

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the
farm The Fountains 58 JU, near White River, in the
Mbombela Local Municipal area, Mpumalanga Province.

Compiled by



For NatureNet Property Consultants CC

Surveyor: Mr JP Celliers

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Executive summary

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Nature Net Property Consultants on the farm The Fountains 58 JU near the town of White River. The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historic features. The proposed development activity to take place on the property includes a Retirement Village, Eco Housing Estate and a commercial component.

Six sites were documented. The sites comprise of three graveyards (WF1-WF3) with a high significance rating, and structures which are rated with varying historic significance including a historic bell tower (WF4), workers compound (WF5) and farm sheds (WF6). Some of the documented sites (site WF6) are not located within the proposed development area. Certain parts of this report is highly confidential and may not be reproduced without the permission of the client.

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 CC was commissioned to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on portion 35 and 46 of the farm Roodewal 251 JT. The affected area is located near Nelspruit and some 300 hectares in extent, which is located within the boundaries of the Mbombela Local Municipality.

The survey was conducted for NatureNet Property Consultants and forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment foregoing proposed development including a Retirement Village, Eco Housing Estate and a commercial component.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999) and the NEMA (National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998) requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have specialist heritage 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, historical 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; and

other 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).

Cultural resources are unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities (Van Vollenhoven, 1995:3).

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 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. Often 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 Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on approximately 750 ha of farm land located near White River. The proposed development area is currently used as farmland and is planted mainly with eucalyptus and some 100 hectares of macadamia trees. The area is located within the Legogote Sour Bushveld veld type (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

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

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study should meet the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. A desktop archival study followed by a physical survey of the impacted areas was conducted. This was done to assess whether graves or features of historical or archaeological value exist on the property.

During this survey, residents on the property were consulted to establish whether any graves are located in the area.

SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency) and the relevant legislation (Act 25 of 1999, National Heritage Resources Act) require that the following components be included in an Archaeological 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. This is done by means of foot surveys, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area.

3.1. Desktop 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, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published and unpublished historical reports and articles
- Archival documents from the National Archives in 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.

Within 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 site's 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 containing 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 (Bergh, 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 (emaMbayi) 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 Ndwande under Zwide 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.

During the nineteenth century the Lowveld area of Mpumalanga was extensively settled by both Bantu and European groups that migrated into this area. Bantu migration was mainly as a result of political upheaval during the *mfecane* (“the crushing” in Nguni). This was a period of bloody tribal and faction struggles in present-day KwaZulu Natal and on the Highveld area, which occurred around the early 1820’s until the late 1830’s (Bergh, 1998). It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka’s Zulus to attack other tribes (Giliomee, 2003). During this period, a movement of Swazi people took place to the areas north and northwest of Swaziland. As a result reports indicate that the Swazi were living in the Lowveld area by the 1840’s (Bergh, 1998).

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.

According to Bornman:

“Mswati continued his attacks on the emaMbayi (Sotho) tribes living south of the Ngwenya (Crocodile) and the Mlambongwane (Kaap) Rivers, who fled into the present day Kruger National Park and into the mountainous area of Mphakeni (Crocodile Gorge) and the Three Sisters Mountains. But as soon as the Swazi army had retreated, the emaMbayi returned to their old haunts and reoccupied them.

Again the Swazi regiments drove the emaMbayi from this area. The battle, which took place near the creek, today known as Low’s Creek, west of the Three Sisters Mountain, was so fierce that the creek ran red with the blood of the slain. After the battle the Swazi named the creek: the red (or blood) river (Mantibovu) and the Three Sisters they named Mbayiyane, meaning the „mountain of the emaMbayi“.

Mswati proceeded systematically to settle this area with members of his own family and trusted commoners after they killed Tsibeni and evicted the remnants of his people who fled to an area near Legogote, where they are still living today” (Bornman, 1995).

Archaeological evidence recorded in *Prehistory of the Transvaal: a record of human activity* does however refer to the presence of terraced settlement and a set of “unusual group of walls” that most likely indicates the presence of a small Iron Age agricultural village in the vicinity of the area in which the farm is located in Mpumalanga (Mason, 1962). Information cited in the *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies* confirms the presence of Late Iron Age settlements in the area between ca 1000 and 1800 (Bergh, 1998).

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).

Permanent European (Voortrekker) settlement of the eastern areas of Mpumalanga 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. Voortrekkers started migrating into the area in 1845. Andries-Ohrigstad was the first town established in this area in July 1845 after the Voortrekkers 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 then known (Bergh, 1998).

Due to internal strife and differences between the various Voortrekker 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. The Republic of Lydenburg 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.

As can be expected, the migration of Europeans into the north would have a significant impact on the indigenous people who populated the land. This was also the case in Mpumalanga. In 1839 Mswati succeeded Sobhuza (also known as Somhlomo) as king of the Swazi. Threatened by the ambitions of his half brothers, including Malambule, who had support from the Zulu king Mpande, he turned to the Ohrigstad Boers for protection. He claimed that the land that the Boers had settled on was Swazi property. The

Commandant General of the Ohrigstad settlement, Andries Hendrik Potgieter, responded that the land was ceded to him by the Pedi leader Sekwati, in return for protection of the Pedi from Swazi attacks (Giliomee, 2003).

However, in reaction to the increasingly authoritarian way in which Potgieter conducted affairs at Ohrigstad, the Volksraad of Ohrigstad saw Mswati's offer as a means to obtain more respectable title deeds for the property (Bonner, 1978). According to a sales contract set up between the Afrikaners and the Swazi people on 25 July 1846, the whites were the rightful owners of the land that had its southern border at the Crocodile River, which stretched out in a westerly direction up to Elandspruit; of which the eastern border was where the Crocodile and Komati rivers joined and then extended up to Delagoa bay in the north (Van Rooyen, 1951). The Europeans bought the land for a 100 heads of cattle (Huyser). The area where the farm Roodewal 251 JT is located formed part of the land that was ceded to the Europeans (Boers) by the Swazis. Apparently, Swazi people could stay on the land only if the farmers asked permission from the South African Republic for them to be able to do so (Huyser, p 87).

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 ceded the land west of the Olifants River as part of the unification agreement to the District of Pretoria (Bergh, 1998).

