part of a collective reference for the evaluation of the aesthetic value of similar structures in the region and elsewhere.

4.1.5.3. 6. Hierarchal significance rating: National/Regional / **Local**
As indicated in the evaluation above the site is seen as of low-medium value and subsequently the site can be collectively regarded as of Local importance as defined in the South African Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999).

<u>The above statement of significance therefore places site 1 on a level of importance viewed as 'of local' importance.</u>

5. THE PHASE 2 INVESTIGATION **5.1. House no. 1 and associated structures,** **5.1.1. Drawings**

Figure 035.*Plan ofhouse no. 1 site 1.*

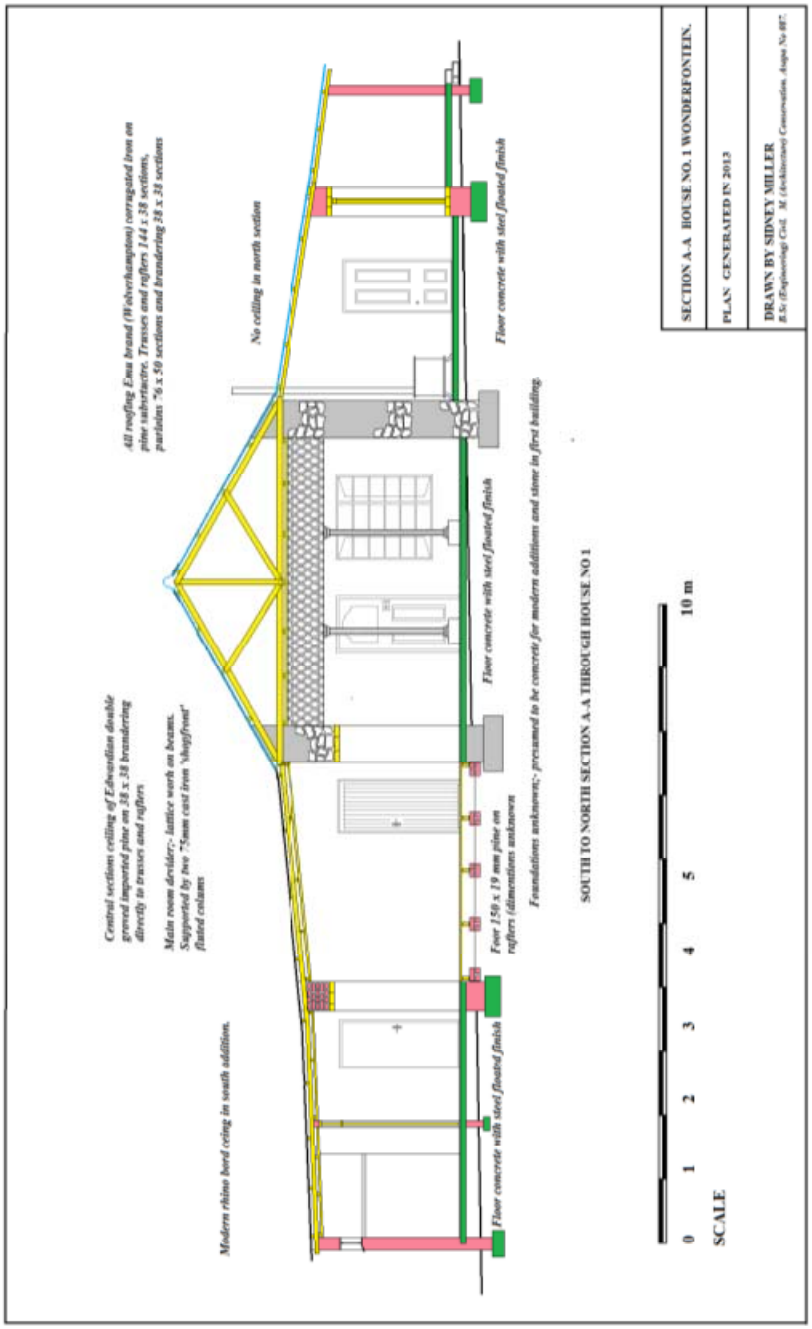


Figure 036.Section A-A ofhouse no. 1 site 1.

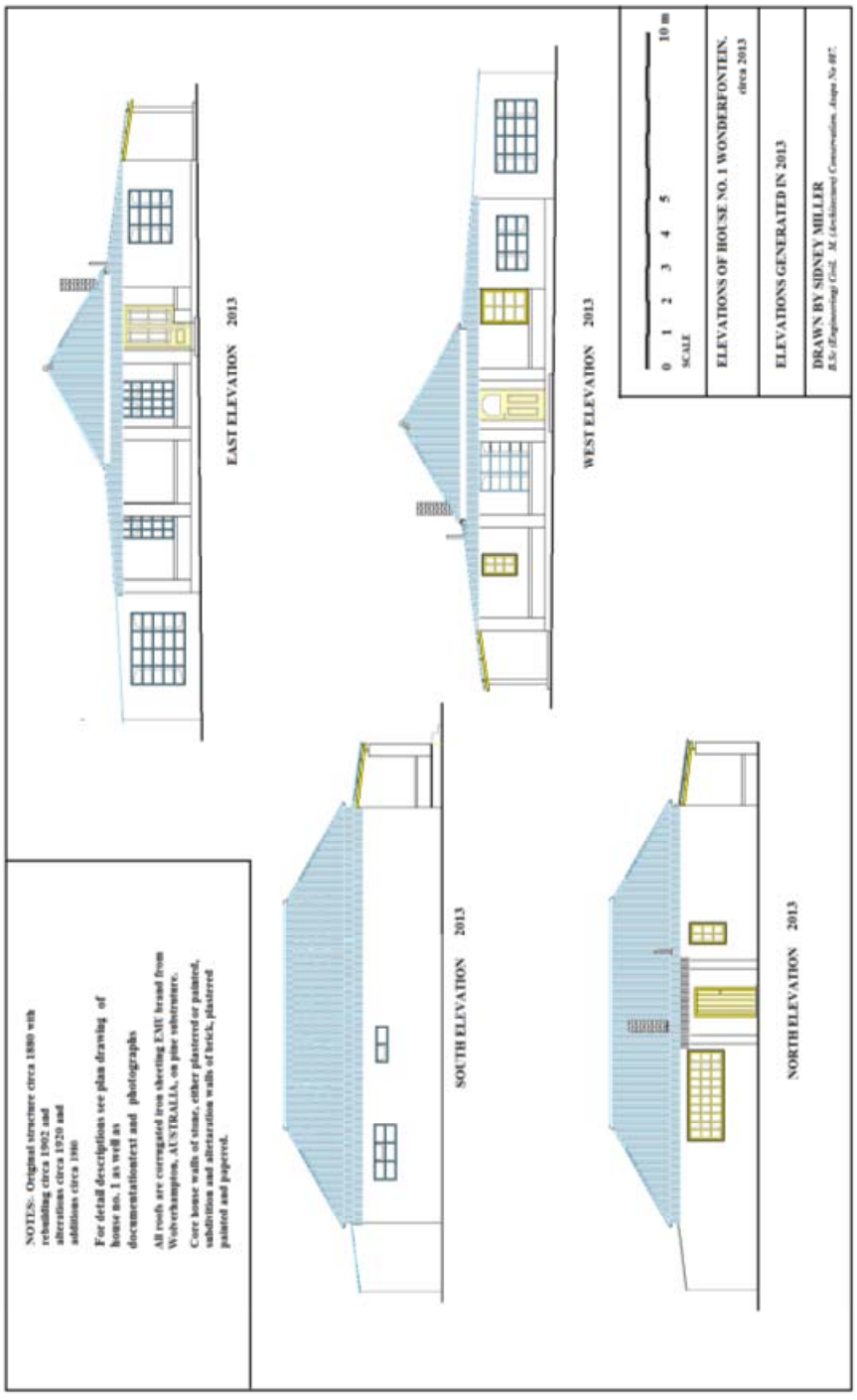


Figure 037.*2013 Elevation ofhouse no. 1 site 1.*

2nd phase documentation of two homesteads.

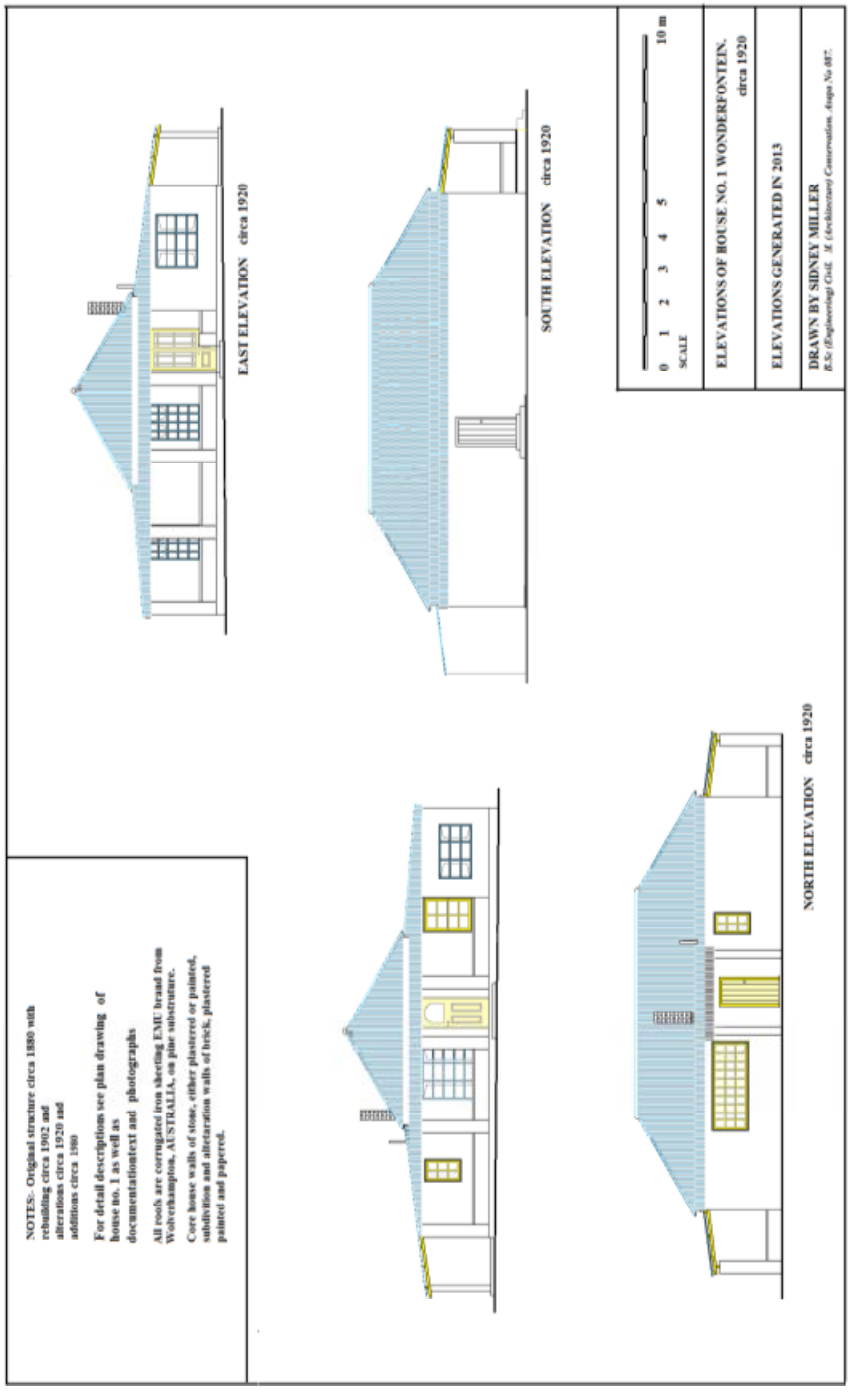


Figure 038.*1920 Elevation of house no. 1 site 1.*

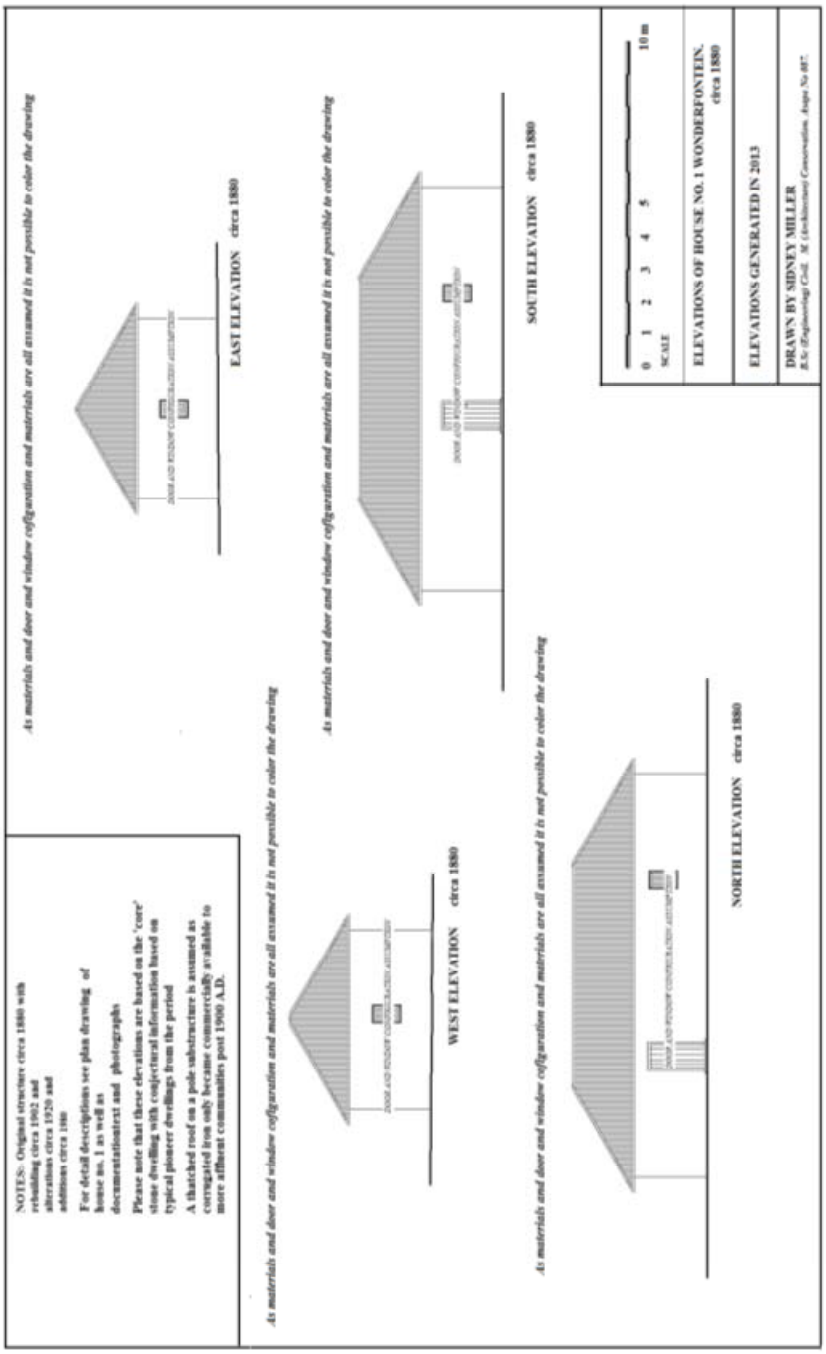


Figure 039.*1880 surmised Elevation of house no. 1 site 1.*

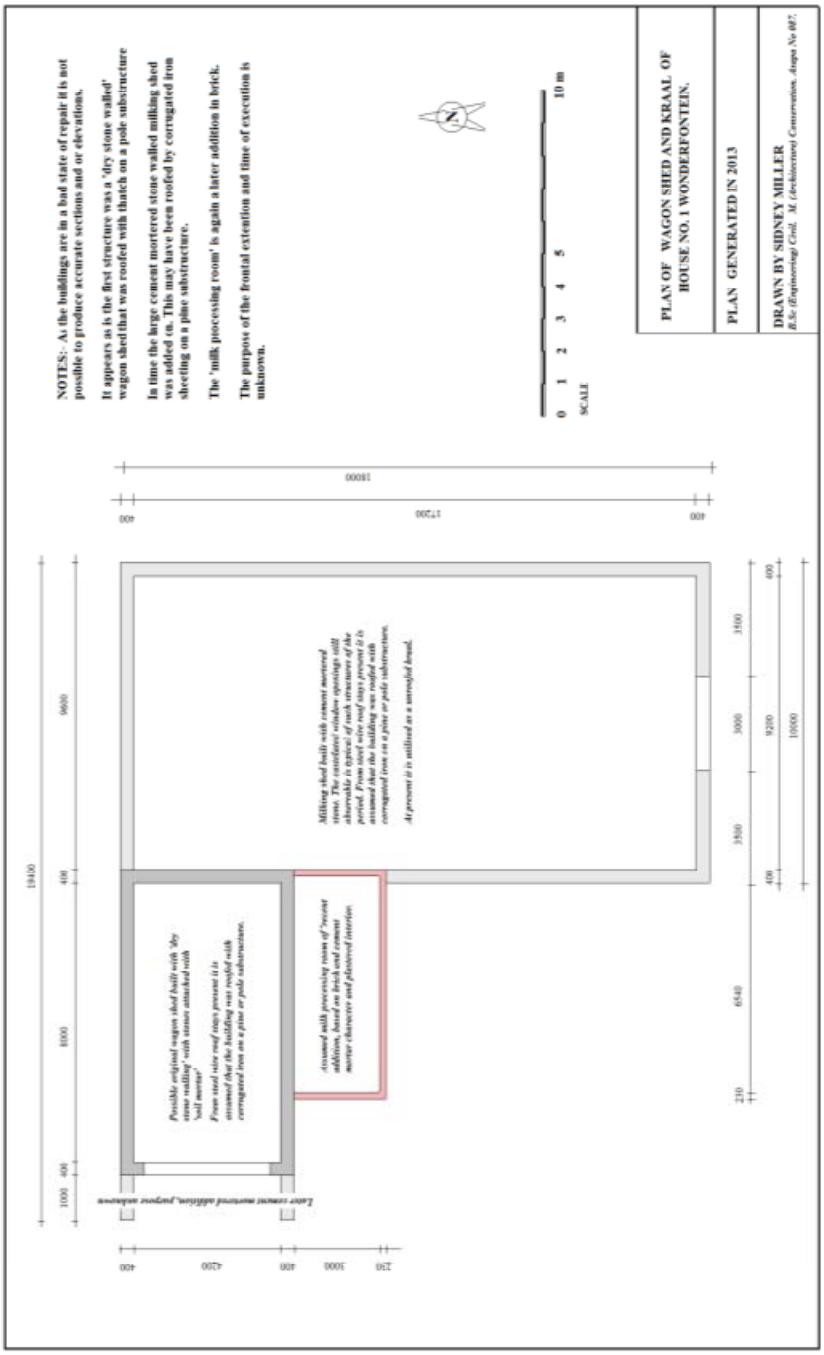


Figure 040.*Outbuildings, wagon and milking sheds, of house no. 1 site 1.*

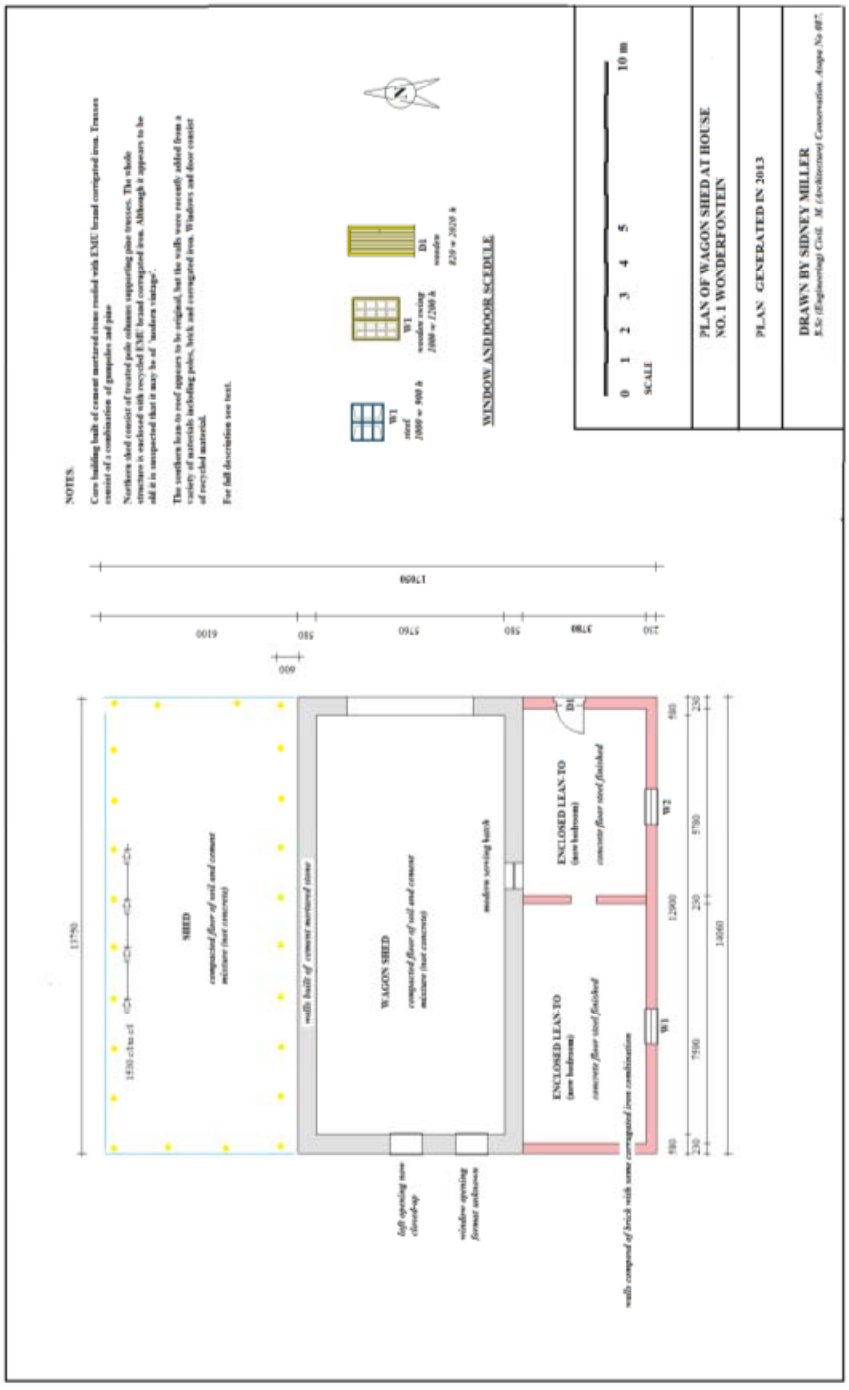


Figure 041. *Outbuilding, wagon shed and lean-to, of house no. 1 site 1.*

***Figure 042**. Elevations of outbuilding, wagon shed and lean-to, house no. 1 site 1.*

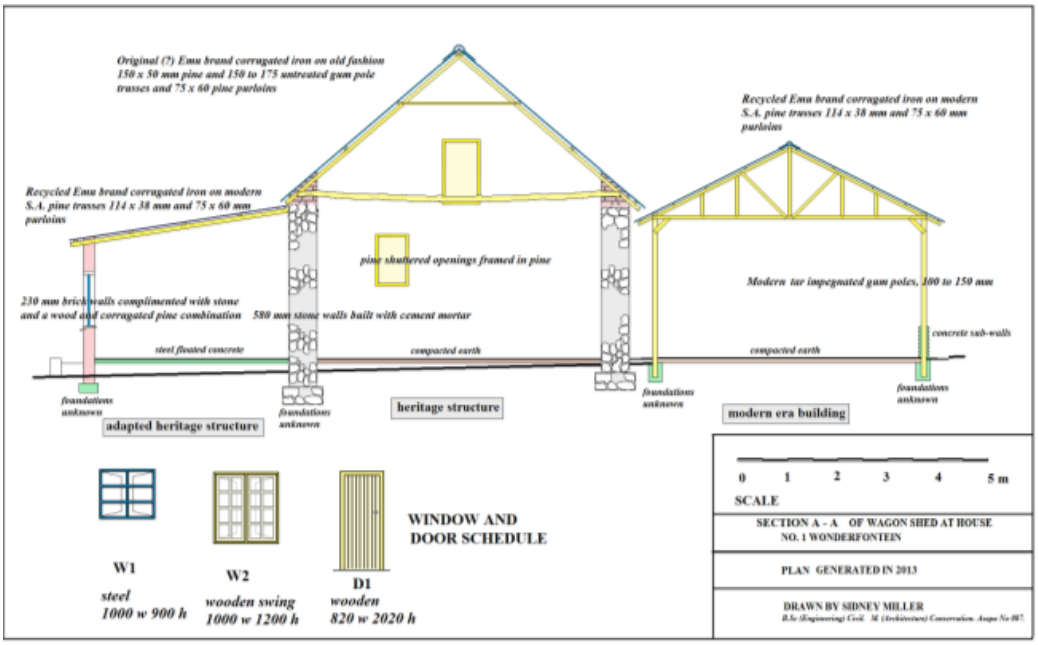


***Figure 042a**. Section A - A of outbuilding and lean-to,house no. 1 site 1.*

5.1.2. Photo documentation

Comment [VZA(3]: This section is confusing as there are reference to features, but no diagram or photo to indicate features

