

**RECONNAISSANCE OF REMAINING CULTURAL RESOURCES  
IN THE BAKERVILLE DIAMOND FIELDS**

For:

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Survey done and report prepared by the:

**NATIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY MUSEUM**

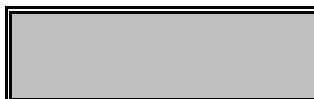
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Date of survey: July 1995

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## SUMMARY

### **Reconnaissance of remaining cultural resources in the Bakerville Diamond Fields**

The aim of the survey was to conduct a situation analysis of cultural resources which are associated with the Bakerville Diamond Fields and diamond mining in the Lichtenburg district, North West Province.

From the survey it was deduced that very little artifactual evidence of the diamond mining at Bakerville has remained. Instead, there is a large body of valuable information in the form of oral histories which should be documented, especially amongst the black people who were involved with the mining activities.

It is recommended that money be made available to do this kind of documentation, as well as to document what structures are left in situ. Available structures and machinery should be moved to the planned Lichtenburg Diamond Mining Museum for future conservation and educational use.

## OPSOMMING

### **Verkenning van oorblywende kultuurhulpbronne in die Bakerville-diamantvelde**

Die doel van die opname was om 'n situasie analise te maak van die kulturele hulpbronne wat geassosieer kan word met die Bakerville Diamantveld en diamantdelwerye in die Lichtenburg-distrik van Noordwes Provinsie.

Vanuit die opname is daar afgelei dat weinig fisiese getuieis aangaande die diamantdelwery te Bakerville behoue gebly het. Daar bestaan egter 'n groot hoeveelheid inligting in die vorm van mondelinge oorleweringe wat nog gedokumenteer moet word, veral onder die swartmense wat by die delwerye betrokke was.

Daar word aanbeveel dat geld beskikbaar gestel word om bogenoemde dokumentasie te doen, asook om strukture wat nog in situ is te dokumenteer. Strukture en toerusting wat beskikbaar is moet na die beplande Lichtenburg Delwerymuseum verskuif word vir bewaring en opvoedkundige doeleindes.

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## RECONNAISSANCE OF REMAINING CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE BAKERVILLE DIAMOND FIELDS

### 1. AIM OF THE SURVEY

The aim of the survey was to conduct a situation analysis of cultural resources which are associated with the Bakerville Diamond Fields and diamond mining in the Lichtenburg district, North West Province.

The situation analysis consist of the following:

1. A literature survey to identify what has been recorded of the history of the area.
2. A survey to establish which cultural resources still exist in the Bakerville Diamond Fields.
3. An investigation of the physical condition of the remaining cultural resources.
4. An assesment of the research and conservation significance and viability of the remaining cultural resources.
5. The provision of recommendations concerning a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary survey of cultural resources associated with the Bakerville Diamond Fields.

### 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The task will include the following:

- Identify existing cultural resources in the Bakerville Diamond Fields
- Describe the physical condition of the remaining cultural resources
- Assess the research and conservation significance of the remaining cultural resources in the Diamond Fields.

The following aspects have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

- For this survey **cultural resources** are defined as all non-physical and physical man-made as well as natural occurrences which are associated with human activity. This includes all sites, structures, artifacts and oral histories of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development.
- The **significance** of the cultural resources are determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic and scientific values in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. These aspects are not

mutually exclusive and the evaluation of any cultural resource is done with reference to any number of them.

-Following on the former, it is not the purpose of this report to write a history of the area, based on the results of the survey, but to **list** and **evaluate** what was found.

-All recommendations are made with reference to the **National Monuments Act, Act 28 of 1969**, as amended.

