

19 OCT 2009



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2009-10-02

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previous report
 19 Oct 2009

RE: LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

Exemption from a Phase 1 AIA for the proposed Simolotse Mine development (portions of Portion 26 of Spitskop 91, Portion 2 of Doornkloof 89 and Portion 3 of Sover 90), Barkley West District, Northern Cape, based on findings of the Phase 1 AIA 'Archaeological Specialist Report – Preliminary Report on Investigation of a Cemetery at Sover Mine, Barkley West District, Northern Cape' (David Morris – 2000)

The Simolotse Mine development area, comprising a 243ha surface area, is located on (portions of) Portion 26 of Spitskop 91, Portion 2 of Doornkloof 89 and Portion 3 of Sover 90, in the Barkley West district of the Northern Cape [1:50,000 map ref 2824AA].

The proponent, Simolotse Mine, is intending to continue mining operations at the existing mine. Mining is centered on the extraction of sub-surface diamondiferous deposits along a known fissure (Figure 4 – green line). Based on depth of the fissure below the surface mining is limited to underground extraction methods. Proposed mining activities will by implication not impact across the total of the surface of the demarcated Simolotse Mine development area: Surface impact will be restricted to existing areas of impact and infrastructure including shafts, dump sites and silt pans. Existing surface mining impact comprises of a number of shafts, dump sites, silt pans, linear infrastructure (including water and powerlines) and accommodation and office developments.

Mining activities at the site is recorded to have started in the 1930's to 1940's. The majority of the existing infrastructure is however inferred to date to the 1970's (including the majority of the current shafts and silt pans) (Pers comm.: H. Conradie – 2009-09-30 & 2009-10-01, Simolotse Mine).

The Department of Economic, Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEA) and the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) requested an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to continued mining at the site. The request is based on a proposed title deed transfer after which Simolotse Mine will be responsible for environmental and mining compliance requirements in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA 2002). Simolotse Mine is intending to purchase the mine from Afgem Mines, who owned the property since 2002. Prior to Afgem the mine was owned by Rex Mining (Pers comm.: H. Conradie – 2009-10-01).

ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy was appointed by Karien Potgieter Environmental Consultants on behalf of the Simolotse Mine to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA. At a meeting held on 2009-09-30 between ArchaeoMaps and the Simolotse Mine it became evident that a Phase 1 AIA report in effect exists for the development area. The initial Phase 1 AIA was done by David Morris in 2000 for African Water Solutions cc on behalf of the then owner of the mine, Rex Mining.

- ***The Morris 2000 Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment:***

In 2000 a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was conducted by David Morris, McGregor Museum, Kimberley. The Phase 1 AIA report entitled '*Archaeological Specialist Report – Preliminary Report on Investigation of a Cemetery at Sover Mine, Barkley West District, Northern Cape*' was submitted to both African Water Solutions cc and SAHRA.

A single heritage site, as defined and protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999) was discovered by Morris. The site, a relatively recent cemetery located in close proximity to an inferred, directly associated stone walled settlement is located at S28°12'08.0"; E24°30'10.0". The site is well described in the Morris (2000) report, accompanied by conservation recommendations including that the mine ensures no mining impact on the cemetery or associated settlement remains. Compliance to the conservation recommendations is evidenced by the fact that the heritage site area is omitted from the Simolotse Mine development area.

Aside from the reported heritage site (the cemetery and associated stone walls) Morris encountered no additional heritage resources during the initial Phase 1 field inspection of the mining area.

[In addition to the Phase 1 AIA report submitted to SAHRA, Morris also prepared a 'follow-up' report specifically for inclusion in the African Water Solutions cc Environmental Management Plan Report (EMPR) to the then Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the DME. Morris (Pers comm.: D. Morris – 2009-09-30) is of the opinion that the report may well contain additional site information not included in the initial Phase 1 AIA. Attempts to obtain a copy of the 'follow-up' report failed: African Water Solutions cc no longer exists, it is believed that the owner, Adriaan du Toit, have emigrated in the interim. A copy of the report could also not be obtained from the relevant government department, primarily based on recent changes in departmental handling of EIA applications.