From 1860 to 1881, the population of Europeans in the central Transvaal was already very dense and the administrative machinery of their leaders was firmly in place. Many of the policies that would later lead to the apartheid laws had already been developed (Bergh, 1998). In November 1864, for example, the broad design of the guidelines concerning the pass-system for blacks, the provision of labour, the obligatory tax and the carrying of firearms, had been published in the Government Gazette (Bergh, 1998).

Thus, at the turn of the decade in 1860 the farm The Fountains was 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 farm was 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 this particular farm:

- **The Fountains** (Lydenburg District) **217** (Barberton District) **17** (Nelspruit District) **58 JU** (Witrivier District)

In 1952 a brief history of the town of White River was compiled by several local inhabitants of the town for the Van Riebeeck Festival. This source although not academically written is one of the few sources that give a more detailed outline of the establishment of the town.

According to this source the area was probably called Manzimhlope by black people who lived in the area, which translates into White River. Hunters were some of the first white people to arrive in the area in the 1800's. The discovery of gold at Sabie, Pelgrimsrust and Barberton led to a general influx of white people into the area on a more permanent basis. By the late 1800's several white families resided in the area. Surnames mentioned are: Wolhunter, De Beer, Steenkamp, Strydom, Maritz, Stoltz, Koekemoer, Zietsman, Van Rooyen, Schalkwyk, Broodryk, Bronkors, Stander and Lloyd.¹

After the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), Lord Alfred Milner, was responsible for rebuilding the war torn country and it was part of his policy to establish settlements for former British soldiers who had fought during the war. White River was chosen as one of the places for such a settlement to be established. A pamphlet was distributed in Great Britain to inform settlers of the area's potential. The land was apparently suitable for the planting of bananas, citrus, the winter planting of vegetables and the establishment of

¹ *Geskiedenis van Witrivier*, 10 Januarie 1952. Van Riebeeckfees.

forestry. It would also make excellent grazing land for cattle, sheep and goats. £60 000 was spend on the establishment of the settlement, which included the digging of a 16 mile canal from the White river for the irrigation of the farm White River. A town area was laid out and the first two government buildings built were a Police Office and a school.

Small plots or farms of about 100 acres each were given to the immigrants. The White River's Farmers' Association was established in 1905. By 1907 it was clear that the government had not kept to the promises made as stated in the pamphlet. Some of the issues raised by the immigrants were the fact that the land was mostly not suitable for winter planting of vegetables due to frost damage. That they were suffering the loss of sheep and goats and wanted the plots re-measured so that cattle farming could be pursued. They also felt that the price they paid for the land was too high. Another issue was the fact that they were told a journey to Nelspruit would take them an hour and a half to complete, but the journey actually took them 3 to 4 hours due to the poor condition of the roads.

By 1911 most of the immigrants had apparently left the area and at a meeting of remaining residents it was stated: "That the government be requested to appoint a Commission to go into the White River ground settlement now practically vacant and going to ruin". In 1914 the farm White River and the canal was sold to a private syndicate. After the end of World War One in 1918 new settlers came to stay in the area. No mention is made of the farm The Fountains in this brief history.

4.1.3. 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 no information could be obtained of any historical data that directly affected the farm and the immediate vicinity of the area in which the farm, The Fountains 58 JU, is located. According to the map (fig. 4.1.) taken from J.S. Bergh, (red), *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika, Die vier noordelike provinsies*, p. 54, it would seem that the closest battle to the farm would have been the one at Paardeplaats (Long Tom pass). No other information specifically relating to the farm in any other books on the Anglo-Boer War could be traced. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the

Lowveld does indeed have a very interesting history regarding events that transpired during the war.



Fig. 4.1. Battlefields during the Anglo-Boer War in Mpumalanga.

4.1.4. Historical overview of maps and ownership of The Fountains farm

The following section contains various maps indicating the farm The Fountains 58 JU as well as some information that could be gathered on the ownership of the farm. The maps date from 1877 to 1986. Of interest is the fact that the farm does not appear labeled on the early maps and thus was probably not yet gazetted. The photographs do, however, show the land on which the farm was later established.



Fig. 4.2. Detail from Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal and Surrounding Territories (1877) showing the area in which the farm under investigation is located.