### 3. BACKGROUND TO THE BAKERVILLE DIAMOND FIELDS

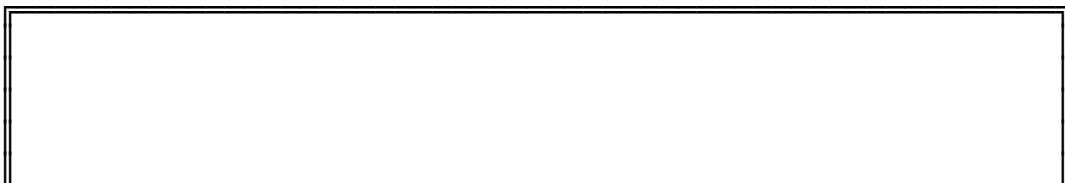
In the early twentieth century, diamonds were found in various places in the Lichtenburg district of the former Transvaal Province. However, it was only during the early 1920's that large quantities of diamonds were found, resulting in the proclamation of the Bakerville (more correctly: the Lichtenburg-diamond field) in 1926. Thousands of miners swarmed to the area in search of wealth. At the height of activity, in 1927, an estimated 90 000 people were involved at the diamond fields. Bakerville was the most important of a number of settlements where the miners congregated. It was laid out in 1927 and is named after A W Baker, the then owner of the farm Uitgevonden 355JP. As early as 1928, activities started to decline - and continued to decline. Currently only a few people are involved in diamond mining in this area.

### 4. AREA SURVEYED

The survey included the farms Grasfontein 356JP, Uitgevonden 355JP, Ruigtelaagte 353JP, Klipkuil 352JP, Welverdiend 361JP and Zamenkomst 4IP in the Lichtenburg district of North West Province. The area is located on maps 2526CC and 2626AA of the 1:50 000 topocadastral series (Figure 1).

### 5. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project involved the following. A survey of the available published literature was done. The important sources are indicated in the list of References (8.2.1) at the end of the report. Similarly, a number of unpublished reports, of a specialised nature, is listed in the References (8.1.4).





Archival holdings were investigated and some of the important groups are indicated in the list of References (8.1.3). Other sources include maps, aerial photographs and databases as indicated in the list of References (8).

This information was used to structure the field survey and the compilation of a check

list, which had as its function an inclusive, multi-disciplinary survey of the cultural resources.

The main section of the survey consisted of an on-site survey. As the briefing was to gain only a general view, this mostly had a "wind shield" approach. However, a number of structures, objects, places and activities was inspected to gain first hand information as to their function and condition. Local residents and stakeholders were interviewed - see References (8.1.1).

The data is rated according to various criteria, presented in Table 1 below. This has been done in relation to past, but also current mining activities. In other words, for this survey, all other resources and activities are taken as subordinate to the mining.

- Occurrence of various cultural resource categories: High, medium and low
- Condition of the various cultural resources: 1 = poor - 5 = excellent
- Significance of the various cultural resources: High, medium and low

## 6. THE SURVEY

### 6.1 Existing cultural resources in the Bakerville Diamond Fields

#### 6.1.1 Land use

By the term 'land use', we refer to the way in which the potential of the land and its resources are utilised. In the Bakerville area, farming, settlement and mining are the dominant activities.

Land use in the area goes back to the Early Stone Age, as can be determined by the number of stone artifacts found near the old mining commissioners office. This material seems to be disturbed from its primary context because of the mining activities. It is postulated that similar occurrences will be found in other parts of the diggings, but that this material would have been disturbed out of context.

##### 6.1.1.1 Farming

Lichtenburg district is mostly a farming area, combining cattle and crop-farming. Large areas of former diggings are now used as grazing.

Most of the resources associated with past and present agriculture consist of farming implements (many of them found together with discarded mining equipment), a few windmills, and dipping-troughs. One such trough, located at Elandsputte on the farm Uitgevonden 355JP, was the site where the first diamond was discovered. This structure is a proclaimed national monument.

##### 6.1.1.2 Settlement

The most important settlement in the area is Bakerville. Virtually nothing remains of other settlements, such as Grasfontein and Carlisonia. Foundations and heaps of rubble indicate the location of Carlisonia, and the general dealer's shop and its

outbuildings are all that remains of Grasfontein.