The current request, namely exemption from a Phase 1 AIA as specialist component to the EIA for the Simolotse Mine refers:

1. Despite the fact that the Phase 1 AIA was done almost 10 years prior to the current application the fact that no sites were encountered by Morris (aside from the cemetery and associated stone walled settlement remains, located in an area exempted from the Simolotse Mine development area and by implication formally conserved) designates the proposed development area as reported on to be not sensitive with reference to archaeological and cultural heritage resources; and
2. In addition Morris (Pers comm.: D. Morris – 2009-09-30) also commented on the fact that the area is environmentally very stable: Landscape formation processes, that may expose new archaeological or cultural heritage resources, primarily including wind and water erosion, is known to be very slow across the general area. New exposures may thus reasonably be excluded in the 'short' period of time that lapsed since the initial Phase 1 AIA assessment.

Based on the above it is suggested that the Phase 1 AIA conducted by David Morris be accepted by SAHRA for purposes of the Simolotse Mine development application. It can be argued that a new Phase 1 AIA across the exact same development area will merely result in duplication of Morris' work.

It was however agreed (Morris & Van Ryneveld – 2009-09-30), that due to changing Phase 1 AIA report standards and requirements, the focused heritage site description of the Morris 2000 Phase 1 AIA report be complemented by map related data to ensure compliance to current Phase 1 AIA report standards prescribed by SAHRA.

The following serves to further define the Simolotse Mine development area and should be read as an addendum to the Morris 2000 information:

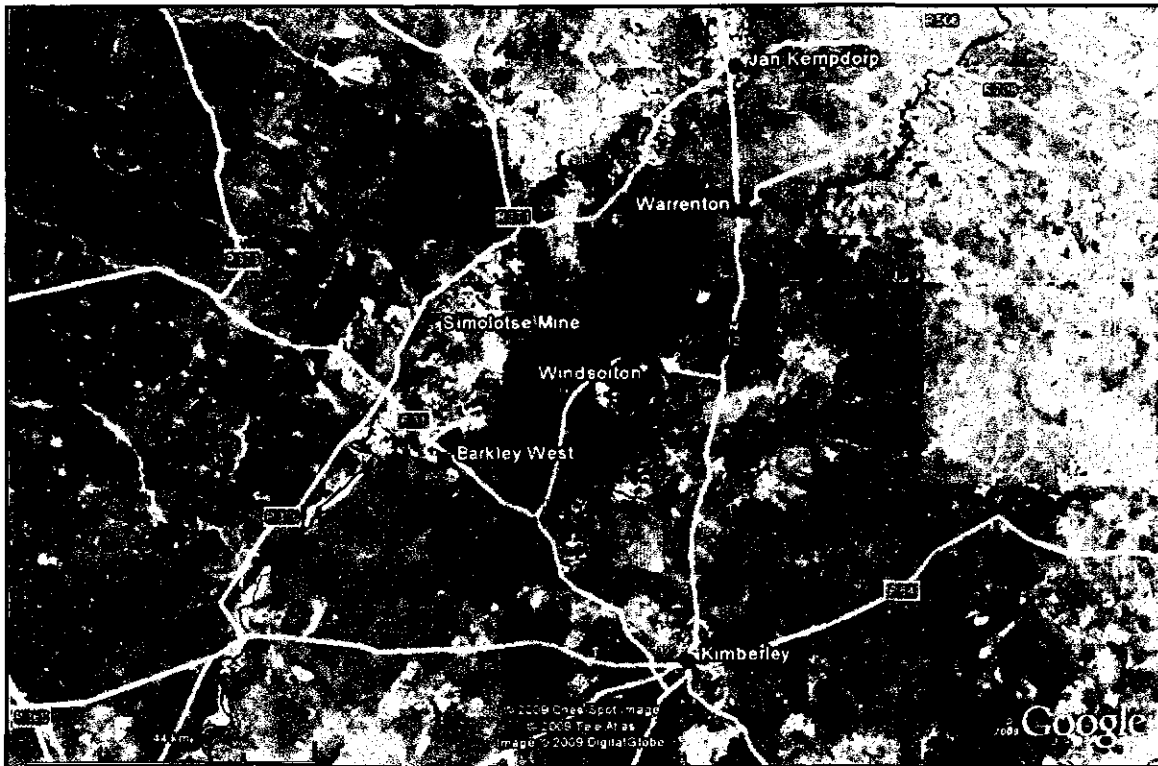


Figure 1: Locality of the Simolotse Mine in relation to nearby Northern Cape towns