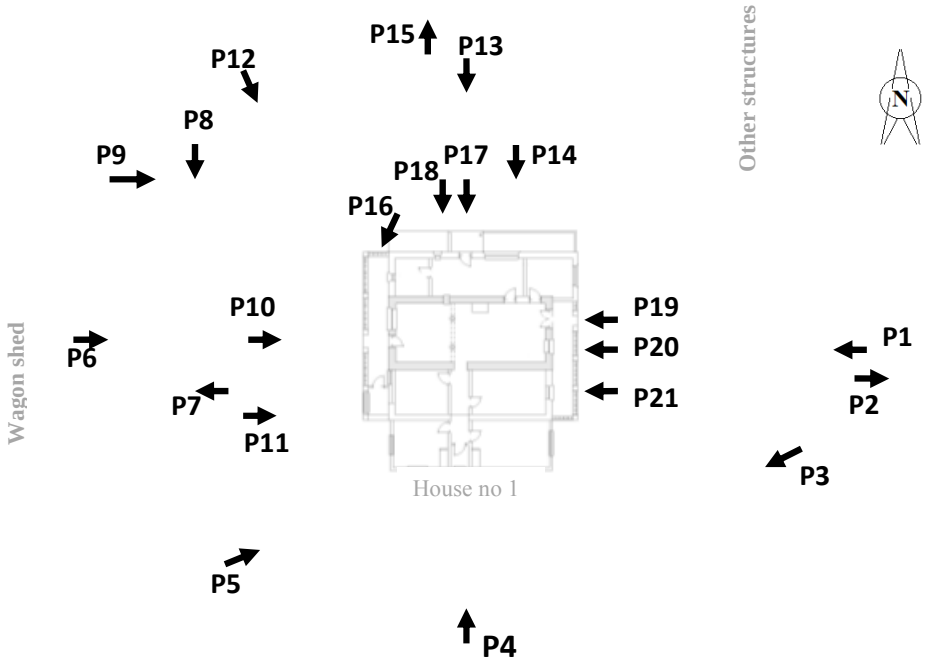


Figure 043.*Schematic representation of house no 1 for the purpose of photo documentation of external features of house no. 1 site 1.*

Figure 044.*East elevation of house no.1.* ***(P1)***

Figure 045*.Looking east from house no.1.This is the area proposed to be mined.* ***(P2)***

Figure 046*.Dam to the southwest of house no.1.This area will fall into the proposed mine area.* ***(P3)***

Figure 047**.Southern elevation of house no.1. This is the modern addition.* ***(P4)

Figure 048**.South-western elevation of house no.1 showing the originally adapted structure to the left and the modern addition to the right.**(P5)

Figure 049**.Western elevation of house no.1.**(P6)

Figure 050**. Looking west from house no.1.The man in front of the maple tree is John W. Maredi that has been living in house no 2 for nearly thirty years. In the background is the original wagon she dating to circa 1880. **(P7)

Figure 051**. Looking south between house no.1 on the left and the wagon shed on the right. The maple tree, over one meter in diameter gives some idea of the age of the farmyard.**(P8)

Figure 052**. Looking east on the north side of house no 1 on the right. The two dwellings in the centre are 'modern' Ndebele dwellings that act as add-ons to the main dwelling. **(P9)

Figure 053**.This is a close-up of the western elevation showing front door, windows, veranda walls and roof detail. Note that the colour is a 'modern' adaptation to the taste of the present inhabitants, and is not representative of original finish that is unknown but appears to have been white-washed with lime. **(P10)

Figure 054**.Close-up of the western elevation showing 'old' adaptation of veranda space and 'modern' addition.**(P11)

Figure 055**. North-western elevation of house no. 1 **(P12)

Figure 056**. North elevation of house no. 1 **(P13)

Figure 057**.North elevation of house no. 1 showing detail of wooden casement window.**(P14)

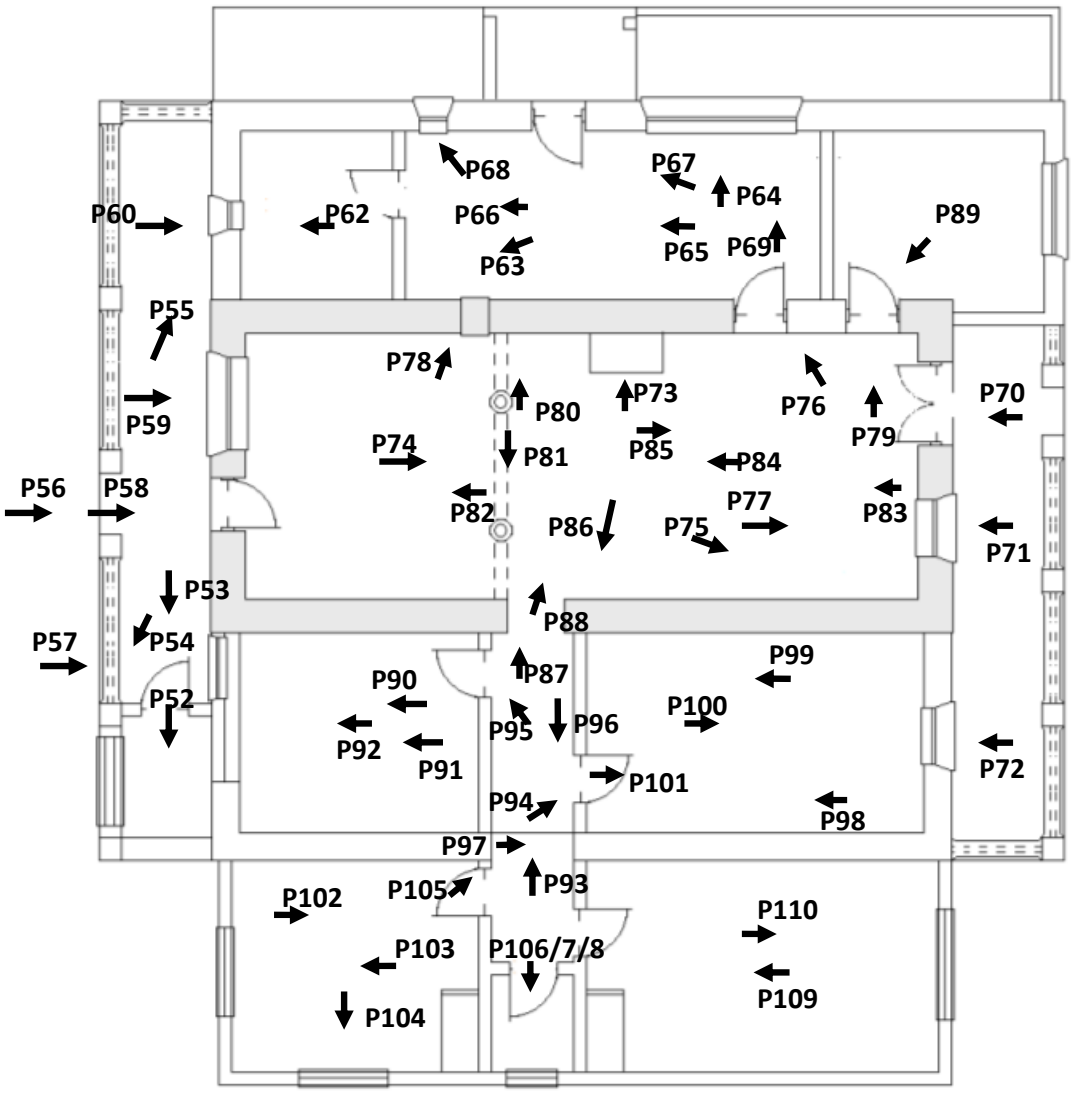
Figure 058**.Looking north from house no. 1 along approach lane. A number of exotic trees were employed in creating this lane including maple andbelhambra. The dwellings to the right and in front are 'modern' Ndebele dwellings belonging to families of the inhabitants of houses no. 1 and 2. **(P15)

Figure 059**. Detail of veranda wall and stone foundations of house no. 1. **(P16)

Figure 060.*Emma Mavhele Skosana, inhabitant of house no. 1 and detail of kitchen door.* ***(P17)***

Figure 061. *Detail of casement window.* ***(P18)***

Figures 062, 063and 064. *Detail of ornamental wood and glass double front door as well as the two steel windows. The window format is typical of those produced in the first quarter of the twentieth century.* ***(P19, P20 and P21)***



Figures 065*.Schematic representation of house no.1for internal photo documentation.*

Figures 066 and 067**. View of addition on veranda and view of door used in the adaptation.* ***(P52 P53)

Figure 068**. View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P54)

Figure 069**. View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P55)

Figure 070**. View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P56)

Figures 071to 073**. Views of windows and door on western veranda.**(P57, P58 and P59)

Figures 074and 075**. Two views of window in 'bathroom' in house no 1. **(P60, P62)

Figure 076**. The cast iron coal stove in the 'kitchen' of house no 1. **(P63)

Figure 077**. Modern zink in the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P64)

Figure 078**. Westwards view in the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P65)



Figures 079to 081*. Internal views of doors and window in the 'kitchen of house no 1.****(P66, P67 and P68)***

Figure 082*. Northwards view of roof construction of the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P69)***

Figures 083to 085**. External views of door and windows on the eastern veranda of house no 1.* ***(P70, P71 and P72)

Figure 086**.Typical 1920's cast iron fireplace with (now without) decorative tiles, surrounded by typical 'Kirkness' type decorative bricks.**(P73)

Figure 087**. Detail of room divider in main room of house no 1.* ***(P74)

Figure 088**. Built-in sideboard possibly fabricated circa 1920 during refurbishing of dwelling.* ***(P75)

Figure 089. *Note difference in floor level between kitchen and living room, as well as the thickness of the wall.* ***(P76)***

Figures 090 and 091. *Internal views of window and 'serving hatch' in the living room.* ***(P77 and P78)***

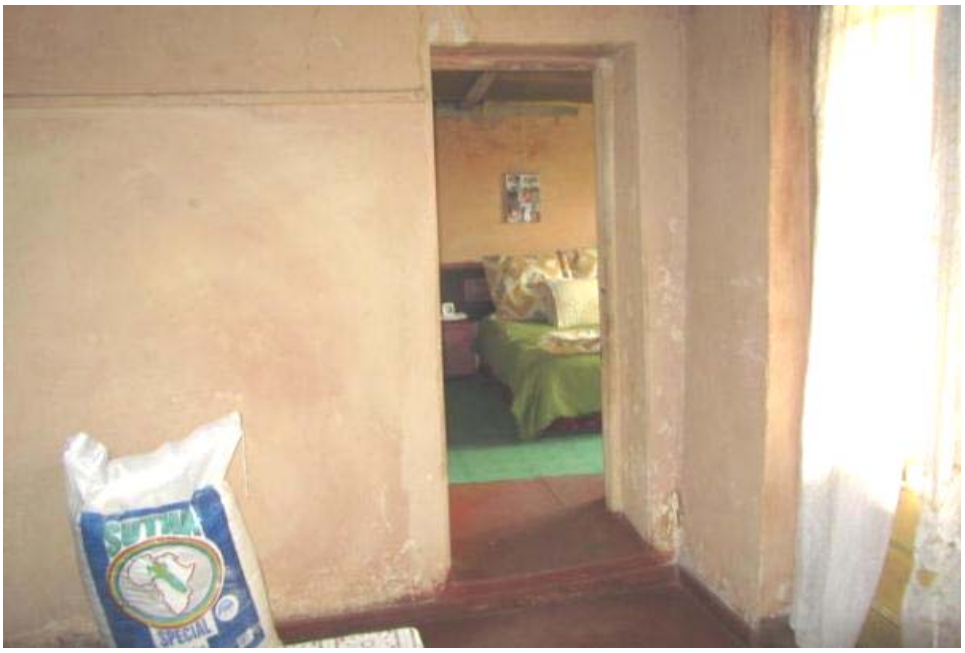


Figure 092**.Doorway to northern bedroom.**(P79).

Figures 093 and 094**. Detail of room divider. **(P80 and P81)

Figure 095**.Internal view of door and window on the western side of the living room.**(P82)

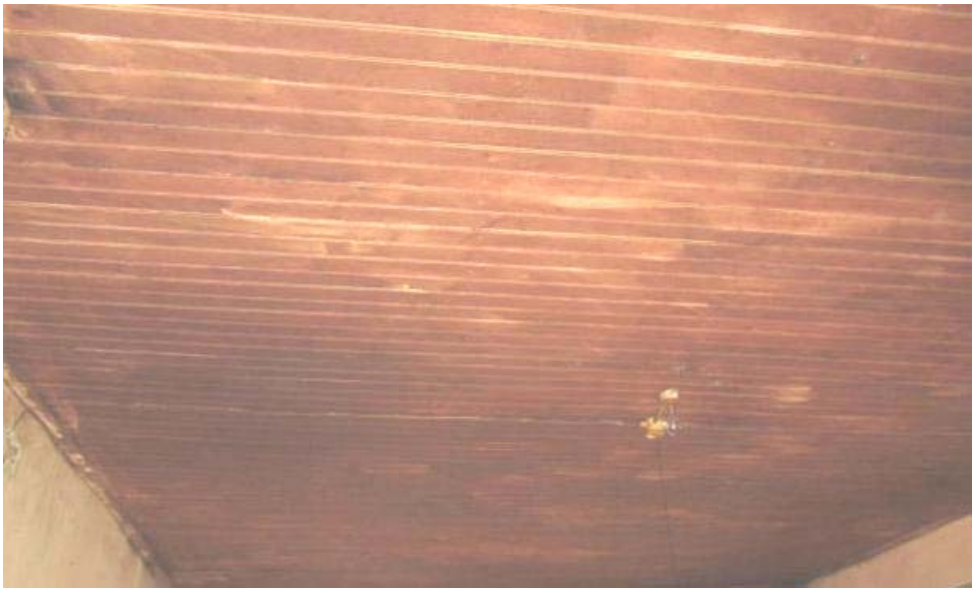
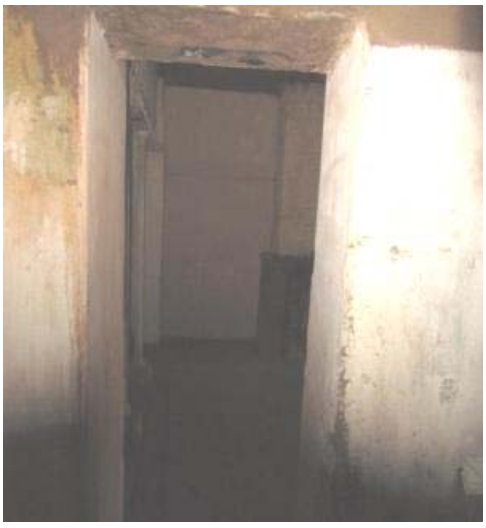


Figure 096**.Ceiling in living room.**(P83)

Figure 097**. General westwards view in living room. **(P84)

Figure 098**. General eastwards view in living room. **(P85)

Figure 099.*Opening from living room to hallway and picture rail. Also note that the colours of the dwelling have been altered to suit the present inhabitants' taste.* ***(P86)***



Figures 100 and 101.*Opening from hallway to the living room and the fireplace in the living room.****(P87 and P88)***

Figures 102to 104**. Door in north bedroom and window and ceiling detail of first passage bedroom.**(P89, P90 and P91)

Figure 105**. Note the difference in wall thickness adjacent to the window. This may be indicative of an alternative use before refurbishment. **(P92)

Figure106**.Looking north along the hallway. This section is floored with wooden planking. **(P93)



Figures 107to 109**. Two doors leading to the central bedrooms and looking south along the hallway.**(P94, P95 and P96)

Figure 110**.The beam supporting the original exterior wall.**(P97)

Figure 111*.Bedroom interior.****(P98)***

Figure 112*.Floor detail.****(P99)***


Figures 113to 114**. Interior and ceiling detail. **(P100 and P101)


Figures 115 and 116**. Door, built-in cupboard and window detail. All of this is of modern origin. **(P102 and P103)


Figures 117 and 118**. Window and doorframe detail. **(P104 and P105)


Figures 119 and 120**.Interior detail of shelf space in toilet.**(P106 and P107)


Figures 121to 122**. Toilet detail (modern) and built-in cupboard and door detail (also modern). **(P108 and P109)

Figure 123**.Interior detail.**(P110)

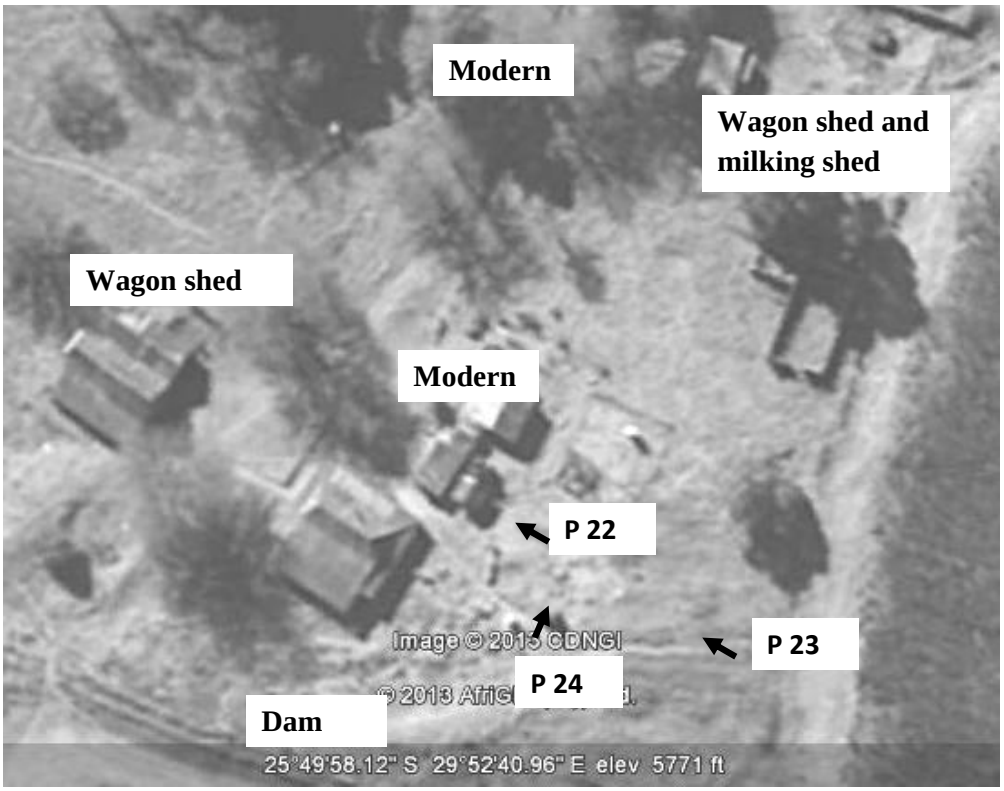


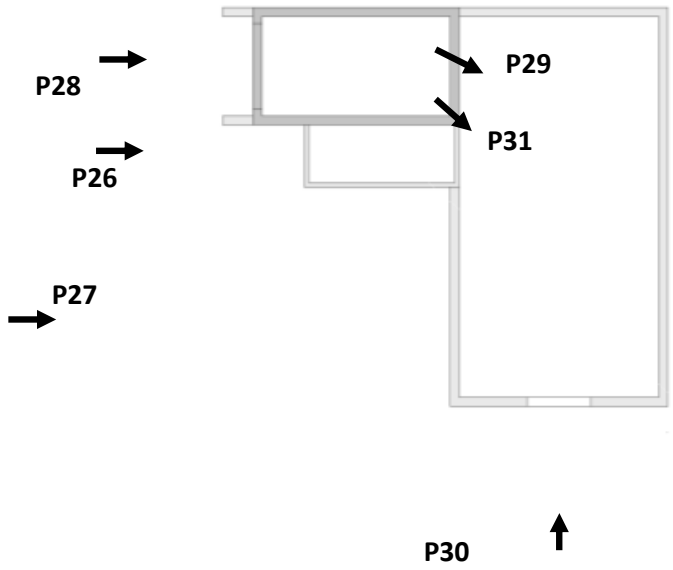
Figure 124*. Google Earth image of the farmyard of house no 1 to illustrate the location of farmyard features. Two structures possibly associated with house no 1. To the left the 'slagkamer' (?) and to the right the 'koelkamer' (?) under the water reservoir.*

Figure 125*.Outbuildings to the north- east of house no 1. The central two appears to belong to the original farmyard. For detail description see text.**(P22)***