A number of settlements inhabited by black people also occur in the study area. One of these, also known as Bakerville and located on the farm Uitgevonden 355JP is said to currently have over 3000 inhabitants. Others are completely

Cultural Resources Categories	Occurrence	Condition	Significance
6.1.1 Land use			
6.1.1.1 Farming	Low	3	Medium
6.1.1.2 Settlements	Low	2	High
6.1.1.3 Mining activities			
6.1.1.3.1 Diggings	High	3	High
6.1.1.3.2 Manholes	Low	3	High
6.1.2 Structures			
6.1.2.1 Dwellings	Low	3	Medium
6.1.2.2 Outbuildings	Low	3	Medium
6.1.2.3 Public	Low	2	High
6.1.2.4 Religious & educational			
6.1.2.4.1 Schools	Low	2	Medium
6.1.2.4.2 Churches	Low	3	Low
6.1.2.4.3 Cemeteries	High	1	High
6.1.2.5 Business	Low	3	Medium
6.1.3 Services			
6.1.3.1 Pools	Low	2	Medium
6.1.3.2 Water	Low	2	Medium
6.1.3.3 Electricity	Low	4	Medium
6.1.3.4 Telephones	Low	4	Medium
6.1.4 Oral tradition	High	-	High
6.1.5 Living culture	Low	-	High
6.1.6 Records			
6.1.6.1 Unpublished records	Medium	-	High
6.1.6.2 Archival records	High	-	High
6.1.6.3 Published records	Medium	-	Medium
6.1.7 Museum collections	Low	4	High

**Table 1.** Cultural Resources in the Bakerville Diamond Fields abandoned. Only the foundations of some of the structures of the settlement on the



farm Klipkuil 352JP are visible. These settlements can be classified as informal. They are completely lacking in general facilities and services. The settlement mentioned (Bakerville) only has a borehole and one telephone to serve the community. Roads through these settlements could be classified as tracks, rather than as roads.

#### 6.1.1.3 Mining activities

Approximately 12 miners are currently actively involved with diamond mining in the area. Some of them are full-time miners, while others are farmers who only mine over weekends. Their activities are largely mechanised as they use front-end loaders to get to the gravel, and use up to five washing machines at a time.

##### 6.1.1.3.1 Diggings

The diggings are very extensive. It would be impossible, without a comprehensive survey, to give a precise indication of their size. The existing mined landscape is slowly changing. Some of the dumps are being reworked (Figure 2) and in some cases the tailings are then dumped into the older pits in an effort to fill them. Though it would be impossible to 'rehabilitate' the landscape in this manner, a definite change of the historic mined area is inevitable.

Also associated with the diggings, are a variety of structures such as retaining walls, slip ways and furrows that were erected to facilitate the diamond mining, as well as cairns indicating claims.

##### 6.1.1.3.2 Machinery

Most machines currently utilised are either self-made or bought. A large number of machines can be found in the study area, especially in Bakerville. It is difficult to establish whether they are abandoned or if they are still owned and used (Figure 3).

#### 6.1.2 Structures

This category includes all types of domestic and nondomestic buildings.

##### 6.1.2.1 Dwellings

Only a few of the historical corrugated-iron structures used as residential buildings remained (Figure 4). Approximately 25 of them are still used on the farm Uitgevonden 355JP. Fifteen are located at Bakerville, while 13 are situated east of the tarred road P13-1 between Lichtenburg and Zeerust, also on the farm Uitgevonden. In the latter case, these were used as government residences for policemen and staff of the local mining commissioner, who had offices nearby. At present they are privately owned and are rented out. Other dwellings at Bakerville consist of 5 fairly modern brick houses.

Apparently one of the corrugated-iron dwellings in Bakerville, at present in a



**Figure 2.** One of the old mine dumps that are being reworked.



**Figure 3.** Abandoned machinery is found all over the area surveyed.

fair condition, has been donated to the planned Diamond Mining Museum at Lichtenburg.

