

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Enpact
Environmental Consultants concerning the proposed Elandshoek
township development on portions 2 and 6 of the farm Lindenau
303 JT and portion 2 of Berlin 466 JT, Mpumalanga Province
compiled by

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25 November, 2010

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Executive summary

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Enpact Environmental Consultants concerning proposed town establishment on portions 2 and 6 of the farm Lindenau 303 JT and portion 2 of Berlin 466 JT, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was conducted on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historical features. A total of 13 site locations were documented. Some of these (5) are graveyards of which some are not located within the proposed development area. The remainder of the sites consists of buildings or structures not considered to be of significance and structures or buildings which are already located on areas where development is planned. Some site locations were incorporated purely for orientation purposes. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered during the survey.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Kudzala Antiquity CC will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on portions 2 and 6 of the farm Lindenau 303 JT and portion 2 of Berlin 466 JT at the settlement known as Elandshoek east of the N4 National Road, some 10 km north of Ngodwana in Mpumalanga.

The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999). This act requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the National Estate are not damaged or destroyed.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of cultural significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations. The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; andother human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and

books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Van Vollenhoven (1995:3) describes cultural resources as all unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities. These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities. These remains, when studied in their original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

An AIA (Archaeological Impact Assessment) or HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources. When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is

normally recommended. During a phase two investigation, the impact assessment of development activities on identified cultural resources is intensified and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Normally at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial report has been compiled may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Mbombela (Nelspruit) Municipality within Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on Portions 2 and 6 of Lindenau and portion 2 of Berlin and the surveyed area is approximately 290 ha in extent.

The surveyed area is located east of the N4 National Road and the township is known as Elandshoek, the location of a prominent sawmill, which was destroyed by fire during the early 1990's. The area is already well-settled and dwellings range from formal timber houses nearby the old sawmill to brick and mortar single or double room structures and also more recent informal shacks.

The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study meets the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. The investigation of the identified area where the proposed activity is to take place, consisted of foot (physical) survey, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area. A detailed archival study was conducted in an effort to establish the age of the property and whether structures, graves

or features of historical value exist on the property.

SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency) in their “*Minimum standards for archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports*”. requires that the following components be included in a archaeological or heritage impact assessment:

- Archaeology
- Shipwrecks
- Battlefields
- Graves
- Structures older than 60 years
- Living heritage
- Historical settlements
- Landscapes
- Geological sites
- Palaeontological sites and objects

All the above-mentioned heritage components are addressed in this report, except shipwrecks, geological sites and palaeontological sites and objects.

The purpose of the archaeological study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area. This includes settlements, structures and artifacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

It is the aim of this study to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation or protection.

During this survey some informants were consulted specifically relating to the whereabouts of graves and graveyards. The main informant was delegated by the Councillor for that ward. This person, Mr Alpheus Zulu, resides at Elandshoek and is knowledgeable about the location of graves in that area.

Mr Zulu who also called on Mr “Selfish” Shongwe and Mr Henry Sumayile for assistance.

Informant	Community
Mr Alpheus Zulu	Elandshoek
Mr “Selfish” Shongwe	Elandshoek
Mr Henry Sumayile	Elandshoek

3.1. Desktop archival study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for located sites. Sources used for this study included published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Material obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum Archives, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published historic accounts of the area
- Documents and maps in the National Archives, Pretoria

3.2. Significance of sites

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) and national (Grade 1) significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance.

Regarding the establishment of the significance of a site or feature there are certain values or dimensions connected to significance which may be allocated to a site. These include:

- **Types of significance**

The sites' scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value

- Aesthetic value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites that contain data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage should be considered highly valuable. In all instances these sites should be preserved and not damaged during construction activities. When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and reinterment of the human remains.

4. History and Archaeology

4.1. Historic period

4.1.1. Early History

The first inhabitants of the eastern Lowveld were probably the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Lowveld where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented in the Nelspruit area (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975). It has been argued that the red ochre source for these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

It was only later that Bantu-speaking tribes moved into this area from the northern parts of Southern Africa and settled here. This period is referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.). These were presumably Sotho-Tswana herder groups.

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Lowveld was frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups during historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Barnard, 1975; Bergh, 1998; Bornman, 2002; Herbst, 1985; Myburgh, 1949).

Old trade routes were well established before the period of Colonial expansion and these routes mainly existed as a direct consequence of metallurgy and mining for iron, tin, copper and some gold to make weapons, agricultural equipment and ornaments (Bergh, 1998:103). The earliest signs of iron mining and working in the old Transvaal dates to approximately 300 AD and copper mining and working in Southern Africa may have been practiced as early as 620 AD (Bergh, 1998:103).

These people were responsible for the establishment of large centres like Monomotapa

the Zimbabwe Complex and also the famed Mapungubwe in the Limpopo valley. At around 900 AD Arab merchants established a trade post at Sofala (Beira). Since the start of the 11th century, these Arabs had trade relations with the people of Zimbabwe. Textiles, porcelain and glass beads were traded for gold, ivory and other minerals.

An ancient trade route passed close-by the current Nelspruit and started from Delagoabay in a westward direction through the Lowveld towards the gold fields of Lydenburg, by passing through Malalapoort, the Nkhomati and Crocodile Rivers to Skipberg in the current Kruger National Park close-by the place where Pretoriuskop Rest Camp is located. From here onwards there were two possible routes up the mountains to reach the goldfields. The first one passed by Spitskop (Sabie) and from there on to Lydenburg. The second passed south of the “Devils Knuckles” to Lydenburg. The Voortrekkers used this route in 1845 when making the wagon route between Ohrigstad and Delagoabay (Berg, 1998: 104). There were also several linking routes to existing main routes, one of which started from Sabie or Lydenburg to the route which linked Delagoabay to the Soutpansberg via Pilgrim’s Rest. It is also believed that a footpath existed at the foothills of the (Transvaal) Drakensberg which led around the mountain to link again with a major route alongside the Olifants River (Bergh, 1998:104).

In 1721 Dutch sailors reached Delagoa Bay and settled there for nine years, during this time they launched a number of expeditions inland. During August 1723 lieutenant Jan Steffler and 17 men launched the first of these expeditions but they were ambushed by natives shortly after crossing the Lebombo Mountains. Exactly where they crossed the mountains is uncertain but it is possible that they were actually in northern Swaziland when they were attacked. Steffler succumbed as a result of this ambush and his followers returned to Delagoa Bay (Bergh, 1998:116).

A second attempt to create an inland route took place two years later in June 1725 when Francois de Cuiper and 34 men departed from Delagoa Bay and travelled in a north-western direction. They reached Gomondwano in the current Kruger National Park where they were also attacked by a local tribe. This resulted in them also having to return to Delagoa Bay. Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first

European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

In the (Eastern Transvaal) Lowveld a sub-group of the Northern Sotho, known as the eastern Sotho, were present nearby the eastern escarpment. They are known as the Pulana, Pai and Kutswe, these people moved from northern Swaziland further northwards when Swazi expanded into this area during the *mfecane* (Bergh, 1998:107-108). One of the recorded events relates to the attack of the Ndwandwe under Zwibe on the Pedi in 1825 (Bergh, 1998:114-115). This seems to have started from the Lowveld in the region of the Pretoriuskop area towards Steelpoort.

Before the *mfecane* period (1820's) small farmer groups including the Pai and Pulana resided in the mountainous area surrounding Barberton and Nelspruit. The conflict during the *mfecane*, when the Swazi under Mswati II raided these smaller groups, resulted in scattered settlement of those who managed to escape the Swazi onslaught. Evidence of these scattered settlements are sometimes found in the form of small stone walled enclosures in and around Barberton, Nelspruit and onwards to the Schoemanskloof.

4.1.2. The Voortrekkers

The Groot Trek of the Voortrekkers started with the Tregardt- van Rensburg trek in 1835. The two men met where Tregardt and his followers crossed the Orange River at Buffelsvlei (Aliwal North). Here van Rensburg joined the trek northwards. On August 23, 1837 the Tregardt trek left for Delagoabay from the Soutpansberg. They travelled eastwards alongside the Olifants River to the eastern foothills of the Drakensberg. From here they travelled through the Lowveld and the current Kruger National Park where they eventually crossed the Lebombo mountains in March 1838. They reached the Fortification at Lourenço Marques on 13 April 1838 (Bergh, 1998:124-125).