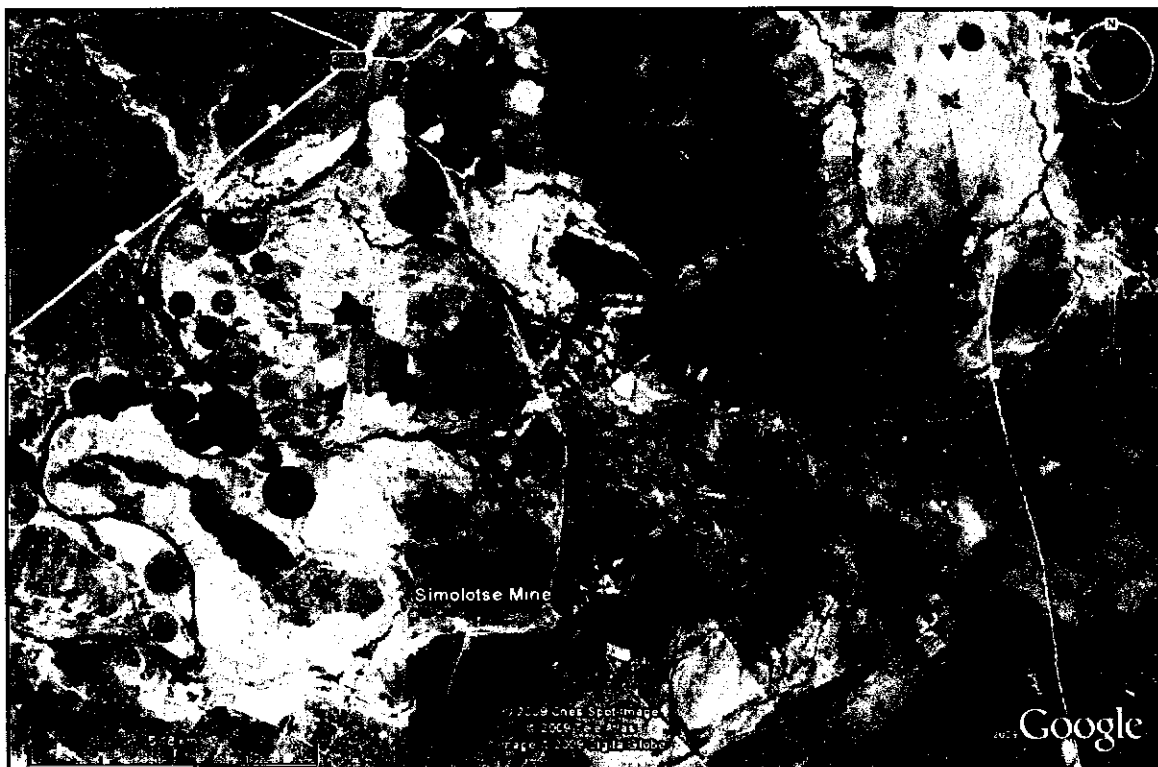


Figure 2: Close-up of the Simolotse Mine locality



Figure 3: The Simolotse Mine development area

Simolotse Mine – Site Co-ordinates (Datum – WGS84)							
PS14	Y+50 096.8 X+3 125 227.9	Z	Y+49 896.7 X+3 124 560.5	W5	Y+48 567.1 X+3 120 861.5	L2	Y+48 241.4 X+3 120 944.4
A5	Y+50 149.0 X+3 125 215.3	1X	Y+49 949.1 X+3 124 547.0	W6	Y+48 555.3 X+3 120 869.6	L3	Y+48 386.7 X+3 121 107.8
A6	Y+50 161.7 X+3 125 208.4	PS9	Y+49 956.3 X+3 124 560.4	W3	Y+48 605.3 X+3 120 987.7	SR6	Y+48 391.9 X+3 121 120.0
B40	Y+50 737.0 X+3 125 012.9	PS13	Y+49 987.8 X+3 124 699.9	W4	Y+48 712.6 X+3 121 312.5	SR5	Y+48 442.1 X+3 121 185.7
B19	Y+50 748.0 X+3 125 005.2	H2	Y+49 566.3 X+3 122 416.1	S2	Y+48 691.9 X+3 121 308.2	SR4	Y+48 433.3 X+3 121 191.3
PS15	Y+50 792.8 X+3 124 977.9	G2	Y+49 443.7 X+3 122 380.6	S3	Y+48 645.4 X+3 121 296.5	SR3	Y+48 492.1 X+3 121 283.9
PS16	Y+50 693.8 X+3 124 758.9	11	Y+49 303.3 X+3 122 687.0	L9	Y+48 548.3 X+3 121 284.6	L4	Y+48 495.0 X+3 121 286.1
PS10	Y+50 560.1 X+3 124 581.7	10	Y+49 314.7 X+3 122 691.4	C28	Y+48 539.8 X+3 121 288.2	L5	Y+48 543.8 X+3 121 407.7
PS11	Y+50 523.9 X+3 124 427.3	F2	Y+49 553.3 X+3 122 641.1	C23	Y+48 522.1 X+3 121 252.1	L6	Y+48 595.0 X+3 121 576.2
PS12	Y+50 258.1 X+3 123 952.8	BLA	Y+49 251.0 X+3 122 736.2	L10	Y+48 528.2 X+3 121 248.4	DSB	Y+48 470.7 X+3 121 609.2
PS5	Y+49 888.7 X+3 123 357.3	BLQ	Y+48 634.5 X+3 122 866.2	C1	Y+48 546.2 X+3 121 237.2	N3	Y+48 228.6 X+3 121 672.8
PS6	Y+49 554.0 X+3 122 649.1	7	Y+48 870.6 X+3 123 025.0	C2	Y+48 493.1 X+3 121 153.4	N1	Y+48 230.7 X+3 121 847.8
AH4	Y+49 314.2 X+3 122 708.2	8	Y+48 890.2 X+3 123 001.4	N8	Y+48 478.1 X+3 121 128.4	P3	Y+48 493.3 X+3 122 140.4
H	Y+49 256.8 X+3 122 697.3	6	Y+48 936.6 X+3 123 040.9	N7	Y+48 460.3 X+3 121 106.4	P2	Y+48 834.7 X+3 122 223.8
X1	Y+49 290.8 X+3 122 713.9	5	Y+48 916.7 X+3 123 064.6	N6	Y+48 471.3 X+3 121 097.5	P1A	Y+48 873.1 X+3 122 070.5
0	Y+49 283.9 X+3 122 714.7	BLP	Y+49 057.3 X+3 123 153.2	N5	Y+48 425.3 X+3 121 040.9	MS3	Y+48 997.7 X+3 122 272.9
ES4	Y+49 278.6 X+3 122 739.5	AR5	Y+49 051.7 X+3 123 166.9	N4	Y+48 436.6 X+3 121 032.5	MS2	Y+48 920.7 X+3 122 342.9
PS1	Y+49 250.5 X+3 122 794.8	AR4	Y+48 935.7 X+3 123 093.9	N3	Y+48 384.6 X+3 120 952.0	MS1	Y+48 977.2 X+3 122 442.4
AR8	Y+49 158.6 X+3 123 000.3	AR6	Y+48 736.8 X+3 123 494.9	N10	Y+48 389.4 X+3 120 948.7	DL3	Y+49 059.3 X+3 122 407.0
AR9	Y+49 134.5 X+3 123 052.0	BLX	Y+48 738.3 X+3 123 687.9	N11	Y+48 351.1 X+3 120 890.9	A4	Y+49 006.1 X+3 122 473.8