Virtually all the dwellings at the settlements occupied by black people are either shacks or mud structures. It could not be established whether any of these structures are associated with the history of the diamond fields, or were erected after the demise of the mining industry. Many of the residents are employed by the miners currently operating around Bakerville.

#### 6.1.2.2 Outbuildings

These are domestic, non-residential buildings, such as latrines, garages and barns. Most of them are associated with residential structures, and are maintained while in use.

#### 6.1.2.3 Public structures

Buildings such as post offices, hospitals, government offices, etc. are included in this category. Few such buildings have remained, the post office and the mining commissioner's office being the most important. The former has been restored and is in excellent condition, while the latter is presently abandoned and is deteriorating quickly. Of the hospital (south of the mining commissioner's camp) nothing except foundations and a variety of broken artifacts remain. The police station, prison and barracks, east of the mining commissioner's camp, are surrounded by eucalyptus trees and a rough stone wall. A corrugated-iron shack is the only visible structure. Only foundations have remained of other buildings.

#### 6.1.2.4 Religious and educational structures

This category can be subdivided into schools, churches and cemeteries.

##### 6.1.2.4.1 Schools

As far as could be ascertained, the schools that still occur in the area surveyed are all located in the various black settlements. These vary from mud to corrugated-iron and brick structures.

There used to be 16 (white) schools on the Lichtenburg diamond fields. The remains of the school in central Bakerville are still visible. It consists of foundations of dwellings, class rooms and storage sheds, as well as the remains of the school garden.

##### 6.1.2.4.2 Churches

A Dutch Reformed Church was identified in one of the black settlements. The parsonage of this church is a corrugated-iron structure dating from the 1940's (Figure 5). It is suspected that any number of buildings, varying in size, shape and material, can be identified as being used for church purposes.

The building of the Dutch Reformed church at Bakerville has been relocated to Lichtenburg - see 6.2 below.



**Figure 4.** A house still in use in Bakerville.



**Figure 5.** An old building used as parsonage in one of the local townships.

#### 6.1.2.4.3 Cemeteries

At least seven cemeteries were identified in the area. Some are for white people, while others are for black people. All are in a very bad state of neglect (Figure 6).

#### 6.1.2.5 Business structures

Two general dealer's shops, owned and managed by Indian families with a long historical association with the diamond fields, were identified. One of them is at Grasfontein, while the other is located south of central Bakerville. At the former, the complex consists of corrugated-iron buildings used as a shop, storerooms and the dwellings of the shopowner and his family. The Bakerville complex consists of the ruins of a corrugated-iron shop-building and filling station, with a modern brick building on the opposite side. Adjacent to this are the ruins of a large brick building which apparently was also used for commercial purposes.

#### 6.1.2.6 Other structures

The stone cairns (numbering about ten) located around the centre of (white) Bakerville are of historical significance. They were apparently used to demarcate the boundaries of the area in which diamond mining was prohibited, presumably the "town centre" of Bakerville. Similar cairns were identified at Grasfontein.

### 6.1.3 Services

#### 6.1.3.1 Roads

Most of the tracks and roads running through the area are used by farmers and labourers. The layout is informal and unstructured.

#### 6.1.3.2 Water

Most water in the area is supplied by a spring or "eye" located east of the tarred road between Lichtenburg and Zeerust, in the vicinity of the mining commissioner's camp. The water is used for agricultural, residential and mining purposes. Water is an essential element in the process of extracting diamonds from the gravel. From this source, water is pumped across to Bakerville. South of Bakerville are water storage tanks, mainly used for supplying water to the diggings. Near Grasfontein are the remains of another reservoir.

"Black" Bakerville is supplied by a single borehole.

#### 6.1.3.3 Electricity

Although electricity is supplied in Bakerville, it is not available in any of the black settlements. The various active diggings use generators to supply power for their activities.

#### 6.1.3.4 Telephones

These are available to most of the white people in the area, but not to the black people.