The Republic of Lydenburg was established on 17 December 1856. This was a vast area and stretched from the northern Strydpoort mountains to Wakkerstroom in the south and Bronkhortsspruit in the west to the Swazi border and the Lebombo mountains east.

4.1.3. Brief History of Human settlement and transport development in the area under investigation.

It would seem that the human settlement at Lindenau and Berlin and subsequently the Elandshoek Saw Mill can largely be attributed to the building of the Elandshoek railway station in the late nineteenth century. However, white settlement of the eastern areas of the Transvaal can first be traced back to a commission under the leadership of A.H. (Hendrik) Potgieter who negotiated with the Portuguese Governor at Delagoabaai in 1844 for land. It was agreed that these settlers could settle in an area that was four days journey from the east coast of Africa between the 10° and 26° south latitudes. Boers started migrating into the area in 1845. Andries-Ohrigstad was the first town established in this area in July 1845 after the Boers successfully negotiated for land with the Pedi Chief Sekwati. Farms were given out as far west as the Olifants River. The western boundary was not officially defined but at a Volksraad meeting in 1849 it was decided that the Elands River would be the boundary between the districts of Potchefstroom and Lydenburg as this eastern portion of the Transvaal was known (Bergh, 1998:131).

Due to internal strife and differences between the various Boer groups that settled in the broader Transvaal region, the settlers in the Ohrigstad area now governed from the town of Lydenburg decided to secede from the Transvaal Republic in 1856. The Republic of Lydenburg laid claim to a large area that included not only the land originally obtained from the Pedi Chief Sekwati in 1849 but also other areas of land negotiated for from the Swazis. In 1858 the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) was officially established, and mainly consisted of all the other territories settled by the Boers in the Transvaal region. This development led to a boundary dispute between the ZAR and the Republic of Lydenburg regarding the western boundary of the latter. Nevertheless in 1860 the Republic of Lydenburg united with the ZAR as the District of Lydenburg and seceded the land west of the Olifants River as part of the unification agreement to the District of Pretoria. Thus, at the turn of the decade in 1860 the farms Lindenau and Berlin were located in the Lydenburg District. In 1902 after the end of the Anglo-Boer War, the District of Barberton was established by the British Administration and consisted of the Witrivier, Barberton, Komati and Sabie wards. The farms were situated in the Barberton

District until 1930 when the District of Nelspruit was formed, in essence by uniting the Witrivier and Sabie wards. The development of the successive districts can, for example, also be seen in the change of the farm numbers of the farms under investigation:

- **Lindenau 312** (Lydenburg District) **138** (Barberton District) **303 JT** (Nelspruit District)
- **Berlin 343** (Lydenburg District) **119** (Barberton District) **446 JT** (Nelspruit District)

The building of the railway line between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay commenced after the Kruger Government gave the concession for the building of the line to the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij (NZASM). The railway line was completed in 1895 (De Jong, 1988). The Elandshoek Station was also completed in this year and was one of 24 stations on the line. The fact that there were so many stations built on this railway line is attributed to it at that time being a single railway track. Thus, trains travelling in opposite directions had to stop and wait at the various stations to pass each other at the railway sidings built specifically for this purpose at the stations (De Jong, 1988). The station building at Elandshoek was first constructed out of corrugated iron, however, by 1898 many of the station buildings in the Lowveld region had to be replaced. This was due to “extremes of climate, termites, ants and other insects (which) had contributed to the gradual deterioration” of the stations (De Jong, 1988). The station building at Elandshoek was already replaced in 1897 by a sandstone structure. The new building was based on a new design for Lowveld stations. “The building, which was rectangular, contained an office plus waiting room, storeroom and station-master’s accommodation, and was provided with verandahs to facilitate ventilation. The structure was covered by a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, which sometimes had another smaller roof on top of it to admit fresh air to the interior. The narrower sides of the building were topped with pointed gables” (De Jong, 1988). Mention is also made of “retaining walls” that were built during the construction of the railway line. Accordingly “the largest and most spectacular retaining wall is to be found at the old embankment a few kilometers to the north of the Elandshoek Station. At this spot the line forms an angle of almost 45 degrees, and here the Elands River dashes with force against the mountainside and the embankment. Part of this wall consisted of solid stone masonry,

while the rest was of stone blocks piled on top of each other. This wall is still standing, almost completely hidden by undergrowth” (De Jong, 1988).

4.1.4. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area.

Although the Lowveld region has a rich history regarding events and occurrences that transpired during the Anglo-Boer War very little information could be gathered of any historical data that directly affected the farms Lindenau and Berlin. Nevertheless, from archival sources on grave burials it could be established that according to information required by the Department of Public Works regarding the burial of fallen Anglo-Boer War soldiers a small cemetery is located somewhere in the vicinity of the Elandshoek Station. There are two graves located in the cemetery. Grave one is that of J. Hughes, Rank: Private, Regiment: Royal Warwick’s Regiment, Date of Death: 10 December 1900, Head stone on the grave is a wooden cross. Grave two is that of J. Chandler, Rank: Private, Regiment: 2nd Battalion the Buffs, Date of Death 1 January 1902, Head stone on grave was an Iron Cross. No mention is made in the file as to how they died.

However, according to the following map by taken from J.S. Bergh, (red), *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*, p. 54, there was a Black Concentration Camp established in the vicinity of the Elandshoek Railway Station (www.sahistory.org). The map also indicates that no battles or noteworthy skirmishes occurred in the region under investigation. The concentration camp and cemetery is not located within the proposed development area as they are located close to the Elandshoek Station further south and on the western side of the N4 National Road.



Fig. 4.1. Concentration camps are red dots and stations grey squares. Elandshoek area encircled with yellow.

4.1.5. Historical overview of the ownership, mining and forestry development on the farms Lindenau 303 JT and Berlin 446 JT.

The farm Berlin 119, located in the district of Nelspruit was seemingly purchased by the state in November 1922 for forestry purposes. However, the farm was only approved a forestry reservation by the Governor General of the Union of South Africa on 21 July 1938. This approval was granted in favour of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and “subject to the condition that the walls of the existing Bridges and culverts, as well as the pipes on the land be left in position to allow the free flow of water”.



Fig. 4.2. Magisterial map of the Barberton District (1906) showing Berlin 119 and Lindenau 138. Delagoa Railway line and Elandshoek Station encircled in yellow.

The farm Berlin 119, located in the district of Nelspruit was seemingly purchased by the state in November 1922 for forestry purposes. However, the farm was only approved a forestry reservation by the Governor General of the Union of South Africa on 21 July 1938. This approval was granted in favour of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and “subject to the condition that the walls of the existing Bridges and culverts, as well as the pipes on the land be left in position to allow the free flow of water”.

Portion B of the farm Lindenau 138 was purchased by the state on 13 November 1923 for an amount that would not exceed more than £980. However on 14 October 1925 the Governor General approved the selling of this portion by the issuing of a Crown Grant in favour of John Edward Gray. The property measured 244 morgen and 467 square roods. The land was sold for £1236:16:0 without the mineral rights. The next record indicates that on 19 December 1941 the Governor General approved of the abandonment of a

portion of portion B of Lindenau 138 to Isabella Hilda Plant (Born Jameson) who was married out of community of property to John Christopher George Plant. This “abandoned” piece of land measured 18 morgen and 115 Cape Square roods. This transaction was subject to the following conditions: that “eight 2’ diameter pipes, five 3’3” diameter pipes, four 6’6” and three 10’ arch culverts must be left in the old formation to ensure that no interference is caused to the drainage of the new line” and “in an event of an emergency the Government of the Union of South Africa in its Railways and Harbours Administration reserves the right to use the land hereby granted without the payment of compensation to the grantee or her successors in title”. However it is interesting to note that once the government decided to expand the Elandshoek State Saw Mill, this property was seemingly now owned by I.H. Plant and the government had to negotiate for several years to obtain it.

The Elandshoek State Saw Mill was established in 1937 on the Berlin Forestry Reserve. A plan was drawn up in August 1937 for the development of landscape planting on Elandshoek. It was believed that the property was ideal for developing an attractive layout with a great variety of indigenous trees, shrubs and flowers. It was envisioned that Elandshoek could be developed to look like a “miniature Kirstenbosch”. On 26 September 1938 the Director of Forestry wrote a letter to the Conservator of Forests in Pretoria with some more suggestion for ornamental planting on Elandshoek. He for instance added that a small nursery would have to be started at Elandshoek to care for plants that were not yet large enough to be planted out when received. He also noted that no workmen could be allowed to keep any livestock and that no animals of any kind would be allowed to graze on the site.