Figure 126*.Outbuildings to the north- east of house no 1. The central two appears to belong to the original farmyard. For detail description see text..Also the trunk of a fallen eucalyptus, several of which occur on the premises. It is also an indication of the age of the site.* ***(P23)***

Figure 127*. Although much modern debris occur here, it appears to be the location of the original house no 1 midden. The fences and outer toilet are modern. In the background a modern dwelling can be seen to the left and the cattle kraal and milking shed to the right.* ***(P24)***

***Figures 128, 129 and 130**. The function of this structure is unknown but it is of the same vintage of the north addition to the wagon shed. It may tentatively be allocated to be a 'slagkamer' (slaughter house) especially with its association with the 'koelkamer' (cooling room) situated underneath the water reservoir.*



Figures 131. *Schematic representation of the original wagon shed the first milking shed and the later addition of a milk processing room.*

Figure132. *Original dry stone wagon shed to the left with view into milk processing room. Note the castellated open windows of the milking facility.* ***(P26)***

Figure133.'*Modern bricks of the milk processing room to the left and the crenulated windows of the milking facility.* ***(P28)***

Figure134. *View into the original 'dry stone walled' wagon shed. Note the original beam that may have been part of a door structure, although early structures laced this feature owing to lack of resources. The purpose of the cement mortared extensions westwards is unknown.* ***(P134)***

Figure 135**. Internal view of the milking shed showing overgrown status. Closer inspection reveals that it is still utilised as a normal cattle kraal on a regular basis taking into consideration the build-up of dung.* ***(P29)

Figure 136**. Southern Elevation of Milking Facility Closer inspection reveals that it is still utilised as a normal cattle kraal on a regular basis taking into consideration the build-up of dung.* ***(P30)

Figure 137**. Dung build-up in the interior of the milking facility.**(P31)

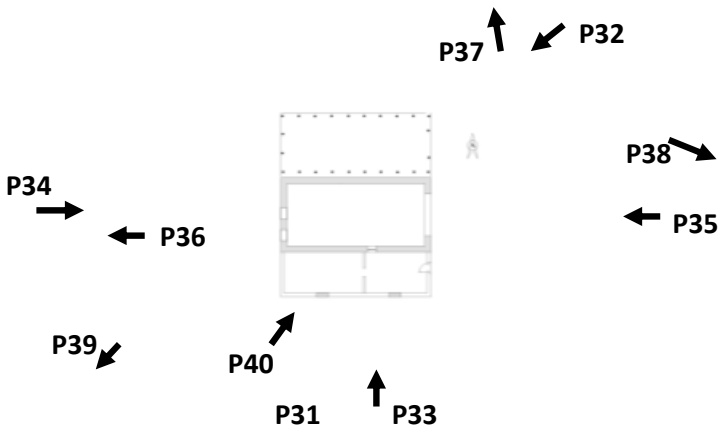


***Figure 138**. Schematic representation of wagon shed and additionsfor external photo documentation.*

Comment [VZA(4]: No reference diagram

Figure 139**. North-eastern elevation of the modern addition to the wagon shed. **(P32)

Figure 140**. South elevation of the modern alternations of the lean-to on the south side of the wagon shed. **(P32)

Figure 141**. Western elevation of wagon shed and additions. **(P34)

Figure 142**. Eastern elevation of wagon shed and additions. **(P35)

Figure 143**. Looking west from the wagon shed. **(P36)

Figure 144**. Looking north –west from the wagon house towards house no. 2 **(P37)

Figure 145**.Looking east from the wagon house towards house no. 1.**(P38)

Figure 146**.Looking east from the wagon house towards house no. 1.**(P39)

Figures 147*.A 'bored stone' of classic proportions resting on the foundation of lean-to. None of the present inhabitants have any knowledge regarding the origin of this stone.* ***(P40)***

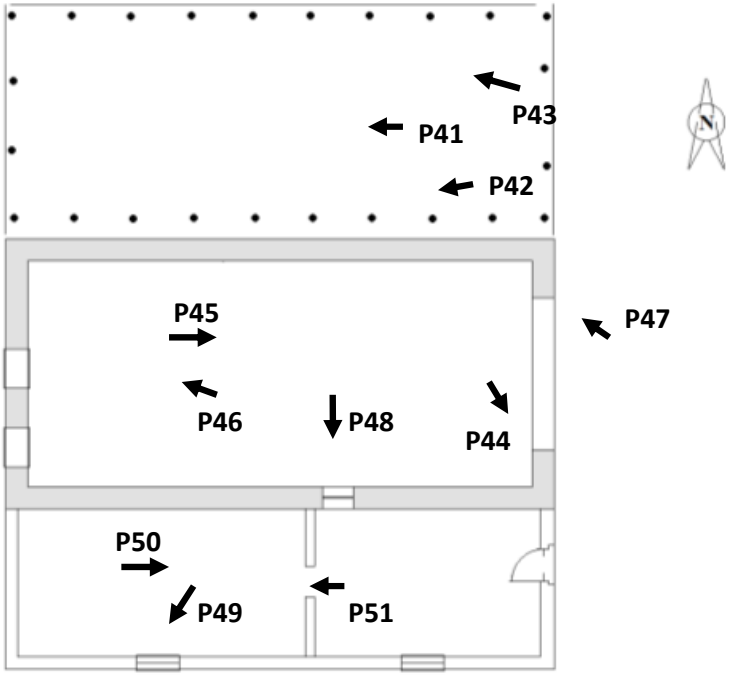


Figure 148*. Schematic representation of wagon shed and additionsfor internal photo documentation*

Figure 149**. Interior of additional shed. Note modern pine used in trusses as well as unconventional carpentry. **(P41)

Figure 150**. Interior of additional shed. Structure consist of modern 150 mm treated poles supporting individual trusses Note floor finish that consist of compacted soil and cement (Not concrete as illustrated by erosion caused by rainwater The purpose of this structure is unknown. **(P42)

Figure 151**. Interior of additional shed. Note unconventional carpentry and material application. For full discussion see text. **(P43)

Figure 152**. Original door frame of wagon shed was removed and opening is temporary closed –up with corrugated iron. The original threshold is covered with modern masonry for unknown purposes.**(P44)

Figure 153**. Eastern wall of wagon shed. Original gable replaced by recycled corrugated iron. Original door and frame has been replaced by modern materials and recycled corrugated iron.John W. Maredi inhabitant of 33 years of house no 2 is holding the door.**(P45)

Figure 154**. At present the wagon shed is used over week-ends as a community facility. Note the inefficiency of the trusses.**(P46)

Figure 155*. Detail of alteration to doorjamb and threshold. Bricks were utilized to repair stonework and to fix new frame. Threshold was built-up to avoid flooding of shed.* ***(P47)***

Figure 156*.Adaptation of wall for serving hatch for refreshments.****(P48)***

Figures 157and 158**. The lean-to has lost all farming application and is now used for accommodation. **(P49 and P50)

Figure 159**. The lean-to has lost all farming application and is now used for accommodation. **(P51)

5.1.3. Discussion

5.1.3.1. The building regime of house no. 1 From discussions earlier in the report we have concluded that this site was occupied by ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** and his wife ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna*** from 1880 onwards. We cannot determine whether he found that a building or buildings have already been built by the time that he occupied the farm. What we do know is that by the time they moved to the farm the family must have already consisted of at least five to six children if we take into consideration the birth dates of ***Hester Maria Davel*** (1882) and ***Elizabeth Maria Grobler*** (1884) the fourth and third last children of the old ***Breytenbachs***. Of these six we presume that the eldest must have been about ten years old, while the youngest only a baby. For the management of such a lively household we must presume that the house must have been ready prior to his occupation, built either by himself working from the Lydenburg area or by someone else.

From what could be gathered on site, one suspect that the core of the present house (named living and dining rooms), in ***figure 035*** with 600 mm thick plastered stone walls, was in fact the original dwelling. With inside measurements equal to 15 feet by 40 feet it is a fair sized house for its period, style and application. The original floor, doors, windows, roof, subdivisions of the building and verandas cannot be described with certainty, as there are no evidence remaining to assist us we may postulate the following. This is based on evidence from typical dwellings from that period.

The roof was possibly a hipped thatched affair, and the floor a compacted clay floor with dung finish. The building could have been divided into three rooms, with a central living/dining room and two smaller bedrooms on either side. This arrangement was at the order of the day to provide 'official gathering space' for the family and visitors, as well as private sleeping arrangement for the heads of the family and infants on one side, and sub-adult children on the other side. Either one or two verandas normally extended living space outwards, but in this case it is not clear if such facilities existed. The door and window arrangement can only be guessed at as illustrated in ***figure 039.***

During this time cooking arrangements were always in the form of an outer kitchen or *'kookskerm'*. As transport vehicles and equipment were very valuable at the time, we may safely assume the stone wagon shed adjacent to the animal enclosures was a contemporary structure to the main core dwelling. ***(See figure 40 and 134)***

We have no clear evidence of the fate of the dwelling in the Second South African War, during which time the 'scorched earth policy' of the British led to the evacuation and destruction of most South African farms and buildings. The extensive concentration camp cemetery at Middelburg is a silent witness to this fact. As we know that none of the ***Breytenbachs*** passed away during this time, we must assume that they had timeously evacuated, possibly to the Lydenburg properties and family. However there is sufficient evidence of the alterations to the house that it was refurbished after the Second South African War.

Here we have two important markers to lead us concerning the time that alterations were made, namely the windows. During the circa the 1920 period there was an overlap in the use of wooden sash and wooden casement windows, and steel framed windows. ***(Seeappendixpage 129,130)*** Wood being available prior and up to the 1920's and steel framed windows becoming freely available after1920.

From the wooden casement windows used in the northern 'kitchen and bathroom addition' as well as the diminutive outer door and frame we know that this must have been done directly after the War. We also assume that the core building and north addition must have been roofed with corrugated iron during this first renovation. At a later stage, possibly after 1920, the southern addition was added as depicted in ***figure 038.*** We assume that at this time the partitioning of the core dwelling was removed (if it did exist), and to the south a hall and two bedrooms were added. The kitchen and dining room were provided with concrete floors, while the northern addition was floored with wooden planking. One assumes that at this time all rooms, except the kitchen were provided with ceiling. Modern windows and doors were inserted and a period fireplace was built and furnished with a decorative cast iron fireplace unit. At this stage, the eastern and western walls of the core building were pierced with decorative doors and modern steel windows. This action was most probably accompanied with the establishment of the eastern and western roofed verandas with brick columns and low walls.

It was then possibly during the first renovation mentioned above that the stone built wagon shed to the west of house no. 1 was built ***(see figure 41).*** It is nearly impossible to allocate a period for the erection of the milking facility adjacent to the first wagon shed to the east of house no. 1 but we may assume that it was also pre-1920.

Another interesting feature to the south and directly adjacent to house *no. 1*, featured in ***figure 046***, is the small dam. Whether it purpose was the watering of livestock, or the irrigation of a garden cannot be determined at present.

The final southern addition was most probably done in the post 1970's era. ***(See figure 037)***

It is important to note that the dwelling was never serviced with proper electricity and fitting, most probably because there was no supply available from the national grid. The existing electricity is modern. From the old piping we can assume that the kitchen and bathroom were supplied with cold water possibly after 1920, and that is was at that stage that the 'tank stand' and what appears to have been a cooler room was built. ***(See figures 124 and 125.)*** The function of the structure directly adjacent to the cooler room/tank stand is not clear. It may be the remains of an older outer kitchen, but it rather more appears to be a chicken coop.

5.1.3.2. The condition of the house For a number of decades the building has been inhabited by labourers working for ***John Steel***. Against perception that such an arrangement may be detrimental to the preservation of a structure; these inhabitants had taken good care of it. Expensive maintenance such as the painting of the shell of the building is lacking, and as the present inhabitants are not the titled owners of the land and buildings this is to be expected. Otherwise the building is in excellent structural condition. The condition of the trusses of the wagon shed to the west of house no. 1 is questionable, but the structure itself is stable. The old wagon shed and milking facilities to the west of house no. 1 has fallen into disuse and disrepair

5.1.3.3. Recommendation The building and farmyard is a rare example of 'Transvaal architecture' of the 1880 to 1920 period. The statement of significance on page 31 on the other hand firmly places it only on a level of 'local significance'. It is therefore in the hands of the client to prove to the heritage authorities the reasons for its demolition, or for the heritage authorities to argue for its preservation.

5.2. House no.2 and associated structures **5.2.1.**
Drawings of structures

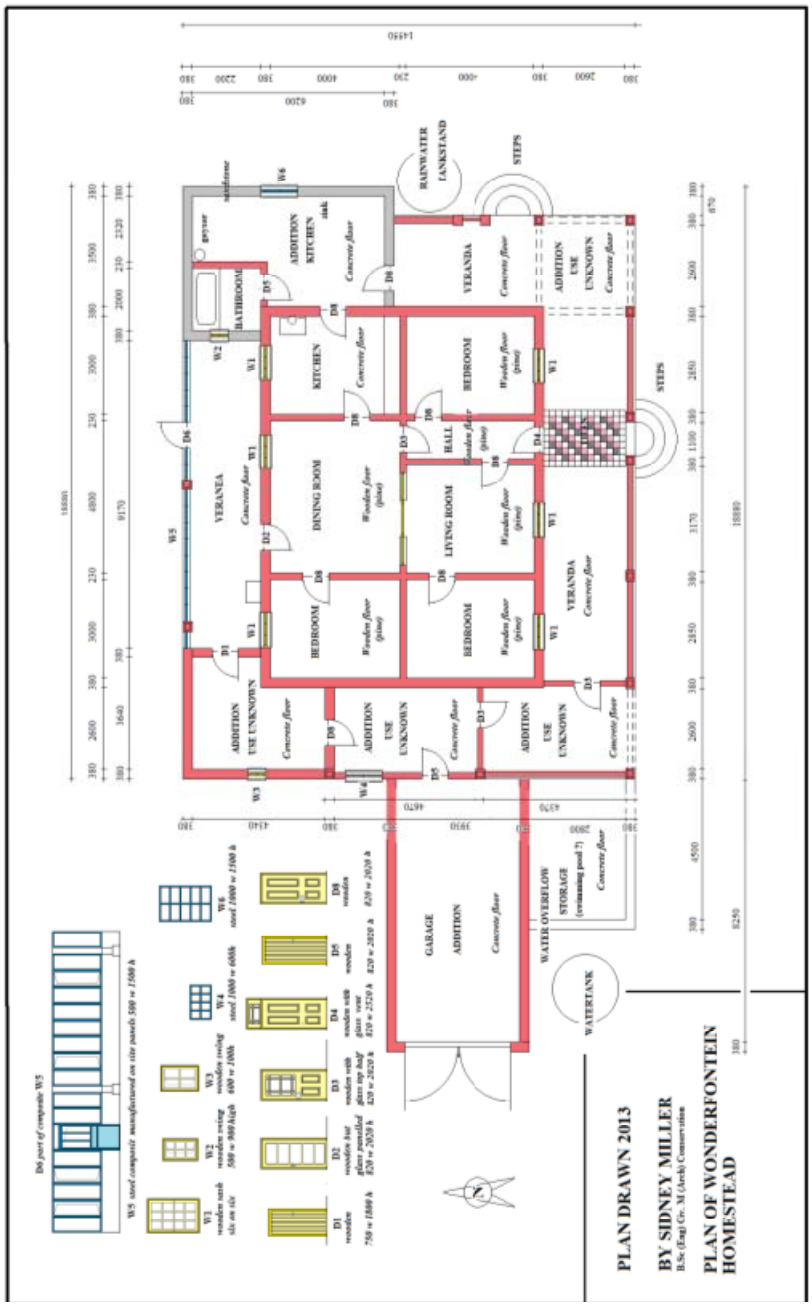


Figure 160.Plan of house no. 2 site 1.