**Figure 6.** The state of most of the graves in the various cemeteries.

#### 6.1.4 Oral tradition

The most significant cultural resource is the large pool of oral history not yet documented, especially among the black community.

#### 6.1.5 Living culture

This includes all the activities associated with the current diamond mining in the area. As diamond mining is declining, so these activities become less conspicuous and will probably disappear.

#### 6.1.6 Records

##### 6.1.6.1 Unpublished sources

A large number of theses and dissertations were located. These mostly concern specialised topics such as the geology of the diamond fields, and aspects of the lives of the miners, like health, social conditions, religion and teaching.

##### 6.1.6.2 Archival sources

Unpublished archival sources occur. These are mostly unstructured and will take time to analyse completely. In some cases, the 30 years restriction is still in place, preventing access to the documents.

##### 6.1.6.3 Published sources

A large variety of published sources on the diamond fields is in existence and range from maps, books and journals to special or commemorative publications. The topics are diverse and include aspects such as the geology and the history of the diamond fields. The report on the socio-economic development or so-called Carnegie Report (1932), gives a very valuable, contemporary overview of the situation on the diamond fields. A number of novels, with life on the diamond fields as backdrop, is also known.

#### 6.1.7 Museum collections

The museum in Lichtenburg is in possession of a small, but growing collection of photographs (215), documents, personal objects and objects relating to mining activities. The museum also has a list of over 900 addresses of former residents of Bakerville. This material is a valuable resource, expected to grow in importance in the future.

Some objects, relating to teaching and schools on the diamond fields, can be found in the Museum for Education in Pretoria.

## 6.2 **Physical condition of the remaining cultural resources**

Structures still being used are generally in a good condition. However, the owners tend to change them to suit present needs and the buildings, therefore, would not necessarily reflect their original condition.

Most of the abandoned structures are in a sad state of repair. Informal settlers in the area utilise building material from the buildings as soon as they are abandoned.

The old church was moved to the Lichtenburg Agricultural Museum. When the building was dismantled, it was discovered that most of the wood had deteriorated to such an extent that it was no longer usable. Most of the corrugated-iron was too rusted for further use.

It is our perception, after investigating a number of structures, that this would be the fate of most of the buildings.

Some of the abandoned (?) mining and farming machinery is still in a fair state of repair, and is quite suitable for display purposes in a museum situation.

As stated above, the cemeteries are in a neglected state, and many of the tombstones have disintegrated due to natural causes, or have been vandalised.

### **6.3 Assessment of research and conservation significance of the remaining cultural resources base in the Diamond Fields**

Very little artifactual evidence of the mining culture has remained at the Bakerville diamond fields. According to the literature the history of the diamond fields and everyday life of the miners is well documented, especially on topics such as health, education and religion on the diamond fields.

The biggest source of information is locked up in the oral traditions, which must still be documented. Most of what is known and documented reflects the activities only from the point of the white miners. Little or no records on black oral tradition are known to exist.

## **7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Most of the Bakerville Diamond field is now only a memory. We therefore recommend that additional studies be conducted in an effort to retain as much information about the area as is possible, and to investigate further options for managing (protecting and utilising) the remaining cultural resources. Such studies will have to consider all the conservation/protection alternatives, namely in situ, ex situ, and indirect.

### **In situ management**

As stated above, many of the tangible cultural resources are already in a state of neglect, and it will be too costly to restore these. Other constraints are the relatively small number of visitors to the area and the fact that structures such as buildings are likely to be utilised for building materials to construct squatter housing. Thus, in situ



management in terms of "restoration" of structures does not appear to be a viable option. The only other alternative would be an interpretation of Bakerville as a site museum with guided and selfguided trails and other possibilities.

As far as tourism is concerned, there have been attempts at developing a hiking trail, incorporating the diggings. These attempts did not succeed because of conflict with the land owners. Generally, tourism in the region is in a development stage. Small numbers of tourists visit the Bakerville area occasionally. Usually they first visit the Lichtenburg Museum, where they are provided with basic information and a map. This form of tourism, however, is unstructured and incidental.