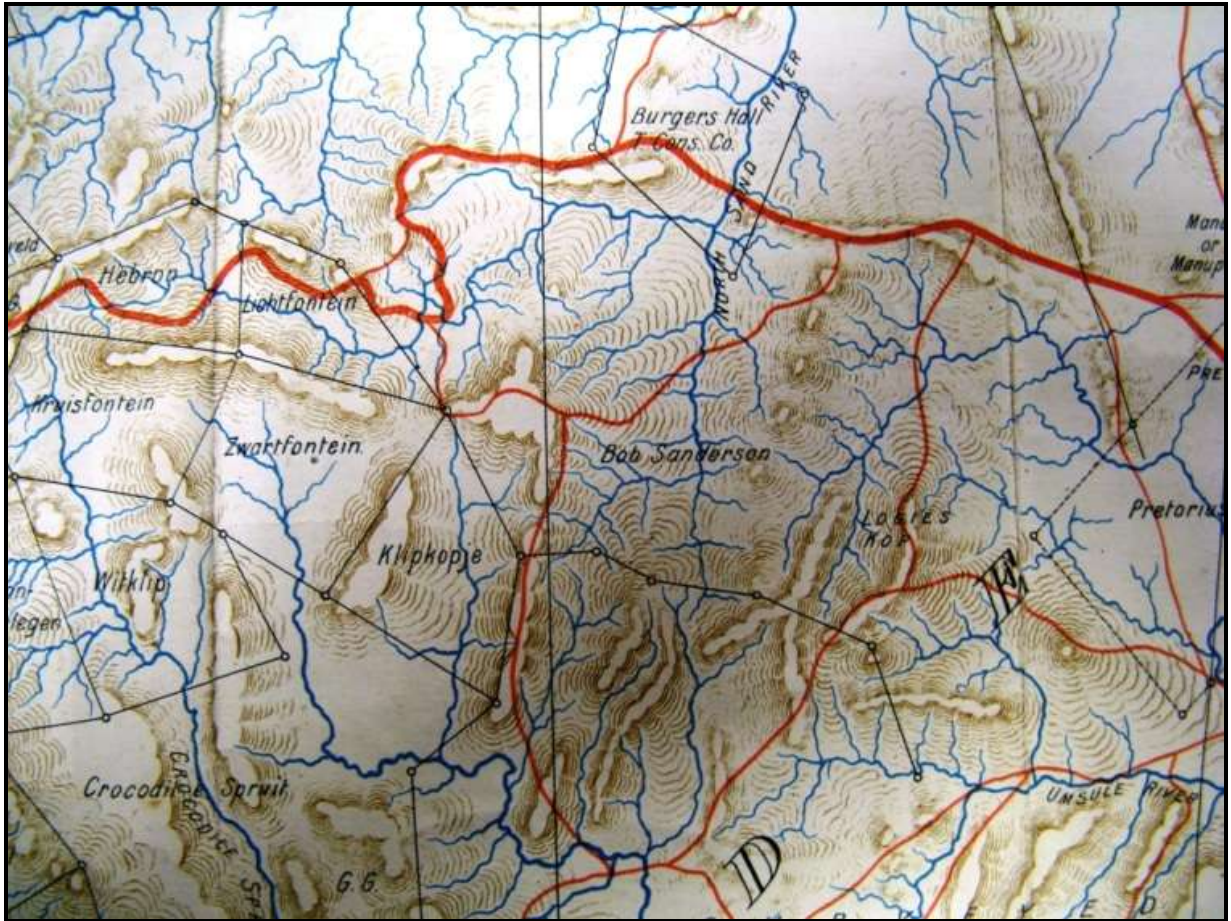


Fig. 4.3. Imperial Map of South Africa: De Kaap. 1900.



Fig. 4.4. Magisterial District Map: Barberton. 1906.



Fig. 4.5. Union of South Africa: Province of Transvaal Electoral Division Map: Barberton. 1913.

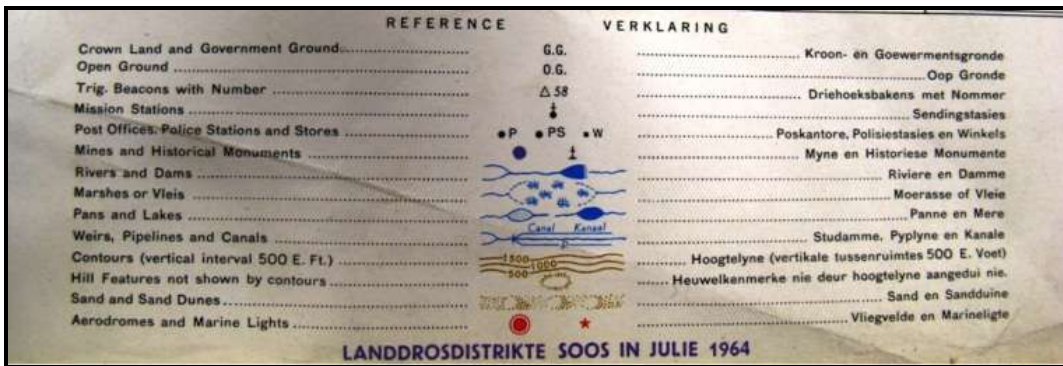
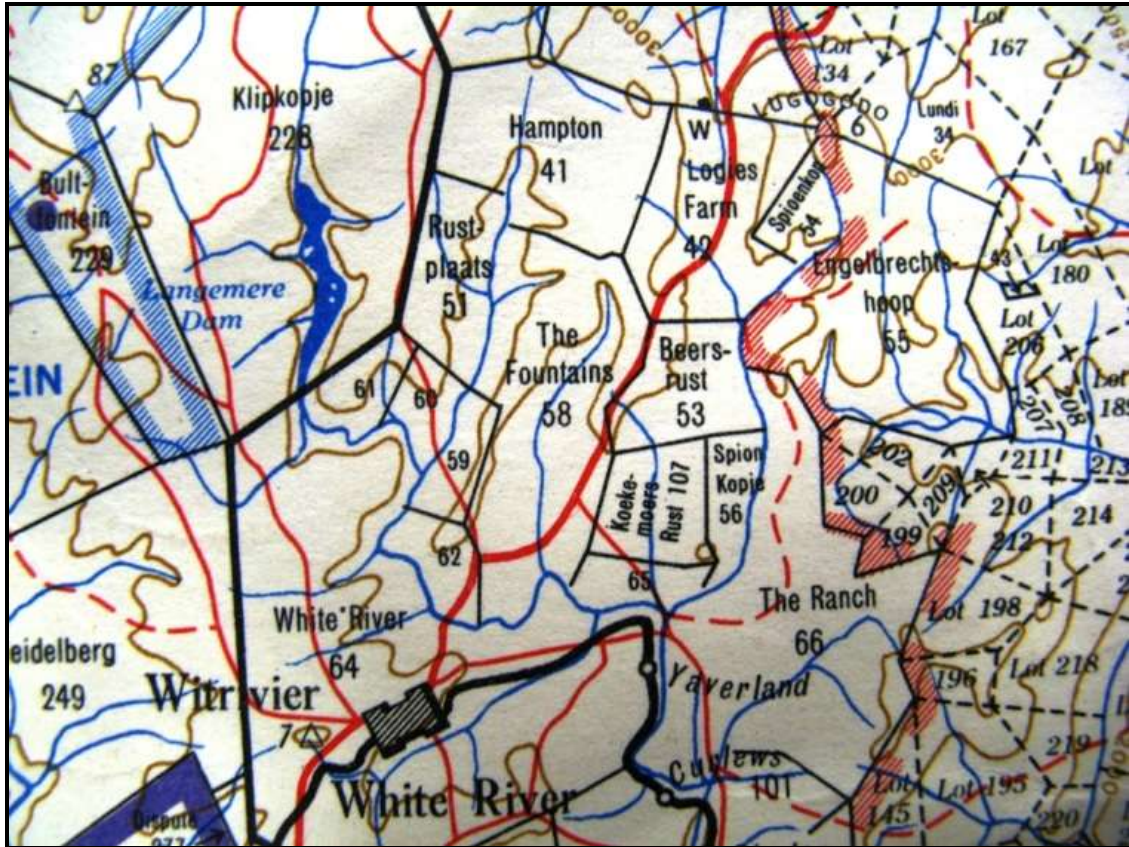


Fig. 4.6. A 1:250 000 Map of Barberton (2530). 1964.