In 1960 the Secretary of Forestry wrote a letter to the Minister of Forestry stating that there was a need to expand the mill and that land would have to be purchased in this regard. It was indicated that the owner of the neighbouring property, Portion 6 (a portion of Portion B) of the farm Lindenau 303 JT, Mrs. I.H. Plant, was willing to sell her land to the state for an amount of £2 995 or R5 990. The state, however, felt that the price for the land was too much and sought legal advice as to whether the land could not be expropriated. A further issue that hampered the acquiring of the land was the fact that the mineral rights belonged to the Henderson Consolidated Corporation Limited. Thus, Mrs

Plant could not transfer the mineral rights to the state once she sold the land. As the state was planning to built various important buildings for the saw mill it could not take the risk that in future the mineral rights issue could pose a problem. After an enquiry was made by the state to the Henderson Consolidated Corporation Limited for purchasing the mineral rights, a subsidiary company, Mineral Holdings Limited, replied that according to their geologist who inspected the property they would be willing to sell the mineral rights for R1000. However, the state geologist speculated that the mineral rights on the portion wanted by the state amounted to nothing more than R3.28 or 50c per morgen.

Furthermore, valuations of the surface area of the property by two independent speculators amounted to the portion of land being valued at R4000.00 and R3848.00 respectively. The state thus felt that Mrs Plant was asking too much for her property and indicated that it was willing to pay her R4000 for the portion of land. Plant indicated that she would sell the property for R4000 with the condition that the state would built a water pipeline to replace the open water-furrow which she was at that stage using to obtain water for household purposes. The water in the furrow was apparently prone to being polluted and at one stage the body of black baby and a dead sheep was found in it. The state then indicated that it was willing to except the offer, but that Mrs Plant had to meet half of the expenses for the building of the pipeline. The purchasing transaction of the land was only finalised in 1968. The property was sold for R4 700, and valued at that stage to be R5 620.00.

Seemingly the Department of Forestry decided not to obtain the mineral rights as it still felt that the R1000 wanted by the owners of the mineral rights was excessive. It was decided that it would be very difficult for the company to obtain an interdict against the state which would hinder the use of the land by the state and even if such and interdict could be obtained the department of Agricultural Credit and Land Ownership would be able to expropriate the mineral rights within a 24 hour period, thus the state would not really have any insurmountable problems in establishing its proposed new developments to expand the saw mill on the property.

It would seem from archival sources that the farm Lindenau had quite an interesting history regarding the prospecting for gold. In a letter dated 2 October 1908 it was stated

that gold had been discovered on Lindenau and that the Minister of Mines would probably be interested in proclaiming this discovery. At that stage the farm was owned by the Henderson Consolidated Corporation. The prospecting on the farm was done by a private individual, one E.B. Brand. However, seeing that the farm was in private ownership and not owned by the state, the government could not issue a proclamation which would allow Brand to sell the gold that he had mined on the farm while prospecting. A request was thus made that the Henderson Consolidated Corporation had to obtain the mineral rights to the farm and that a certificate should hence be issued to Brand that would allow him to sell the gold which he had mined. The company, however, felt that at that stage it was not sure whether the amount of gold that had been recovered from the farm actually warranted the acquiring of mineral rights as two tons of picked ore had to be crushed to obtain 8 ounces of gold. The company suggested that the government could issue Brand the necessary certificate for him to dispose of the gold. This certificate was subsequently issued and Brand sold 6 ounces of gold to the Standard Bank.

Subsequently, in a document dated 16 February 1910 it was proposed that Lindenau should be proclaimed a Public Digging for Precious Metals. However, Henderson Consolidated Corporation who still owned the farm at that time wanted this process extended as it was at that stage still unconfirmed whether there indeed was a profitable reef located on the farm. A report from the Inspector of Mines dated 3 March 1910 indicated that “work shows that values are irregular and the ore bodies patchy”. It was also noted that “while portions of the ground opened can be described as payable, there is nothing that proves as yet that can be considered a mining proposition worthy of the conditions imposed by the owners”. The inspector concluded that prospecting could continue on the farm for another 12 months and that the farm had to be proclaimed within that period if a reef worthy of mining could be located. In a letter from the Mining Commissioner of Barberton to the Inspector of Mines in Pretoria, dated 1 November 1910, it was indicated that the farm had reached the producing stage and that the farm would have to be proclaimed and the necessary permits issued. Of note was also that a fire destroyed many of the “woodwork in and about the battery” and that this damage would take two to three months to repair. In reply to this letter the Inspector of Mines

indicated that the farm had to be proclaimed on 1 April 1911.

Similarly on the farm Berlin mention could be found in archival documents of valuable mineral deposits on the property. On 24 February 1929 one D. Nel wrote to the Minister of Mines and Industries informing the Minister that he suspected that there was asbestos on the farm Berlin about a 100 yards from the boundary fence of Berlin and Kaapsche Hoop. Seeing that the place was in 'n gorge where no trees had been planted or indeed could be planted, Nel wanted to know what the procedure was for him to prospect on the farm as the mineral rights was owned by the state. The Secretary of Mines and Industries, however, informed him that the farm was specifically earmarked for forestry purposes and not open to prospecting and that there already had been a prospecting license granted previously specifically for the prospecting of asbestos and that no further concessions in this regard could be made.

Of note is the fact that there was already an asbestos mine established on the neighbouring farm, Joubertsdal. On 27 May 1925 the Chief Conservator of Forests wrote to the Secretary of Mines and Industries informing him that Amianthus Mines near Kaapsche Hoop had made application for the construction of an aerial rope way from it asbestos mine to span across the farm Berlin 119. The Chief Conservator of Forests wanted the opinion of the Mining Engineer as to whether there will be any risk or damage to the rope way regarding the growth of trees that had already been planted and also whether the ropeway would be a fire hazard to the trees. In response the Inspector of Mines said that a clause should be inserted in the contract between the mine and the government, stating that the Forestry Department would not be held liable for any damage to the cable way due to trees falling on it. It was also perceived that the rope way would not be a fire hazard. It was further indicated that a strip of land no wider than 50 feet would be granted for the building of the ropeway.

4.1.6. History of interaction between European and Bantu people at Elandshoek.

On 17 November 1922 the Secretary for Lands wrote to the Secretary of Native Affairs informing him that the state had purchased for Forestry purposes the farm Berlin No 119. It was asked that the Secretary of Native Affairs would take the necessary action to ensure that “native rents” were collected on this property on behalf of the government. On 8 January 1923 the Chief Conservator of Forests wrote to the Secretary of Native Affairs informing him that there were a number of squatters residing on the farm and that because the farm was now to be used for the purposes of White Labour Settlement these squatters had been moved to the lower reaches of the farm. He also stated that the squatters were not going to pay rent, but would be classed as “Farm Labourers” and it would be expected of them to provide labour for 90 days during a year for the right to stay on the farm. However, the Native Commissioner of the area had already informed the squatters that they would be paying rent up to the period of 31 July 1924. After this period the squatters either had to accept labour tenancy or relocate to another farm or area.

Another mention of black people residing on the property in the early 1920s could be found in a letter dated: 23 August 1922 by the Chief Conservator of Forests who wrote to the Native Commissioner of Barberton, informing him that a black man suffering from “syphilis” was residing on the farm. Mention was made that about 100 white labourers and their families were to settle on the property the Chief Conservator of Forests wanted this man removed from the farm. However, an examination by the District Surgeon of the black man revealed that that he was free of any contagious or infectious disease and also that he was very old and did not have long to live. The Sub-Native Commissioner of Barberton therefore asked the Chief Conservator of Forests to allow the man to remain on the property.

In a report by the District Surgeon to the Magistrate of Nelspruit it was indicated that there was an outbreak of respiratory disease at the Elandshoek Saw Mills in June 1944. According to this report the conditions at the compound were “terrible and the overcrowding such as to facilitate the rapid spread of any infection spread by a droplet”. It also stated that about a 1000 people shared an area of 10 000 squared yards. It

concluded by stating that: “such conditions as exist might have been tolerated in medieval Europe, but in 1944 this compound should be condemned forthwith. On the opposite side of the valley from the European dwellings is a large hillside on which huts could be erected with sufficient space between the houses” for the black people living on the property.