There are possibilities of attracting more regular tourists to Bakerville. A visit to the area would then also include a visit to one of the operating diggings. Generally speaking, miners are not adverse to visitors. However, we recommend proper viability studies with regard to tourism before any further tourism options are developed.

A possibility is that tours can be presented to the diggings by people formerly involved in the mining, using the proposed Diamond Mining Museum at Lichtenburg as a base. Another possibility that could be investigated is to train local people at Bakerville to act as tourist guides for visitors.

#### Ex situ management

We recommend that money should be made available to relocate some of the structures and mining machinery to the proposed Lichtenburg Diamond Museum (see Appendix A).

#### Indirect management

We recommend :

- A detailed documentation of all existing structures, as well as the remains of structures associated with the diamond fields. Apparently some of these structures are already being documented by the Gauteng Provincial Museum Services.
- Documentation of all machinery associated with the diamond mining.
- Documentation of mining and associated activities.
- Interviews with as wide a range of people associated with the diggings (past and present) in order to tap the rich oral history of the area.

## **8. REFERENCES**

### **8.1 Unpublished sources**

#### **8.1.1 Interviews**

Mr B Greyling, Community Development Department, North West Province

Mr R Mabuswa, local inhabitant and former labourer at the diggings

Mr S Pienaar, local farmer and diamond digger

Mr J Schutte, curator of the Lichtenburg Museum

Mr J van Aswegen, local inhabitant and diamond digger

#### 8.1.2 Data base

Archaeological Data Recording Centre, (former Transvaal section, National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria.

#### 8.1.3 Archival sources

Accessioned archival sources in the Central and Transvaal Archives, Pretoria:

Archive of the Public Works Department: approx. 10 documents

Archive of the Department of Justice: approx. 4 documents

Archive of the Executive Council, Union of South Africa: approx. 1450 documents

Archive of the Postmaster-General: approx. 2 documents

Archive of the Mines Department: approx. 90 documents

Archive of the Native Affairs Department: approx. 20 documents

Archive of the Health Department: approx. 4 documents

Archive of the Department of Welfare: approx. 10 documents

The above archives cover the period 1927-1960.

It is possible that more documents with regard to the Bakerville diamond fields are located in the following unaccessioned archives :

Registrar of Mining Titles, Central Archives, Pretoria

Colonial Secretary, Transvaal Archive, Pretoria

The National Film Archives, Pretoria, also contain material on the Lichtenburg diamond fields:

**African Mirror** (newsreel), No 722, 1928 (insert on the Grasfontein rush)

**African Mirror** (newsreel), No 762, 1928 (insert on the Grasfontein diggings, and "a digger's home and his car")

**African Mirror** (newsreel), No 783, 1928 (insert on a collection of diamonds from South Africa's alluvial fields)

#### 8.1.4 Reports and thesis

Clynick, T.P. **Political consciousness and mobilisation amongst Afrikaner diggers on the Lichtenburg diamond fields, 1926-1929**. Unpublished MA thesis. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand.

De Jong, R.C. 1986. **Bakerville, Distrik Lichtenburg: verslag na aanleiding van 'n ondersoek a die vestiging van 'n Delwery-opelugmuseum**. Ongepub-liseerde verslag. Pretoria: Transvaalse Provinsiale Biblioteek- en Museumdiens.

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#### 8.1.5 Aerial photographs

Chief Directorate: Surveys and Land Information: Job 389, 1957; Job 407, 1958; Job 568, 1966; Job 754, 1975; Job 882, 1985.