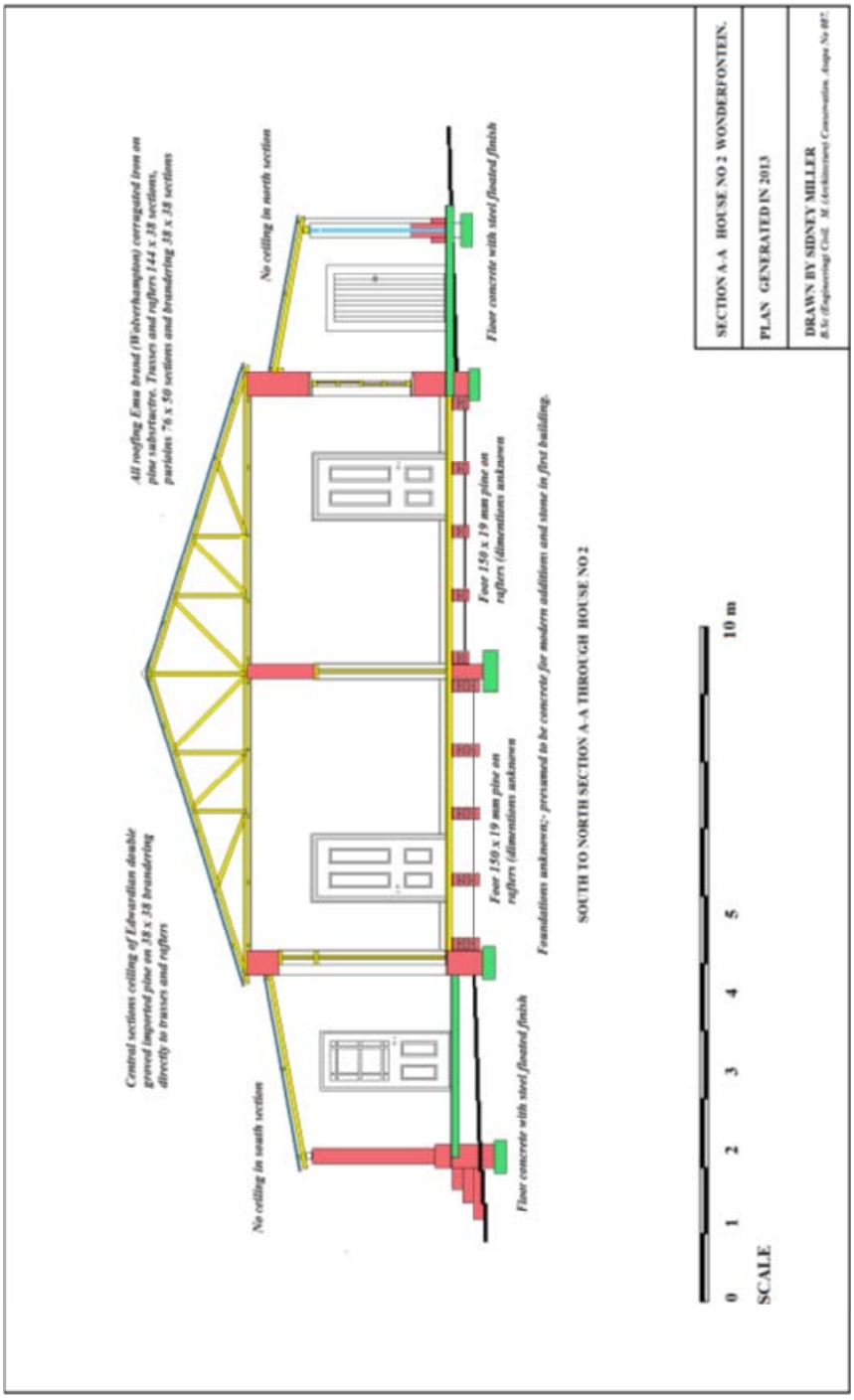


Figure 161.*Section A-A through house no. 2 site 1.*

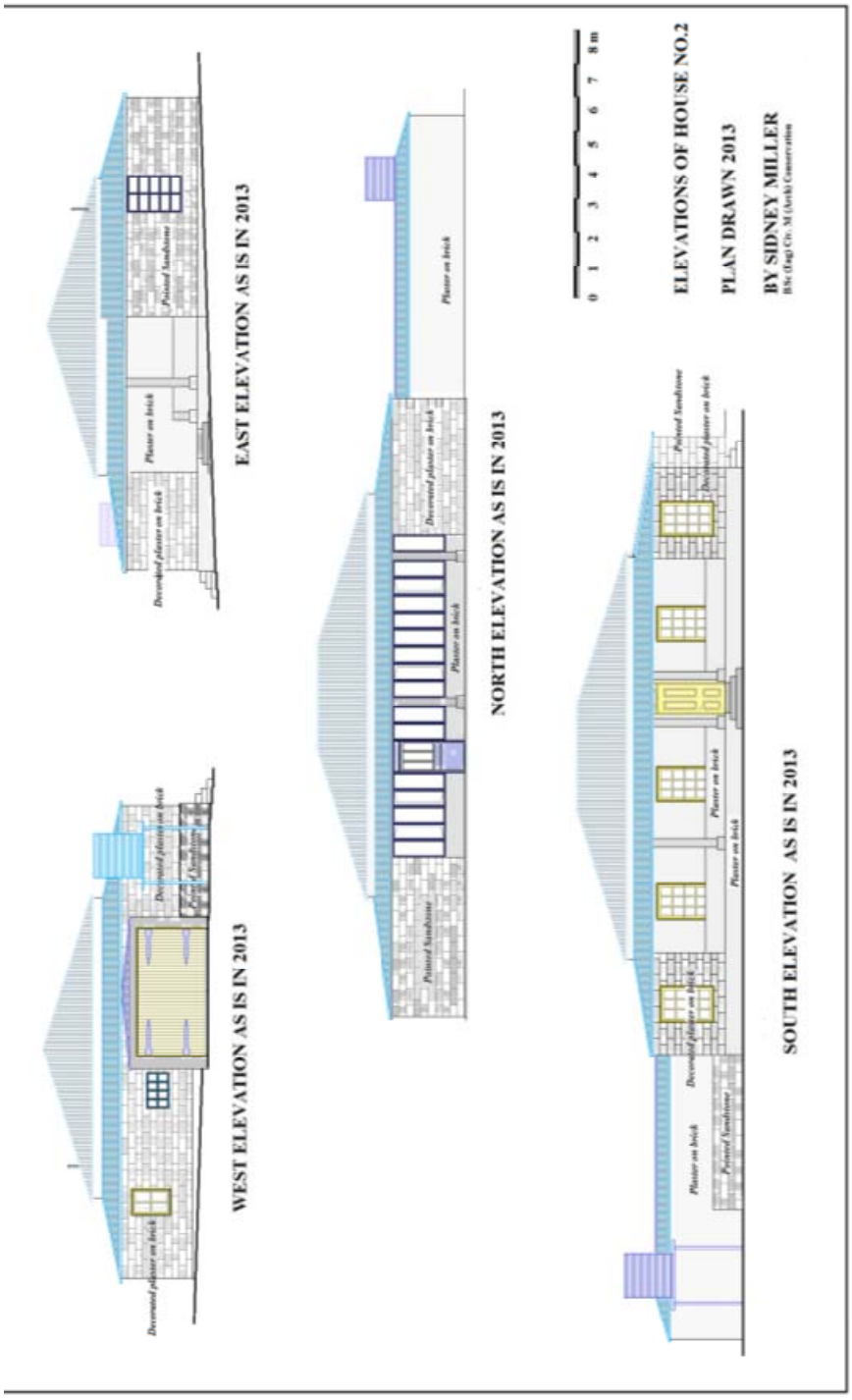


Figure 162.*2013 Elevation of house no. 2 site 1.*

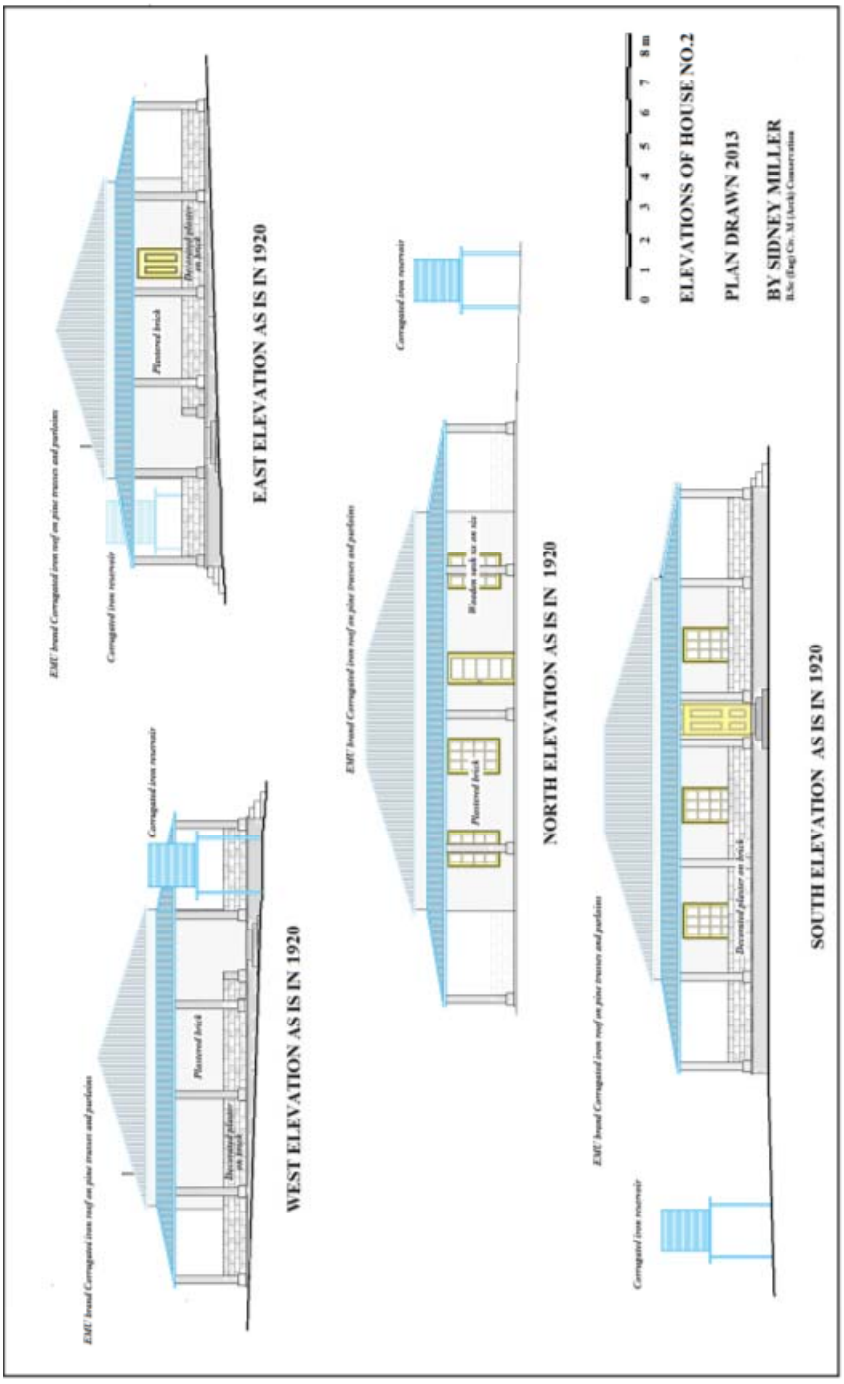


Figure 163*.1920 Elevation of house no. 2 site 1.*

2nd phase documentation of two homesteads.

5.2.2. Photo documentation

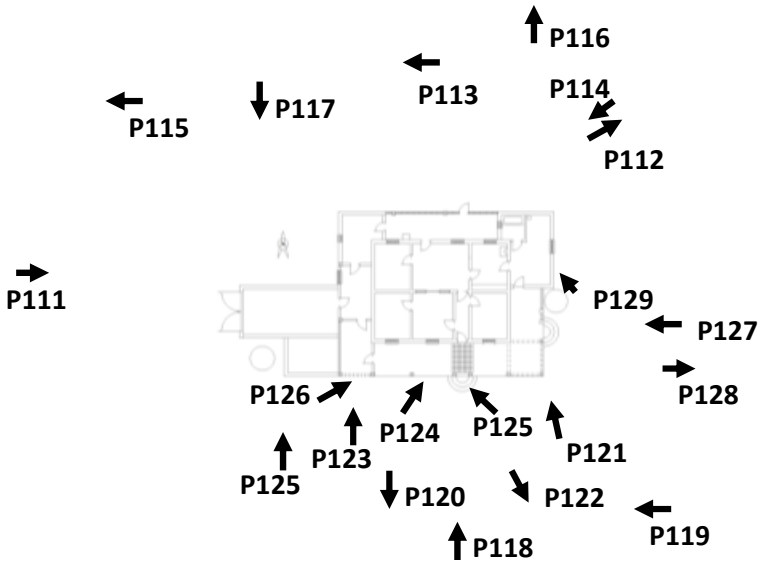


***Figure 164**. Schematic representation of house no. 2 for external photo documentation*

Figure 165**.Western elevation of house no. 2. The garage is a relatively modern addition. **(P111)

Figures 166and167**.Looking eastwards and westwards from house no.2.**(P112 and P113)

Figure168**. North elevation of house no. 2. The core house dating circa 1920 is concealed by numerous additions and enclosure of the old veranda .**(P114)

Figure 169**.Looking westwards from house no.2. Since the evacuation of the premises some thirty years ago a large number of modern structure were added at random.**(P115)

Figure 170**.Looking north from house no.2.**(P116)

Figure 171**.North elevation of the garage.**(P117)

Figure 172**.South elevation of house no.2.**(P118)

Figures 173 and174**. Aspects of the garden to the south of house no.2.**(P119 and P120)

Figure 175**.South elevation of the eastern part of the veranda showing conditions of imminent collapse. The reason for this is not clear as the veranda is not exposed to rainwater that may have contributed to the situation. **(P121)

Figures 176and177*. Midden to the south of house no.2 and south elevation of the western portion of the veranda.****(P122 and P123)***

Figures 178and 179*.Detail of original veranda balustrade and steps leading to the garden.* ***(P124 and P125)***

Figure 180*. Detail of south veranda foundation wall showing typical English Garden wall Bond. Although normally applied for decorative work in face brick walls its application may add strength where mortar is expected to be weaker than what is needed. Here the foundation was plastered.).* ***(P126)***

Figure 181**. Eastern elevation showing sandstone addition.**(P127)

Figures 182and183**. Looking eastwards from house no.2 and detail of pointed sandstone work.**(P128 and P129)

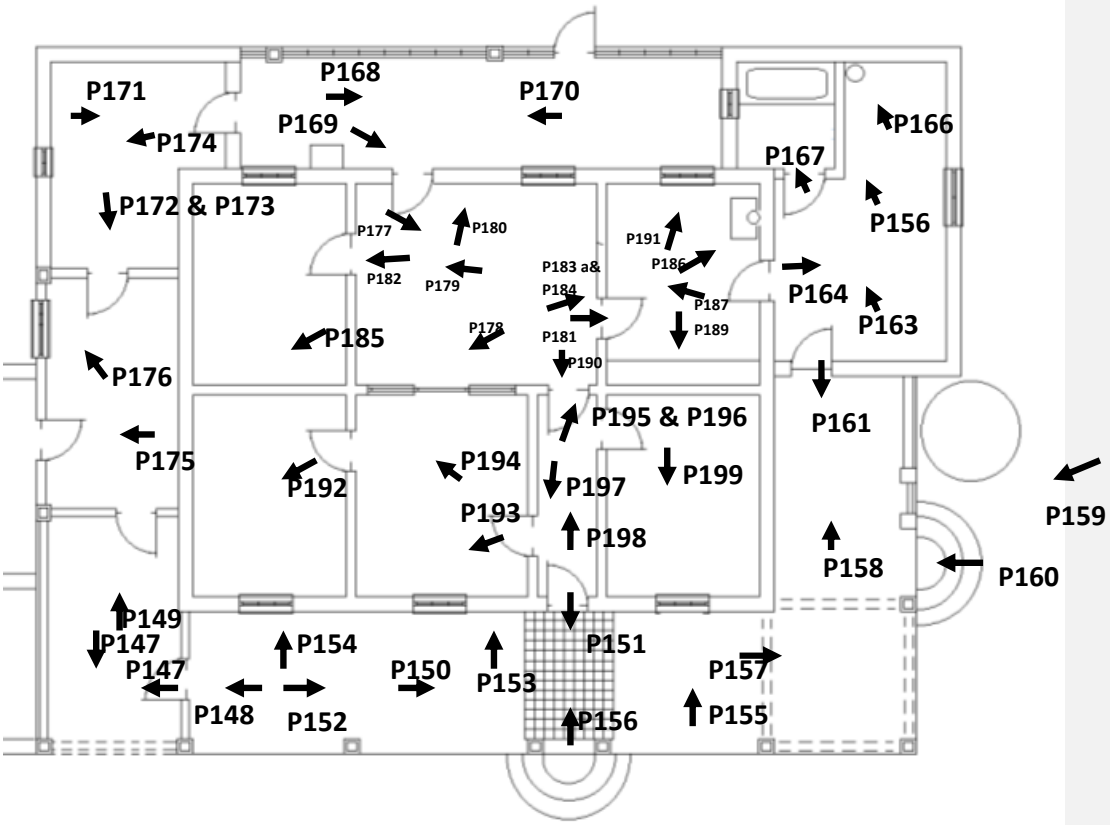


Figure 184*. Schematic representation of house no. 2 for internal photo documentation*

Figures 185 and 186**. Detail of ceiling (double grooved Edwardian pine), at present green with mould, and the temporary covering of the window opening. **(P146 and P147)

Figures 187 and 188**. Both doorways to this room (east and north) are expensive wood and glass panelled making this a 'high status' room. **(P148 and P149)


Figures 189and 190**. The front veranda floor consists of steel finished concrete and polished "Sunshine" red. The 'entrance hall' area on the veranda was tiled in the fashion of the 1920's, most probably imported from England.**(P150 and P151)


Figures 191and 192**.Roof construction detail. As sawn pine was rather expensive in the early part of the twentieth century it was rather sparingly used. Emu Brand corrugated iron from Australia was more cost effective at the time, and it could be delivered by train on the farm. **(P152 and P153)



Figures 193to 195**. External windows six on six sash type typical for Edwardian period and disused soon after steel windows coming into mass production.Doors and locks also period pieces similar to windows.**(P154, P155 and P156)

Figure 196**. Detail of collapsed veranda.* ***(P157)

Figure 197**. Detail of kitchen (sandstone addition) door.* ***(P158)

Figures 198 and 199**.Veranda step, column, balustrade and roofing material details.**(P159 and P160)

Figure 200**.Veranda columns and balustrade details.**(P161)

Figure 201*.Interior of sandstone addition. Space was allocated for a bathroom behind the facing door. Ceiling differs from that of core house.* ***(P162 and P163)***

Figure 202*. Basic piped water was supplied to the sandstone kitchen addition but no kitchen fittings survive.* ***(P164)***

Figures 203and 204*.Remains of a loose standing cupboard and shelves, as well as the boiler that would have been accompanied by a coal stove.****(P165 and P166)***

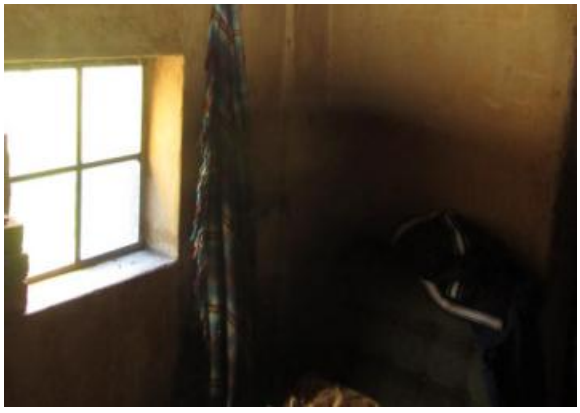
Figure 205*. Detail of built-in bathtub.* ***(P167)***

Figure 206and 207**. Wooden casement window in sandstone addition gives light into bathroom. The glass enclosure and glass panelled door are later (modern) additions. **(P168 and P169)

Figure 208**. Western addition is modern although an old door had been recycled. The use of the box-like structure is unknown although it appears to relate to the earlier history of the dwelling. **(P170)


Figures 209and 210**.Interior of north western enclosure of the veranda.**(P171 and P172)


Figures 211and 212**.Interior of north western enclosure.**(P173 and P174)

Figures 213and 214**.Interior of western enclosure of veranda. According to external piping an interior toilet was once present in the corner of P176)). **(P175 and P176)

Figure 215**. Interior detail of dining room with wooden floors doors, frames architraves and ceiling **(P177)

Figure 216**. Open plan between living room (voorhuis) dining room for frame detail see P194). This combination was often entertained so as to provide for large gatherings.(covered by curtain). **(P178)

Figure 217**. Note that house never were furbished for electricity, and that modern appliances are no often connected to 'roof' fittings.* ***(P179)

Figure 218**. Electricity supply is modern and metered but rather dangerous.)**(P180)

Figures 219and 220**.Door details. **(P181 and P182)

Figures 221and 222**.Door frame and architrave details.**(P183 and P184)

Figure 223**. All internal ceilings were Edwardian double grooved pine. Some rooms shows signs of papering but most has been removed over time **(P185)

Figure 224**. Modern cast iron coal stove in original kitchen. It is believed that the outer kitchen would originally have been used for cooking of meals and that the sandstone addition negated that use. **(P186)

Figures 225and 226**.General views of the original inside kitchen. Note modern use of electricity.* ***(P187 and P188)

Figure 227**.Remaining built-in cupboard and shelves. Note similarities with similar furniture in House no 1.* ***(P189)

Figure 228**. View from dining room through old kitchen into sandstone addition. It is believed that the cream coloured oil paint on these doors can be original. **(P190)

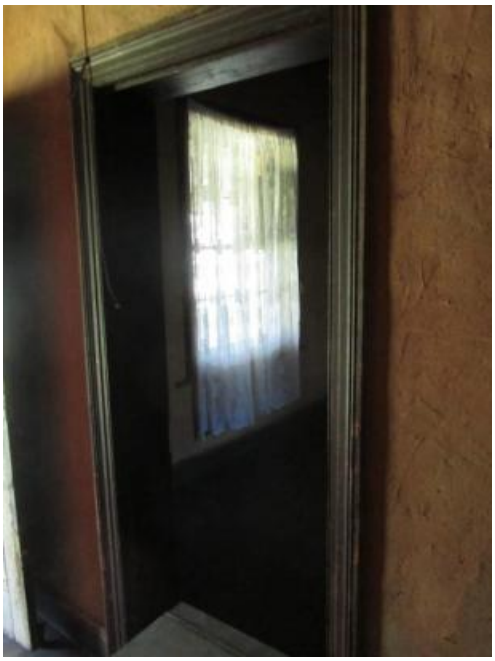
Figure 229**. Detail of old kitchen furniture. **(P191)

Figure 230**.Remains of papering in bedroom.**(P192)

Figure 231**. Ceiling in living room (voorhuis) **(P193)

Figure 232.*Partition between living room and dining room. This configuration allowed formal distinction between the two spaces, but they could easily be combined for large gatherings.* ***(P194)***

Figures 233and 234. *Nearly all doors in the dwelling still have the original locks in place.* ***(P195 and P196)***



Figures 235and 236.*Details of frames and floor in hallway.****(P197 and P198)***

Figure 237*.Window detail in bedroom.* ***(P199)***

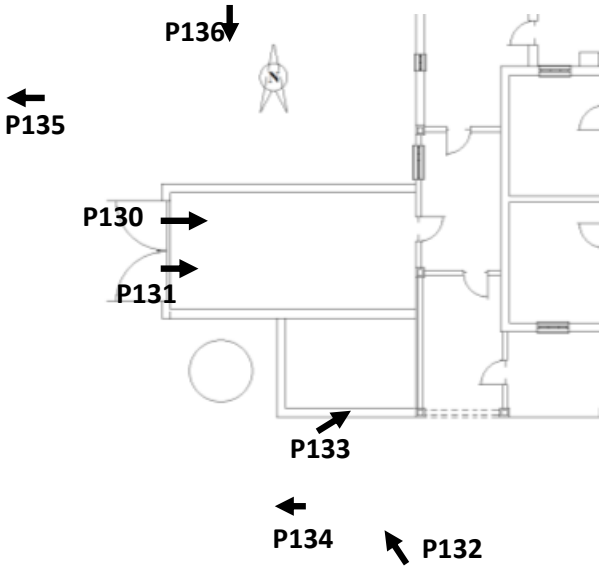


***Figure 238**. Schematic representation of the garage of house no 2 for external and internal photo documentation.*

Figure239**. Truss detail of garage. The date of this addition is difficult to determine as it appears to consist of, 'modern' bricks and recycled wood and corrugated iron.**(P130)

Figure240**.Interior of garage showing signs of flooding and rising damp damage. Note the remaining veranda column and the unconventional carpentry in the trusses.* ***(P131)

Figure241**.Water overflow reservoir (swimming pool for children?) to the south side of the garage. This structure appears to predate the garage and may have been built at the time that the north eastern sandstone addition was made.* ***(P132)

Figure 242**.Interior detail of the overflow reservoir.**(P133)

Figure 243**.Original windmill and modern plastic water container.Whether these are operational is unknown as water is still collected from the fountain to the right in the picture. **(P134)

Figure 244**.View to the northwest from the garage.* ***(P135)

***Figure 245**.Google Earth image showing layout of farmyard of house no.2 including positions of outer kitchen, cattle pen and silo for fodder. The farmyard of house no.1 is situated to the south.*



Figures 246to 248**. Three mages of the north section of the cattle pen. **(P137P138 and P139)

Figure 249**.Detail of the south side of the cattle pen. **(P140)

Figure 250**.The fodder silo (kuilvoerput) has mostly collapsed and most of the underground section has been filled in by rubble and soil. It is approximately five meters in diameter but height and depth is unknown. On piercing of 800 wide and 1200 high occurs. Remains of a wooden frame suggest that it may have been fitted with a shutter of some kind. **(P141)

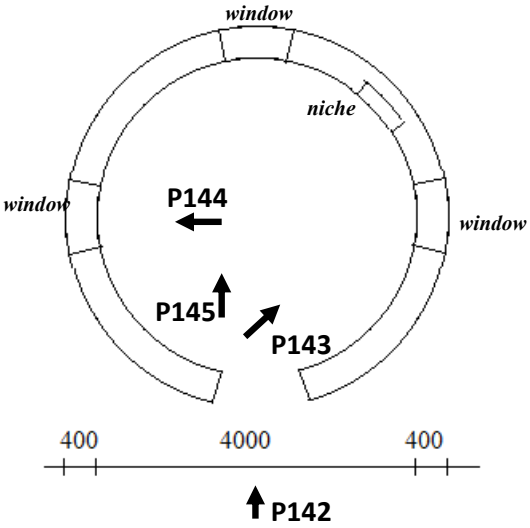


Figure 251.*Plan of outer kitchen, also for photo documentation.*

Figure 252*.The outer kitchen was 4 meters in diameter, may have had walls of 2, 2 meters high, but the roofing material is unknown. The walls are approximately 400 mm thick and are pierced by one door and three windows. Size, material and format of door and two windows are unknown. The third window is framed by a wooden frame of 600 mm wide and 500 mm high. One niche is also evident, something typical of old outer kitchens.).* ***(P142)***



Figures 253to 255*. Niche and window piercings of the outer kitchen wall.****(P143, P144and P145)***

5.2.3. Discussion

5.2.3.1.The building regime of house no. 2

From discussions earlier in the report we have concluded that this site 1 house no 1 was occupied by ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** and his wife ***Elsie Magdalena Johanna*** from 1880 onwards. We cannot say if he found that a building or buildings have already been built by the time that he occupied the farm. What we do know is that by the time they moved to the farm the family must have already consisted of at least five to six children if we take into consideration the birth dates of ***Hester Maria Davel*** (1882) and ***Elizabeth Maria Grobler*** (1884) the fourth and third last children of the senior ***Breytenbachs***. Of these six we presume that the eldest must have been about ten years old, while the youngest only a baby when they moved onto the farm. From then onwards another four children were born on Wonderfontein site 1, house no 1. By 1890 we assume the eldest son ***Izak Johannes***reached maturity (and if we are to follow the eventual application of the will) was packed off to Rooikrans in the Lydenburg District.

By 1900 we must assume that all the children had reached maturity, and although all of them did not get married, we must assume that according to the custom of the day all these will have been set up one way or another on their own farm and in their own homes.

Our mark for the builder and occupant for house no.2, site 1, ***Johan HendrikBreytenbach*** was already mature and possibly married during the Second South African war. Owing to the limitations set on the general population by the war we can only assume that he built house no. 2 on site 1 circa 1910 if we take into account the materials and format of the building.

From what could be gathered on site, one suspect that the core of the present house namely the six rooms and short hallway, with the extensive veranda surrounding the core house was the essence of the building at the time of its construction. This is based on evidence from the building itself, typical dwellings from that period and materials available at that time.

The roof was no different at first to what it is today and the floors wooden inside and concreted on the veranda. The building consisted of six front and six back rooms connected by a short hallway. Three rooms were designated sleeping quarters, one an ‘inner kitchen’ and two as living area, one being a formal sitting room or ‘voorhuis’. These last two could be opened up into one space. This arrangement was at the order of the day to provide ‘official gathering space’ for the family and visitors, During this time cooking arrangements were still in transition between an inner and an outer kitchen or *‘kookskerm’* .

As transport vehicles and equipment were very valuable at the time, we may safely assume the stone wagon shed associated with house no 1. provided for both families transport.***(See figure 250 and 35)***

We have no clear evidence exactly when the dwelling was built. However there is sufficient evidence in the layout of the plan and the materials used. During circa the 1920 period there was an overlap in the use of wooden sash and wooden casement windows, and steel framed windows. ***(See addendum)*** Wood being available prior and up to the 1920's and steel framed windows becoming freely available after1920.