In a subsequent report dated 26 January 1945 the Inspector of Native Labour paid a visit to the Elandshoek Saw Mill. In his report he indicated that the mill employed 228 labourers. The rations of these labourers were 31 pounds of mealie meal per day and 11 pounds of meat per week. Their accommodation consisted largely out of “wattle, daub and slat structures with thatched roofs of a very primitive type”. Water was obtained from a stream and there were pit latrines located on the premises. The report recommended that the Department of Forestry be approached to provide better accommodation and rations for the labourers. In a follow-up letter from the Director of Forestry to the Secretary of Public Health it was stated that “a start had been made with the erection of houses of a standard type recommended by the Department of Native Affairs”. It was estimated that the replacement of the old structures with new housing would take about 18 months.

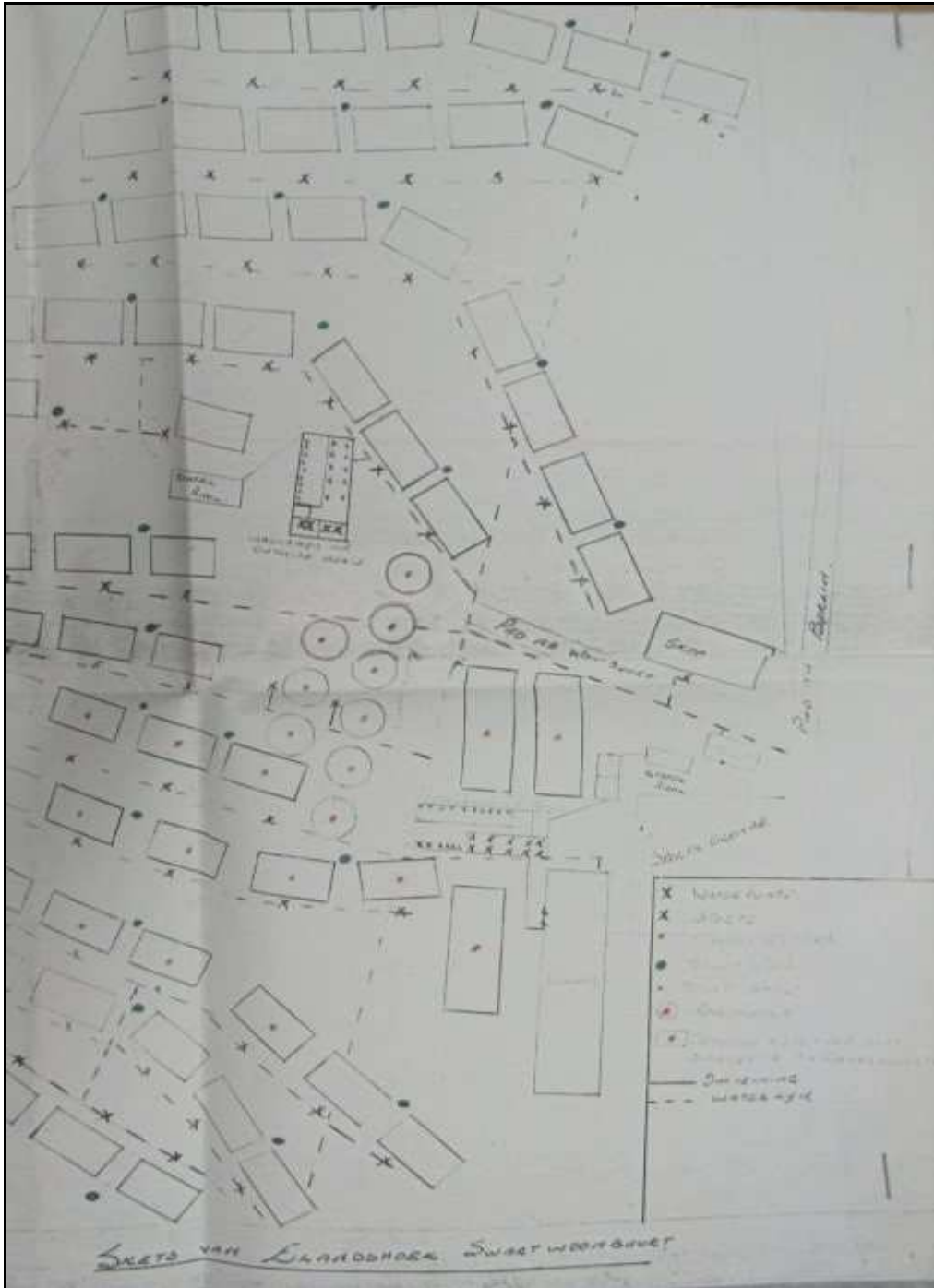


Fig. 4.3. Bantu workers quarters at Elandshoek, file dated 1980 but possibly referring to the construction of “Bantu neighbourhood” from 1951 to 1968. It is believed that this is located close to site E 5 (See fig. 10, Appendix D).

On 20 August 1947 a letter was sent by R. R. S. Davidson, the Senior Mill Superintendent at Elandshoek, to the Forest Utilization Officer in Nelspruit, informing him of a fire that broke out at an old compound on the property. The fire broke out on the day before in the hut of a black mill labourer called Augustine and swept down to towards the boundary of Mr Plant's property on the west burning all the huts to the boundary. It was reported that 67 huts were destroyed and that this affected 93 black workers. Preventative measures were taken to keep the fire from reaching the newly erected quarters. The fire started when Augustine's wife ran out of her hut to stop her young son from setting the hut alight with a burning stick. The hut then started burning from the inside as she had been cooking over an open fire.

In a letter dated 27 January 1950, Mr Jacob Nkosi, the Principal of the Elandshoek Methodist School, applied to the Superintendent of the Elandshoek Plantation and Sawmills Department for the school to be able to use the church buildings that belonged to the State Plantation and Saw Mills Departments. It was mainly children of people working for these Departments that attended the school, and only a small number of children from outside the reserve. The main motivation for this application was that Mr Plant, who was the owner of the farm on which the school was located, wanted boys from the school to work on his farm. He had also apparently said that he did not want the school on his property because: "It poisons his farm people to send their sons to it instead of sending them to him for labour." On 13 April 1950 the Chief Forest Utilisation Officer in Pretoria informed the Secretary of the Transvaal Education Department that the Methodist School that was situated on Mr J. C. J. Plant's portion of the farm Lindenau No. 138, had applied for permission to transfer and establish a school on adjoining land in proximity of the Elandshoek Sawmills and the farm Berlin No. 119. At that time the land belonged to Forestry Department and was reserved for forestry purposes. On 14 February 1951 the Superintendent of Methodist Native Schools in Middleburg received permission from the Forest Utilisation Officer to use four church buildings on the Elandshoek Sawmill grounds as a school for that year.

By 27 April 1951 a recreation hall had been erected on Elandshoek. The Chief Forest

Utilisation Officer had set up a number of rules for the usage of this facility. The hall was under the direct control of the Mill Superintendent and could be used for religious, educational, recreational and social events, including dances. The hall would serve as an amenity for the whole mill community. Regarding the accommodation of black teachers it was noted that on 01 December 1953 the Senior Mill Superintendent applied to the Chief Forest Utilisation Officer to have a building erected for accommodation purposes for the teachers at Elandshoek. This building would serve as accommodation for two unmarried and one married black teacher.

In 1968 an application was made to erect 25 houses for the mill's married black labourers. The houses would consist of two bed rooms, one living area and a kitchen. According to a memo included with the application there were 290 black labourers at the mill. Due to the fact that the new housing was to be erected close to the boundary of the neighbouring farm, the recommendation was made that permission had to be first obtained from the owner of this property before the application could be approved. On 23 June 1970 the Inspector of Bantu Labour, F.E. Davies, submitted a report on an inspection he did at the Elandshoek State Saw Mill. It stated that the labour force consisted of 232 black workers. The accommodation consisted of single or married quarters and self-erected dwellings. He stated the compound was quite neat and that in general living conditions were improving at the compound. He also inspected the school which was found to be neat and clean.

The Elandshoek sawmill was destroyed by a fire in the early 1990's.