The following section gives an overview of title deed history where this could be traced from various records at the National Archives in Pretoria. The first section of the title deed entry sheet for The Fountains 58 JU is missing from the title deed book at the archives. The archival personnel were unable to locate this missing section. “Book 2” of the title deed entries for the Barberton and Nelspruit Districts could also not be located and therefore a complete title deed history of the farm could not be given. It will be possible to get a full title deed history from the Title Deeds Office at the Office of the Surveyor General. However, it would be best to obtain this information by making use of attorneys who specialise in this service as there are various fees and bureaucratic issues involved. The following information could, however, be traced:

- On 25 June 1914 the Government issued Executive Council Resolution, No. 2069 for a Grown Grant in favour of W.A. Lynn and S. Chanenski, trading together in co-partnership as Lynn & Chanenski. The grant was for The Fountains no. 217, comprising of the Lot numbers: 7, 9, 10, 10a/13, 17, 25/6, 29, 100/2, known as section E in the District of Barberton and measuring 1585 morgen 305 square roods for the amount of £1516.7.6.
- The following table gives an overview of title deed ownership dating from 1921 to 1939 that could be traced in the National Archive in Pretoria.

PORTION	TRANSFERRED FROM	TRANSFERRED TO	DATE OF TRANSFER	FOR THE SUM OF (pounds / £)
C	W.A. Lynn	G.A. Chalkley	30-09-1921	£500
Remaining Extent of Portion B	A. Hopper	G.A. Chalkley	29-08-1922	£2100
Portion A	A.P. Fourie	T.W. White & I.D. Kirk	17-03-1923	£1745
½ of Portion A	Certificate of Title	T.W. White	16-05-1923	

Portion 1 of Portion B	J.A. Byng	E.R. Collingwood Millet	15-03-1924	£3400
Portion D	W.A. Lynn	T.B. Lynes	16-11-1926	£600
½ share in Portion A	T.W. White	L.D. Kirk	28-03-1928	£1750
Remaining Extent of Portion B	G.A. Chalkley	D.W. Chalkley	27-06-1930	£8000
Portion 2 of Portion B	G.A. Chalkley	D.W. Chalkley	27-06-1930	£8000
Portion 3 of portion B	G.A. Chalkley	D.W. Chalkley	27-06-1930	£8000
Portion C	G.A. Chalkley	D.W. Chalkley	27-06-1930	£8000
Portion 1 of Portion A	L.D. Kirk	G.A. Chalkley	11-04-1935	£1564-2-1
Portion 2 of Portion A	L.D. Kirk	G.A. Chalkley	11-04-1935	£1564-2-1
Portion D called Casterbridge	Estate of J.B. Lynes	R.M. Robertson	14-12-1936	£1050
½ share in Portion D called Casterbridge	R.M. Robertson	T.W. Holman Lawrence	3-5-1937	£525
Portion 1 of Portion B	E.R.C. Millet	G.A. Chalkley	30-06-1937	£175-14-8
Portion 10 of Portion A	L.D. Kirk	H.P. Jeppe	27-06-1939	£2 000

- The following information could be found in the National Archives that mentions the establishment of a business on a portion of the farm The Fountains 58 JU during the 1980's. This is the only information that could be traced which had direct bearing on happenings on the farm during the late twentieth century.

In July 1980 Mrs. L. More, the daughter of Mrs. I. Chalkley, submitted with her business partner, Mr. Nell, an application to the government for the approval of opening a fruit-vegetable-herbs and plant trading stall or "padstal" on Portion 10 of Portion 2 of the farm, The Fountains.

As recommendation for the application to be considered favourably, mention is made that there used to be a forestry plantation on the property and that this part of the property would therefore not be suitable for farming. Mention is also made that any farming endeavour would be pointless as there was a "samedromming van Swartes" in the area who would steal the produce from any large scale farming venture.

On 5 August 1980 the Town Council of White River wrote a letter in which it stated that the application could not be considered favourably as any establishment of business on farming land in close proximity to the town would be discouraged as it would have a negative effect on businesses located in the town itself. The farm land in question is located 3 kilometers outside the town of White River.

However, from subsequent correspondence it becomes evident that the local licensing official, the Health Inspector, the Magistrate and the Department of Roads, had all ready given permission for the venture to be developed. Thus, by July 1980 it would seem that the building which was to be used as the farm stall had already been built. It was only after the building work was completed that the owners of the property were informed that they would also need the permission of the Town Council of White River and a permit from the Department of Planning and Development in order to conduct business on the site.

On 07 November 1980 the application was referred to the Physical Planning Branch within the Office of the Prime Minister for approval. As motivation for approval it was pointed out that the applicants had spent quite a sum of money on the building of the

farm stall and that except for the Town Council no other government departments had any issues with the granting of a business licence. The Minister subsequently approved the granting of a licence on 10 November 1980.

On 24 February 1981, Mrs. L. More wrote a letter to a Mr. Geldenhuys at the Office of the Director General within the Office of the Prime Minister. She thanked him for his assistance in obtaining a fruit and vegetable licence and also informed him that she would now like to apply for a Food Manufacturing Licence.

From further correspondence it seems that the necessary application forms were sent to Mrs. More. She indicated that the licence would be for the manufacturing of homemade preserves, such as marmalades and jams. In a proposal submitted it seems that the business was called the Folly Farm Market. Mention is made that this was not just your average farm stall. It was built in a Cape Dutch Architecture style (see picture submitted with the application below) and that many national and international tourists had congratulated the owners on its design. It would also seem that tourists were looking for “a place where they could break the journey and have tea, light refreshments and also [have] the possibility to see something of historical and or educational interest”. Tourists who stopped at the farm stall requested items such as teas, cold drinks, light refreshments, African curios and homemade produce. As the owners did not have the necessary licences to sell these items they had accordingly lost potential customers.