S1	Y+49 090.7 X+3 123 147.0	BLU	Y+48 742.6 X+3 123 752.8	SV1	Y+48 365.6 X+3 120 884.1	D2	Y+49 035.1 X+3 122 497.7
BLO	Y+49 071.6 X+3 123 188.3	BLV	Y+48 815.8 X+3 123 746.4	SV2	Y+48 303.5 X+3 120 783.2	E2	Y+48 870.1 X+3 122 672.6
BLR	Y+48 931.2 X+3 123 495.1	BLT	Y+48 810.6 X+3 123 669.9	SV3	Y+48 310.9 X+3 120 766.2	F2	Y+48 889.1 X+3 122 780.8
BLS	Y+49 039.5 X+3 123 446.8	K8	Y+49 018.7 X+3 123 224.9	SV4	Y+48 241.2 X+3 120 647.4	A2	Y+49 224.9 X+3 122 710.3
BLL	Y+49 192.7 X+3 123 296.4	P11	Y+49 342.2 X+3 122 311.4	SV5	Y+48 221.3 X+3 120 594.4	G	Y+49 243.4 X+3 122 701.9
BLM	Y+49 353.8 X+3 123 132.9	TL13	Y+49 219.3 X+3 122 125.3	SV6	Y+48 209.6 X+3 120 602.3	H	Y+49 296.7 X+3 122 708.5
PS2	Y+49 418.0 X+3 123 255.7	L19	Y+49 067.2 X+3 122 208.9	SV7	Y+48 150.5 X+3 120 445.4	E52	Y+49 269.6 X+3 122 692.7
PS3	Y+49 528.9 X+3 123 459.0	L20	Y+48 871.4 X+3 121 803.8	SV8	Y+48 083.3 X+3 120 289.3	D4	Y+49 278.1 X+3 122 688.3
PS4	Y+49 618.8 X+3 123 596.2	L21	Y+48 845.1 X+3 121 663.0	SV9	Y+48 009.3 X+3 120 302.6	C4	Y+49 338.8 X+3 122 556.4
3X	Y+49 682.7 X+3 123 808.5	5X	Y+48 811.0 X+3 121 535.4	SV10	Y+47 995.9 X+3 120 306.9	DL14	Y+49 257.4 X+3 122 338.9
C4	Y+49 680.8 X+3 123 975.4	C83	Y+48 819.4 X+3 121 533.0	CL6	Y+48 029.7 X+3 120 385.3	7A	Y+49 559.6 X+3 121 770.2
C3	Y+49 584.9 X+3 123 983.8	C84	Y+48 785.4 X+3 121 426.6	SR15	Y+48 015.7 X+3 120 387.7	8A	Y+49 403.0 X+3 121 858.9
C2	Y+49 592.8 X+3 124 075.1	C85	Y+48 796.6 X+3 121 423.4	SR14	Y+48 048.2 X+3 120 462.8	1	Y+49 246.4 X+3 121 947.6
C1	Y+49 706.7 X+3 124 065.3	C86	Y+48 777.4 X+3 121 356.6	SR13	Y+48 015.7 X+3 120 468.4	2	Y+49 257.5 X+3 121 967.2
C4	Y+49 680.8 X+3 123 975.4	2X	Y+48 763.4 X+3 121 360.6	SR12	Y+48 012.4 X+3 120 459.8	3	Y+49 268.5 X+3 121 986.8
4X	Y+49 737.5 X+3 123 990.6	L12	Y+48 744.1 X+3 121 294.4	SR11	Y+47 999.1 X+3 120 464.9	4	Y+49 425.2 X+3 121 898.1
PS7	Y+49 764.0 X+3 124 078.7	W1	Y+48 725.7 X+3 121 305.1	SR10	Y+48 103.6 X+3 120 731.7	5A	Y+49 641.7 X+3 121 809.4
PS8	Y+49 843.3 X+3 124 350.8	W2	Y+48 615.0 X+3 120 975.9	SR7	Y+48 233.5 X+3 120 945.9	6A	Y+49 570.7 X+3 121 789.8
W	Y+49 794.9 X+3 124 370.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources							
Cemetery	Y+50 952.0 X+3 120 952.0 / S28°12'08.0"; E24°30'10.0"	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: The Simolotse Mine – development area (bold co-ordinates indicated on Map 3) and located heritage resources