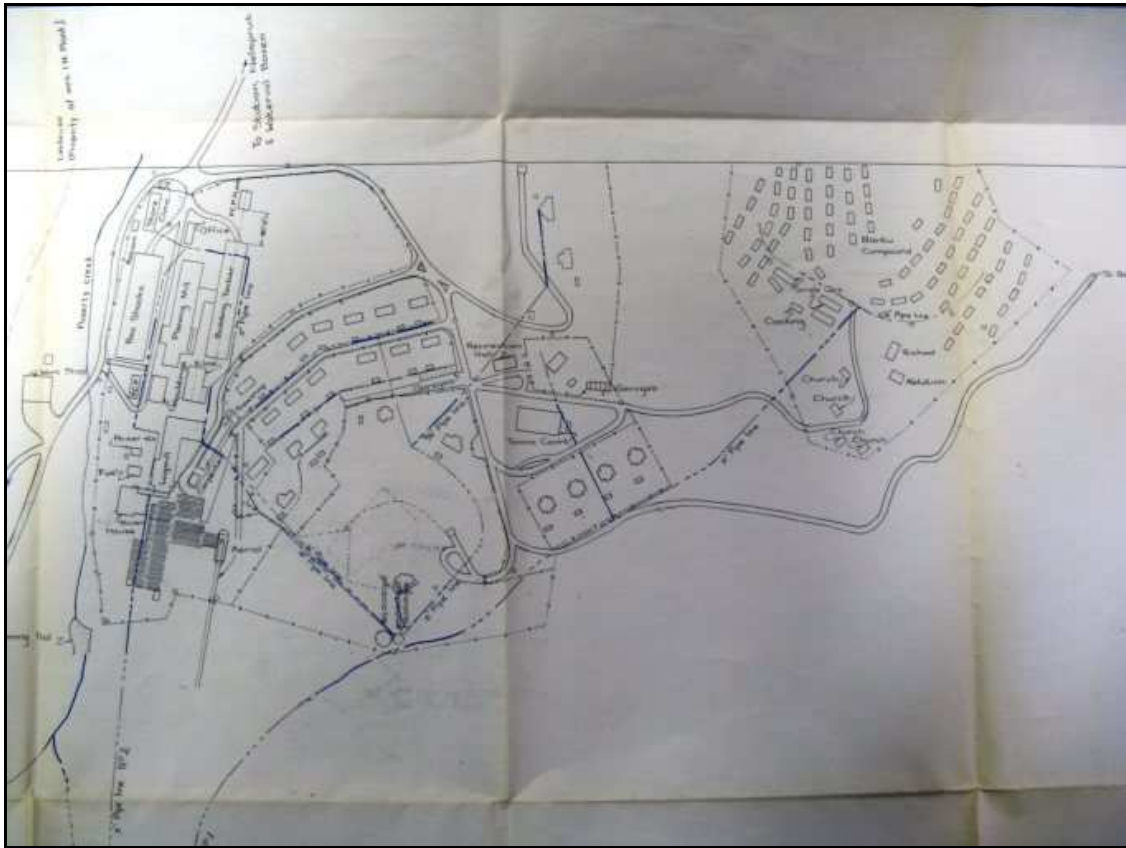


Fig. 4.4. Layout of the Sawmill in 1963. Note the section at the top right is also the section referred to in fig 4.3. The Sawmill as seen on the left has burnt to the ground in the early 1990's.

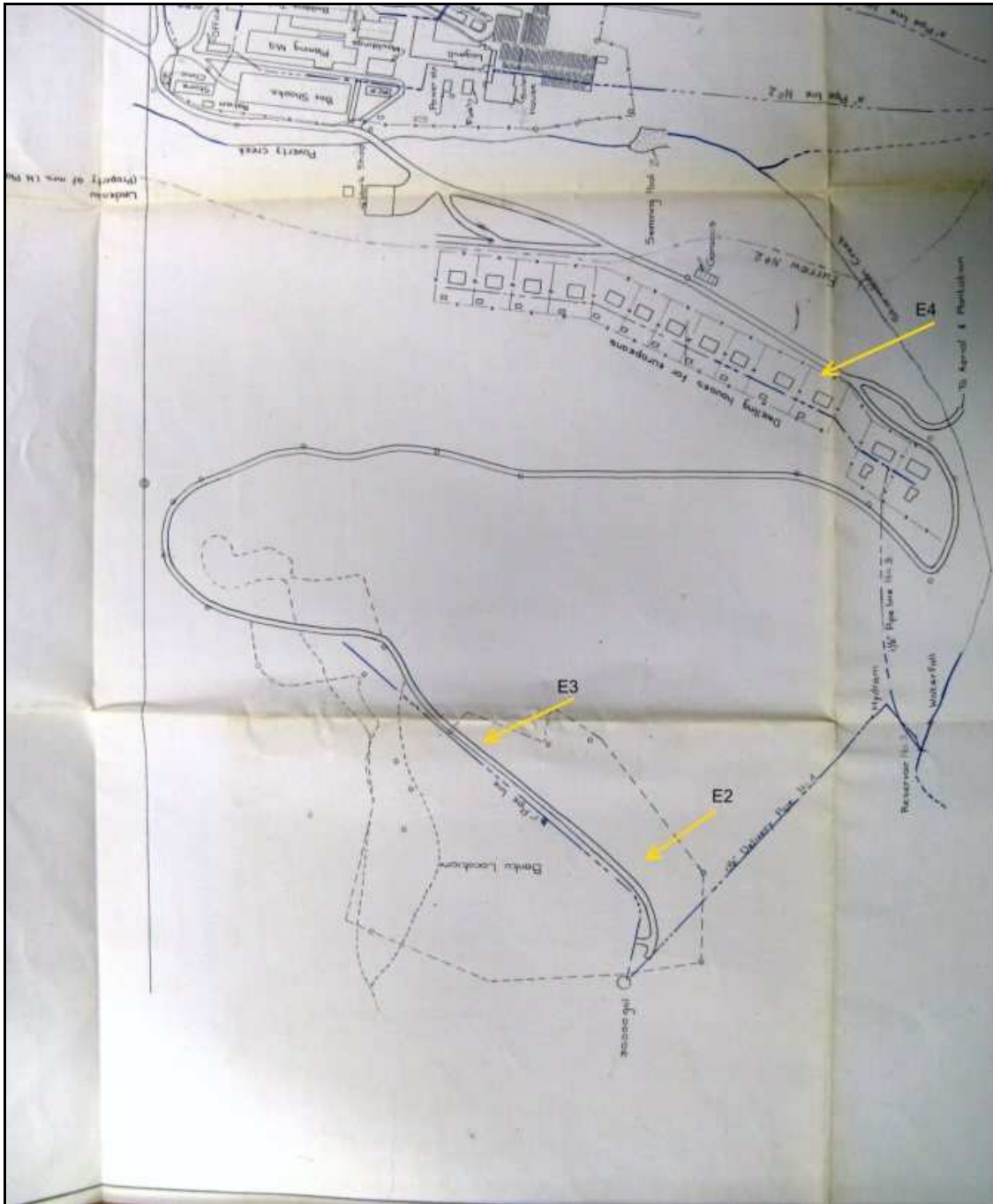


Fig. 4.5. Sawmill and living quarters layout 1963. Yellow arrows indicate the location of documented sites E2 – E4.

4.2. Archaeology

4.2.1. Stone Age

The Later phases of the Stone Age began at around 20 000 years BP (Before Present). This period was marked by numerous technological innovations and social transformations within these early hunter-gatherer societies. Hunting tools now included the bow and arrow. More particularly, the link-shaft arrow which comprises a poisoned bone tip loosely linked to a shaft which fell away when an animal was shot and left the arrow tip embedded in the prey animal. Other innovations included bored stones used as digging –stick weights to help with uprooting of tubers and roots, small stone tools, normally less than 25mm long, which was used for cutting meat and scraping hides. There were also polished bone needles, twine made from plant fibers, tortoiseshell bowls, fishing equipment including bone hooks and stone sinkers, ostrich eggshell beads and other decorative artwork (Delius, 2007).

These people may be regarded as the first modern inhabitants of Mpumalanga, known as the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Eastern Mpumalanga where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented throughout the Province (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975; Delius, 2007). These include areas such as Witbank, Ermelo, Barberton, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg and Ohrigstad.