Fig. 4.7. Picture submitted with the application, showing the proposed development.

1981.

They were thus submitting an application for a Food Manufacturing Licence, General Dealer's Licence, Museum Licence (to enable them to have a museum relating to the arts of tanning, African home crafts and the principles of Taxidermy) and a Restaurant Licence.

On 2 December 1981 the Town Council of White River informed the Director of Local Government that the council again opposed the application on the grounds of the same reason the initial request was opposed. On 6 September 1982 the Department of Local Government informed Mrs. More that the application for the "erection of a Curio shop, Restaurant (tea-garden) and food manufacturers in terms of section 8 (1) of Act 88 of 1967" had been refused.

On 3 December 1982 Mrs. More again wrote to the Director of Local Government and submitted various reasons why the refusal of granting a permit should be reconsidered. The letter was accompanied by a letter from a Mr. T.C. Owen, a former Director of the South African Tourist Corporation in which he supported the granting of a licence and

used as motivation the fact that tourists were in need of recreational and rest stop facilities within the area the farm stall was located.

On 17 June 1985 the Office of the Director of Local Government wrote to Mrs More and informed her that permission for the necessary licences had been approved. On 26 July 1985 the Town Council of White River addressed a letter to the department in which it stated that it “noted with discontent” that these licences had been issued and wanted to “ascertain ... on what grounds the application for industrial and business rights were granted in respect of the ... land”.

From further correspondence in the file it would seem that there were some issues relating to the closing down of an existing access road to the farm stall from one of the main roads and that a new access road which complied with the relevant local government regulations had to be constructed. On 3 December 1985 Solomon & Nicolson Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers submitted various photos to the Director of the Department of Local Government that set out the location of the farm stall in relation to the national and provincial roads. According to the letter:

Photograph A: Marked the proposed trading site and the existing access road near the tank stand. (Fig. 4.8.).

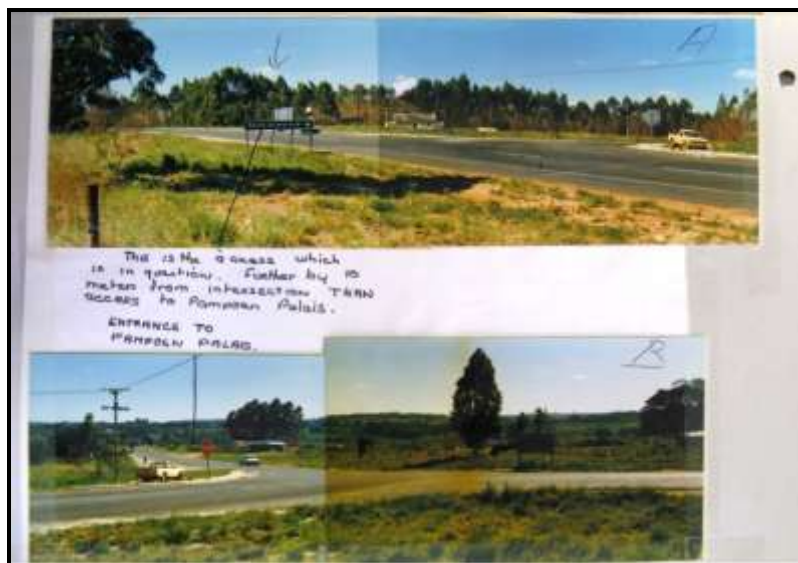


Fig. 4.8. Photo “A” above and “B” below

Photograph B: Trading site of another farm stall the “Pampoen Palais” which is situated on the same road but nearer to the intersection. (Fig.4.8.).



Fig. 4.9.

Photograph C: The view of the proposed trading site across the “Numbihek” road. The existing access road is beyond the signboards. The alternative access road is through the trees. (Fig. 4.9 and 4.10).



Fig. 4.10.

The letter also makes mention that the proposed business will depend entirely on passing trade and therefore it would be essential for access to be directly from the national road. If the suggested access route should be built visitors would have been more than likely to miss the turnoff to the farm stall. Mention was also made that the “Pampoen Palais” which had a similar business license also had access directly of the national road and that it was situated nearer to the intersection than their client’s proposed business. No mention is made whether this issue was indeed resolved or not.

4.1.5. History of Bantu and European interaction on the farm The Fountains 58 JU

Unfortunately no files could be traced in the National Archives that directly refer to bantu who resided on the farm, The Fountains 58 JU. It is, however, interesting to note that a land claim has been lodged by one Mr. Mfana Nelson Lubisi (ID: 5307145685081) representing the Lubisi and Mashele families.² Mention is also made in this notice that the farm would first have been known as The Folly Farm 77 JS before the name was seemingly changed to The Fountains 58 JU. There is, however, no archival information that confirms this statement. Searches done on the databasis of the National Archives did not return any relevant information that refers to a farm called the Folly Farm in the Nelspruit region. No information on a farm with the number 77 JS could also be traced at this stage. It could be that the Folly Farm refers to a portion of the original farm The Fountains 58 JU. The farm could also colloquially have been known as the Folly Farm among local bantu people in the area. This is, however, mere speculation. Nevertheless, it is evident from the notice in the gazette that the claimants are claiming the entire property.

At present there does not seem to be any information that directly refer to the removal of bantu speaking individuals from The Fountains 58 JU. No information could also be traced that refer to any Bantu and European interaction on this specific farm. This does not, however, imply that no information exists. It is recommended that the owners of the property trace and speak to the claimants and very importantly speak to current and former owners and farm workers of the properties and record this information. Once more information has been recorded further archival studies can be done.

The following information on the proposed establishment of a bantu “Community compound” on the farm adjoining The Fountains 58 JU could be traced. On 01 June 1945 the Secretary of the Townships Board, one Mr. Van Niekerk, wrote to the Secretary for Public Health regarding a site, in close proximity to the farm The Fountains 58 JU, which was recommended for occupation by bantu people who lived in the vicinity of White River. This area is marked “Community Compound” on the map included below (fig.

² Government Gazette, no. 29364,08 November 2006, Volume 497.