Figure 4: Locality of the cemetery in relation to the Simolotse Mine development area and the fissure (green line)

I trust SAHRA will consider the application for exemption from a Phase 1 AIA for the proposed Simolotse Mine development (portions of Portion 26 of Spitskop 91, Portion 2 of Doornkloof 89 and Portion 3 of Sover 90), Barkley West District, Northern Cape, based on findings of the Phase 1 AIA *'Archaeological Specialist Report – Preliminary Report on Investigation of a Cemetery at Sover Mine, Barkley West District, Northern Cape'* (David Morris – 2000) having covered the total of the proposed development area.

Yours sincerely,

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15 OCT 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST REPORT

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON INVESTIGATION OF A CEMETERY
AT SOVER MINE,
BARKLY WEST DISTRICT,
NORTHERN CAPE



Prepared for
African Water Solutions CC

David Morris
McGregor Museum, Kimberley
November 2000

Preliminary report on investigation of a cemetery at Sover Mine

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Introduction

The author was requested to inspect a cemetery on the property of Sover Mine, Barkly West District, Northern Cape, as a contribution to an EMPR. The site, situated at 28.12.08 S; 24.30.10 E (GPS), was visited on 8 November 2000, and the following observations on it and the ruins of a nearby village were made. This report is a preliminary presentation of field observations and should be followed up by an archival search through mine records, and oral history recording. But the report as it stands ought to be sufficient for EMPR purposes, with the recommendation that disturbance of the cemetery and associated material be avoided in any future mining development. Legislation respecting graves is summarised in guidelines available from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