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

San paintings in Mpumalanga are characterized by representations of animals and human figures and are normally fine-lined paintings which are produced by using brushes made of plant material, sticks and quills. The colours are usually red and black or sometimes white. It has been argued that the red ochre source for some of these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

At Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, two LSA rock shelters with four panels of rock art was discovered and archaeologically investigated. The site was used between 4870 BP and as recently as 200 BP. Stone walls at both sites date to the last 250 years of hunter-gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection against intruders and predators. Pieces of clay ceramic and iron beads found at the site indicates that there was early social interaction between the hunter-gatherer (San) communities and the first farmers who moved into this area at around 500 AD. Evidence from Welgelegen Shelter on the banks of the Vaal River near Ermelo suggests that the early farming (Bantu) and hunter-gatherer (San) communities coexisted (Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998). The farmers who used metal tools, occupied the shelter while an independent hunter-gatherer group who made typical LSA (Late Stone Age) stone tools and used pottery, occupied the overhang area of the shelter. Similar “symbiotic” relationships existed between the Batwa San from the Lake Chrissie area and the Swazi well into the 20th century (Delius, 2007).

4.2.2. Early Iron Age

The period referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.) started when presumably Karanga (north-east African) herder groups moved into the north eastern parts of South Africa. It is believed that these people may have been responsible for making of the famous Lydenburg Heads, ceramic masks dating to approximately 600AD. Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father’s farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly

became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site. Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and were made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbiel type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The heads are made of the same clay used in making household pottery. It is also made with the same technique used in the manufacture of household pottery. The smaller heads display the modeling of a curved forehead and the back neck as it curves into the skull. Around the neck of each of the heads, two or three rings are engraved horizontally and are filled in with hatching marks to form a pattern. A ridge of clay over the forehead and above the ears indicates the hairline. On the two larger heads a few rows of small clay balls indicate hair decorations. The mouth consists of lips – the smaller heads also have teeth. The seventh head has the snout of an animal and is the only head that represents an animal.

Some archaeological research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

Some of the pottery vessels were decorated with a red ochre wash. Two major decoration

motifs occurred on the pots:

- Punctuation, using a single stylus and
- Broadline incision, the more common motif

A number of Early Iron Age pottery collections from Mpumalanga and Limpopo may be compared to the Plaston sample. They include Silver Leaves, Eiland, Matola, Klingbiel and the Lydenburg Heads site. The Plaston sample is distinguished from samples of these sites in terms of rim morphology, the majority of rims from Plaston are rounded and very few beveled. Rims from the other sites show more beveled rims (Evers, 1977:176).

Early Iron Age pottery was also excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998). This site known as the Riverside site is situated a few kilometers north of Nelspruit next to the confluence of the Nelspruit and Crocodile River. It was discovered during the course of an environmental impact assessment for the new Mpumalanga Government complex/ offices. A bulldozer cutting exposed storage pits, cattle byres, a burial and midden on the crest of a gentle slope. Salvage excavations conducted during December 1997 and March 1998 recovered the burial and contents of several pits.

One of the pits contained among other items, pottery dating to the eleventh century (AD 1070 ± 40 BP) this relates the pottery to the Mzonjani and Broederstroom phases. The early assemblage belongs to the Kwale branch of the Urewe tradition.

During the early 1970's Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied, the Letaba area south of the Groot Letaba River, west of the Lebombo Mountains, east of the great escarpment and north of the Olifants River. The second area was the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area between Lydenburg and Machadodorp.

These two areas are referred to as the Lowveld and escarpment respectively. The earliest work on Iron Age archaeology was conducted by Trevor and Hall in 1912. This revealed prehistoric copper-, gold- and iron mines. Schwelinus (1937) reported smelting furnaces, a salt factory and terraces near Phalaborwa. In the same year D.S. van der Merwe located ruins, graves, furnaces, terraces and soapstone objects in the Letaba area.

Mason (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968) started the first scientific excavation in the Lowveld

which was followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an Early Iron Age (EIA) site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Recent research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an Early Iron Age site in Sekhukuneland, known as Mototolong (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). The site is characterized by four large cattle kraals containing ceramics which may be attributed to the Mzonjani and Doornkop occupational phases.

4.2.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi and smaller tribes such as the Pai, Pulana and marked by extensive stonewalled settlements. These are found throughout the Highveld and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roossenekal and Steelpoort. The Swazi were particularly active in the Lowveld during the difaqane period (1820's) and it is well-known that they frequently attacked and ousted smaller herder groups like the Pai and Pulana, especially in the area today known as Low's Creek. They were however prevented from settling in the low-lying areas due to the presence of the tsetse fly and malaria. Consequently there is little evidence of large scale settlement in the Crocodile River valley until the time of colonial settlement (1890's) and later.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Thirteen sites were documented. Some of them have characteristics of previous human settlement or activity, while others are areas where people are currently residing. Five sites are of historic or social significance. They mainly consist of graveyards and historic settlements. Another three graveyards were documented or identified but two of them are located far to the north of the proposed development area and one is located to the south west of the development area at the Elandshoek Railway Station.

None of the sites are considered to be of archaeological value.

Table 5.1. Summary of site location and significance

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>IN proposed development area</i>	<i>OUTSIDE proposed development area</i>	<i>Significant</i>	<i>Not significant</i>
E1	•		•	
E2		•	•	
E3		•	•	
E4		•		•
E5	•		•	
E6	•		•	•
E7		•		
E8		•		•
E9	•			•
E10	•			•
E11	•			•
E12	•			•
E13	•			•

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site E 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is a graveyard which contains approximately 90 graves of people of the Elandshoek area. It was pointed out by informant Mr Alpheus Zulu.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be directly or indirectly impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

5.2.2. Site E 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

The location of at least 100 graves in the vicinity of the historic staff quarters of the Elandshoek Sawmill. It was pointed out by informants Mrss Alpheus Zulu and Selfish Shongwe.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area (See table 5.1).

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.3. Site E 3.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Terracing and some weathered stone walling (fig. 3 and 6, Appendix D) which are the remains of historic dwellings of workers at the Elandshoek Sawmill. Also see Historic map, fig. 4.5.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.4. Site E 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

A number of houses (13) which used to be the dwellings of Elandshoek sawmill staff. (fig. 7, 8 Appendix D). Also see Historic map, fig. 4.5.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.5. Site E 5.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is a graveyard which contains at least 30 graves of people of the Elandshoek area. None of them are marked or have headstones. It was pointed out by informant Mr Selfish Shongwe.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be directly or indirectly impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

5.2.6. Site E 6.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is a graveyard which contains at least 57 graves of people of the Elandshoek area. None of them are marked or have headstones. It was pointed out by informants Mrss Alpheus Zulu and Henry Sumayile.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be directly or indirectly impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

5.2.7. Site E 7.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

An informal dwelling.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.8. Site E 8.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

A modern house.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.9. Site E 9.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

An old barn or packaging facility.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.10. Site E 10.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Informal housing.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.11. Site E 11.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Informal housing.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.12. Site E 12.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Informal housing.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.13. Site E 13.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Informal housing.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

TABLE 5.2. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
E1	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E2	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E3	Ruins of workers quarters	Local Community, buildings	High, Local community Archaeological: Medium potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E4	Houses of historic sawmill employees	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E5	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E6	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Elandshoek community
E7	Informal dwelling	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E8	Houses of historic sawmill employees	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E9	Informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E10	Informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E11	Informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E12	Informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community
E13	Informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Elandshoek community

TABLE 5.3. Significance allocation of located sites

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/ historic material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
E1	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Fair	+ - 90	Fair
E2	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Fair	+ - 100	Fair
E3	Ruins of workers quarters	Not known	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: Some potential Historically: Poor	1	Fair
E4	None. Houses	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	13	Good
E5	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Poor	At least 30	Poor
E6	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	57	Good
E7	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	1	Fair
E8	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	2	Fair
E9	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	Many. Not counted	Fair
E10	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	Many. Not counted	Fair
E11	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	Many. Not counted	Fair
E12	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	Many. Not counted	Good to Fair
E13	None	N/A	Local community	Elandshoek	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Fair	Many. Not counted	Good to Fair

6. Findings and recommendations

The bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed. Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation. It should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description**. Sites E 1, E 2, E 5 and E 6 are all regarded as being significant as they are graveyard sites. E 1, E 5 and E 6 are located within the proposed development area (See table 5.1) and should not be damaged or disturbed by development activity. Sites E 4 and E 7 – E 13 are not regarded as being of archaeological or historic significance.