From the six wooden sash windows used in all six rooms we know that this must have been done soon after the War. At a later stage, possibly around the time of ***Johannes Hendrik's*** death in 1920 the north eastern part of the veranda was enclosed in stone. This was to provide for a bathroom, a large kitchen and hot water. As this kitchen is provided with a steel window we can also argue for a construction date of 1920.

The enclosure regime of the rest of the veranda and the addition of the garage is unclear and difficult to assess. The main problem for the above is the recycling of older windows and doors with more modern bricks and mortar.

To the east of the dwelling is a large cattle enclosure a fodder silo and now defunct sheep enclosure. This large kraal may indicate the origin of the milking shed associated with the first wagon shed at house no.1.

An interesting feature located to the south of house no2. andto the west of the wagon shed at house no.1 house no. 2, featured in ***figure 008***, is the large dam. This was built to contain the very strong fountain situated under the large oak tree just north of the dam. Whether it's purpose was the watering of livestock, or the irrigation of a garden cannot be determined at present.

It is important to note that the dwelling was never serviced with proper electricity and fittings, most probably because there was no supply available from the national grid. The existing electricity is modern.

5.2.3.2. The condition of the house For a number of decades the building has been inhabited by labourers working for John Steel. Against perception that such an arrangement may be detrimental to the preservation of a structure; these inhabitants had taken good care of it. Expensive maintenance such as the painting of the shell of the building is lacking, and as the present inhabitants are not the titled owners of the land and buildings this is to be expected. Otherwise the building is in excellent structural condition apart from the collapsed front veranda.

5.1.3.3. Recommendation The building and farmyard is a rare example of 'Transvaal architecture' of the 1910 to 1920 period. The statement of significance on page 31 on the other hand firmly places it only on a level of 'local significance'. It is therefore in the hands of the client to prove to the heritage authorities the reasons for its demolition, or for the heritage authorities to argue for its preservation.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion.

6.1.1. The first phase study did not adequately identify the heritage remains on the farm in general.

6.1.2. The mine did not adequately define the footprint of their proposed operations.

6.1.3. At the moment all parties agree that site 1 will be affected by the mine operations

6.1.4. At the moment there is no provision for a management plan for heritage remains

6.1.5. The statement of significance places site 1 on a local significance.

6.2. Recommendations

6.2.1. There is no significant importance in the buildings on site 1 to preserve it, if the heritage authorities accepts the reasons posed by the mine for its demolition, it may proceed.

6.2.2. There is a definite need for the re-evaluation of the heritage remains on the farm, and the impact of the mine on it.

6.2.3. There is a definite need for a management plan of the heritage remains not impacted by the footprint of the mine.

Comment [VZA(5]: The mine will not commit to a management plan on properties not owned by the mine.

SIDNEY MILLER
B. Sc (Eng) Civil , M (Architecture) Conservation ASAPA Member no 087

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7.1.1. Books

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7.3. Personal communication

Wee, Stephen.082 050 0445
Johan.083 654 8076
082 660 8084
0762297308

Steel,
Maredi, J.W.
Maredi, Klaas.

7.4. Internet

All references to Breytenbach, Wonderfontein, Belfast, Dalmanuthe HNP. Davel, Koekemoer, Steyn, van der Westhuizen

7.5. The National Archive, Tshwane
Last will and testament reference numbers; **57829 and 81665**.

APPENDIX A: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Sidney Mears Miller (ID 5412135029082) declare that:

•I act as an independent environmental practitioner in this application

•I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that arenot favorable to the applicant

•I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;

•I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the National HeritageResources Act (No 25 of 1999) and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

•I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;

•I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing theapplication and any report relating to the application;

•I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;

•I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession thatreasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by thecompetent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to thecompetent authority;

•I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available tointerested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such amanner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to providecomments on documents that are produced to support the application;

•I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that aresubmitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested andaffected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the reportwithout further amendment to the report;

•I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and

•I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether suchinformation is favorable to the applicant or not

•all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;

•will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations;and

•I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

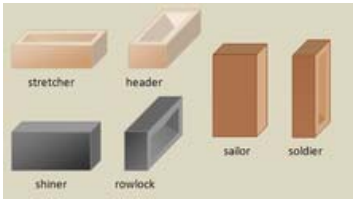
I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity

proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations,

SIDNEY MEARS MILLER **March 2013**

APPENDIX B: MATERIALS INFORMATION.

1.Bricks.



Orientation of a brick
A brick is given a classification based

Stretcher: A brick laid with its long narrow side exposed.

Header: A brick laid flat with its width at the face of the wall, or parallel to the face of the wall.

Soldier: A brick laid vertically with the long narrow side of the brick exposed.

Sailor: A brick laid vertically with the broad face of the brick exposed.

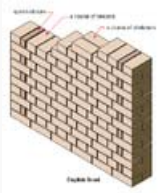
Rowlock: A brick laid on the long narrow side with the short end of the brick exposed.

Shiner: A brick laid on the long narrow side with the broad face of the brick exposed.

Cut of a brick
The practice of laying uncut full sized bricks wherever possible gives brickwork its maximum possible strength. Occasionally though a brick must be cut to fit a given space, or to be the right shape for fulfilling some particular purpose such as generating a lap by a quoin brick.

- **Quarter bat**: A brick cut to a quarter of its length.
- **Half bat**: A brick cut in half across its width.
- **Three-quarter bat**: A brick cut to three-quarters of its length.
- **Queen closer**: A brick cut in half down its length.
- **King closer**: A brick with one corner cut away, leaving one header face at half its standard width.

English bond



This bond has alternating stretching and heading courses, with the headers centered over the midpoint of the stretchers, and perpends in each alternate course aligned. Queen closers appear as the second brick, and the penultimate brick in heading courses. A muted color scheme for alternate headers is sometimes used in English bond to lend a subtle texture to the brickwork. Examples of such schemes include blue-grey headers among otherwise red bricks — seen in the south of England — and light brown headers in a dark brown wall, more often found in parts of the north of England.

English Cross bond

English Cross bond is repeating sequence of four courses. Courses one and three are identical with the heading courses found in the standard English bond. Courses two and four are stretching courses, but these courses are not identical. One of the stretching courses — say course number two — is identical with the stretching course in the standard English bond, consisting of stretchers only, from quoin to quoin. The other course — course number four in this case — also consists of stretchers, but these are staggered relative to the other course of stretchers in the group. The stagger is achieved by placing a header next to the two quoin stretchers in a the course. The bond is widely found in Northern France, Belgium and Holland.

Dutch bond

This bond is exactly like English Cross bond except in the generating of the lap at the quoins. In Dutch bond, all quoins are quarter bats, and no use whatever is made of queen closers.

Double English Cross bond

Comprises two layers of headers (half off-set from one another) followed by two layers of stretchers (quarter off-set from one another). By off-setting the stretchers from each other by one-quarter, perpends in the upper courses of stretchers are aligned with perpends in the upper courses of headers, whereas perpends in the lower courses of stretchers are aligned with perpends in the lower courses of headers.[51]

Bonds with more than one stretching course per heading course

- 

  English Garden Wall bond

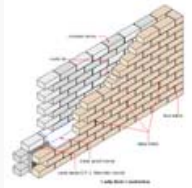
English Garden Wall bond

A repeating sequence of three courses of stretchers followed by a course of headers, with a queen closer as the penultimate brick at either end the heading course.[1] The heading course in English Garden Wall bond sometimes features bricks of a different colour to its surrounding stretchers. In English chalk districts, flint is substituted for the stretchers, and the headers constitute a lacing course.

Bonds with only stretching courses or only heading courses

- 

  Stretcher bond

- 

  3D representation of cavity wall-stretcher bond

Stretcher bond

Or *Running bond*, consists of courses of stretchers, with bricks in each successive course staggered along by a length of half a stretcher. It is the simplest repeating pattern, and will create a wall only one-half brick thick. Such a thin wall is not stable enough to stand alone, and must be tied to a supporting structure. This practice is common in modern buildings, where stretcher bonded brickwork may be the outer face of a cavity wall, or the facing to a timber or steel-framed structure.

Damp Proof Courses

Moisture may ascend into a building from the foundation of a wall or gain ingress into a building from a wet patch of ground, where it meets a solid wall. The manifest result of this process is called damp. One of many methods of resisting such ingresses of water is to construct the wall with several low courses of dense engineering bricks such as Staffordshire blue bricks. This method of damp proofing appears as a distinctive navy blue band running around the circumference of a building. The efficacy of this means of keeping out damp is more limited by the permeability of the mortar bedding and perpends joining the bricks, than by that of the bricks themselves.

Kirkness bricks

JJ KIRKNESS established John J Kirkness Ltd. and built the Kirkness Brick Factory in Groenkloof under the name of **Groenkloof Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works** in 1888 and can be rightfully claimed to be the pioneer of the production of high quality bricks in South Africa.

This factory grew with the years and was capable of an annual output of 50,000,000 bricks, plus a range of other clay products, such as clay pattern book decorative assembled fired clay elements such as columns and fireplaces, roofing tiles, quarry tiles, structural hollow tiles and decorative landscape earthenware.

The Company operated another factory, also in the Pretoria district with a capacity of 36,000,000 bricks per annum.

The cover of the 1931 Kirkness Catalogue was designed by REC BOWEN

Advertisement from the SA Who's Who of 1955:328

2.Windows (wooden)

A **sash window** or **hung sash window** is made of one or more movable panels or "sashes" that form a frame to hold panes of glass, which are often separated from other panes (or "lights") by narrow muntins. Although any window with this style of glazing is technically "a sash", the term is used almost exclusively to refer to windows where the glazed panels are opened by sliding vertically, or horizontally in a style known as a "Yorkshire light", sliding sash or sash and case (so called because the weights are concealed in a box case). The oldest surviving examples of sash windows were installed in England in the 1670s, for example at Ham House.

The sash window is often found in Georgian and Victorian houses, and the classic arrangement has three panes across by two up on each of two sashes, giving a "six over six" panel window, although this is by no means a fixed rule. Innumerable late Victorian and Edwardiansuburban houses were built in England using standard sash window units approximately 4 feet (1.2m) in width, but older, hand-made units could be of any size, as the image illustrates. It consists of an upper and lower sash that slide vertically in separate grooves in the side jambs or in full-width metal weatherstripping. This type of window provides a maximum face opening for ventilation of one-half the total window area. Each sash is provided with springs, counterweights, or compliant weatherstripping to hold it in place in any location.

A Georgian house in England with sash windows

To facilitate operation, the weight of the glazed panel is usually balanced by a heavy steel, lead, or cast iron **sash weight** or counter-weight concealed within the window frame. The sash weight is connected to the window by a sash cord or chain that runs over a pulley at the top of the frame, although spring balances are sometimes used. Sash windows may be fitted with *simplex hinges,* which allow the window to be locked into hinges on one side while the counterbalance on the other site is detached, allowing the window to be opened for escape or cleaning.
The name "hung sash window" is more usual in the United States, and typically refers to a double hung window with two sashes that can move up and down in the window frame. A single hung window has two sashes but normally the top sash is fixed and only the bottom sash slides. Triple and quadruple hung windows are used for tall openings, common in New England churches.
Construction is usually of softwood, and units are generally single glazed; although double-glazed sashes are available it is more common for single-glazed sash windows to be replaced with top-hung casements when double glazing is retro-fitted. Some top-hung double-glazed units are manufactured to give the appearance of sashes.
Traditional problems with wooden sash windows include rot, swelling or distortion of the woodwork, rattling in the wind (due to shrinkage of the wood), and problems brought on by careless application of paint. The sliding mechanism makes sash windows more vulnerable to these problems than traditional casement windows. Sash windows are relatively high maintenance, but offer advantages in return (looks, abides by laws (relating to older houses and buildings), natural resources etc.). It is also possible to clean all the glass from within the building by sliding the two panes to different positions.

When did sash windows cease to be fitted in new houses?
I heard sash windows were invented in Holland and then quickly came to the UK. Today it is regarded as a genuinely British detail of architecture although it is not a British invention and it is almost as widely used in the United States. You can see sash windows in the old city centre of Amsterdam but they have not been used for new buildings for decades there.
It would be useful to mention when sash windows ceased to be fitted in new houses in UK, USA, and other countries, and what replaced them. My guess is that in UK sash windows lasted from late 17th century (apparently invented in the 1660s according to Peter Elmer in Chant & Goodman (eds): *Pre-industrial Cities and Technology,* London, Routledge/Open University, 1999, page 232) until the 1920s. Probably some 1930s semi-detached houses still have them too. Why the change in fashion? Incidentally Simon's comments about their durability are surely based on the type of wood used. Even modern softwood windows could survive quite a long time with good quality wood and good maintenance. In my ex-council house built circa 1965 we have just last year replaced the original softwood casement windows. Had we looked after them better they might have lasted 50 or even 60 years. One factor in replacing them at this point was the fact that we were the only house in our square with this type of window remaining. --

"Glasenwyndowis let in the lyght.....I have many pretywyndowesshette with levysgoynge up and down".

Sash windows have never completely ceased to be used in new houses as they are still specified in some new build properties today. **However the move to casement windows as the norm occurred around the 1910 - 1930's - It would be impossible to put a more accurate time scale due to** regional & national trends. The primary move away from sash windows was economic - casements are much cheaper to manufacture.
Most 'modern' sash windows are not the typical box sash windows of yesteryear with cords and weights but instead utilise alternative methods of supporting the sash frames. None of these systems function quite as well as original weight system but they are much cheaper to manufacture. Of these alternative methods the most common is the spiral balance which is still widely used today, not only in timber windows but also in metal & plastic windows. A spiral balance system comprises 2 plastic or metal tubes per sash frame that run vertically to the top of the window. Inside the

tube is a twisted (spiral) metal rod that is turned to tension the balance. A variation on this theme uses a spring instead of a spiral. Another less common alternative is the ACME tape balance - similar in principal to a tape measure with the body of the balance set into the window frame, whilst the tape is attached to the bottom of the sash frame. There have been other systems introduced over the years but they have been discontinued.
The majority of older sash windows were made of top quality softwood- commonly Douglas-Fir (aka Oregon Pine) a resinous, durable timber. Today's softwood windows use much cheaper, faster growing varieties of pine such as Redwood because Douglas-Fir is now more expensive than many hardwoods. The use of this timber in part explains the longevity of sash windows over modern casements. Another major factor that increased the life span of sash windows over casements is in the design. Casements are typically set almost flush with the outside walls exposing them to maximum weathering whilst box sash windows are usually set back allowing them some protection. The mortise and tennon joints in a sash are shielded inside the running tracks from the elements whilst in casements they are not. Another consideration would be the use of more durable lead based paints - now discontinued from general use due to health implications.
Modern softwood windows will last as long as the old heritage windows (hundreds of years) provided that the paintwork and putties are regularly maintained in top condition.

In South Africa, sash windows can be found in some houses built until roughly the 1930s. From the 1940s on they virtually disappeared in favour of casement windows. I would say probably because casement windows were less complicated to make industrially and most houses were single storey so cleaning was not an issue. Also, from the 1940s squarer and more landscape format windows became usual rather than tall narrow ones, for which sash windows were less suitable.
I would also like to see a reference for the 'advantage' of being able to open the window a bit at the top and bottom as it seems implausible. With a typical casement window, when opened the opening extends from the bottom to the top and surely the effect is similar?

3.Windows (steel)

Historic iron window frames were produced in wrought iron, cast iron or mild steel. This article concentrates on wrought iron and mild steel windows and their conservation.

Wrought iron is the purest form of iron used in construction, containing between one and four per cent impurities and less than one per cent carbon. It is fibrous and malleable and can be welded. Mild steel is an iron-carbon alloy containing up to about two per cent carbon and has qualities similar to wrought iron.

Left unprotected, iron corrodes back to its original state (iron oxide). Wrought iron is the most resistant to this process and mild steel the most susceptible.

Wrought iron is either charcoal iron or its successor after 1784, puddled iron. Large scale production in the UK came to an end in 1973 with the closure of Thomas Walmsley's Atlas Forge in Bolton, Lancashire. Shortly afterwards the forge was rebuilt at Blists Hill Open Air Museum in Ironbridge where it resumed production for a few days a year.

Mild steel was a new iron-carbon alloy first produced in 1855 by Henry Bessemer in his Bessemer converter in an effort to reduce the production cost of wrought iron. Continuous advances in its production led to it replacing wrought iron and the establishment of the modern steel industry

Wrought iron fenestration evolved from medieval window construction and from ecclesiastical stained-glass window construction in particular.

The 12-light Armada window of Sutton House, Hackney, London, dating from the early 16th century is a rare complete survival of early domestic fenestration. Typically for an early domestic window, all 12 lights are fixed.

The wrought iron opening casement appeared in the late 16th to early 17th century, initially as a single element which was less than the full height of the opening and set in predominantly fixed fenestration. In the next century both the number and size of opening casements increased and they now occupied the full height of the opening.

Changes in construction methods and materials (from timber-frame to masonry, brick or stone) saw the introduction in the early 17th century of the classical four-light cross-window. An example with wrought iron fenestration is a 1707 cross-window with three fixed lights and an opening wrought iron casement at a farmhouse in Pilning, Gloucestershire.

The late 17th century former manor house in Freckenham, Suffolk, retains original wrought iron casement windows with rectangular leaded lights. Some of the leaded lights contain crown glass, which became available in the late 17th century. While the counter-balanced timber sash window gradually became the fashionable standard for the houses of the wealthy following its use at Chatsworth in 1676, the wrought iron casement remained in use throughout the 18th century. In the 19th century wrought iron casements were sometimes used in attics and service rooms. In the late 19th and early 20th century, the wrought iron window became popular again through the Gothic Revival and in the work of Arts and Crafts architects such as Edwin Lutyens. However, in the 1850s wrought iron production was considered expensive and labour intensive and this gave rise to the production of metal windows (both sashes and casements) in cast iron.

By the late 19th century the development of the Bessemer process had enabled the production of sections from hot-rolled steel which were considerably cheaper than those made from wrought iron. At first, steel windows sought to replicate earlier wrought iron fenestration, as is evident from the early mild steel casements of Henry Hope & Sons Ltd and WF Crittall in the Brooking Collection at Cranleigh in Surrey. Among these, the 1891 casement by Hope is a new metal casement window in its own right. The 1909-10 example is encased in a thick timber frame and comprises a fixed light and an opening light very much in the tradition of the historic cross-casement

Following the introduction of standard window sections, often referred to as the 'universal suite', in 1918-20 by the newly formed Steel Windows Association (1918-23), the use of steel windows flourished. They were suitable for a range of architectural applications in the inter-war years and beyond, both in Britain and internationally. By 1954, Crittall was the biggest of the three main suppliers of steel windows, accounting for 40 per cent of production. The other two were Henry Hope & Sons and Williams & Williams, who jointly accounted for 25 per cent of production. This may explain why Crittall became synonymous with 20th century steel windows.

In revivalist examples of the inter-war period, such as at The Fox public house at Bix, Oxfordshire, universal suite steel sections were combined with timber frames and leaded glazing to produce strip and oriel neo-Tudor windows for a neo-Tudor architectural idiom. The fenestration of The Railway Tavern in Crouch End, London was constructed in a similar fashion. The possibilities for revivalist expression can be seen in the ground floor fenestration of Elizabeth House in Highgate, London (Richardson and Gill, 1930), and in particular in the Crittall French doors and combined fixed side lights, which all contribute to the building's neo-Georgian idiom.

Significantly, this is also the window of the Art Deco movement and its varied and widespread use can be seen in examples such as the Arnos Grove (1932-34) and Turnpike Lane (1932) Underground stations (both by Charles Holden), the Hoover Building (Wallace Gilbert and Partners, 1935) and many public swimming pools. These buildings demonstrate yet another trend associated with steel windows – the development of a new colour range for the 1930s.

The potential for architectural expression provided by the steel window is also seen in structures which used more advanced building technologies such as the Boots D10 Factory in Nottingham (Sir E Owen Williams, 1931) and the Daily Express offices in London (Ellis and Clarke, 1932). Both of these buildings are clad concrete frames in which the envelope of the building, including the fenestration, is a lightweight system independent of the structural frame.

The steel window also became standard in the domestic buildings of the inter-war period, which otherwise continued to be built in the existing tradition of terraces, semi-detached houses and mansion flats. Notably, it was also Frank Lloyd Wright's window of choice at Fallingwater in the United States (1935-39), with the frames painted in Cherokee red.

4.Corrugated Iron

Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company, Emu Best

Seen on the 1879 built Running Shed at Quorn on the PichiRichi Railway. In 1879 the Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company was operating from its original Shrubbery Ironworks premises where it had been established in 1857. The firm later moved to Ellesmere Port where the ironworks finally ceased production in 1957.

5. Terminology.

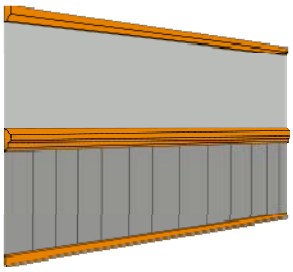


Diagram of a wall illustrating the dado rail and the skirting board.

D.1. Dado (architecture)

In architectural terminology, the **dado** is the lower part of a wall, below the dado rail and above the skirting board. The word is borrowed from Italian meaning "die" (as an architectural term) or plinth, This area is dramatically given a decorative treatment different from that for the upper part of the wall; for example panelling, wainscoting or lincrusta. The purpose of the dado treatment to a wall is twofold: historically, the panelling below the dado rail was installed to cover the lower part of the wall, which was subject to stains associated with rising damp; additionally the dado rail (also known as the chair rail) provided protection from furniture, in particular the backs of chairs. In modern homes, the dado treatment is generally aesthetic.

The name derives from the architectural term for the part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice.

D.2. Socle (architecture)

In architecture, a **socle** is a short plinth used to support a pedestal, sculpture or column. In the field of archaeology, this term is used to refer to a wall base, frequently of stone, that supports the upper part of the wall, which is made of a different material, frequently mud brick.[*citation needed*] This was a typical building practice for ancient Greece, resulting in the frequent preservation of the plans of ancient buildings only in their stone-built lower walls, as at the city of Olynthos.[

Socle from Finland

D.3. Plinth

In architecture, a **plinth** is the base or platform upon which a column, pedestal, statue, monument or structure rests.[1]Gottfried Semper's*The Four Elements of Architecture* (1851) posited that the plinth, the hearth, the roof, and the wall make up all of architectural theory. The plinth usually rests directly on the ground, or "stylobate". According to Semper, the plinth exists to negotiate between a structure and the ground. Semper's theory has been influential in the development of architecture.[2]

An ancient Greek plinth.

D.4. Set-off (architecture)

In architecture and masonry, the term **set-off** is given to the horizontal line shown on a floorplan indicating a reduced wall thickness, and consequently the part of the thicker portion appears projecting before the thinner. In plinths, this is generally simply chamfered. In other parts of stonework, the set-off is generally concealed by a projecting stringer. Where, as in parapets, the upper part projects (is "proud of") the lower, the break is generally hid by a corbel watertable. The portions of buttress caps which recede one behind another are also called sets-off.

D.5. Panelling

Panelling is a wall covering constructed from rigid or semi-rigid components. These are traditionally interlocking wood, but could be plastic or other materials.