4.11). One can see the location of this area in close proximity to the farm The Fountains 58 JU. Mention is made in this letter that the “previous owner of the farm had set aside this portion for his farm employees to live on. It was the intention that the Natives employed on holdings in the vicinity should be allowed to reside thereon”. The letter does not make it clear on what farm this reserved area was situated, but it seems to have been a farm neighbouring The Fountains. Reference is only made to White River Extension 1 Agricultural Holdings.

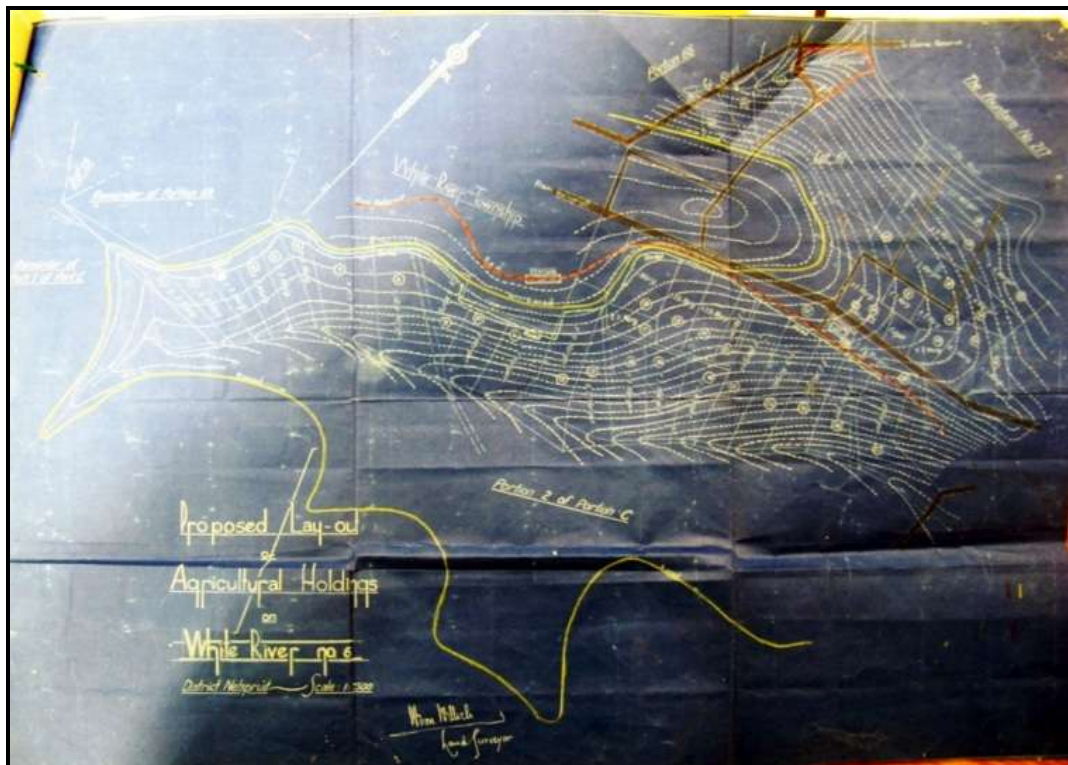


Fig. 4.11. Proposed lay-out of Agricultural holdings on White River no 6. 1945.

The Secretary for Public Health stated in a letter to the Secretary of Native Affairs on 12 September 1945 that “from a public health point of view the site does not appear suitable for location purposes, as it is low-lying and may consequently be malarious.” This aspect would have had to be investigated first before an outcome could be advised.

On 10 October 1945 the Special Justice of the Peace wrote to the Native Commissioner of Nelspruit and stated:

“I am of the opinion that this site is unsuitable for a native location, lying close to the White River and traversed by a small brook and as this site is rather low-lying, it may be malarious (sic). The ground is sloping considerably and is strewn with boulders. This site is also adjacent to the public road leading from White River to the Game Reserve on which there is a big traffic (sic) and Native children playing in the road may cause obstruction. The site is not in a hygienic condition as there are a number of native huts erected thereon built of bamboo poles and thatched grass in a dilapidated condition.

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 marked by extensive stonewalled settlements found throughout the escarpment and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. Smaller tribes such as the Pai and Pulana were attacked by and made to flee from the aggressive Swazi, especially during the *mfecane* (difaqane). They (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. Small, isolated dry-packed stone-walled enclosures found near Nelspruit and surrounding areas may be attributed to these smaller groups who hid away from the Swazi onslaught. The sites were probably not used for extended periods as they were frequently on the move as a result of the onslaught and therefore small, indistinct and with little associated cultural material.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Six sites were documented which has characteristics of previous human settlement or activity. Some of these are of high significance especially sites where graves are located (sites WF 1, WF 2, WF 3). The remainder of the sites consists of structures with varying degrees of significance including high significance (sites WF 4, WF 6) and some with low significance (WF5). Recommendations are based on the layout provided by the developer as in Appendix C.

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site WF 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is a graveyard with four visible graves which have headstones. Only one of the headstones reads has an inscription which reads, “Irene Catherine Chalkley, wife of Guy Anthony Chalkley, Born 11th of June 1915, Died 6th July 1996”. (Photos, fig. 1-3, Appendix D). Local significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

Although the site is not located in the footprint area of the proposed development activity (access roads, stands, Appendix C) there is always secondary impact during development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. Although there is a stone-built wall around the graveyard, it is recommended that the grave site 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 with section 36 of the

National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). It is also recommended that a management plan then be compiled for this feature.

5.2.2. Site WF 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

At least 11 unmarked graves pointed out by farm manager, Mr Errol Cromhout. Local significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The graves are located approximately 22 metres from the closest proposed access road. Although the site is not located in the footprint area of the proposed development activity (access roads, stands, Appendix C) there is always secondary impact during development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is recommended that the grave site 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 with section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). It is also recommended that a management plan then be compiled for this feature.

5.2.3. Site WF 3.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: At least 17 unmarked graves pointed out by farm manager, Mr Errol Cromhout. Local significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

Although the site is not located in the footprint area of the proposed development activity (access roads, stands, Appendix C) there is always secondary impact during development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is recommended that the grave site 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 with section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). It is also recommended that a management plan then be compiled for this feature.