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12. NTS 7100 159/323 Barberton: Natives on “Berlin No 119”.

13. NTS 7713 19/333 Removal of undesirable Native, Berlin 119, White Labour Forestry Settlement.

14. NTS 9950 794/408C2 Compound State Saw Mills Elandshoek Nelspruit.

15. TPS 36 TA 54/482314 Elandshoek Cemetery.

16. URU 1713; URU 1999; URU 657; URU 785.

Appendix A

Terminology

“Alter” means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or other decoration or any other means.

“Archaeological” means –

- Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features or structures;
- Rock Art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artifacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;

“Conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance;

“Cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;

“Development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

“Expropriate” means the process as determined by the terms of and according to procedures described in the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975);

“Foreign cultural property”, in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science;

“Grave” means a place of internment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;

“Heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance;

“Heritage register” means a list of heritage resources in a province;

“Heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, established in terms of section 11, or, insofar as this Act (25 of 1999) is applicable in or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA);

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a

place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

“Improvement” in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act (25 of 1999);

“Land” includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;

“Living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- cultural tradition;
- oral history;
- performance;
- ritual;
- popular memory;
- skills and techniques;
- indigenous knowledge systems; and
- the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

“Management” in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of the Act;

“Object” means any moveable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of the Act, including –

- any archaeological artifact;
- palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- meteorites;
- other objects referred to in section 3 of the Act;

“Owner” includes the owner’s authorized agent and any person with a real interest in the property and –

- in the case of a place owned by the State or State-aided institutions, the Minister or any other person or body of persons responsible for the care, management or control of that place;
- in the case of tribal trust land, the recognized traditional authority;

“Place” includes –

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;

“Site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

“Structure” means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith

Appendix B

9. List of located sites

Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered E 1-13. The initials “E” represents Elandshoek followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to the site.

9.1. Site name: E 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70332° E

25.49852° S

Photo: Fig. 1, 2.

9.2. Site name: E 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.71361° E

25.50698° S

Photo: Fig. 3-5.

9.3. Site name: E 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.71159° E

25.50573° S

Photo: Fig. 6.

9.4. Site name: E 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.71510° E

25.50375° S

Photo: Fig. 7, 8.

9.5. Site name: E 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70875° E

25.49501° S

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.6. Site name: E 6 (Site 6)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70183° E

25.48679° S

Photo: Fig. 11, 12.

9.5. Site name: E 7 (Site 7)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70252° E

25.50194° S

Photo: Fig. 13.

9.5. Site name: E 8 (Site 8)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70530° E

25.50270° S

Photo: Fig. 14, 15.

9.5. Site name: E 9 (Site 9)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70348° E

25.49808° S

Photo: Fig. 16.

9.5. Site name: E 10 (Site 10)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70737° E

25.50027° S

Photo: Fig. 17.

9.5. Site name: E 11 (Site 11)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.70236° E

25.49512° S

Photo: Fig. 18.

9.5. Site name: E 12 (Site 12)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

GPS reading: 30.69947° E

25.48966° S

Photo: Fig. 19.