Panelling was developed in antiquity to make rooms in stone buildings more comfortable. The panels served to insulate the room from the cold stone. In more modern buildings, such panelling is often installed for decorative purposes. Panelling, such as wainscoting and boiserie in particular, may be extremely ornate and is particularly associated with seventeenth and eighteenth century interior design, Victorian architecture in Britain, and its international contemporaries.

D.5.1 Wainscot panelling

Dating back to 16th century England, wainscoting was originally used to protect delicate plaster or stucco, provide insulation and cover water damage caused by poor construction practices. Traditional wainscoting was constructed of custom milled solid wood beadboard panels and trim. Wainscoting was brought to the United States by early English settlers. As they founded communities across North America, the name took on various other spellings and pronunciations, such as; • Wainscoat • Wanescote • Wanescott • Wainscott • Wanescoat. The term **wainscot** (UK/ˈweɪnskət/ or US/ˈweɪnskɒt/) originally applied to high quality riven oak boards produced in medieval Poland and adjacent areas and exported to manyparts of western Europe. The etymology of the term is confused; the *Oxford English Dictionary* states that it

derives from the medieval German *wagenschot*, meaning 'wagon board'. However, wainscot was far too valuable to be used in making wagons, and all 18th and 19th century sources concur in deriving it from *wageschot* or 'wall-board'. Johnson's *Dictionary* defined it thus:

39-inch (1 m) wainscoting using 3-inch (76 mm) tongue and groove pine boards

Wainscot [*wageschot*, Dutch], the inner wooden covering of a wall.To wainscot [*waegenschotten*, Dutch], to line the walls with boards.A 'wainscot' was therefore a board of riven (and later quarter-sawn) oak, and wainscotting was the panelling made from it. The reason that wainscot was preferred to home-grown oak for this role, especially in Holland and Great Britain, was that it was a far superior product. Wainscot oak came from large, slow-grown forest trees, and produced boards that were knot-free, low in tannin, light in weight and easy to work. They were also dimensionally stable. During the 18th century, oak wainscot was almost entirely superseded for panelling in Europe by softwoods (mainly Scots pine and Norway spruce), but the name stuck:'The term wainscoting, as applied to the lining of walls, originated in a species of foreign oak of the same name, used for that purpose; and although that has long been superseded by the introduction of fir timber, the term has been continued notwithstanding the change of material'.Also in the 18th century, the style of panelling changed from a floor-to-ceiling covering to one in which only the lower part of the wall was covered. Hence wainscot or wainscotting became a panelling style applied to the lower 90 to 150 cm (3 to 5 ft) of an interior wall, below the dado rail or chair rail and above the baseboard or skirting board. It is traditionally constructed from tongue-and-groove boards, though bead-board or decorative panels, such as a wooden door might have, are also common. New manufacturing techniques are capable of milling large panels from one sheet, reducing seams, caulking and expansion/contraction cracks that have plagued traditional construction. Wainscoting may also refer to other materials used in a similar fashion.The original purpose of wainscoting was to cover the lower part of walls, which, in houses constructed with poor or non-existent damp-proof courses, are often affected by rising dampness.[] Its purpose is now decorative.

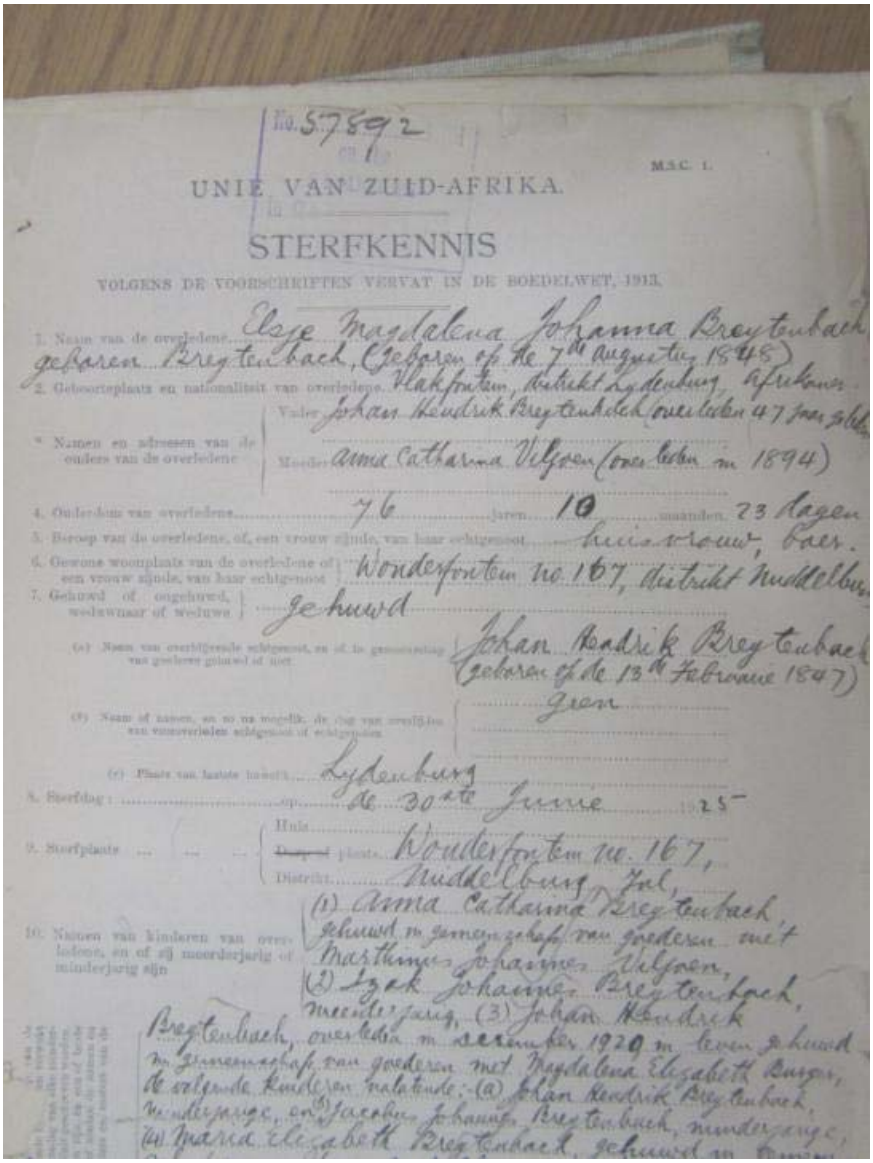
D.6. Architrave

An **architrave** (pron.: /ˈɑrkitreɪv/; from Italian: *architrave*, also called an **epistyle**; from Greek επίστυλο, *epistylo* or **door frame**) is the lintel or beam that rests on the capitals of the columns. It is an architectural element in Classical architecture.

The word architrave is also used to refer more generally to the mouldings (or other elements) framing a door, window or other rectangular opening.

Architrave in the Basilica di San Salvatore, Spoleto, Italy.

APPENDIX C: DEATH NOTICES AND LAST WILL OF JOHAN AND ELSIE BREYTENBACH



No. 57892

M.S.C. 1.

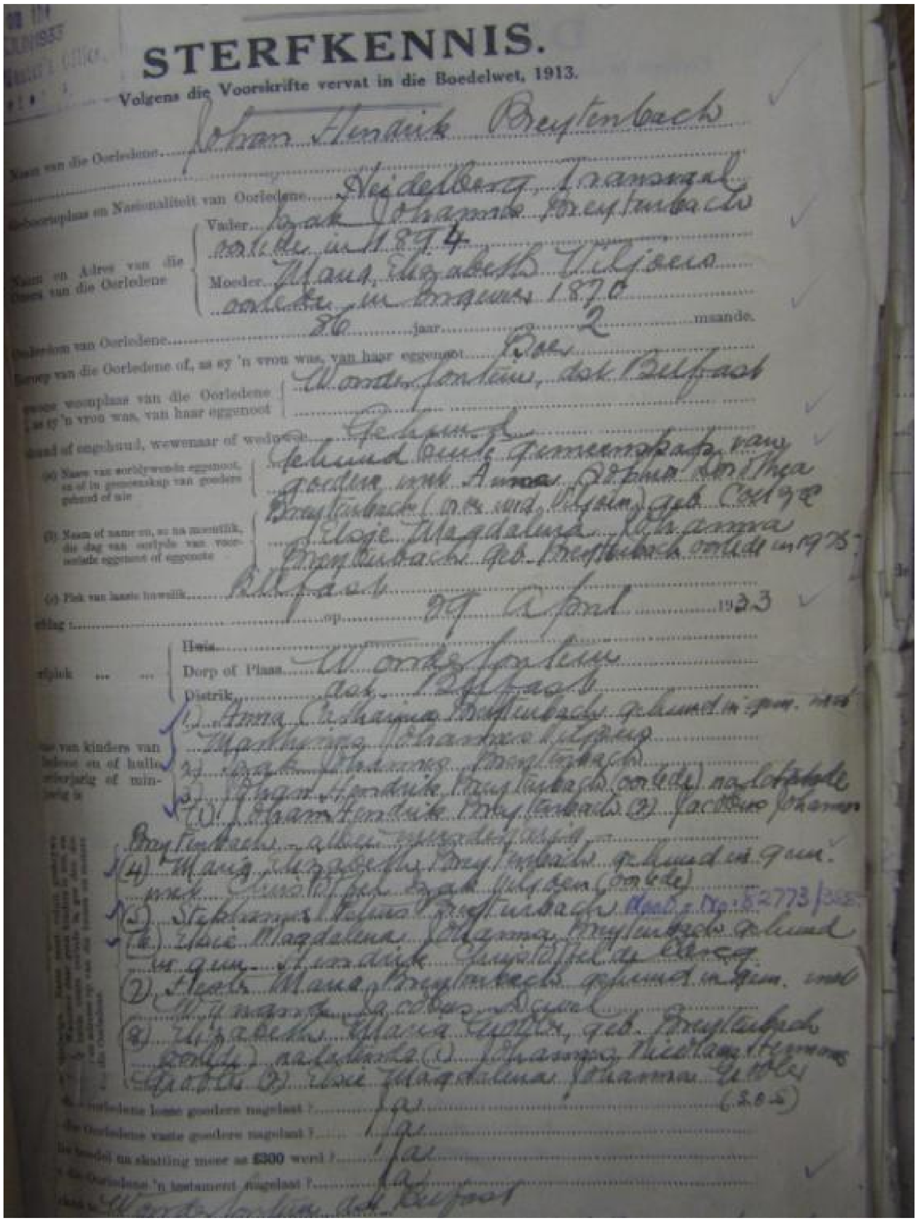
UNIE VAN ZUID-AFRIKA.

STERFKENNIS

VOLGENS DE VOORSCHRIFTEN VERVAT IN DE BOEDELWET, 1913.

1. Naam van de overledene: Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach
gebaren Breytenbach, Geboren op de 7de Augustus 1848)
2. Geboorteplaats en nationaliteit van overledene: Vlakfontein, distrikt Lydenburg, Afrikaner.
3. Namen en adressen van de ouders van de overledene: Vader Johan Hendrik Breytenbach overleden 47 jaar oud
Moeder Anna Catharina Viljoen (overleden in 1894)
4. Ouderdom van overledene: 76 jaren 10 maanden 23 dagen
5. Beroep van de overledene, of, een vrouw zijnde, van haar echtgenoot: huisvrouw, boer.
6. Gewone woonplaats van de overledene of een vrouw zijnde, van haar echtgenoot: Wonderfontein no 167, distrikt Middelburg
7. Gehuwd of ongehuwd, weduwnaar of weduwe: gehuwd
(a) Naam van overlijdende echtgenoot, en of in gemeenschap van goederen gehuwd of niet: Johan Hendrik Breytenbach (geboren op de 13de Februarie 1847) gehuwd in gemeenschap van goederen
(b) Naam of namen, en zo na mogelijk, de dag van overlijden van vroegerverlede echtgenoot of echtgenoten:
(c) Plaats van laatste huwelijk: Lydenburg
8. Sterfdag: op de 30ste Junie 1925
9. Sterfplaats: Huis: Wonderfontein no. 167,
Dorp of plaats:
District: Middelburg Tvl.
10. Namen van kinderen van overledene, en of zij meerderjarig of minderjarig zijn: (1) Anna Catharina Breytenbach, gehuwd in gemeenschap van goederen met Matthys Johannes Viljoen, (2) Izak Johannes Breytenbach, meerderjarig, (3) Johan Hendrik Breytenbach, overleden in December 1920 in leven gehuwd in gemeenschap van goederen met Magdalena Elizabeth Burger, de volgende kinderen nalatende:-(a) Johan Hendrik Breytenbach, minderjarige, en (b) Jacobus Johannes Breytenbach, minderjarige, (c) Maria Elizabeth Breytenbach, gehuwd in

Death notice of Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach where the names of her children were found.


STERFKENNIS.

Volgens die Voorskrifte vervat in die Boedelwet, 1913.

Naam van die Oorledene: Johan Hendrik Breytenbach

Geboorteplaas en Nasionaliteit van Oorledene: Heidelberg, Transvaal

Naam en Adres van die Ouers van die Oorledene: Vader: Izak Johannes Breytenbach oorlede in 1894. Moeder: Maria Elizabeth Viljoen oorlede in 1870

Ouderdom van Oorledene: 86 jaar 2 maande.

Beroep van die Oorledene of, as sy 'n vrou was, van haar eggenoot: Boer

Gewone woonplaas van die Oorledene of as sy 'n vrou was, van haar eggenoot: Wonderfontein, dist Belfast

Getroud of ongetroud, wewenaar of weduwee: Getroud

(a) Naam van oorlewende eggenoot, en of in gemeenskap van goedere getroud of nie: Getroud buite gemeenskap van goedere met Anna Sophia Dorothea Breytenbach (voorheen Viljoen) geb. Coetzee

(b) Naam of name en, so na moontlik, die dag van oorlyde van voorafgestorwe eggenoot of eggenote: Eloise Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach geb. Breytenbach oorlede in 1925

(c) Plek van laaste huwelik: Belfast

Sterfdag: op 29 April 1933

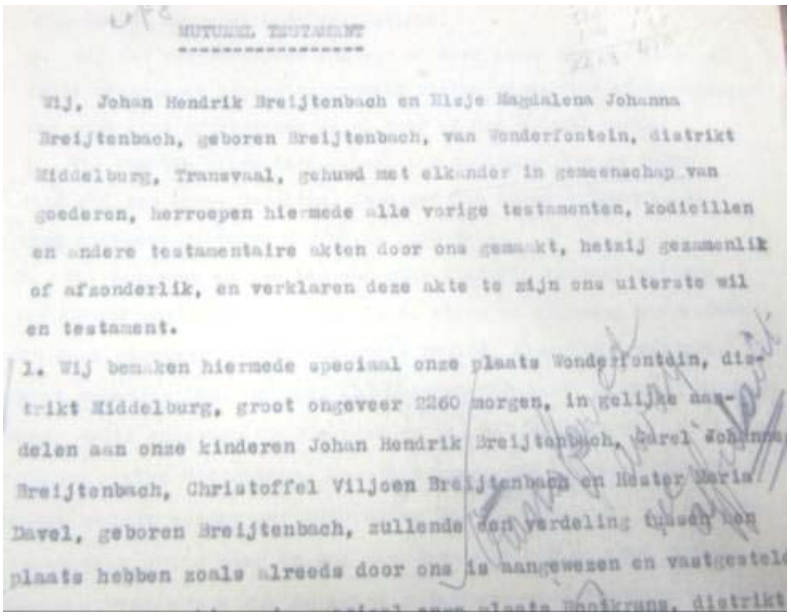
Sterfplek: Huis. Dorp of Plaas: Wonderfontein. Distrik: dist. Belfast

Name van kinders van oorledene en of hulle meerderjarig of minderjarig is:
1) Anna Catharina Breytenbach getroud in gem. met Marthinus Johannes Viljoen
2) Izak Johannes Breytenbach
3) Johan Hendrik Breytenbach (oorlede) nalatende (1) Johan Hendrik Breytenbach (2) Jacobus Johannes Breytenbach, almal meerderjarig
(4) Maria Elizabeth Breytenbach getroud in gem. met Christoffel Izak Viljoen (oorlede)
(5) Stephanus Petrus Breytenbach Boed. No. 82773 [illegible]
(6) Eloise Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach getroud in gem. Hendrik Christoffel de Clercq
(7) Hester Maria Breytenbach getroud in gem. met W. J. Marais Jacobus Dicol
(8) Elizabeth Maria Coetzee, geb. Breytenbach (oorlede) nalatende (1) Johannes Nicolaas Hermanus Jacobus (2) Eloise Magdalena Johanna Coetzee (3 0 5)

Het Oorledene losse goedere nagelaat? Ja
Het Oorledene vaste goedere nagelaat? Ja
Sal boedel na skatting meer as £300 werd? Ja
Het die Oorledene 'n testament nagelaat? Ja

Wonderfontein dist. Belfast

Death notice of Johan HendrikBreytenbach where evidence of his second marriage was found

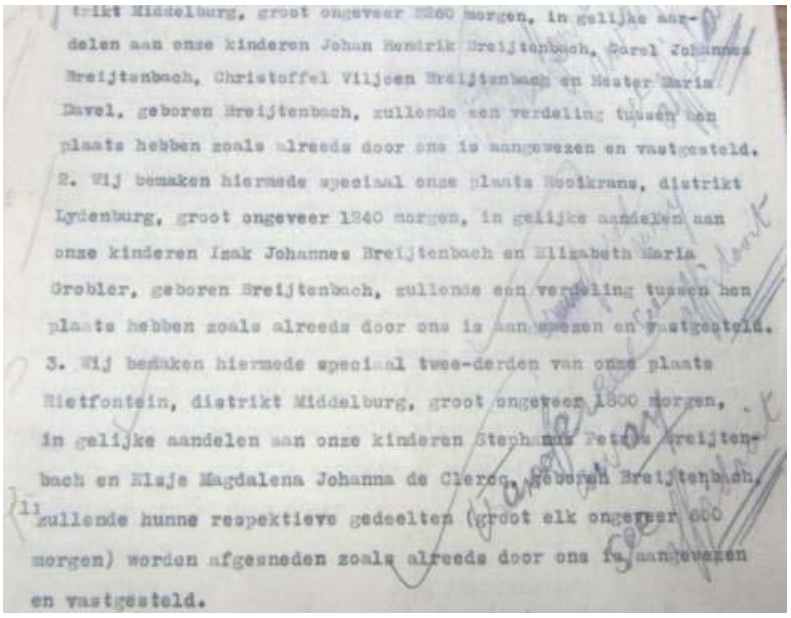


MUTUEEL TESTAMENT

Wij, Johan Hendrik Breijtenbach en Elsje Magdalena Johanna Breijtenbach, geboren Breijtenbach, van Wonderfontein, distrikt Middelburg, Transvaal, gehuwd met elkander in gemeenschap van goederen, herroepen hiermede alle vorige testamenten, kodicillen en andere testamentaire akten door ons gemaakt, hetzij gezamenlik of afzonderlik, en verklaren deze akte te zijn ons uiterste wil en testament.

1. Wij bemaken hiermede speciaal onze plaats Wonderfontein, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 2260 morgen, in gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Johan Hendrik Breijtenbach, Carel Johannes Breijtenbach, Christoffel Viljoen Breijtenbach en Hester Maria Davel, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende den verdeling tussen hen plaats hebben zoals alreeds door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld

Page one of last will and testament

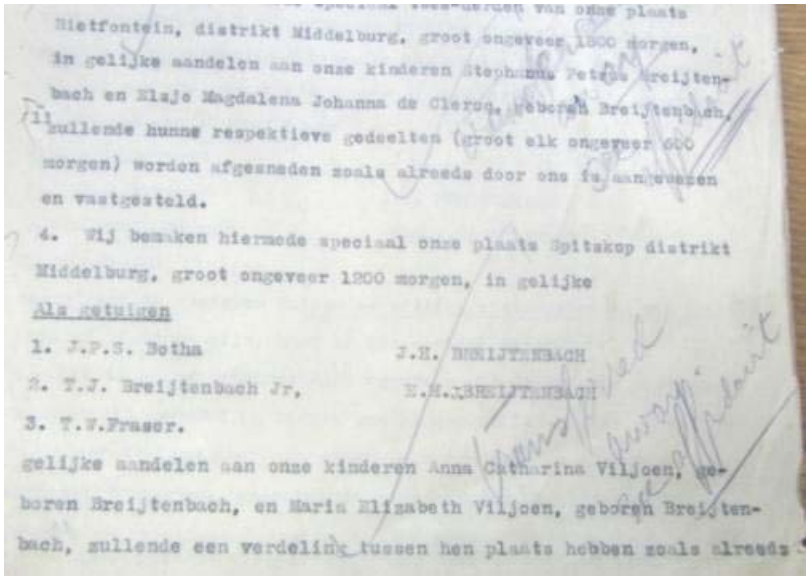


trikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 2260 morgen, in gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Johan Hendrik Breijtenbach, Carel Johannes Breijtenbach, Christoffel Viljoen Breijtenbach en Hester Maria Davel, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende den verdeling tussen hen plaats hebben zoals alreeds door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld.

2. Wij bemaken hiermede speciaal onze plaats Rooikrans, distrikt Lydenburg, groot ongeveer 1240 morgen, in gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Izak Johannes Breijtenbach en Elizabeth Maria Grobler, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende een verdeling tussen hen plaats hebben zoals alreeds door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld.

3. Wij bemaken hiermede speciaal twee-derden van onze plaats Rietfontein, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 1800 morgen, in gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Stephanus Petrus Breijtenbach en Elsje Magdalena Johanna de Clercq, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende hunne respektieve gedeelten (groot elk ongeveer 600 morgen) worden afgesneden zoals alreeds door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld.

Page one of last will and testament



Rietfontein, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 1800 morgen, in gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Stephanus Petrus Breijtenbach en Elsje Magdalena Johanna de Clercq, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende hunne respektieve gedeelten (groot elk ongeveer 600 morgen) worden afgesneden zoals alreeds door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld.