## 8.2 Published sources

### 8.2.1 Books and journals

- Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. **Veld types of South Africa.** Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, no. 40. 2nd Edition. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.
- Breutz, P.-L. 1957. **Die stamme van die distrikte Lichtenburg en Delareyville.** Etnologiese Publikasies no. 37. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- Du Toit, A.L. 1951. **The diamondiferous gravels of Lichtenburg.** Memoirs of the Geological Survey of South Africa, no. 44. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- Grosskopf, J.F.W. 1932. **The poor white problem in South Africa.** Economic report. Part 1: rural impoverishment and rural exodus. Stellenbosch: Carnegie Commission.
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### 8.2.2 Maps

1:250 000 Geological map - 2526

1:50 000 Topocadastral maps - 2526CC Bakerville, 2626AA Lichtenburg

## 9. PROJECT TEAM

9.1 J A Van Schalkwyk: Head, Anthropological and Archaeological Studies

9.2 R C de Jong: Head, Historical Studies

9.3 S Smith: Language editing

10. APPENDIX A

15 September 1994

Mrs I Coetzee  
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 Chief Directorate: Environmental Management  
 Private Bag X2  
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Dear Mrs Coetzee

**RECONNAISSANCE OF REMAINING CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE BAKERVILLE DIAMOND FIELDS**

We hereby submit a quotation to conduct a situation analysis of cultural resources which are associated with the Bakerville Diamond Fields and diamond mining in the Lichtenburg district. The situation analysis shall consist of a brief site visit and a written report on the following:

1. A literature survey to identify what has been recorded of the history of the area.
2. What cultural resources still exist in the Bakerville Diamond Fields.
3. The physical condition of the remaining cultural resources.
4. The research and conservation significance and viability of the remaining cultural resources.
5. Recommendations concerning a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary survey of cultural resources associated with the Bakerville Diamond Fields.

This will be done on condition that the terms of reference be worked out in detail and be mutually agreed upon by both parties, at a meeting set for October 4, 1994.

The project will be done by myself, J A van Schalkwyk, and a colleague R de Jong. A preliminary budget for undertaking this project, is as follow:

Field survey R 1920-00  
 Writing of report 1920-00  
 Travel 700-00  
 Sustenance 500-00  
 Copying and binding of report 45-00  
 Total R 5085-00

Thanking you in anticipation

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J A VAN SCHALKWYK  
 Assistant-director: Anthropology and Archaeology

8 Junie 1995

Mev I Coetzee

OPNAME VAN KULTUURHULPBRONNE, BAKERVILLE

Weens die gesloer ten opsigte van die finalisering van die kontrak vir die Bakerville opname, begin ek probleme ten opsigte van skedulering van ander projekte ondervind. Soos u weet kon ek al in April hierdie projek afgehandel het as dit nie was vir die probleme ten opsigte van die kontrak nie. Die situasie is tans so dat ek ander verpligtinge het wat nou voorkeur moet geniet en gevolglik sal ek eers teen die middel van Julie 1995 aan hierdie opname kan werk.

Ek vertrou dat dit u goedkeuring sal geniet.

J A VAN SCHALKWYK

Mnr H Benkenstein  
Adjukdirekteur: Omgewingsrehabilitasie  
Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme  
Privaatsak X447  
PRETORIA  
0002

Geagte mnr Benkenstein

OPNAME VAN KULTURHULPBRONNE, BAKERVILLE

Hiermee saam twee kopieë van die bogenoemde verslag, soos per kontrak van ons vereis. Ek vertou dat u die verslag bevredigend sal vind, maar is bereid om enige probleem met u te bespreek.

Graag wys ek u daarop dat die laat indiening hiervan reeds met Mev I Coetzee op 8 Junie 1995 bespreek is. Dit was die resultaat van 'n vertraging met die opstel en finalisering van die kontrak, wat noodwendig botsings met ander projekte teweeggebring het.

Ek sal dit op prys stel as, by aanvaarding van die verslag, die bedrag van R4 985,00 soos bepaal in die kontrak, aan die Museum betaal kan word.

By voorbaat dank

die uwe

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J A VAN SCHALKWYK  
ASSISTENT-DIREKTEUR: ANTROPOLOGIE & ARGEOLOGIE