9.5. Site name: E 13 (Site 13)

Date of compilation: 12/11/2010

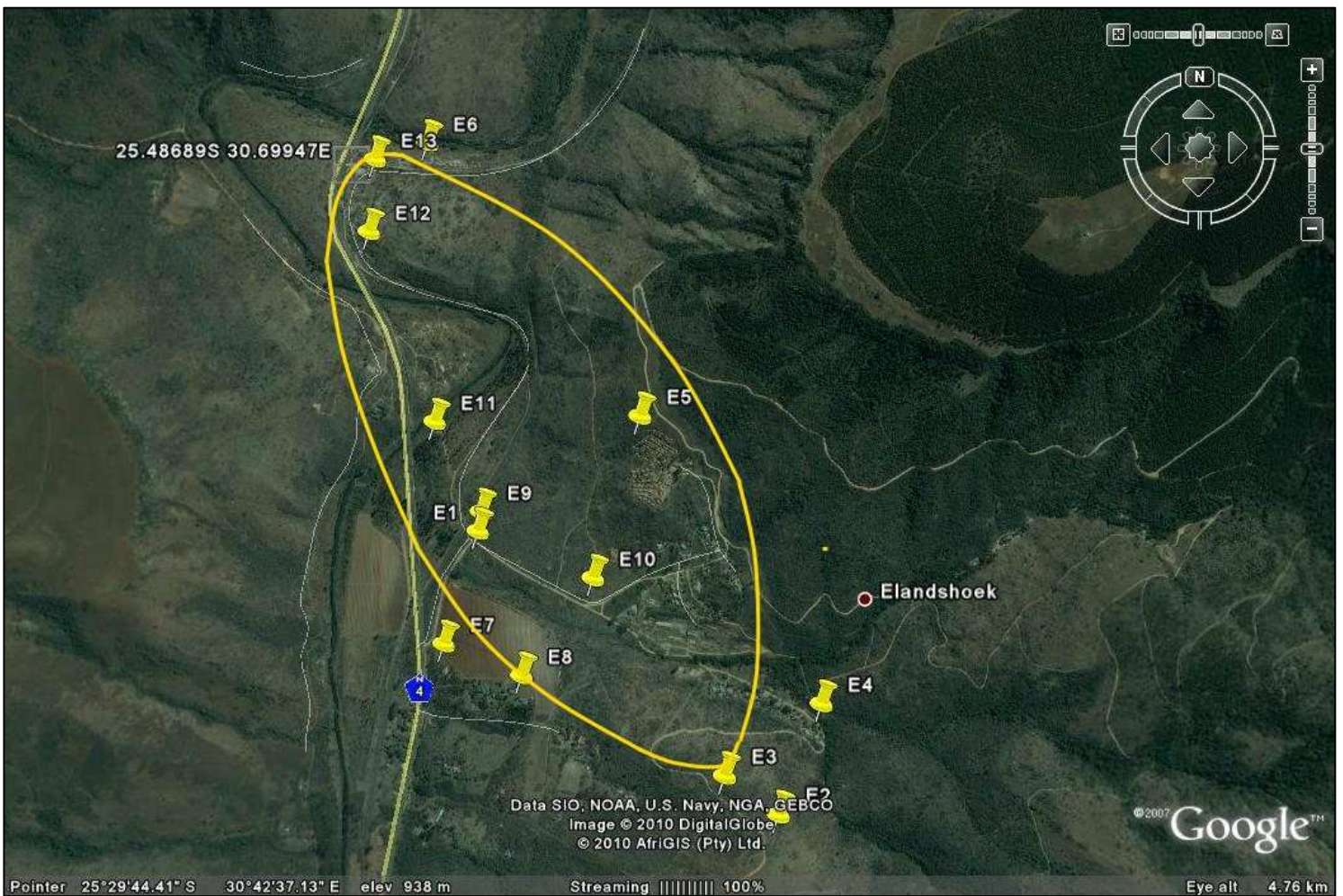
GPS reading: 30.69947° E

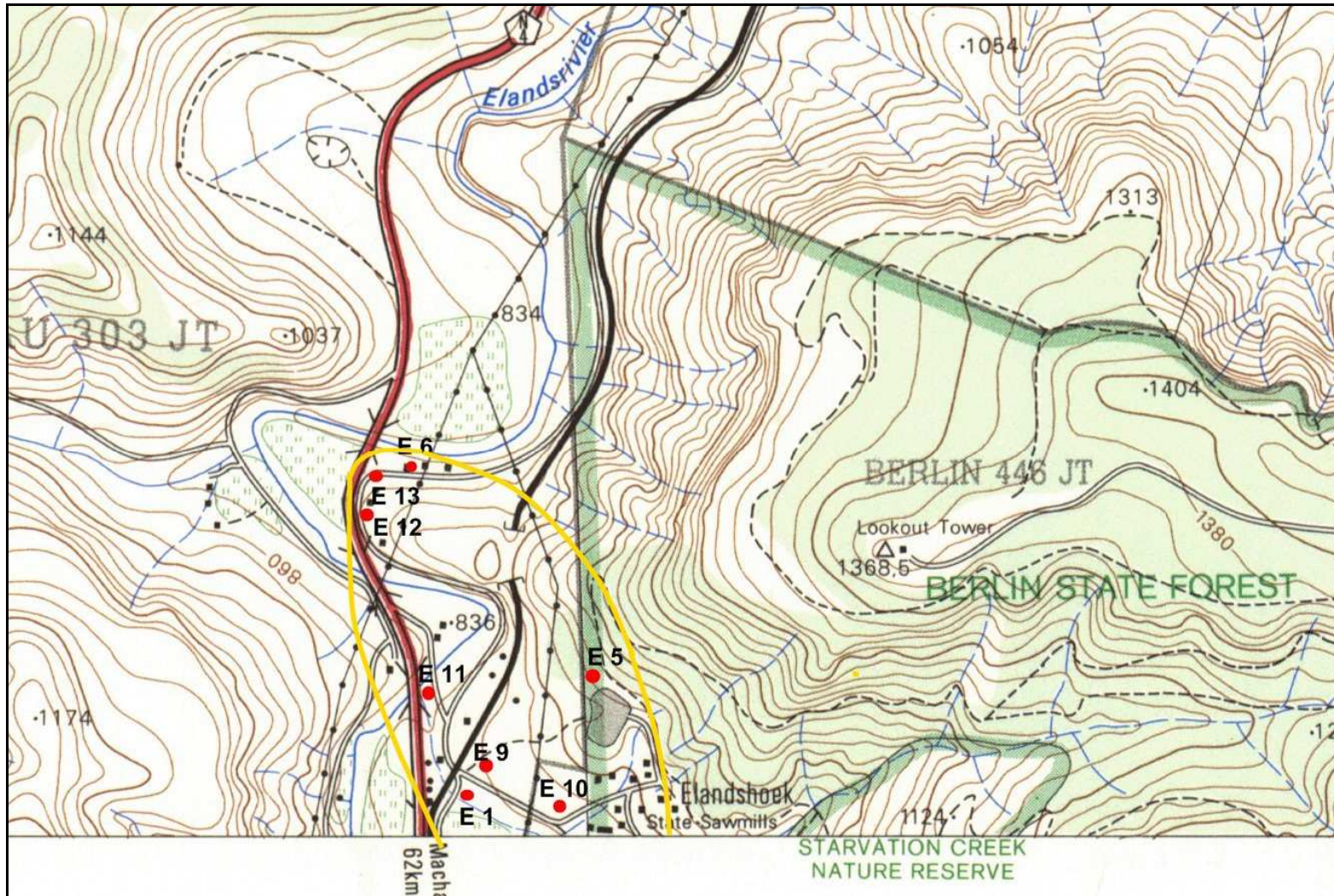
25.48689° S

Photo: Fig. 20.

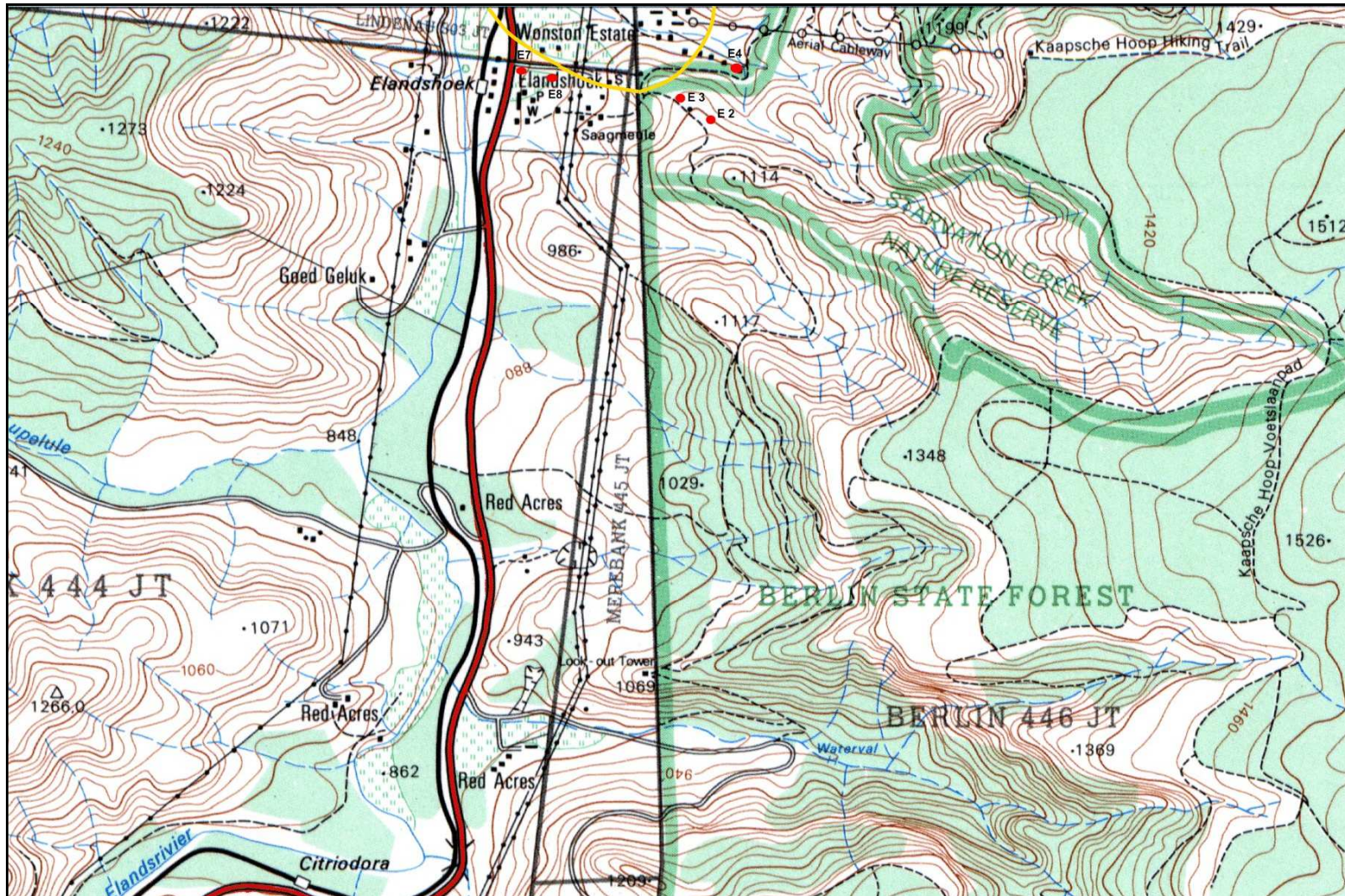
Appendix C – Maps

Yellow border: Proposed impacted area.





Map 1:50 000 2530 DA, Ngodwana (1984). Yellow border: Proposed impacted area.



Map 1:50 000 2530 BC (1984). Yellow border: Proposed impacted area.

Appendix D



Fig. 1. Site E 1. Mr Zulu shows where one of the graves are located.



Fig. 2. Site E 1. More of the graves at the graveyard located here. Photo taken north-east.



Fig. 3. Site E 2. Terracing indicates where the dwellings/ quarters of workers of the Elandshoek sawmill were located.



Fig. 4. Site E 2. Mr Zulu at the grave of a relative.



Fig. 5. Site E 2. Mr Selfish Shongwe also shows where some of his relatives are buried.



Fig. 6. Site E 3. Terracing indicates the pervious location of worker's dwellings. Indicated by yellow arrows.



Fig. 7. Site E 4. One of the 13 houses which used to be dwellings of employees at Elandshoek Sawmill.



Fig. 8. Site E 4. One of the 13 timber houses which were dwellings for sawmill employees.



Fig. 9. Site E 5. Informant Selfish Shongwe points out a graveyard. Arrows indicate grave dressings.



Fig. 10. Close to site E 5. Existing dwellings on the proposed development area.



Fig. 11. Site E 6. A formal graveyard with some 57 graves. Photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 12. Site E 6. One of the few marked graves at the graveyard.



Fig. 13. Site E 7. Photo taken in southern direction.



Fig. 14. Site E 8. Photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 15. Site E 8. Photo taken in southern direction.



Fig. 16. Site E 9. Photo taken north-east.



Fig. 17. Site E 10. Photo taken north-east.



Fig. 18. Site E 11. Photo taken west.



Fig. 19. Site E 12. Photo taken east.



Fig. 20. Site 13. Photo taken in eastern direction.