4. Wij bemaken hiermede specisal onze plaats Spitskop distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 1200 morgen, in gelijke

Als getuigen

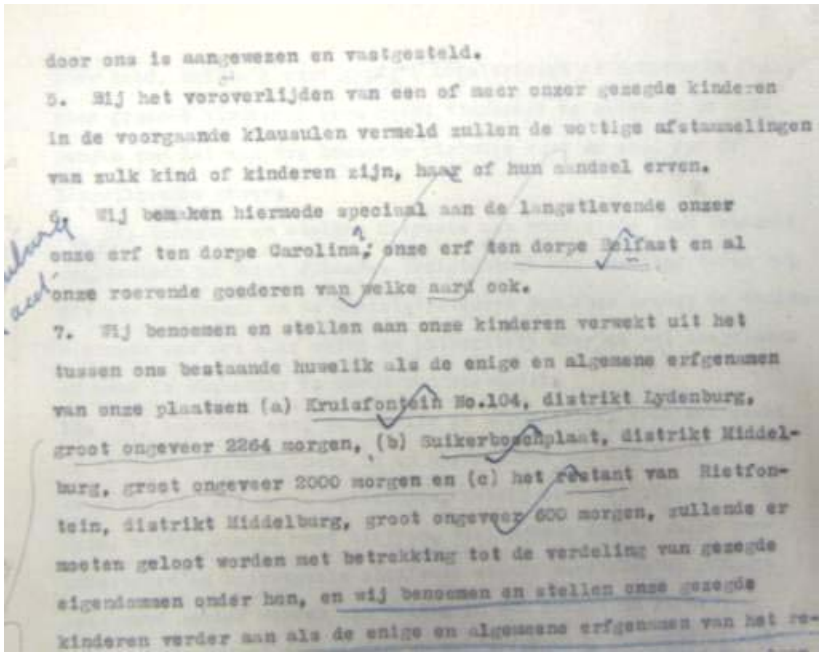
1. J.P.S. Botha J.H. BREIJTENBACH

2. T.J. Breijtenbach Jr, N.M.J.BREIJTENBACH

3. T.W.Fraser.

gelijke aandelen aan onze kinderen Anna Catharina Viljoen, geboren Breijtenbach, en Maria Elizabeth Viljoen, geboren Breijtenbach, zullende een verdeling tussen hen plaats hebben zoals alreeds

Page one of last will and testament



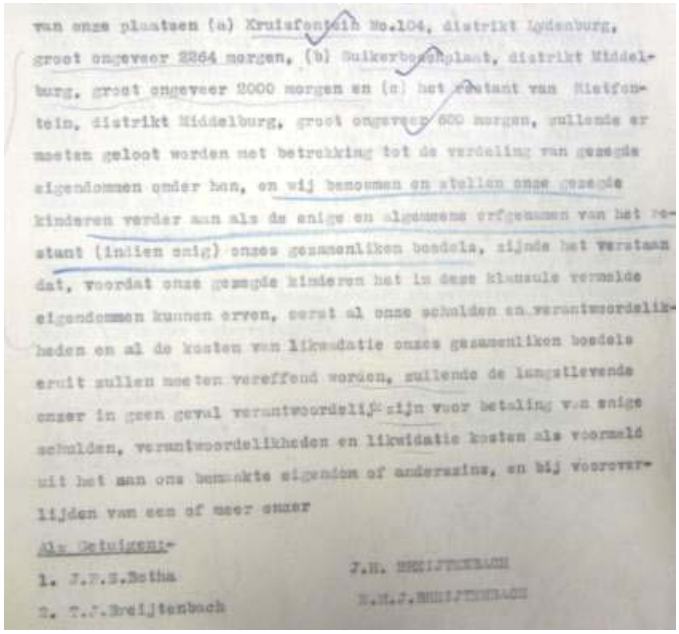
door ons is aangewezen en vastgesteld.

5. Wij het voroverlijden van een of meer onzer gezegde kinderen in de voorgaande klausulen vermeld zullen de wettige afstammelingen van zulk kind of kinderen zijn, haar of hun aandeel erven.

6. Wij bemaken hiermede specisal aan de langstlevende onzer onze erf ten dorpe Carolina, onze erf ten dorpe Belfast en al onze roerende goederen van welke aard ook.

7. Wij benoemen en stellen aan onze kinderen verwekt uit het tussen ons bestaande huwelik als de enige en algemene erfgenamen van onze plaatsen (a) Kruisfontein No.104, distrikt Lydenburg, groot ongeveer 2264 morgen, (b) Suikerboschplaat, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 2000 morgen en (c) het restant van Rietfontein, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 600 morgen, zullende er moeten geloot worden met betrekking tot de verdeling van gezegde eigendomsen onder hun, en wij benoemen en stellen onze gezegde kinderen verder aan als de enige en algemene erfgenamen van het re-

Page two of last will and testament



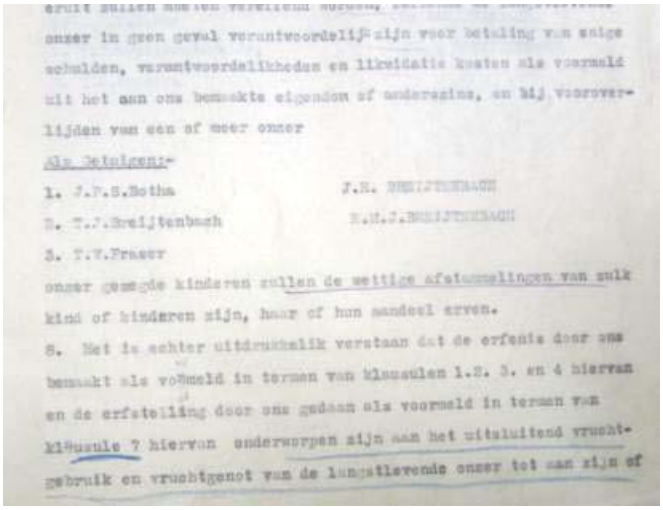
van onze plaatsen (a) Kruisfontein No.104, distrikt Lydenburg, groot ongeveer 2864 morgen, (b) Sulkerbosplaat, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 2000 morgen en (c) het restant van Klipfontein, distrikt Middelburg, groot ongeveer 600 morgen, zullende er moeten geloot worden met betrekking tot de verdeling van gemelde eigendommen onder hun, en wij benoemen en stellen onze gemelde kinderen verder aan als de enige en algemene erfgenamen van het restant (indien enig) onzes gezamenlijken boedels, zijnde het verstaan dat, voordat onze gemelde kinderen het in deze klausule vermelde eigendommen kunnen erven, eerst al onze schulden en verantwoordelijkheden en al de kosten van likwidatie onzes gezamenlijken boedels eruit zullen moeten vereffend worden, zullende de langstlevende onzer in geen geval verantwoordelijk zijn voor betaling van enige schulden, verantwoordelikheden en likwidatie kosten als voormeld uit het aan ons bemaakte eigendom of anderszins, en bij voorafverlijden van een of meer onzer

Als Getuigen:-

1. J.P.S.Botha J.H. BREIJTENBACH

2. T.J.Breijtenbach H.M.J.BREIJTENBACH

Page two of last will and testament



onzer in geen geval verantwoordelijk zijn voor betaling van enige schulden, verantwoordelikheden en likwidatie kosten als voormeld uit het aan ons bemaakte eigendom of anderszins, en bij voorafverlijden van een of meer onzer

Als Getuigen:-

1. J.P.S.Botha J.H. BREIJTENBACH

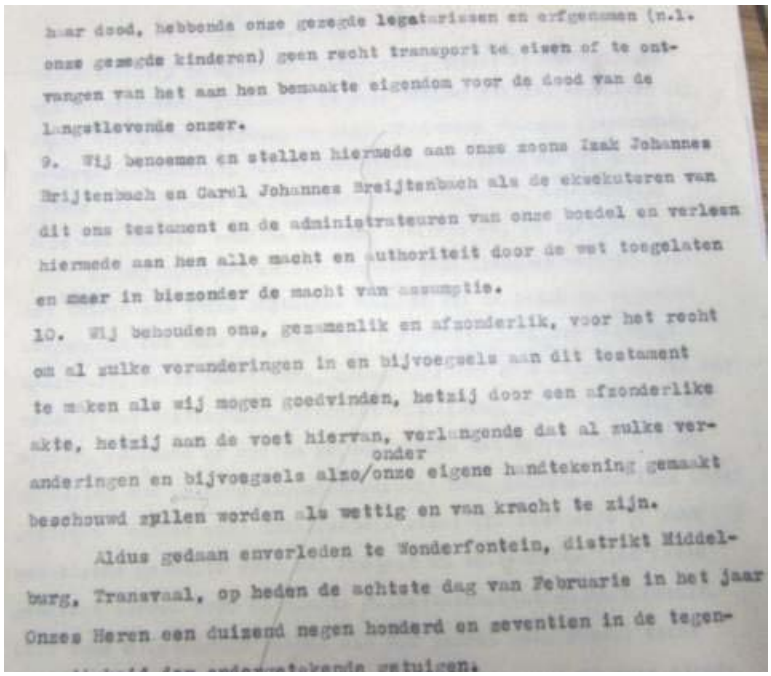
2. T.J.Breijtenbach H.M.J.BREIJTENBACH

3. T.V.Fraser

onzer gemelde kinderen zullen de wettige afstammelingen van zulk kind of kinderen zijn, haar of hun aandeel erven.

8. Het is echter uitdrukkelik verstaan dat de erfenis door ons bemaakt als voormeld in terman van klausulen 1.2. 3. en 4 hiervan en de erfstelling door ons gedaan als voormeld in terman van klausule 7 hiervan onderworpen zijn aan het uitsluitend vruchtgebruik en vruchtgenot van de langstlevende onzer tot aan zijn of

Page two of last will and testament



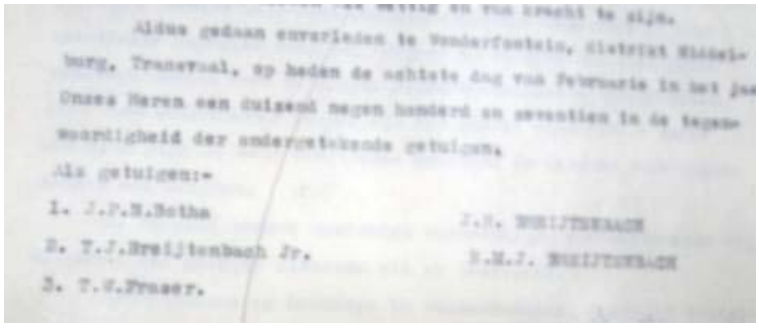
haar dood, hebbende onze gezegde legatarissen en erfgenamen (n.l. onze gemegde kinderen) geen recht transport te eisen of te ontvangen van het aan hen bemaakte eigendom voor de dood van de langstlevende onzer.

9. Wij benoemen en stellen hiermede aan onze zoons Izak Johannes Breijtenbach en Carel Johannes Breijtenbach als de eksekuteurs van dit ons testament en de administrateurs van onze boedel en verleen hiermede aan hen alle macht en authoriteit door de wet toegelaten en meer in biezonder de macht van assumptie.

10. Wij behouden ons, gezamenlik en afzonderlik, voor het recht om al zulke veranderingen in en bijvoegsels aan dit testament te maken als wij mogen goedvinden, hetzij door een afzonderlike akte, hetzij aan de voet hiervan, verlangende dat al zulke veranderingen en bijvoegsels alzo onder/onze eigene handtekening gemaakt beschouwd zullen worden als wettig en van kracht te zijn.

Aldus gedaan enverleden te Wonderfontein, distrikt Middelburg, Transvaal, op heden de achtste dag van Februarie in het jaar Onzes Heren een duizend negen honderd en zeventien in de tegen-

Page three of last will and testament

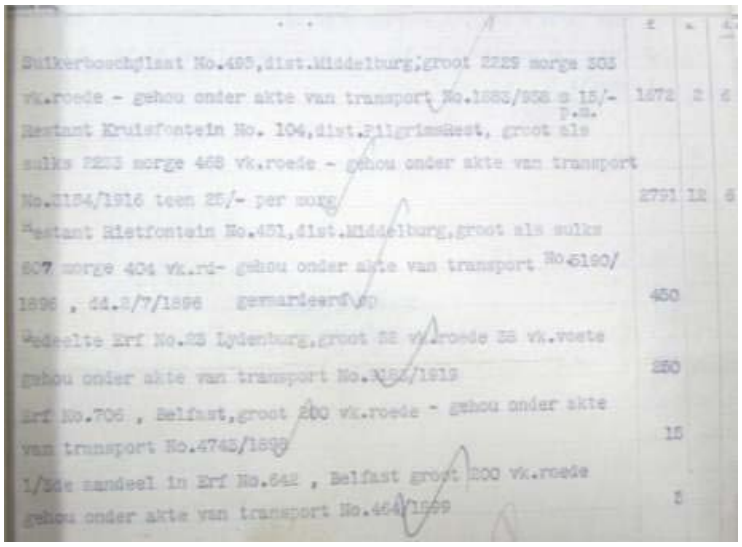


Aldus gedaan enverleden te Wonderfontein, distrikt Middelburg, Transvaal, op heden de achtste dag van Februarie in het jaar Onzes Heren een duizend negen honderd en zeventien in de tegenwoordigheid der ondergetekende getuigen.

Als getuigen:-

1. J.P.N.Botha
2. T.J.Breijtenbach Jr.
3. T.W.Fraser.

Page three of last will and testament signed on the 8th February 1917



Buikerbooschplaat No.495,dist.Middelburg,groot 2229 morge 303 vk.roede - gehou onder akte van transport No.1083/938 @ 15/- p.m. 1672 2 6

Restant Kruisfontein No. 104,dist.Pilgrimsrest, groot als sulks 2823 morge 468 vk.roede - gehou onder akte van transport No.1154/1916 teen 20/- per morg 2791 12 6

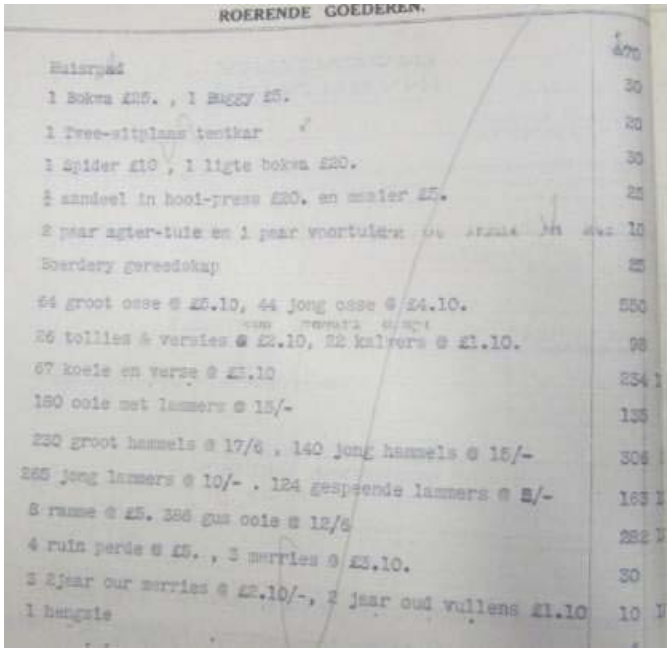
Restant Rietfontein No.451,dist.Middelburg,groot als sulks 807 morge 404 vk.ro- gehou onder akte van transport No.6190/ 1896 , dd.8/7/1896 gemarieerd A 450

Gedeelte Erf No.23 Lydenburg,groot 32 vk.roede 25 vk.voete gehou onder akte van transport No.1154/1919 250

Erf No.706 , Belfast,groot 200 vk.roede - gehou onder akte van transport No.4745/1899 15

1/2de aandeel in Erf No.642 , Belfast groot 200 vk.roede gehou onder akte van transport No.464/1899 5

Typical list of non movable property in the estate of Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach



ROERENDE GOEDEREN.

£ 470

Huisraad 30

1 Bokwa £25. , 1 Buggy £5. 20

1 Twee-sitplaas tentkar 30

1 Spider £10 , 1 ligte bokwa £20. 25

½ aandeel in booi-press £20. en mixer £5. 10

2 paar agter-tuie en 1 paar voortuiers 5

Boerdery gereedskap 550

64 groot osse @ £5.10, 44 jong osse @ £4.10. 98

86 tollies & varsies @ £2.10, 52 kalvers @ £1.10. 234 1

67 koeie en verse @ £3.10 135

180 ooie met lammers @ 15/- 306

230 groot hamels @ 17/6 , 140 jong hamels @ 15/- 163 1

265 jong lammers @ 10/- , 124 gespeende lammers @ 8/- 282 1

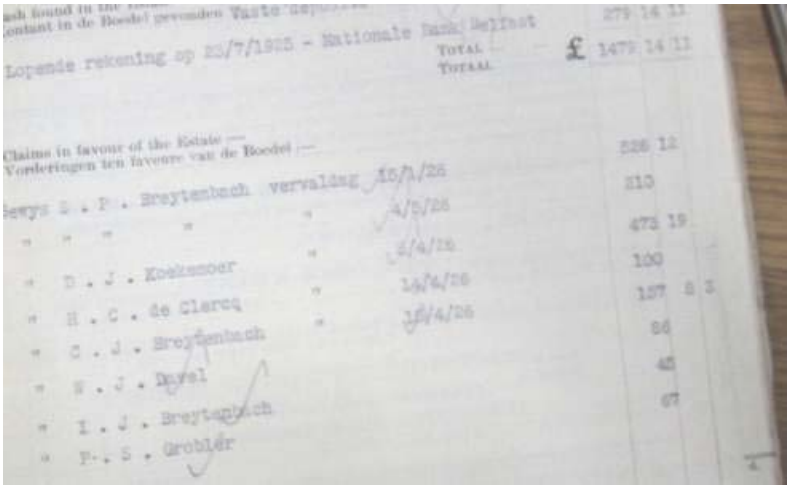
8 ramme @ £5. 386 gus ooie @ 12/6 30

4 ruin perde @ £5. , 3 merries @ £3.10. 10 1

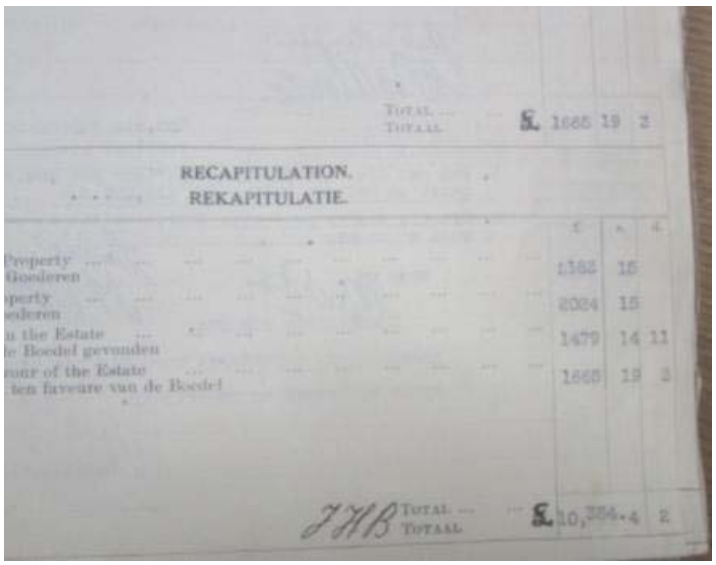
2 2jaar oue merries @ £2.10/-, 2 jaar oud vullens £1.10

1 hengste

Typical list of movable property in the estate of Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach



Monies owed to the estate by the children



The final sum of the value of the estate

APPENDIX D: CONTACT DETAILS.

5.1 Owners details
Wonderfontein 428 JSREM portion23
Wonderfontein428 JSportion
Wonderfontein428 JSportion
Wonderfontein428 JSportion

Contact details.
Name.
Telephone.
Fax. E-mail.

5.2 Developers
Name. **Umcebo Mining**
Postal Adress. Suite MW 113, Private Bag X 1838, Middelburg, 1050
Contact person Sunil Mungaroo
Telephone 013 244 8000
Fax
E-mail

5.3 Consultants
a. Environment
Name.
Postal Adress.
Contact person
Telephone
Fax
E-mail

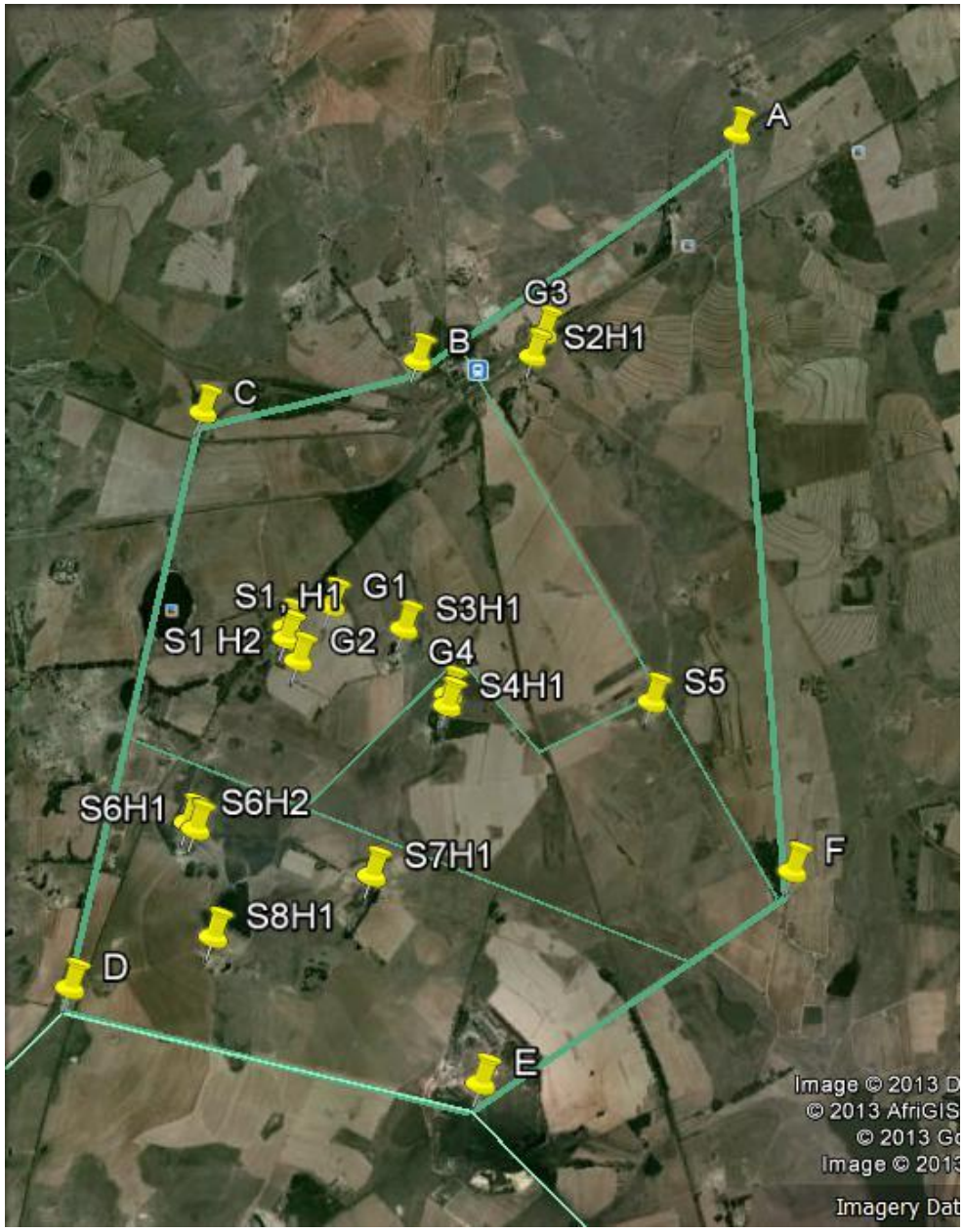
a. Heritage demolition and grave relocation
Name. **Crossdaleprojects and mining services** Postal Adress.
P.O. Box 937 Middelburg 1050 Contact person
Stephen Wee Telephone (013) 295 3558
Fax
E-mail stephenwee26@yahoo.com

5.4. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT
Mining

5.5. ZONING OF SITE
Farming

5.6. PROVINCE
Mpumalanga Province
6. GPS COORDINATES

Position	Degrees South	Degrees East
Wonderfontein farm border A	**25 47 11,90**	**29 55 02,90**
Wonderfontein farm border B	**25 48 30,81**	**29 53 16,19**
Wonderfontein farm border C	**25 48 49,14**	**29 52 03,64**
Wonderfontein farm border D	**25 51 44,78**	**29 51 42,34**
Wonderfontein farm border E	**25 52 08,73**	**29 53 56,67**
Wonderfontein farm border F	**25 51 05,91**	**29 55 33,29**
Site no.1 House no.1	**25 49 59,96**	**29 52 40,11**
Site no.2 House no.2	**25 49 56,39**	**29 52 39,88**
Site no.2	**25 48 28,43**	**29 53 55,96**
Site no.3	**25 49 55,89**	**29 53 19,07**
Site no.4	**25 60 19,17**	**29 53 35,74**
Site no.5	**25 50 16,35**	**29 54 44,00**
Site no.6 House no.1	**25 50 57,98**	**29 52 16,75**
Site no.6 House no.2	**25 50 56,21**	**29 52 14,18**
Site no.7	**25 51 10,36**	**29 53 16,68**
Site no.8	**25 51 29,23**	**29 52 26,24**
Cemetery G1	**25 49 49,51**	**29 52 54,06**
Cemetery G2	**25 50 06,63**	**29 52 44,70**
Cemetery G3	**25 48 20,72**	**29 53 59,10**
Cemetery G4	**25 50 15,73**	**29 53 35,88**



Wonderfontein farm boundaries, the 1925 subdivision and the historical farmyards. All GPS readings are recorded on the previous page.