*Mine is
about
4 km
←→*

The cemetery

The cemetery consists of 48 individual graves which are laid out in regular fashion of 6 rows with mainly 8 graves each (one has 7 graves; another has 9). The burial pattern was nearly entirely uniform, all the graves being oblong in shape, and mostly of the same form, namely stones built up around the sides with smaller pebbles as in-fill on the top. Three graves have rock piled up to form a ridge along the top of the grave. In some instances the head of the grave was clearly to the west (position of wooden or metal cross pieces); it is likely that all were so orientated. These grave forms are common in the region (Morris & Barbour 1996). No child size graves were noted.

Most of the graves have an unusually rich assortment of objects placed on them (in some cases these have fallen down beside the graves), and many of these artefacts are certainly male and/or miner associated items such as gumboots and hard hats. A full listing of objects is presented in Table 1. These include personal items that must have belonged to or were closely linked with the dead (Figs. 1-8) - amongst them being items issued by a mine (footwear, belts, hard hats), and other special items such as a medallion (Fig. 8), a cigarette lighter, a comb, pairs of scissors, pocket knives and a framed picture (only the frame and broken glass remain - Fig. 6). One grave had had a suitcase placed on it (only the metal parts remained); another, a draw-string tog bag. Aerosol canisters occur with some of the graves - on one of which the label indicating Shield deodorant had survived. There were bowls, a mug and a spoon or fork on a few graves, and a primus stove and other similar objects on others. At one grave the glass handle of a beer mug survived. Small bottles and tins might have been for placing flowers on the graves.

An initial assessment is that the state of preservation of top-of-grave objects suggests



Figures 1 & 2. Mining-related objects on graves:
blue hard-hat, parts of gumboots, belts, etc.





Figure 3. Metal cross made from fencing droppers.

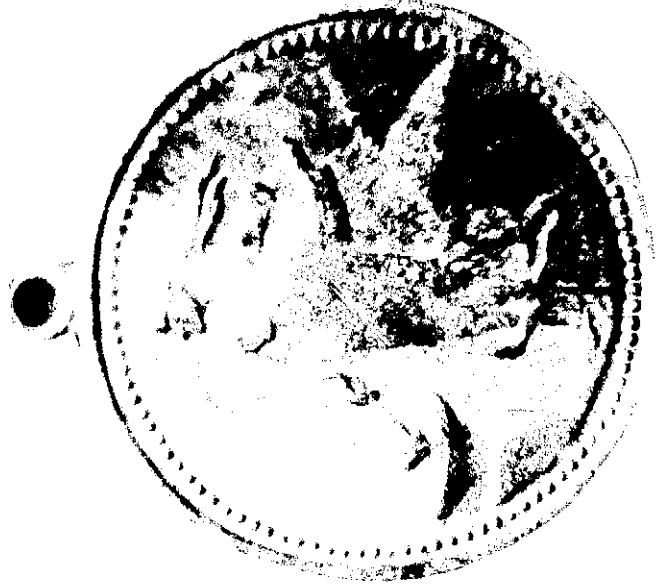
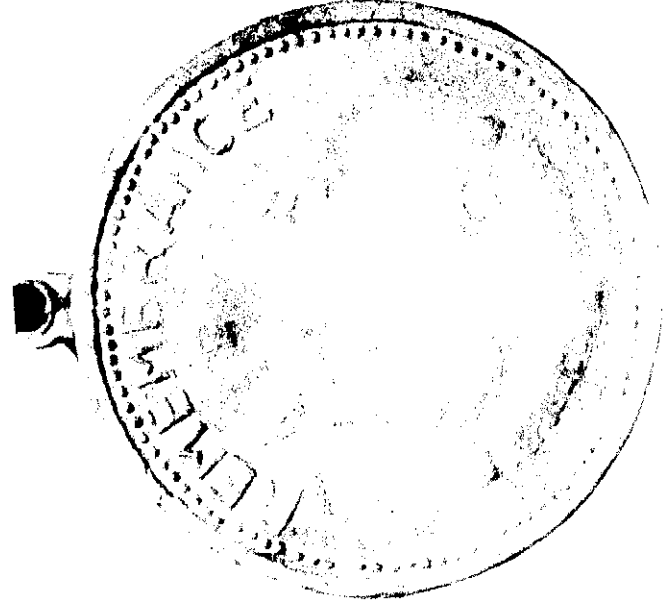


Figures 4 & 5. Assorted objects on graves.