5.2.4. Site WF 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A bell tower which is probably older than 60 years. Local significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

Although the site is not located in the footprint area of the proposed development activity (access roads, stands, Appendix C) there is always secondary impact during development activity.

Mitigation:

The structure is probably older than 60 years and therefore protected by heritage legislation (NHRA, section 34). It is recommended that the structure not be negatively impacted upon by development activity. If impact is unavoidable a permit must be obtained in terms of section 34 of the Act in order for the structure to be destroyed or altered. The structure will have to be properly documented by a professional heritage architect or archaeologist as part of the permit application requirements, this will have further cost implications for the developer/s. It is also recommended that a management plan then be compiled for this feature.

5.2.5. Site WF 5.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: Farm workers quarters. Low significance historical significance, local social significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

Although the site is not located in the footprint area of the proposed development activity (access roads, stands, Appendix C) there is always secondary impact during development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended, the site is not regarded as being significant as it is not older than 60 years.

5.2.6. Site WF 6.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: Three historic farm sheds. Local significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as the sheds/ site is located just north-east of the farm boundary on the neighbouring farm.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

TABLE 5.1. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
WF 1	Graveyard	Historic and Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	White River farming community
WF 2	Graveyard	Historic and Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	The Fountains farming community
WF 3	Graveyard	Historic and Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	The Fountains farming community
WF 4	An historic bell tower	Historic	High, Local community Archaeological: N/A Historic: High	Early 20 th Cent. Lowveld
WF 5	Buildings	Social	Low Archaeological: Not known Historic: Low	The Fountains farming community
WF 6	Historic buildings	Historic and Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Not known Historic: High	Early 20 th Cent. Lowveld

TABLE 5.2. 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
WF1	Graves	Not known	Local farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Not known Historically: Good	4	Good
WF2	Graves	Not known	Local farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Poor to Fair Historically: Poor	11	Poor
WF3	Graves	Not known	Local farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	17	Fair
WF4	Historic structure	N/A	Historic farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Good	1	Good
WF5	Farm workers dwellings	N/A	Local Farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A	1	Good
WF6	Historic farm shed	N/A	Local Farming community	The Fountains 58 JU	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Good	3	Good

6. Findings and recommendations

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description.** Sites WF5 is not regarded as being of archaeological or historic significance, sites WF4 and WF6 does have some historic significance which warrants protection. The remainder of the sites, WF1-WF3 are graveyards which should not be impacted upon. It is recommended that these sites 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 with section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

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.

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Archival study compiled by Past Matters Historical & Heritage Research Consultants.
C.H. Muller and L. Du Preez.

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 WF 1-6. The initials “WF” represents the nearby town, “White River” and the farm “The Fountains” 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: WF 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 21/12/2011

GPS reading: S25°18.1714' E031°02.1197'

Photo: Fig. 1-3.

9.2. Site name: WF 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 21/12/2011

GPS reading: S25°16.7537' E031°02.8414'

Photo: Fig. 4, 5.

9.3. Site name: WF 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 21/12/2011

GPS reading: S25°15.8243' E031°02.8874'

Photo: Fig. 6-8.

9.4. Site name: WF 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 14/01/2012

GPS reading: S25°17.7686' E031°02.4143'

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.5. Site name: WF 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 14/01/2012

GPS reading: S25°17.7526' E031°02.4456'

Photo: Fig. 10.

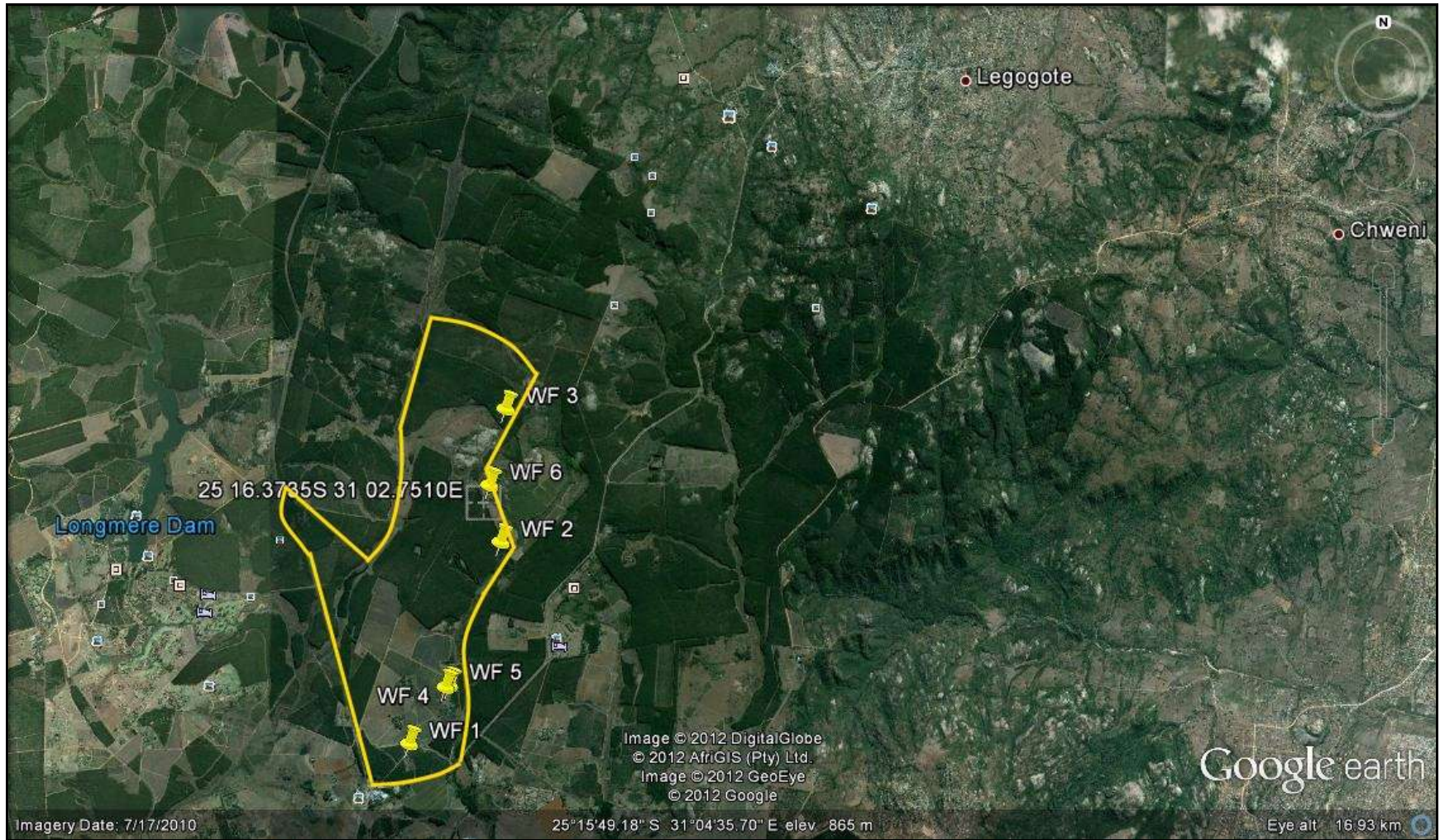
9.6. Site name: WF 6 (Site 6)