APPENDIX F: LIST OF FIGURES

030 & 031	*The main dwelling on the farm 'Haverklip' near Delmas to the south of the present study area that was extended after the second South African War and the outer kitchen on the farm 'Lakenvlei' to the northeast of Belfast. Note the similarity to the outer kitchen of House no 2 on Wonderfontein, site 1, house no 2.* ***(Author's photos in 2012 and 2000)***	**026**
032	*The main wagon shed on the farm 'Lakenvlei" situated to the northeast of Belfast. This building was extended over the years to double its original length with milking and stock sheltering facilities. The amount of effort invested in these structures is immense, but it was necessitated by the adverse winter conditions on the Highveld.* ***(Author's photo 2000)***	**026**
033	*'Block house' on the farm 'Haverklip' near Delmas. This was built by a New Zeeland contingent after the Dalmanuthe Battle in August 1900. The effect of the architecture and materials of this structure can be seen in the subsequent dwellings erected on Haverklip.* ***(Author's photo 2012)***	**026**
034	*Western elevation (back door) of the nineteen twenties dwelling on the farm 'Lakenvlei' as documented by the Cultural History Museum in 1980. These dwellings were seldom 'pretty' but were functional and reflected the materials available at the time of its construction. Over time though additions such as the kitchen to the left and the bathroom to the right became standard facilities, seldom designed to improve the architectural beauty of the building in general, but rather the functionality of the dwelling. Often similar additions were added to the 'front' of the house, eventually destroying all aesthetical character of the building.* ***(Cultural History Museum photo 1980)***	**026**
035	*Plan House no. 1.*	**031**
036	*Section House no 1.*	**032**
037	*2013 Elevations of House no 1.*	**033**
038	*1920 Elevations of House no 1.*	**034**
039	*1880 Elevations of House no 1.*	**035**
040	*Wagon shed and milking shed of House no 1.*	**036**
041	*Plan of wagon shed of house no.1.*	**037**
042	*Elevations of wagon shed of house no.1.* ***Figure 042a****. Section A - A of outbuilding of House no. 1.*	**038**
043	*Schematic representation of house no 1 for the purpose of photo documentation of external features of house no 1*	**039**
044	*East elevation of house no 1.* ***(P1)***	**040**
045	*Looking east from house no 1. This is the area proposed to be mined.* ***(P2)***	**040**
046	*Dam to the southwest of house no 1. This area will fall into the proposed mine area.* ***(P3)***	**040**
047	*Southern elevation of house no 1. This is the modern addition.* ***(P4)***	**041**
048	*South-western elevation of house no 1 showing the originally adapted structure to the left and the modern addition to the right.* ***(P5***	**041**
049	*Western elevation of house no 1.* ***(P6***	**042**
050	*Looking west from house no1.The man in front of the maple tree is John W. Maredi that has been living in house no 2 for nearly thirty years. In the background is the original wagon she dating to circa 1880.* ***(P7)***	**042**
051	*Looking south between house no 1 on the left and the wagon shed on the right. The maple tree, over one meter in diameter gives some idea of the age of the farmyard.* ***(P8)***	**043**
052	*Looking east on the north side of house no 1 on the right. The two dwellings in the centre are 'modern' Ndebele dwellings that act as add-ons to the main dwelling.* ***(P9)***	**043**
053	*This is a close-up of the western elevation showing front door, windows, veranda walls and roof detail. Note that the colour is a 'modern' adaptation to the taste of the present inhabitants, and is not representative of original finish that is unknown but appears to have been white-washed with lime.* ***(P10)***	**044**
054	*Close-up of the western elevation showing 'old' adaptation of veranda space and 'modern' addition.* ***(P11***	**044**
055	*North-western elevation of house no 1* ***(P12)***	**045**
056	*North elevation of house no 1* ***(P13)***	**045**
057	*North elevation of house no 1 showing detail of wooden casement window.* ***(P14)***	**045**
058	*Looking north from house no 1 along approach lane. A number of exotic trees were employed in creating this lane including maple, belhambra . The dwellings to the right and in front are 'modern' Ndebele dwellings belonging to families of the inhabitants of houses no 1 and 2.* ***(P15)***	**046**
059	*Detail of veranda wall and foundations of house no 1* ***(P16)***	**046**
060	*Emma Mavhele Skosana, inhabitant of house no 1 and detail of kitchen door.* ***(P17)***	**047**
061	*Detail of casement window.* ***(P18)***	**047**
062 to 064	*Detail of ornamental wood and glass double front door as well as the two steel windows. The window format is typical of those produced in the first quarter of the twentieth century. casement window.* ***(P19, P20 and P21)***	**048**
065	*Schematic representation of house no 1for internal photo documentation.*	**049**
066 067	*View of addition on veranda and view of door used in the adaptation.* ***(P52 P53)***	**050**
068	*View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P54)***	**050**
069	*View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P55)***	**050**
070	*View of roof construction on western veranda.* ***(P56)***	**051**
071 to 073	*Views of windows and door on western veranda.* ***(P57, P58 and P59)***	**051**
074 to 075	*Two views of window in 'bathroom' in house no 1.* ***(P60, P62***	**052**
076	*The cast iron coal stove in the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P63)***	**052**
077	*Modern zink in the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P64)***	**053**

078	*Westwards view in the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P65)***	**053**
079 to 081	*Internal views of doors and window in the 'kitchen of house no 1.* ***(P66, P67 and P68)***	**054**
082	*Northwards view of roof construction of the 'kitchen' of house no 1.* ***(P69)***	**054**
083 to 085	*External views of door and windows on the eastern veranda of house no 1.* ***(P70, P71 and P72)***	**055**
086	*Typical 1920's cast iron fireplace with (now without) decorative tiles, surrounded by typical 'Kirkness' type decorative bricks.* ***(P73)***	**055**
087	*Detail of room divider in main room of house no 1.* ***(P74)***	**056**
088	*Built-in sideboard possibly fabricated circa 1920 during refurbishing of dwelling.* ***(P75)***	**056**
089	*Note difference in floor level between kitchen and living room, as well as the thickness of the wall.* ***(P76)***	**057**
090 091	*Internal views of window and 'serving hatch' in the living room.* ***(P77 and P78)***	**057**
092	*Doorway to northern bedroom.* ***(P79).***	**058**
093 094	*Detail of room divider.* ***(P80 and P81)***	**058**
095	*Internal view of door and window on the western side of the living room.* ***(P82)***	**059**
096	*Ceiling in living room.* ***(P83)***	**059**
097	*General westwards view in living room.* ***(P84)***	**060**
098	*General eastwards view in living room.* ***(P85)***	**060**
099	*Opening from living room to hallway and picture rail. Also note that the colours of the dwelling has been altered to suit the present inhabitants' taste.* ***(P86)***	**061**
100 101	*Opening from hallway to the living room and the fireplace in the living room.* ***(P87 and P88)***	**061**
102 to 104	*Door in north bedroom and window and ceiling detail of first passage bedroom.* ***(P89, P90 and P91)***	**062**
105	*Note the difference in wall thickness adjacent to the window. This may be indicative of an alternative use before refurbishment.* ***(P92)***	**063**
106	*Looking north along the hallway. This section is floored with wooden planking.* ***(P93)***	**063**
107 to 109	*Two doors leading to the central bedrooms and looking south along the hallway.* ***(P94,P95 and P96)***	**064**
110	*The beam supporting the original exterior wall.* ***(P97)***	**064**
111	*Bedroom interior.* ***(P98)***	**065**
112	*Floor detail.* ***(P99)***	**065**
113 114	*Interior and ceiling detail.* ***(P100 and P101)***	**066**
115 116	*Door, built-in cupboard and window detail. All of this is of modern origin.* ***(P102 and P103)***	**066**
117 118	*Window and doorframe detail.* ***(P104 and P105)***	**066**
119 120	*Interior detail of shelf space in toilet.* ***(P106 and P107)***	**067**
121 122	*Toilet detail (modern) and built-in cupboard and door detail (also modern).* ***(P108 and P109)***	**067**
123	*Interior detail.* ***(P110)***	**067**
124	*Google Earth image of the farmyard of house no 1 to illustrate the location of farmyard features. Two structures possibly associated with house no 1. To the left the 'slagkamer' (?) and to the right the 'koelkamer' (?) under the water reservoir.*	**068**
125	*Outbuildings to the north- east of house no 1. The central two appears to belong to the original farmyard. For detail description see text.* ***(P22)***	**068**
126	*Outbuildings to the north- east of house no 1. The central two appears to belong to the original farmyard. For detail description see text.. Also the trunk of a fallen eucalyptus, several of which occur on the premises. It is also an indication of the age of the site.* ***(P23)***	**069**
127	*Although much modern debris occur here, it appears to be the location of the original house no 1 midden. The fences and outer toilet are modern. In the background a modern dwelling can be seen to the left and the cattle kraal and milking shed to the right.* ***(P24)***	**069**
128 to 130	*The function of this structure is unknown but it is of the same vintage of the north addition to the wagon shed. It may tentatively be allocated to be a 'slagkamer' (slaughter house) especially with its association with the 'koelkamer' (cooling room) situated underneath the water reservoir.*	**070**
131	*Schematic representation of the original wagon shed the first milking shed and the later addition of a milk processing room.*	**071**
132	*Original dry stone wagon shed to the left with view into milk processing room. Note the castellated open windows of the milking facility.* ***(P26)***	**071**
133	*Modern bricks of the milk processing room to the left and the crenulated windows of the milking facility.* ***(P28)***	**072**
134	*View into the original 'dry stone walled' wagon shed. Note the original beam that may have been part of a door structure,*	**072**

	although early structures laced this feature owing to lack of resources. The purpose of the cement mortared extensions westwards is unknown. ***(P134)***	
135	*Internal view of the milking shed showing overgrown status. Closer inspection reveals that it is still utilised as a normal cattle kraal on a regular basis taking into consideration the build-up of dung.* ***(P29)***	**073**
136	*Southern Elevation of Milking Facility Closer inspection reveals that it is still utilised as a normal cattle kraal on a regular basis taking into consideration the build-up of dung.* ***(P30)***	**073**
137	*Dung build-up in the interior of the milking facility.* ***(P31)***	**074**
138	*Schematic representation of wagon shed and additionsfor external photo documentation.*	**074**
139	*North-eastern elevation of the modern addition to the wagon shed.* ***(P32)***	**075**
140	*South elevation of the modern alternations of the lean-to on the south side of the wagon shed.* ***(P32)***	**075**
141	*Western elevation of wagon shed and additions.* ***(P34)***	**076**
142	*Eastern elevation of wagon shed and additions.* ***(P35)***	**076**
143	*Looking west from the wagon shed.* ***(P36)***	**076**
144	*Looking north –west from the wagon house towards house no. 2* ***(P37)***	**077**
145	*Looking east from the wagon house towards house no. 1.* ***(P38)***	**077**
146	*Looking east from the wagon house towards house no. 1.* ***(P39)***	**077**
147	*A 'bored stone' of classic proportions resting on the foundation of lean-to. None of the present inhabitants have any knowledge regarding the origin of this stone.* ***(P40))***	**078**
148	*Schematic representation of wagon shed and additionsfor internal photo documentation*	**078**
149	*Interior of additional shed. Note modern pine used in trusses as well as unconventional carpentry.* ***(P41***	**079**
150	*Interior of additional shed. Structure consist of modern 150 mm treated poles supporting individual trusses Note floor finish that consist of compacted soil and cement (Not concrete as illustrated by erosion caused by rainwater The purpose of this structure is unknown.* ***(P42)***	**079**
151	*Interior of additional shed. Note unconventional carpentry and material application. For full discussion see text.* ***(P43)***	**080**
152	*Original door frame of wagon shed was removed and opening is temporary closed –up with corrugated iron The original threshold is covered with modern masonry for unknown purposes.* ***(P44)***	**080**
153	*Eastern wall of wagon shed. Original gable replaced by cecycled corrugated iron. Original door and frame has been replaced by modern materials and recycled corrugated iron.John W. Maredi inhabitant of 33 years of house no 2 is holding open the door. .* ***(P45)***	**081**
154	*At present the wagon shed is used over week-ends as a community facility. Note the inefficiency of the trusses.* ***(P46)***	**081**
155	*Detail of alteration to doorjamb and threshold. Bricks were utilized to repair stonework and to fix new frame. Threshold was built-up to avoid flooding of shed.* ***(P47)***	**082**
156	*Adaptation of wall for serving hatch for refreshments.* ***(P48)***	**082**
157 **158**	*The lean-to has lost all farming application and is now used for accommodation.* ***(P49 and P50)***	**083**
159	*The lean-to has lost all farming application and is now used for accommodation.* ***(P51)***	**083**
160	*Plan of House no. 2.*	**086**
161	*Section of House no. 2.*	**087**
162	*2013 Elevation of House no. 2.*	**088**
163	*1920 Elevation of House no. 2.*	**089**
164	*Schematic representation of house no 2 for external photo documentation*	**090**
165	*Western elevation of house no. 2. The Garage is a relatively modern addition.* ***(P111)***	**091**
166 **167**	*Looking eastwards and westwards from house no.2.* ***(P112 and P113)***	**092**
168	*North elevation of house no. 2. The core house dating circa 1920 is concealed by numerous additions and enclosure of the old veranda.* ***(P114)***	**091**
169	*Looking westwards from house no.2. Since the evacuation of the premises some thirty years ago a large number of modern structure were added at random.* ***(P115)***	**091**
170	*Looking north from house no.2.* ***(P116)***	**092**
171	*North elevation of the garage.* ***(P117)***	**092**
172	*South elevation of house no.2.* ***(P118)***	**093**
173 **174**	*Aspects of the garden to the south of house no.2.* ***(P119 and P120)***	**093**
175	*South elevation of the eastern part of the veranda showing conditions of imminent collapse. The reason for this is not clear as the veranda is not exposed to rainwater that may have contributed to the situation.* ***(P121)***	**093**
176 **177**	*Midden to the south of house no.2 and south elevation of the western portion of the veranda.* ***(P122 and P123***	**094**
178 **179**	*Detail of original veranda balustrade and steps leading to the garden.* ***(P124 and P125)***	**094**
180	*Detail of south veranda foundation wall showing typical English Garden wall Bond. Although normally applied for decorative work in face brick walls its application may add strength where mortar is expected to be weaker than what is needed. Here the foundation was plastered.).* ***(P126)***	**094**
181	*Eastern elevation showing sandstone addition.* ***(P127)***	**095**
182 **183**	*Looking eastwards from house no.2 and detail of pointed sandstone work.* ***(P128 and P129)***	**095**
184	*Schematic representation of house no 2 for internal photo documentation*	**096**
185	*Detail of ceiling (double grooved Edwardian pine), at present green with mould, and the temporary covering of the window*	**097**

	opening. ***(P146 and P147)***	
187 188	*Both doorways to this room (east and north) are expensive wood and glass panelled making this a 'high status' room.* ***(P148 and P149)***	**097**
189 190	*The front veranda floor consist of steel finished concrete and polished "Sunshine" red. The 'entrance hall' area on the veranda was tiled in the fashion of the 1920's, most probably imported from England.* ***(P150 and P151)***	**098**
191 192	*Roof construction detail. As sawn pine were rather expensive in the early part of the twentieth century it was rather sparingly used. Emu Brand corrugated iron from Australia were more cost effective at the time, and it could be delivered by train on the farm.* ***(P152 and P153)***	**098**
193 to 195	*External windows six on six sash type typical for Edwardian period and disused soon after re steel windows coming into mass production. Doors and locks also period pieces similar to windows.* ***(P154, P155 and P156)***	**098**
196	*Detail of collapsed veranda.* ***(P157)***	**099**
197	*Detail of kitchen (sandstone addition) door.* ***(P158)***	**099**
198 199	*Veranda step, column, balustrade and roofing material details.* ***(P159 and P160)***	**100**
200	*Veranda columns and balustrade details.* ***(P161)***	**100**
201	*Interior of sandstone addition. Space was allocated for a bathroom behind the facing door. Ceiling differs from that of core house.* ***(P162 and P163)***	**101**
202	*Basic piped water was supplied to the sandstone kitchen addition but no kitchen fittings survive.* ***(P164)***	**101**
203 204	*Remains of a loose standing cupboard and shelves, as well as the boiler that would have been accompanied by a coal stove.* ***(P165 and P166)***	**102**
205	*Detail of built-in bathtub.* ***(P167)***	**102**
206 207	*Wooden casement window in sandstone addition gives light into bathroom. The glass enclosure and glass panelled door are later (modern) additions.* ***(P168 and P169)***	**103**
208	*Western addition is modern although an old door had been recycled. The use of the box-like structure is unknown although it appears to relate to the earlier history of the dwelling.* ***(P170)***	**103**
209 210	*Interior of north western enclosure of the veranda.* ***(P171 and P172)***	**104**
211 212	*Interior of north western enclosure.* ***(P173 and P174)***	**104**
213 214	*Interior of western enclosure of veranda. According to external piping an interior toilet was once present in the corner of P176)).* ***(P175 and P176)***	**104**
215	*Interior detail of dining room with wooden floors doors, frames architraves and ceiling* ***(P177)***	**105**
216	*Open plan between living room (voorhuis) dining room for frame detail see P194). This combination was often entertained so as to provide for large gatherings.(covered by curtain).* ***(P178)***	**105**
217	*Note that house never were furbished for electricity, and that modern appliances are no often connected to 'roof' fittings.* ***(P179***	**106**
218	*Electricity supply is modern and metered but rather dangerous.).* ***(P180)***	**106**
219 220	*Door details****(P181 and P182)***	**107**
221 222	*Door frame and architrave details.* ***(P183 and P184)***	**107**
223	*All internal ceilings were Edwardian double grooved pine. Some rooms shows signs of papering but most has been removed over time* ***(P185)***	**108**
224	*Modern cast iron coal stove in original kitchen.It is believed that the outer kitchen would originally have been used for cooking of meals and that the sandstone addition negated that use.* ***(P186)***	**108**
225 226	*General views of the original inside kitchen. Note modern use of electricity.* ***(P187 and P188)***	**109**
227	*Remaining built-in cupboard and shelves. Note similarities with similar furniture in House no 1.* ***(P189)***	**109**
228	*View from dining room through old kitchen into sandstone addition. It is believed that the cream coloured oil paint on these doors can be original.* ***(P190)***	**110**
229	*Detail of old kitchen furniture.* ***(P191)***	**110**
230	*Remains of papering in bedroom.* ***(P192)***	**111**
231	*Ceiling in living room (voorhuis)* ***(P193)***	**111**
232	*Partition between living room and dining room. This configuration allowed formal distinction between the two spaces, but they could easily be combined for large gatherings.* ***(P194)***	**112**
233 234	*Nearly all doors in the dwelling still have the original locks in place.* ***(P195 and P196)***	**112**
235 236	*Details of frames and floor in hallway.* ***(P197 and P198)***	**113**
237	*Window detail in bedroom.* ***(P199)***	**113**
238	*Schematic representation of the garage of house no 2 for external and internal photo documentation.*	**114**
239	*Truss detail of garage. The date of this addition is difficult to determine as it appears to consist of '.modern' bricks and recycled wood and corrugated iron* ***(P130)***	**114**
240	*Interior of garage showing signs of flooding and rising damp damage. Note the remaining veranda column and the unconventional carpentry in the trusses.* ***(P131)***	**115**
241	*Water overflow reservoir (swimming pool for children?) to the south side of the garage. This structure appears to predate the*	**115**

	garage and may have been built at the time that the north eastern sandstone addition was made. ***(P132)***	
242	*Interior detail of the overflow reservoir.* ***(P133)***	**116**
243	*Original windmill and modern plastic water container. Wether these are operational in unknown as water is still collected from the fountain to the right in the picture.* ***(P134)***	**116**
244	*View to the northwest from the garage.* ***(P135)***	**117**
245	*Google Earth image showing layout of farmyard of house no.2 including positions of outer kitchen, cattle pen and silo for fodder. The farmyard of house no.1 is situated to the south.*	**117**
246 to 248	*Three mages of the north section of the cattle pen.* ***(P137 P138 and P139)***	**118**
249	*Detail of the south side of the cattle pen.* ***(P140)***	**118**
250	*The fodder silo (kuilvoerput) has mostly collapsed and most of the underground section has been filled in by rubble and soil. It is approximately five meters in diameter but height and depth is unknown. On piercing of 800 wide and 1200 high occurs. Remains of a wooden frame suggests that it may have been fitted with a shutter of some kind.* ***(P141)***	**118**
251	*Plan of outer kitchen, also for photo documentation*	**119**
252	*The outer kitchen was 4 meters in diameter, may have had walls of 2,2 meters high, but the roofing material is unknown. The walls are approximately 400 mm thick and is pierced by one door and three windows. Size, material and format of door and two windows are unknown. The third window is framed by a wooden frame of 600 mm wide and 500 mm high. One niche is also evident, something typical of old outer kitchens.).* ***(P142)***	**119**
253 to 254	*Niche and window piercings of the outer kitchen wall.* ***(P143, P144 and P145)***	**120**