Figures 6 - 8. Personal items found on graves: a picture frame; comb; pocket knife and scissors; a medallion.



they are all contemporary, and probably not more than some 30-40 years old.

This could be an indication that the graves all result from the contemporary death of all 48 individuals. This could imply a mining accident, and the particular range of mining-related grave objects placed on the graves could certainly be consistent with this scenario.

It is possible, alternatively, that the cemetery relates to a nearby village, with the contemporaneity of grave-top objects merely reflecting a practice of regular placing of objects that ceased when the village was vacated. Another possibility is that objects were placed specifically when the village was vacated (forcibly removed?). But why, then, the exclusively adult and seemingly all-male profile?

The most likely scenario is that this was the final resting place of 48 men who were miners and who seemingly died at about the same time, as in a mining accident.

Context

A wider context for the cemetery may well be provided by the ruins of a village, nearby (see sketch map). Stone foundations there suggest that two or more of the dwelling units were laid out on the typical bilobial pattern (Fig. 9) that has been noted amongst the Tswana people both historically and archaeologically. Bilobial dwellings have been traced back more than 500 years to Late Iron Age times on the southern Highveld (Maggs 1976). Probably, therefore, the occupants of the village included Tswana people who were employed on the nearby mines. A rectangular foundation platform in the centre of the village was most likely the church and/or schoolroom (Fig. 10). Some of the kinds of objects found in the cemetery were also noted amongst the village ruins. Domestic debris in the village (Fig. 11) included tins such as condensed milk cans and sardine tins (from Norway), enamel plates, bowls and mugs, tea-pot spouts, much bottle glass, beer bottle tops, and a few large steel bolts. An improvised stove was an interesting instance of recycling of an old broken metal bucket (Fig. 12). Some features in the settlement were probably hearths, with charcoal surviving, and refuse middens were found which may contain bone or other food waste remains. Two interesting items on the site were two ground stone artefacts that are usually taken to be Later Stone Age upper grindstones (one illustrated in Fig. 13). Were these items picked up and used by village inhabitants - or brought to the place as curiosities? (A very low density of cf. Fauresmith-LSA material was noted over a large area around the village and cemetery).

One wonders if there is perhaps another cemetery in the area that would reflect the more typical demographic profile to be expected of a village population. It is conceivable, however, that this was in fact an all-male miners' compound modelled on semi traditional village layout with bilobial dwellings and central hall/church.

A source of further information that might shed light on these questions - apart from possible mine records - would be oral history.

Concluding remarks

The event(s) resulting in the apparently contemporaneous burial of 48 adults, probably



Figures 9 & 10. Bilobial dwelling structure (top) with entrance at far end. Foundation platform for church or hall (below).





Figures 11 - 13. Domestic debris in the village: sardine tin (top); stove made from broken bucket (left); and Later Stone Age upper grindstone found on the site.

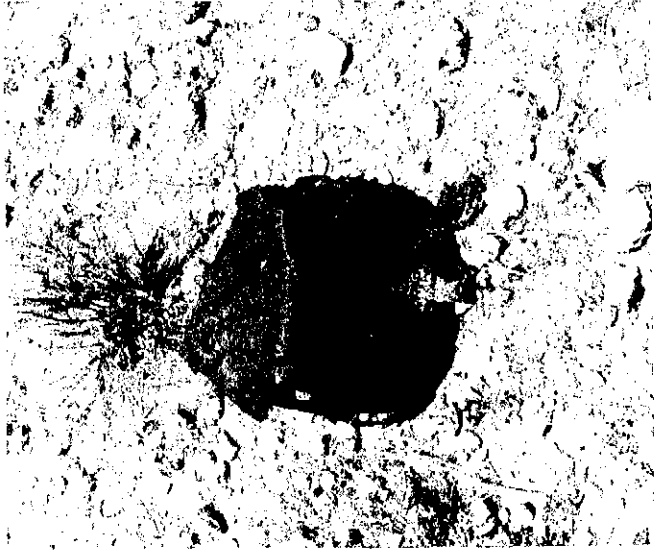
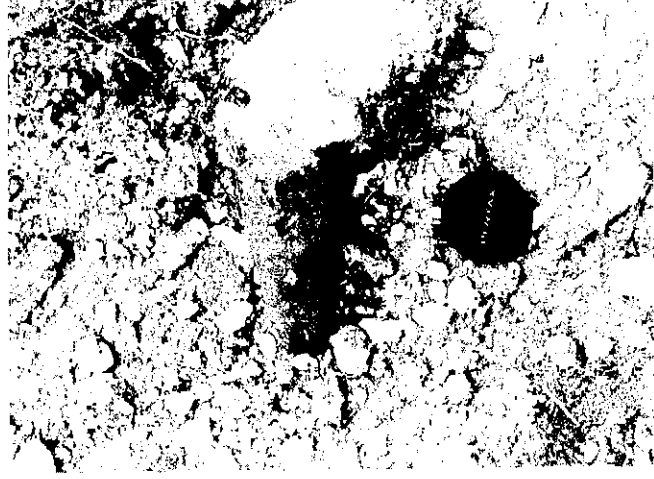