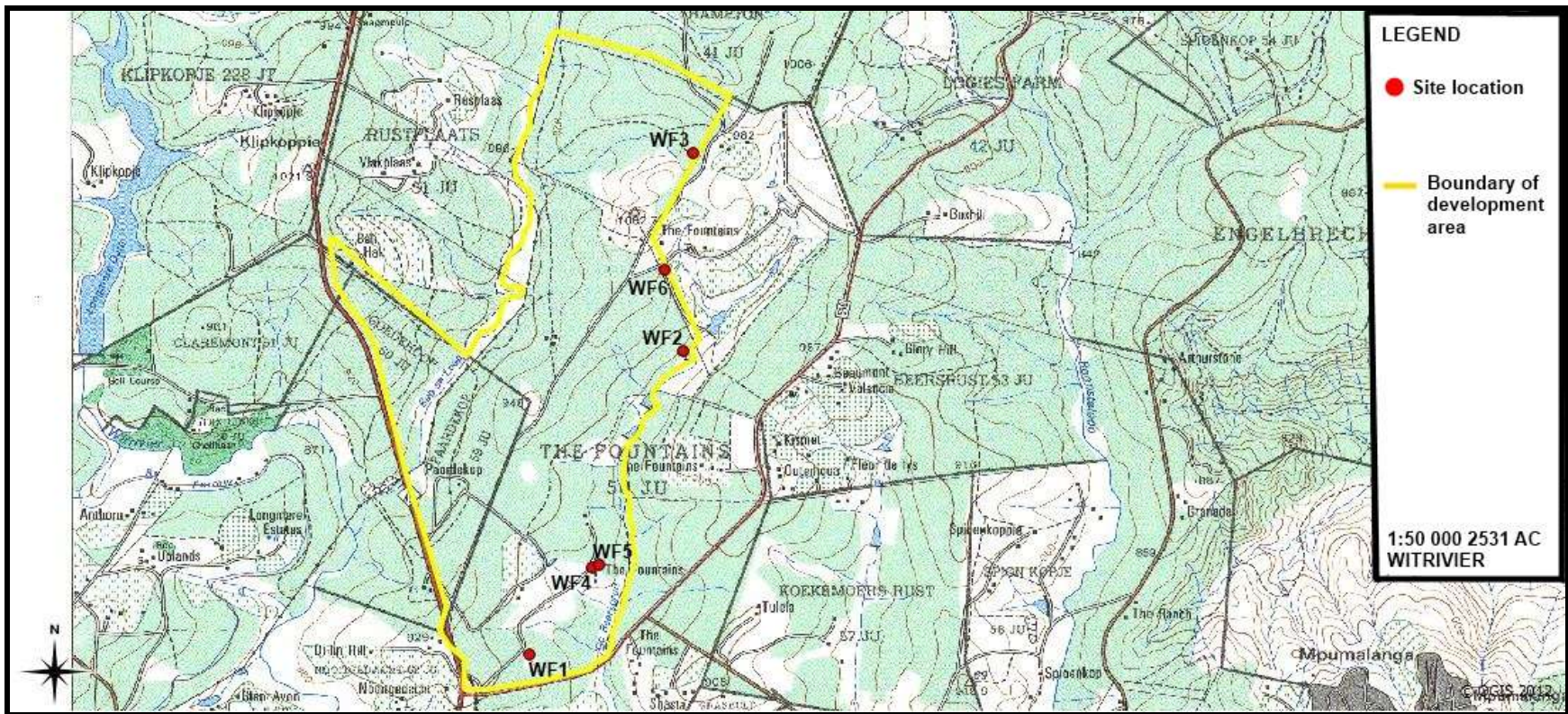
Date of compilation: 14/01/2012

GPS reading: S25°16.3735' E031°02.7510'

Photo: Fig. 14.

Appendix C – Maps





Appendix D



Fig. 1. Site WF 1. A Graveyard with 4 graves. Photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 2. Site WF 1. One of the graves is that of Mrs Irene Chalkley, original owners of the farm.



Fig. 3. Site WF 1. Chalkley graveyard, photo taken in eastern direction.



Fig. 4. WF 2. At least 11 graves are located here, though difficult to see undergrowth. Arrows indicate one of the graves and some grave goods.



Fig. 5. Site WF 2. Detail of some of the grave goods at site WF 2.



Fig. 6. Site WF 3. Two of the total of 17 graves visible.



Fig. 7. Site WF 3. Another of the graves visible in the dense undergrowth. Note the headstone on the left of the photo.



Fig. 8. Mr Errol Cromhout points out some of the graves at site WF 3.



Fig. 9. Site WF 4. The bell tower which for some time served as the morning and evening call for farm workers.



Fig. 10. Site WF 5. Building where farm workers currently reside.



Fig. 11. General view of the farm, on the left some of the macadamia plantation is visible.



Fig. 12. General view of the farm, more of the macadamia visible.



Fig. 13. The largest part of the farm is planted with bluegum (eucalyptus) plantation.



Fig. 14. Site WF 6. Historic shed, located just north of the border of the farm The Fountains i.e.

Outside of the proposed development area.