Table 1. Form of grave and associated objects.

Grave	Form of grave	Associated objects on or beside grave
A1	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Shoe sole; parts of 4 gum boots; belt with buckle; glass beer mug handle; misc. metal fragments
B1	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Belt buckle; part of gum boot
C1	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	2 shoe soles. 2 gum boots; neck of green glass bottle; belt buckle; aerosol can
D1	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Parts of 2 shoes
E1	Rocks piled up; nearby pieces of wood ?from cross	Metal strip
F1	Rocks piled up	2 shoe soles; 1 tin; 2 enamel bowls
G1	Rocks piled up	Metal strip; small glass bottle
H1	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Part of broken PVC hardhat
A2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Parts of PVC hardhat; parts of 3 shoes; 1 gum boot; lids of tins; belt buckles; 2 pairs of scissors
B2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill 1 brick	1 shoe sole; 1 enamel mug
C2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 pair of slip slops; 4 boots; 1 belt
D2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; a few bricks	Tin tops; 1 slip slop; metal objects; 1 medallion next to grave (collected for further identification)
E2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	2 shoes; 2 boots; tin top; belt; handle of spoon or fork
F2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Boot; shoe sole; slip slops; porcelain pieces
G2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	-
H2	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	sole of shoe between G2 and H2
A3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; broken wooden cross	2 pairs boots; parts of blue PVC hardhat
B3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Blue PVC hard hat parts
C3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Tin; pair of boots

D3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Part of PVC hardhat; metal cigarette lighter; pair of boots; belt; pr sandals; small bottle
E3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Tackie soles; small glass bottle
F3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Shield aerosol can
G3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Aerosol can; part of draw-string bag; plastic coat hanger
H3	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	-
A4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Broken glass; small metal canister
B4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Part of tin
C4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; wood fragments from cross	2 boots
D4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Metal frame, hinges and clasps of suitcase; 2 boots; part of ballpoint pen
E4	[Open space - no grave indicated above ground]	-
F4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 tin, 2 boots
G4	Collapsed grave	-
H4	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	2 boots; metal fragments
A5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 boot; part of primus stove
B5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 boot; 1 pocket knife; tin
C5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	2 boots; broken window glass (from picture?)
D5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Decomposing portion of yellow miner's jacket; 2 boots
E5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 boot; parts of 2 shoes; small bottle; tin
F5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	-
G5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; parts of wooden cross	Tin; primus stove; 2 boots; belt

H5	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	1 boot
A6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; metal cross	Cloth (?shirt); broken pieces of PVC hard hat
B6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	-
C6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; part of wooden cross	-
D6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Pocket knife; comb; broken scissors; belt buckle
E6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Spouted metal cup-like container; cough medicine bottle; broken window glass (from picture?)
F6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill; part of wooden cross	Part of shoe
G6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Part of shoe
H6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Metal "Metallix" "Rego trademark" picture frame (tartan design on back) with broken glass; plastic ?bankbook/passbook container; belt
I6	Rocks around sides with pebble in-fill	Part of gumboot

male and miners, remains to be established - but the possibility that it was a mining accident is strong.

The nearby village ruins are seemingly of similar age to the cemetery and are probably linked with it. The ruins are of interest in that they are an archaeological reflection of settlement and social life linked to mining in the area, possibly some 40 years ago. The combination of rectangular architectural forms, circular outer walls and traditional bilobial dwelling patterns is of interest and documents a transitional expression of settlement pattern perhaps typical of the mid twentieth century.

In terms of future mining plans at Sover Mine, disturbance of the cemetery and village ruins should be avoided.

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